*This article is about the ancient Jordanian city of Petra. For other uses, see*[*Petra (disambiguation)*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petra_%28disambiguation%29)*.*

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| **Petra** |
| Petra Jordan BW 21.JPGTourists in front of [Al Khazneh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al_Khazneh) (The Treasury) at Petra |
| **Location** | [Ma'an Governorate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ma%27an_Governorate), [Jordan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jordan) |
| **Coordinates** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[30°19′43″N 35°26′31″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Petra&params=30_19_43_N_35_26_31_E_region:JO-MN_type:landmark)[Coordinates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[30°19′43″N 35°26′31″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Petra&params=30_19_43_N_35_26_31_E_region:JO-MN_type:landmark) |
| **Area** | 264 square kilometres (102 sq mi)[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petra#cite_note-Petra_National_Trust_site-1) |
| **Elevation** | 810 m (2,657 ft) |
| **Built** | possibly as early as 5th century BC [[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petra#cite_note-2) |
| **Visitors** | 596,602 (in 2014) |
| **Governing body** |  |
| **Website** | [www.visitpetra.jo](http://www.visitpetra.jo/) |
| Petra is located in JordanPetraLocation of PetraRaqmu in Jordan |
|  |
| [**UNESCO World Heritage Site**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site) |
| [**Criteria**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site#Selection_criteria) | Cultural: i, iii, iv |
| **Referenc** | [326](http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/326) |
| **Inscriptio** | 1985 (9th [Session](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Committee)) |

**Petra** ([Arabic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language) البتراء, *Al-Batraʾ*; [Ancient Greek](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek):), originally known as **Raqmu**, is an historical and archaeological city in southern [Jordan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jordan). Petra lies on the slope of [Jabal Al-Madbah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jebel_al-Madhbah%22%20%5Co%20%22Jebel%20al-Madhbah) in a [basin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Depression_%28geology%29) among the mountains which form the eastern flank of [Arabah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabah%22%20%5Co%20%22Arabah) valley that run from the [Dead Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dead_Sea) to the [Gulf of Aqaba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_of_Aqaba).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petra#cite_note-EB1911-3) It was established possibly as early as the 4th century BC as the capital city of the [Nabataean kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nabataean_kingdom%22%20%5Co%20%22Nabataean%20kingdom). The Nabataea’s were nomadic [Arabs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabs) who invested in Petra's proximity to the [trade routes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incense_Route) by establishing it as a major regional trading hub.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petra#cite_note-4)

The trading business gained the Nabataea’s considerable revenue, and Petra became the focus of their wealth. The earliest recorded historical reference to the city was when an envious [Greek](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hellenistic_period) [dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antigonid_dynasty) attempted to [ransack the city](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antigonid%E2%80%93Nabataean_confrontations) in 312 BC. The Nabataea’s were, unlike their enemies, accustomed to living in the barren deserts, and were able to repel attacks by utilizing the area's mountainous terrain. They were particularly skillful in [harvesting rainwater](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rainwater_harvesting), [agriculture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture) and [stone carving](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stone_carving). The kingdom's capital continued to flourish until the 1st century AD when its famous [Al-Khazneh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Khazneh) facade was constructed, and its population peaked at an estimated 20,000 inhabitants.

Encroaching troops of the [Roman Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Empire) in 106 AD forced the Nabataea’s to surrender. The Romans annexed and renamed the kingdom to [Arabia Petraea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabia_Petraea). Petra's importance declined as sea trade routes emerged, and after a [363 earthquake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galilee_earthquake_of_363) destroyed many structures. The [Byzantine period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_Empire) witnessed the construction of several Christian churches. By 700, the city became an abandoned place where only a handful of nomads grazed goats. It remained unknown to Europeans until it was rediscovered in 1812 by Swiss explorer [Johann Ludwig Burckhardt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Ludwig_Burckhardt), who had read the historical descriptions of Petra and concluded that "there is no other ruin between the extremities of the Dead sea and Red Sea, of sufficient importance to answer to that city".[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petra#cite_note-5)

The city is famous for its [rock-cut architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rock-cut_architecture) and water conduit system. Another name for Petra is the Rose City due to the color of the stone out of which it is carved.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petra#cite_note-Jordan_Tourism_board-6) It has been a [UNESCO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO) [World Heritage Site](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site) since 1985. UNESCO has described it as "one of the most precious cultural properties of man's cultural heritage".[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petra#cite_note-unesco-7) Petra is a symbol of Jordan, as well as Jordan's most-visited tourist attraction. Tourist numbers peaked at 1 million in 2010, the following period witnessed a slump due to regional instability. However, tourist numbers have picked up recently and around 600,000 tourists visited the site in 2017.

MADE BY MY MANGER WALED BANI YUNS

1 AHMAD ABU ZAITOON

2 KHALED RIAD HLAIL TEACHER AMER BANI YUNES

3 MHOMMAD MGASGAS

4 MHOMMAD MUNIR

5 WESAM SALEH