

# JORDAN



# JORDAN

## Kerajaan Hasyimiyah Yordania

المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

*Al-Mamlakah al-Urduniyyah al-Hasyimiyyah*  
(Arab)



Bendera



Lambang

# JORDAN

**Semboyan:** الله، الوطن، الملك  
*Allah, Al-Waṭan, Al-Malik*  
(Arab: : "Allah, Negara, Raja")

**Lagu kebangsaan:**  
السلام الملكي الأردني  
*As-Salām al-Malakī al-'Urdunī*



# JORDAN



# JORDAN



**Emirat Transyordania** adalah divisi politik otonomi mandat Britania atas Palestina, didirikan sebagai entitas administratif pada April 1921 sebelum mandat berlaku pada September 1923. Secara geografis, Transyordania sepadan dengan perbatasan kerajaan Yordania, dan tetap di bawah

# JORDAN

<b>Ibu kota</b> (dan kota terbesar)	Amman
<b>Bahasa resmi</b>	Arab
<b>Pemerintahan</b>	Monarki semi-konstitusional <sup>1</sup>
• Raja	Abdullah II
• Perdana Menteri	Omar Razzaz
<b>Legislatif</b>	Parlemen
- Majelis Tinggi	مجلس الأعيان <i>Majlis al-A'yan</i>
- Majelis Rendah	مجلس النواب <i>Majlis an-Nuwaab</i>
<b>Kemerdekaan</b>	
• Emirat Transyordania	11 April 1921
• Mandat LBB berakhir	17 Juni 1946
<b>Luas</b>	
- Total	89,342 km <sup>2</sup> (34,495 sq mi) (112)
- Perairan (%)	0,8
<b>Population</b>	
- Perkiraan 2014	7.595.000 (99)
- Kepadatan	76,1/km <sup>2</sup> (197,1/sq mi) (134)

<b>PDB (KKB)</b>	2015
- Total	\$82.991 miliar <sup>[1]</sup> (87)
- Per kapita	\$12.162 <sup>[1]</sup> (91)
<b>PDB (nominal)</b>	2015
- Total	\$38.210 miliar <sup>[1]</sup> (93)
- Per kapita	\$5.599 <sup>[1]</sup> (89)
<b>Gini (2010)</b>	35.4 <sup>[2]</sup> sedang
<b>IPM (2013)</b>	— 0.745 <sup>[3]</sup> <b>Error: Invalid HDI value · 77</b>
<b>Mata uang</b>	Dinar Yordania (JOD) ( JOD )
<b>Zona waktu</b>	Waktu Eropa Timur (EET) (UTC+2)
- Musim panas (DST)	UTC+3 (Waktu Musim Panas Eropa Timur (EEST))
<b>Lajur kemudi</b>	kanan
<b>Kode telepon</b>	+962
<b>Kode ISO 3166</b>	JO
<b>Ranah Internet</b>	.jo dan الاردن.

# JORDAN

Map		Governorate	Capital	Population
<b>Northern region</b>				
1	Irbid	Irbid	1,770,158	
2	Ajloun	Ajloun	176,080	
3	Jerash	Jerash	237,059	
4	Mafrq	Mafrq	549,948	
<b>Central region</b>				
5	Balqa	Al-Salt	491,709	
6	Madaba	Madaba	189,192	
7	Amman	Amman	4,007,256	
8	Zarqa	Zarqa	1,364,878	
<b>Southern region</b>				
9	Karak	Al-Karak	316,629	
10	Tafila	Tafila	96,291	
11	Ma'an	Ma'an	144,083	
12	Aqaba	Aqaba	188,160	

# JORDAN

**Amman** adalah ibu kota Yordania. Kota ini memiliki penduduk sekitar 1,6 juta jiwa (2000).





# JORDAN



**LIFE EXPECTANCY**  
73 (M) 76 (W)



**CAPITAL**  
Amman



**LARGEST CITY**  
Amman



**NATIONALITY**  
Jordanian



**RELIGIONS**  
Sunni Muslim, Greek  
Orthodox, Protestant

## JORDAN OVERVIEW



**CURRENCY**  
Jordanian  
Dinar (JOD)



**POPULATION**  
7,876,703



**LANGUAGES**  
Arabic, English



**AGRICULTURE**  
Citrus, Tomatoes, Cucumber,  
Olives, Strawberries, Stone  
Fruits, Sheep, Poultry, Dairy



**INDUSTRIES**  
Textiles, Fertilizer,  
Potash, Phosphates,  
Pharmaceuticals, Petroleum,  
Chemicals, Tourism

# JORDAN

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a small country with few natural resources, but it has played a pivotal role in the struggle for power in the Middle East.

Jordan's significance results partly from its strategic location at the crossroads of what Christians, Jews and Muslims call the Holy Land.

It is a key ally of the United States and, together with Egypt, one of only two Arab nations to have made peace with Israel.

The desert kingdom emerged out of the post-First World War division of the Middle East by Britain and France.



# JORDAN



# JORDAN

## GEOGRAPHY

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Arabic pronunciation: *Al-Mamlaka Al-Urdun Al-Hashimiya*) is a mostly landlocked country sharing borders with Israel & Palestine to the west, Saudi Arabia to the south, Iraq to the east and Syria to the north. The kingdom has an area of 89,342 square kilometers, including the Dead Sea, which is an area just smaller than the state of Indiana. Most of the country is arid desert, but the western border has a rainy season from November to April. The Great Rift Valley separates the eastern and western parts of Jordan.

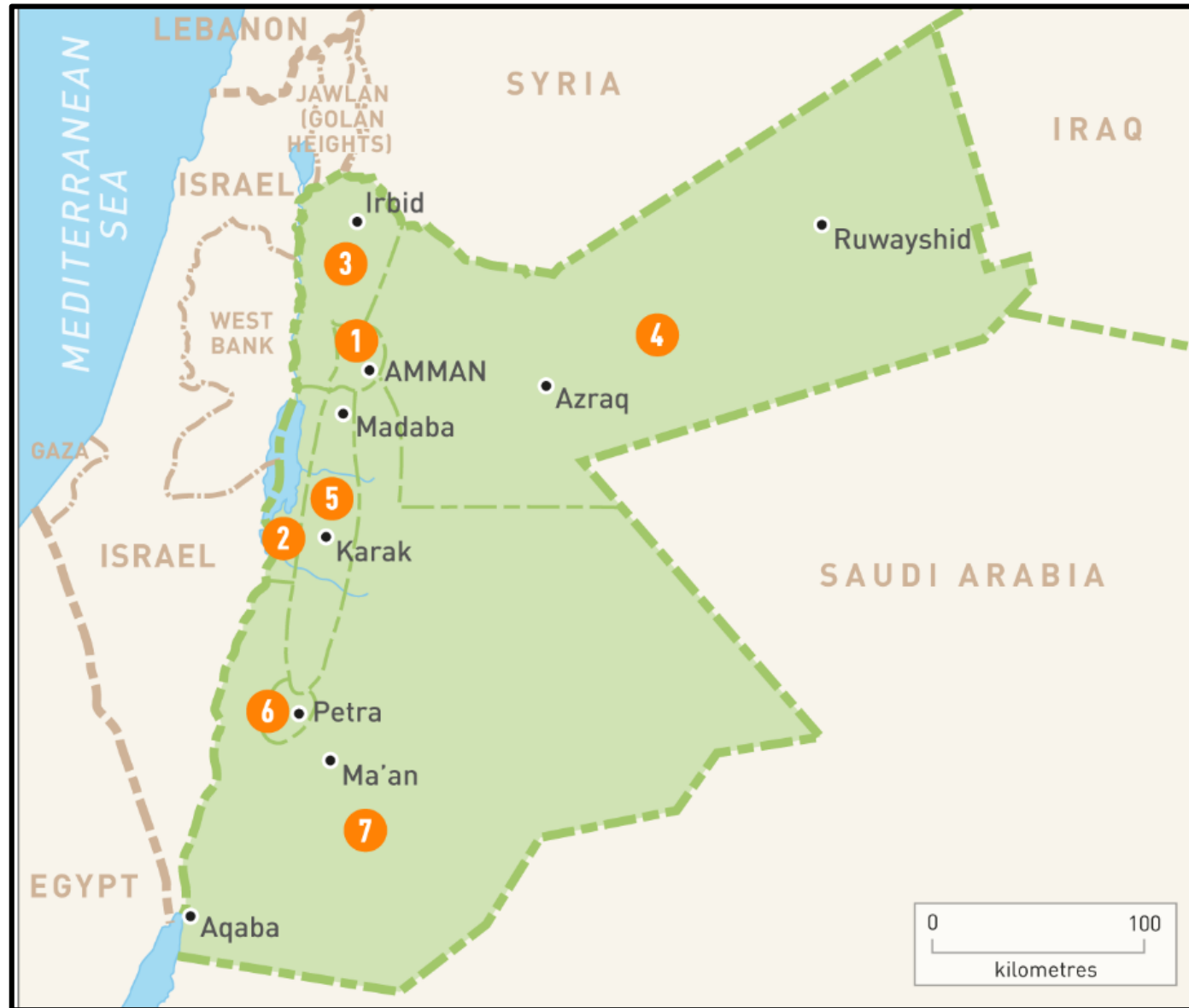
Like many Middle Eastern countries, Jordan has significant geographic concerns as it possesses only 2.5% arable land. The supply of natural resources is scarce with limited growth of potash, phosphate and shale oil. There is also limited access to potable, fresh water.

Desertification, soil erosion, overgrazing and deforestation have had severe effects on the environment. Jordan has made progress to stop some of these negative trends and protect its natural resources. One of the efforts towards environmental remediation and increased access to drinking water is the Red-Dead Sea

# JORDAN

Conveyance project. The project involves constructing a pipeline that will divert water from the Red Sea and transport it to the Dead Sea. This will increase potable water, guarantee justice in water distribution and safeguard water resources while curtailing decreasing water levels and improving the ecosystem in the Dead Sea. Although the pipeline plan has been met with praise and widespread approval in Israel, Palestine and Jordan, environmentalists have raised **concerns** over how effective the plan would be. Concerns include disruption of the Dead Sea's salinity levels, which would diminish its uniquely "buoyant" effect; the high cost of financing the project; and environmental degradation resulting from the project construction. The project was planned in collaboration with Israel, but the country later signaled its withdrawal. Israel has already built several desalination plants of its own and therefore does not have the same urgency for the pipeline as water-poor Jordan. The former Jordanian Prime Minister Hani Mulki made a **statement** in April 2018, saying that if Israel withdrew from the plan, Jordan would continue to pursue the project without Israel.

# JORDAN



# JORDAN

Is Jordan running out of water?



04:20

Is Jordan running out of water?

Jordan is one of the countries most affected by rising temperatures – and it's predicted to get worse.

# JORDAN



The Jordan River, seen here, is now mostly saline water and liquid wastes.



# JORDAN



## Royal Botanic Garden

### Overview

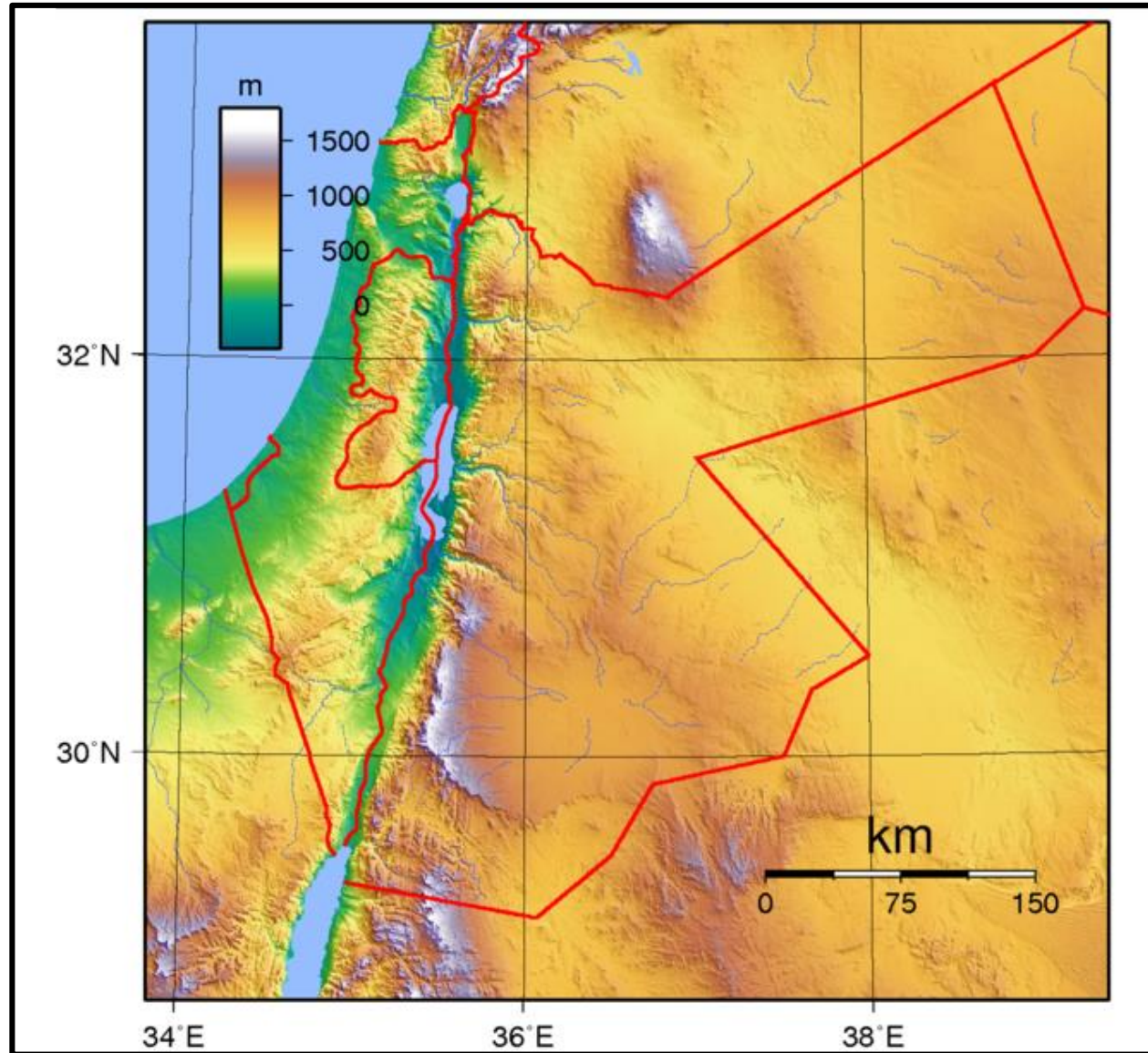
The Royal Botanic Garden (RBG) was founded as a non-governmental, non-profit entity in 2005 to conserve the native flora of Jordan.

RBG's mission is to ensure native flora conservation through ecological restoration and providing research and demonstration site to address the environmental challenges of our times and generating hope for the future....

### National Virtual Herbarium

The new National Virtual Herbarium provides **online access** to herbarium specimens of Jordan. More than 500 specimens can now be viewed.

# TOPOGRAFI JORDAN



# JORDAN

## History of the Levant

### Stone Age

Kebaran culture · Natufian culture · Halaf culture · Ghassulian culture · Jericho

### Ancient history

Ebla · Akkadian Empire · Canaanites · Amorites · Arameans · Hittites · Israel and Judah · Philistines · Phoenicians · Neo-Assyrian Empire · Neo-Babylonian Empire · Achaemenid Empire

### Classical antiquity

Wars of Alexander the Great · Seleucid Empire · Hasmonean dynasty · Nabataeans · Roman Empire · Herodians · Palmyra · Byzantine Empire · Sassanid Empire

### Middle Ages

Muslim conquest · Early Caliphates (Rashiduns · Umayyads · Abbasids) · Fatimids · Hamdanids · Seljuks · Crusades · Ayyubids · Mamluks

### Modern history

Ottoman Syria (Mount Lebanon · Jerusalem) · Mandatory Syria and Lebanon · Mandatory Palestine (Transjordan) · Syria · Lebanon · Jordan · Israel · Palestine (Gaza Strip)

# JORDAN – JAMAN BIBLICAL

**Transjordan** is an area of land in the Southern Levant lying east of the Jordan River valley.



# JORDAN

## HISTORY

For centuries, Jordan has been a connecting point of three different continents: Europe, Asia and Africa, particularly in matters of trade. Various portions of land in Jordan have been conquered by different empires throughout history.

The area now known as Jordan was one of the more advanced regions during ancient times, as it specialized in trading pottery and metal works with Egypt and Mesopotamia. Over the course of the following centuries, Jordan was ruled by several empires. Each dynasty expanded Jordan's trade industry and had a lasting influence on the development of Jordan's culture. During the Iron Age, the effects of the kingdoms of Edom, Moab and Amman can be seen in different areas of modern day Jordan; for example, Amman later became the namesake for the country's capital.

Jordan fell under the control of the Aramaeans, Assyrians and then the Persians. The Nabataean people, who came to inhabit part of Jordan during the Greco-Roman period, had a lasting impact, which can be recognized by their architectural accomplishments in the famous city of Petra, as well as their influence on the development of the Arabic alphabet. Under Alexander the Great, Jordan came under Macedonian rule until Alexander's death and the collapse of the kingdom. Promptly after the dissolution of Macedonian rule, Jordan fell under the hand of the Roman Empire, which established various city-states including Philadelphia (modern Amman) and Gerasa (modern Jerash).



King Abdullah II of Jordan.

# JORDAN

The area of modern Jordan later became a part of the Byzantine Empire under Emperor Constantine. Between 634 and 638 CE, Arab Muslim armies conquered the area known as the Levant or Greater Syria. Over the next 600 years, Jordan was ruled by the Umayyads, Abbasids, Fatimids, Ayyubids and Mamluks. Soon after the Ottoman Empire came into power in 1517 and began to conquer the Levant, Jordan fell under Ottoman rule as well. After nearly 400 years of Ottoman Rule, the Great Arab Revolt – led by Sharif Hussein of Mecca and the Hashemite Army – began in 1916, officially ending Ottoman control of what became known as Transjordan.

During World War I, the people of Jordan called for the establishment of an independent Arab state but were ignored. Instead, as a result of secret negotiations among European powers that culminated in the [Sykes-Picot Agreement](#), the area came under British colonial control with the official name of the Emirate of Transjordan. Abdullah I bin al-Hussein was established as the emir, or ruler, of Transjordan during the British Mandate from 1921 to 1946.

# JORDAN

In 1946, Transjordan gained its independence and was renamed the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Abdullah I bin al-Hussein became Jordan's king and ended relations with Great Britain; however, his reign ended when he was assassinated in 1951. Following his death, the country became more powerful and economically stable, though the huge waves of Palestinian refugees crossing into its borders beginning in 1948 as a result of the creation of the state of Israel heavily impacted infrastructure, resources, and general stability, which continues to be a challenge today.

King Hussein, who ruled the country from 1953 until his death in 1999, and his son, King Abdullah II, who has ruled since, have ensured that Jordan becomes one of the more progressive states in the Middle East. For example, in 1989, King Hussein instituted a program of political liberalization which was followed by King Abdullah's period of economic reform in the year 2000. Additionally, Jordan is one of few Arab states to have cooperative relations with Israel after signing a **peace treaty** in 1994. The Crown Prince of Jordan, and therefore the individual next in line to be king, is Hussein bin Abdullah, the son of King Abdullah II.

# JORDAN

**Kanaan** adalah istilah kuno untuk wilayah yang meliputi Palestina, Lebanon, serta sebagian Yordania, Suriah, dan sebagian kecil Mesir timur laut. Dalam kitab suci, "Tanah Kanaan" terbentang dari Lebanon hingga "Sungai Mesir" di selatan, dan lembah sungai Yordan di timur.





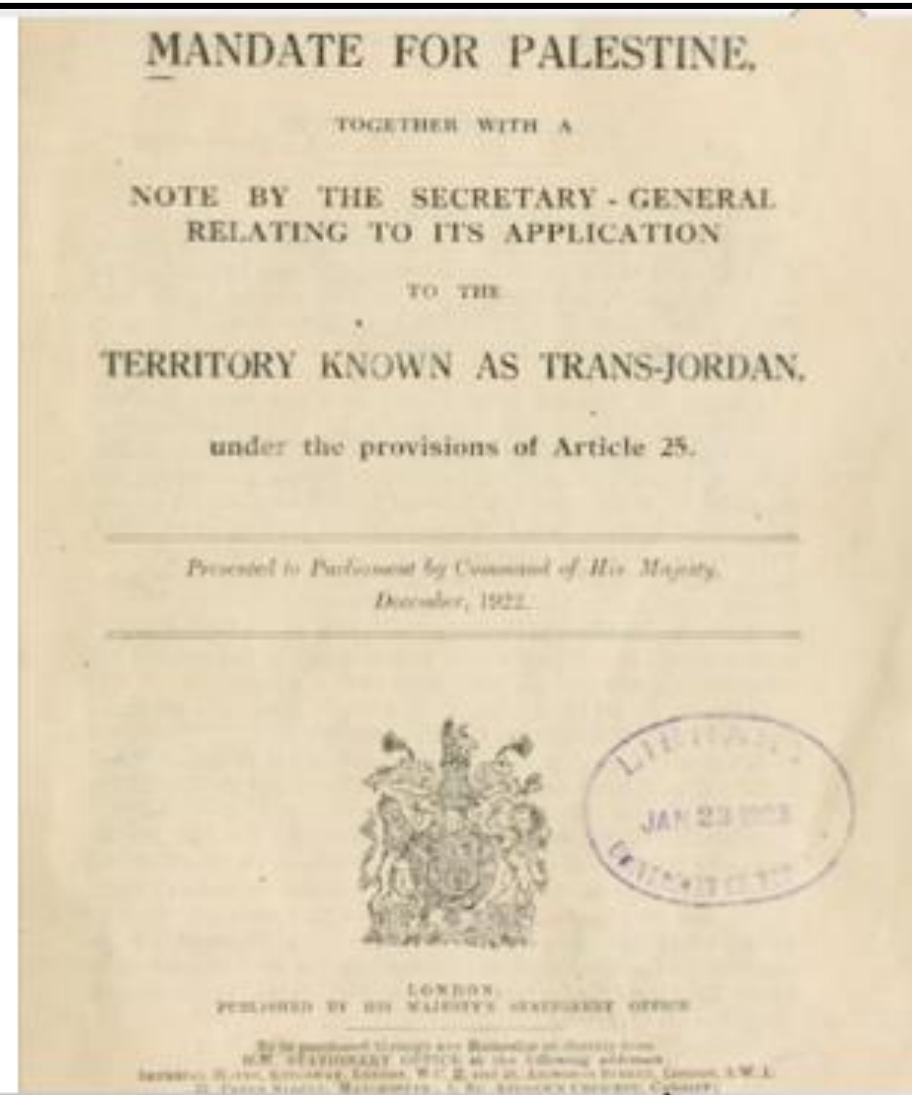
# JORDAN

**Hilal Subur**, atau disebut juga **Bulan Sabit Subur**, adalah suatu kawasan berbentuk bulan sabit yang mengandung tanah basah dan subur di antara tanah gersang atau semigersang di Asia Barat, dan di lembah sungai Nil serta delta sungai Nil di Afrika Timur Laut. Istilah "Hilal Subur"



# JORDAN

The **Mandate for Palestine** was a Class A League of Nations mandate for British administration of the territories of Palestine and Transjordan, both of which had been conceded by the Ottoman Empire following World War I. The mandate was assigned to Britain in April 1920, after France's



# JORDAN

The **Transjordan memorandum** was a British memorandum passed by the Council of the League of Nations on 16 September 1922, as an addendum to the British Mandate for Palestine.



Article 25 of the Mandate for Palestine.

Lord BALFOUR reminded his colleagues that Article 25 of the mandate as approved by the Council in London on July 24th, 1922, provided that territories in Palestine which lie east of the Jordan should have a different regime from the rest of Palestine. The article

“In the territories lying between the Jordan and the boundary of Palestine as ultimately determined, the Mandatory is authorized, with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, to postpone or withhold application of such provisions of this mandate as he may consider inapplicable to the existing local conditions. The British Government now merely proposed to carry out this article, which has always been part of the policy contemplated by the League and the British Government, and the latter now desired to carry it into effect in accordance with the policy, embodied in Article 25, Lord Balfour invited the Council to pass a series of resolutions which modified the mandate as to the territories. The object of these resolutions was to withdraw from the mandate the special provisions which were intended to provide a national home for the Jews west of the Jordan.

The memorandum presented by the British representative on the 16th of September 1922, and the British Government proposed to take in order to give effect to the resolutions then read (Annex 420).

HANOTAUX stated that he was ready to approve the British memorandum, understanding that, in accordance with the explanations just given by Lord Balfour, it only aimed at maintaining in the area to the east of the Jordan the general regime of the mandate for Palestine.

Marquis IMPERIALI was also ready to approve the memorandum and the decision taken at the meeting of the Council in London on July 24th, 1922, in regard to the coming into force of the Palestine and Syria mandal

# JORDAN

The **Treaty of London** was signed between the United Kingdom and Transjordan on 22 March 1946 and came into force on 17 June 1946.



Treaty Series No. 32 (1946)

**TREATY OF ALLIANCE**  
BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY  
IN RESPECT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
AND HIS HIGHNESS THE AMIR OF TRANS-JORDAN

[WITH ANNEX AND EXCHANGE OF NOTES]

LONDON, 22ND MARCH, 1946

(Ratifications exchanged at Amman, June 17, 1946)

*Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs  
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty*

LONDON  
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
FOURPENCE NET



# JORDAN



**Independence Day** is a national holiday that is celebrated in Jordan on May 25 which commemorates the Jordanian Parliament's ratification of the Treaty of London on 25 May 1946. The act represented the end of the Emirate of Transjordan as a British protectorate and the declaration of the

# JORDAN

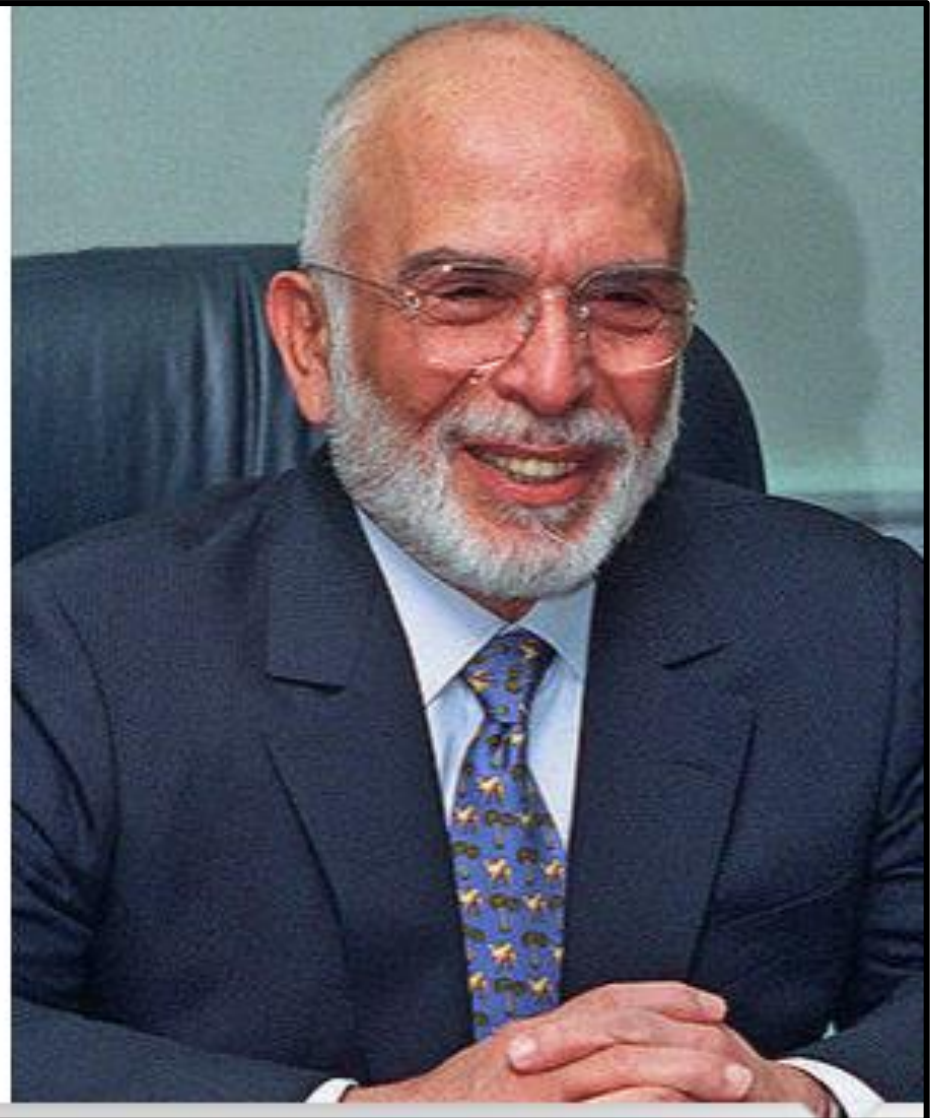


King Abdullah I on 25 May 1946  
reading the declaration of  
independence.



# JORDAN

**Hussein bin Talal** reigned as King of Jordan from 11 August 1952 until his death in 1999. According to Hussein, he was a 40th-generation direct descendant of Muhammad as he belonged to the Hashemite family which has ruled Jordan since 1921.



# JORDAN



King Abdullah II

Monarch since 1999



Omar Razzaz

Prime Minister since 2018



# JORDAN

Head of state: King Abdullah II



King Abdullah II, Jordan's monarch since 1999, has extensive powers. He appoints governments, approves legislation, and can dissolve parliament.

Over the past few years he has been facing growing demands for political reform, especially in the wake of the popular uprising in Tunisia that led to political turmoil in many Arab countries after 2011, King Abdullah dismissed his government at the time and appointed the first of a series of prime ministers to oversee the introduction of political change, but concerns over the cost of living and income tax reform have led to regular street protests.

# JORDAN

**Abdu'llah II bin al-Hussein al Hashimi, Raja Kerajaan Hasyimiyah Yordania** adalah Raja Hasyimiyah Kerajaan Yordania sejak 7 Februari 1999. Ia diklaim merupakan generasi langsung ke-43 dari Nabi Muhammad.



# JORDAN



The Israel–Jordan peace treaty or in full "**Treaty of Peace Between the State of Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**", sometimes referred to as *Wadi Araba Treaty*, was signed in 1994. The signing ceremony took place at the southern border crossing of Arabah on 26 October 1994.

# JORDAN

## A chronology of key events:

**1922** - The Council of the League of Nations recognizes Transjordan as a state under British supervision.

**1946** - The United Nations recognizes Jordan as an independent sovereign kingdom.

**1948** - State of Israel created in British-mandate Palestine. Thousands of Palestinians flee Arab-Israeli fighting to West Bank and Jordan.

**1950** - Jordan annexes West Bank.

**1951** July - King Abdullah assassinated by Palestinian gunman angry at his apparent collusion with Israel in the division of Palestine.

**1952** August - Hussein proclaimed king after his father, Talal, is declared mentally unfit to rule.

**1957** - British troops complete their withdrawal from Jordan.

**1967** - Israel takes control of Jerusalem and West Bank during Six-Day War, major influx of refugees into Jordan.



Shortly after gaining independence Jordan became home to hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees



King Abdullah - Jordan's first monarch - was assassinated in 1951

**1970** - Major clashes break out between government forces and Palestinian guerrillas resulting in thousands of casualties in civil war remembered as Black September.

**1972** - Attempted military coup thwarted.

**1986** - Hussein severs political links with the PLO and orders its main offices to shut.

**1989** - Rioting in several cities over price increases.

**1989** - First general election since 1967, contested only by independent candidates because of the 1963 ban on political parties.

## Peace deal signed

**1994** - Jordan signs peace treaty with Israel, ending 46-year official state of war.

**1996** - Food price riots after subsidies removed under economic plan supervised by the International Monetary Fund.

## King Hussein dies

**1999** February - King Hussein dies, his eldest son Crown Prince Abdullah succeeds to the throne.

**2000** September - A military court sentences six men to death for plotting attacks against Israeli and US targets.

**2001** March - King Abdullah and presidents Bashar al-Assad of Syria and Hosni Mubarak of Egypt inaugurate a \$300m (£207m) electricity line linking the grids of the three countries.

## Black September



Palestinian guerrillas patrol Amman during the civil war known as Black September

Palestinian guerrillas tried to overthrow the king but were eventually expelled

- **On this Day - civil war breaks out**

## Long-term leader



King Hussein ruled Jordan for 46 years - between 1953

# JORDAN

**2002** January - Riots erupt in the southern town of Maan, the worst public disturbances in more than three years, following the death of a youth in custody.

**2002** September - Jordan and Israel agree on a plan to pipe water from the Red Sea to the shrinking Dead Sea. The project, costing \$800m, is the two nations' biggest joint venture to date.

**2002** October - Senior US diplomat Laurence Foley is gunned down outside his home in Amman by al-Qaeda fighters, in the first assassination of a Western diplomat in Jordan. Scores of political activists are rounded up.

**2003** June - First parliamentary elections under King Abdullah II. Independent candidates loyal to the king win two-thirds of the seats.

**2004** February - King Abdullah and Syrian President Bashar al-Assad launch the Wadhah Dam project at a ceremony on the River Yarmuk.

## Jordan makes peace with Israel

## Obituary

## Capital



Amman is one of world's oldest continuously inhabited cities. In ancient times it was known as Rabbath-Ammon and Philadelphia

## Terror

**2004** April - Authorities seize cars filled with explosives and arrest several suspects said to be linked to al-Qaeda and planning chemical bomb attack on intelligence services HQ in Amman.

**2005** March - Jordan returns its ambassador to Israel after a four-year absence. Amman recalled its envoy in 2000 after the outbreak of the Palestinian uprising.

**2005** April - A new cabinet is sworn in, led by Prime Minister Adnan Badran, after the previous government resigns amid reports of the king's unhappiness over the pace of reforms.

**2005** August - Al-Qaeda fires three missiles from inside Jordan, two of which narrowly miss US naval vessels at the port of Aqaba while the third lands near Eilat airport in Israel. A Jordanian soldier is killed.

**2005** November - Sixty people are killed in suicide bombings at three international hotels in Amman. Al-Qaeda in Iraq claims responsibility. Most of the victims are Jordanians. A day of mourning is declared.

**2006** June - Iraq's prime minister announces that Jordanian-born Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the leader of al-Qaeda in Iraq, has been killed in an air strike.

**2007** July - First local elections since 1999. The main opposition party, the Islamist Action Front, withdraws after accusing the government of vote-rigging.

## 2005 hotel blasts



Suicide bombings at three Amman hotels killed 60, including members of a wedding party

# JORDAN

**2007** November - Parliamentary elections strengthen position of tribal leaders and other pro-government candidates. Fortunes of the opposition Islamic Action Front decline. Political moderate Nader Dahabi appointed prime minister.

**2008** August - King Abdullah visits Iraq. He is the first Arab leader to visit the country since the US invasion in 2003.

## Reform and protests

**2009** November - King dissolves parliament half-way through its four-year term

**2009** December - King Abdullah appoints new premier to push through economic reform.

**2010** May - New electoral law introduced. Pro-reform campaigners say it does little to make system more representational.

**2010** October - Leader of Islamist militant group jailed for plotting attacks on the army.

**2010** November - Parliamentary elections, boycotted by the opposition Islamic Action Front. Riots break out after it is announced that pro-government candidates have won a sweeping victory.

**2011** January - Tunisian street protests which unseat the president encourage similar demonstrations in other countries, including Jordan.



Jordan experienced its own Arab Spring protests

**2011** February - Against a background of large-scale street protests, King Abdullah appoints a new prime minister, former army general Marouf Bakhit, and charges him with carrying out political reforms.

**2011** October - Protests continue through the summer, albeit on a smaller scale, prompting King Abdullah to replace Prime Minister Bakhit with Awn al-Khasawneh, a judge at the International Court of Justice.

**2012** April - Prime Minister Awn al-Khasawneh resigns abruptly, have been unable to satisfy either demands for reform or establishment fears of empowering the Islamist opposition. King Abdullah appoints former prime minister Fayez al-Tarawneh to succeed him.

**2012** October - King Abdullah calls early parliamentary elections for January. The Muslim Brotherhood's political wing, the Islamic Action Front, decides to continue to boycott them in protest at unequal constituency sizes and lack of real parliamentary power. The King appoints Abdullah Ensour, a former minister and vocal advocate of democratic reform, as prime minister.

**2012** November - Clashes between protesters and supporters of the king follow mass demonstrations in Amman against the lifting of fuel subsidies, at which calls for the end of the monarchy are heard. Three people are killed.

**2013** January - Pro-government candidates victorious in parliamentary elections which are boycotted by the main opposition Islamic Action Front.



Thousands fleeing the conflict in Syria have taken refuge in camps in Jordan

# JORDAN

**2013** January - Pro-government candidates victorious in parliamentary elections which are boycotted by the main opposition Islamic Action Front.

**2013** March - New government sworn in, with incumbent Abdullah Ensour reinstalled as prime minister following unprecedented consultation between the king and parliament.

**2014** June - Radical Muslim preacher Abu Qatada, deported from the UK after a long legal battle, is found not guilty of terrorism offences by a court in Jordan over an alleged plot in 1998.

## **Fighting Islamic State**

**2014** September - Jordan is one of four Arab states to take part, together with the US, in air strikes on Islamic State militants in Syria.

**2014** November - Jordanian authorities arrest the deputy head of the country's Muslim Brotherhood organisation, in the first arrest of a major opposition figure in Jordan for several years.

**2015** February - Islamic State publishes a video purporting to show captured Jordanian pilot Muath Kasasbeh being burned alive. Jordan responds by stepping up its anti-Islamic-State air campaign and executing prisoners.

European Union says it is providing 100 million euros (\$113 million) in loans to Jordan to help it deal with the fallout from crises in Syria and Iraq.

**2015** March - Jordan takes part in Saudi-led air strikes on Houthi rebels in Yemen.

**2016** September - First parliamentary elections under proportional representation since 1989.

**2016** December - Ten people, including a tourist, are killed in an attack claimed by the Islamic State group at a Crusader castle in the town of Karak.

**2017** August - Jordan and Iraq reopen their main border crossing for the first time in two years after Islamic State militants were driven from the main highway to Baghdad.

**2018** June - Street protests against tax hikes and other measures being introduced as part of an austerity programme lead to the fall of Prime Minister Hani Mulki and his replacement with the education minister and economist, Omar al-Razzaz.

## Partitioning of the Ottoman Empire Period [ edit ]

- 1916: In May, in advance of the [Triple Entente's](#) defeat of the [Ottoman Empire](#), the [Sykes–Picot Agreement](#) carves it up between Britain and France, defining much of the common border between Syria and what was to become Jordan, Palestine / Israel and Iraq. At the time, the area which is today [Jordan](#) was part of the [Hejaz Vilayet](#) and the [Syria Vilayet](#)
- 1916: In June, [Hussein bin Ali, Sharif of Mecca](#) entered into an alliance with the [United Kingdom](#) and [France](#) against the Ottomans sometime around 8 June 1916, the actual date being somewhat uncertain. This alliance began the [Arab Revolt](#).<sup>[1]</sup>
- 1916: In June, [Hussein bin Ali, Sharif of Mecca](#) is declared King of the [Kingdom of Hejaz](#)
- 1917: [Auda ibn Tayi](#) and [T. E. Lawrence](#) defeat the Ottomans at the [Battle of Aqaba](#) – the primary military success of the Hashemite forces in the [Arab Revolt](#).<sup>[2]</sup>
- 1918: Ottomans repel the [First Transjordan attack on Amman](#) and [Second Transjordan attack on Shunet Nimrin and Es Salt](#)
- 1918: Between September and October, Triple Entente forces defeat the Ottomans in [Megiddo](#), [Damascus](#), [Amman](#) and [Deraa](#).<sup>[3]</sup>
- 1918: The Ottoman Empire signed the [Armistice of Mudros](#), ending the [Middle Eastern theatre of World War I](#)
- 1918: [Faisal](#), the leader of the Arab revolt and the third son of [Hussein, King of Hejaz](#), is declared head of a provisional government in what was previously the [Vilayet of Syria](#).<sup>[4][5]</sup> The area which became Trans-Jordan was split between the southern extension of Syria and the northern extension of Hejaz.<sup>[2]</sup>
- 1920: In March, Faisal proclaimed himself King of the [Kingdom of Syria](#)
- 1920: In April, the [San Remo conference](#) formally outlines the proposed [French Mandate for Syria and the Lebanon](#) and [British Mandate for Palestine](#) along the lines of the [Sykes–Picot Agreement](#). The border between British and French territory would carve northern Trans-Jordan from the [Vilayet of Syria](#), however no direct mention of Trans-Jordan was made at the conference.<sup>[2]</sup>
- 1920: [Battle of Maysalun](#) – In July, French forces captured [Damascus](#) and expelled [Faisal](#). His brother [Abdullah](#) moved his forces into [Ma'an](#) (then in the north of the [Kingdom of Hejaz](#)) with a view to liberating Damascus, where his brother had been proclaimed King in 1918.
- 1920: In August, [Herbert Samuel](#) delivers his speech at [Salt](#), for which he was reprimanded by Curzon
- 1920: In October, [Frederick Peake](#) formed a unit of 150 men called the "Mobile Force"





# JORDAN

## Emirate and Mandate Period [edit]

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- 1921: In March, the [Cairo Conference \(1921\)](#) agrees to award the Emirate of Trans-Jordan to Abdullah and the mandate of Mesopotamia to Faisal<sup>[6]</sup> During the conference, [Winston Churchill](#) convinced Abdullah to stay put and not attack the French because that would threaten his throne in Transjordan since the French had military superiority over his forces.<sup>[7]</sup>
- 1922: The Council of the League of Nations accepts the British [Transjordan memorandum](#) defining the limits of Trans-Jordan and excluding that territory from the provisions in the Mandate concerning the Jewish national home.<sup>[8]</sup>
- 1922: British Government passes the Order defining Boundaries of Territory to which the Palestine Order-in-Council does not apply
- 1923: Britain recognises Transjordan with Abdullah as its leader
- 1923: [Frederick Peake's "Mobile Force"](#) becomes *Al Jeish al Arabi* (the Arab Army), known in English as the [Arab Legion](#)
- 1925: [Hadda Agreement](#) between TransJordan and [Nejd](#) formally agrees the boundary between the two countries following the Kuwait Conference. The agreement concludes by stating "This Agreement will remain in force for so long as His Britannic Majesty's Government are entrusted with the Mandate for Trans-Jordan"<sup>[9]</sup>

## Post-Mandate Period [edit]

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- 1946: Britain ends its mandate over Transjordan, granting full independence to the Kingdom
- 1947: [Dead Sea Scrolls](#) discovered
- 1947–48: Thousands of Palestinians flee Arab–Israeli fighting to West Bank and Jordan
- 1948–49: [1948 Arab–Israeli War](#) concludes with the [armistice agreements](#). The territory of the [Mandatory Palestine](#) is divided between Israel, Jordan (changed from Transjordan) and [Egypt](#)

# JORDAN

## Post 1948 War [\[edit\]](#)

- 1951: [Riad as-Solh](#), former Lebanese prime minister, was assassinated in Amman by member of the Syrian Nationalist Party.<sup>[10]</sup>
- 1951: King [Abdullah I of Jordan](#) was assassinated in Jerusalem by a Palestinian after rumors circulating about his intent to sign a peace treaty with Israel. Talal is proclaimed king after his father.
- 1952: [Constitution of Jordan](#) established. Talal abdicates the throne due to illness.
- 1955: Wide scale violent anti-Hashemite riots across Jordan result in resignation of the Majali government and retraction of Jordan from the Baghdad Pact. An [anti-Christian riot](#) also takes place in Madaba the same year.
- 1956: [King Hussein](#) sacks the British personnel in the [Jordanian army](#), an act of Arabization to ensure the complete sovereignty of Jordan.
- 1958: [Arab Federation of Iraq and Jordan](#) created in February, shortly before the creation of [United Arab Republic](#) between Egypt and Syria. It was disestablished following the [14 July Revolution](#) in Iraq.
- 1965: Jordan and Saudi Arabia concluded a bilateral agreement that realigned and delimited the boundary, resulting in some exchange of territory, allowing Jordan to expand its port facilities at Aqaba and protecting the pasturage and watering rights of certain nomadic tribes.
- 1967: [Six-Day War](#)

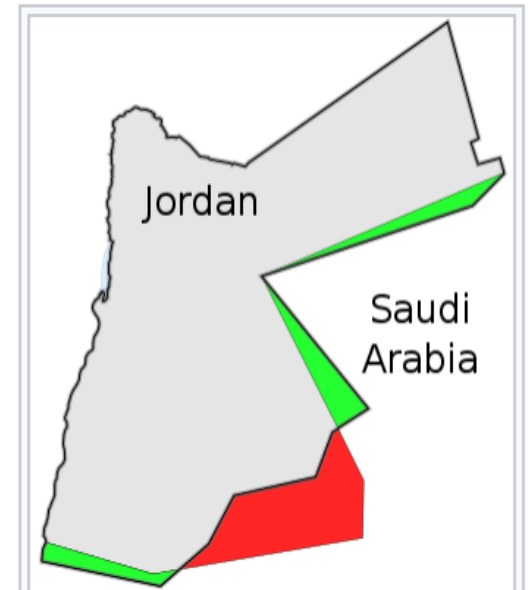


Image showing the approximate land exchanged between Jordan (gaining green) and Saudi Arabia (gaining red)

# JORDAN

## Post 1967 War [\[ edit \]](#)

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- 1968: [Battle of Karameh](#) between the [Israel Defense Forces \(IDF\)](#) and combined forces of the [Palestine Liberation Organization \(PLO\)](#) and the [Jordanian Army](#).
- 1970: [Black September in Jordan](#). The [PLO](#) were driven out to [Lebanon](#).
- 1973: [Yom Kippur War](#)
- 1994: [Israel–Jordan Treaty of Peace](#)
- 1999: King Abdullah bin Al Hussein became the 4th king of The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
- 2005: [2005 Amman bombings](#) by [Al-Qaeda](#) leader [Abu Musab Al-Zarqawi](#).
- 2010: [2011–12 Jordanian protests](#) breaks out as part of the [Arab Spring](#) demanding economic and political reforms.
- 2014: [Jordanian intervention in the Syrian Civil War](#) began on 22 September 2014, with air strikes on [Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant \(ISIL\)](#) targets, and escalated after the murder on [Muath al-Kasasbeh](#), a captured Jordanian pilot, by ISIL, in early 2015.

# JORDAN



The **Jordanian protests** were a series of protests in Jordan that began in January 2011, and resulted in the firing of the cabinet ministers of the government. In its early phase, protests in Jordan were initially against unemployment, inflation, corruption. along with demanding for real constitutional

# JORDAN



Jordan's cultural heritage, such as the rock city of Petra, is popular with tourists

# JORDAN



A Bedouin guide looks over the desert of Wadi Rum in Jordan

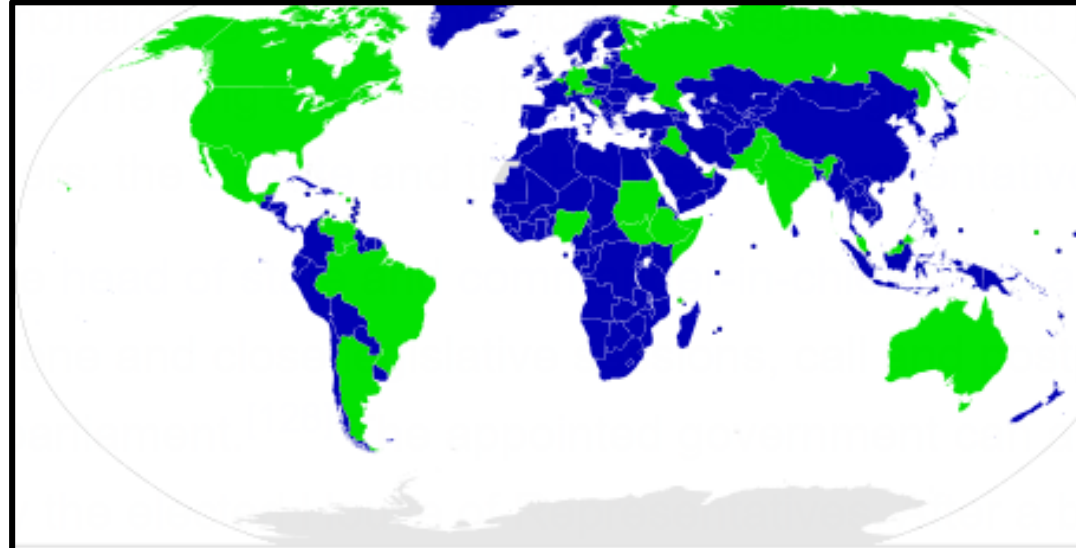
# JORDAN

## GOVERNMENT

Jordan is a parliamentary monarchy with the king as the head of state who holds both legislative and executive powers as well as the ability to appoint his own cabinet and the prime minister. Jordan's parliamentary monarchy also has a constitution, which requires the parliament to approve the king's cabinet. The legislative body follows a bicameral parliamentary system in which members of the lower house, the House of Representatives, are elected by the citizens and contains 130 members, including fifteen seats reserved for women, nine for Christians, and three for Chechens and Circassians. The upper house of the parliament, the Senate, is appointed by the king and is not allowed to exceed one-half of the number of elected representatives. The Senate is accountable to the House of Representatives who have the right to dismiss the senators. Both houses of the parliament are re-elected every four years. Above all, the king has the power and right to suspend, dissolve, or change the term limits of the parliament. Additionally, a veto by the king can only be overridden if parliament has two-thirds of votes against him.

Jordan is divided into twelve governorates and the king appoints a governor to each governorate. In 2016, the government established a ten percent quota for women in the governorate councils. Each city has a mayor elected by the citizens, except for the mayor position in Amman, the country's capital, which is appointed by the king. In the last municipal vote in 2017, however, only 31 percent of eligible voters participated in elections.

# JORDAN



A **unitary state** is a state governed as a single power in which the central government is ultimately supreme. The central government may create administrative divisions. Such units exercise only the powers that the central government chooses to delegate. Although political power may be delegated through

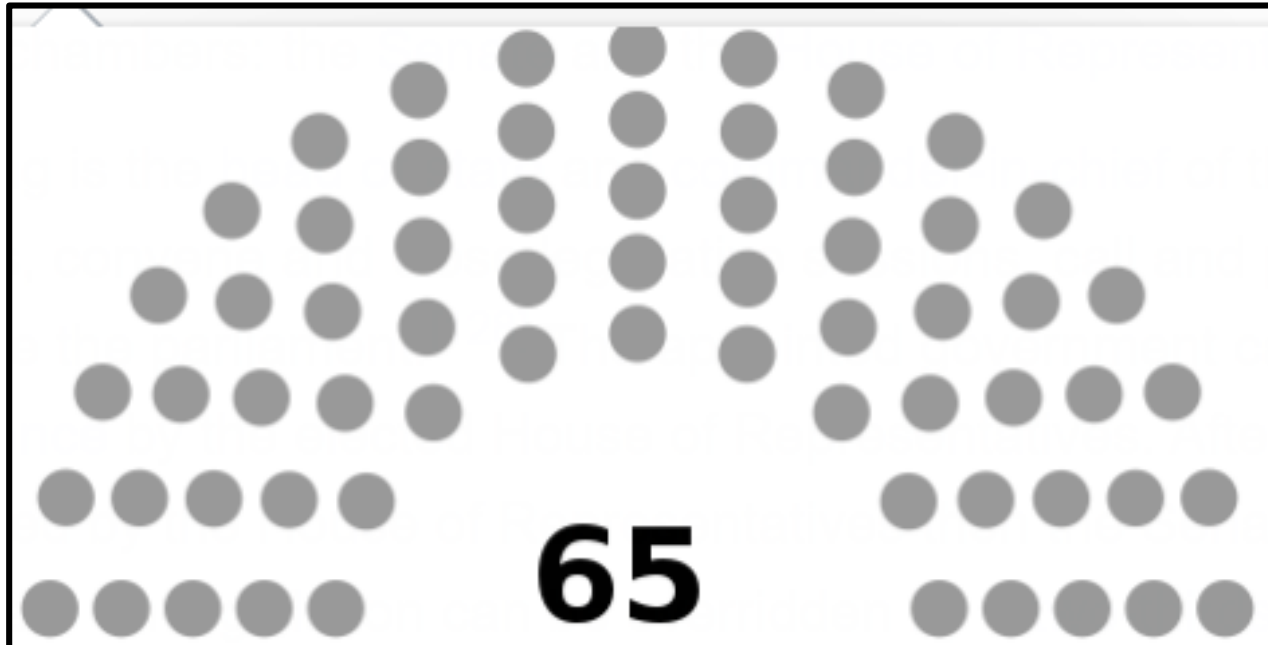


# JORDAN

The **politics of Jordan** takes place in a framework of a parliamentary monarchy, whereby the Prime Minister of Jordan is head of government, and of a multi-party system. Jordan is a constitutional monarchy based on the constitution promulgated on January 8, 1952. The king



# JORDAN



The **Parliament of Jordan** is the bicameral Jordanian national assembly. Established by the 1952 Constitution, the legislature consists of two houses: the **Senate** and the **House of Representatives**.

# JORDAN

The **House of Representatives of Jordan** is the elected lower house of the Jordanian parliament which, along with the Senate, composes the legislature of Jordan.



# JORDAN

In order to consider its diverse population, Jordan has a multiparty system representing different social groups, tribes, religions and ideologies. However, citizens have expressed concerns about the lack of political representation and mistrust towards the existing political parties.

The judicial branch is independent from other government bodies and consists of three different types of courts; (1) the civil court that handles both civil and criminal cases; (2) religious courts that is divided into the Sharia court, which enforces Islamic laws, and the tribunal courts, which deals with legal matters of other religious communities; and (3) the State Security Court, which is composed of both military and civilian judges tasked with trying offenses against the external and internal security of the state. These cases are subject to appeal before the High Court or the Court of Cassation, which is the Supreme Court of Jordan.





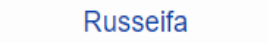
King Abdullah II has continued his father's legacy of political liberalization, albeit more in idea than practice. Although he has enacted progressive policies like eliminating the inclusion of religious affiliation on national identification cards, openly criticizing the royal family still remains unlawful and taboo even though the constitution guarantees freedom of speech. The Jordanian monarchy was largely unaffected by the Arab Spring revolts that began in 2011, as Jordanians only demanded gradual changes rather than a full-scale revolution. On a sociopolitical level, the country remains fairly strong despite allegations of corruption and calls for reform.

# PROVINSI JORDAN

Kegubernuran	Ibu kota	Wilayah	Kegubernuran	Ibu kota	Lokasi
Kegubernuran Ajloun	Ajloun	Utara	Kegubernuran Kerak	Al Karak	Selatan
Kegubernuran Aqaba	Aqaba	Selatan	Kegubernuran Ma'an	Ma'an	Selatan
Kegubernuran Balqa	Salt	Tengah	Kegubernuran Madaba	Madaba	Tengah
Kegubernuran Ibu kota	Amman	Tengah	Kegubernuran Mafraq	Mafraq	Utara
Kegubernuran Irbid	Irbid	Utara	Kegubernuran Tafilah	Tafilah	Selatan
Kegubernuran Jerash	Jerash	Utara	Kegubernuran Zarqa	Zarqa	Tengah

# JORDAN

## Largest cities [[edit](#)]

V · T · E						Largest cities or towns in Jordan	
						[1] <span><span><span></span></span></span>	
	Rank	Name	Governorate	Pop.			
	1	Amman	Amman Governorate	1,349,260			
	2	Zarqa	Zarqa Governorate	502,900			
	3	Irbid	Irbid Governorate	313,800			
	4	Russeifa	Zarqa Governorate	289,800			
	5	Al Quwaysimah	Amman Governorate	176,400			
	6	Wadi as-Ser	Amman Governorate	158,900			
	7	Tilā' al-'Alī	Amman Governorate	147,400			
	8	Ajloun	Ajloun Governorate	125,000			
	9	Aqaba	Aqaba Governorate	111,600			
	10	Khuraybat as-Sūq	Amman Governorate	110,600			
						Irbid	
							Russeifa

# JORDAN

## INTERNATIONAL & REGIONAL ISSUES

Jordan has remained secure in the face of heightening regional tension and in spite of its proximity to the Syrian civil war and Arab-Israeli conflict. Regionally, it maintains amicable relations with Israel, and corresponds regularly with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Internationally, it is one of America's closest allies and strongest relations in the Middle East.

What plagues Jordan, primarily, is its high volume of Palestinian, and now Syrian refugees. Over half of the population Jordan is of Palestinian descent. Conflict between the Jordanian government and Palestinian nationalists taking refuge in the neighboring country led to a civil war in 1970 but relations today are normalized with Jordanians in strong support of the Palestinian cause. The influx of refugees—Jordan has reportedly taken in **2.7 million of the world's refugee population** in total—has exacerbated and elevated existing economic and environmental issues the country faces. Jordan continually calls upon other countries in the region to help take in refugees but many states remain unresponsive and Jordan has faced tremendous challenges in trying to absorb such large numbers.

Jordan's border with Syria remains closed due to security concerns related to the civil war but the border with Iraq was recently reopened (2017). The Allenby Bridge border crossing into the West Bank is jointly managed by Jordan and Israel while the Durra crossing into Saudi Arabia is only accessible to Jordanian and Saudi citizens. **Jordan closed its border with Syria** in June 2016 after a car bomb attack by the Islamic State group staged from near Rukban killed seven Jordanian border guards. Approximately 50,000 refugees remain stranded along this inaccessible border that is off-limits to aid groups. Instead, UN agencies agreed late last year to an **aid system** that critics say handed much of the control over aid distribution to Jordan's military and a Jordanian contractor and also involved armed men on the Syrian side.

# JORDAN

**Dinar Yordania** adalah mata uang Yordania. Mata uang tersebut banyak dipakai bersama dengan shekel Israel di Tepi Barat. Dinar tersebut terbagi dalam 10 dirham, 100 qirsh atau 1000 fulus.





# JORDAN

## ECONOMY

Since King Abdullah instituted economic reforms, Jordan has made considerable progress in terms of economic stability. Jordan's current GDP as of 2018 is \$38.65 billion USD. In 2008, Jordan reduced government subsidies on petroleum and consumer goods in an effort to control the budget. As a country with few natural resources, Jordan relies heavily on imports and foreign aid from a variety of countries including but not limited to those in the Middle East. In particular, Jordan has depended on Iraq for most of its oil until 2003, but today it imports most of its oil from other Middle Eastern states, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE. The main economic challenge facing Jordan is reducing dependence on foreign grants, followed by reducing the budget deficit, attracting investments, and creating jobs. This dependence on foreign aid is illustrated by the difficulty in creating economic stability given the lack of the GCC Allies (Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait) to renew their \$3.6 billion five-year financial assistance program. Currently, the United States is the only committed donor who signed a five-year \$6.37 billion aid deal in February of 2018. With a long history of dependence on foreign aid, the government has been able to keep low taxes, but with tens of billions of dollars in external debt and the national debt accounting for 95% of the GDP, the Jordanian government has been forced to make some unpopular decisions in terms of raising taxes and cutting subsidies. In addition, according to the Cost of Living Index, Amman has risen to the seventh most expensive Arab city in which to live. In February 2018, the government increased taxes on staple foods and lifted subsidies on bread, which has typically remained a steadfast feature of Jordan's economy. This move reduced the \$700 million budget deficit but received backlash from its citizens who gathered in protests in front of the parliament in Amman to demand the resignation of several government officials.

# JORDAN



The 117 MW [Tafila Wind Farm](#) in southern Jordan is the first and largest onshore wind farm in the Middle East<sup>[222]</sup>



# JORDAN

In May 2018, thousands of Jordanians participated in strikes and protests against the government's proposed increased income tax law. Citizens argued that this new tax legislation was implemented to cover up failed economic policies and Jordanians were not convinced the increase in revenues would improve public services. These price and tax hikes have already caused an increase in inflation, and at the same time Jordan's poverty rate is rising, which has only fueled demonstrations. In response, King Abdullah II has sworn in a new prime minister, Omar al-Razzaz, as a way to appease the public's discontent. Shortly after being appointed and consulting with the parliament, the prime minister in June 2018 announced that the government would withdraw the new tax bill. On June 11th, 2018, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates pledged to provide Jordan with a five year agreement worth \$2.5 billion in aid, but Jordanian protesters continue to demonstrate since they believe that aid will not be the solution to Jordan's deficit or overall improvement of the economy, and that the kingdom instead needs to execute a system overhaul.

The under-taxed political model and dependence on foreign aid has also contributed to the widespread corruption present in the Jordanian economy. Protests have demanded the strengthening of transparency and elimination of corruption across the economic and political system in order to create economic stability. Although publicly little information is available as it relates to the issue of corruption, according to the Corruption Perception Index, Jordan is ranked 57<sup>th</sup> out of 176 countries in 'public sector corruption' in 2015. During that same year, King Abdullah II established the National Integrity Commission in an attempt to combat corruption and institute transparency and accountability.

# JORDAN

Jordan has a free market economy led primarily by the private sector. The service sector of the economy constitutes 67% of the total GDP, followed by the manufacturing sector that accounts for 19% of the GDP. Jordan's major exports consist of garments and textiles, pharmaceutical products, jewelry, furniture, mineral and plastic products, which it mainly sells to other Arab countries. Due to limited growth of natural resources and water scarcity, the agricultural sector of Jordan is relatively small, employing fifteen percent of the labor force but accounting for only three percent of the country's GDP. With that being said, Jordan imports approximately 98 percent of consumable items.

With few natural resources, the Jordanian economy is heavily supported by tourism. However, regional conflicts, the terror attacks in 2016, and the United States' travel warning on the country have negatively impacted the number of tourists, specifically those from Western countries. This drop in revenues has hurt a variety of many downstream industries. On the other hand, the number of Arab tourists in Jordan has actually increased, and in 2017, Wadi Rum, one of the country's most popular tourist sites, witnessed a growth rate in visits of 75%. King Abdullah II continues to speak about the safety of Jordan and the hospitality of its people as a way to encourage an increase in the tourism sector. Jordan also has a growing medical sector, which has attracted medical tourism. To capitalize on this, the Cabinet approved the removal of earlier restrictions to improve the industry in March, and Jordan is currently ranked the fifth most popular medical destination in the world.

55% of the population is under 25 years of age. This coupled with the high numbers of refugees majorly from Iraq, Palestine, Syria, and Sudan, has led unemployment to remain a major problem in Jordan. Jordan is ranked as 86th in the world on the [Human Development Index](#).

# JORDAN

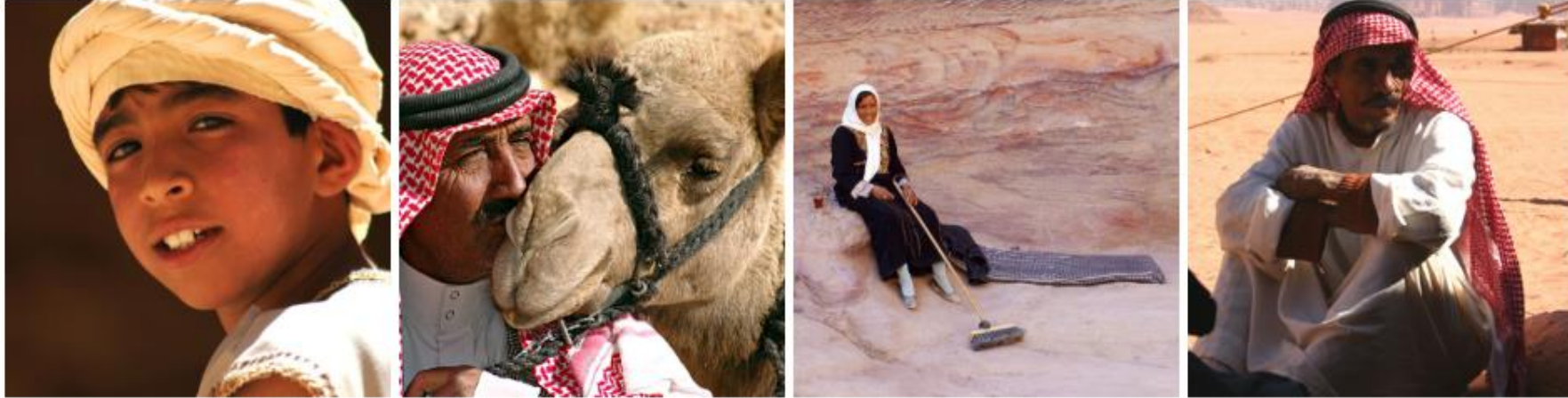
## Historical populations

Year	Pop.	±% p.a.
1920	200,000	—
1922	225,000	+6.07%
1948	400,000	+2.24%
1952	586,200	+10.03%
1961	900,800	+4.89%
1979	2,133,000	+4.91%
1994	4,139,500	+4.52%
2004	5,100,000	+2.11%
2015	9,531,712	+5.85%
2018	10,171,480	+2.19%

Source: Department of Statistics<sup>[226]</sup>

# JORDAN

## SOCIETY



As of July 2016, the population of Jordan is estimated to be 8,185,384. The majority of the population is of Arab descent, but there are small numbers of Circassian (Northwest Caucasian ethnic group native to Circassia), Armenian, Druze, Chechen and Kurdish peoples. There are also Egyptian, Greek, Iranian and European people who have immigrated into Jordan. Most of the population lives in urban centers, but there are also groups of nomadic and semi-nomadic people. Approximately 2.7 million refugees live in Jordan; some estimates suggest that up to two-thirds of Jordan's population consists of Palestinian refugees and the subsequent generations who live throughout the country both within and outside of formal refugee camps.

# JORDAN

The long-standing Palestinian presence in Jordan has altered and complicated the creation of a cohesive national identity, a project which Jordan has struggled with since its independence. Although most Palestinian descendants are now citizens of Jordan, they still heavily identify with their origins. The distinction between "Jordanian" Jordanian and Palestinian-Jordanians is most visibly marked by limitations on occupation: Jordanians who have tribal origins are permitted to work in the public sector, whereas Palestinian-Jordanians are forbidden from entering the public sector and must work in the private. This has led to socioeconomic differences between both groups, and has, at times, contributed to tension. Black September, a lesser known event that occurred in 1970, was fought to determine whether the Jordanian Hashemites or Palestinian Liberation Organization would rule Jordan. The Hashemites won, continuing King Hussein's rule and resulting in the deaths of thousands of Palestinians. Black September, considered a massacre by Palestinian-Jordanians, is a source of national embarrassment for Jordan, and thus is not widely publicized as a part of its national history.

The previous king, Hussein, and his wife Queen Noor made education a greater priority in Jordan society. The current king, Abdullah II, and his wife, Queen Rania, have maintained and further developed these efforts. Their dedication has created one of the top education systems in the Arab world and throughout the developing world. 96% of the population is literate though a higher percentage of males are literate. These percentages are expected to rise as enrollment increases and the effect of the new, more advanced curriculum is seen. Most Jordanian children are in school for 14 years. School is mandatory for children 10-15 years old. Books are provided by the Ministry of Education, and there are both private and public schools. Funding for schools is particularly focused on the lower-income areas of Jordan, with the United Nations Relief Works Agency providing school facilities and educational opportunities for Palestinian refugee children. In Jordan, students graduating from high school must also take an exam called the Tawjihi, the General Secondary Certificate Examination, which determines students' future course of academic, professional, or technical study.

# JORDAN

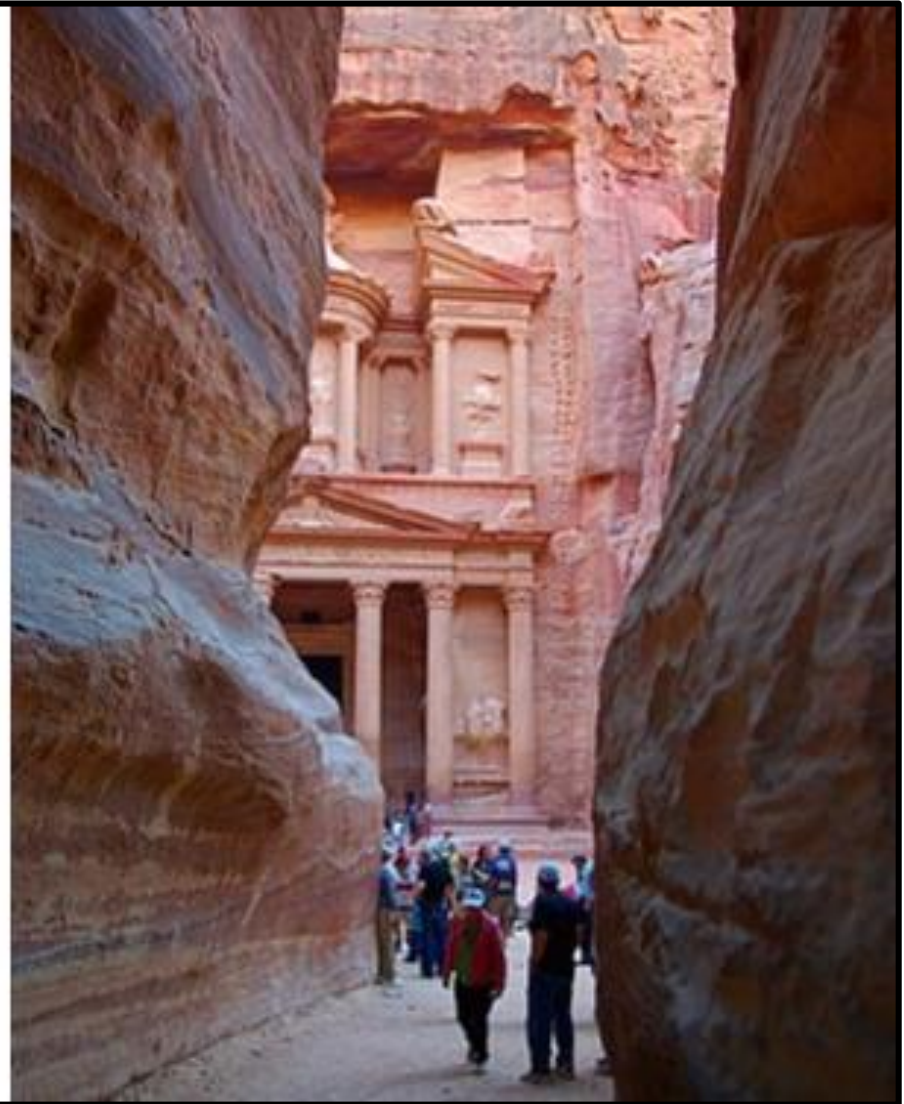
Jordan offers a higher education much like the United States or Europe. Students can earn Bachelor's, Master's and Doctorate degrees. There are over 50 universities in Jordan, mostly in Amman and Aqaba. Other major cities have at least one university. Jordan, like its neighbors, is experiencing a "youth bulge"; 55% of the population is **under 25**. Despite Jordan's advanced education system, **youth unemployment** (ages 15-24), at 34%, reflects this disproportionately young population.

Jordan has an advanced healthcare system; however it is mostly concentrated in Amman. It is slowly expanding beyond the capital city to include clinics in rural regions. According to the 2015 population census, sixty-eight per cent of Jordanians and 55 per cent of the Kingdom's overall population, including children under six years old, are **covered by various types of health insurance**. Jordan has the only specialized cancer treatment center in the Middle East, named the King Hussein Cancer Center, in honor of the its former monarch.



# JORDAN

**Nabath** adalah sekelompok bangsa Arab kuno yang menetap di daerah Yordania hingga ke sebelah utara Damaskus. Mereka dahulu menggunakan bahasa Aram untuk berkomunikasi.



# JORDAN

## RELIGION

Jordan is an Islamic state. Over 90% of the population is Sunni Muslim. There is also a small Shi'a and Sufi population that constitute less than 2% of the population. Only about 2% of the population is Christian or Catholic. Most of this group is Greek Orthodox, but there are a few Protestant denominations represented. A tiny, almost negligible amount of the population is Baha'i. Freedom of religion is guaranteed in Jordan, something that is not common in the Middle East.



# JORDAN

Sunni Islam is the dominant religion in Jordan. Muslims make up about 93% of the country's population. There are also a small number of Ahmadi Muslims, and some Shiites. Many Shia are Iraqi and Lebanese refugees.



# JORDAN

## CULTURE

### Food

Jordanians enjoy common Levantine Middle Eastern foods in their everyday lives like falafel, shawarma, hummus, foul (bean dip), baba ghanoush (eggplant dip), olives, pickled vegetables, labneh (yogurt), and haloumi (cheese, often grilled). Zaatar – a spice mixture consisting primarily of thyme – is a staple of Jordanian breakfast and is enjoyed often with olive oil and khubz (pita bread).

Mansaf, a traditional dish of lamb cooked in fermented dried yogurt and rice, is often enjoyed on special occasions or weekends. Maqluba, which literally means “upside down” in Arabic, is also a traditional meal; it is a meat, rice, and vegetable dish achieved by layering each ingredient in a large pot and flipping it over to reveal a cylindrical tower of food served family-style.



Manousheh is pita bread baked with olive oil and the spice mix zataar.

Credit: Nsaum75 – Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0

# JORDAN

## Clothing

Due in large part to Wahhabi influence carrying into Jordan through Gulf immigration in the 1990s, many Muslim women in Jordan choose to wear the hijab but it is not compulsory, making veiling a more social practice. People in general, and particularly women, regardless of religious identity, opt to dress conservatively. Wealthier neighborhoods, like Abdoun in Amman, are considerably more western, and tend to have a more relaxed, fashion-forward dress code that tests traditional social boundaries for dressing. Though traditional clothing, like the Jordanian kaftan, is widely available, especially in the downtown area of Amman and in other well-known tourist destinations in the country, most Jordanian women will not wear traditional clothes on a daily basis. Men, though most dress in western clothing, especially in the major cities, will often wear the traditional keffiyeh, a red and white checkered scarf. Bedouins in Jordan will typically wear traditional thobes and shemagh, a variation of the keffiyeh.

In recent years, up and coming Jordanian and Levant fashion and jewelry designers have begun showcasing their work at pop-up shops around Amman. Visiting malls has become a national pastime in recent years, serving as weekend destinations for teenagers and families alike.

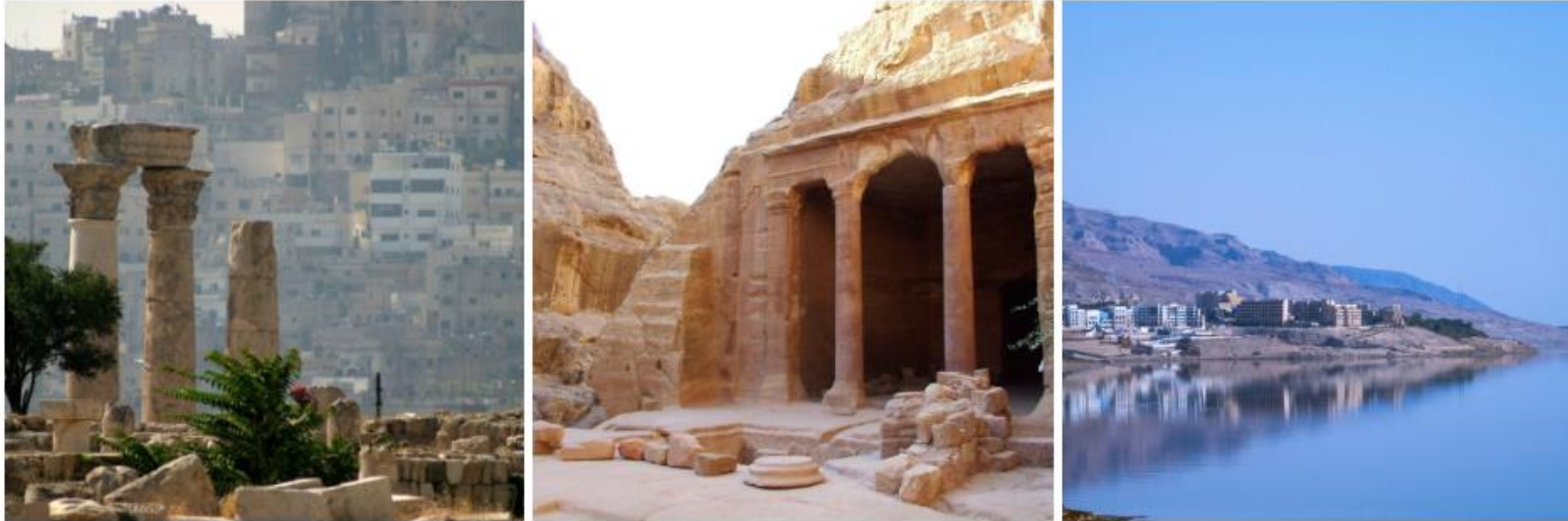
## Art

Sculpture, pottery and mosaics were common in ancient Jordanian art. The capital, Amman, is well-known for its art galleries and exhibits. The magnificent architecture of the ruins scattered around Jordan provide ample evidence of the area's compelling history.

Jordan's modern art is equally as impressive. Jordan's modern art gallery in the Jordan National Gallery of Arts houses one of the largest, most diverse collections in the area. Paintings are often colorful and geometric. Modern art is very popular among Jordanians.

# JORDAN

## Sites



Jordan can claim numerous national treasures, both natural and man-made. In Amman, Roman ruins have been carefully restored; both a citadel and an ancient theater can be found in the center of the city. The city of Jerash is an expansive collection of ruins, and is considered to have the best preserved Roman ruins outside of Rome itself.

Some of the most famous ruins in Jordan are the Nabataean dwellings at Petra. The magnificent palaces are carved into the mountains and much of the intricate detail can still be seen today.

Deserts, wadis, biospheres, the Dead Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba, and numerous nature reserves are a testament to the geographical diversity in this calm country. The government has worked to protect these places because of the historical or environmental prominence they hold; Wild Jordan is one of the largest wildlife conservation organizations in the country. The country's relative safety and varied landscape provide a major source of tourism income and are vital to a stable economy.

# JORDAN



**Jerash**, atau **Gerasa** pada Zaman Kuno, adalah ibu kota dan kota terbesar di Kegubernuran Jerash, yang terletak di utara Yordania, 48 kilometer (30 mi) dari utara ibu kota Amman menuju Suriah. Kegubernuran Jerash menampilkan beragam pemandangan dari pegunungan sejuk sampai lembah s

# JORDAN



**Umm Qais** atau **Qays** adalah sebuah kota di Yordania yang terletak di Departemen Bani Kinanah, Kegubernuran Irbid, ujung barat laut negara, dekat perbatasan Yordania dengan Israel dan Suriah. Umm Qais berjarak 28 km utara Irbid di ketinggian 364 m menghadap Sungai Yordan, Dataran Tinggi Golan dan



# JORDAN



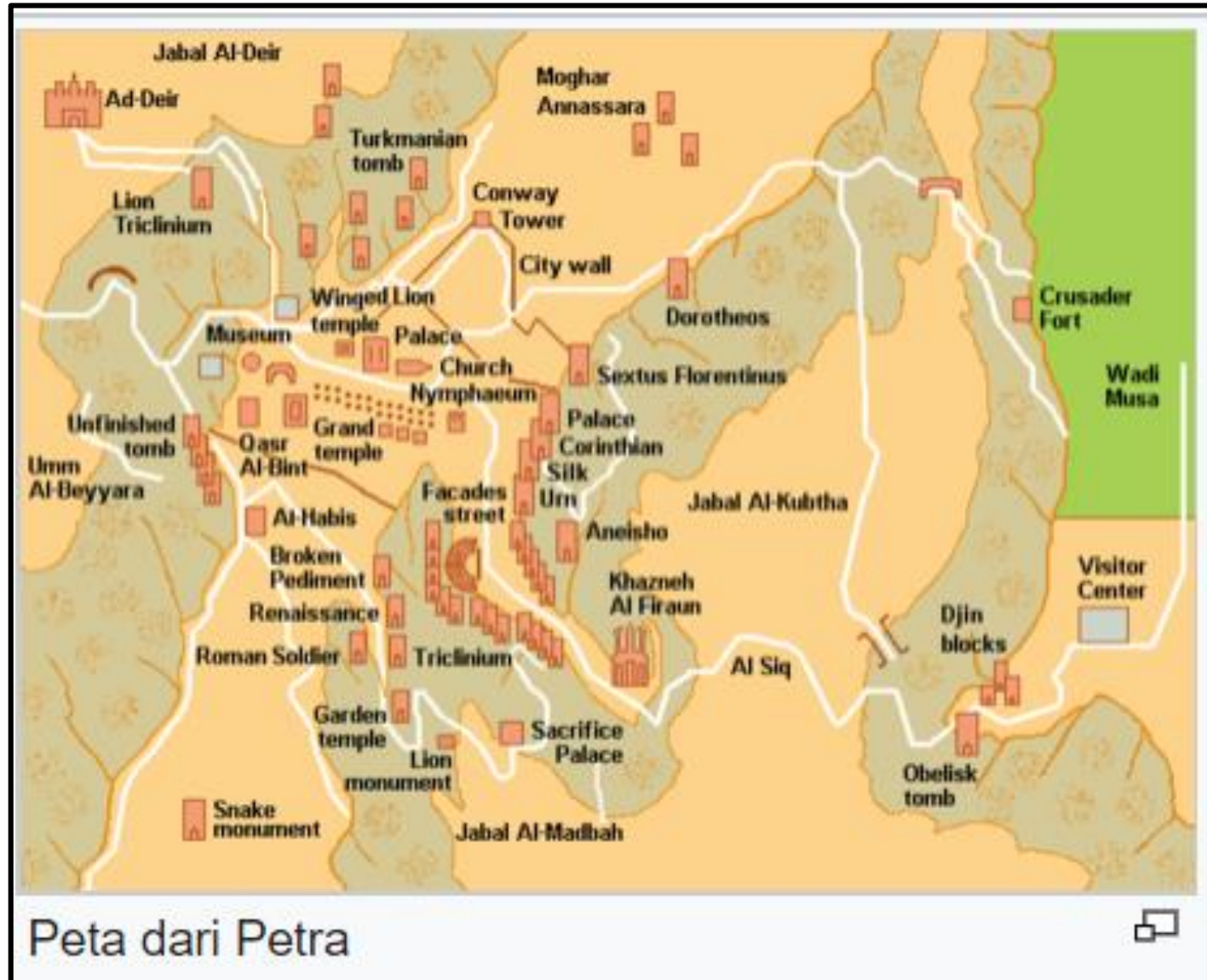
**Umm ar-Rasas** berjarak 30 km dari tenggara Madaba, yang merupakan ibu kota Kegubernuran Madaba di tengah Yordania. Situs tersebut dianggap merupakan pemukiman Mephaat yang disebutkan dalam Kitab Yeremia. Pada 2004, situs tersebut diangkat menjadi Situs Warisan Dunia

# JORDAN

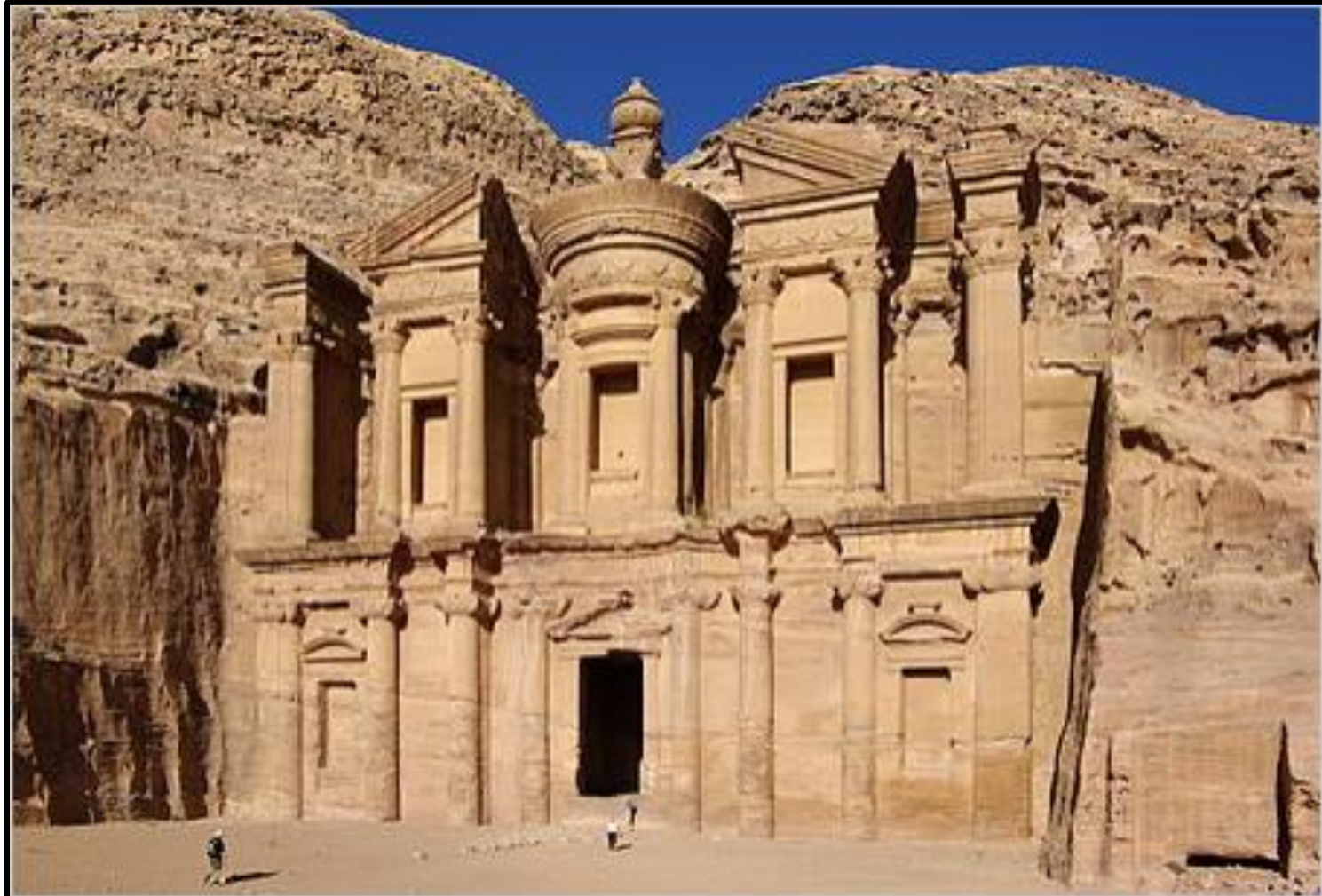



**Qasr Amra**, juga ditranskripsikan menjadi **Quseir Amra** atau **Qusayr Amra**, adalah sebuah kastil atau istana gurun yang terletak di wilayah Yordania timur. Kastil atau istana ini dibangun pada abad ke-8 oleh Al-Walid bin Yazid yang kemudian menjadi khalifah Umayyah yang dijuluki Walid II. Bangunan

# JORDAN



# JORDAN



Reruntuhan kota Romawi dan benteng batu Petra 

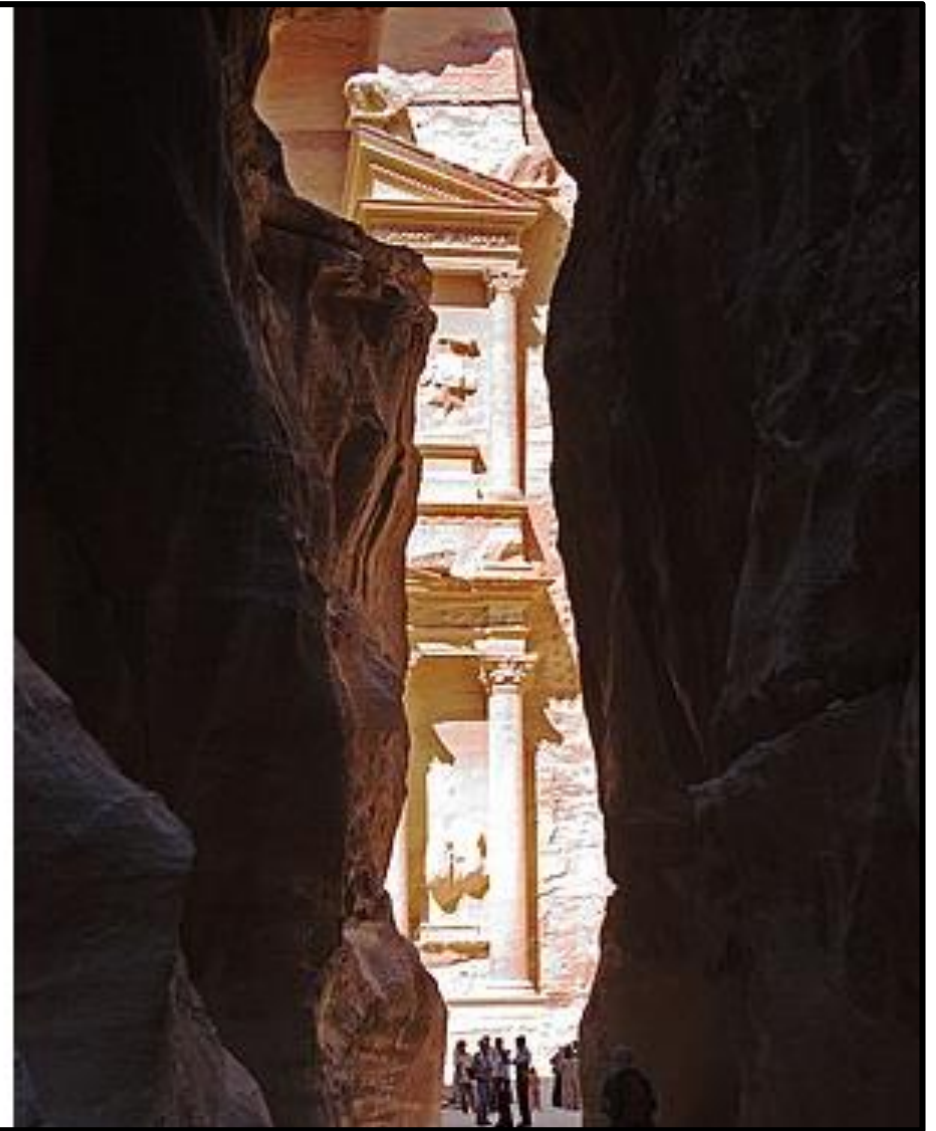
# JORDAN



**Teluk Aqabah**, di Israel dikenal dengan nama **Teluk Eilat** adalah sebuah teluk yang terletak di Laut Merah. Letak geografisnya di sebelah timur terdapat Semenanjung Sinai dan di barat terdapat Semenanjung Arab. Mesir, Israel, Yordania, dan Arab Saudi memiliki pantai di Teluk Aqabah.

# JORDAN

**al-Siq** adalah sebuah pintu masuk utama ke situs tua dari kota Petra di sebelah selatan Yordania. Pintu masuk tersebut, yang berupa celah sempit, dengan jarak kurang lebih 1.2 km dan berujung pada situs kota tua Petra, Al Khazneh.



# JORDAN



Peta dari area tersebut



# JORDAN



Al-Maghtas ruins on the Jordanian side of the Jordan River, believed by many to have been the location of the Baptism of Jesus and the ministry of John the Baptist.