



Historical Sites



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Mount Al Noor and Hira Cave

It is one of the most famous mountains of Makkah. It is located to the east of Al Masjid Al Haram in Makkah. The mountain was given this name, Nour Bithaq, the light of Islam from it, as it is located above the cave of Hira, in which the Prophet Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace, used to worship before him. The revelation revealed to him the first verses of the Holy Qur'an. God said (Read in the name of your Lord who created) Surah Al-Mu'allaq: Verse 1. It is one of the mountains of the Two Holy Mosques in Makkah, as it resembles the hump of a mountain, and there is nothing like the Mountain of Light in Makkah. It has a unique shape and form among the mountains.



Mount Thawr

It is one of the most famous mountains of Makkah, and it is located to the south of Al Masjid Al Haram, and from the name of Mount Thawr, the name of the cave is derived. Cave of Thawr, in which the Messenger Muhammad bin Abdullah, peace and blessings of God be upon him, and Abu Bakr al-Siddiq, may God be pleased with him, stayed for three nights during his migration to Medina. While they were in the cave, the Quraysh came looking for them, until they stopped at the mouth of the cave, but they were unable to find them, thanks to God and His ability. Abu Bakr, may God be pleased with him, says: If one of them had looked at his feet, he would have seen us under his feet. Then the Prophet, peace and blessings of God be upon him, said to him: (O Abu Bakr, what do you think of two people, of whom God is the third?) Narrated by Al-Bukhari and Muslim. God Almighty mentioned this incident in His Book, and He, Glory be to Him, said: "If you will not help him, God already helped him when those who disbelieved drove him out the second of two when they were in the cave when he said to his companion, 'No. Do not grieve, for God is with us.) Surat Al-Tawbah: Verse 40



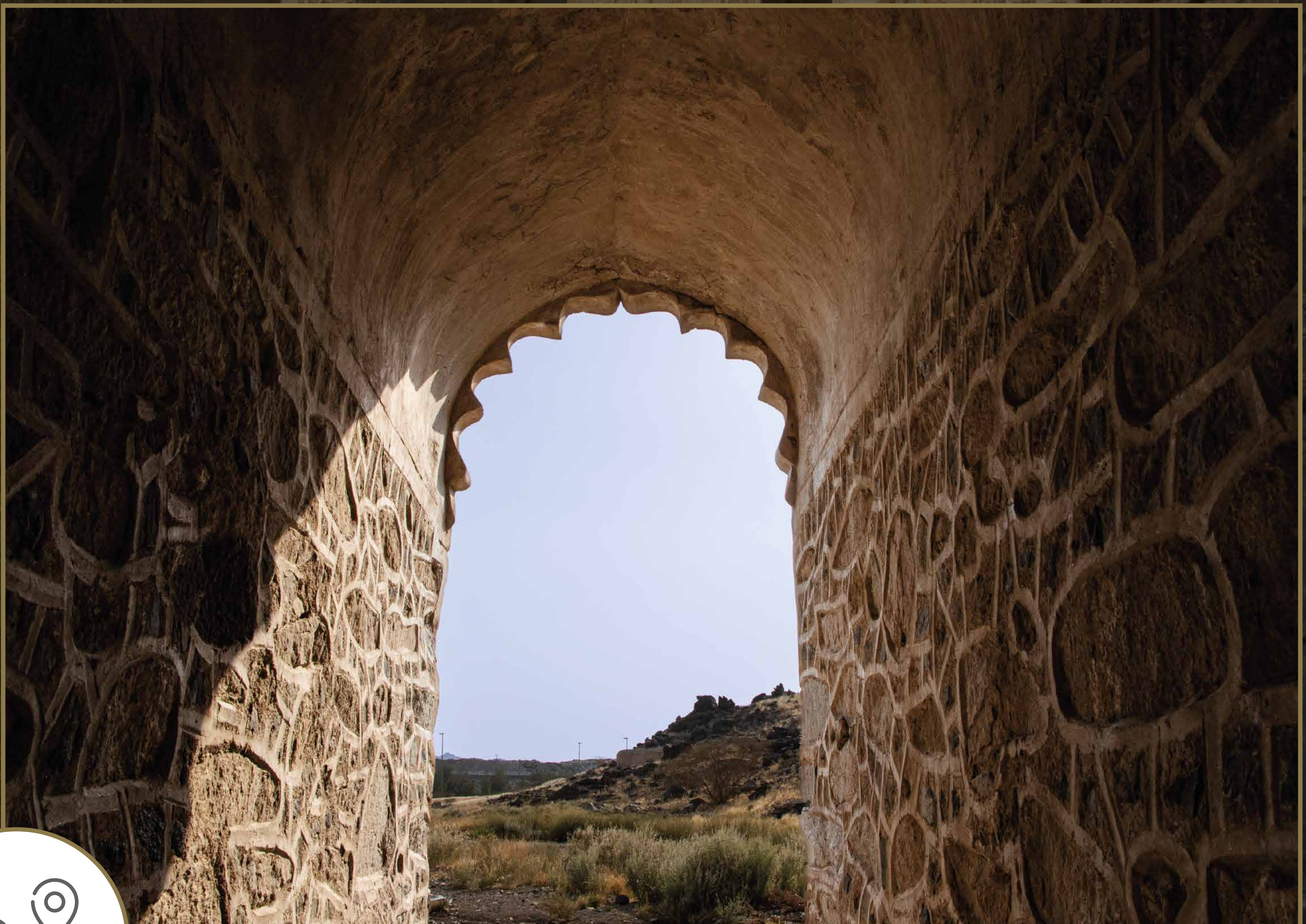
Distance to Al Masjid Al Haram **6.3 km**



Ain Zubaida Aqueduct

The aqueduct extends from Mount Kara to Makkah and the location of the spring in Wadi Al-Numan on the road between Taif and Makkah. It was a fresh spring with abundant water. Zubaida bint Jaafar, wife of Caliph Harun Al-Rashid, who ordered the water of the spring to be delivered to Makkah in the year 174 AH/791 AD, was ordered to be dug. She saw the hardship of the pilgrims in fetching water from a place called Al-Awjar at the bottom of Mount Harra on the western side of the Holy Mosque in Makkah. The length of its canals until it reaches Makkah is 38 km, and it includes a number of beads, numbering 132 beads, and they appear in its crest around Mount Al-Rahma, and they also appear in the Aziziyah neighborhood in Makkah. Al-Makarama and in several places, and the last part of it appears after King Khalid Bridge. After that place, the canals were removed, and buildings were built in their place.

In addition to the reservoirs and canals, the spring contains administrative buildings, water collection tanks, ponds, and more. After that, the Muslim caliphs, sultans, princes, and wealthy people took care of its restoration and construction, and King Abdulaziz Al Saud ordered its restoration. A special administration was also established to manage the spring, which was named Ain Zubaida after her, to fully supervise and restore the spring and its wells.



Distance to Al Masjid Al Haram **24.1 km**



Al-Hudaybiyyah

Its location is to the west of Al Masjid Al Haram, on the old road between Makkah and Jeddah, and it is known today as “Al-Shumaisi.” It is a well near the tree in which the Messenger, may God bless him and grant him peace, pledged allegiance to the Muslims to fight Quraysh, and he was with 1,400 of his companions. It was called the Pledge of Allegiance of Ridwan, and it was in the year (6 AH / 627 AD). Negotiations took place on the land of Hudaybiyyah between the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, and Quraysh, which ended with the treaty of Hudaybiyyah. So the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, and the Companions shaved their heads, slaughtered their sacrificial animals, and returned to Medina that year, and God revealed Surat Al-Fath after the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah.



Distance to Al Masjid Al Haram **20.6 km**

Mount of Mercy

A small mountain in relation to the mountains around it, its height does not exceed thirty meters, and at the top of it is an erected sign built to be a flag that can be used to guide it, with a height of four meters. It is located to the north of the plain of Arafat and outside the borders of the landmarks of the Haram. It is a difficult mountain to climb, so steps were built in it that reach the top, amounting to more than 91 steps, and all of Arafat is where you can stand and pray to God. On the authority of Jabir bin Abdullah, may God be pleased with them both, that the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, said: ((I stood here, and the whole of Arafat was a stop.) The name “Mount of Mercy” prevailed over it, and this is how Muslims knew it out of belief in what God Almighty promised His sincere servants, the pilgrims, of forgiveness, contentment, and mercy. Its old name before Islam was “Jabal Alal”.



Distance to Al Masjid Al Haram **17.9 km**

Clock Tower (Cosmology Center)

The Cosmology Center (museum) consists of four floors, and the implementation work is in advanced stages.



1st floor

This is dedicated to displaying information about the Makkah Clock, including its construction and the technologies used to determine the time. There is also a balcony that overlooks the Kaaba.



2nd floor

Dedicated to everything related to measuring time, human innovations, and documenting their attempts to know time.



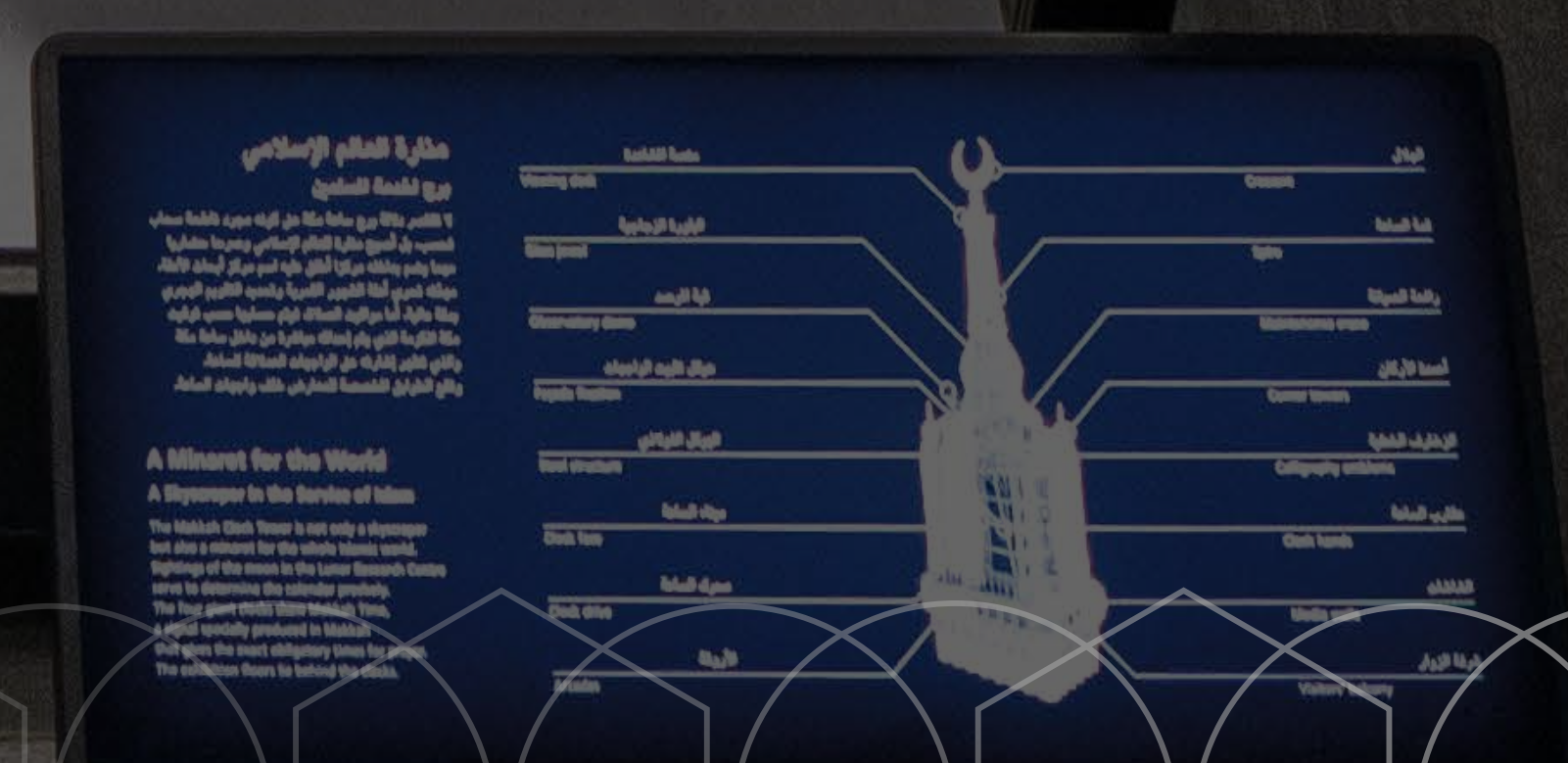
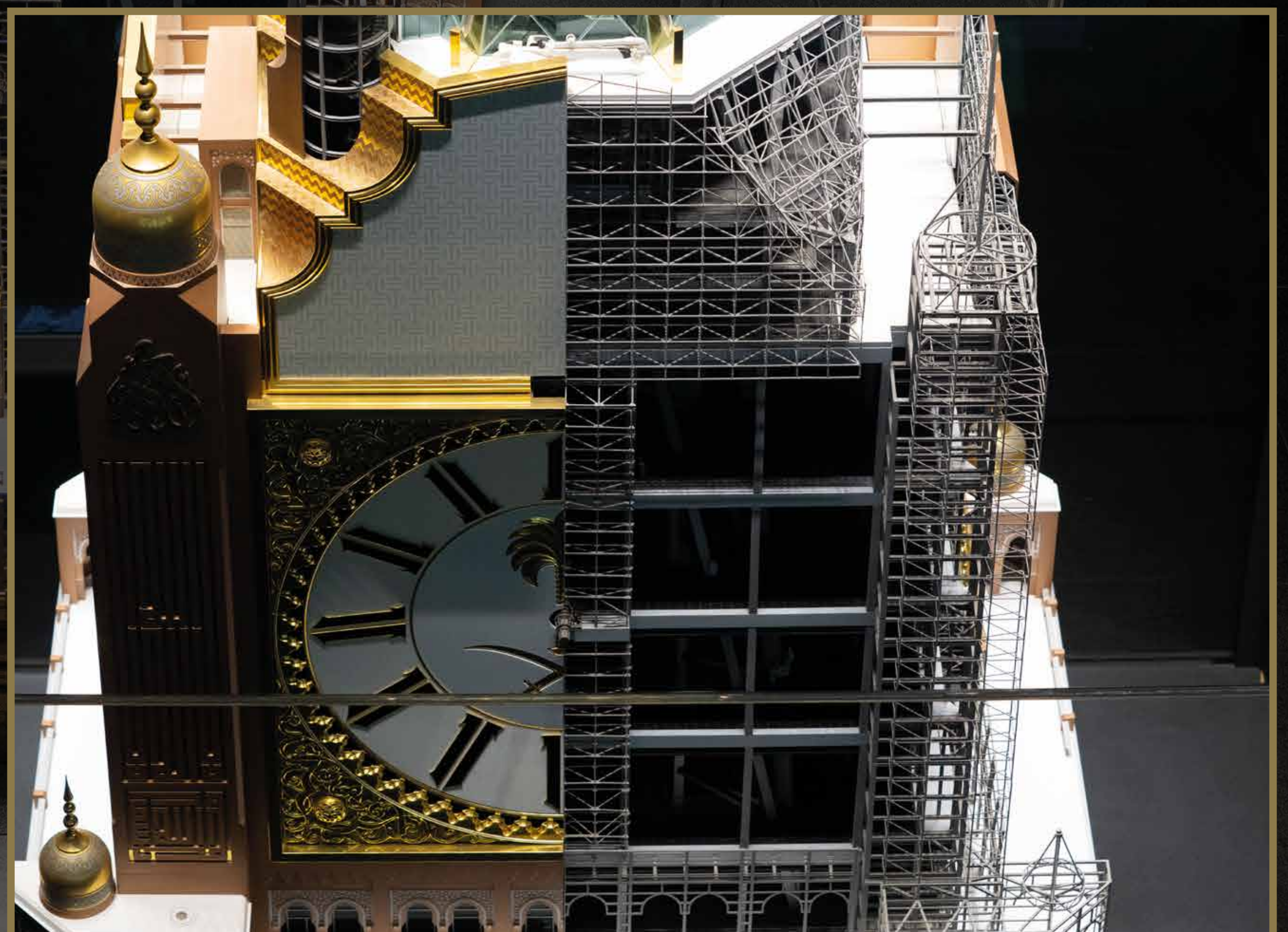
3rd floor

Dedicated to the Sun, Earth, Moon and Related



4th floor

It is intended to overlook what is related to the universe in general, including stars, constellations and astronomical phenomena.



Clock Tower (Crescent Center)

Al-Ahla Center consists of seven floors located at the top of the clock tower in Makkah, and the implementation work is also in advanced stages, but it has not been delivered to the primary or final.



1st floor

Lobby (reception hall and administrative offices)



2nd floor

Crescent library



3rd floor

Crescent Exhibition
(Moon Phases)



4th floor

Research Departments
(Center for Prayer
Times and Qibla
Direction)



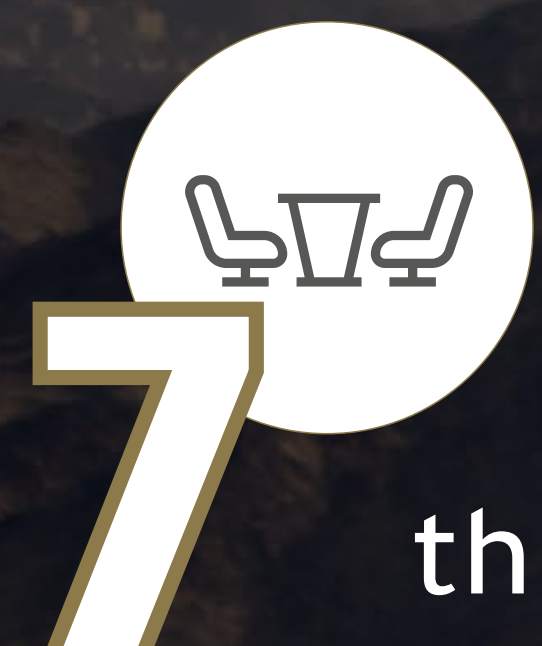
5th floor

Crescent
Committee



6th floor

Prayer hall



7th floor

Tower Top Lounge

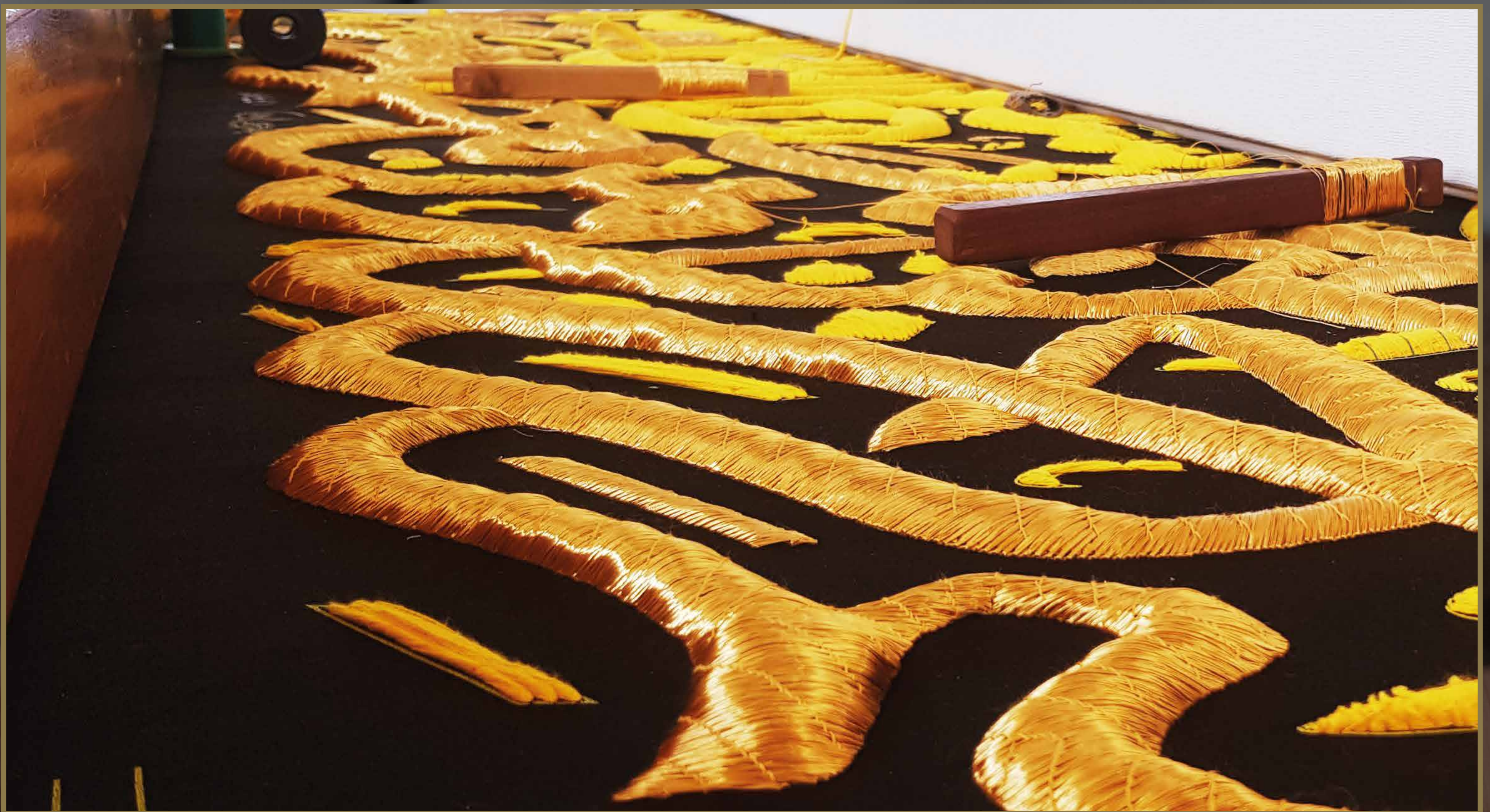


The Kiswa Factory of the Holy Kaaba

In mid-1346 AH, King Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud, may God have mercy on him, issued an order to establish a private house for the manufacture of the Kaaba livery. Work continued on the establishment of the Kaaba livery factory until the factory was renovated and modernized and opened in 1397 AH.

The complex contains several sections, the most important of which are:

- Belt section
- Laundry Section
- Automated Weaving Department
- Kaaba livery sewing section
- Printing Department
- Laboratory Department
- Handmade Weaving Section



More than two hundred qualified and trained Saudi workers work in these departments. In addition to producing the covering of the Holy Kaaba every year, the complex also produces the internal cladding of the Holy Kaaba, the interior cladding of the Prophet's room and the flag of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia embroidered and printed according to the flag system of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



Exhibition of the Two Holy Mosques Architecture

It is one of the museums of Makkah, founded in 1999, concerned with the Two Holy Mosques and the development witnessed by their architecture over the ages.

The halls of the museum:

- Hall of Al Masjid Al Haram
- Hall of the Prophet's Mosque
- Kaaba Hall
- Photo Hall
- Entrance Hall
- Zamzam Well Hall
- Manuscripts Hall

Museum rare collections:

- The columns of the Kaaba with their wooden bases.
- The crown, which dates back to the reign of Abdullah bin Al-Zubayr in 65 AH
- A stone base on which the columns were based and dates back to the year 129 AH.
- A copper crescent dating back to 1299 AD.
- The crescent of the main lighthouse in the Prophet's Mosque at the beginning of the fourteenth century AH.
- The frame of the Zamzam well made in the early fourteenth century AH.
- A copper fence was used on one of the windows of the Prophet's Mosque, which dates back to the beginning of the Saudi era.



Heraa Cultural Center

A cultural and tourist attraction, next to Mount Hira, that tells the story of revelation and gives information about the mountain and the cave and their historical importance and contributes to enriching the cognitive and cultural experience of visitors through its various components.

Components of Heraa Cultural Center:

- Revelation Exhibition
- Holy Quran Museum
- Kaaba Hall
- Cultural Library
- Visitor Center
- Commercial Facilities
- Hira Park and a host of other services



Makkah History Center

Sensing from the government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques the need for a scientific center that works to document, study and preserve the historical and cultural heritage of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and prepare the necessary research, studies and scientific meetings to serve Makkah Al-Mukarramah, the holy sites and Islamic historical places (past, present, future), the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz, may God protect him, issued an order to establish a center concerned with the history of Makkah and Medina.

This matter was entrusted to the Department of King Abdulaziz to establish the Center for the History of Makkah to be based in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, and this exhibition displays pictures and books that tell the history of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and the holy sites.



Institute of Manuscripts and Revival of Islamic Heritage

Um Al-Qura University established the Center for the Revival of Islamic Heritage in 1396 AH, and the center was able in early periods to collect mothers of Islamic manuscripts from various parts of the world, and collected at an early time more than twenty thousand manuscripts that served countless professors of Saudi, Arab and international universities and graduate students at home and abroad, and its specializations include Islamic studies, Arabic language, historical and cultural studies. In addition to its main function in reviving Islamic heritage



King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Project for Zamzam Water

دشن خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك عبد الله بن عبد العزيز يحفظه الله مشروع سقيا زمزم بتاريخ الرابع والعشرين من رمضان 1431 هـ الموافق للثالث من سبتمبر لعام 2010م King Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud - may God have mercy on him - ordered the establishment of a path to Zamzam water in 1345 AH, and ordered the establishment of a second path to Zamzam water in 1346 AH, and ordered the repair of the Zamzam well, cleaning it and put a cover on it in 1346 AH.

Also, The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, may God have mercy on him, ordered the establishment of a well water purification plant to preserve the characteristics of Zamzam water, with a station, a filling plant, transmission lines, a control and control system, automatic storage and other facilities in 1427 AH, and the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud has been keen since he took power to continue this project.

