

Evason Ma'in Hot Springs

Experiences Department

Harmonising with Jordan from the Evason Ma'in guarantees you will experience Jordan safely, in luxury and in a wholesome and sustainable way. We will offer constant opportunity to feel the true pulse of the Middle East from its traditional mystical roots to its present day uniqueness.

Experiences service is attentive and personalized with our hosts being especially knowledgeable and caring and our hosts carry on the tradition of the abundant classic Arabic hospitality.

Our experiences are designed tastefully and represent the Six Senses tradition of intelligent luxury, gourmet offerings and local substance.



Jordan History

As part of the Fertile Crescent connecting Africa and Asia, the area now known as Jordan has long been a major transit zone and often an object of contention among rival powers.

It has developed a distinctive culture, blending Arab and Greco-Roman elements, and built its capital at Petra, a city whose structures hewn from red sandstone cliffs survive today. Neolithic remains from about 7000BC have been found in Jericho, the oldest known city in the world. City-states were well developed in the Bronze Age (c.3200–2100BC).

In the 16th century BC, the Egyptians first conquered Palestine, and in the 13 century BC, Semitic-speaking nation established kingdoms on both banks of the Jordan River.

In the 10th century BC, the western part of the area of Jordan (on both banks of the Jordan River) formed part of the domain of the Hebrew kings David and Solomon, while subsequently the West Bank became part of the Kingdom of Judah. A succession of outside conquerors held sway in the area until, in the fourth century BC, Palestine and Syria were conquered by Alexander the Great, beginning about 1,000 years of intermittent European rule.

After the death of Alexander, the whole area was disputed among the Seleucids of Syria, the Ptolemy of Egypt, and native dynasties, such as the Hasmoneans (Maccabees); in the 1st century BC, it came under the domination of Rome.

In Hellenistic and Roman times, a flourishing civilization developed on the East Bank; meanwhile, in southern Jordan, the Nabataean kingdom, a native Arab state in alliance. In the second century AD, Palestine and areas east of Jordan River came under direct Roman rule. Christianity spread rapidly in Jordan and for 300 years was the dominant religion.

The Byzantine phase of Jordan's history, from the establishment of Constantinople as the capital of the empire to the Arab conquest, was one of gradual decline.

When Islam started to spread in the area, little resistance was offered, and in 636, Arab rule was firmly established. Soon thereafter, majority of inhabitants became Muslims, remaining so to this day despite a century-long domination by the Crusaders (12 century).

Under the Ottoman Turks (1517–1917), the lands east of Jordan River were part of the Damascus district, (an administrative division of the empire), while the West Bank formed part of the Sanjak (a further subdivision) of Jerusalem within the wilayet of Beirut.

This Century

The Ottoman Empire took part in the Middle Eastern theatre of World War I, under the terms of the Ottoman-German Alliance. Many Arab nationalist figures in Damascus and Beirut were arrested, and then executed.

Because of the repression by the Turks and their central powers allies, Grand Sharif Hussein, as the head of the Arab nationalists, entered into an alliance with the United Kingdom and France against the Ottomans on 8 June 1916 (the actual date is a bit uncertain).

In Jordan, Sharif Hussein had about 50,000 men under arms, but fewer than 10,000 had rifles. The port of Jeddah was attacked by 3500 Arabs on 10 June 1916 with the assistance of bombardment by British warships and seaplanes. The Ottoman garrison surrendered on 16 June. By the end of September 1916 Arab armies had taken the coastal cities of Rabegh, Yenbo, Qunfida, and 6,000 Ottoman prisoners. Fifteen thousand well-armed Ottoman troops remained in the Hejaz.

The British government in Egypt sent a young officer to work with the Arabs in October 1916. This man was Captain T. E. Lawrence, known now as Lawrence of Arabia. Lawrence obtained assistance from the Royal Navy to turn back an Ottoman attack on Yenbo in December 1916. Lawrence's major contribution to the revolt was convincing the Arab leaders (Faisal and Abdullah) to co-ordinate their actions in support of British strategy.

In 1918, the Arab calvary gained in strength and the Battle of Megiddo, was a stunning success. The Ottoman army was routed in less than 10 days of battle.

After the defeat of the Ottoman, Palestine and Trans Jordan were placed under British mandate; in 1921, Sharif Hussein's son 'Abdullah' was took rule as Emir of Trans Jordan.

In 1946, Trans Jordan became independent from the British mandate. Trans Jordan attained full independence, and on 25 May, 'Abdullah was proclaimed the king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Trans Jordan. After the Arab-Israeli War of 1948, King 'Abdullah annexed a butterfly shaped area of Palestine bordering the Jordan River. After a while, King Abdullah was assassinated in Jerusalem, and his eldest son, Talal, was proclaimed king. Because of illness, however, succession passed to his eldest son King Hussein (Hussein bin-Talal), who, after a brief period of regency until he reached 18 years of age, was formally enthroned on 2 May 1953.

Internally in the 1980s, King Hussein followed policies of gradual political liberalization, for the first time since 1956, Jordan held relatively free parliamentary elections.

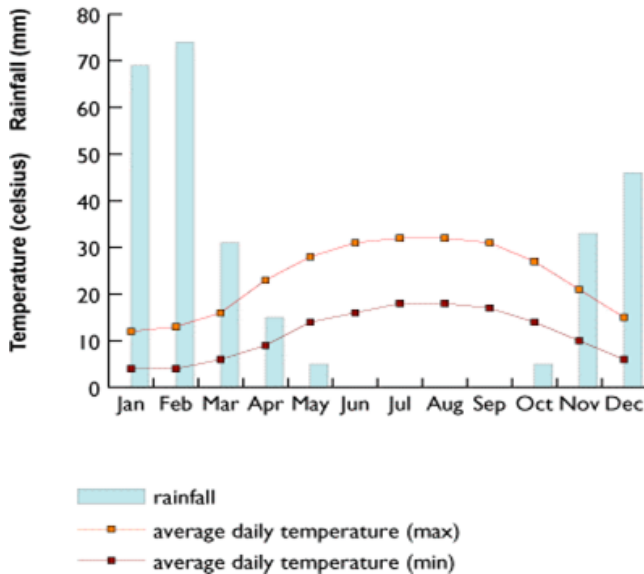
King Hussein named his son Abdullah heir apparent. On 8 February 1999 King Hussein died, ending a 46-year reign; his funeral was one of the biggest funerals in the world attended by dignitaries, kings and presidents from countries throughout the world.

King Abdullah II pledged his support for the Middle East peace process, a more open government, and economic reforms. His first year in power reassured many observers, at home and abroad. Domestically, he pushed through a series of trade bills that helped pave the way of Jordan's admission to the WTO, arriving in 2000, and declared his intention of implementing many administrative and educational reforms.

Geography and Climate



LOCATION: (1949): 29°17' to 33°20' N; 34°53' to 39°12' E.



Evason Ma'in Experiences

To make choosing easier for you, we have divided experiences into four unique areas to suit all guests' individual needs:

Adventure – Want to be alone, get away from it all and spend time with your loved one or loved ones. These exclusive adventures are your key to a magical holiday there are many to be had in Jordan.

Religious – You don't have to be religious to appreciate the holy sites of Jordan, many of the places have shaped the world we know today, as well as being.

Historic – Jordan has a wealth of history from Romans to Nabateans all have left their mark on this country, in the form of huge monuments and even whole cities for you to explore and learn about.

Experiences may also have a level of physical demand, please note the difficulty level of each item. Also note some activities involve water and may involve getting wet clothes or shoes.

Difficulty levels

One – Easy. Little physical activity involved.

Two – Moderate. Trekking or cycling over mainly flat ground but, with a few small inclines.

Three – Difficult. Some steep or exposed sections. Good physical fitness required.

Four – Strenuous. Continued physical exertion required over several hours may require technical skills.

Five – Extreme. Full day adventures required technical skills and excellent physical conditioning.

Adventure

Mujib Nature Reserve is one of nine nature reserves in Jordan and one of the largest with altitudes ranging from 900m to -400m at the Dead Sea edge a beautiful canyon with the Mujib River flowing through the centre.



Mujib is also the main protected area for the endangered and shy Arabian Ibex, with approximate 400 in this sanctuary.



The Ibex trail is a dry trail through which a guide will escort you south for a short distance (3 Km) along the highway before turning onto a steeply ascending trail into the nature reserve. An optional detour up the mountainside to Qasr Riyashi, a ruined fortification of uncertain date.

Returning to main track, the hike continues towards the Raddas Ranger Station, dipping up and down across a number of dry wadis.

There are an amazing variety of rock colors and formations along the route and as you near the ranger station.

Duration: 4-5hours including transit time- Guided trail

Price: Ninety five per person

P.s.: Ibex trail is open all year around and is subject to availability and weather conditions.

Siq trail is a trail leading into the main gorge of the Mujib River (the Siq). You walk cantilevered walkway over the dam and follow the course of the river between towering sandstone cliffs to the base of a large waterfall. It's an ideal walk to take slowly and enjoy the cool water and shade, especially in the heat of the summer.



Duration: 3-4hours including transit time.

Price: eighty five per person

P.s.: Siq trail is open from April 1st to October 31st and is subject to weather conditions.



Canyon trail follows the route of the Malaqi Trail (next page) until it reaches the Mujib River. From here, the route follows the river downstream from the head of the Mujib gorge. Shortly after entering the gorge, you will reach the top of a spectacular waterfall 20 meters in height, which will be negotiated by ropes under the watchful tuition of trained guides. After descending the waterfall, the hike continues along the gorge, with spectacular rock formations, and returns to the start point. The trails listed below are all water trails.

Duration: 5-6 hours including transit time- Guided trail

Price: One hundred per person

P.s.: Malaqi trail is open from April 1st to October 31st and is subject to availability and weather conditions.

Malaqi Trail leads quickly to a striking area of creamy-white hills made of soft rock deposits. Passing through it, you begin your descent to the river Mujib; crystal clear, fast flowing and teeming with life. Small fish are plentiful, as well as frogs. The hike continues upstream along in the river to its confluence with the Hidan River (Malaqi area). Here you can linger and enjoy swimming in the natural pools.



You then move on through the Mujib gorge to descend a waterfall, 20 meters in height, using ropes. From here you continue along the rest of the river, back to the visitor center. If you have a fear of heights or any worries about descending on ropes, please avoid this hike.

Duration: 7-9hours including transit time- Guided trail

Price: One hundred twenty five per person

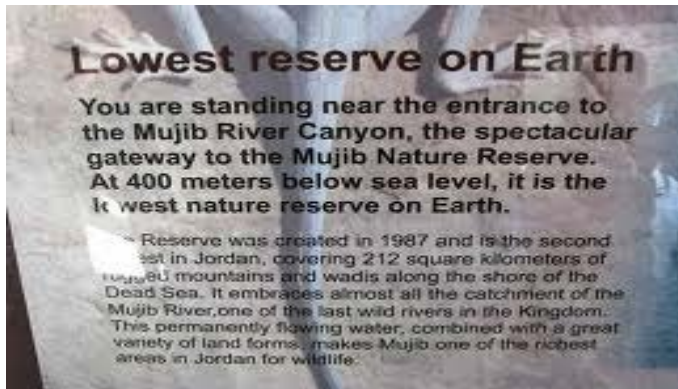
P.s.: Malaqi trail is open from April 1st to October 31st and is subject to availability and weather conditions.



Please read the following note carefully before you hike in Wadi Mujib:

- Most of the trails are difficult, yet a lot of fun.
- You need to have the ability to swim and have no fear of water and heights.
- Hikers should expect to climb rocks against the water flow and jump into pools of water.
- All guided trails are subject to availability
- The river bed changes after each winter flood and this can create deep pools and strong currents.
- Always take care along the walk, avoid pools and rapids and respect any rope barriers.
- Further information on hiking trails are available on Wadi Mujib website:

<http://www.rscn.org.io/orgsite/Reserves/MUJIBNATURERESERVE/Trails/tabid/220/Default.aspx>



Wadi Rum is a protected area covering 720 square kilometers of dramatic desert wilderness in the south of Jordan. Huge mountains of sandstone and granite emerge,



sheer-sided, from wide sandy valleys to reach heights of 1700 meters and more. Narrow canyons and fissures cut deep into the mountains and many conceal ancient rock drawings etched by the peoples of the desert over millennia.



Enjoy a one night full desert experience in a rustic camp in Wadi Rum with full traditional dinner and 4x4 tour next morning before coming back to Ma'in.

Duration: One night two days

Price: Three hundred and six per person

Minimum of Two people

Difficulty level: Three-Four

Hot Spring Trail Discover the Ma'in hot springs used by pilgrims for thousands of years and learn about the spring itself from our LIFE Guide.



We will guide you around the Hammamat Ma'in valley to visit the point where the hot spring issues out from the rock itself, learn about composition of the water and the rock from which it comes. Also learn about the uses of the spring water for medical benefits and other more fun uses!



After a trek around the valley enjoy breakfast from the top of the Ma'in waterfall and take in the view of the whole of Zarqa Ma'in.

Duration: One hour

Price: Twenty eight per person

Minimum of Two people

Difficulty level: Three

Historic

Petra is 142km south of Ma'in or a three hour drive. An ancient Nabatean stone city dating from 9BC and one of the new SEVEN Wonders of the world!

The private Six Senses LIFE experience leaves from Ma'in early in the morning to get the maximum benefit of the trip.



Entering Petra begins with a 1.2km journey through the Siq (stone canyon). Visitors will then move on into the Petra “city centre” with many tombs and houses carved into the stone and a large roman style theatre.

For the more energetic amongst you, there is an extra 1 hour walk on the old procession route that leads to the spectacular 45m high Monastery and high point of sacrifice.



Duration: 9-12 hours including transit time.

Price: Two hundred and fifty seven per person

Minimum of Two people

Difficulty level: Three

Jarash Listed as #80 in the famous list of best “1001 things to do before you die”, Jarash, the City of a thousand Pillars, is one of the largest and best preserved Roman cities in the world, at over 2000 years old Jarash is an impressive discovery. The city also has one of the best preserved original Roman theatres that are still around and used until today.



In the original Roman built Hippodrome experience a show of the past with the daily Roman legionnaire drills and gladiator duels, finishing with an exciting chariot race all taking place in the partially reconstructed 1800 year old building.

All this followed by a guided tour to learn all of the secrets of this ancient city so well preserved even the hundreds of giant pillars were left intact through earthquakes and landslides. Duration: 5-6 hours, including transit time.



Duration: 5-6 hours including transit time.

Price: One hundred and fifty seven per person

Minimum of Two people

Difficulty level: Two

All prices are in Jordanian Dinar and are inclusive of taxes and service charge

1st circle Amman our walking trail visits many of the old part of the capital, including the birthplace of the late King Hussein, the tour passes through rainbow street a popular shopping street great to pick up souvenirs and gifts.



Also included in the trip visiting the Roman Theatre and/or Citadel of Philadelphia (Amman's Roman name).

Then will head to Wild Jordan Café for a delicious lunch with a breath taking panoramic view Amman old city.

Duration: 5-6 hours including transit time.

Price: One hundred and fifty two per person

Minimum of Two people

Difficulty level: Two

All prices are in Jordanian Dinar and are inclusive of taxes and service charge

Karak Originally called Kir Heres during bible times and completed by the Crusaders in 1161, Karak became the most important fief and home to the Lord of Transjordan.



Karak was besieged many times but never was taken by force instead; the Crusaders were besieged by Salah Eddin, who then set them free.



During the drive to Karak we will stop for a great photo opportunity over the Mujib canyon and dam almost as good as the view from the castle itself.

Duration: 4-5 hours. Including transit time.

Price: Ninety nine per person

Minimum of Two people

Difficulty level: Two



Religious

Bethany baptism site. Because this site marks the baptism of Jesus by John, and thus the beginning of Jesus' mission and indeed the beginning of Christianity it is considered to be one of the three holiest Christian sites in the world, together with Bethlehem where Jesus was born and Jerusalem where Jesus' mission ended.



This site has been recognized as the site where Jesus was baptized by all the major traditional Christian Churches and has been visited by many Christian leaders including the late great Pope John Paul II. Many different churches are built here or in the process of being built.

Many other world leaders, Christians and non-Christian have also visited the site. Baptism at the site can be arranged with local ministers but are subject to availability. Combine your religious trip with a visit to Mount Nebo and Madaba “the Mosaic City” to complete your holy circuit trip.

Duration: 3-4 hours including transit time

Price: Sixty per person

Minimum of two people

Difficulty level: Two



Nebo & Madaba. Is an exploration of the many local historical and interesting sites, in and around the Ma'in area. We first visit the holy site of Mount Nebo and after this we go and explore the famous Mosaic town of Madaba.



Visit the St. George church with its ancient mosaic map of Jerusalem and the holy land. Before having lunch in one of the most popular local restaurants in Madaba.



Have a walk around in Madaba city and shop for souvenirs.

Along the way there are many great photo opportunities to be taken.



Duration: 3-4 hours including transit time.

Price: One hundred and twenty per person

Minimum of Two people

Difficulty level: Two

Jerusalem “The Holy Land” is one of the oldest cities in the world, the city was settled in the 4th millennium BCE.^[1] In 1538, walls were built around Jerusalem under Suleiman the Magnificent. Today those walls define the Old City.



The trip to the Holy Land starts early in the morning by taking you to Allenby bridge to cross Jordan River to Jerusalem. Then visit the Mount of Olives, view the Russian Church, enter the old city of Jerusalem via Dung’s Gate, visit the Buraq/ Wailing Wall.

Then continue to View Al Aqsa Mosque and Dome of the Rock, walk part of Via Dolorosa and finally visit the Holy Sepulchre before Heading back to the bridge to cross Jordan River and head back to Evason Ma’in.

The visit to Jerusalem is available only during weekdays.



Duration: One day trip.

Price: Four hundred twenty per person minimum of two persons

Three hundred seventy per person for 3-4 persons

Three hundred twenty per person for 5 persons and above

Difficulty level: Three

****Terms apply for Jerusalem trip***

All prices are in Jordanian Dinar and are inclusive of taxes and service charge

Dead Sea is without a doubt the world's most amazing place, the Jordan Rift Valley is a dramatic, beautiful landscape. Dead Sea, is 420m (1,312 ft.) below sea level making it the lowest place on the face of earth



The Dead Sea is known to have many medical benefits including relieving muscle pain. The unique mud of the Dead Sea has also many benefits treat many skin diseases.

Aside from this, being located 420m below sea level sunbathing can be enjoyed as subsequent result that many of the sun's harmful UV rays cause are reduced. Moreover, due to its natural buoyancy it is a great fun to float in!



Duration: 3 hours including transit time

Price: Ninety Per person

Minimum of Two people

Difficulty level: 1



Other activities and experiences

Amman shopping trip

- Shop in the new and modern City Mall in Amman.
- Shop in the Souk and market area great for souvenirs.
- Visit a classical Arabic coffee/tea house.

Price – One hundred and thirty/two people

Extra ten JD three people

Extra twenty JD four people

Into Movies

Visit our outdoor cinema in its Oasis style setting with classic movies playing every Tuesday, from Casablanca to Jordan's very own Lawrence of Arabia.

Experiences

*prices below are for two persons

Petra - Five hundred fourteen / Extra one hundred fifty seven

Old Amman - Three hundred three / Extra ninety seven

Jarash - Three hundred thirteen / Extra one hundred

Dead Sea Beach - one hundred and eighty / Extra sixty

Baptism Site - one hundred twenty / Extra fifty two

Karak Castle - one hundred ninety seven / Extra sixty three

Madaba & Mount Nebo - Two hundred forty/ Extra seventy seven

Hiking

Hot Spring Trail - fifty six / Extra twenty

Mujib Canyon – Two hundred and fifty/ Extra seventy seven

Mujib Ibex – One hundred ninety / Extra sixty seven

Mujib Siq – One hundred seventy / Extra fifty seven

Camping

Rum Camp - six hundred twelve/ Extra one hundred fifty three

Rum Ballooning—Three hundred/ Extra One hundred and thirty