



Historic Tourism in Arch Logistic Jerash City

KEYWORDS

Jarash . Jordan . tourism . archeology . historical tourism

Khalil Saleh Al Adwan

Ajloun University College – Al Balqa Applied university, Ajloun – Jordan

ABSTRACT Light has been shed on the historic tourism in Jerash government as a main pillar of tourism . jerash city has different historic sites which were under spot

These sites activates tourism in the government . the research focused on all historic rains that flourish tourism in addition to the events that took place in such sites to attract tourists

Jerash festival is the main artistic event that takes place annually . it began in 1981 .

This festival has a big role in acting the touristic movement in Jearsh reflecting positively on the growth of tourism . the dangers that face tourism in Jearsh were taken into consideration such as natural and human factors . the researcher paper also dealt with museum tourism as an important part of tourism because it shows up

The ages which the city has witnessed . Jerash museum that has been established in 1923 as the first archeologist and historic museum in use temple the number of museum tourists in Jordan considered .

Introduction

The study dealt with Jerash government as a touristic the attraction area. It called for a knowing the historic areas and showing up its role in back up the national and external tourist us considered the first in accordance with the number of foreign tourist (Abu Rahma,1991:1) . this flourishing in visiting the historic places makes activity on which the developmental, social and economize plans depended and that was represented 11% in the national income and might increase in the coming years it is noticed that there are suitable circumstances for touristic development in Jerash because of the unique Roman comprehensive city and the location of city mediating the kingdom the population density is the highest in the Jordan and with the available city of the facilities and the high level of educating in and training the tourism will be enhanced (Ibrahim,2000),Jerash (the subject)of and ajloun have the highest percentages in education in Jordan 92%,whereas the literacy per cottage is only 8% (Jasim Mohammed 2008). This is considered as an effective indicator for much more caring about development in Jordan and developing man resources ,as well. Figure 1 shows the distribution of the historical attractions in the city of jerash

The tourist is defined according to Roma conference under the suppression of united

Nations (1993) as "the person who travels abroad and stays for 24 hours and not more than one year without the purpose of works . the tourist place is also defined as the unique tourism place visited by individuals or group for spending their empty time regardless their activates . motive . and the period of their stay .

Jerash government includes different ruins in addition to the beauty of nature that all attract the tourism . therefore . much more focus and attention should be considered for this area as the best place for tourism in Jordan .

Significance of the study

Jerash government it special in its unique historic rains and nature

The desire of the researcher to suggest ways for developing the area

Much more caring of the government and the investors for this area .

Purpose of the study

The important of the study is originated prom the following :

Studying the effective human elements in tourism .

Showing the important of historic tourism

Identifying the most important problems that face the ruins and historic places

Showing up the importance of museums developing the tourism .

The area of the study

Jearsh government is located in the north western part of the Jordan hashing mite kingdom . it is located by Irbid government from the north . and albalqa government from the south and Zerqa from the east appendix (1) shows the map of jearsh government and the surrounding cities

The importance of the study

The importance of the tourism in developing jearsh historic city .

The importance of the touristic historic and the ruins of jerash .

The role of tourism in protecting the ruins .

Problem of the study

The problem of the study is originated from the importance of historic Jerash city and its rains which encourages the government the investors to take much care of it . the study is following up the real situation of the tourism Jerash city and

The chance for developing the city by supporting the historic tourism

The related studies

In fact there is a lack about the historic tourism and there is not enough information about the historic tourism in Jerash government

(Rhaiel , 1981) conducted a study about the geography of tourism in Jordan and the role of the geographical is it in tourist. He to cased on analyzing the economic and historic factors on the tourism sector in addition to analyzing the tourism services and the presented and the suggested so lotion. The findings showed that bad roads, lake of drinking water and the low level of training the tourism workers are the main problems facing the developmental of tourism sector in Jordan

(Kababah , 2012) also conducted a study exhaled tourism in jerash and ajloun it dealt with the natural and human elements and the presented services in addition to the affect of tourism movement on such areas and the future of tourism. The findings showed that the tourism movement in such areas has low returns and non-effective because it is a passing tourism

Hypothesis of the study

The medium and unique site for Jerash government gives it an eternal and international reputation because of its natural and human resources . it was necessary to have a methodological procedure to achieve the purposes of the study through making hypotheses is to be an organizational farm e for the study .

Is the availability of roman and Greek ruins makes Jearsh a unique tourist destination through history

It there any contribution of the historic tourism and rains in backing up the Jordanian economy

Is there any shortage of the different government in the maintenance and the marketing of the site of Jerash tourist city

Methodology of the study

The subjectively methods in studying the ruins and the historic locations . and following up the historic tourism in Jerash historic city

Planning of the study

The study dealt with the historic and tourist places in Jerash in addition to the perils that face tourism in the area . addition the study focused on

The museums and its importance in activating tourism

Review of related literature

Historic tourism in Jerash is visiting the historic areas and rains to get to know the traditions of ancient civilization . such places attract the old ages of high academic levels . this kind of tourism is in a percentage of 20% of the international tourism (Saloum .1998)

Jerash as an item is a foreign word related to Aram . as a place a gold river passing through its valley to run the corn mills of Jerash in the time of almeltsbi and Greek it was called Antalya as begin on the gold rivers similarly to Antakya that was also located on Alass river then it was promoted into graces and in the Islamic time it

becomes as it is today . Jerash the most ancient inhabitation in Jerash location is related modern stone age (8000 B.C.) in the eastern south part of the walled city known by Flint Hill the inhabitation speeded out around the city and on the eastern hills . in particular in the site of Jerash public hospital in the bronze ages (1200-2300 B.C.) in the iron age the inhabitation extended also in the southern walled city area on the hill that holds the historic museum

Apposite Zeus temple . those two sites from the core of the classic city . the writings showed that , the city on the gold river , Antakya was converted from a small village into a great Alheilenci City (Jerash Municipality ,1989) after being mud cages . developing of security flourished the area . the Greek civilization is knows by the choice of demographic site as for natural protection . Jerash city has also this quality as being a plain area surrounded by mountains of few roods through which the gold rivers passed (Haejzeen , 2000) .

The Greek counted on forming small cities in order to achieve the stability between trade and agriculture , therefore Jerash used to be one of the Decapolis union that gathered the Greek cities in Jordan (Harnj , 1971).

Choosing the location of Jaresh by the Greek took into consideration the modest climate and the Mediterranean site that encouraged the open outside areas and the democratic life . building the yards , the theater , temples and the great public building also was flourished on the Greek time because of the mentioned qualities , the Greek imposed their special style of building and organizing . the main components that were found In the Greek sites were : walls decibels temples which were always located on the highest part of the city me dating it the (a assembly yard),the housing sectors, the cultured areas and the is industrial areas. As for the water nets were undeveloped and unorganized ('Ali'Rougan,1991) . it 63 B.C Jerash was occupied by the Bombay roman leader who renewed it and deviled the whole area into sectors and joined Jerash to the Syrian district to enjoy some of local government (Lancer Hardanj ,previous reference). At the beginning of roman government Jerash become a member of decuples that consisted of ten famous cities which reflected on Jerash by a comprehensive development extended in the south of Jordan. Than the Impure extended in 106 by the emperor turjan who occupied the amateurs state and made a wide building up revolution in the red second century for Jerash city in the third century Christianity entered Jerash city in which churches were built by the stones that were sculptured by the previous people . the historic text referred the Christian of Jerash in soloing assembly in 159,and the priest Blacos represented them in klaqadonig assembly in 451.

Through the rule ship of Justin (521-565) Jerash flourished and developed economically and socially and seven churches were built in all . but that flourishing did not last for long because of the invasion of Persians on the roman state in 614 through studying the roman period of time and acknowledging the field . it is noticed that the roman city was character by the easiness of planning that was based on two kinds of streets, Cardo , the main street where as the branch streets whereas a computer for the net design that had the fourth shape . called Anisola.

Jerash city is like the roman cities that spreader out in the natural Syria area . the train street directed to the north and south is the Columns Street, and at the end of the main street there were gates leading to a city or a certain area In the middle of the streets there were Squares columns or the main theater and the public shower places that area located on the middle of the city . the trade shops were sited on both sides of the main street in 519 when Christianity entered Jerash the churches were built of ceramic walls and mosaic grounds on the artistic decorations the Byzantines protected some aspects of the roman city (all Aayan , previous reference) .

the most important aspects were .

- The walls that have gates and towers
- The circuited streets and yards open
- Market area , assembly hall and trade building
- Replacing the temple by churches in a new place
- Housing buildings with private buildings

The Byzantine city kept growing up but at the end of its era , lots of buildings were destroyed and the streets became narrower and all health condition were worse . many random buildings were built and they were destroyed by the Persians in 614. Then in 636 the Islam opening entered it under the leadership Of Sharhabil bin Hasneh or the time of Omar bin Al khataab . Jerash flourished at the time of Umayyad Caliph age as it because on the way to pilgrimage between Mecca and Damascus .

Ibin kherdaneh and Ibin Al Faqih mentioned Jerash as unique place of Jordan (Ibin kherdaneh , 1309).

In spite of having Jerash under the Islamic ruler ship it wasn't stable be course the Muslims refused to settle down in the roman cities that included life features of immoral . in 717 and in 746 earth quakes hit Jerash and damaged it completely (Shihad : p.4s)

Yaqout al Hamawi described it "Jerash" name for a great city but it became wrecked and it included . great rains "Jerash "

Stayed destroyed until the Ayyabian time , at which the Mamaleek revived it and some of the rains referred to that area after that it stayed as it was until the Turkish sent a group of Jerkes in 1878 in which they settled down and began building it and planting its lands . the favor in discovering its ruins is due to the German traveler citizen in 1808 which drew the attention of the roman who visited it : Burkhart 1812 , true pram 1863 , Olevneit 1779 , Condar 1881, Robinson leis 1890 (Shihab : p .63) and Jerash , stayed under the Turkish (Osama) and Ajloun

Ruler ship until 1916 , when the Arab greater revolution took place under the leadership of Al Shareef Hussein and the Turkish were kicked out of Jordan and there establishing the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan in 1921 .

The most important tourist archaeologies features

the city walls and it southern gate , those walls were built at the beginning of the fourth century by the emperor Di- ofletans . it was widened many time , where as the current walls , they are byzantine in height of 3456m as for the southern gate it was built in 1305 it is decorate and sculptured , where as the eastern opening area was used as a market behind it there was a wooden barrier including

olive oil pressing machine (Harden ,) . such walls were from the second century and the were used to organize the process of entering the tourists to the ancient city

Al Nadwa yard (the oval yard) : it is 7200 m in size and in height and square 90*80 it is thought that it was established at the beginning of the first century surrounded by wide blankets for pedestrians and row of Ayybiam style columns and the yard is covered by many rocky pieces , it was designed as a completion part of the southern gate and the column street (Cadon) and also as a sacred yard for Zeus Temple. Picture (1) about describes the oval yard (al Nadwa)

The contemns are 57 in a height of 4.9 6m (Safor , 1970) this yard is used for folkloric show for the tourists Jordana popular

In the Zeus basement there is a show for Arab sculptures at which the tourists could consider the Arab culture , in addition to buy some tourist products

Column street : it is extended from al Nadwa (oval) yard until the northern gate it is 600 meter in height it was established in the first half of the cries century . on both its sides there were the shapes and under it the water pips net .Artemis temple and some ceremony , buildings were branched from the main street was used (Batatineh , 1998) this street was used to organize the movement of tourist inside the city , on which different manual and craft ready products were showed , such as sandy colorful bottles Picture (2) about describes the columns streets

Theaters and an Amphitheaters Jerash has three amphitheaters : the southern amphitheater which is the most important one is located in the south of al Nadwa yard . its lower half is decided into four columnar parts consisting of 32 rous of seats where the first row seats were numbered , the upper half consists of eight parts each has 15 rows seats and the theater loads nearly 4000 audience this theater is characterized by voice reflection and the echo it was used for showing play sand for different kinds of celebration . there are artistic signs referring to the ability of seat advanced reservation showed by the roman fellers sculptured on the seats there tore , the southern theater is used for showing) concerts from all over the world (Zaheda . p . 29) ,. Picture (3) about describes the Roman amphitheater

The northern theater : it's the ceremonies theater that is located in the west of the southern angle of the pool the digging work showed that it consists of 14 row sears and it is smaller than the southern one . it loads nearly 1000 of the audience , it on 25.8 in length and 5m . in width , in addition to 165 m . in height . it is thought that the theaters were used for watching ceremonies in the evening In the city . then it is used for showing the cultural works for the tourists . (Magableh & hajj Deab , 2000)

Temples spreader out in Jerash at the time of Romans .

Temples Artemis is the most distinguished one . airtimes wash Zeus daughter and the goddess Apollo's sister who was the good father for Jarsia in spite of digging work , the coronation Jarsia columns are still on the hill peak and there still 11, columns out of 12 . the interior room of the temple was floored by ceramic including goods statue

Zeus temple its beside the southern theater including two rows of columns each row has eight columns . only one column stays 30 far Picture (4) about describes the Temple of Zeus

Churches (khasawneh,1996) there were thirteen churches which were very characterized in pioneer Christians arch teacher , their fingerprints are still alive because most of its walls were decorated by ceramic and mosaic .

the most important churches are :

Saint Theodore church : it was built in 461 behind the cathedral in a higher place including a yard fountain

Bishop Ashia church : it was built in ss9 and stayed long until the happening of the earthquake in 747 .

Berobelum church which was built in the sixth century in a yard surrounded by columns . it was a part of the ceremonial procession and the columns were used as part of the columns .

Saint Jenisous church: it was built in 611 three years before the invasion of Persians its ground was furnished by mosaic

Three churches (Abu Ayyash ,2007)

Eases Cosmos and Amian church twins who were killed in the fourth century in the church there was the best mosaic in addition to a kind of sculpture Related to the year of 533 including ancient portraits on the odors church and his wife Jojiah praying while unfolding their arms .

Saint Baptism peter church . it was built in 531 . its floor including mosaic picture of the four seasons , buildings , both sared cities in Egypt – Aleskandarya and Mumgeis , and they are all completely destroyed

Saint jargons church , it was built in 530 and destroyed by the earthquake in 7499 . the mosaic inside was also destroyed when the cristian perching movement damaged the religious statues in the eight century be course of banning the statue shapes of humans and animals .

The southern bridge Dekeomanos street extended from the right side towards the east reaching 73 long bridge leading to the city wall and the housing neightbor hooding jrasia . most rains are buried under modern jerash except for the eastern bathhouses

The western bath houses large bathhouses located in the right side an area of 50*70 m .they were considered armadas for the bathhouses of the second century they were as huge complex of hot and cold rooms

Hoarse – race court this court was 245 m in length , 52 m in width and loaded 1500 spectators for watching , the carriages and other kinds of sports .

The Jordanian heritage revival committee – ministry of tourism with the help of military retuned men offered a historic cal tactic of roman war of the legion six that way available in Jordan 2000 years ago . it wasted by trumps and horns to the court , the show place the roman war show included ancient roman arts of fighting by weapons , in addition to live sword fight and reviving the first race sport of roman horse carriages in an archeologist court was established for such purpose . Jerash is considered

the unique arch logistic place for having such sport in the world such shows shared positive lying in attracting the European tourist because it represents their ancient history of their civilization

haderian arch it was established in 129 on the memory of the visit of the emperor Hadrian to jrasia

umayyad houses : in 660 – 800 , there was an Islamic Umayyad neighbor hood at the end of the western part of the southern Decabomanos street . the southern bridge was leading to the housing neighborhood and to the eastern gate

the Umayyad mosque it was located in the right side and behind four Corinthian columns . it was very well known in Jerash and it was established in the seventh century by using the ancient roman stones (Abu Ayyash 2007)

the two pools : for away 1200 m . from the eastern good , there was stream flowing strongly and its water irrigated the western half of the city . this stream on which two pools were establish in 43 m , in width , 88 m in long the and 3m in depth . in the southern side there was a wall of 2.8 m . thick lowering from the lateral wall and division there was one hole the upper and the main one . this was established at the beginning of the second century (Safar , ministry of tourism) . in the west at the southern end of the pools ,there was are main for a theater that was used for watching , swimming contests and for resting after the races

These remains were a part of building used to be around the pools . fourteen rows of them only remained that were related to the history of the sixth century they were built to celebrate the feast of Mabomas (Cearlh , 1939) after showing the stages of human settlement in the district and this heritage historic

It is said that there was local and world caring for keeping this international heritage Manu nations lived in area of med iterance in a computer city with all its facilities this could be used in activating internal and external tourism and increasing the events , ceremonies and festivals , therefore , it should be admitted that there is a real need of the importance of the district in Enhancing and developing the tourism to benefit from the available historic heritage and the attraction of the nature of the area .

Tourist facilities in Jerash city

Tourist facilities : it is the work collection that offer the tourism comfort and the facilities in purchasing the tourist goods in addition to the presented services through their travel time (Al Abdallat , 1996) . even if there is attraction of the area to the tourist without the basic faculties no flourishing tourism will be achieved . the size of visitors to any areas connected with the good planning maintenance and delivering the hosting facilities of the host areas : such things affect negatively or positively on the tourism movement (Mohammad Sunhi Abdel Hakeem and Hamdi Abdel Azeem,1995) the main facility for the tourism sector is the hotels in caring about the tourists and offering the best services that could actives and market the tourism all visitors (Abdelazeam ,1996) . on addition the tourist in receiving high service level in food and drinks and the marvelous stay (Al Kahli , 1997)

Positive effects of the services

Several effects of services resulting on providing job op-

opportunities And a main source for the foreign currency as a result , this activates other sectors

Such as man sporting industry and communications technology . its worth in this domain , referring to the role of different government in marketing and activating the services (Al Mansour , 2008) it is as follows :

Keeping the national and historic rains generally speaking , Jordan is a historic archeologist Museum for many ages and civilizations , such as Greek , roman , neatens , Ghasaseneh , and Islam . Jordanian government should take much more caring of this national property though the following

Renewing and making maintenance for the ruins periodically by the general directorate of Antiquates That depends on self effort by sharing the local public universities student

Digging works for rains that take place in a very limited budget and non-periodical

Making museums and that is only establishing the museum of the ancient city of Jerash because Jerash is considered the most historic arecholaogistic and touristic city in the middle east .

Tourist training : it is the purposeful educational effort : theoretically and practically in order to create the demand variations increasing the educators skills leads to production increasing (al Dabas ,1976) training in Jerash city has started since the beginning of the aunties of The twentieth century . three universities were established in which specializing like tourist and hostelling administration and archeology were opened .

Hotels and tourist rests

Hotels in any tourist area are considered the skeleton of the tourist exhibition that play a serious role in attracting the tourist and using the available human and natural resources of the area . therefore there is a need for different specializations of the workers because it is an industry hostelling and food , in addition to chill old means , meetings and exhibitions . the area of the study lacks for international hotels in which there are only two power of hotel two – stars hotels . those hotels are mostly vacant because of being close to the capital Amman . in addition , most tourist visit Jerash within six – hour program (al Saodi , 2004) . there is only one rest houses in Jerash located in Debeen that was established in 1965 includes a four star restaurant and a camp of 25 chalet loading 62 beds it is highly occupied because of low prices – comport with hotels and the chalets are attraction for the internal tourism. Tabel no (1) about no of hotel . apartment and others rooms beds . number of employees . distributed by nationality and classification 2014

4-tourism and travel genies such agencies offer the tourist service and contribute in activating the tourism in every available service including garneting the tourist journeys (samawi , prev . ref.) Jordanian government supported such a agencies in Amman , Petra and in aqaba . Jerash city got its tourist office in 2008 that includes four employees offering little services and in return with low demand

Dangers that theater the rains in jerash

jerash is considered a historic museum because of the discoverable and non discoverable archeologist sites . the most famous sites are arecheologicistic jerash city , alkayed and Antiquate palace and zagreat arch logistic site in dahr al sera . in addition there are area . chaechey and ancient house are hot discoverable yet inspite of the availability of the information about it (al abbadi , prev . p 294)

Dangers that face the main tourist in Jerash

building on the rain which blocks up the process of discovery digging

Having villages and cities on the areas of rains which blocks up the process of rains discovering and organizing as well

Stealing the stones of the rains be used building and in decorating the houses by the citizens which is an invasion on the tourist places

Spoiling the rains by writing names on it or by painting

Not using the main banks for pedestrians which leads to the collapse of archeologist buildings

Keeping no place cleans in the areas of rain by the tourists

Crowding in the archeologist areas leading to the distortion of it because of the chemical interaction

Having no cooperation amazing the inhabitation in keeping the rains , in hapitations in the faraway places which leads to robbing or destroying it completely

Problem facing the tourism in the archive logistic city of Jerash

there are several problems that face the tourism sector in Jerash city (zamer 1985) they are as follows :

Transport problem because of having no tourist specialized transport

Competing with the neighboring areas especially the capital Amman which is far from Jerash nearly 40 – 50 km

Having no distinguished tourist industry but counting on important mostly

Limited – load at hotels at the same time of the increase number of tourists

The lack of trained human rescuers and the shortage of the specialized colleges and institutes

Weakness of infra-structure and other facilities

Weakness of administration in disrupting time to benefit from the extension of the tourist stay as the tourist one wonder between the rains and the tourist places and their stay last only popular for (3-4) hours

Having no clear policy in marketing or Promoting and no having studies about the purposeful market

Focusing on the tourist investment only in the capital Amman , Petra , dead sea and Aqaba

Having no caring of establishing tourist villages , chalets in

reasonable , prices and encouraging to lead to enhancing the internal and the external tourist that meets the tourist desire and suits their financial abilities (magableh, 2000)

Having no coordination or cooperating between the private sector and the public institutions in developing the specialized offices and educating developing the awareness of the citizens , in addition to providing a data base about the internal tourist and the right services (Zamar , 1985) .

Museums and tourism

In the eleventh debate hold in Brussels in 1974 , the museums were defined as the eternal institute for serving the community and seeks no profit and keeps its doors open for the public for studying learning and pleasure (al shaer , 2002) (in common)

The world museum organization

Museum tourist is considered as a completion for the tourism of ruins sites because of the close connection between them as what is available in Jerash government . Jerash museum is available in the archeologist city and inside the castle there is a close relation between the cultural tourist in its comprehensive concept and the museum tourism as the museums work on showing up the culture represented by the identity . in addition , they show the national heritage and grant it the cultural value , therefore , the museums join the cultural knowledge with nature and interpret the past and present to tourists . there are world , museums well known

That achieved great success. As love in Paris , British museum in London and the national museum in Mexico city (bin Ibrahim , 2002) . museums in the west have become a growing industry that have connected strongly with tourist

The Jordanian kingdom has variations in its heritage and history which extends to more than two million . years , therefore , the sequence of civilizations lead to the availability of museum in each city and government in particular , Jerash museum that is considered the most ancient established in 1923 but the general state for museums in Jerash do not reflect the depth of . civilization and the feat rains because such museums are only small halls including glass cupboards including some rains that represent different ages . in addition the areas for tourism services are not available . special Table No (2) about Of Yearly No Of Visitors To Jarash Museums by nationally2013/2014

Therefore , huge halls should be established near the ruins to develop the tourism movement because the this historic heritage in jerash is priceless attracting the tourist (al gharizi , 2004) . in a way or another , Jerash city with this treasure is considered the most important pillar of Jordanian tourism

Jerash museum

It was established since 1923 . artemous is temple yard is used for showing the discoverable archeologist pieces such as a number of glass and pottery pieced in addition to metal coins , jewels and some stone portraits ceramic statues (kharabsheh , 1988)

In 1985the old rest house in Jerash was fixed and developed to be used as a museum and the first exhibition showed in was called (Jordan through ages) it included

the best discovered pieces of ruins in Jordan especially in Jerash this museum was mended and developed inside and outside and supported by the suitable services (abu ruman , ref, p . 111) . table (2&3) shows the number of visitors to Jerash historic museum

Findings of the study

The study showed that Jerash government is a world tourist place that could be a the core for the tourism movement in Jordan because of the sites of rains (Greek and roman) . the statistics of the ministry of tourism and heritage shows that the visitors to Jerash are European and Americans who basically care about visiting the Greek and roman historic places because they consider it as a part of their history . the percentage of their number was 60% in 2014 and 50% in 2013

Jerash area is considered a historic museum for villages that passed the area which assures that Jerash is a tourist destination for internal and external tourism .

There is an absent role or the sequenced government in Jordan for the maintenance renewing and marketing the historic heritage tourist site in Jerash resulting the problems that face tourist in Jerash city . on the other hands , the focus is restricted to the areas in Aqaba , Madaba and dead sea the financial statics in the ministry of tourism and heritage indicates . the week found for the development of Jerash city .

The study showed the necessity for caution to avoid the danger that threaten the tourism and archeologicistic the great necessity for keeping it perfectly through strict laws . to ban spoiling any part of this heritage

The necessity for developing the museum tourism to cover all stages through which the area witnessed and increasing the process of discovering digging for other sites of rains , in addition to keeping it and supporting it with the suitable services , taking into consideration the potential load of the archeologicistic city

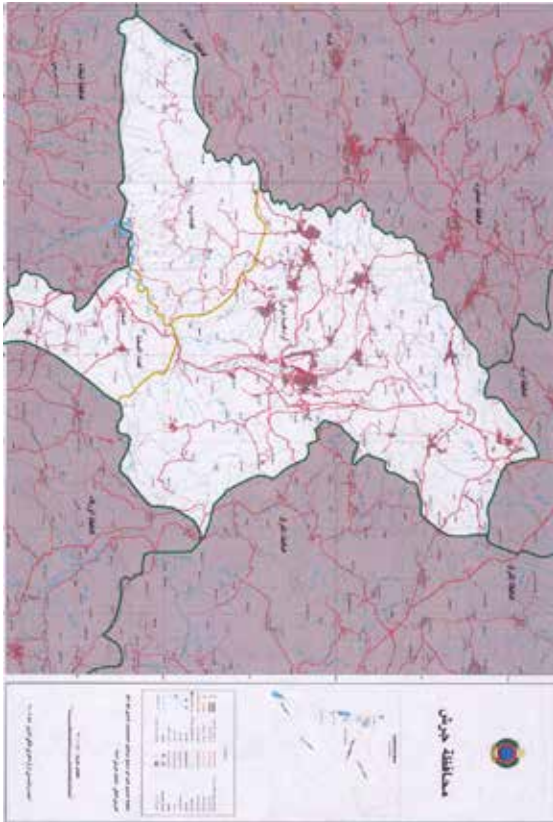
The study also showed that the historic tourism in Jerash is considered one of important elements in the Jordanian economy that positively affect the general national income

This is assured by this study through the increasing number of tourist and the tourist income in the city .

It is clear that the stay of tourist in the district is limited to six hours , a passing road only which affects badly the economic returns because the tourist usually bring with them all their needs mainly from Amman the capital as it is the loosest area to Jerash city .

It is also clear that there is no interaction between the tourist the local community in the historic Jerash city . this is due to the neglecting of the local community by the government and focusing only in the economic returns , in addition to the unavailability of the best infra structure in the city that that connect the sites of rains with the main cities

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the historical attractions in the city of Jerash



Picture (1) describes the oval yard (al Nadwa)



Picture (2) describes the columns streets



Picture (3) describes the Roman amphitheater



Picture (4) describes the Temple of Zeus



Table (1) no of hotel . apartment and others rooms beds . number of employees . distributed by nationality and classification 2014

Jarash	No. of hotel	Suiet	Room	Bed	Jordanian		Non jordanian		Total
					M	f	M	f	
Two stars	1	1	52	120	18		0		19
Un - classified hotel	1	0	5	15	0	2	0	0	2
Total Jarsh	2	1	57	135	1	20	0	0	21

Source : Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities

Table No (2) Of Yearly No Of Visitors To Jarash Museums by nationally 2013/2014

2014			2013			Location
Total	Jordanian	Foreign	Total	Jordanian	Foreign	
56.950	40.779	16.171	46.650	33.858	12.792	Jarash museum

Source : Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities

**Table No (3) visitors to the main tourist sites (jarash)
by nationally during the period jan – march 2013/2014**

nationally	Relative Change%	Jarash 2014	Jarsh 2013
Total America	24.0%	4.742	3.824
Total Europe	7.7%	27.995	25.998
Total Asian	55.1%	6.261	4.036
Arab countries	88.9%	1.779	942
Jordanian	36.5%	16.171	11.850

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