

# FIA Official Syllabus Islamic Studies

## Famous Islamic Landmarks



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# THE KABBA (Makkah)

- The Ka'bah, also known as Baytullah (The House of Allah) is the first house built for humanity to worship Allah.
- It functions as the Qibla, the direction to which all Muslims pray five times a day.
- Its Length is 42ft and 2inch, and Width is 36ft and 2 inch, and Height is 43ft.



# Masjid Al-Haram

- Located in [Makkah](#), the Masjid al-Haram (Arabic: المسجد الحرام) (means the 'Sacred Mosque'. It is the largest and most important mosque in the world. Housing the [Ka'bah](#), it is a place of pilgrimage for millions of Muslims each year.
- Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) narrated that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, *"A prayer in this mosque of mine is a thousand times greater than a prayer in other than it, except for the Masjid al-Haram."* [Bukhari; Muslim].



# Hajar al-Aswad (The Black Stone)

- (The Black Stone), which is set in the eastern corner of the [Ka'bah](#). Tawaf begins and ends facing this sacred stone. Throughout the ages, countless people including many of the Prophets (upon them be peace), the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) himself, the Sahabah (رضي الله عنهم), pious personalities and millions of Muslims who have performed Hajj and Umrah have placed their blessed lips on it.
- The Hajar al-Aswad was brought from Jannah and presented to Ebrahim (عليه السلام) to be placed on the corner of the Ka'bah. Ibn Abbas (رضي الله عنه) narrated that the Prophet (ﷺ) said: *"The Black Stone came down from Paradise and it was whiter than milk, but the sins of the sons of Adam turned it black."* [Tirmidhi]



# Maqame Ebrahim (The Station of Ebrahim)

- The Maqame Ebrahim (Arabic: مقام ابراهيم) refers to the stone on which Ebrahim (عليه السلام) stood on while he was building the [Ka'bah](#). As Ismail (عليه السلام) passed stones to Ebrahim (عليه السلام) and as Ebrahim (عليه السلام) continued laying them in place the Maqame Ebrahim miraculously continued rising higher and higher as the walls rose. Allah (ﷻ) caused the trace of his footprints to remain on the stone as a reminder to the believers among his descendants.



# Mount Safa

- Mount Safa (Arabic: جبل صفا), is a small mountain within [Masjid al-Haram](#). It is the point from where pilgrims start the Sa'ee in the [Mas'aa](#) to emulate the actions of Hajra (عليها السلام).
- Allah (ﷻ) makes mention of the Safa and [Marwah](#) mountains in the Quran in Surah Baqarah: *"Verily Safa and Marwah are among the landmarks (distinctive signs) of (the Deen of) Allah."* [2:158]



# Mount Marwah

- Mount Marwah (Arabic: جبل مروة) is where Hajra (عليها السلام) ran to from [Mount Safa](#) in searching for water for her son Ismail (عليه السلام).



# Zamzam Well

- The location of the Zamzam (Arabic: زمزم) (Well in the [Mataf](#) area. The Zamzam Well has provided some 4000 years of almost continuous water supply, a living miracle.





# House of Umme Hani (رضي الله عنها)

- This area, on the side of the Bab-e-Abdul Aziz gate in the [Masjid al-Haram](#), is believed to have been the location of the house of Umme Hani (رضي الله عنها). It was from here that the Prophet (ﷺ) was summoned by Jibraeel (عليه السلام) and taken to [Bayt Al-Maqdis](#) in [Jerusalem](#). This incident is known as 'al-Isra' (the night journey) and occurred around 621 CE.
- The event of the night journey to Jerusalem is mentioned in Surah al-Isra (also known as Surah Bani-Israeel) in the Quran: *"Glory be to the One who took His Slave for a journey by night from the Sacred Mosque to the furthest Mosque, whose precincts we have blessed."* [17:1]



# Daarul Arqam (The house of Arqam)

- This area, at the foot of [Mount Safa](#) is the approximate area where Daarul Arqam (The house of Arqam (رضي الله عنه)) was located. It was here in the initial period of Islam that the Prophet (ﷺ) secretly preached Islam.



# Mina

- Mina (Arabic: [مِنى](#)) is a valley six kilometres east of the Masjid al-Haram in [Makkah](#). It's where Hajj pilgrims sleep overnight on the 8th, 11th, 12th (and some even on the 13th) of Dhul Hijjah. The valley of Mina contains the [Jamarat](#), the three stone pillars which are pelted by pilgrims as part of the rituals of Hajj.



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# Jabal Arafat (Mount Arafat)

- Jabal Arafat (Arabic: جبل عرفات) is a small, granite mountain in the plain of Arafat, about 20km from the [Ka'bah](#). Standing at Arafat is a fundamental requirement of Hajj. Pilgrims travel here from [Mina](#) on the second day of Hajj (9th Dhul Hijjah). The mountain is also known as Jabal al-Rahmah, meaning "Mountain of Mercy".



# Masjid Nimrah

- Masjid Nimrah (Arabic: مسجد نمره) is located in Waadi Urana. When the Prophet (ﷺ) was at [Arafat](#) on his farewell Hajj on the 9th of Dhul Hijjah 10 AH he camped here. After midday he delivered his famous sermon (reproduced below) in the Urana Valley while seated on his camel, after which he led the salah. More than 100,000 Sahabah accompanied him on this Hajj.



# Muzdalifah

- Muzdalifah (Arabic: [مزدلفة](#)) is an open area located southeast of [Mina](#), on the way between Mina and [Arafat](#). On the 9th Dhul Hijjah (second day of Hajj), pilgrims arrive here after sunset from Arafat and spend the night here.



# Masjid Mashar al-Haram

- *Masjid Mashar al-Haram* (Arabic: *مسجد مشعر الحرام*) is a mosque in [Muzdalifah](#) which is situated where the Prophet (ﷺ) made du'a (supplication) during his Farewell Pilgrimage. Mashar al-Haram means the 'Sacred Monument'.



# The Jamarat

- The Jamarat (Arabic: الجمرات) are three stone walls, formerly pillars, which are pelted as a compulsory ritual of Hajj in emulation of the actions of the Prophet Ebrahim (عليه السلام). They represent the three locations where Ebrahim (عليه السلام) pelted the Shaytan (Satan) with stones when he tried to dissuade him from sacrificing his son Ismail (عليه السلام). The pillars are called 'Jamrat-al-Ula', 'Jamrat-al-Wusta' and 'Jamrat-al-Qubra'.





# Jabal al-Hira (Mount Hira)

- Jabal al-Hira (Arabic: جبل الحراء) is a mountain which lies about two miles from the [Ka'bah](#). Near the top is a small cave known as the Cave of Hira (Arabic: غار حراء), which is a little less than 4 meters in length and a little more than 1.5 meters in width. It was here that the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) received the first revelations of the Holy Quran during the month of Ramadhan in 610 CE. The mountain is also known as Jabal al-Noor (the Mountain of Light) and Jabal al-Islam (the Mountain of Islam).



# Jabal al-Thawr (Mount Thawr)

- Jabal al-Thawr (Arabic: جبل ثور) is the mountain containing the cave in which the Prophet (ﷺ) and Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) sought refuge for three days and nights from the Quraysh. This occurred when they secretly left [Makkah](#) to emigrate to [Madinah](#).



# Masjid-e-Nabwi

- Masjid-e-Nabwi (Arabic: المسجد النبوي) is the masjid (mosque) established by the Prophet (ﷺ) upon his migration to Madinah. It is the second most revered masjid in Islam and the second largest in the world, after Masjid al-Haram in Makkah.



# Rawdah Mubarak (Sacred chamber)

- This gold grill is the front part of the Rawdah Mubarak, the Sacred Chamber in which the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) passed away and where he is buried. It also houses the graves of the first two Caliphs of Islam, Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) and Umar (رضي الله عنه).



# Ashab us-Suffah platform

- Marks the location, towards the front of the present Masjid-e-Nabwi, of the platform that housed the Ashab us-Suffah (The People of the Bench). The platform was originally on the north wall of the masjid and was moved back when the masjid was extended in 7 AH.
- The Ashab us-Suffah were companions of the Prophet (ﷺ) who, along with the performance of religious duties, were mostly tradesmen or farmers. Some had, however, dedicated their lives exclusively for prayer and spiritual discipline in the close company of the Prophet (ﷺ).



# Bab-e-Baqi (Door of Baqi)

- Bab-e-Baqi is the door on the eastern side of [Masjid-e-Nabwi](#) which faces [Jannatul Baqi](#) and is the closest door to the [Rawdah Mubarak](#) (the Sacred Chamber).



# Bab-e-Jibraeel (Door of Jibraeel)

- This door, on the eastern side of [Masjid-e-Nabwi](#) is called Bab-e-Jibraeel because the angel Jibraeel (ﷺ) [عليه السلام Angel Gabriel] used to descend from this side with the Wahi (revelation).



# House of Abu Ayyub Ansari ((رضي الله عنه))

- This is the approximate spot, at the front of Masjid-e-Nabwi, where existed the house of Abu Ayyub Ansari ((رضي الله عنه)). This is where the Prophet ((ﷺ)) initially stayed for several months on his migration to Madinah, while Masjid-e-Nabwi and the adjoining rooms for his wives were being built.





# Jannatul Baqi

- Jannatul Baqi, meaning “Garden of Heaven” (Arabic: **جنة البقيع**), is the main cemetery of [Madinah](#). Buried here are many members of the Prophet’s (ﷺ) close family, around ten thousand of his companions (Sahabah) and many prominent, pious personalities.



# Masjid Quba

- Masjid Quba (Arabic: **مسجد قباء**) is where the Prophet (ﷺ), accompanied by Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه), first stayed in Madinah after emigrating from Makkah. They arrived on Monday 12th Rab' i al-Awwal, fourteen years after Prophethood and this date marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar (Hijra), (16th July 622 CE). A mosque was established here by the Prophet (ﷺ), the first to be built in Islam.



# Masjid al-Qiblatain

- This is Masjid al-Qiblatain (Arabic: مسجد القبلتين), translated as the “Mosque of the Two Qiblas”. In Rajjab 2 AH, the revelation of the Quranic verse came to change the direction of the Qibla from [Masjid al-Aqsa](#) in Jerusalem to the [Ka’bah](#) in Makkah. Masjid al-Qiblatain is historically important to Muslims as it is the location where the first congregational salah was prayed following the change.



# Masjid Abu Dharr al-Ghifari

- Masjid Abu Dharr al-Ghifari (Arabic: مسجد ابي ذر الغفاري) is situated 900m north of Masjid-e-Nabwi. It is also known as Masjid al-Sajdah after a hugely auspicious incident that occurred here with the Prophet (ﷺ).



# Masjid al-Aqsa (Bayt al-Maqdis)

- Masjid al-Aqsa is not only the [Qibly mosque](#) (with the silver/black dome) or the [Dome of the Rock](#). It is in fact the whole region highlighted above and is also known as Bayt al-Maqdis or Bayt al-Muqaddas (House of the Holiness). The name 'Masjid al-Aqsa' translates as 'the farthest mosque' and is the third most holy place in Islam. It was here that in around 621 CE the Prophet Muhammed (ﷺ) came on the night journey from [Makkah](#) riding on the [Buraq](#).



# The Dome of the Rock

- The Dome of the Rock (Qubbatus Saqqara) is often mistakenly referred to as the al-Aqsa mosque but is actually part of Masjid al-Aqsa. This structure was built by Caliph Abd al-Malik from 685 to 692 CE and houses the [sacred rock](#) from which it is said the Prophet Muhammed (ﷺ) ascended to heaven (Mi'raj) after the night journey to Jerusalem (Isra').



# Dome of Sulaiman

- The Dome of Sulaiman is a structure located in the northern part of [Masjid al-Aqsa](#). It was originally built during the Ummayyad era.



# Khanqah of Salahuddin Ayyubi

- This room, tucked away in the Muslim Quarter of the Old City is where the famous Muslim general Salahuddin Ayyubi stayed when he wanted seclusion and carry out voluntary (nafl) worship.





# Tomb of Salahuddin Ayyubi

- Salahuddin Ayyubi, the great general who repelled the Crusaders at the Horns of Hattin in northern Palestine and recaptured Jerusalem for the Muslims on 2nd October 1187 CE. On the left is an empty marble sarcophagus donated by Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany to the mausoleum.



# Tomb of Bilal ((رضي الله عنه))

- This is the tomb of Bilal-bin-Rabah (رضي الله عنه), one of the best known of the galaxy of Sahabah as the Muezzin (caller to prayer) of the Prophet's Masjid. It is located in the Bab al-Saghir cemetery in Damascus.



# Tomb of Khalid-bin-Waleed (رضي الله عنه)

- Khalid-bin-Waleed (رضي الله عنه), the companion of Rasulullah (ﷺ) and the greatest Muslim general to have lived is buried along with his son in a corner of this mosque in Homs. The mosque was partially destroyed in the ongoing war in Syria but has now been renovated. Khalid's tombstone depicts a list of over 50 victorious battles that he commanded without defeat (not including small battles). A sword of his was also on display as well as a shield that was displayed outside.



# Tomb of Umar bin Abdul Aziz ((رحمه الله))

- This is the tomb of Umar bin Abdul-Aziz, the eighth Umayyad Caliph who ruled from 99-101 AH. Muslims historians agree that he was a just and devout ruler, compassionate, caring and beloved by his people. He was also a Tabiee (companion of the companions of the Holy Prophet). His tomb has recently been desecrated.



# Body of Fir'awn

- This is the body of Fir'awn (Rameses II), believed to be the Pharaoh in the time of Prophet Musa [Moses] (عليه السلام). His mummy is preserved and is currently on display in the Royal Mummies Chamber in The Grand Egyptian Museum, Cairo.



# The Blue Mosque (Sultan Ahmet Mosque)

- The Blue Mosque or the Sultan Ahmet Mosque is considered by many to be the greatest feat of Ottoman architecture. In what proved to be a vital departure from the past, the Mosque was built in the aftermath of Ottoman failures in wars against the Persians and the Austrians. Construction started in 1609 CE and finished in 1617 CE.



# Hagia Sophia

- Situated in the heart of Istanbul, Hagia Sophia (Turkish: Aya Sofya), meaning 'Divine Wisdom', was originally built as an Eastern Orthodox cathedral. It was later converted into a mosque when the city was conquered by Sultan Mehmed II in 1453 CE. It remained a mosque until 1931 when it was turned into a museum. In July 2020 Hagia Sophia changed back into a mosque.



# Resting place of the Ark of Prophet Nuh (عليه السلام)

- Mount Judi is the resting place of the Ark built by Prophet Nuh (عليه السلام) by the command of Allah. It is situated in south-east Turkey, close to the [Syrian](#) and [Iraqi](#) borders.





# Adam's Peak, Sri Lanka

- Adams Peak is Situated in Srilanka.



# Shrine of Hussain (رضي الله عنه)

- The place of Hussain (رضي الله عنه) in [Karbala](#). He was the son of Ali (رضي الله عنه) and the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).



# The Battle of Karbala

- Karbala is the location of a battle fought on 10th Muharram 61 AH between a small group of supporters and relatives of Hussain bin Ali (رضي الله عنه) and a much larger force of Yazeed I, the Umayyad caliph. It is the place where [Hussain \(رضي الله عنه\)](#) was martyred.

