Imam Reza shrine (Persian: حرم امام رضا) in Mashhad, Iran is a complex which contains the mausoleum of Imam Reza, the eighth Imam of Twelver Shiites. It is the largest mosque in the world by dimension and the second largest by capacity. Also contained within the complex are the Goharshad Mosque, a museum, a library, four seminaries, a cemetery, the Razavi University of Islamic Sciences, a dining hall for pilgrims, vast prayer halls, and other buildings.
Imam Reza Holy Shrine museums are among the richest museums of Islamic Republic of Iran, and are included among the most important art and cultural centers of the Islamic world. Astan Quds Razavi have several active museums which are as follows:

Central Museum: This museum was inaugurated in 1964. The present building of the museum was constructed in 1977 in the eastern flank of Imam Khomeini (R.A.) courtyard. In this museum precious and exquisite objects present in the treasury of the holy shrine like the old covers of the Zarih around the sacred grave, paintings, utensils made of chinaware and steel, golden inscriptions, carpets different types of old lighting instruments, a single piece of carved stone called "Sangab" dating back to the Timurid era, medals and coins are exhibited for the visitors.
After the victory of the glorious Islamic revolution in Iran, the new Chief Reverend Custodian of Astan Quds Razavi ordered the construction of a grand new building to display the unique manuscripts of the Holy Qur'an preserved in the Central Library of Astan Quds Razavi. The museum or the treasure of the Holy Qur'an was inaugurated on 11th February, 1985 coinciding with the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution. The Museum of the Gifts Presented by the Paramount Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Astan Quds Razavi: The Paramount Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ayatullah al-Udhma Sayyid Ali Husaini Al-Khamna'ee has presented all the gifts to Astan Quds Razavi, which were presented to him by various heads of the state and other dignitaries. These exquisite art objects and rare manuscripts are exhibited in the ground floor of the Qur'anic Treasure Museum and occupies 400 square meters’ space for exhibition. The objects on display in this section includes calligraphy, paintings, engravings, wall rugs, engraved metal dishes, cut glasses and delicate inlaid works.
The treasury of carpets, composed of two large halls with an exhibition space of 400 square meters each, has been located on the east side of Imam Khomeini (R.A.) Courtyard was inaugurated in 1998. This museum is enriched with 34 carpets that have a history of 500 years. The precious carpets of the mentioned museum that are in fact the manifestation of the ingenious art of the carpet weavers of Islamic Iran, have been offered to Astan Quds Razavi by the sincere devotees of Imam Reza(A.S.).
Tomb of Ferdowsi is a tomb complex composed of a white marble base, and a decorative edifice erected in honor of the Persian poet Ferdowsi located in Tus, Iran, in Razavi Khorasan province. It was built in the early 1930s, under the Reza Shah, and uses mainly elements of Achaemenid architecture to demonstrate Iran's rich culture and history. The construction of the mausoleum as well as its aesthetic design is a reflection of the cultural, and geo-political status of Iran at the time. Ferdowsi, the influential Persian poet and author of the Persian epic, Shahnameh died in 1020 A.D. in the Tus, Iran, Iran (Persia) in the same city that he was born in. For all his literary contribution Ferdowsi was not recognized during his life. It was only after his death that his poems won him admiration. For hundreds of years, his resting place was nothing more than a minor dome-shrine erected by a Ghaznavid ruler of Khorasan, without any permanent edifice in place in the garden of his house where Ferdowsi's daughter had originally buried him. In the beginning years of twentieth century, Iran started to realize his critical role in defining identity of Iran.
Shandiz is a town in Razavi Khorasan Province in northeastern Iran. It is located approximately 37 kilometers northwest of Mashhad. It is one of the most popular destinations for foreign tourists. Beautiful valleys, rivers, wild flowers, mature and bushy trees, all make the landscape breathtaking, which attract tourists to Shandiz in every seasons of the year. Because of its location, the rivers and the forest, the weather of Shandiz is generally mild and gentle in summer, but winter is very cold. Leather and leather products are the most popular souvenirs of Shandiz. Leather coats, hats, etc. are often sold in other cities of Iran. The most well-known food of Shandiz is Shishlik. It’s a kind of Iranian kebab with six pieces of lamb meat. Shandiz Shishlik is very popular elsewhere in Iran as there are many restaurants that sell the special Shandiz Shishlik. The most beautiful and noteworthy recreational attractions of Shandiz include: Shandiz Forest Park in West part of Shandiz, Gulistan Resort of Shandiz, Padide Shandiz Resort and Restaurants, Abardeh and Zoshk.
Kooh Sangi, surrounded by Mount Binalud, is one of the most beautiful spots and is situated in the southern fringes of Mashhad city. This massive urban public park is a popular destination for locals, tourists, and pilgrims alike. To the front of this hillock stands a summer house with a large pool - this pool runs 100 m. in length and 60 m. in width. This pool is fed by subterranean waters (Qanat) from the Gonabad area. Running alongside are paved paths and trees which enhance the beauty of this area which are also famed as "Dalan-e-Behesht" (The corridor to Paradise).
Goharshad Mosque is a former free standing mosque in Mashhad of the Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran, which now serves as one of the prayer halls within the Imam Reza shrine complex. It was built by the order of Empress Goharshad, the wife of Shah Rukh of the Timurid Dynasty in 1418 CE. The architect of the edifice was Ghavameddin Shirazi, who is responsible for so many of Shah Rukh's great buildings, with the architectural and decorative manpower supplied from Shiraz and Isfahan. The mosque underwent some renovations during the Safavid and Qajar eras. It has four iwans and a courtyard measuring 50 m × 55 m (164 ft × 180 ft), as well as several shabestans. The double layered dome of the mosque was severely damaged in 1911 in bombings by troops of the Russian Empire.
Kalat-e Naderi is a massive natural fortress located about 44 miles north of Sousia, in Kalat County, Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. It is essentially a massive plateau about 4 miles in circumference that has been used as a fortress since before the Achaemenid era. It is surrounded on 3 sides by high cliff walls ranging from 1500 feet on the south side to 2000 feet on the west side with lower eastern walls and a gently sloping plain leading up to the heights from the north. It is famous as the only fortress ever to withstand a siege by Tamerlane. Alexander the Great's army laid siege to it. While Alexander left to deal with a rebellious Persian chieftain, he ordered Craterus to command the majority of the army and take the fortress.
Abū Ḣamīd bin Abū Bakr Ibrāhīm (c. 1145 – c. 1221; Persian), better known by his pen-names Farīd ud-Dīn and Aṭṭ īr means pharmacist), was a Persian poet, theoretician of Sufism, and hagiographer from Nishapur who had an immense and lasting influence on Persian poetry and Sufism. Information about Attar's life is rare and scarce. He is mentioned by only two of his contemporaries, Awfi and Tusi. However, all sources confirm that he was from Nishapur, a major city of medieval Khorasan (now located in the northeast of Iran), and according to Awfi, he was a poet of the Seljuq period.

According to Reinert: It seems that he was not well known as a poet in his own lifetime, except at his home town, and his greatness as a mystic, a poet, and a master of narrative was not discovered until the 15th century.
The Moghan Cave is in the southern village of Moghan, 35 kilometers from Mashhad. Based on the evidence and exploring of the old snail fossils in the cave, it is approximately one hundred million years old. It is located 2910 meters above sea level. The cave was discovered in 1963 by Mashhad hikers. Entering alone without a guide or essential tools and accessories can be risky because of the dangerous cliffs of the Moghan Cave. There are two entrances and several winding paths. It is easy to get lost if one is not familiar with the cave. There are Stalagmites and Stalactites formations hanging from the roof. Also, there are several oil wells inside the cave. One of them is about 25 meters deep. In addition, there is a cliff with a width of 35 cm. There is also a spring inside the cave with cold, clear and tasty water. Some bats live in the cave. Address: southern village of Moghan, 35 kilometers from Mashhad, Iran
The Nader Shah Mausoleum is a building located in the Naderi garden-museum complex. It was built in 1963 in honor of the Afsharid Nader Shah. The which is located in the center, and two halls, one of which is the Museum of Iranian Weapons from different eras and the other is the Museum of Artifacts of Nader Shah Era. The Nader Shah Museum is located on the northwest side of Shohada (formerly naderi) intersection, and after the Imam Reza Shrine which is the most important historical and tourist site in the City of Mashhad. The cover of the tomb is exactly like the nomadic tents where Nader Shah was born and eventually killed. The vast hall of the museum contains booths displaying weapons and armaments like muzzle-loaded guns, cannons, equipment for horses, etc... from Afsharid and Qajar eras. Address: Tomb of Nader Shah, Shohada intersection, Mashhad, Khorasan Razavi, Iran
Located nearly 600 meters from the tomb of Ferdowsi, Harounieh is the only surviving monument from old Tous. It is believed that this magnificent 15th century monument, which has Azeri architecture, was once a Rabat or a mausoleum. The building is constructed entirely of brick and has no decorations aside from its baroque stucco reliefs.

There has been a lot of controversy over the purpose of this building and the construction date. Some believe this to be a School, an Abbey and also a burial place for “Imam Mohammad Ghazali” (the 6th century), others refer to it as a mosque which replaced a Sassanid Temple after the Muslim invasion.

It is a rectangular monument made of bricks. The balcony, the guest room, the doom and the rooms can all be accessed by the public.

Outside this monument a little memorial stone of “Imam Mohammad Ghazali” Can be observed. And also a rectangular garden has been built right in front of the balcony.
The city of Nishapur is, along with Mashhad and Toos, part of the region in northeastern Iran that churned out some of the foremost Muslim thinkers and academics of the Middle Ages. Nishapur’s favorite son, and its primary claim to fame, was Omar Khayyam, possibly the greatest mathematician to live between Euclid and Copernicus. Interestingly, he is even better known for his poetry, as captured in the book The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, possibly the second most popular work of Muslim literature after the 1001 Nights. The strange, geometry-inspired modern sculpture which now marks the site of his tomb is now the most popular site in the city where he is trumpeted as one of the great heroes of science.