

**Iron Age 1200-330 B.C.**



Navigate through the Iron Age (3,000 years ago) of Jordan. Discover archaeological sites closely associated with the Ammonite, Moabite and Edomite kingdoms of Ancient Jordan and the neighbouring states

**1st day:** Arrival. Lecture on Archaeology of Jordan by local archaeologist , over night in Amman;

**2nd day:** Amman Citadel, Archaeology Museum, Ammonite tower, Abu Nusayr, Baq'a Valley, Overnight in Amman;

**3rd day:** Hisban (Amorites' capital city), Madaba (Archaeology Museum), Mt. Nebo, Baptism site ( Elijah hill), over night at Dead Sea;

**4th day:** Kings Highway, Dhiban (Moabites' capital city), Balu', Kerak Museum, over night at Faynan Eco-lodge;

**5th day:** Khirbet Faynan , Wadi Khalid copper mines, Khirbet en-Nuhas, over night at Faynan

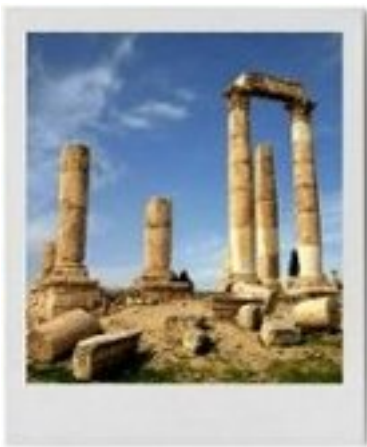
Eco-Lodge;

**6th day:** Namalah road (following the ancient caravan route from Araba to Petra), Wadi Mousa, Tawailan , Umm al-Biyarah, over night in Petra;

**7th day:** Tafeila, Buseira (Biblical Bozra, the capital city of the Edomites), Tell Khulayfi, over night at Aqaba;

**8th day:** Amman – Departure

### Roman period



Discover the spectacular sites of the mighty Roman Empire in the east. Visit one of the most preserved Roman cities. Follow the Roman roads and visit the - Roman theaters and forts.

**1st day:** Arrival, lecture on Archaeology of Jordan by local archaeologist, over night in Amman;

**2nd day:** Amman Citadel (including the Archaeology Museum), Roman Theater, the Agora, Nymphaeum; the Roman Mausoleum at Nwaijees; over night in Amman;

**3rd day:** Jerash, Tell al-Husn, Irbid; Over night in Irbid;

**4th day:** Capitolias ,Umm Qeis, Pella , over night at the Dead Sea ;

**5th day:** Khirbet Faynan, Wadi Khalid copper mines , over night at Faynan Eco-Lodge;

**6th day:** Namalah road, Petra, over night at Petra;

**7th day:** Via Nova Trojana, Aqaba, over night in Aqaba;

**8th day:** Qusour Bshair (Roman fort on the Limas Arabicus) . Departure.

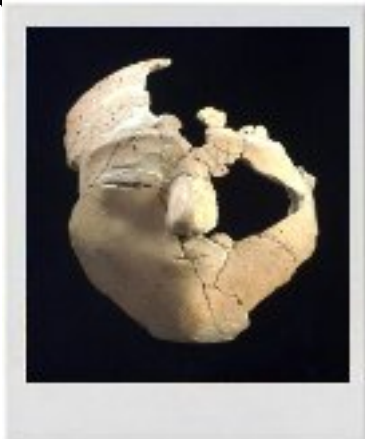
**Islamic period (636-1920 B.C.)**



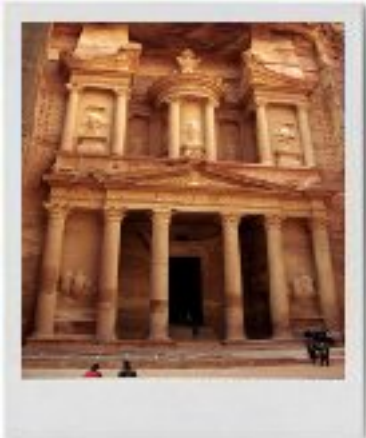
It is the largest wall in the world and the only one in Europe that has remained in its original form in its original location; it was built by the Romans in the 1st century AD and was later expanded by the Byzantines in the 5th century AD.



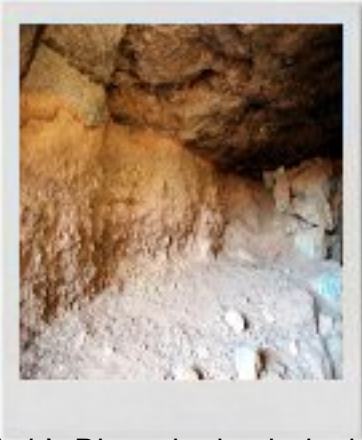
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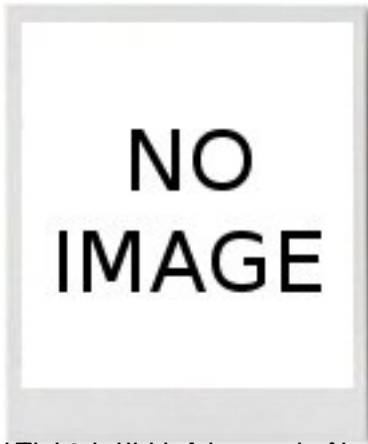
Temple of Bel at Palmyra, Syria; Roman; 2nd century AD; built with local limestone and decorated with carved capitals; near garden; 19th century photograph



Cave interior at Palmyra, Syria; Neolithic; 10th millennium BC; built with local limestone and decorated with carved capitals; near garden; 19th century photograph



Large carved stone bull (bucrania) on a wall at Palmyra, Syria; Neolithic; 10th millennium BC; built with local limestone and decorated with carved capitals; near garden; 19th century photograph



5. In the Neolithic, the first signs of agriculture and domestication of animals are visible. The first settlements are found in the Tiber valley and the surrounding areas. The first signs of writing are also found in the Tiber valley.