About Visit Palestine

Who We Are:
Owned and managed by Alternative Business Solutions; a Ramallah based Marketing & Communications Company, visitpalestine.ps is Palestine’s premier online destination travel guide. The site which was launched in 2008 provides visitor and potential visitors (foreign and locals) with a platform to learn about and plan their trips to Palestine. VisitPalestine is growing rapidly with thousands of users already connected with us via our RSS feed, social media channels, and the website. Designed and maintained by locals, the site brings you the most up-to-date information on travel to Palestine.

Our Mission:
To proactively promote Palestine as a viable and independent destination that is rich in religious, historical, cultural and natural treasures To provide visitors and potential visitors (foreign and locals) with a comprehensive online travel guide to help them plan and book their trips to and within Palestine To engage with potential visitors along every step of their experience (trip planning, actual experience, post departure) through an intricate range of interconnected products and services To support and promote the local tourism industry (directly and indirectly) through promoting Palestine as well as all the tourism service provider

Who We Target:
VisitPalestine attracts the interests of a wide and diverse range of valued audiences: Thousands of people from all over the world who are interested in or planning a trip Palestine Locals and Expatriate living and working in Palestine Local Tourism stakeholders (hotels, tour operators, guides etc...) International travel agencies and tour operators selling the Holy Land as a tourism destination Travel journalist and media Palestine’s Diaspora community (especially in South America)
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Jerusalem is home to the three monotheistic religions, Christianity, Islam and Judaism. The inside of the Old City, the areas surrounding the Old City such as the Mount of Olives and Mount Zion are filled with religious shrines and archeological treasures. Spend a morning on the Mount of Olives and visit the Church of the Ascension, the Pater Noster Church and the Dominus Flevit. Walk down the Palm Sunday road and visit the Garden and Grotto of the Gethsemane. After lunch spend the afternoon on Mount Zion visiting the Church of St. Peter in Gallicantu, the Dormition Abbey and the Last Supper Room at the Cenacle.

A tour of the Old city is an experience in and of itself. Walking through one of the Gates into the City brings about a feeling of transformation. The atmosphere, the sounds and scents, and the diversity of people and faiths inside the Walls is unique and memorable experience for any visitor. Spend the morning visiting the third holiest site for Muslims in the world, the Haram Al Sharif and the Dome of the Rock. Visit the Western Wall sacred to Jews from around the world. Finally, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is only one of the many Christians sites throughout the old city.
The Old City of Jerusalem is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world; archeologists estimate its age at more than 4,500 years. These walls were built by Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent in the sixteenth century, roughly following the course of the walls built by the Romans to encircle Jerusalem in the second century. Today, they are revealed in their full height and splendor, after rubble accumulated over centuries was cleared away. Eight gates are built into the city’s walls. Seven are open and one remains sealed. The inside of the Old City is divided into four quarters; the Christian Quarter, the Muslim Quarter, the Jewish Quarter and the Armenian Quarter.
The magnificent walls of Jerusalem’s Old City constitute a living example of Arab Islamic architecture. The walls surrounding the Old City where built during the Ottoman period under direct supervision of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent in 1542. The walls stretch for twelve miles over an area of two square miles and rise to a height of 40 feet. They contain 43 surveillance towers and 11 gates, seven of which are presently open.

- Damascus Gate (Bab al-Amud)
- Golden Gate (Bab el-Rahma)
- Zion Gate (Bab Al-Nabi Dawood)
- Dung Gate (Bab Al-Magharbeh)
- Herod’s Gate (Bab Al-Zahra)
- Lions Gate (St. Stephen’s Gate - Bab Al-Asbat)
- New gate (Bab Al-Jadid)
- Jaffa Gate (Bab Al-Khalil)
The Al Aqsa Mosque (Masjid Al Aqsa) meaning the farthest mosque is the third holiest site in Sunni Islam. The site on which the silver Dome sites marks the spot where the Prophet Mohammed was transported from the sacred mosque in Mecca to Al Aqsa during the Night Journey. The Al Aqsa mosque was originally a small prayer house built by the Rashidun Caliph Umar, and was rebuilt and expanded under the Umayyad Caliph Abd-al Malik and was completed by his son Al Walid in 705 AD. After an earthquake in 746, the mosque was completely destroyed and rebuilt by the Abbasid caliph al Mansur in 754, and again rebuilt by his successor Al Mahdi in 780. Another earthquake destroyed most of al-Aqsa in 1033, but two years later the Fatimid caliph Ali As-Zahir built another mosque which has stood to the present-day.

The Dome of the Rock, (Qubbat As Sakhra) is one of the most beautiful shrines in the Islamic World. The structure has been refurbished several times since its completion in 691AD at the order of the Umayyad Caliph Abdal Malik. The site marks the spot where the Prophet Mohammed ascended to heaven leaving his footprint in a stone within the Dome, which can be seen today. The interior of the dome is lavishly decorated with beautiful mosaics, faience, and marble, much of which was added over the centuries following its completion. Opening Hours: Saturday – Thursday 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Friday 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Closing Hours: The site closed one hour earlier during winter.

Church of St. Anne & the Pools of Bethesda

Located near St. Stephen’s Gate, the two large pools were originally built as part of a water supply system. Later, several grottos were dug up at the east end of the pools in order to provide water cisterns and baths to be used for medicinal and religious purposes. According to the Gospel of John, it was hear that Jesus healed a paralytic man. Several Churches were built in honor of the miracles as well as to commemorate Mary’s birthplace traditionally in this area. Next to the pools stands the Church of St. Anne which was built by the Crusaders in the 12th century and dedicated to St. Anne, Mary’s mother. This Greek Catholic Church is built in the Romanesque style and offers magnificent acoustics. At the entrance lies the inscription of Salah Edin that record the conversion of the Church into the Salahiyaa Madrasa school back in 1192. Then in 1856, following the Crimean War, the Ottoman Turks presented the site to Napoleon III in recognition of Frances support for the empire during the war.
The Via Dolorosa, also known as the "Way of Sorrows", is the traditional path which Jesus took as he carried the cross during his final hours from his condemnation to his crucifixion. When taking this route, one follows the same route used during the Middle Ages passing first through the Muslim Quarter and the Christian Quarters of the Old City.

**Stations of the Cross**

**Station I. Jesus is condemned to death.**
**Station II. Jesus receives the cross.**
**Station III. Jesus falls under the cross for the first time.**
**Station IV. Jesus meets His mother Mary.**
**Station V. The cross is taken over by Simon of Cyrene.**
**Station VI. Veronica wipes the sweat from Jesus’ face.**
**Station VII. Jesus falls for the second time.**
**Station VIII. Jesus consoles the women of Jerusalem.**
**Station IX. Jesus falls for the third time.**
**Station X. Jesus is stripped of His garments.**
**Station XI. Jesus is nailed to the cross.**
**Station XII. Jesus dies on the cross.**
**Station XIII. Jesus’s body is taken off the cross.**
**Station XIV. Jesus’s body is laid into the sepulchre.**
The Mosque of Omar commemorates the conquering Caliph Omar who in 638, came to the site of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher to pray to Jesus. Having been invited into the Church to pray by the Patriarch Sophronius he refused, saying, “If I had prayed in the church, it would have been lost to you, for the Believers would have taken it out of your hands, saying ‘Omar prayed here’.” So Omar prayed outside the Church and the story serves a cornerstone to the Mosque which was to follow.

One of the most important sites in Christendom, the Church of the Holy Sepulcher known in Arabic as “Al – Qiyame” meaning resurrection is built upon the traditional site of the Crucifixion and Resurrection of Jesus. The original Church was built in 326 AD by Emperor Constantine and his mother Helena. The existing Church of day has been partially destroyed and rebuilt over the years. In fact the original structure was destroyed during the Persian invasion in 614 AD but was renovated again in 628 AD after the victory of Emperor Heraclius over the Persians.

Opening Hours: Saturday – Thursday 8:00A m. – 5:00 p.m. Friday 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Closing Hours: The site closed one hour earlier during winter.

In 1858, the Orthodox Palestine Society, a lay organization, purchased land for a Russian consulate and pilgrims hostel near the Holy Sepulchre. During construction, remains of what was thought to be the ‘Judgment Gate’ through which Jesus passed on his way to Golgotha, were discovered. The present church is built over these remains.

The Church of the Redeemer is an endowment of the “Evangelical Jerusalem Foundation,” one of the three foundations of the EKD (Evangelical Church in Germany) in the Holy Land. Built between 1893 and 1898 by the architect Paul Ferdinand Groth (*1859-1955*), the Church was inaugurated by Emperor Wilhelm the Great of Germany. The Church of the Redeemer currently houses Lutheran congregations that worship in Arabic, German, Danish, and English.
The Western Wall called in Islamic tradition Hait el Buraq or the Wailing Wall because Jews come here to bemoan the destruction of their Temple. This monumental wall has long been thought to have been part of Solomon’s mythical template. It was the western wall around Herod’s temple, built in 20BC. The upper levels were repaired under the Umayyads (661–749) and then again by the Fatimids (969–1071) after a devastating earthquake of 1033. The plaza in front of the wall, the Magharebeh quarter, was demolished in 1967 and turned into a Synagogue.

Located in the heart of the Armenian Quarter of the Old City, the St. James Cathedral was build over the tombs of both the apostle and martyr, James he Wise, the patron saint of Armenians. Most the building dates back to the twelfth century, but the decorative elements were installed later in the eighteenth century. The cathedral has no bells and instead, wooden panels are struck with bronze mallets to signal the beginning of services. This system of calling the faithful to worship was invented in the ninth century in response to a Muslim ruling which forbade the ringing of Church bells.

The first Church was built some time before 392 CE by Poinienia, a wealthy Roman woman. It was later destroyed in 614 CE during the Persian invasion and then restored again by Modestus. The present octagonal form dates back to the time it was restored by the Crusader in 1102 when several alterations were actually made to the site. Today the custodians of the site are Muslims as the site was granted to two followers of Salah Edin (Wali al Din and Abu’l Hasan) back on the 12th century.

Located on the north side of the Mount of Olives, the Augusta Victoria is a hospital and Church. Named after Empress Augusta Victoria, the wife of German Kaiser Wilhelm II, it was built between 1907-1910. The complex includes the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Ascension. During World War II, it was converted into a hospital by the British. The bell tower of the church is one of Jerusalem’s skyline landmarks towering some 60 meters. The interior of the Church if covered with beautiful frescoes, mosaics and interior decorations.
The Church of the Pater Noster is another church located on the Mount of Olives marking the scenes from the Ministry of Jesus. In the Grotto of the Teaching, Jesus taught his disciples the Lord's Prayer, the "Pater Noster". Over the centuries, several Churches were built on the site, The first of which was erected during the 4th century A.D by the Emperor Constantine and his mother, Helena. The modern Church of today is run by Carmelite nuns and is perhaps most famous today for the 140 plus renditions of the Lord's Prayer inscribed onto Ceramic tiles each in different languages & dialects.

The Franciscan Church of Dominus Flevit “The Lord Wept” is located on the descent from the Mt. of Olives towards Jerusalem. Built in 1955, and designed by Antonio Barluzzi, the church is built on the site where Jesus wept over the city as he rode towards it on the Palm Sunday road. Its unique architectural form with a tear shaped dome and an alter facing Jerusalem commemorates the time when Jesus first drew near to the City and Wept.

During the building of the Church, workers uncovered the remains of a Byzantine – Style Chapel from the 7th century. Also uncovered near the Church is a large ancient cemetery which includes several tombs from the Second Temple Period.

One of the most beautiful places of worship in the Holy Land is the Church of Saint Mary Magdalene situated on a slope of the Mount of Olives in the Garden of Gethsemane overlooking the Old City of Jerusalem. The Church was built by Tsar Alexander III of Russia as a memorial to his mother, Empress Maria Alexandrovna, and was sanctified in 1888. Grand Prince Sergei Alexandrovich and his wife Grand Duchess Elizabeth Pyodorovna arrived in Palestine for the event.

Just above the Kidron valley at the foot of the Mount of Olives stands the Garden of Gethsemane. This garden was identified as early as the 4th century CE as the place where Jesus prayed and was betrayed by Judas and was arrested. The actual age of the trees inside the garden range from 300 years to as many as 2300 years old. The spectacular Church of All Nations also known as the Church of the Agony was built in 1924. As with conscriptions from across the world. As with the Church of the Dominus Flevit, the Church of All Nations was designed by the Italian architect Antonio Barluzzi. The traditional rock of the Agony lies in front of the main Altar. The beautiful façade of the Church consists of an enormous mosaic, which is actually one of the Church’s most memorable features.
Tomb of the Virgin Mary

Located at the foot of the Mount of Olives is the Tomb of the Virgin Mary, also known as the Church of the Assumption. The Church was built by the Benedictines in 1130 on the ruins of previous Christian shrines. As you first enter through the Crusader entrance, you then descend some 44 steps down to the remains of the Byzantine Church. At the center of this lower level lies the Tomb of the Virgin Mary carved into the rock. The present church is maintained by the Greek Orthodox & the Armenians.

St. Peter In Gallicantu

Known today as the House of the High Priest Caiaphas, the church is built on the site where tradition has it that St. Peter denied Jesus before the crowing of the cock. Also known as the Church of St. Peter in Gallicantu, this Catholic church is located on the eastern slope of Mount Zion and is dedicated to Peter’s denials. The word “Gallicantu” refers to the crowing of the cock. While several previous churches were built on this site, the modern church of today was built by the Augustinian Fathers of the Assumption between 1928-1932 and provides a magnificent view of the Kidron Valley and Mount of Olives.

Cenacle (The Last Supper Room)

Located on Mount Zion, the Upper Room also known as the Cenacle or Coenaculum. This is the site where Jesus gathered his disciples for the Last Supper. During the Byzantine era, an enormous Church stood on the original site. In fact, the Church is shown on the famous Madaba Map (a mosaic floor from the 6th century AD located in Madaba, Jordan). During the Crusader period, the Church of St. Mary of Mt. Zion was built over the original Byzantine Church. Then during the Ottoman period Muslims took over the structure and converted the room into a mosque.

Dormition Abbey

Built between 1901 – 1910 by the Benedictine Fathers, the Church of Dormition also known as the Dormition Abbey is one of Jerusalem most prominent landmarks. Built in Romanesque style, the site marks the spot where the Virgin Mary fell into her “eternal sleep”. The latin name for the church is Dormitio Sanctae Mariae meaning the falling asleep of St. Mary. Originally a Byzantine Church known as the Holy Sion, Mother of all Churches which was destroyed by the Persians back in 614. Inside the Abbey one will notice the massive mosaic floor that covers the whole area. There is a triangle in the centre which represents the Holy Trinity. The main feature of the church is the Chapel of the Dormition in the crypt located down a spiral stairway. A life sized statue portraying the Virgin Mary in death lying on a bier.
Waling inside the Old City markets is an experience in and of itself. He scents, sounds, taste and sights reflect the diverse and rich cultural heritage of this ancient city. One of the busiest markets and picturesque markets is Khan Al Zeit. Popular of selling wide assortments food used in traditional Palestinian cooking such as spices, herbs, dried fruits, coffee and pastries. Another famous markets is he Cotton Market or Souq al Qattanin. It was the Mameluke Price Sayf ed-Din Tankiz who was mainly responsible for founding this beautiful little covered market in the heart of the Old city. Other markets inside the Old City include Souq al Attarin which is filled with clothing stores and the meat market to Souq el Lahamin.
Established in 1997, the Al-Ma’mal Contemporary Art Foundation, Jerusalem aims to revive cultural life in Jerusalem by empowering, assisting and encouraging community centres and youth clubs to conduct cultural programmes and host cultural and artistic activities, establishing a network of communication, co-ordination and interaction amongst the different local centres, clubs and institutions and providing the community (and especially youth) with the opportunity to acquire interest, knowledge and insight into different cultural and art fields; to create, promote and disseminate cultural and artistic activities; to document and promote the work of local artists and offer them the opportunity to produce and present that work both locally and overseas.

Tel: +972 2 6283457

Since its inception in 1992, Gallery Anadiel has focused on creating opportunities for contemporary Palestinian art. Its aim is to offer Palestinians the opportunity to encounter art and art movements from elsewhere in the world and also to enable those visiting from abroad to observe and experience art created in Palestine and to get to know the artists and understand their work.

Tel: +972 2 6282811
Conceived and founded by four of the country’s leading artists, Sliman Mansour, Tayseer Barakaat, Nabil Anani and Vera Tamari, Al-Wasiti Art Centre was established in 1994 in response to the need for a centre specifically dedicated to the development of Palestinian fine arts. This need arose out of several concerns. Throughout the 27 years of Israeli occupation, Palestinian artistic practice was severely constrained by the ruling authorities; artists were placed under town arrest, paintings confiscated and exhibitions closed.

Tel: +972 2 5822859

The Center for Jerusalem Studies was established in 1998, by Al-Quds University in the Old City of Jerusalem. This center offers various programs for students of the University as well as others, mostly focusing on Jerusalem. The Center aims at providing knowledge and information about the history, culture, and uniqueness of Jerusalem, as well as raise awareness to the current situation the city finds itself in. The center currently acts as the “research forum” about Jerusalem, where the staffs are constantly researching, teaching, and promoting the important topic of Jerusalem. One of the Center’s first projects was to create a website on the history of Jerusalem. This website was called the “Virtual Library”, and it invites people to view the city’s history through Pilgrim texts, descriptions and photographs.

Tel: +972 2 6287517

Originating in 1986 as the Music Department of the Al-Hakawati Theatre (now the Palestinian National Theatre), the Jerusalem Centre for Arabic Music was established as an independent non-profit organisation in 1991. Its principal aim is to revive Arabic music and to make it an important part of contemporary Palestinian life. The Centre has made urban Palestinian music its central concern, with a clear focus on the city of Jerusalem.

Tel: +972 2 6274774

In 1990 five Palestinian musicians and music teachers conducted a study on the status of music in Palestine. They concluded that there is an urgent need to establish a music school and to fill the huge gap in music education in the Palestinian society. It took the pioneering group three years of work to get things on the road. During that time the musicians approached Birzeit University to take the project under its umbrella. Although not a university program yet, the project of opening a music school appealed to Birzeit University very much.

Tel: +972 2 6271711
Palestinian Art Court

Palestinian Art Court - Al Hoash is an independent non profit organization established in Jerusalem in 2004. It hopes to form a Palestinian National gallery, and to be the center dedicated to the preservation of Palestinian art, as well as the advancement of Palestinian Art. The organization’s mission is to collect, preserve and promote visual art in Palestine, and to teach Palestinians and others the beauty and meaning of Palestinian art. Al Hoash's programs and activities have helped to educate the local community as well as the international community the value of art and by collecting Palestinian art for permanent exhibits hopes to bring the artistic and humane side of Palestine alive.

Tel: +972 2 6273501

Yabous Productions

Yabous Production is a non profit cultural organization based in Jerusalem. It was established in the year 1997 by a number of artists and cultural enthusiasts from East Jerusalem who decided to create a body to adopt the development and patronage of performing arts in East Jerusalem. Yabous believes in the importance of reviving the cultural life in East Jerusalem, thus contributing towards improving psychosocial well being of people through many activities mainly The Jerusalem Festival, The Jerusalem Film Festival, The Jerusalem Concert Seasons, and marketing of Palestinian artists and productions. Currently, Yabous is working on establishing “Yabous Cultural Center” in Jerusalem at Cinema Al Quds.

Tel: +972 2 -6261045

Sabreen

Sabreen started as a musical group in Jerusalem in 1980, with a vision focused on the development of the Palestinian modern song, reflecting the humanitarian and cultural reality in general, and the suffering endured from the political situation in particular. Then, in 1987, Sabreen developed into “Sabreen Association for Artistic Development”, which is a non-profit community based organization that specialized primarily in promoting music and combining it with different artistic expressions and forms. Sabreen’s education programs are mostly focused on Palestinian children and youths, and they educate these children in music, Palestinian music, and the importance of music.

Ashtar for Theatre Productions

Ashtar for Theatre Productions & Training is a non-profit organization that was established in Jerusalem in 1991. It was the first theatre training program launched in Palestine, directed mostly at students and youths. In 1995, Ashtar expanded its organization to include a base in Ramallah, which consists of two halls; one intended specifically for training and teaching, and the other for theatre performances and exhibitions. Throughout the years, Ashtar has improved on its training methods and techniques as well as its theatre production. Ashtar’s Training program, designed mostly for students, is divided into three levels. The first level is considered an introduction to theatre, where Ashtar organizes drama-training workshops, school presentations on the importance and excitement of theatre productions. The second level is aimed at school teachers to provide them with comprehensive training programs for their students.

Tel: +972 2 2780037
Established in 1985, Al-Jawal Theatre is one of East Jerusalem's leading popular theatre troupes, best-known for its humorous, often sarcastic portrayals of daily life and its incisive depiction of the Palestinian issue. It performs regularly in Jerusalem and the West Bank and also overseas.

Tel/Fax: +972 2 6280655

Established in 1996, the Qafilah ('Caravan') theatre company has pioneered the practice of mobile theatre in Palestine. In a Hebron workshop the group skilfully converted a 1982 Ford truck into the state-of-the-art Moving Stage with a retractable 8m W x 6.15m D x 2m H platform fully equipped with sound and lighting systems for the presentation of professional theatre. The company's principal aim is to provide accessible theatre productions for the Palestinian community and to this end it takes shows into towns, villages, refugee camps and other centres which would normally have no opportunity to experience live theatre.

Tel: +972 2 5810982

Established in 1984, Sanabel Theatre has presented a variety of dramatic works both inside and outside Palestine. It is currently concerned with the relative imbalance in theatrical provision between the cities and the rural areas; since 1967 comparatively little attention has been paid to the Palestinian countryside, with art in general absent from the remote towns, villages and refugee camps in which some 80% of the Palestinian population reside, thus the Sanabel Theatre group is addressing this gap by organizing drama workshops and performances in rural areas.

Tel: +972 2 673 2219

Established in 1984 by the Al-Hakawati Theatre Company within the old Al-Nuzha Cinema building, it was the only cultural centre within the Occupied Territories. One year after opening the management of the centre was turned over to a Board of Directors comprised of artists, writers and notables from the Palestinian community. Since its inception the Theatre has served as a forum for cultural and artistic activities, developing strategies and activities geared to the upgrading of arts and culture at a national level.

Tel: +972 2 6280957

When the Palestinian National Theatre (PNT) was founded in 1984 by the Al-Hakawati Theatre Company within the old Al-Nuzha Cinema building, it was the only cultural centre within the Occupied Territories. One year after opening the management of the centre was turned over to a Board of Directors comprised of artists, writers and notables from the Palestinian community. Since its inception the Theatre has served as a forum for cultural and artistic activities, developing strategies and activities geared to the upgrading of arts and culture at a national level.

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Tel: +972 2 673 2219
WHERE TO STAY

Featured Hotels

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Fax: +972(or 970) (02) 5828202
reservations@jerusalembassador.com

JERUSALEM HOTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 6283282
Fax: +972(or 970) (02) 6296906
raed@jrshotel.com

VICTORIA HOTEL
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Fax: +972(or 970) (02) 6274171
info@4victoria-hotel.com

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Fax: 00972 (or 970) (02) 627 7007
reservation@nationalhotel-jerusalem.com

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Tel: +972 2 626 9900
Fax: +972 2 626 9910
reservations@jerusalemritz.com

HOTELS

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AL-CAZAR HOTEL
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AMERICAN COLONY HOTEL
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ARMENIAN HOSPICE
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AUSTRIAN HOSPICE
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JERUSALEM MARIDIAN HOTEL
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JERUSALEM PANORAMA HOTEL
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KNIGHTS PALACE

GUESTHOUSE
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LEGACY HOTEL
Tel: +972 2 627 0800

LUTHERAN HOSPICE
Tel: +972 (02) 626 6888

MAISON D’ABRAHAM
Tel: +972 (02) 6284591

METROPOLE HOTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 6282507

WHERE TO STAY
MOUNT OF OLIVES HOTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 6284877

MOUNT SCOPUS HOTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 5828891

NEW IMPERIAL HOTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 627 2000

NEW METROPOLE HOTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 628 3846

NEW PALM HOSTEL
Tel: +972 (02) 6273189

NEW REGENT HOTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 628 4540

NEW SWEDISH HOSTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 627 7855

NOTRE DAME GUESTHOUSE
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 627 9111

PALACE HOTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 6271126

PETRA HOTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 6286618

PILGRIMS INN HOTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 627 2416

RIVOLI HOTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 6284871

SAVOY HOTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 628 3366

SEVEN ARCHES HOTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 6267777

ST. ANDREW’S SCOTTISH GUESTHOUSE
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 673 2401

ST. GEORGE JERUSALEM
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 627-7323

ST. GEORGE’S PILGRIM GUEST HOUSE
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 628 0279

ST. THOMAS GUESTHOUSE
Tel: +972 (02) 6282657

STRAND HOTEL
Tel: +972(or 970) (02) 6280279
Where to Dine

Featured Restaurants

Pasha’s Restaurant
Tel: +972 2 5825162
Email: info@shahwan.org

Victoria Restaurant
Tel: +972 (2) 6283051/6674466
Fax: +972 (2) 6274171
Email: info@victoria-restaurant.net

Restaurants

Al-Diwan • Ambassador Hotel
Tel: +972 (2) 5412213

Al-Taboon • Christmas Hotel
Tel: +972 (2) 6282588

Amigo Emil
Tel: +972 (2) 6288090

Arabesque, Poolside & Patio Restaurants • American Colony
Tel: +972 (2) 6279777

Askardin, Sheik Jarrah
Tel: +972 (2) 5324590

Borderline Restaurant Café
Tel: +972 (2) 5328342

Café Imperial
Tel: +972 (2) 6282261

Chinese Restaurant
Tel: +972 (2) 6263465

Danish Restaurant
Tel: +972 (52) 663-444

Educational Bookshop Books and Coffee
Tel: +972 (2) 6278518

Flavours Grill
Tel: +972 (2) 6271962

Goodies
Tel: +972 (2) 5853223

La Rotisserie • Notre Dame
Tel: +972 (2) 6279114

Mocca Café
Tel: +972 (2) 5836821

Moses
Tel: +972 (2) 628-0975

Nakashian Gallery Café
Tel: +972 (2) 6278077

Papa Andreas
Tel: +972 (2) 6284433

Pâtisserie Suisse
Tel: +972 (2) 6284377

Philadelphia Restaurant
Tel: +972 (2) 6289770

Quick Lunch
Tel: +972 (2) 6284228

RD Grill and Subs
Tel: +972 (2) 5835460

Shalimar Restaurant
Tel: +972 (2) 5829061

The Gate Café
Tel: +972 (2) 6274282

The Patio (Christmas Hotel)
Tel: +972 (2) 6282588, 6264418

Zaatar Zaatar
Tel: +972 (2) 656-9889
Al-Shuleh Grill
Tel: +972 (2) 6273768
Alhambra Palace Jerusalem Restaurant & Coffee Shop
Tel: +972 (2) 626 3535
Antonio’s - Ambassador Hotel
Tel: +972 (2) 5412213
Armenian Tavern - Jaffa Gate
Tel: +972 (2) 6273854
Az-Zaora
Tel: +972 (2) 6282447
Café Europe
Tel: +972 (2) 6284313
Cardo Restaurant
Tel: +972 (2) 6270827
Coffee Bean Café
Tel: +972 (2) 6270820
Dina Café
Tel: +972 (2) 6263344
El Dorado Coffee Shop & Internet Café
Tel: +972 (2) 6260993
Four Seasons Restaurant & Coffee Shop
Tel: +972 (2) 6286061

Kan Zaman - Jerusalem Hotel
Garden
Tel: +972 (2) 6271356
Lotus, Olive Garden - Jerusalem Meridian Hotel
Tel: +972 (2) 6285212
Moon Light Pizza
Tel: +972 (2) 6275277
Nafoura - Jaffa Gate
Tel: +972 (2) 626034
Panorama
Tel: +972 (2) 6263344
Pasha’s
Tel: +972 (2) 5825162
Petra Restaurant
Tel: +972 (2) 6277799
Pizza House
Tel: +972 (2) 6273970
Rendez Vous Café - Azzahra Hotel
Tel: +972 (2) 6282447
Rossini’s Restaurant Bar
Tel: +972 (2) 6282964
Sizzling Restaurant and Bar
Tel: +972 (2) 626-3344
The Gate Café
Tel: +972 (2) 6274282
Versavee Bistro (Bar and Café)
Tel: +972 (2) 6276160
### Useful Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Ana</td>
<td>Thank you</td>
<td>shukran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (m)</td>
<td>Inta</td>
<td>You’re welcome</td>
<td>Afwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (f)</td>
<td>Inti</td>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>Marhaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WE</td>
<td>Ihna</td>
<td>Goodbye</td>
<td>ma’asalameh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>Houweh</td>
<td>what is your name?</td>
<td>Shoo ismek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>Hiyeh</td>
<td>Please</td>
<td>Lao Samaht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>Houmeh</td>
<td>Excuse me</td>
<td>‘An iznek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Na’am</td>
<td>What time is it?</td>
<td>Adesh el sa’aa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Laa</td>
<td>How much?</td>
<td>Addeysh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please</td>
<td>Min fadlak (to a man)</td>
<td>i don’t speak</td>
<td>Ana la ahkee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min fadlik (to a woman)</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Arabee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>Waahid</td>
<td>Eight</td>
<td>Sab’a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>Tinain</td>
<td>Nine</td>
<td>Tamenyeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>Talaateh</td>
<td>Ten</td>
<td>‘Ashra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>Arba’a</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Shmaal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six</td>
<td>Khamseh</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>Yameen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>Sitteh</td>
<td>Straight</td>
<td>Dughree</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase – English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good morning</td>
<td>SabaH ‘el khair</td>
<td>Saba ‘el Nour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good afternoon</td>
<td>Masa’a ‘el khair</td>
<td>Masa’a ‘el Nour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace be upon you</td>
<td>As Salam ‘alaykom</td>
<td>Wa ‘alaykom as Salam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodnight (m)</td>
<td>TisbaH ‘ala khair</td>
<td>Wa inta khair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodnight (f)</td>
<td>TisbaHi ‘ala khair</td>
<td>Wa inti khair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are you? (m)</td>
<td>Keef halak</td>
<td>Al Hamdulillah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are you? (f)</td>
<td>Keef halek</td>
<td>Al Hamdulillah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congratulations</td>
<td>Mabrook</td>
<td>‘Alla ybarek feek (feeky - f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>Marhaba</td>
<td>Marhaba, keef halak (halek-f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welcome</td>
<td>Ahlan wa sahlan or Ahlan</td>
<td>Ahlan beek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodbye</td>
<td>Ma’a salaama</td>
<td>Ma’a salaama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you</td>
<td>Shukran</td>
<td>Afwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transportation / Taxis</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ash'a'b:</td>
<td>2742309</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beit Jala:</td>
<td>2742629</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tourist Information Centers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Center</td>
<td>+972-2-276-6677</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Visitor Information Centers:</td>
<td>09727725423435</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tue - Sat: 8:00 am - 5:00 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fire</strong></td>
<td>02-6282222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambulance</strong></td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Police</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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