



JORDAN + ISRAEL + CYPRUS



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TRIP SUMMARY

Base Cost	Total	Monthly
(LO)Land Only (Must Purchase Your Own Flight)	\$2575.00	\$200 Deposit + 12 Payments of \$197.92
Trip Dates		
Oct 2nd – Oct 9 th 2021 (Oct 14 th 2021)		
Included in Base Cost		
8 Day Double Occupancy Hotel Stay (Twin Bed)	Host Dinner	
All City Taxes	Daily Breakfast	
Amman City Tour	The Highly-Coveted AAT T-Shirt	
Tour of Madaba & Mt. Nebo	Ongoing Support of the AAT staff	
Tour of Petra w/ Horse Ride	Onsite Photographer + Low-Def Photos	
Tour of Wadi Rum	Trip Highlight Video	
Add-ons and Upgrade	Total	Monthly
Single Room Upgrade	\$800.00	\$66.67
3 Days in Jerusalem + Dead Sea Tour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admission to The Dead Sea • Round Trip Transportation to Jerusalem • Tour of Jerusalem 	\$950.00	\$79.17
Dead Sea Day Tour w/ Lunch	\$175.00	\$14.58
Jerash & Um Qeis Day Tour	\$230.00	\$19.17
Cyprus Extension Shared Occupancy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Way Flight to Cyprus • 4 Day Double Occupancy Hotel Stay • Blue Lagoon Tour 	\$1350.00	\$112.50
Cyprus Extension Single Occupancy	\$1700.00	\$141.67

Payment Arrangements

- Your \$200 deposit is due Oct 24th.
- Save \$100 on the deposit when you enter the coupon code "IWant2CPetra" during checkout before October 10th.
- Your first monthly payment will be collected 30 days after your deposit is made or by October 30th whichever comes first. Each of the subsequent payments will be collected every 30 days until September 15th, for a total of 12 Payments (October – Sept)

Refund Policy

- Your deposit is fully refundable for 15 days after it has been paid, or until October 30th, whichever comes first.
- After October 30th, 50% of your deposit can applied to a future trip within a years' time of this trip being cancelled.
- Each monthly payment, except the final payment, becomes non-refundable 30 days after the due date for that payment.
- The trip becomes 100% non-refundable on/after September 15th.
- All trips are non-transferrable
- Refunds can take up to 30 days from the date it is requested.
- In the event we are not able to visit our main desired destination (Jordan) for any reason, this trip will be postponed to a later date(s). If you are unable to attend the new dates, we will offer you the option to go anytime on your own. Any request to cancel under this circumstance will abide by our above refund/cancellation policy.
- Travel/Cancellation insurance is highly recommended for ALL AAT trips. Please contact an AAT rep for assistance in getting you a quote.

THINGS TO KNOW BEFORE YOU GO

About AAT

Detailed Itinerary to be Distributed Upon Receipt of First Monthly Payment

To ensure an intimate and uninvaded experience for our travelers, certain details such as airline names, departure times, hotels and our preparation tips will be withheld until the first monthly payment is received.

All Details Are Tentative!

Despite the countless hours invested into planning this trip, the circumstance may arise where we must make changes. For example, maybe we might find out that our hotel is not up to AAT standard or maybe our airline may go belly up bankrupt (this has actually happened)! Whatever occurs we will do everything in our powers to ensure the trip goes on as planned. And if we do have to make a change, that change will result in you going on a trip that is equal or greater than the value of what you originally paid!

Traveling Alone?

While the option is there for you to get a single occupancy room if you choose, by no means do you have to select it if traveling alone. We understand that the extra money spent in getting your own room, takes away from the money available to you to splurge on the streets of Jordan, Israel, and Cyprus

For that reason, we extend each traveler the option of having us pair you with a suitable roommate for no additional cost. Roommates are paired based upon the answers to their personality questions on their registration form, as well as their ages and even astrological signs. At least 2 months before departure you will be given the contact information of your roommate, giving each of you the opportunity to get properly acquainted.

The "Tell-A-Friend" Discount

Do you know someone who may be interested in joining our trip but isn't a member of AAT? Here is your chance to save a little money while bringing them on a trip of a lifetime!

For every traveler that you refer to our trip, you can subtract \$50 from the cost of your trip. There is no limit to the amount of people you can bring if that person has not already traveled with AAT. Be sure to tell your friend to enter your name in the registration form under "How did you hear about this trip?"

Your \$50 discount will be put back on your card once you and your referral have paid in full.

The "Thank You to All Essential Workers" Discount

At the time of writing this, we are enduring what is certain to be labeled as the most challenging period of our lifetimes. While this situation has forced us all to make sacrifices, none of us has made a greater sacrifice than medical staff and first responders that have been tasked with being our lifesavers in the face of complete uncertainty. When this is all behind us, we will owe to it you for getting us to better days.

As a token of our appreciation we would like to extend to all our many customers that are first responders or work in Medicine a \$100 discount off any single trip you book in the year of 2020.

To claim your discount, simply indicate in our registration form your occupation and upload a work ID. Your discount will be returned to you after all payments are collected!

About Jordan

Entry Requirements

PASSPORT:

You must have a U.S. passport valid 6 month past the date of entry.

VISA:

Visa is required.

If you are staying in Jordan ONLY throughout your stay, you can purchase a single-entry visa upon arrival for \$57.00

If you are visiting Israel during your stay, you are required to at least get a double entry visa for \$85.00.

In addition to the cost of the visa, you will have to pay a departure tax of \$15

Shots/Vaccines
None
Weather
Daily high temperatures are around from 87°F, rarely falling below 75°F

About Israel

Entry Requirements
PASSPORT: You must have a U.S. passport valid for a minimum of 6 months from the date of entry.
VISA: No visa is required. You will be required to pay a departure tax of \$54.
Shots/Vaccines
None
Weather
Daily high temperatures are around from 72°F, rarely falling below 61°F

About Cyprus

Entry Requirements
PASSPORT: You must have a U.S. passport valid for 3 months from the date of return and 2 blank pages for entry stamp.
VISA: No visa is required
Shots/Vaccines
None
Weather
Daily high temperatures are around from 87°F, rarely falling below 70°F

THE ITINERARY

Saturday, October 2nd 2021

	Arrive in Amman, Jordan
8:00 PM	Host Dinner

Sunday, October 3rd 2021

9:00 AM	Depart for half day tour of Amman <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amman Citadel • Roman Theater
12:00 PM	Break for Lunch(included)
1:00 PM	Depart for Madaba & Mt. Nero
6:00 PM	Return to Hotel

Monday, October 4th 2021

9:00 AM	Check out of Hotel/Depart for Petra	3h Drive
11:00 AM	Arrive in Petra	
1:00 PM	Afternoon tour of Petra	
5:00 PM	Check into Hotel	

Tuesday, October 5th 2021

8:00 AM	Checkout of Hotel	
9:00 AM	Depart for Wadi Rum Tour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optional Camel Ride 	
12:00 PM	Break for Lunch	
2:00 PM	Depart for Amman	4h Drive
6:00 PM	Check into Hotel	

Wednesday, October 6th 2021

3 Day Jerusalem/Dead Sea Tour		Dead Sea Day Tour (Staying in Amman)	
9:00 AM	Check out of Hotel/Depart for Dead Sea	9:00 AM	Depart for Dead Sea
12:00 PM	Break for lunch		
1:00 PM	Depart for Jerusalem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panoramic Tour of Jericho • Visit Church of Nativity 	12:00 PM	Break for lunch
5:00 PM	Check into hotel	4:00 PM	Return to Hotel

Thursday, October 7th 2021

3 Day Jerusalem/Dead Sea Tour		Jerash and Um Qais Day Tour	
9:00 AM	Depart for Day tour of Jerusalem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Jerusalem • Mount of Olives • Church of the Pater Noster 	9:00 AM	Depart for tour of Jerash <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oval Plaza • the Nymphaeum • the Temple of Artemis
12:00 PM	Break for Lunch	12:00 PM	Break for Lunch
1:00 PM	Cont Jerusalem Tour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mt.Zion 	1:00 PM	Cont Um Qais Tour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jordan Valley

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewish Quarter & Cardo • Wailing Wall • Via Dolorosa to Holy Sepulcher • Dome of the Rock • Church of the Holy Sepulchre 		
6:00 PM	Return to Hotel	6:00 PM	Return to Hotel

Friday, October 8th 2021

3 Day Jerusalem/Dead Sea Tour		Free Time
9:00 AM	Checkout of Hotel/ Depart for Amman	
12:00 PM	Check into Hotel	

Saturday, October 9th 2021

	Depart from Amman
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Cyprus Extension

Sunday, October 10th 2021

9:00 AM	Check Out of Hotel	
1:25 PM	Depart for Paphos via Ryan Air Flight FR3405	1h 15m Flight
2:40 PM	Arrive in Paphos/Check into Hotel	

Monday, October 11th 2021

9:00 AM	Depart for Blue Lagoon Tour
3:30 PM	Return to Hotel

Tuesday, October 12th 2021

Full-day tour of Famagusta, Varosha, & Salamis		Free Time
8:00 AM	Depart from Hotel	
6:00 PM	Return to Hotel	

Wednesday, October 13th 2021

12:00 PM	Checkout of Hotel
	Depart from Cyprus

IN DEPTH

Amman Citadel



The city of Amman was originally known as Rabbath Ammon which translated as the royal ancient city of the Ammonites. The Ammonites were those who lived in the kingdom during the Iron Age. The area of the citadel dates back as far as the Bronze Age. It was during this period that it was fortified (around 1800 BCE). Since then the site has undergone many rebuilds and additional constructions during the Iron Age, Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad eras. As a result of the large number of constructions on this site, very little remains from the original Bronze Age citadel.

Roman Theater

In Jordan capital, the 6,000 seats of a 2nd-century Roman amphitheater stand testament to the significance of what was then known as Philadelphia. Commissioned by Roman Emperor Antoninus Pius, this northward-facing landmark is divided into three distinct sections from which ancient spectators watched plays and modern ones listen to concerts. It was built on three tiers: the rulers, of course, sat closest to the action, the military secured the middle section, and the general public perched and squinted from the top rows.



Madaba



Madaba is an ancient town in Jordan, southwest of the capital Amman. It's known for its 6th-century mosaic map of the Holy Land in the Greek Orthodox Church of St. George. The Madaba Archaeological Park preserves the mosaic-rich Church of the Virgin Mary and artifacts from the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic eras. Northwest, the biblical hill of Mount Nebo overlooks the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea.

Mount Nebo

Mount Nebo is significant because of its role in the Old Testament. The Bible says that Mount Nebo was where Moses lived out his final days and saw the Promised Land, which he would never enter. It is said that Moses' body may be buried here, although that has yet to be proven. There are two peaks on Mt. Nebo, Siyagha and al-Mukhayyat. By the 4th century AD, Mount Nebo had already become a pilgrimage site and a church and sanctuary were built on Siyagha to honor Moses. In the 6th century AD, monks constructed a Byzantine monastery on Siyagha, which lasted for almost six centuries. While the building is no longer there, the mosaics from this time are still visible. The site was abandoned by the 16th century. In 1993, Mount Nebo was purchased by the Franciscans who restored the site.



Petra



colonnaded street and churches.

Petra is a famous archaeological site in Jordan's southwestern desert. Dating to around 300 B.C., it was the capital of the Nabatean Kingdom. Accessed via a narrow canyon called Al Siq, it contains tombs and temples carved into pink sandstone cliffs, earning its nickname, the "Rose City." Perhaps its most famous structure is 45m-high Al Khazneh, a temple with an ornate, Greek-style facade, and known as The Treasury. The Nabataeans buried their dead in intricate tombs that were cut out of the mountain sides and the city also had temples, a theater, and following the Roman annexation and later the Byzantine influence, a

Wadi Rum Tour

The brilliantly colored sands and stark rock formations of Jordan's Wadi Rum, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, make this desert wilderness a must-visit for most travelers to Jordan. Signature sights, typically visited by 4WD, include the Burdah Rock Bridge, a natural arch; the Khazali Siq, a narrow canyon; the scarlet Al Hasany Dunes with an optional camel ride.



Panoramic Tour of Jericho



Located in the West Bank, Jericho is one of the earliest continuous settlements in the world, dating perhaps from about 9000 BCE. Archaeological excavations have demonstrated Jericho's lengthy history. The city's site is of great archaeological importance; it provides evidence of the first development of permanent settlements and thus of the first steps toward civilization. It also has the oldest known protective wall in the world. Continuing excavations have revealed stone towers which are even older. The reason for its earliest settlements are the springs which are found in and near the city.

Church of Nativity

The Church of the Nativity is one of the holiest sites in Christian tradition, which holds that the church was built on top of the cave where Jesus of Nazareth was born. The church was first built under the auspices of the Roman emperor Constantine the Great in 135 AD and has been refurbished and added to numerous times since. Inside the church, you can visit the Milk Grotto, which is said to be the actual cave where Mary gave birth to Jesus.



Dead Sea



The Dead Sea is an outstanding natural body of water situated between Israel and Jordan at the lowest point on earth, stretching from the Judean Desert through to the Arava Desert and flanked by mountains on both sides. It's so salty that its salt crystals are often visible on the surface, and anyone going for a swim in the Dead Sea floats pretty much instantly. It's dubbed the Dead Sea because the salty nature of the water disallows marine life from living here, although it does sustain smaller organisms like algae.

Old Jerusalem

Surrounded by ancient walls, the Old City is home to holy sites such as the Western Wall, Dome of the Rock Islamic shrine, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which dates to the 4th century. Shops and markets selling prayer shawls, rosaries, and ceramics fill busy alleys, while food stalls serve falafel, pita, and fresh-squeezed juice. The Old City is divided into four neighborhoods, which are named according to the ethnic affiliation of most of the people who live in them. These quarters form a rectangular grid, but they are not equal in size. The dividing lines are the street that runs from Damascus Gate to the Zion Gate which divides the city into east and west and the street leading from the Jaffa Gate to Lion's gate which bifurcates the city north and south. Entering through the Jaffa Gate and traveling to David Street places the Christian Quarter on the left. On the right, as you continue down David Street, you'll enter the Armenian Quarter. To the left of Jews Street is the Muslim Quarter, and, to the right, is the Jewish Quarter.



Mount of Olives

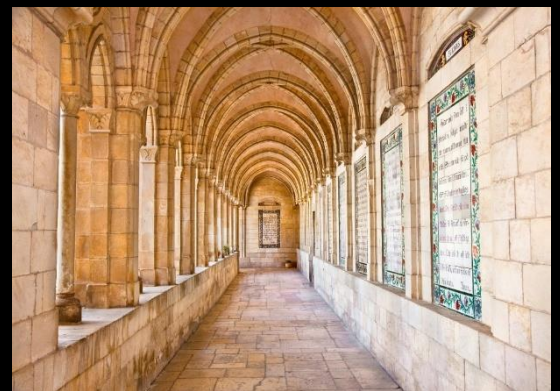


some of the most prominent biblical kings.

The Mount of Olives in Jerusalem, sometimes also referred to as Mount Olives is an important landmark, located next to the Old City of Jerusalem. The Mount of Olives refers to the ridge located east of the Old City and gets its name from the olive groves that at one time covered the land. Today, the Mount of Olives is used as a Jewish cemetery and has been for over 3,000 years, it holds some 150,000 graves. In fact, the Mount of Olives has been used as a burial location for Jews since biblical times, including the burial location for

Church of the Pater Noster

Sitting atop the Mount of Olives, the Pater Noster Church is one of several buildings in the region that owes its current existence to the Carmelites, but its story extends much further back than this religious order. According to the Bible's Gospel of Luke, Jesus Christ taught the Lord's Prayer to his disciples somewhere between Betfage and Jerusalem. Since the Mount of Olives falls between these two cities, believers speculate that the prayer that begins "Our Father" (or "Pater Noster" in Latin) was first shared within one of the mount's caves. Today this belief is beautifully represented in the walls of the ancient Pater Noster Church



Wailing Wall



Western Wall, also called Wailing Wall, in the Old City of Jerusalem, a place of prayer and pilgrimage sacred to the Jewish people who write notes and place them between the ancient stones of the Wall. In the year 37 BCE, Herod was appointed king in Jerusalem. He soon initiated a huge renovation project for the Temple. He hired many workers who toiled to make the Temple more magnificent and to widen the area of the Temple Mount by flattening the mountain peak and building four support walls around it. The Western Wall is one of these four support walls. It is the only remains of the Second Temple of Jerusalem, held to be uniquely holy by the ancient Jews and destroyed by the Romans in 70 CE.

Haram Al Sharif & Dome of The Rock

The Jews believe this is where the world was created and where it will finally end. The Muslims believe it was from here that the Prophet Muhammad ascended to heaven on the Mi'raj. Christians, Jews, and Muslims all believe that the Prophet Abraham stood here ready to sacrifice his son to prove himself to God. Initially the site of the Israelites' First and Second Temples and now home to the Dome of The Rock, The Dome of the Rock is an Islamic shrine located on the Temple Mount. the Haram al-Sharif is a place of deep faith and religious significance. It has been fought over through the centuries, and today remains one of the most contentious plots of land on earth.



Church of the Holy Sepulchre



The church has long been a major pilgrimage center for Christians all around the world. According to the New Testament, Jesus was crucified at Golgotha, "the place of the skull". This has been identified as an area of abandoned stone quarries just outside the city wall of the time. About 10 years after the crucifixion, a third wall was built that enclosed the area of the execution and burial within the city, and this accounts for the Holy Sepulchre's location inside the Old City of Jerusalem today.

Oval Plaza

The spacious plaza measures 90mx80m and is surrounded by a broad sidewalk and colonnade of 1st century AD Ionic columns. There are two alters in the middle, and a fountain was added in the 7th Century AD. This square structure now supports a central column, which was recently erected to carry the Jerash Festival Flame.



The Nymphaeum



People settled in the area during the Neolithic (7500-5500 BCE) and Bronze Ages (3200-1200 BCE), and we have evidence documenting the city's role in the Hellenistic world (323-31 BCE) as well. From 63 BC onward, Jerash and its surroundings belonged to Rome. During the 1st and 2nd centuries CE, Jerash thrived and expanded. It received a visit from Emperor Hadrian, which occasioned the construction of a triumphal arch to celebrate his visit to the city. This arch remains standing today.

The Temple of Artemis

Dedicated to Artemis, the goddess of hunting and fertility and the daughter of Zeus and Leto, this temple was built between AD 150 and 170, and flanked by 12 elaborately carved Corinthian columns were 11 still stand. If you visit on a partly cloudy day, you're in for a treat, as the sandstone pillars of the temple light up like bars of liquid gold each time the sun comes out.



Jordan Valley



The valley has supported human settlement since antiquity, sustained by the rich soil that to this day makes farming a logical pursuit. You will be struck by the contrast between the olive growing hillsides and the subtropical Jordan Valley.

The Golan Heights

The Golan Heights rise up to the east of the Sea of Galilee in the far north east of Israel. Home to some of Israel's most spectacular landscapes, and adventures, the Golan Heights are a land of beauty, far removed from the cities of the center of the country. Eagles nest at Gamla, deer roam at Odem. Golan Heights is very important, supplying Israel with over one third of its water, natural hot springs that has been used for thousands of years and historically as the site of many important battles.



Cyprus Extension

Blue Lagoon Tour



The Blue Lagoon is one of the most beautiful beaches in Cyprus. Located at the west of Akamas in Paphos district. The Blue Lagoon is a shielded bay where the water is usually warmer than the rest of the area. The crystal water in this bay in Akamas peninsula give you the ability to see the sea depths. Sandy, but not very deep, the blue lagoon is perfect for relaxing in a natural swimming pool. Further in is a reef perfect for those who want to go snorkeling, diving or just gaze at the breath-taking view.

Famagusta

Famagusta is a city on the east coast Cyprus. It's known for its preserved 15th- and 16th-century Venetian walls, which are surrounded by a now waterless moat. There are sweeping views from the top of the moat. The city is an abandoned southern quarter of. Before 1974, it was the modern tourist area of the city. Its inhabitants fled during the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, when the city of Famagusta came under Turkish control, and it has remained abandoned ever since. As of 2019, the quarter continues to be uninhabited; buildings have decayed, and, in some cases, their contents have been looted over the years; some streets have been overgrown with vegetation; and the quarter is generally described as a ghost town.



Varosha



The former resort suburb of Famagusta was abandoned and declared a buffer zone between the communities of the island after the Turkish military intervened as a guarantor power following a Greece-inspired coup attempt in 1974. Before the closure under a United Nations Security Council ruling, there were more than 100 hotels in Varosha, with an accommodation capacity of 10,000. The closure came at a time when hundreds of new constructions were ongoing. The town also hosted a rich library that offered books in Turkish, Greek and English.

Salamis

Salamis, principal city of ancient Cyprus, located on the east coast of the island, north of modern Famagusta. Salamis was a large city in ancient times. It served many dominant groups over the course of its history, including Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, and Romans. According to Homeric legend, Salamis was founded by archer Teucer from the Trojan War. Although long abandoned, the city of Salamis serves as a reminder of the great cities that existed in antiquity, and an indicator of how far they have come in the past few centuries.

