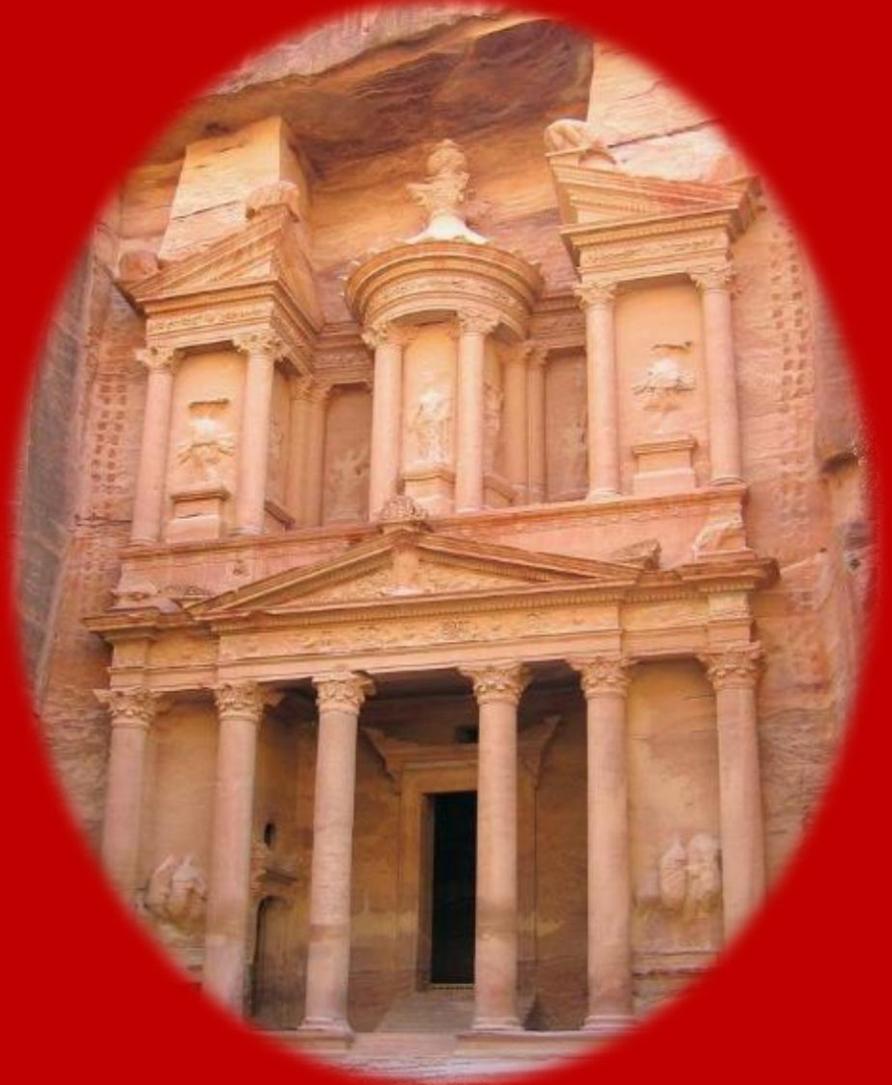


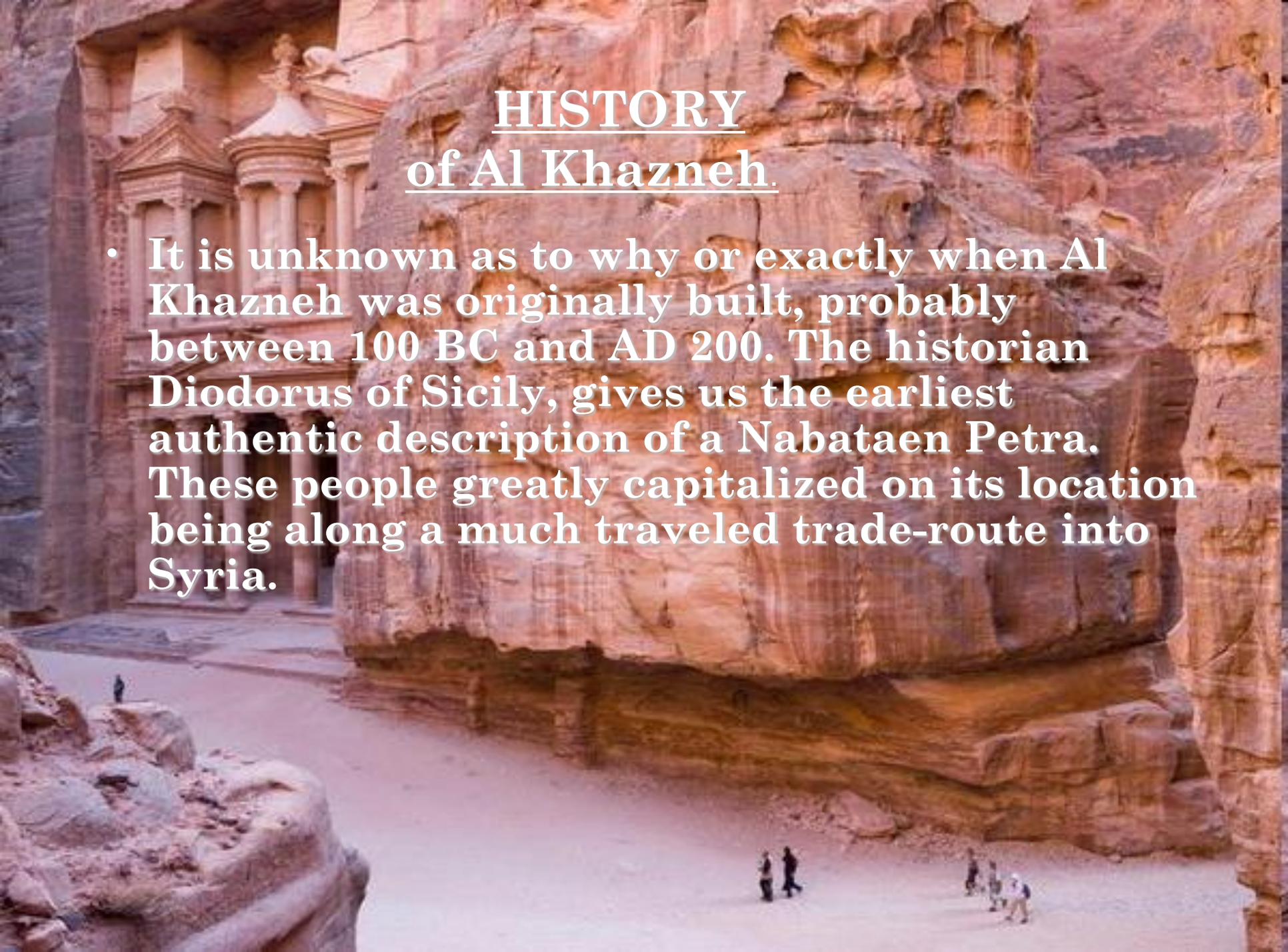
**Effrosini Tsiakmaki**

**Maria Tairi**

**AL KHAZNEH**



**JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL OF VELVENDO  
SCHOOL YEAR 2011-2012  
B CLASS**



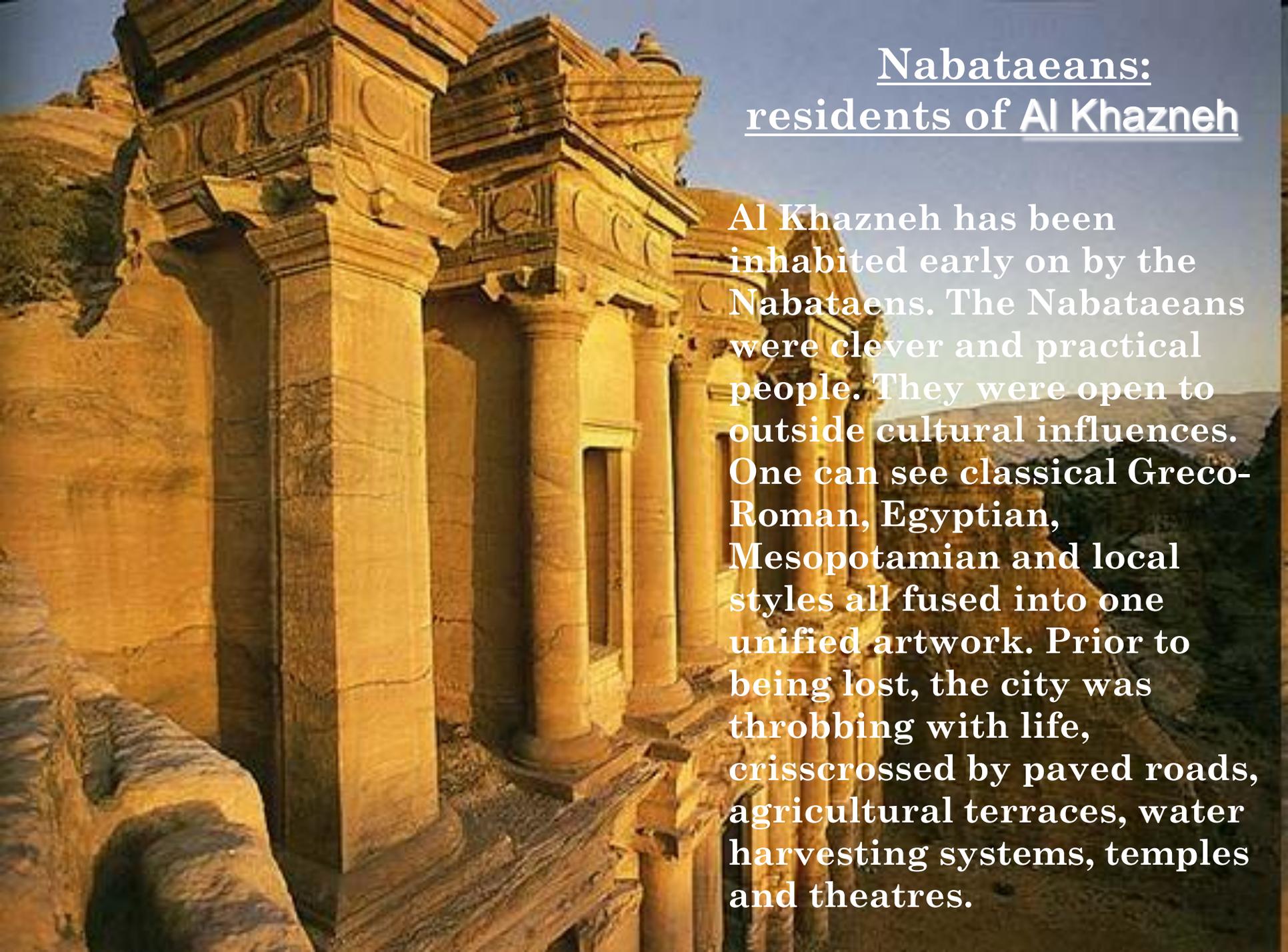
## HISTORY of Al Khazneh.

- It is unknown as to why or exactly when Al Khazneh was originally built, probably between 100 BC and AD 200. The historian Diodorus of Sicily, gives us the earliest authentic description of a Nabataen Petra. These people greatly capitalized on its location being along a much traveled trade-route into Syria.

# Name of Al Khazneh

Its Arabic name *Treasury* derives from one legend that pirates hid their loot in a stone urn high on the second level. Significant damage from bullets can be seen on the urn. Local lore attributes this to Bedouins, who are said to have shot at the urn in hopes of breaking it open and spilling out the "treasure" within. Another is that it functioned as a treasury of the Egyptian Pharaoh of the time of Moses.



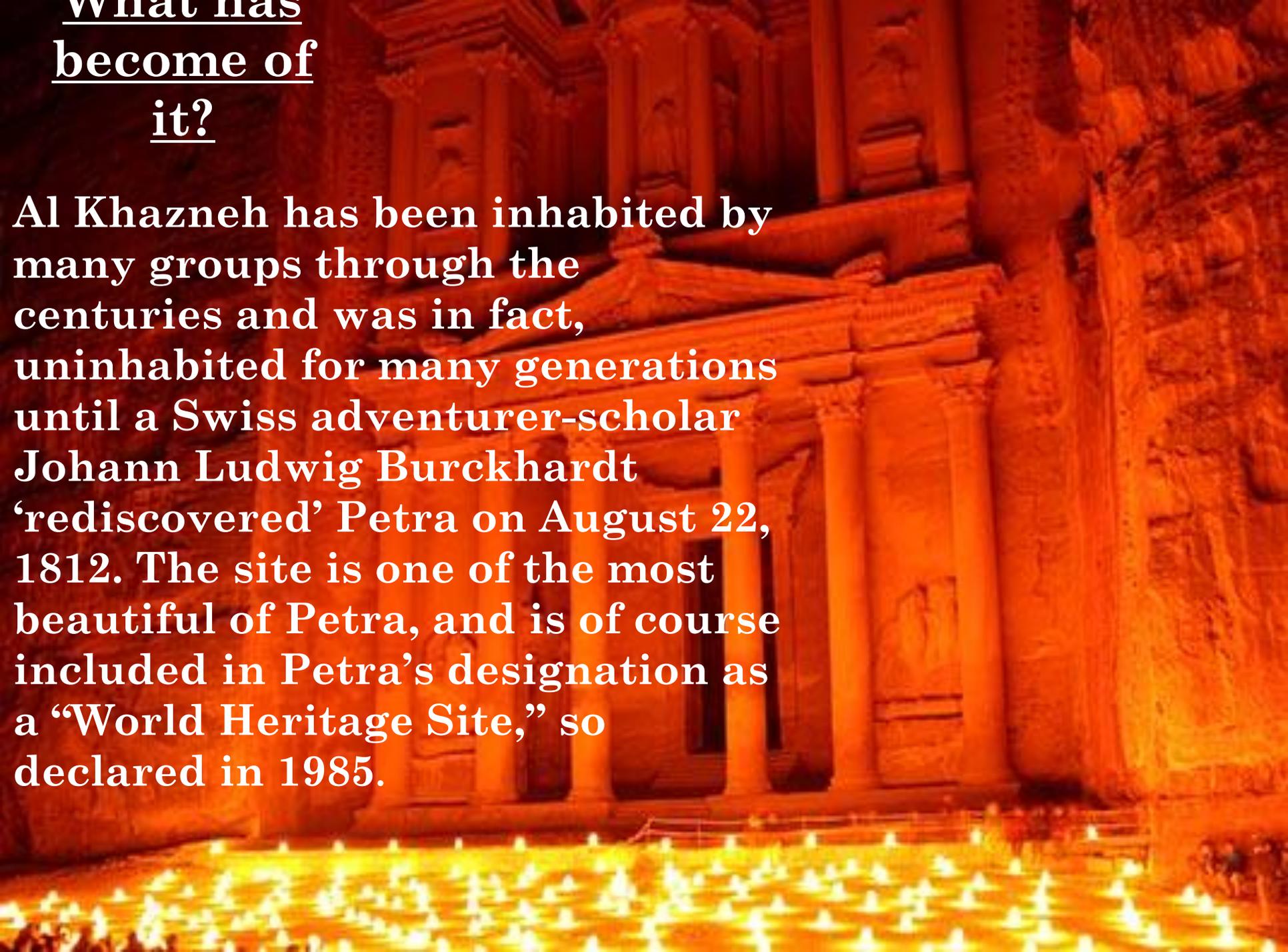


## Nabataeans: residents of Al Khazneh

Al Khazneh has been inhabited early on by the Nabataeans. The Nabataeans were clever and practical people. They were open to outside cultural influences. One can see classical Greco-Roman, Egyptian, Mesopotamian and local styles all fused into one unified artwork. Prior to being lost, the city was throbbing with life, crisscrossed by paved roads, agricultural terraces, water harvesting systems, temples and theatres.

What has  
become of  
it?

Al Khazneh has been inhabited by many groups through the centuries and was in fact, uninhabited for many generations until a Swiss adventurer-scholar Johann Ludwig Burckhardt 'rediscovered' Petra on August 22, 1812. The site is one of the most beautiful of Petra, and is of course included in Petra's designation as a "World Heritage Site," so declared in 1985.

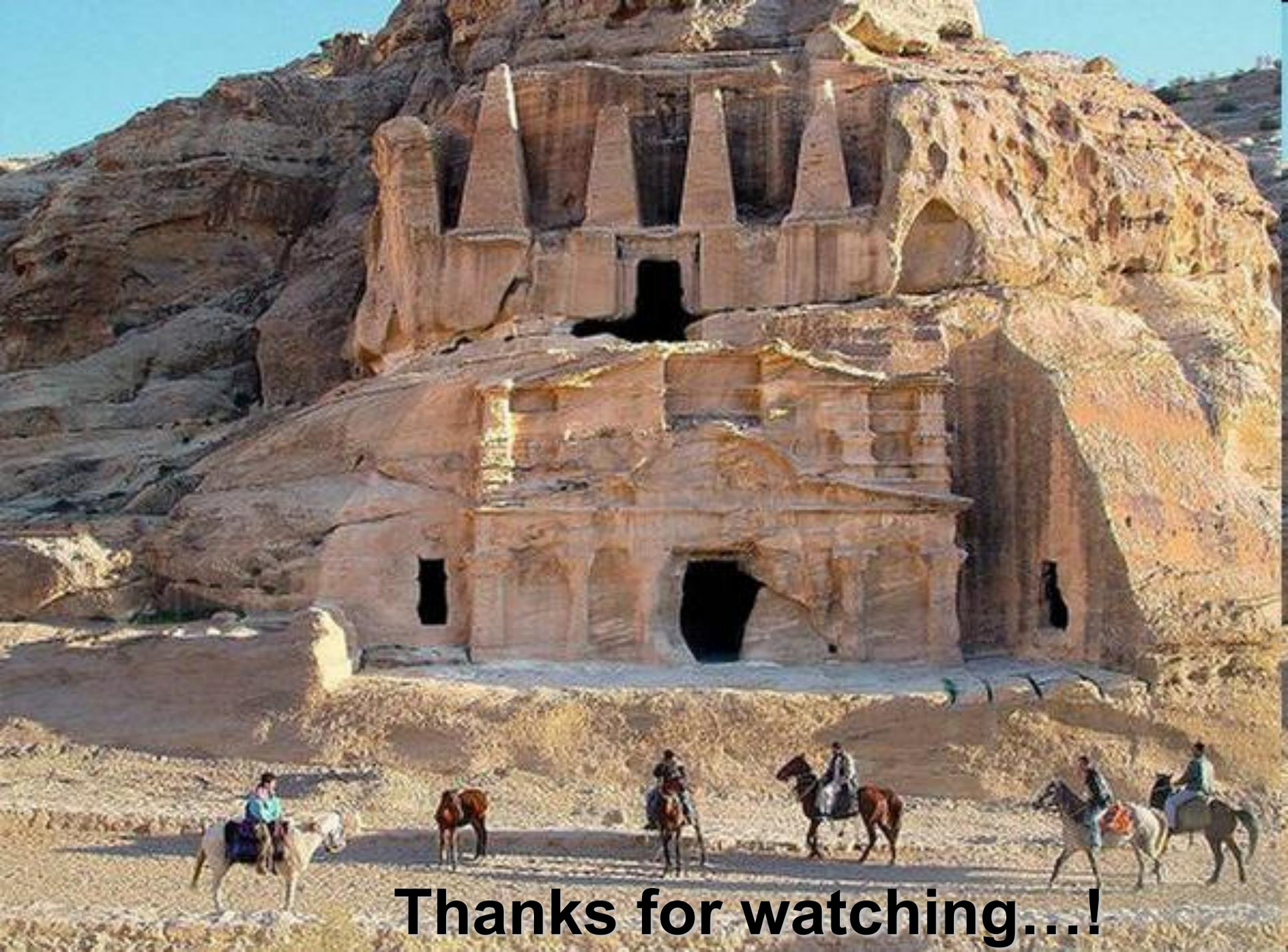


## Architect

This breath taking monument stands 43 meter high and 30 meter wide. The architectural site of it was quite unique in the ancient world. The main inspiration being Hellenistic, Alexandrian combined with Nabataean artistic touch. It was carved in the 1st century BC as a tomb of an important Nabataean king; some scholars believe it was built as a temple.



**The Treasury has appeared in the popular 1989 film Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade, in which it is represented as the entrance to the final resting place of the Holy Grail near Hatay.**



**Thanks for watching...!**