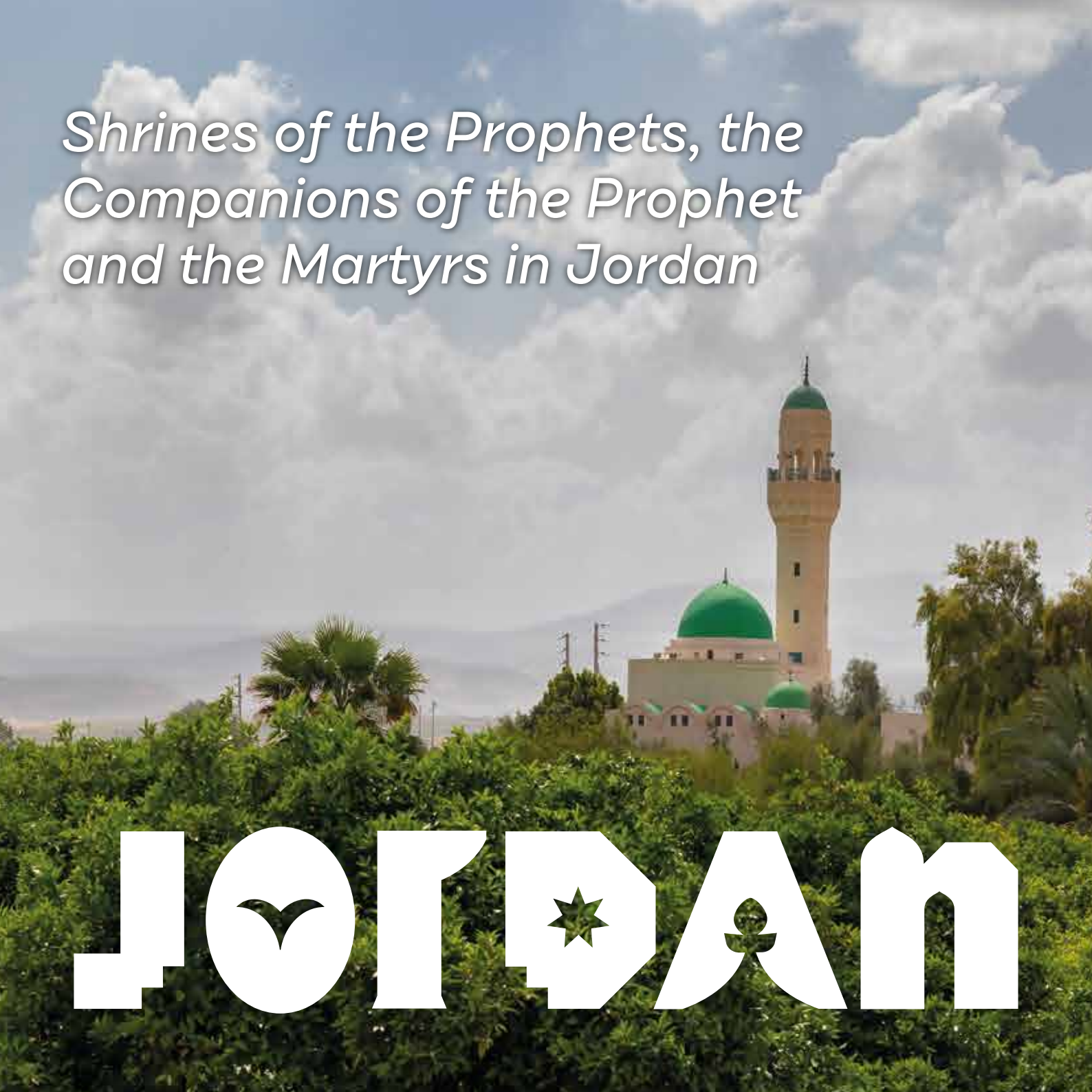


*Shrines of the Prophets, the
Companions of the Prophet
and the Martyrs in Jordan*

JORDAN



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate



The land of Jordan is a blessed land. Directly to the south of it lies Mecca, the oldest place of worship and the holiest plot of land on the face of the earth, and Medina, the city of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and the location of his mausoleum. As God said: **“Verily, the first House (of worship) appointed for mankind was that at Bakkah (Makkah), full of blessing, and a guidance for the ‘Alamin (man-kind and jinn).”** (*Imran 96*).

Directly to the west of Jordan, 30 km from the border, lies Jerusalem, the world’s other great spiritual centre. Thus the land of Jordan is situated between Mecca and Jerusalem and is richly and deeply blessed. As the Quran explains clearly, God says: **“Glorified (and Exalted) is He (Allah) {above all that (evil) they associate with Him} Who took His slave (Muhammad ﷺ) for a journey by night from Al-Masjid-Al-Haram (in Makkah) to Al-Masjid-al-Aqsa (in Jerusalem), the neighbourhood whereof We have blessed, in order that We might show him (Muhammad ﷺ) of Our Ayat (proofs, evidences, lessons, signs, etc.). Verily, He is the All-Hearer, the All-Seer.”** (*Isra’ 1*).

The famous commentators on the Quran all agree that modern Jordan is part of this blessed plot of land. Similarly, the Prophet ﷺ called upon God: “O God, bless our Syria for us.” On the night before he tried to kill the Prophet ﷺ, in Mecca before the Hijra, Abu Jahl said, “Muhammad promises you as many gardens as there are in Jordan.”

In addition to that, a number of prophets blessed the land of Jordan when they stayed in it or when they passed through it on their travels. These include Noah, Abraham, Lot, Aaron, Moses, Al-Khidr, Shuaib, Joshua, Job, John the Baptist and the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. It is known that some of them died or were buried there, including the following: Moses – on Mount Nebo, near Madaba; Aaron – on Mount Aaron, near Petra; Shuaib – in Wadi Shuaib, near Al-Salt; Job – in Al-Salt; John the Baptist – in Machaerus, near Madaba.

In addition, historians and writers of the Prophet’s life, explain that the Prophet Muhammad’s ﷺ meeting with the monk Buhayra (in his youth when he was not yet a prophet), and the other meeting that took place later between the Prophet and the Companions with the monk Nestor in the same spot, most likely took place in the land of Jordan. Similarly, the cave of the Seven Sleepers is situated outside Amman, in the town of Al-Rajib. This is found in the Quran in the Sura of the Cave (Kahf).

The following verse of the Quran refers to Amman, which bestows a great blessing upon the city. As God said:, **“Likewise, We awakened them (from their long deep sleep) that they might question one another. A speaker from among them said: “How long have you stayed (here)?” They said: “We have stayed (perhaps) a day or part of a day.” They said: “Your Lord (Alone) knows best how long you have stayed (here). So send one of you with this silver coin of yours to the town, and let him find out which is the good lawful food, and bring some of that to you, And let him be careful and let no man know of you.” (Kahf 19).** Moreover, a large number of the Companions of the Prophet were martyred and buried in

Jordan. Jordan was also the first region into which Islam spread outside the Arabian Peninsula in the time of the Prophet ﷺ in 8 AH. Jordan was also the first place to witness prolonged contact between Islam and the non-Arab world. Some of the most famous Companions to be buried in Jordan are the following: Zaid bin Harithah, who was the adopted son of the Apostle ﷺ before Islam banned adoption. He is the only Companion of the Prophet who is mentioned by name in the Quran (Ahzab 37); Jafar bin Abi Talib, the cousin of the Prophet and elder brother of Ali. He is the person who is the most like the Prophet ﷺ in character and appearance; Abu Ubaidah Amir bin Al-Jarrah, Amin or Custodian of the Islamic community and one of the ten preachers of Paradise; Amir bin Abi Waqqas; Muadh bin Jabal, the Prophet's ﷺ governor over Yemen; Sharhabil bin Hassneh, scribe of the Revelation; the great general Dhirar bin Al-Azwar; Abu Dhar Al-Ghifari; Abdullah bin Rawaha; Abu Al-Darda and the general Akramah bin Abi Jahl.

In addition, a large number were martyred in Jordan apart from the occupants of the mausoleums that are mentioned in this book, especially in the Battle of Muthah in 8 AH, the two battles of Yarmouk (13 and 15 AH), the Battle of Fahl (14 AH), and in the great plague of 19 AH when Abu Ubaidah's army camped in the Jordan Valley. So, Jordan is home to more of the Companions' mausoleums than any other region outside the Arabian Peninsula. From many points of view, and for numerous reasons, the Jordan region is the most blessed in the world after the Hijaz and Palestine. However, its religious status is largely unrecognised.

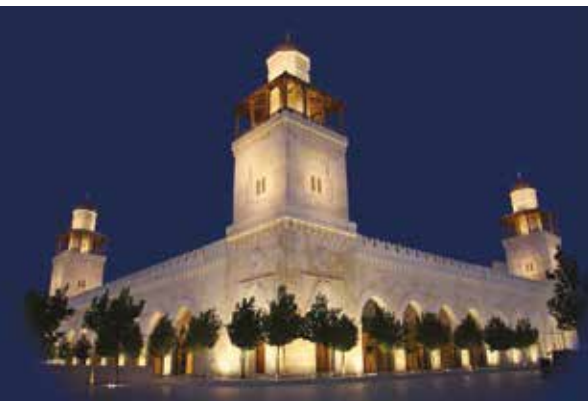
His Royal Highness Prince
Ghazi bin Muhammad



The Museum of the Prophet ﷺ

From the highest hill of the King Hussein Park, the King Hussein Mosque, named like the Park after the late King Hussein bin Talal, towers over the city of Amman. This mosque crowns a group of sites situated within the King Hussein Park. Beside this large mosque stands the Museum of the Prophet ﷺ, topped by a small dome indicating to the viewer that it is displaying its submission to the dome of the mosque. This Museum also houses priceless archaeological treasures. Among them is the original copy of the Prophet of God's ﷺ letter

sent to Heracleus, Emperor of Byzantium, and one of the Prophet's ﷺ hairs. It also contains a fragment of the blessed tree in whose shade the Prophet ﷺ sought shelter in Bakieoah town, Safawi.





The Complex & Site of the Cave of the People of the Cave in Al-Raqim, Abu Alanda

The cave of Al-Rajib (Al-Raqim) lies inside a large Byzantine cemetery in the southern suburbs of Amman, in the grounds of Abu Alanda. The tombs were dug into the foot of the mountain and their facades were decorated with half columns carved out of the rock and with geometrical and plant decoration. The entrance opens onto a central hall from which branch out three shrines with vaulted ceilings. There are seven stone graveyards in the eastern and western niches decorated with geometrical and plant designs, and there is a passage connecting the foot of the mountain (the floor of the upper mosque) with the third shrine. The inside walls of the cave are covered with a layer of plaster with a lot of Greek and Arabic writing on them, in addition to some drawings. There are also two old mosques on the site. The first is directly above the cave and its mihrab can be seen above the entrance to the cave, and the second is situated in the courtyard in front of the cave. The mosques were built in the Umayyad period. There are many bits of writing in the mosques and the cave indicating that there were many attempts to rebuild and modernise the buildings during the various Islamic periods before the site was recently abandoned. In addition to the mosque in the front courtyard of the cave, there is an old olive tree at the entrance to the cave and the remains of an olive press in the south-west corner of the mosque. The cave is linked to the story of the pious young men mentioned in the Quran in the sura of the cave (Kahf). The story is mentioned by many Arab historians and geographers. The cave is called Al-Raqim, which is the name mentioned in the Quran. The Public Department of Antiquities carried out excavations on the site in 1963.



The Shrine of the Companion **Abdul-Rahman bin Awf** رضي الله عنه

This shrine is situated in Jubaiha in Amman. A small mosque was built over the mausoleum in a distinct architectural style and its courtyards were planted with trees. This companion's full name is Abdul-Rahman bin Awf bin Abdul-Harith abu Muhammad Al-Zahri Al-Qirshi. He is one of the ten preachers of Paradise, one of the six members of the Shura Council that made Umar caliph and one of the first converts to Islam.



The Shrine of the Companion **Bilal bin Rabah** رضي الله عنه

The shrine of this Companion is situated in the village of Bilal in Wadi Al-Sair. A room was built of concrete and stone over the mausoleum of Bilal bin Rabah. Bilal was an Ethiopian but he was born in the Hijaz. He was the first person to embrace Islam while he was still a slave. He was severely tortured by his master Ummiyya bin

Khalaf, but he refused to give worship to anybody else apart from the God who has no partner. He was bought and set free by Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq at the request of the Prophet. He later became the Prophet's muezzin because of his loud and wonderfully attractive voice. After Mecca was conquered, he climbed the Kaabah and called people to prayer.



The Mosque Complex of **Abi Ubaidah Amir bin Al-Jarrah** ﷺ

The complex is situated 65 km from Amman in the region of Al-Aghwar Al-Wusta. It is a sort of village of Arab civilization containing a number of sites and facilities including the shrine of the Custodian of the Islamic community Abu Ubaidah Amir bin Al-Jarrah. When designing it, the link between the shrines of the Companions in a region where people come to meditate on topics relating to Jerusalem, or Al-Quds, was maintained. Abu Ubaidah Amir bin Al-Jarrah was the Custodian of this nation and one of the ten Preachers of Paradise. He was one of the dearest people to the Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ called him the Custodian of the Nation when he said: “Every nation has a custodian and the custodian of this nation is Abu Ubaidah bin Al-Jarrah.” Abu Ubaidah was an enthusiastic participant in the Prophet’s ﷺ raids and there are many glorious incidents that display his bravery and self-sacrifice.





The Mosque and Shrine of **Darar bin Al-Azwar** رضي الله عنه

The mosque is situated in the little town of Darar in Al-Aghwar Al-Wusta, about six km from the town of Dayr Ala and about 53 km from the capital. In one of its corners is the shrine of the Companion Darar bin Al-Azwar رضي الله عنه. He was a valiant and formidable warrior and loved fighting, and was a general without equal in the conquests of Khalid bin Al-Walid رضي الله عنه. The mention of his name was sufficient to spread fear in the hearts of his enemies.



The Mosque of **Amir bin Abi Waqqas** رضي الله عنه

This mosque is situated in the town of Waqqas in Al-Aghwar Al-Shimaliyyah about 91 km from Amman and 15 km from the shrine of Sharhabil bin Hassneh. The project was formulated to blend in with the development of the region of Waqqas. Amir bin Abi Waqqas رضي الله عنه was the brother of the famous general Saad

bin Abi Waqqas. According to some sources, Amir bin Abi Waqqas was one of the first people to become a Muslim, in fact, the eleventh of the men. He emigrated to Ethiopia during the second migration and returned with Jafar bin Abi Talib رضي الله عنه.



The Mosque and Shrine of the **Prophet Shuaib** ﷺ

The mosque is situated in the governorate of Balqa, on the road to Al-Aghwar Al-Wusta, in the region of Wadi Shuaib, overlooking the Jordan valley, about 40 km from Amman. The full name of Shuaib is Shuaib bin Yashkhun, who was sent by God to the people of Midian, who were the people of the fertile land,, the Ghouta in which there were many trees.

He is mentioned eleven times in the Quran, in the following suras: A'raf, Hud, Shu'ara', Ankabut: 36, as God said: **“And to (the people of) Madyan (Midian), We sent their brother Shu'aib. He said: “O my people! Worship Allah (Alone) and hope for (the reward of good deeds by worshipping Allah Alone, on) the last Day (i.e. the Day of Resurrection), and commit no mischief on the earth as Mufsidun (those who commit great crimes, oppressors, tyrants, mischief-makers, corrupters).”** {Tafsir At-Tabari}.





The Mosque & Shrine of the Prophet **Joshua bin Nun** رضي الله عنه

The mosque is situated on Al-Salt hills in the governorate of Balqa about 25 km west of Amman. It is an old building dating back to the Ottoman era. The prophet Joshua was the son of Nun the son of Ephraim the son of Joseph the son of Jacob the son of Isaac the son of Abraham the friend of God. It was he who brought Israel out of the wilderness and brought them into Jerusalem (Al-Quds) after a siege and fierce fighting.

The Shrine of Maysarah **bin Masrouq Al-Absi** رضي الله عنه



The shrine is in the region of Subaihi, governorate of Balqa

The Shrine of Hazir the **brother of Yusuf** رضي الله عنه



The shrine is in Wadi Shuaib, governorate of Balqa



** The second site is in Bayt Ras, Irbid

The Shrine of the Prophet Al-Khidr عليه السلام

The site is in the region of Mahis in the governorate of Balqa about 25 km from Amman. The prophet Al-Khidr is mentioned in the Quran in the sura of the Cave (Kahf). He is the person who was met by Moses at the meeting of the two seas (i.e. the seas of obligation and possibility, or the seas of the exoteric and the esoteric, or the seas of prophecy and covenant). It is mentioned in the commentary of Ibn Kathir that they are the sea of Persia to the east and the sea of Byzantium to the west. It is also mentioned that the two seas that meet at the site are the River Jordan (Eilat, Aqaba) and the sea of Qalzim (the Red Sea). Others say: Tangier, the sea of the passage (the Straits of Gibraltar).

The event of the loss of the salted fish is also referred to. He was allowed to accompany him until (Al-Khidr) said to him: **“This is the parting between me and you, I will tell you the interpretation of (those) things over which you were unable to hold patience.”** (Kahf 78).

This happened after Moses doubted Al-Khidr’s behaviour in three situations that they encountered. These are mentioned in the sura of the Cave (the boat, the young man and the wall). It is also mentioned in the Book of the Shrines of Jordan that Al-Khidr and Elijah are said to have met in Mecca every year during the period of the Hajj. This accounts for the number of blessed shrines to Al-Khidr in Jordan.



The first site of the Prophet Al-Khidr in Mahis



The Shrine of the Companion

Muadh bin Jabal رضي الله عنه

The mosque is situated in the little town of North Shouna, about 95 km from Amman. The Companion's full name is Abdul-Rahman Muadh bin Amru bin Aws Al-Ansari Al-Khazraji, He taught the nation what is haram and what is halal, as the Prophet ﷺ says: "Muadh bin Jabal taught my people what is haram and what is halal." The Prophet ﷺ also said about him: "On the Day of Resurrection, Muadh bin Jabal will precede the ulama (scholars)."



He is one of those who collated the Quran in the time of the Prophet ﷺ, as the Prophet says: **"Take the Quran from four people: from Ibn Umm Abdullah; from Abdullah bin Masoud, Muadh bin Jabal and Kaab bin Kaab."**



The Shrine of the Companion **Sharhabil bin Hassneh** رضي الله عنه

The mosque is situated 75 km from Amman, in the region of Al-Aghwar Al-Shimaliyya 33 km away from the Abu Ubayda Amir bin Al-Jarrah complex. Sharhabil bin Hassneh became a Muslim when he was in Mecca before the Hijra. He emigrated to Ethiopia with his family and then returned to Medina. During the conquest of Al-Sham, Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq sent him as ruler over three quarters of Al-Sham.

In designing the new mosque, care has been taken to blend in in terms of proportion and elevation with the spaces, the architectural features and also in terms of authenticity and faithfulness to Islamic architectural style. It includes the shrine of the Companion Sharhabil bin Hassneh.





The Site of the **Battle of Yarmouk**

The battle took place between the Muslims and the Byzantines in 14 AH. Elements of the Byzantine army had advanced to the River Jordan in the direction of the Muslims in Jabiya, and the Muslims were afraid that they would be surrounded by the Byzantine forces based in Jordan and Palestine and this other force advancing from Antakia. The Muslims were afraid that their supply lines would be broken and that they would be cut off from the region of the north of Jordan and Balqa, which linked them to the Hijaz. So, the Muslim armies decided to withdraw from Jabiya to Yarmouk. Khalid bin Al-Walid had overall leadership of the army after Abu Ubaidah Amir bin Al-Jarrah, who had overall authority over the Muslim armies in Al-Sham, had generously handed it over to him. Khalid was a most heroic person, one of the most blessed and upright of soul.

The Battle of Yarmouk was one of the greatest Muslim battles, and the most deeply influential on the movement of the Islamic conquest. The Byzantine army, one of the world's most powerful armies at the time, endured a devastating defeat and lost the flower of its soldiers. Heracleus understood the size of the disaster that had come upon him and his state, so he left the region for good, his heart broken with grief. He said: "Peace be upon you, Syria; peace, for we will not meet again. What a wonderful country you are, but you belong now to the enemy, not to friends. Henceforth, a person from Byzantium will only enter you in fear."

On the basis of this great victory, the Muslims established themselves in Al-Sham and completed the conquest of all its cities. Then they continued the conquest and overran Egypt and North Africa.



Pella

Pella is situated to the north of Amman. The site of Pella is considered one of the largest and most important archaeological sites in the region. Most of the buildings date back to the eras of the Romans, the Byzantines, the Arabs and the Muslims, from the second century until the fourteenth century AD. There is substantial evidence that man has lived there since the Bronze Age and the Iron Age. The Battle of Pella took place between the Arab Muslim army and the Byzantine army, and on that field the Arabs gained a great victory during the caliphate of Umar bin Al-Khattab in 13 AH.



The Site of the **Prophet Issa عليه السلام & John the Baptist**

Recently, very important information has been uncovered about the region of Bethany Beyond the Jordan, where John the Baptist preached and baptised in the first period of his ministry. This information was discovered following the archaeological excavations that have been carried out all along Wadi Kharrar since 1996. These excavations have shown that the place where John the Baptist used to preach and baptise, and where he baptised the Messiah as well, is situated east of the River Jordan in the land now known as the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.



In the Gospel of John 1:28, it talks about “Bethany on the other side of the Jordan, where John was baptising.” The expression ‘on the other side of the Jordan’ refers to the east bank of the river. In a subsequent reference to the same site on the east bank, it says in the Gospel of John 10:40: “Then Jesus went back across the Jordan to the place where John had been baptising in the early days. Here he stayed.”

During the recent excavations that took place in Jordan in 1997, this series of sites was discovered along the valley east of the River Jordan.



The Shrine of the **Prophet David** ﷺ

The shrine is situated in Northern Al-Mazar. The prophet David ﷺ was the father of Solomon ﷺ, to whom God gave wisdom and knowledge. God subjected the mountains to him, the birds praised God with him, and iron yielded to him. He was a faithful and grateful servant of God, alternating one day of fasting with one day of eating, staying awake half the night and sleeping for a third of it. God revealed to him the Psalms (Zabour) and gave him a great kingdom, which God ordered him to rule with justice. The Prophet of God, Muhammad bin Abdullah ﷺ says about David ﷺ: "The best fast is David's fast. He fasted one day, and broke his fast the next. He used to read the Psalms with 70 voices and he used to perform a prostration during the night when he made himself weep. He used to weep over everything, and heal the distressed and the feverish with his voice."

The Shrine of the companion **Abu Darda** رضي الله عنه



The shrine is situated in Souh Al-Shunnaq town in the governorate of Irbid,



The Mosque and Shrine of the Prophet Hud ﷺ

The mosque is situated on a hill in Jerash, in the town of Hud 45 km from Amman. His lineage goes back to the Prophet Noah ﷺ. God sent him to his people Ad, who were known for their strength and courage.

He ordered them to worship God alone, but they accused him of being a liar, so shame and anger came on them from their Lord. However, God rescued Hud ﷺ and those with him in his mercy, and uprooted those who had called his signs lies by unleashing on them black clouds and a fierce screaming wind.

The Shrine of the Companion Ikrama bin Abu Jahal رضى الله عنه



*The shrine is situated in
the governorate of Ajloun*

The Restoration of the Shrine of the Prophet Elijah ﷺ



*The shrine is situated in the village of Listib
in the governorate of Ajloun, 15 km away*



The Complex of Shrines of the Companions **The Companion Zayd bin Harithah** رضي الله عنه

His full name is Zayd bin Harithah bin Sharahil bin Kaab bin Abdul-Azi. His shrine is in the governorate of Kerak. He was a child when he was captured and fell into the hands of Hakim bin Hazzam ibn Khuwaylid. He was adopted by the Prophet ﷺ and became known throughout Mecca as Zayd bin Muhammad. This all happened before the Quran was revealed to the Prophet ﷺ. No sooner had the Prophet ﷺ taken upon himself the mantle of apostleship than Zayd became the second Muslim. In fact, it is said: “He was the first and the Prophet loved him with a great love, to such an extent that he was called 'Zayd the beloved'.”



The Shrine of **Jafar bin Abi Talib** رضي الله عنه

The complex lies 140 km south of Amman in the governorate of Kerak, in Southern Mazar, where the Battle of Mutah took place. It is the first Muslim battle that took place outside the Arabian Peninsula, in the territory of Jordan. Here, the three leaders of Mutah were martyred one after the other, Zayd bin Haritha, Ja'far bin Abi Talib and Abdullah bin Rawaha. They were buried in a region near to the battleground, where the town of Mazar later sprang up.

This region of Mutah (Mazar) is famous for its mausoleums of companions and martyrs and is itself a sanctuary to which groups of visitors flock.



He was martyred in the Battle of Mutah in 8 AH, when Zayd was the first leader of the Muslim army by order of the Prophet ﷺ. He chose as leaders of the army three monks of the night and knights of the day. When he bade farewell to the army, he said: “Zayd bin Harithah is your leader. If he is struck down, then your leader is Ja'far bin Abi Talib, and if he too is struck down, then Abdullah bin Rawahah is your leader.”



The Shrine of the Companion **Abdullah bin Rawahah** رضوانه عندنا

The shrine is situated near the shrine of Ja'far bin Abi Talib in the town of Southern Mazar in the governorate of Kerak. The shrine includes open courtyards and will be linked with a group of gardens and porticos so that it becomes one part of the large complex of mosques and shrines of the Companions in Southern Mazar.

Abdullah bin Rawahah was a poet among his people, who defended his claim. He became the poet of the Apostle ﷺ, who used to drive from him any malaise alongside his companions Hassan bin Thabit and Kaab bin Zuhair. He was also a faithful soldier of the Message that he came to believe. He participated in all the raids and raiding parties with the Prophet of God ﷺ.





The Shrine of the **Prophet Solomon** ﷺ

This shrine is situated in the village of Sirfa to the north-west of Kerak, about 160 km from Amman. The Prophet Solomon ﷺ is one of the prophets who are mentioned in the Quran. God granted him to rule his kingdom on the basis of justice, so he asked his Lord: **“My Lord! Forgive me, and bestow upon me a kingdom such as shall not belong to any other after me: Verily, You are the Bestower.”**(Sad 35). God heard his prayer and answered him.

In addition to all that, God taught him all the sciences and made all natural forces subject to him so that he was able to establish his great kingdom as long as he called on God and those who believed in God on the earth did the same.



The Site of the Shrine of the **Prophet Lot** ﷺ

He is the Prophet of God Lot bin Haran bin Tarah ﷺ . He was the nephew of Abraham bin Tarah, the friend of God. He migrated with Abraham to Haran, and then to Canaan and Egypt, and then returned to Canaan. A dispute broke out between Abraham's shepherds and Lot's. After that Abraham suggested to Lot that they should divide the land so that there would no longer be any dispute between them. So Lot ﷺ moved eastwards across the Jordan to the town of Sodom.

The story of Lot's people is told and his name mentioned in the Quran 27 times. This includes what happened between the prophet Abraham, Lot and the king who brought him the news of the destruction of Lot's town, the town that committed such repulsive acts. Abraham replied that "Lot is among them." The reply came: "We are most knowledgeable of who is there." So the angels went in the form of men to Lot's house. No sooner did the people of the town discover that two handsome young men were in the village than they came to Lot's house and wanted to abuse his guests. They did not know that they were angels, so Lot proposed to them to marry his daughters. What is meant here is the daughters of the town, but some say it means the daughters of Lot. However, they refused and the revelation was given ordering Lot and his family, apart from his wife, to leave the town, and then God punished the town.

The Shrine of the Prophet Noah ﷺ

This shrine is situated in the governorate of Kerak. The Prophet Noah ﷺ is one of the most resolute of the prophets. He is mentioned many times in the Quran and there is a sura named after him.



His story is that God sent him to his people to warn them to abandon the worship of idols and worship God alone. He continued to appeal to them for 950 years, but they continued obstinately in their oppression, apart from a small group of poor people. In the end, God sent a flood on them that covered the earth and drowned all of them including his son. God rescued Noah ﷺ and those with him in the boat which he had made on God's orders.

The Companion Kaab bin Umair Al-Ghifari رضی اللہ عنہ

He is one of the great Companions and one of their leaders in battle. The Prophet ﷺ sent him time and again as leader of the raiding parties. In one instance, the Prophet sent him Dhat Atlah in the territory of Balqa and they found a large number of polytheists. They called them to Islam but they did not accept the call and showered them with arrows. When the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ saw that, they fought them fiercely until they were killed. However, Kaab bin Umair escaped. The night was cold but he endured until he came to the Prophet of God ﷺ and told him the news. That grieved the Prophet of God deeply and he considered sending a force against them. However, news reached him that they had moved to another place, so he left them. Another version is that Kaab used to hide by day and travel by night until he drew near to them and someone saw him. So he informed them of how small the Prophet's ﷺ forces were, so they came on horses and killed them. Another version is that he was killed during this raid in Rabi' Al-Awwal 8 AH.



The Complex and Shrine of the Companion

Harith bin Umair Al-Azdi رضي الله عنه

The complex is situated in the region of Dhat Atlah 20 km to the south of Tafila, 210 km south of Amman.

The Companion Harith bin Umair Al-Azdi was the messenger of the Prophet of God ﷺ to the King of Basrah in Al-Sham. When he reached Tafilah, Sharahbil bin Amr Al-Ghassani, ruler of Mutah, killed him. Of all the messengers of the Messenger of God, he is the only one who was martyred while he was carrying out his mission. This event is one of the causes of the famous invasion of Mutah.





The Mausoleum of the Companion **Farwa bin Amr Al-Judhami** رضي الله عنه

This building was erected to commemorate the memory of Farwa bin Amr bin Al-Nafira of the tribe of Nafatha from Jadhah. Shortly before Islam and during the time of the Prophet, he was the ruler of his people between the Gulf of Aqaba and Yanbu, from the area of Ma'an of the Arabs.

When Islam appeared and the Battle of Tabouk occurred, he wrote to the Prophet of God that he had become a Muslim. The government of the Emperor of Byzantium learned of this and Harith bin Abi Shamir Al-Ghassani, King of Gassan, seized him, then beheaded and crucified him.



The Mount of Arbitration (The **Mountain of Abu Musa Al-Ashari** رضي الله عنه)

The mountain is situated 25 km to the north of Ma'an in Adhrah. On this mountain took place the arbitration between Ali bin Abi Talib and the side of Muawiya bin Abi Sufyan. This took place after the Battle of Siffin in 37 AH.

The soldiers of Ali chose Abu Musa Al-Ashari and the soldiers of Muawiya chose Amr bin Al-As, as is well known in the history of Islam.



The Mosque and Shrine of the **Prophet Aaron** ﷺ

The mosque and shrine of the Prophet Aaron ﷺ are situated on the top of the mountain in the region of Wadi Musa near the ancient city of Petra, about 250 km from Amman. The shrine dates back to the Mamluk period. The mosque consists of a building with a dome on top with an area of 8 m².

The Prophet of God Aaron bin Umran was the elder brother of the Prophet Moses ﷺ. He was one of the descendants of the Prophet Jacob ﷺ of the lineage of the Prophet Abraham ﷺ. He was sent to his people, the children of Israel.

The Tree Under Which the Apostle ﷺ **Sought Refuge While Travelling to** **Al-Sham to Trade**

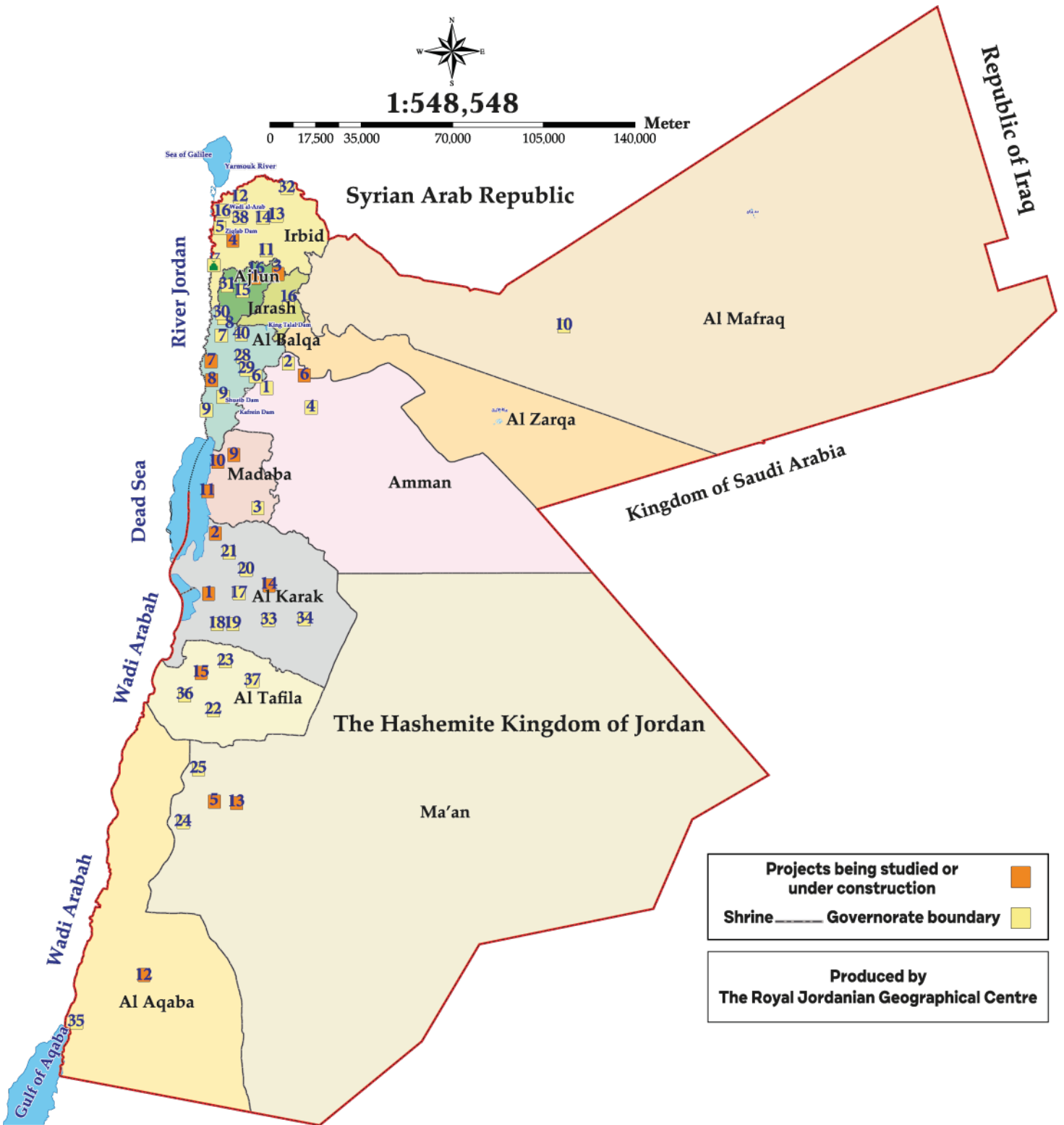
This blessed tree lies on the desert road linking Mafraq and Ruwayshid in the region of Bakieoah town, Safawi, about 150 km from Amman.





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The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Shrines of the Prophets, the Companions of the Prophet & the Martyrs

No.	Name of Shrine
1	The Shrine of the Companion Bilal bin Rabah
2	The Shrine of the Companion Abdul-Rahman bin Awf
3	The Shrine of the Companion Abu Dhar Al-Ghifari
4	The Complex of the Cave of the Seven Sleepers
5	The Mosque & Shrine of the Companion Amir bin Abi Waqqas
6	The Shrine of the Friend of God Al-Khidr
7	The Shrine of the Companion Maysarah bin Masrouq Al-Absi
8	The Mosque & Shrine of the Companion Darar bin Al-Azwar
9	The Mosque & Shrine of the Prophet Shuaib
10	The tree under which the Prophet ﷺ sought shelter
11	The Mosque & Shrine of the Prophet David
12	The Cave of the Prophet Jesus
13	The Shrine of the Friend of God Al-Khidr
14	The Shrine of the Companion Abu Al-Darda
15	The Shrine of the Prophet Elijah
16	The Mosque & Shrine of the Prophet Hud
17	The Shrine of the Prophet Noah
18	The Site of the Battle of Mutha
19	The Shrine of the Companion Abdullah bin Rawaha
20	The Shrine of Zayd bin Ali Zayn Al-Abidin bin Al-Husayn

No.	Name of Shrine & Future Projects
1	The Shrine of the Companion Kaab bin Umair Al-Ghirari
2	The Cave of the Prophet Lot
3	The Shrine of the Friend Ali Mashhad
4	The Site of the Battle of Fahl
5	The Site of the Mount of Arbitration
6	The Shrine of the General Musa bin Nusair
7	The Shrine of Damas Abu Al-Houl
8	The Shrine of the Prophet Job

No.	Name of Shrine
21	The Shrine of the Prophet Solomon
22	The Mosque & Shrine of the Companion Farwa bin Amr Al-Judhami
23	The Mosque & Shrine of the Companion Harith bin Umair Al-Azdi
24	The Shrine of the Prophet Aaron
25	The Shrine of the Follower Abu Sulayman Al-Darani
26	The Mosque & Shrine of the Companion Muadh bin Jabal
27	The Mosque & Shrine of the Companion Sharhabil bin Hassneh
28	The Mosque & Shrine of the Prophet Joshua
29	The Shrine of Asher the brother of Joseph
30	The Mosque & Shrine of the Companion Abu Ubaidah Amir bin Al-Jarrah
31	The Shrine of the Companion Akramah bin Abi Jahl
32	The Site of the Battle of Yarmouk
33	The Shrine of the Companion Jafar bin Abi Talib
34	The Shrine of the Companion Zayd bin Harithah
35	The Mosque of the Companion Uthman bin Affan
36	The Shrine of the Companion Jabir bin Abdullah
37	The Shrine of the Prophet Sheth
38	The Shrine of the Companion Abu Abdul-Rahman Muadh bin Jabal
39	The Site of the Baptism of the Prophet Jesus
40	The Shrine of the Prophet Judah

No.	Name of Shrine & Future Projects
9	The Site of Moses' Springs
10	The Shrine of the Prophet Moses
11	The Shrine of the Prophet John
12	The Islamic Village of Hamimah
13	The Shrine of the Companion Abu Musa Al-Ashari
14	The Shrine of the Friend of God Al-Khidr
15	The Shrine of the Prophet Joshua
16	The Shrine of the Friend of God Al-Khidr

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