

The ancient
nabateans. the city
contains many
wonderful

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The cycle of life requires from each generation to rebuild the land according to its conditions, requirements and possibilities.

When the people of those generations perish, their property remains for the future generations to use and benefit from them. There is almost no region in the world that is completely empty from the historical monuments, that represent all those remaining things from their ancient generations, which reflects the richness of the area, and the amount of the historical wealth and civilization that the place owns, which makes it an attraction to many passionate tourists, that want to explore the area and witness the culture and history of its people (Bradley, 1998). To satisfy my curiosity, me and my brother decided to travel to Jordan and become face to face with its beauty. Jordan is located in the center of the Middle East. It is characterized by its strategic location and its constitutional monarchy. The Jordan weather is warm in summer and cold in winter. Jordan is therefore famous with the beauty of its nature, especially during the spring season.

The inhabitants are known for their generosity and well-known social traditions. Jordan is one of the countries that has some of the most important historical sites in the world and many well-known tourist attractions which makes it worth to visit (British Broadcasting Corporation BBC, 2017). The duration of my journey was five days and it started with one of the world's wonders (Petra), our guide was a very nice Jordanian man, who accompanied us throughout our stay there. Petra (The Rose-Red City) is the miracle of the Nabataean art, which they mastered in its manufacture, as they managed to drill it in the rocks. It is famous with its attractive sparkling pink color and

many charming inscriptions and engraved drawings that help us to explore the lifestyle of the ancient Nabateans.

The city contains many wonderful locations, such as the giant red mountains, the Roman-style theatre that can contain 3000 people, and the Treasury that in order to reach it, people need to walk through a long narrow path called the Siq (Burgen, nd as cited in the Jordan Tourism Board website, nd), which was my favorite for its many amazing engravings, that it was hard for me to look away, as they give you the feeling of the presence of those ancient engraved gods, and the spirits of the people who managed to do all that. When we reached the entrance of Petra we had a local expert Bedouin guide, who took us on a tour on horses, which lasted five hours where he introduced us to their culture and the history of the area, plus he gave us small interesting information that we can barely find them in any website or book or article. For example, he explained to us how their women used the pink rocks of the city of Petra, to make themselves look prettier by using the pink dust on the rocks as makeup. After the tour he invited us to a Bedouin night under a tent, and he taught us the Bedouin dance steps. The locals have managed to protect the monuments and the history of the area, and introduced it in a very artistic way, that let the tourist feel and communicate with every detail in the great city of Petra.

References Bradley, R. (1998). The significance of monuments: on the shaping of human experience in Neolithic and Bronze Age Europe. London: Routledge. British Broadcasting Corporation BBC. (2017). Jordan Country Profile.

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