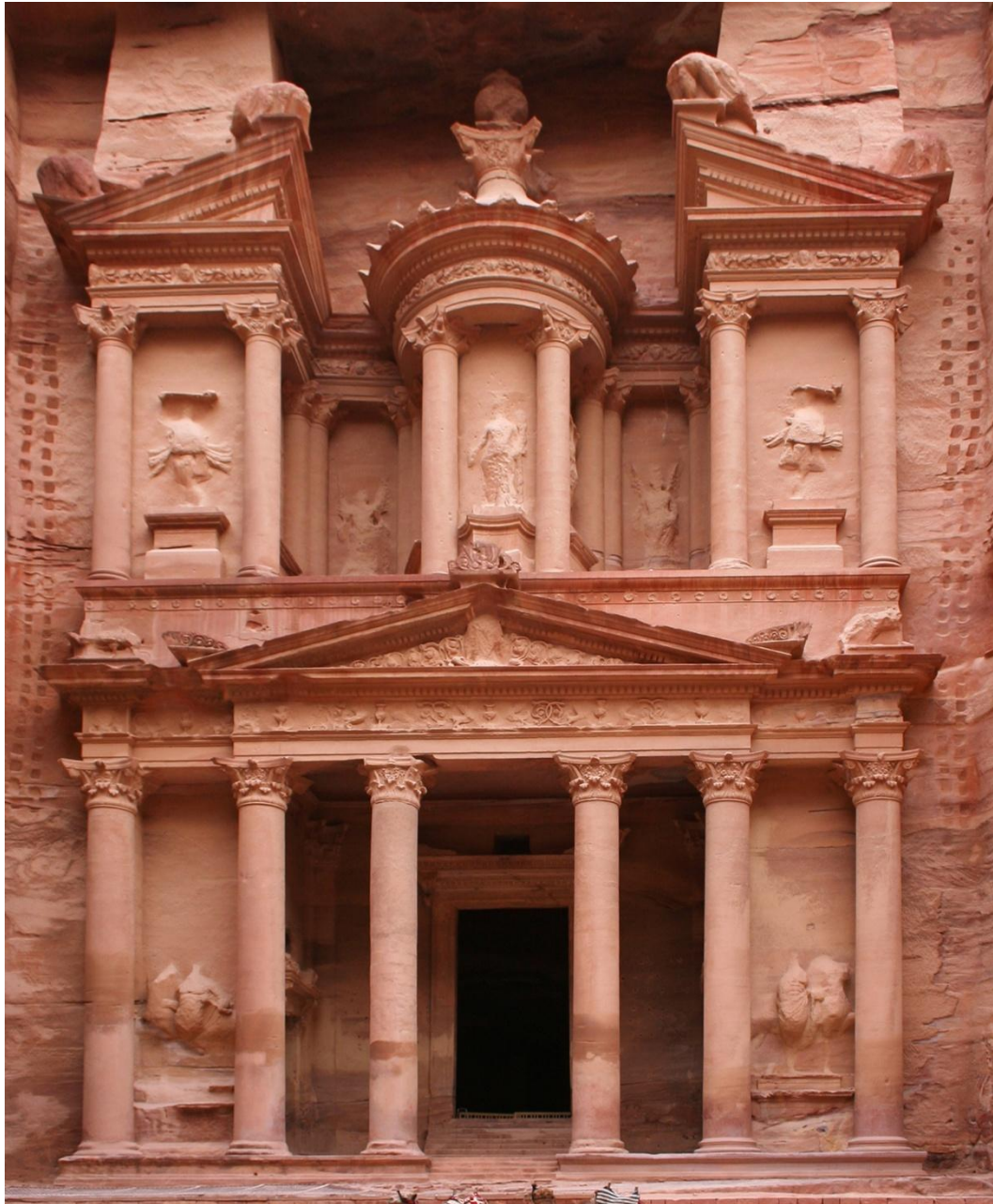


Petra (البتراء), originally known to its inhabitants as Raqmu, is an ancient city and archaeological site in southern Jordan. Famous for its rock-cut architecture and advanced water conduit systems, Petra is also called the “Rose City” because of the color of the sandstone from which it was carved. The city is one of the New 7 Wonders of the World and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Umm Qais (أم قيس) is a town located in northern Jordan and is primarily recognized for its association with the archaeological remains of the ancient city of Gadara. Situated in the far northwestern region of the country, Umm Qais overlooks the borders of Syria and Palestine. The site provides panoramic views of the Sea of Galilee and the city of Tiberias, while the valley of the Yarmouk River separates it from the southern part of the Golan Heights. On clear days, Mount Hermon may also be visible in the distance.



Jerash, historically known as Gerasa, was one of the prominent cities of the Decapolis during the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Today, Jerash is renowned for containing one of the best-preserved Greco-Roman cities in the world, earning it the nickname “Pompeii of the Middle East.” Archaeological excavations conducted in 2025 revealed a mass grave in Jerash whose findings provided archaeological and genetic evidence of the presence of the Plague of Justinian in this region. In addition to its historical significance, the city is also known for hosting the Jerash Festival, one of the leading cultural events in the Middle East, which attracts tens of thousands of visitors annually.



Ajloun Castle (قلعة عجلون) medieval name Qal'at ar-Rabad, is a 12th-century Muslim castle situated in northwestern Jordan, placed on a hilltop belonging to the Mount Ajloun district. From its high ground the castle was guarding three wadis which descend towards the Jordan Valley. The castle was built by the Ayyubids in the 12th century and enlarged by the Mamluks in the 13th.

Ajloun Castle is open for tourism; many areas of the castle can be explored. Inside there is also a museum exhibition with many interesting artifacts from the various time periods of the region.



The Dead sea (البحر الميت) locked Salt Lake bordered by Jordan to the east, the West Bank to the west It lies in the endorheic basin of the Jordan Rift Valley, and its main tributary is the Jordan River. As of 2025, the lake's surface is 439.78 metres (1,443 ft) below sea level, making its shores the lowest land-based elevation on Earth. It was one of the world's first health resorts, and it has been the supplier of a wide variety of products, from asphalt for Egyptian mummification to potash for fertilizers.



Aqaba (العقبة) is the only coastal city in Jordan. Situated in southernmost Jordan. Aqaba's strategic location at the northeastern tip of the Red Sea between the continents of Asia and Africa has made its port important for thousands of years. The ancient city was called Elath, known in Latin as Aela) and in Arabic as Ayla. Its strategic location and proximity to copper mines made it a regional hub for copper production and trade in the Chalcolithic period. Aqaba's coral reefs have made it one of the best diving spots in the world



Wadi Rum (وادي رم) known also as the Valley of the Moon or Red mountains ,is a valley cut into the sandstone and granite rock in southern Jordan, near the border with Saudi Arabia and about 60 km (37 mi) to the east of the city of Aqaba, it is the largest wadi (river valley) in Jordan. Today it is a tourist attraction, offering guided tours, hiking and rock climbing. The Wadi Rum Protected Area has been a UNESCO World Heritage site since 2011.

