

# 13D12N JORDAN & HOLYLAND TOUR (CONTINUE)

## DAY 8: JERUSALEM - MT. OF OLIVES

### JERUSALEM MOUNT OF OLIVES

Today: After breakfast, we drive to the top of Mt. Olives for a panoramic view of Jerusalem for a better understanding of its geography and some of the key sites surrounding the area. Visit the Church of Pater Noster where Jesus taught his disciples how to pray, and then we walk on the Palm Sunday road to the church of Dominus Fleuit, where our Lord wept over the city. Continue our walk on the Palm Sunday road to the Garden of Gethsemane. At Gethsemane is the Rock of Agony where Jesus uttered his last prayer. Spend some time in reflection and meditation inside the church.

(Holy Mass in the Garden of Gethsemane)



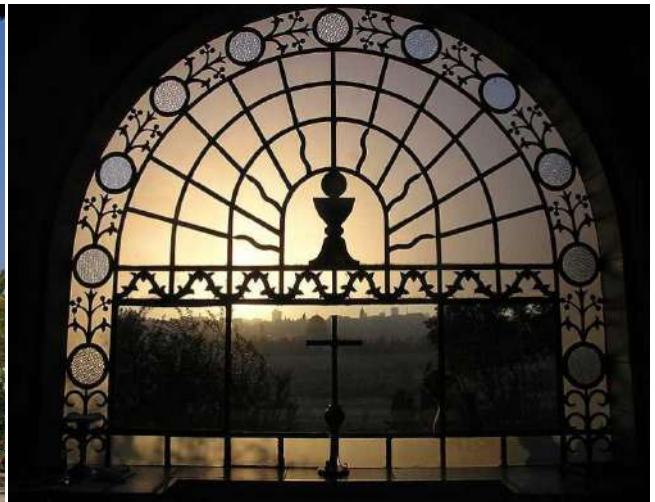
### CHURCH OF PATER NOSTER

At the Church of Pater Noster on the [Mount of Olives](#), Christians recall Christ's teaching of the **Lord's Prayer** to his disciples. On walls around the church and its vaulted cloister, translations of the Lord's Prayer in **140 languages** are inscribed on colourful ceramic plaques. A long tradition holds that Jesus taught the Lord's Prayer or Our Father in the **cave** that forms the grotto under the church. When the [Crusaders](#) built a church here in the 12th century, they called it Pater Noster (Latin for Our Father). Pilgrims of the time reported seeing the words of the prayer inscribed in Hebrew and Greek on marble **plaques**. Excavations have uncovered a Latin version.



## CHURCH OF DOMINUS FLEVIT

The little teardrop Church of Dominus Flevit, halfway down the western slope of the [Mount of Olives](#), recalls the [Gospel](#) incident in which Jesus **wept** over the future fate of [Jerusalem](#). This poignant incident occurred during Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem on the first **Palm Sunday**, when crowds threw their cloaks on the road in front of him and shouted, "Blessed is the king who comes in the name of the Lord!" Looking down on the city, Jesus wept over it as he prophesied its future **destruction**. Enemies would "set up ramparts around you and surround you, and hem you in on every side . . . crush you to the ground . . . and they will not leave within you one stone upon another; because you did not recognise the time of your visitation from God." (Luke 19:37-44) Within 40 years, in AD 70, Jesus' prophecy was fulfilled. Roman legions **besieged** Jerusalem and, after six months of fighting, burnt the [Temple](#) and levelled the city.

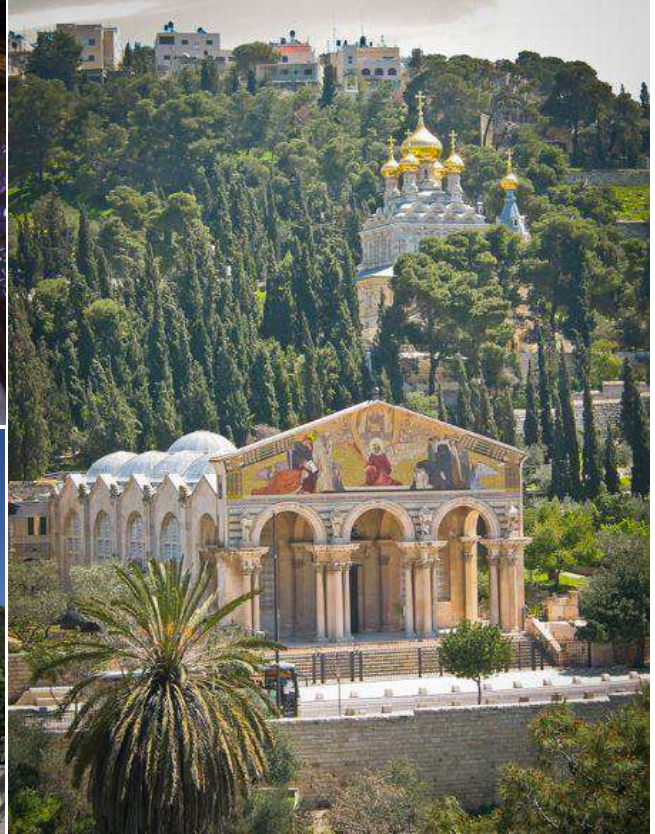


## GETHSEMANE

Gethsemane was the name used by the evangelists Mark and Matthew for the place where Jesus went after the Last Supper. The word comes from the Aramaic *gat semānê*. St. Jerome, interpreting the biblical name of Gethsemane as "vallis pinguedinum" (valley of abundance), emphasized the



fertility of the location, which presumably was the site not only of numerous olive groves but also vineyards. Today the term Gethsemane refers to three sites, watched over by the Franciscans, which commemorate the agony and arrest of Jesus during the night in which he was betrayed: the Grotto of Gethsemane, the Garden of Olives and the Church of All Nations.  
(Breakfast / Lunch / Dinner)



## DAY 9: BETHLEHEM

### BETHLEHEM

Breakfast at the hotel. Today is dedicated to Bethlehem to visit the **Shepherds Field**, the site where the star appeared to the shepherds which lead them to the manger where baby Jesus was born. Proceed to **Milk Grotto**. Visit also the **Basilica and Grotto of the Nativity** and the **Church of Nativity**, the traditional birthplace of Jesus, and the **Manger Square**.

**Option to visit the Ibrahim Tomb in Hebron.**

Mass in St. Cathrine Nativity Church.

Dinner and overnight in Hotel.





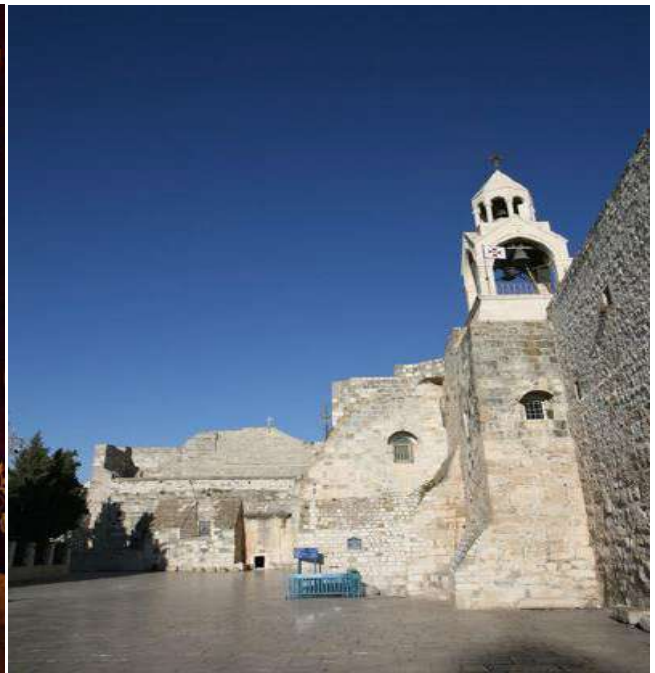
## BETHLEMEM

In those days a decree went out from Caesar Augustus that the whole world should be enrolled. This was the first enrollment, when Quirinius was governor of Syria. So all went to be enrolled, each to his own town.

And Joseph too went up from Galilee from the town of Nazareth to Judea, to the city of David that is called Bethlehem, because he was of the house and family of David, to be enrolled with Mary, his betrothed, who was with child.

While they were there, the time came for her to have her child, and she gave birth to her firstborn son. She wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn.

(Breakfast / Lunch / Dinner)



## DAY 10: JERUSALEM - MT. ZION - BETHANY

### MOUNT ZION

Visit the **Mount Zion** area to see the **Dormition Abbey**. Then visit the **Upper Room** where Jesus and his disciples had their **last supper**. See also **King David's tomb**. proceed to the **Church of St. Peter in Gallicantu**. Then continue to the **Wailing Wall**. In the afternoon we head for Bethany, home of Lazarus, Martha and Mary we relive the story of Jesus raising Lazarus from the dead and descend the dark stairs to his tomb (John 11:1-44).

Mass today in Bethany

Return to hotel for dinner and overnight.

### CHURCH OF THE DORMITION

The hill of [Mount Zion](#), the highest point in ancient [Jerusalem](#), is dominated by the Church of the Dormition. The location is identified in Christian tradition as the place where the Virgin Mary died — or “**fell asleep**”, as the name suggests. The **fortress-like** building, with a conical roof and four corner towers, stands south of the Old City's Zion Gate. Nearby soars the bell tower

of the Hagia Maria Sion Abbey (formerly the Abbey of the Dormition), a Benedictine monastery. During the Byzantine period, the Church of Hagia Sion (Holy Zion), one of the three earliest churches in Jerusalem, stood on this site. Built by the [Emperor Constantine](#), it was regarded as the **Mother of all Churches**. In AD 614 it was destroyed by the Persians.



### CHURCH OF ST. PETER IN GALLICANTU

One of the **most striking** churches in [Jerusalem](#) commemorates the [apostle](#) Peter's triple denial of his Master, his immediate repentance and his reconciliation with Christ after the [Resurrection](#). Built on an almost sheer **hillside**, the Church of St Peter in Gallicantu stands on the eastern slope of [Mount Zion](#). On its roof rises a golden **rooster** atop a black cross — recalling Christ's prophesy that Peter would deny him three times "before the cock crows". Galli-cantu means cockcrow in Latin. Peter's **denial** of Christ is recorded in all four [Gospels](#) (most succinctly in Matthew 26:69-75). Three of the Gospels also record his bitter tears of remorse. The scene of **Peter's disgrace** was the courtyard of the high priest Caiaphas. The Assumptionist congregation, which built St Peter in Gallicantu over the ruins of a Byzantine [basilica](#), believes it stands on the site of the high priest's house. Under the church is a **dungeon** thought to be the cell where Jesus was detained for the night following his arrest.





## **DOME OF THE ROCK**

**Dome of the Rock**, Arabic **Qubbat al-Şakhrah**, shrine in [Jerusalem](#) built by the [Umayyad](#) caliph [‘Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān](#) in the late 7th century CE. It is the oldest [extant](#) Islamic monument. The rock over which the shrine was built is sacred to both Muslims and Jews. The Prophet [Muhammad](#), founder of [Islam](#), is traditionally believed to have ascended into heaven from the site. In Jewish tradition it is here that [Abraham](#), the progenitor and first patriarch of the Hebrew people, is said to have prepared to sacrifice his son [Isaac](#). Both the Dome and Al-Aqşā Mosque are located on the Temple Mount, the site of Solomon’s Temple and its successors, an area known to Muslims as Al-Ḥaram al-Sharīf. The [Dome’s](#) structure and ornamentation are rooted in the [Byzantine](#) architectural tradition, yet its construction in the 7th century represents an early stage in the emergence of a distinct Islamic visual style. (Breakfast / Lunch / Dinner)



## **DAY 11: JERUSALEM - OLD CITY**

### **OLD CITY OF JERUSALEM**

Breakfast at hotel. Start the full day tour at the **Pool of Bethesda** and **Church of St. Anne**. Then proceed to **Via Dolorosa** starting at **Ecce Homowhere** Pontius Pilate washed his hands. Walk all the way to the **Flagellation** until you reach the **Church of the Holy Sepulchre** where Jesus was crucified, died and rose from the dead. Back to the hotel for dinner and overnight.

### **CHURCH OF ST. ANNE**

The Church of St Anne is the **best-preserved** [Crusader](#) church in Jerusalem. It marks the traditional site of the home of Jesus’ maternal grandparents, Anne and Joachim, and the birthplace of the Virgin Mary. Located just north of the [Temple Mount](#), about 50 metres inside St Stephen’s or Lions’ Gate, the church stands in a courtyard with trees, shrubs and flowers. Its **tranquility** contrasts with the bustling streets and alleys of the Muslim

Quarter. Next to the church is the large **excavation** area of the [Pools of Bethesda](#), where Christ healed a sick man (John 5:2-9).



## **HOLY SEPULCHRE**

**In Jerusalem, in the basilica of the Resurrection it is always the Passover of the Lord. The empty tomb attests him, the Gospel proclaims him: «The Lord has truly risen!».**

Jerusalem has a heart for Christians: the Basilica on Calvary and the Tomb of Christ, memorials of the last events of the earthly life of God who became man for our salvation, died and the third day rose again according to the Scriptures. They are the holy places of Christ par excellence, defined by the center and navel Fathers of the earth, the sources from which man draws salvation and life. The two Holy Places are interrelated and inseparable, as is the paschal mystery of the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ which has been accomplished and is being carried out incessantly.

(Breakfast / Lunch / Dinner)





## DAY 12: EIN KLAREM - EMMAUS

### **AIN KAREM – EMMAUS – ISRAEL MUSEUM**

Breakfast at the hotel. Drive to **Ein Karem** to visit **St. John the Baptist Church** and **Church of Visitation (Magnificat)** where the Blessed Virgin Mary visited Elizabeth. Afterwards, drive Emmaus and the Saxum Visitor Center. then we go for Lunch.

Visit the Israel Museum after Lunch

Evening Dinner and Overnight in our Hotel.

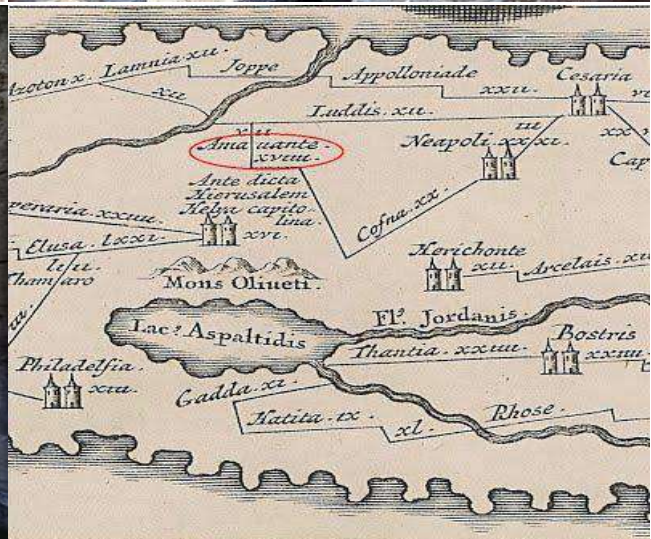
(Breakfast / Lunch / Dinner)





## EMMAUS – NICOPOLIS

Emmaus existed as a village in Palestine until 1967, located approximately 30 km west of Jerusalem, on the border between the mountains of Judea and the valley of Ayalon, not far from where the road from Jaffa to Jerusalem splits into two branches: northward through Beth-Horon and southwards, through Kiryat Yearim. Due to its strategic position, Emmaus played an important administrative, military and economic role in the region at certain points of its history. The first textual reference of Emmaus is found in the 1st Book of Maccabees, chapters 3-4, in the context of the war of Judas Maccabee against the Greeks (the 2nd c. BC). The geographical position of Emmaus is described in the Jerusalem Talmud, tractate Sheviit 9.2: “From Bet Horon to the Sea is one domain. Without regions? Rabbi Johanan said, ‘still there is Mountain, Lowland, and Valley. From Bet Horon to Emmaus (οικη) it is Mountain, from Emmaus to Lydda Lowland, from Lydda to the Sea Valley. Then there should be four stated? They are adjacent’.” (Jerusalem Talmud, tractate Sheviit 9, 2; H. Guggenheimer, trans., Berlin-N.Y. 2001, p.609, see the original text). Two Roman maps testify to the location of Emmaus: The Peutinger Table, which shows that Emmaus lies approximately 19 miles to the west of Jerusalem, and Ptolemy’s map, which shows the town’s location at around 20 miles from Jerusalem.





## AIN KAREM

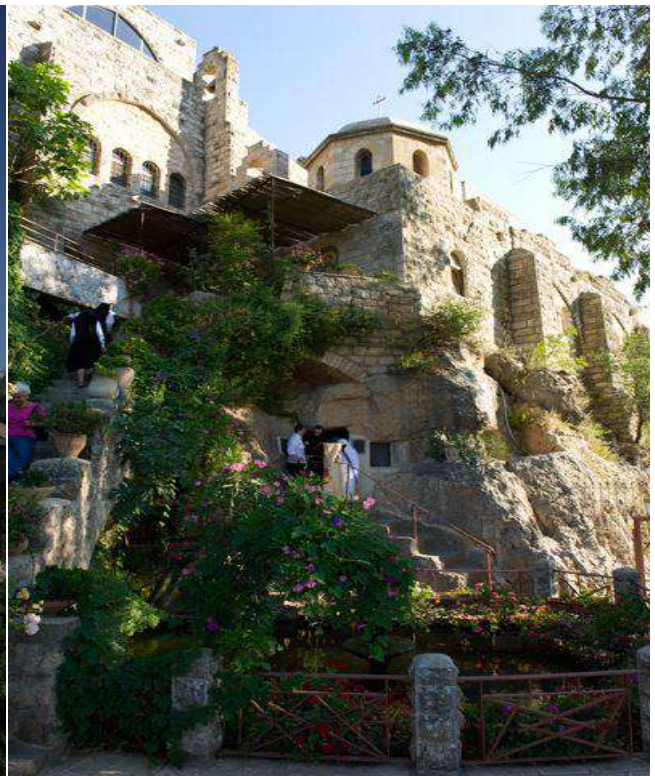
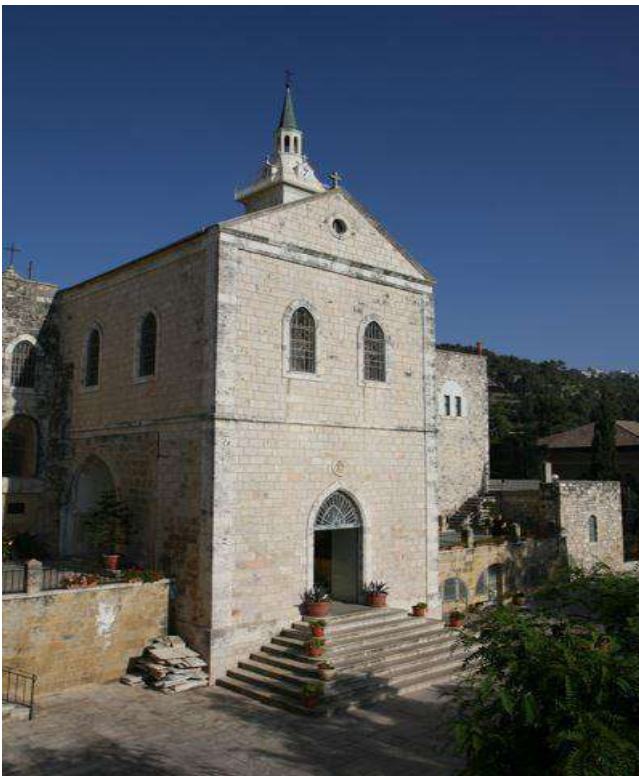
From the church of St. John to that of the Visitation, there is a spring called the "Virgin Spring" by the pilgrims of the fourteenth century. According to tradition, it was here that Mary met her cousin Elizabeth and sang a hymn of praise (the Magnificat), a song of gratitude to God.

*"My soul proclaims the greatness of the Lord;  
my spirit rejoices in God my savior.  
For he has looked upon his handmaid's lowliness;  
behold, from now on will all ages call me blessed"*

The XII century Crusaders' church was renovated in 1621 by the Custos F. Tommaso Obicini da Novara and made public only in 1675. The present building, designed by architect Antonio Barluzzi, was made in 1939.

The birth place of Saint John the Baptist, precursor of the Lord, is located in the town of Ain Karem close to Jerusalem. The sanctuary honors St. John's birth from aged parents: the priest Zechariah and his wife St. Elisabeth, a cousin of Mary, the mother of Jesus.

(Breakfast / Lunch / Dinner)



## DAY 13: DEPARTURE DAY

### DEPARTURE DAY

Early morning after breakfast we drive to Allenby Bridge to cross the border back to Amman for your flight departure to Singapore. Depending on your flight schedules, it is free and easy till time for transfer to Amman International Airport.

(Breakfast)





## INCLUSIONS

- + 12 Nights stay in hotels
- + Daily breakfast in hotel
- + 12 Lunch in restaurant during tour
- + 12 Dinner in restaurant or hotel
- + English speaking tour guide
- + All Admission tickets
- + All cable car rides
- + All boat rides
- + All transfers in Airconditioned bus
- + Tipping for tour guide and driver
- + 2 bottles Mineral water per pax per day during tour

## EXCLUSIONS

- + All International and Domestic Air Tickets
- + All Personal Expenses
- + All Travel Insurance
- + Meals not mentioned above
- + Optional tours

