

THE FOOTSTEPS OF JESUS & MOSES

1 Arrival at QAIA – Meet & Assist – Transfer to Hotel

2 Bethany, Churches and Mosques of Amman - Overnight Amman

Visit Bethany where Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist. In New Testament times, it became known as Bethany. The Bible states that Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist (Matthew 3: 13-17), and that he lived, preached and baptized in the village of Bethany, on "the other side of the Jordan" (John 1: 28). After his baptism at Bethany, Jesus spent forty days in the wilderness east of the River Jordan, where he fasted and resisted the temptations of Satan (Mark 1: 13, Matthew 4: 1- 11). In the afternoon you will visit the churches and mosques spread across Amman. Overnight Amman.



3 Jerash, Anjara, Um Qais & Pella. Overnight Amman

Visit Jerash, one of the best examples of Roman civilization, and one of the Decapolis Cities (ten Roman cities of the East). The city features theaters, churches, temples (Zeus and Artemis), a nymphæum and colonnaded streets. You will then visit the Lady of the Mountain shrine in Anjara, where the church has a life-size wooden statue of the Virgin Mary holding baby Jesus. It's believed that Jesus Christ and his disciples including the Virgin Mary passed through Anjara resting in a cave during a journey between Jerusalem and Galilee. Continue to Umm Qais or Gadara of antiquity with its magnificent views of the northern Jordan Valley, the Sea of Galilee (Lake Tiberias), the Yarmouk River gorge, and the Golan Heights. You will return to Amman via Pella, another city of the Decapolis and located in the Jordan Valley. Most of Pella's visible structures date from the Roman, Byzantine and Islamic periods (2nd to 14th Centuries A.D.). There is ample evidence of human occupation during the earlier Hellenistic, Persian, Iron, Bronze, Chalcolithic, Neolithic and Paleolithic periods. Overnight Amman.



4 Madaba, Nebo, Um al Rasas & Kerak. Overnight Petra

Visit the Christian town of Madaba, known as the City of Mosaics and home to the oldest map of the Holy Land. The mosaic map is built into the floor of Saint George's Church and depicts the Holy Land and the early Christian pilgrim sites. Mount Nebo is the next stop and the alleged burial site of Moses and overlooks the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea. From this mountain, Moses had his first glimpse of the Holy Land, a land he was never allowed to enter. Here Franciscans have built a structure that protects an early Byzantine church and the best preserved Mosaic in Jordan.



Taking the King's Highway to Petra you will stop at Um Al Rasas, which contains ruins from the Roman, Byzantine, and early Muslim civilizations. A UNESCO World Heritage site, it is home to one of the most significant Mosaics in the region on the floor of the Church of St Stephen. Made in 785 (discovered in 1986) this perfectly preserved mosaic floor is the largest one in Jordan. There is also a Stylite tower located within the site, one of the few in Jordan. Continue to Kerak, this 12th-century hilltop fortress featuring galleries, towers, chapels, and ramparts that recall the gallantry of the Crusaders themselves. Then on to Petra for overnight.



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5

Petra - Overnight Petra

The ancient Nabatean capital gently reveals itself as you walk through the Siq, an immense one-kilometer-long fissure in the mountains. Near the end of the passage, the Siq, with great style, makes one last turn, and out of the gloom in towering brightness appears Petra's most impressive monument, el Khazneh - The Treasury. This is one of the most elegant remains of antiquity anywhere in the world and is carved out of solid rock.

There are hundreds of carved and built structures, soaring temples, elaborate royal tombs, a carved Roman theater, large and small houses, and burial chambers. Burgon the Victorian traveler and poet gave Petra a description that holds to this day - **"Match me such a marvel save in Eastern clime, a rose-red city half as old as time."**



6

Wadi Feynan. Overnight Feynan

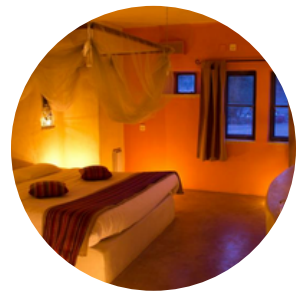
Depart Petra for Wadi Feynan. It is here the early Christians were punished and forced to work in the copper mines. An eco-lodge was constructed in 2005 by renowned architect Ammar Khammash to provide economic opportunities for local communities and generate revenue for the conservation of Jordan's wild places. It now provides travelers an unparalleled opportunity to experience Jordan's wilderness, meet its native people, and explore its ancient history. Lit entirely by candles and running on solar power the eco-lodge is a fantastic experience set in the rugged Araba Valley. Overnight Wadi Feynan.



7

Museum Lowest Place on Earth, Lots Cave - Overnight Dead Sea

Lot's Cave is the first stop this morning. Lot was the nephew of Abraham and lived in a cave on the southern shores of the Dead Sea after fleeing the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. The cave, a 10-minute climb up a steep flight of steps, is surrounded by the ruins of a small Byzantine church, a reservoir, and mosaics. Remains from the cave date to the early Bronze Age (3300-2000 BC) and an inscription in the cave mentions Lot by name. Lot's cave was discovered by Greek Archaeologist Konstantinos Politis, who also designed the Museum at the Lowest Place on Earth, which is the next stop of the day.



Following this visit, you will head to the Dead Sea. Approximately 430 meters below sea level, the Dead Sea is the lowest place on earth. Its super salty and mineral-rich waters have been renowned for their healing properties for centuries. It is believed that Cleopatra bathed in the waters for their healing and beautification properties. You too can benefit from the benefits of bathing and spending time in the super salty waters and oxygen-rich air.



8

Depart the Dead Sea for your flight home.

Transfer to the airport where our customer service team will guide you through the airport procedures.