

# Pilgrimage | The Quest for Baraka – Pilgrimage to Jerusalem and Palestine

'Jerusalem received the care and attention from many Muslim benefactors over the centuries.'

As a result of the Prophet's wishes it became a tradition for Muslim pilgrims to visit Jerusalem after the yearly Hajj in order that they might receive additional blessings (Baraka). Of course such sanctity ensured that Jerusalem received the care and attention from many Muslim benefactors over the centuries. Caliphs, sultans and amirs contributed to the well-being of the city and endowed many charitable foundations in the hopes of rewards and forgiveness in the afterlife.



**Name:**

Zawiya al-Qadiriyya

**Dynasty:**

Hegira 15th Muharram 1043 (AD 22nd July, 1633) Ottoman

**Details:**

Jerusalem

**Justification:**

This Sufi institution welcomed and cared for mystic seekers and foreign visitors.

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**Name:**

Sabil Birkat al-Sultan

**Dynasty:**

Hegira 10th Muharram 943 / AD 29th June 1536 Ottoman

**Details:**

Jerusalem

**Justification:**

According to the Islamic faith, water is the gift and mercy of Allah, and is provided unconditionally to pilgrims, weary travellers and the poor.

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**Name:**

Incense Burner

**Dynasty:**

Hegira 842–57 / AD 1438–53 Mamluk

**Details:**

Islamic Museum, al-Aqsa Mosque / al-Haram al-Sharif  
Jerusalem

**Justification:**

In search of Baraka, sultans spared no expense in endowing the Holy sites with precious objects.

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**Name:**

Maghrebi rab'a

**Dynasty:**

Hegira 745 / AD 1344 Marinid

**Details:**

Islamic Museum, al-Aqsa Mosque / al-Haram al-Sharif  
Jerusalem

**Justification:**

This Qur'an was brought to the Dome of the Rock all the way from the Maghreb.

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