



SARAH WILSON'S

# *Trip to Israel*

A REPORT FOR SA CRC CHURCHES

September 2016

# *Contents Page*

|         |                                    |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| PAGE 3  | INTRODUCTION                       |
| PAGE 4  | MOUNT NEBO                         |
| PAGE 5  | QUMRAN AND DEAD SEA SCROLLS        |
| PAGE 6  | MASADA                             |
| PAGE 8  | EIN GEDI AND BEERSHEBA             |
| PAGE 9  | TEL ARAD AND THE GARDEN TOMB       |
| PAGE 10 | MOUNT OF OLIVES AND KIDRON VALLEY  |
| PAGE 11 | GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE               |
| PAGE 13 | BETHLEHEM                          |
| PAGE 14 | WESTERN WALL AND HEZEKIAH'S TUNNEL |
| PAGE 15 | TEMPLE ENTRANCE AND MEGIDDO        |
| PAGE 16 | ZIPPORI AND MOUNT OF BEATITUDES    |
| PAGE 18 | NAZARETH                           |
| PAGE 19 | SEA OF GALILEE                     |
| PAGE 20 | CONCLUSION                         |
| PAGE 21 | REFERENCE LIST                     |
| PAGE 22 | APPENDIX - TRIP ITINERARY          |

## Introduction

In September of 2016 I was able to go on an archaeological trip to Israel as a part of the subject 'Archaeology in the Biblical Lands' that I undertook with Harvest Bible College. This subject is a part of a Graduate Diploma in Theology. The scholarship from the SA/ WA/ NT branch of CRC Churches International granted me \$2000 to do so, for which I am extremely grateful for. I hope and pray that as you read this report, you will find more about how God worked in the Bible times, and learn some archaeological facts that I was able to learn through my experiences in Israel.

Most of the information written in this report is gained through lectures from Brendon Roach, the course coordinator from Harvest Bible College. At each location he gave us an archaeological background to each place, as well as a sermon about what Biblical significance the site had. This report contains recaps of these sermons, as well as the extra information gained through local tour guides. As such, it is rare to find scholarly references to information in this report.

To go on the study tour, I needed to pay \$1500 that covered flights, accommodation, entrance into sites and a tour guide for each location. The CRC Scholarship money was also used to purchase travel insurance, clothing and footwear needed for the trip (such as hiking shoes and long-sleeved shirts for church entrance). The money also covered the cost of the food purchased in Israel every day.

SARAH WILSON'S

## *Trip to Israel*

OVERLOOKING JERUSALEM



## Mt Nebo

As soon as we got off the plane and cleared security in Amman (Jordan) we hopped into a bus and drove to Mount Nebo. After travelling for 19 hours, it was hard to believe that I was finally in Jordan, ready to spend the next two weeks going to places not only mentioned in the Bible, but ones which are historically and religiously significant to many different people groups and religions. It is such a blessing to be able to visit these places, and I was extremely excited to begin the journey.

It was at Mount Nebo that the Lord showed Moses the Promised Land:

Then Moses went up to Mount Nebo from the plains of Moab and climbed Pisgah Peak, which is across from Jericho. And the Lord showed him the whole land, from Gilead as far as Dan; all the land of Naphtali; the land of Ephraim and Manasseh; all the land of Judah, extending to the Mediterranean Sea; the Negev; the Jordan Valley with Jericho—the city of palms—as far as Zoar. Then the Lord said to Moses, “This is the land I promised on oath to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob when I said, ‘I will give it to your descendants.’ I have now allowed you to see it with your own eyes, but you will not enter the land.” Deuteronomy 34: 1-4 NLT

While I was standing on Mount Nebo and looking at the Promised Land, it was amazing to see my first view of this much talked about place. This is the land that was promised to Abraham, this is the land that is mentioned so many times in the Scriptures. This is the place where it all happened!

Here, Brendon asked us ‘What is your Promised Land?’ Moses probably looked out and would have been proud that he was leaving a legacy for future generations to cross over into the Promised Land, even though he never got to. It wasn’t a failure; it was an opportunity for the next generations. This is such a compelling question to answer- what legacy are you leaving?



## **Qumran and the Dead Sea Scrolls**

Qumran is a site filled with caves overlooking the Dead Sea. In the 1940s some ancient scrolls were found in the caves, since then approximately 1050 artifacts have been found at the Qumran site (Flint 2013). These scrolls were left behind from the Essenes who lived in Qumran for 200 years from the End of the Hashmonean period, through to the Jewish revolt against the Romans (Israel NPAP 2011). The scrolls were nearly 2000 years old and had been preserved due to the arid climate of the area. Found at Qumran is the oldest entire manuscript of the Book of Isaiah, by about 1000 years (Collins 2012). Also included in the findings were various parts of the Old Testament, the Apocrypha and some original works from the Essene sect.

Later, we saw some of these original scrolls in the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, and it is astonishing to think that these scrolls have lasted so long. Although it is well known that the Scriptures are thousands of years old, it still astonishes me that there we now have proof!



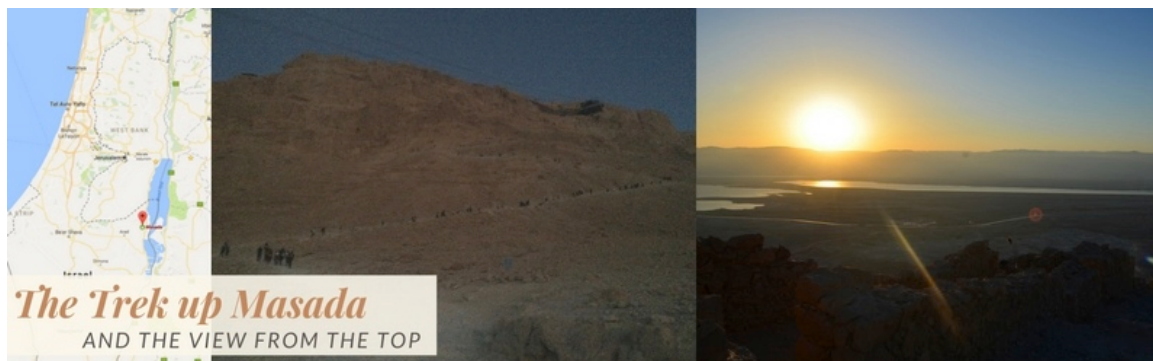
## Masada

Climbing Masada to see the sunrise was simultaneously an astoundingly great and horribly exhausting experience! Masada was a palatial fortress built by King Herod. To get to the top this early, you need to walk the 'Snake Path', an incredibly winding 2km path that rises 350m. Flavius Josephus, an ancient historian wrote of this path:

the one of these ways is called the Serpent, as resembling that animal in its narrowness and its perpetual windings; for it is broken off at the prominent precipices of the rock, and returns frequently into itself, and lengthening again by little and little...there is also nothing but destruction, in case your feet slip; for on each side there is a vastly deep chasm and precipice, sufficient to quell the courage of everybody by the terror it infuses into the mind (Josephus 1999, p. 927).

When I was just over halfway up I honestly thought I wouldn't be able to make it to the top. The path seemed as though it would never end. Every time I looked up, it felt as though I hadn't gone anywhere, and there was constantly more and more bends appearing in the path than I could see when I was further down. I wanted to give up, but I knew there was no easy way out, I had to keep going. It was a great lesson in persistence, and to keep on going through the struggle.

I thought I had learnt the lesson God was teaching me when I reached the top. I felt so victorious, and so proud of myself! After about 15 minutes I started to forget the struggle. I rested and then explored the top of Masada, as if nothing had happened. It was then that I realised that so often in life, it is easy to forget the struggle after it has disappeared. It's in the struggle when you learn something about yourself. I learnt that I can do what I thought was impossible. When I got to the top I thought to myself 'If I can do this, I can do anything'. Yet, not even 1 hour later, I had forgotten that- never forget what you learn through the tough times in life.



At the top of Masada is a palace built by King Herod, which was adorned with mosaic artwork everywhere you looked. In every art piece there were no animals or people, because people of the time carefully followed the commandment to not worship any other gods. They only had geometric shapes, which can be seen in the many mosaics through the palace, bathhouses and the Byzantine Church.

Brendon spoke from inside a Casemate Wall at Masada about how wisdom is applied knowledge. Seeking knowledge is so important- if you don't know the Scriptures, how are you going to not only apply them to your own life, but also teach them to others? He used an analogy of being an X Factor contestant who is 'passionate' about singing, but has never had a voice lesson before. You can be passionate about something, but in order to be proficient in it, you really need to study and learn more about it.

THE HERODIAN PALACE AT THE TOP



# Masada

INSIDE A CASEMATE WALL



A RABBI COPYING TORAH



ORIGINAL MOSAICS AND WALL ART

## Ein Gedi

David hid from Saul in a cave at Ein Gedi in 1 Samuel 24. While the exact cave is unknown, it is possible to see many caves in the rock formations (pictured below). Ein Gedi is an Oasis in the middle of the desert, and it is easy to see exactly what David meant in Psalm 18:2, which he wrote from this place: 'The Lord is my rock, my fortress, and my saviour; my God is my rock, in whom I find protection. He is my shield, the power that saves me, and my place of safety'. This verse alone is full of imagery that is so powerful already; but when you know that Ein Gedi is a hidden oasis in the middle of the desert, only accessible through the Dead Sea that you understand even further what David is referring to. David found protection in Ein Gedi, and it was his fortress and his saviour- because it kept him safe when he was hiding from Saul. Ein Gedi is unlike its surroundings, as God is unlike anything else on earth. In the middle of the desert there are suddenly fresh water springs, green plants and life. Knowing exactly what David is referring to makes the Scripture come even more alive!



## Beersheba

The Southern most tribe of Israel, Beersheba, was known as a spiritual place where one encounters God. Beersheba is a place known for its wells, countless time in the Old Testament God would make a promise or a blessing here and then the recipient would build a well to symbolize that the promise was made (see Genesis 20:27-34; 26:26-33). In order to receive the blessing or the promise, they needed to dig a well, or in other words, do something practical in response. It's as if the building of the well brought water (life) to the promise or blessing. When we receive a promise or a blessing from God, what do we do in response?





## Tel Arad

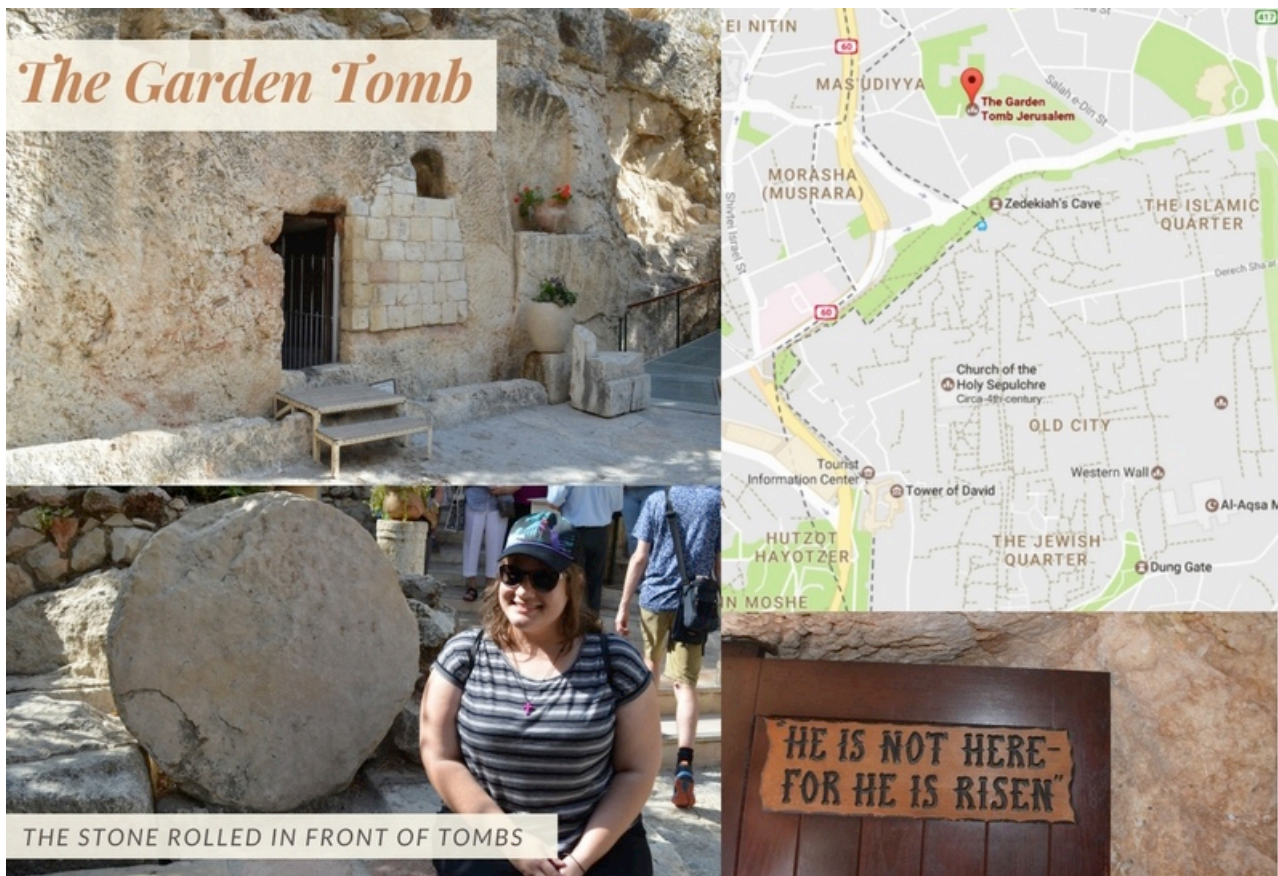
Tel Arad lies in the eastern Negev north of the Arad rift and covers an area of 52 hectares (Graicer n.d). In this National Park are the remains of a Canaanite village from the Early Bronze Age and some fortresses from the Israelite period. Arad is mentioned in the Bible a few times (Joshua 12:14 and Judges 1:16) as a city whose inhabitants prevented the Israelites from crossing over into the Promised Land (Numbers 21:1).

While we were in this archaeological site, it struck me how much there is about life in ancient time that is unknown. There is some archaeological evidence that is clear as to how they lived, but there are other findings that scholars have no idea what they mean. For example, they found a broken stone in the middle of many Canaanite houses. Archaeologists have no idea what the purpose for this stone is. There are many theories, but none seems to be an obvious choice.

It was an extremely hot day on this day, and the need for water was horrendous. Water bottles were emptied quickly, and often it felt that the journey till the next tap was endless. The importance of a water source and supply is so massive that you can't start a city or town somewhere without first knowing where the water will come from. Journeys were based on how much water they could carry, and where they could access this water. It really highlights the entire metaphor of water being the source of life.

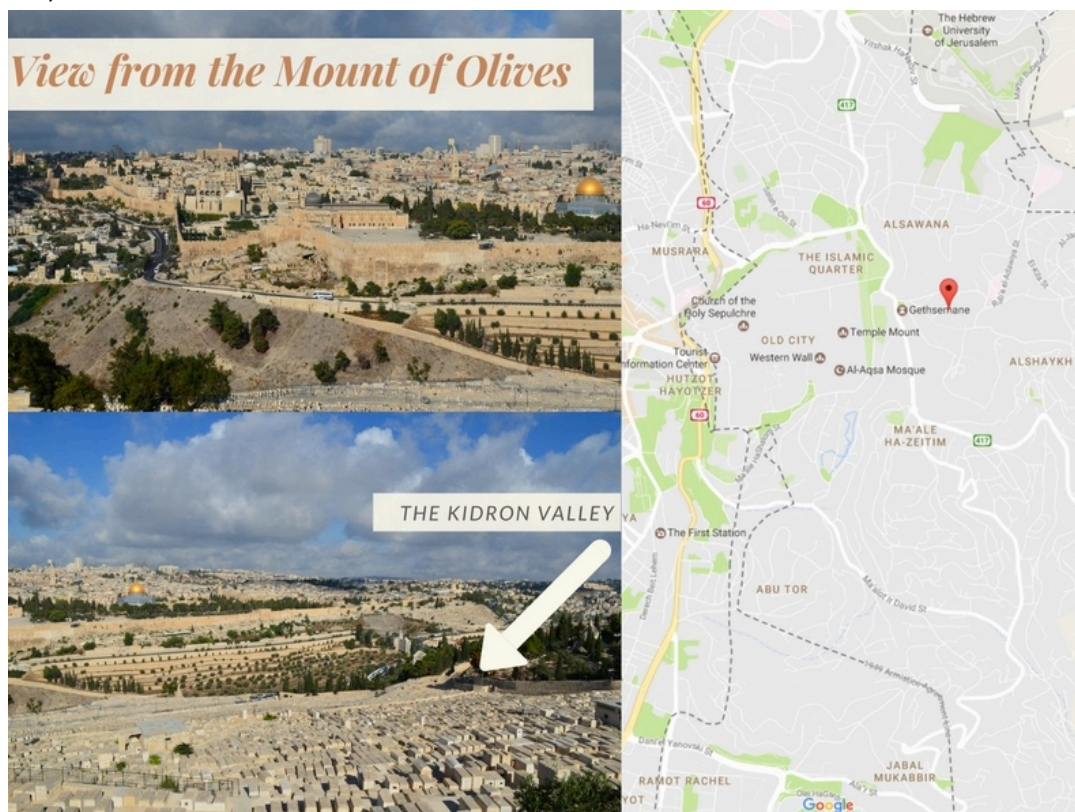
## The Garden Tomb

According to the volunteers at The Garden Tomb site, there are seven reasons as to why this tomb would have been the tomb in which Jesus was laid. However, our tour guide and course coordinator both said that it is most likely not the correct tomb. That being said, the site provides a good opportunity to walk inside a tomb and see the mechanism of the rolling stone. The stone is between two tracks that make rolling the stone away easy. Regardless of whether or not it was the actual tomb of Jesus' body is not all that important, because his body didn't stay there. Inside the tomb they had a plaque that read 'he is not here- for he is risen' which is the only thing that really matters in terms of the tomb.



## Mount of Olives

The view from the top of the Mount of Olives of Jerusalem was incredible. While we were sitting on the top, our Jewish tour guide Hillel mentioned how strongly they had to protect the water sources, which we have been hearing a lot of. If an army was going to attack and destroy a city, they first had to take control of the water sources otherwise their army would die. It struck me up on this mountain how Jesus calls himself the living water, and if we personally protect our living water as much as the ancient civilizations did. Do we do everything we can to protect and take care of our salvation? I'm not suggesting that we need to, in fact there is nothing we can do to earn it, but do we take our salvation for granted, or do we treasure it?



## Kidron Valley

We then ventured down through the Kidron Valley, which is the valley of the dry bones from Ezekiel 37, and also the area of the tombs that contained the bodies that rose again when Jesus died (Matthew 28:52). I have always found these two passages of scripture fascinating- and to think that they happened in the same place is amazing. There's some sort of significance here because God used the same place to do very similar miracles. Brendon spoke about having an expectation for God to move. Heaps of Jewish people want to be buried here because they have the expectation that they will be the ones to rise again when their Messiah comes. Do we have that level of expectation when it comes to God? Expectation is powerful.

Brendon spoke about the process of Jewish burial, by leaving a dead body's flesh to rot off in a tomb before putting the bones in an ossuary. This was another sign of purity, because they thought that sin was literally in the flesh. They thought sin was carried through flesh, through the male, so that when the Holy Spirit hovered over Mary, sin wasn't involved in Jesus conception. When we realize that sin and purity what right in the forefront of the society in Jerusalem, we can understand the context of it more, and see that it was somewhat of an obsession.

## Garden of Gethsemane

The Garden of Gethsemane is a peaceful garden on the side of the Mount of Olives. The olive trees in this location are at least 1000 years old, and it is potentially possible that the trees on this lot were the same trees that were around when Jesus was in this garden. (Olive trees rot away on the inside, so the standard technique of counting the ringed layers of the tree through a sample is impossible). It's interesting that the garden seems to represent 'peace' when Jesus was struggling with the will of God when he was here (Matthew 26:39). Perhaps it's a reminder that when you are suffering, pray so that God will take the suffering away and give you peace- although in Jesus case, the suffering was necessary, and He obviously ultimately knew that.

Right next to the garden is the Church of All Nations, which contains a section of bedrock that supposedly Jesus prayed on. Regardless of whether or not this is true, the inside of the church was filled with people that had come to touch this stone and pray. There was a massive sense of beautiful anguish in this place, where you could feel that the people there came because they were struggling with something in their lives.



THE BEDROCK OF SUFFERING



# *Pools of Bethesda*

WHERE JESUS HEALED THE LAME MAN IN JOHN 5



*Caesarea*

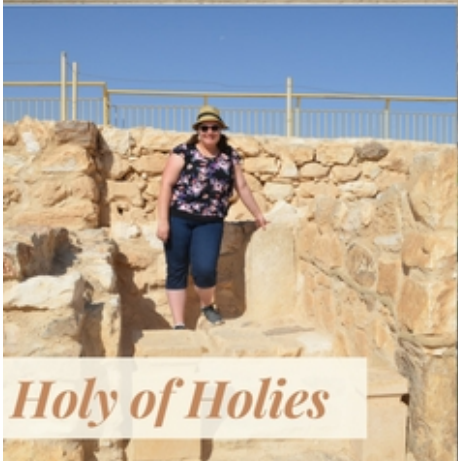


*Floating in the Dead Sea*



*Lion's Gate*

THE GATE THAT STEPHEN WAS THROWN OUT OF & STONED NEAR



*Holy of Holies*



## Bethlehem

Entering into Bethlehem was a big deal for me. I couldn't stop thinking that the Word became flesh here in this city. We saw the shepherd's fields, and again I discovered that many things in the Bible happened in these same fields. David was a shepherd in them, they belonged to Boaz and the shepherds saw the angel of the Lord in them, telling them to look for Jesus, who they would recognize because he was wrapped in swaddling cloth. The significance of this, according to our Bethlehem guide was that shepherds used to wrap their lambs in swaddling cloth, so that they would not get cuts or blemishes. This way they would be pure for sacrifice; and because Jesus is the Lamb of God, he was wrapped in swaddling cloth.

We talked about how the shepherds were the lowest class of people, and they weren't to be trusted, while the Magi were upper class, and were gentiles. The fact that both of these people groups went to see Jesus as a baby (either at the stable or not), show that He is for all people groups. Also, the very fact that He was born as a baby shows that God is entrusting humans to perform a great task, as there was a 25% infant mortality rate. God has a habit of doing this (Adam and Eve in charge of creation), He trusts humankind with His most precious things. Babies are strong, but fragile- you can pretty much drop a baby, and they will bounce- but one small infection could kill them. It's just like when God gives us a ministry, it is precious, and one small thing can kill it. We need to look after it so carefully.



## Western Wall

The Western Wall is considered to be the most holy site that Jewish people are permitted to pray. It is part of the expansion of the Temple built by Herod the Great in the first century. We travelled through tunnels that led us along the Western Wall, and along the way kept bumping into Jewish women who had come to pray. Their dedication to their religion is so great, that these women often travel daily to this place and pray for hours. There are sections of the wall outside that are split into men and women, and in the women section there were women with their head bowed in the Torah, rocking backwards and forward praying, and touching the wall with such high honour. I found a new respect for this culture, that they would be so dedicated to come every day and pray in this way. They hold such a high value of their prayer life- I tend to be so flippant with mine, and take advantage of the fact that I can pray anywhere and at any time.



## Hezekiah's Tunnel

Hezekiah's Tunnel is mentioned in 2 Chronicles 32:30 and is approximately 500m long and has an average width of 70cm. The height also varies, so as you walk through it, you need to watch your head- for a bit less than half of the 20-minute walk through the water filled tunnel you are crouched over because the ceiling is so low. The water level varies, with the highest point being just above the knees and the lowest point being around the ankles.



## Temple Entrance

There are three gates that are now filled in, which was the main entrance of the Temple in Jesus' time. Jesus would have definitely walked through this entrance. I walked along the whole stretch of it, so that I could say 'I have walked where Jesus walked!' I expected to feel something significant, but I didn't. After reflecting upon why I didn't receive an amazing spiritual feeling as I walked where Jesus walked I was overcome with a huge revelation, which ended up being the main message God was giving me throughout the whole trip. It doesn't matter where exactly Jesus walked, or where exactly he performed miracles, or where he preached his sermons. What matters, is that Jesus is with me everywhere I go. Where I walk, he walks; where I am, he is – 'and be sure of this: I am with you always, even to the end of the age' Matthew 28:20b NLT.



## Megiddo

Megiddo was a highly sought after piece of land. There are 22 layers of civilization found on this site, as it's a highly strategic location. From Tel Megiddo you can see all around, the area. If you controlled Megiddo, you controlled the land bridge between the different sections of land in this place. Solomon kept his chariots here so he could quickly send them out anywhere- in fact; we were sitting on rocks that were from Solomon's time! Megiddo is mentioned 12 times in the biblical texts, it's one of the main reasons that Solomon became wealthy (he invented toll roads). Interestingly, in each layer of civilization there was a temple, which shows how important the temple was to culture. The temple was the meeting place and the cultural hub of the time.



## Zippori

Zippori is a city close to Nazareth where Jesus and his father might have come to work. It's a city on a hill, and was a major city of Galilee in the first century. Brendon suggested that this is basis of the simile that Jesus used when he talked about the 'city on a hill' in Matthew 5:14. Although the city is not mentioned in the Bible, there are many fascinating things to be seen in Zippori. It is a site where lots of mosaics have been found, and we were able to get a sense of how roads were built and cities laid out (see pictures).



## Mount of Beatitudes

I was most looking forward to visiting the Mount of Beatitudes before I left to come to Israel. However when I arrived, it looked nothing like I imagined. I was picturing a completely untouched hill where I could sit on, reading a Bible to take the perfect Instagram picture. It was a perfect case of where the reality didn't meet my expectations. Although we had a lovely time, and listened to a group member read out the Beatitudes while on the mountain, it taught me a much-needed lesson. God's plan doesn't always meet our expectations, and there is nothing wrong with that- in fact his plan more than likely exceeds our expectations.





*Old City of Jerusalem Markets*



*Jordan River*



*Samuel's Tomb*



*Roman Pillars in Jerash*



*Sea of Galilee*



## Nazareth

Driving into Nazareth was an indescribable moment for me. I couldn't stop thinking that this was the place that Jesus grew up. You could see the city from the bus window while we were driving down a mountain towards it. I wondered if Jesus ever climbed this mountain and hung out there, overlooking his city. So much is unknown about Jesus childhood and teenage years.

It was in Nazareth that Jesus was known as Joseph the Carpenter's son. He wasn't an outstanding teacher, he wasn't the Messiah, he was just another town's person. We can see this unfold in Luke 4:14-30. Brendon spoke on this passage while we were in the reconstructed village of Nazareth from Jesus time. We were in a synagogue; similar to the one that Jesus would have read the Scriptures in verses 17-19. Brendon spoke about how there comes a time in your ministry where you need to declare your anointing. Jesus declared his anointing in verse 21 by saying 'the Scripture you've just heard has been fulfilled this very day' (NLT). Sometimes the people we need to declare our anointing to are people who don't understand why we need to do it, or are totally against what God is calling us to do. Perhaps some family members don't recognize God's anointing because they are so used to you being their relative. This passage gives comfort to those who have families that are almost against what they do in terms of their relationship with God and the calling He has placed on their lives because of it.



## Sea of Galilee

Being able to go on a boat on the Sea of Galilee was such a great experience. Our group was taught a Jewish dance while we were on the boat and we were able to really experience what it was like being on the Sea of Galilee. One of the tour guides even showed us how they fished in Jesus time! This lake (even though it's called a sea, it's actually Israel's largest freshwater lake) was one of the only places that felt untouched by modern life- it's hard to change the landscape of a body of water! It was the one place where you could very easily imagine what it would have been like in Jesus time in this area. Especially because we saw a 2000 year old boat before we went on our modern boat.

In the 1980s some people discovered a boat hidden under the lake that was later found out to be 2000 years old. It's colloquially known as the 'Jesus boat' because this is the type of boat that Jesus and his disciples would have used when Jesus calmed the storm (Mark 4:35-41), and multiple other times. Actually seeing what the boat looked like completely shattered any preconceived ideas I had about what the boat looked like. With 13 people piled on this little boat, it is understandable why the disciples were so scared by the storm. It's even more interesting that Jesus was able to sleep through it, showing that we really have no reason to worry when Jesus is there (and Jesus is always with us).



## Conclusion

This trip really was a trip of a life time. I was able to see so much stuff and understand so much about what life was like in Bible times. It's as if Scripture turned from black and white to colour! I would highly recommend that any Christian should go to Israel, there is so much more I could have written, this report contains the highlights of my trip. There was not a day that went by that I didn't have some new revelation about God. Finally, my prayer is that this report has brought Scripture to life a little bit more for you as well.



*An Olive Press*



*Valley of the Shadow of Death*



*Dome of the Rock*

## Reference List

Collins, JJ 2012, *The 'Dead Sea Scrolls': A Biography*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, eBook Collection (EBSCOhost), EBSCOhost, viewed 10 March 2017.

Flint, PW 2013, *The Dead Sea Scrolls*, Nashville: Abingdon Press, eBook Collection (EBSCOhost), EBSCOhost, viewed 10 March 2017.

Graicer, N, n.d., *Tel Arad National Park*, The Israel Nature and Parks Authority Publishing: Israel.

Israel Nature and Parks Authority Publishing, 2011, *Qumran National Park*, Israel: Israel Nature and Parks Authority Publishing.

Josephus, F, 1999, *The New Complete Works of Josephus*, edited by William Whiston, Kregel Academic: Grand Rapids, MI.

All maps are taken from: Google Maps, 2017, [google.com/maps](https://www.google.com/maps)

All photos are personal

## **Appendix—Trip Itinerary**

### **Sunday 18 September 2016**

-Flight from Adelaide to Dubai

### **Monday 19 September**

-Meet up with team in Dubai  
-Flight from Dubai to Amman (arrive Amman 9:30am)  
-Mount Nebo  
-Cross the border into Israel  
-Qumran  
Hotel: Daniel Resort, Dead Sea

### **Tuesday 20 September**

-Early morning climb of Masada  
-Ein Gedi  
-Swimming in the Dead Sea  
Hotel: Daniel Resort, Dead Sea

### **Wednesday 21 September**

-Travel to Beersheba and spend a few hours looking around  
-Visit Tel Arad  
-Drive to Jerusalem  
Hotel: Leonardo Hotel, Jerusalem

### **Thursday 22 September: Jerusalem**

-Garden Tomb  
-Israel Museum  
-Yad Vashem  
Hotel: Leonardo Hotel, Jerusalem

### **Friday 23 September: Jerusalem**

-Start at the Mount of Olives and walk through the Old City of Jerusalem towards Mount Zion. Stop at the following locations:  
-Garden of Gethsemane  
-Kidron Valley  
-Lion's Gate  
-Herodian  
-Pool of Bethesda  
-St Anne's Church  
-Stations of the Cross (Via Dolorosa)  
-Church of the Holy Sepulchre  
-St Peter in Gallucantu  
-Tomb of David  
-The Upper Room  
-Mount Zion  
Hotel: Leonardo Hotel, Jerusalem

**Saturday 24 September: Bethlehem and Jerusalem**

- Drive to Bethlehem
  - Church of the Nativity
  - Shepherd's Field
  - On the way back to the hotel: free time in the Old City of Jerusalem
- Hotel: Leonardo Hotel, Jerusalem

**Sunday 25 September: Jerusalem**

- Western Wall including tunnel tour underneath
  - Temple Mount/ Dome of the Rock
  - Cardo
  - Burnt House
  - Herodian Mansions
  - City of David
  - Hezekiah's Tunnel
  - Siloam's Pool
- Hotel: Leonardo Hotel, Jerusalem

**Monday 26 September**

- Southern Wall Excavations
  - Drive to Caesarea
  - Travel through Jezreel Valley to the fields of Armageddon
  - Megiddo
  - Mt Carmel
- Hotel: Golden Crown, Nazareth

**Tuesday 27 September**

- Sepphoris
  - Nazareth Village
  - Mount of Precipice
  - Jordan River Baptismal site
- Hotel: Nof Ginosaur Kibbutz, Tiberias

**Wednesday 28 September**

- Travel to the Golan Heights to the Springs of Banias (Caesarea Philippi)
  - Tel Dan to visit remains of Israelite Kingdom
- Hotel: Nof Ginosaur Kibbutz, Tiberias

**Thursday 29 September**

- Mt of Beatitudes
  - Galilee Boat and Museum
  - Boat ride on the Sea of Galilee
  - Capernaum
  - St Peter's House
  - Mt Arbel
- Hotel: Nof Ginosaur Kibbutz, Tiberias

**Friday 30 September**

- Bethsaida
  - Beit Sean
  - Inn of the Good Samaritan
  - Valley of the Shadow of Death
- Hotel: Oasis Hotel, Jericho

**Saturday 1 October**

- Tel el Sultan (archaeological site of ancient Jericho)
- Drive back to Jordan
- Jerash
- sightseeing tour of Amman
- late evening departure to the airport

**Sunday 2 October**

- Flight from Amman to Dubai
- Flight from Dubai to Melbourne

**Monday 3 October**

- Arrive in Melbourne
- Flight from Melbourne to Adelaide