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From Monuments to Ruins: An Analysis of Historical Preservation in Jordan

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From Monuments to Ruins:
An Analysis of Historical Preservation in Jordan

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Abstract

The city of Amman, Jordan manages a plethora of archaeological sites that date back several millennia. Unfortunately, with the limited resources the government has at its disposal, the city is unable to conserve the sites in the best way possible. Because of this, a public disconnect between the value of history and attempts that are made to preserve it has emerged. This study explored the effects of historical conservation in Jordanian society. More specifically, the study focused on the relationship between how the public and the government perceives historical conservation efforts in Jordan. This study attempted to answer two research questions: to what extent does the Jordanian public value the heritage and historical conservation efforts in Jordan and to what extent does the Jordanian government value the history and conservation efforts in Jordan. In order to answer these questions, both qualitative and quantitative collection methods were used. Qualitative data used for analysis was collected through interviews with historical conservationists, professors and government officials, observations discerning the behavior of Jordanians at sites, and a mixture of literature and material culture review on the topic of historical conservation. Additionally, a survey distributed to University of Jordan undergraduates was used to analyze the public's perspective of historical conservation. This study anticipated some observable levels of disrespect from the Jordanian community towards historical sites and conservation methods because of the government's inability to educate the surrounding community on this topic.

Key Words

1. Anthropology
2. Archaeology
3. Social Sciences: General

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I. Introduction

Background Information

At the birthplace of civilization, Jordan has been affected by a diverse range of cultures and philosophies. For thousands of years, Jordan has been at the crossroads of three powerful religions, experienced many artistic periods, given birth to a plethora of great people and been witness to the birth of several civilizations. Jordan is a country rich with cultural heritage intertwined with spectacular monuments and sights. Due to this overwhelmingly vibrant past, Jordan houses unimaginable amounts of inimitable archaeological sites and relics. In a region full of political unrest, Jordan has become a sanctuary for tourists wishing to visit the historical Fertile Crescent. The archaeological sites within Jordan have become a blessing—without many natural resources, tourism has become one of the most profitable resources within the economy. However, with tourism on a decline and a lack of a civic identity, Jordan's precious collection of archaeological sites are rapidly disappearing; if proper action is not taken to reverse this trend, Jordan risks losing both its cultural sites and part of our collective human heritage.

As it stands today, archaeological sites are being affected at a pivotal time by urban sprawl, community neglect and improper governmental infrastructure. As of now, many aspects of Jordanian society have caused archaeological sites within Jordan to become endangered. Within the last 20 years, Jordanians have placed less value on their cultural roots and begun to exhibit frequent disrespectful behaviors at and towards ancient sites. For example, a site in Downtown Amman, The Nypheaum, is a prime example of disconnect between the community and the value placed on their heritage. When walking past the site, it is difficult not to notice how much rubbish had been thrown over the fence, as if it were a trash bin for passing pedestrians. This is some confusion as to where the disconnect stems from—whether it is the government not investing enough time and money into maintaining sites, or if it stems from the public's lack of interest towards historical heritage.

Within the last ten years, the average overall population in urban areas within Jordan has increased by 83% (Al Haija 2014). This rapid urban development has caused an influx of members living within the municipal community, creating more need for new urban developments. As of now, archaeological sites are protected under vague and confusing polices that the private sector has been able to manipulate for their own personal gain (DoA 2014). The Department of Antiquities (DoA) has a very small budget that it has to stretch across every division within the department. According to recent studies, the DoA only has 400,000 Jordanian dinars to spend per year in the acquisition of new archaeological sites (General Budget Department 2014). With rising costs of land in Amman, the government is left unable to stop members of the private sector from purchasing—and demolishing—archaeological sites each year. As a result, the government has been powerless to help the community develop a sense of civic pride based upon heritage sites, thus leading to a devalued sense of historical conservation.

In order to counteract this predicament, the DoA has enacted a plan in order to enrich public awareness through television programing, redesigning the DoA's webpage and revising school curricula to focus more prominently on historical heritage. Through these efforts, the government hopes to increase civic pride and make archaeological sites places worth caring about (Kuntsler 2013). In order for the government's labors to be successful, both the public and government must exert effort. The public currently lacks the ability to see ancient sites as the efforts of their ancestors. Rather, monuments and cities were constructed by the imperial power (such as the Romans) and not the people (Jordanian ancestors), leading to a lost of civic historical pride. As it stands today, the issue regarding historical value and conservation will require dedication and cooperation between the government and the people of Jordan.

Definition of Terms

According to the Jordan Archaeological Law No. 21 of 1988 and Law No. 23 of 2004, an antiquity can be defined as any object, moveable or immoveable, molded by a human before the year 1750 AD (DoA, 2014). However, if humans have molded the object after the year 1750, it is considered an object of heritage and not an antiquity. This muddled distinction has been used by the DoA for the past few decades and proven to be a problem within the archaeological community. Because of this, this study will not make the distinction between heritage objects and antiquities. For the purpose of this paper the perm "historical object" will be used in its place. The rest of the terms in this study will be defined using, ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments and Sites. According to ICOMOS, archaeological sites will refer to locations where human activities once took place and some form of material evidence has been left behind. Because various definitions exist, conservation (or historical conservation) will be defined as all activities involved in the protection and retention of heritage resources. Includes the study, protection, development, administration, maintenance and interpretation of heritage resources, whether they are objects, buildings or structures, or environments (ICOMOS 2011). Historical cultural heritage will be used synonymously, referring to as T\the belief systems, values, philosophical systems, knowledge, behaviors, customs, arts, history, experience, languages, social relationships, institutions, and material goods and creations belonging to a group of people and transmitted from one generation to another.

Parameters and Hypothesis

This study will explore the effects of historical conservation in Jordanian society. Historical conservation can be defined as attempts that have been made to preserve aspects of human history, through such efforts as archaeological sites and museums. Other examples could be defined as cultural centers, libraries, universities or any other institutions that fit this definition of history

conservational. These institutions may be open or closed to the public, but all must be making an effort to conserve and protect human history for generations to come.

More specifically, this study focuses on the relationship between the how the public and how the government perceives historical conservation efforts in Jordan. In order to direct this study further, it will attempt to answer these two research questions: To what extent the Jordanian public values the heritage and historical conservation efforts of Jordan and to what extent the Jordanian government values the history and conservation efforts of Jordan.

The researcher's interest in this topic stems from his passion for anthropological research. All of his life he has been dedicated to understanding collective human past and for most of my pursued research opportunities related to the topic of historical conservation. By the end of this study, he hopes to have collected enough data to present a meaningful argument of where both the public and the government stand on the topic of historical conservation and how they should proceed with preservation efforts in the future.

In the 1930's, based upon the theory of social solidarity coined by Emile Durkheim, Broinslaw Malinowski created am anthropological theory known as functionalism. Functionalism seeks to analyze the world though an organic lens; functionalists believe that society functions the same way as a living organism. Each part of society (school, family, medicine, religion, etc.), or institution, acts as an organ system would in a living organism. Functionalist analyses examine the social significance of phenomena, that is, the function they serve a particular society in maintaining the whole (Jarvie 1973). Malinowski went further, separating institutions by human needs (food, water, shelter) and cultural needs (economics, education, politics). A social institution is defined as being as a setting with employees, set of norms, activities and most importantly a function.

Within this study, functionalism will be applied in analyzing the importance of historical conservation as well as the behaviors the public express on site. By analyzing the function of

historical institutions, this research will be able to focus on examining the relationship between the public and government in relation to conservation. A functional perspective will shed light on how both of these populations coexist within the framework of historical conservation. This research will be relying on these two papers in applying the functional framework: Malinowski's Argonauts of the Western Pacific and Durkheim's Suicide.

II. Literature Review

Department of Antiquities Overview

The DoA most recent publication describes a plan encompassing the next four years that attempts to "capitalize comprehensively on Jordan's archaeological heritage to achieve intercultural understanding and national pride, and exploit its economic and social benefits through sustainable tourism based on international best practice for conservation, preservation of the archaeological assets" (DoA 2014). In order to do this, the government has a five-objective plan based around increasing conservation efforts, employing a better management plan, remedying the faulty legal situation, amassing high levels of public awareness, and reforming their fiscal plan.

Objective one: Conservation

According to the plan, the DoA would regulate all aspects of conservation, regardless of laws No. 21 and 23. By 2018, the DoA would have the resources at their disposal to abide by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). The DoA desires the ability to adopt several policies from ICOMOS that would require conservation works by law to abide by the standards in the field. In correlation with this, conservation planning would be incorporated into preservation efforts, allowing for the most effective use of limited resources and the development of first-class archaeological attractions. Sites protected by the government would remain unexcavated until proper conservation methods could be employed; sites would be monitored regularly and buffer zones developed around the site to protect their historical values (DoA 2014).

According to the most current literature on the topic of conservation, the governmental plan described above would be a drastic improvement over how historical conservation is currently handled by the country. Published in 2012, Ahmed H. Abu al Haija article discussing heritage conservation in Jordan detailed the lackluster effects of conservation on sites controlled by the government. According to his research, conservation efforts exhibit "invasive techniques and modalities that limit the integrity of buildings' historical character, thereby altering the cultural material of Jordanian heritage" (Al Haija 2012). According to him, conservation refers to keeping objects as they were in the past and maintaining their historical significance. Current Jordanian efforts focus on restoration over conservation, in order to improve objects and make them more appealing to the eye. While focus on presentation is important to attract visitors to the site, it can also remove most of the historical significance, replacing sites with architectural forms that damage the authenticity of the site (Al Haija). The Jordanian government allows for projects like this to occur because Law No. 21 has yet to be implemented in a way that will discourage employees from pursuing restoration and reconstruction over conservation. Additionally, because the Jordanian government understands the monetary value of tourism sites, they are more willing to implement plans if they benefit the touristic requirements of the site rather than conservational requirements. Al Haija believed that "the conservation of what received in the past is not yet adequately appreciated in the Jordanian community and the tendency towards restoration is a consequence of the lack of public awareness concerning authenticity and local identity (Al Haija 2014).

Tim Winter approached the topic of historical conservation differently that Al Haija, instead focusing on the macro-level effects conservation has on the globe. Winter argues that while heritage tourism is a growing factor within the economy of the Middle East, conservation now plays a vital role in cultural diplomacy within regions of the world afflicted by political unrest (Winter 2014). From Winter's perspective, the protection of archaeological sites increases not only a region's

ability to form a single cultural identity, but increase global pride of humanities collective heritage.

He furthers this argument by discussing how cultural diplomacy should be thought of in terms of

cultural display, examining how culture can play a pivotal role in conveying affinities, bonds

regionally and globally (Winter 2014). Winter then goes on to discuss how cultural heritage has

become an important aspect of economic sustainability within areas such as the Middle East and has

proven to be a vehicle for community developmental success. If Winter's argument holds true, then

it would be a motivator for Jordan to focus on historical conservation and, in return, increasing their

global position and civic identity.

Objective Two: Sustainable Tourism

The DoA's second objective details how they plan on applying sustainability and best-

practice management for archaeological sites (DoA 2014). According to the strategy guide, best

practice guidelines would be incorporated into the management of museums to ensure site security

in the future and by giving the visitor a world-class experience. While the government is most

interested in the economic benefits sites provide, the DoA discusses how it is "imperative" that the

historical environment is preserved (DoA 2014). This will be achieved through the use of a number

of guidance documents that covers how to protect the safety, integrity, character and fabric of each

site. The use of these documents will be coupled with international best practice of archaeological

sites through the use of optimal business planning (DoA 2014). The DoA, ensuring all plans are

followed and threats against the site will be handled with care, will oversee management plans.

Margaret Reid and William Schwab conducted a study in 2006 examining the effects of

sustainable tourism within the country of Jordan. According to their results, sustainable

development is used as a way to assimilate social, economic and cultural policies to insure societal

growth (Reid and Schwab 2006). While both researchers agree that the sustainable approach

encourages economic growth, they discuss how a realistic sustainable approach is appropriate for

most regions of the world. According to the policies of sustainable tourism, tourism policies should assess and contribute to various aspects including (but not limited to) biodiversity, community supportability, education, encouraging responsible tourists, and stressing local participation. Reid's and Schwab's study conducted in Northern Jordan determined that the region's stagnant economy and rich archaeological heritage made it a prime location for tourism, but lack of community involvement caused the program to fall through once third-party grants expired. Similar to the plan suggested by the DoA, Reid and Schwab believed that sustainable tourism was possible in the North upon the creation of a tourism center in Irbid, gateway sites, involvement of the community in archaeological sites, integrating archaeological education within the community and emphasizing archeological niche tourism in the area (Reid and Schwab 2006). In order to most accurately support the Jordanian economy, Reid and Schwab designed a new sustainable tourism model, similar to that of the DoA, which emphasized community and local participation. Through this method, it would generate jobs, improve infrastructure, build civic pride and encourage increases in cultural tourism.

Reid and Schwab's argument rings true for what needs to be done by the DoA. The strategic plan of the DoA towards the development of manageable sustainability sounds very strict with a primary focus on the monetary dividends distributed upon the implementation of sustainable tourism. The use of language such as "premature decline of economic returns" prefacing sections about historical conservation make it appear as if the government is less concerned about preserving the site and more focused on the monetary returns in the present than in the future (DoA 2014). The plan laid out by the DoA attempts to create a sustainable, "Disneyficated" experience in which the patron is subjected to history and heritage of the site in a more western situation and less than in the context of the original environment (Winters 2014). While this type of experience has been proven to be beneficial financially, it removes the patron from the original context of the situation,

especially if the site has been restored or reconstructed to its original form. Umm Qias is a pristine example of this, in which the original inhabitants were relocated, destroying the cultural significance of the site and reconstruction stripped the buildings of any historical significance (Al Haija 2014). Situations like this suggest that the DoA is more concerned with presentation over preservation. Additionally, the DoA was vague in their description of the guidance documents used on the management of sustainable sites (DoA 2014). Because there are many definitions and examples of sustainable tourism, it would be beneficial for the DoA to explain their methods of sustainable tourism (Reid and Schwab 2006).

Objective Three: Legislation Management

The third objective DoA referred to within their strategy concerned the legal environment of archaeological heritage management. In order to best serve the public, the DoA plans to remove the ambiguity regarding Law No. 21 and 23 (DoA 2014). Because the law discusses the roles of both the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MoTA) and the DoA in an obscure way, the DoA wants to redefine the roles of each institution and create more modern legislation regarding historical site management. The DoA hopes to alter the legislation to be in charge of managing and conserving all archaeological and heritage sites (regardless of Law No. 21 and 23); coordinate with other institutions on urban development; and make it so the private sector is primary investor, developer and operator of tourism services (DoA 2014). MoTA, on the other hand, will focus entirely on all tourism-related activities and services at sites, depending entirely on the newly implemented site management plan.

According to Al Haija, Law No. 5, approved in 2005, considers the conservation of both archaeological sites and buildings after the year 1750. However, as discussed previously, there is not a proper implementation of this law within the legal system, due to the fact that the government has yet supplied the law with enough financial resources to succeed and to encourage the private

sector to support conservation (Al Haija 2014). Al Haija's statement mimics that of the DoA—in order for any real change to occur at the governmental level, the legislation surrounding historical conservation needs to be reformed. Law No. 5 articles two and three, discuss the importance of conserving and maintain sites and structures after 1750 AD. However, this Law does not discuss sites prior to 1750 AD, and the maintenance of a site, such as Umm Qias, fall under the jurisdiction of the MoTA, not the DoA (Al Haija, 2014). Similarly, the Jordanian Heritage Law and the Architectural and Urban Heritage Protection Law are similarly affected by obsolete rhetoric (Daher 2014). The law defines archaeological heritage sites and encourages the community to practice conservation (though various economic incentives), however, it lacks proper guidelines and mechanisms within the law to effectively involve and alter the mentality of the community to partake in and value historical conservation. According to a study conducted by R. F. Daher, this law deterred and negatively affected a conservation project that took place in Salt (Daher 2014). Because of the inability of the current legislation to handle conservation, full support should be given in the DoA's efforts towards reforming and drafting new laws of how conservation of archaeological heritage should be handled in Jordan.

Objective Four: Public Awareness of Archaeological Heritage Sites

The fourth objective outlined by the DoA attempts to heighten Jordan's awareness of the significance, value, and the role archaeological sites play in contributing to the Jordanian economy (DoA 2014). By increasing the public awareness of archaeological sites and heritage, the DoA hopes to broaden civic understanding of Jordan's history as well as emphasizing the cultural and economic values of archaeological sites. The DoA hopes that their public awareness campaign will increase governmental support for their conservation projects as well as increase civic identity and national pride. Their public awareness campaign will be handled in two different tiers: the public and the government. The public tier aims at increasing communal awareness of historical heritage

through media, education (students and educators), as well as the general public body (DoA 2014).

Efforts for this tier will start by involving the Ministry of Education and revising the curricula and

having it focus more on cultural heritage, linking that topic to Jordan's many archaeological sites.

Once cultural heritage has been established a requirement within the curricula, the DoA plans to

engage with the local media to collaborate with other social institutions in promoting awareness of

archaeological sites to the general public. The second tier focuses on governmental policies and

targeting policy makers, legislators, and public sector entities towards promoting Jordan's collective

cultural heritage (DoA 2014). Through the second tier, the DoA hopes to revitalize the

government's perspective of archaeological heritage and receive enough federal funding to

accomplish their goals.

Public awareness needs to be a high priority for the DoA. According to a study conducted by

D. C. Comer in 2012, tourism at archaeological sites has led to rapid deterioration and elimination

of structures and objects. His research suggests inadequate management of tourism at historical sites

leads to negative effects on the site itself. Also, the economic benefits of tourism have created a

biased perspective on the value of visitors, undermining the principles established by the World

Heritage Convention. As of now, at many world heritage sites, over-visitation has led to rapid

deterioration of sites, and historical preservation efforts have yielded due to constraining budgets.

Comer attempted to explain how and why archaeological sites and landscapes must be managed in a

special way to maintain their scientific and cultural significances and determined that adequate

public awareness was necessary in conserving sites for future generations (Comer 2012).

In 2003, UNESCO published a book explaining how to introduce young people to heritage

site management and preservation. Focusing most of their efforts on Petra, the book details a

student curriculum focusing entirely on how to increase public awareness of archaeological heritage

and conservation (UNESCO 2003). Unit three, conservation and site management, attempts to

increase the student's ability to understand conservation, need to control urban development and the importance of visitor management within the site (UNESCO 2003). UNESCO then details the curricula on conservation by providing the teacher with the necessary background information and activities for the students to complete. Additionally, the document specifically states, "conservation precedes tourism," and incredibly logical proclamation that identifies that historical significance of sites prior to their economic benefits (UNESCO p. 46). Unit five, awareness and outreach, attempts to provide the public with a curricula that allows students to become more aware of their role in protecting heritage, the ability to convey a message concerning the value and instability of sites to the public and take action aimed at protecting heritage sites (UNESCO 2014). UNESCO then details, much like the DoA, the importance of public awareness as a "collective effort" that concerns all general public specialists and governmental employees alike (UNESCO, p. 54).

Objective Five: Availability of Resources

The final objective of the DoA aims at having enough financial, human and technical resources at their disposal to most effectively manage and preserve archaeological sites in Jordan. The DoA hopes to collaborate with academia and the private sector in order to convince the government to provide the necessary monetary resources from the Federal Treasury (DoA 2014). To do this, the DoA will require more monetary resources as well as the ability to restructure the department to compartmentalize new roles within the heritage sector. According to their plan, the DoA plans to accomplish this by organically developing new competencies within the organization as well as hiring new employees (DoA 2014). To determine exactly where organic developments need to occur, a study will be conducted within the DoA to ascertain exactly where new—or reformed—competencies are needed. Additionally funds will be requested from the Federal Treasury, the numerous NGO's the DoA is in contact with as well as local academic institutions (DoA 2014).

Given the connections the DoA has with UNESCO, it is likely UNESCO will be one of the primary supporters for the department. However, upon reading literature concerning UNESCO as an organization, this may not be a beneficial move on the part of the DoA. Michael Giovine wrote an article concerning UNESCO in 2010. He begins his argument by discussing the role of tourism as a social institution. According to him, tourism is a voluntary, ritual action that acts as a rite of passage from anomie to transcending social boundaries (Giovine 2010). However, in relation to heritage tourism, one can also consider it a means of economic development and a way to produce ideas of peace. From there, Giovine goes on to discuss UNESCO and how their efforts in creating world peace have created problems by eliminating traditional concepts of territory in relation to historical sites (Giovine 2010). Given this information, perhaps the DoA should look for investments elsewhere within the private sector.

III. Methodology

Establishing a Research Design

My research underwent several phases of reconstruction before being solidified into its current state. When my research originally took form, I was going to analyze multiple cultural institutions that focused primarily on preserving Jordanian history and heritage. Because I defined historical conservation as attempts made to preserve and protect history for future definitions, I chose to focus my efforts exclusively towards archaeological sites. I excluded other institutions such as cultural centers, museums and libraries, and instead focused on archaeological sites as it best fit the parameters, scope and timeline of my study. Because of time restraints, I restricted myself to collecting data only at sites in Amman. While this did sacrifice both breadth and generalization of my study, it allowed me to increase the depth of my research in Amman.

In an attempt to determine how valued heritage and historical sites are to the public and the government in Jordan, my study used a mix of qualitative and quantitative data collection methods.

To create the most comprehensive study, my analysis will utilize a total of four data collection methods: interview, survey, observation, and literature review. Throughout the course of my study, I have focused on two independent variables: the Jordanian public (variable P) and the Jordanian government (variable G). Both variables were tested separately from one another by the somewhat different dependent variables. For example, when dealing with my questionnaire, I tested variable P against the number of site visitations per year as the dependent variable. However, there is no way to test how many times a governmental body visits archaeological sites within one year. For similar reasons, I tested variable G against properties such as education, budget, management and maintenance. Variable P was tested against properties such as historical interest, personal values, site visitations, and demographic information. Before I began collecting data, my study expected to find levels of disrespect from the Amman community in regards to historical sites and conservation methods because of the government's inability to educate the surrounding community on this topic.

Designing Data Collection Tools

I designed my questionnaire in order to collect data concerning how the public perceives themselves, their community and the government in regards to heritage and historical conservation. My questionnaire took on many forms before it was given to my population. When constructing my questionnaire, I adopted the mantra of saturating my questionnaire with variables. Because of the nature of questionnaire, it is necessary to collect as much data as possible before searching for trends in the responses. My questionnaire consisted of 58 questions, broken into seven sections: demographics, archaeological site administration, visitation, characteristics, personal values, community values, and governmental values. Within each section, a number of questions were asked in relation to each topic. Then, in order to judge differences between sites in Amman and those in Jordan, each question was asked twice—once concerning Jordan, once concerning Amman. To get the best result, the wording of each question remained identical, excluding 'Amman' or

'Jordan'. I applied the same method in distinguishing between personal, community and governmental values. Please see Appendix ii.

My interview schedule was devised to cover five main themes: conservation efforts, Jordanian values, governmental values, heritage tourism, and the effects of historical conservation on Jordanian society. Within each section, I further broke down each section by one main question and several follow-up questions. I wrote these questions to redirect the conversation if necessary within the conversation—they were not used as individual points. The schedule was organized in order to much accurately understand the interviewees' viewpoints concerning historical conservation. My first theme allowed me to get a general sense of the interviewees' general thoughts and open the conversation. Then, the next two sections I designed in order to test variables P and G. The fourth section, heritage tourism, was designed in order to test the responses concerning variables P and G against foreign groups. Finally, the last theme was designed to discuss aspects of historical conservation in the future. Please see Appendix iii for the interview schedule.

Collecting Data

During my observation data collection phase, I utilized convenience sampling in choosing the sites I would visit. When determining the sites I would visit, I used a valid map of Amman with all archaeological sites clearly marked. I marked the main tourist destinations (Citadel, Cave of the Seven Sleepers, Roman Amphitheater, etc.) in a different color and circled groups of sites that were near one another. While I understand that convenience sampling had the potential to negatively affected my study, this was the best way in which I could adequately collect the amount of data that I did. However, I do not believe that my method of sampling distorted my findings. While, ideally, I would have employed random sampling to this process, convenience allowed me to visit more sites as well as spend more time at each.

In total, I visited nine sites—the Nyphmaeum, the Citadel, the Cave of the Seven Sleepers, the Roman Amphitheater, an unknown site in Abdoun, two near Jubil Circle and two near Mecca Mall. However, because not all sites were equal in their upkeep, I evenly chose the four main tourist attractions (the Nyphmaeum, the Citadel, the Cave of the Seven Sleepers, and the Roman Amphitheater) in Amman and four sites that were on my map (the site in Abdoun, the two in Hay Baraka and the three in Umm As-Summaq). From this point forward, main tourist sites will be referred T-sites and the other group of sites will be referred to as to as S-Sites. My observations of both T and S sites occurred from November 13th to November 17th 2014.

At each T-site, I would begin my observations once I reached the site entrance. I would document the exterior of the site and then enter the site for one hour. Once again, because of the time constraint on my study, I could not justify longer than one hour at each site. While I was collected my data, I conducted my observations covertly. Because I did not want anyone around to change their behavior, I chose to observe only and take notes either when I was in a place alone at the site or once I left the site. My notes were written on a notepad and my observation sheet.

My observations of S-sites were handled differently. Unfortunately, because these sites were not as well kept and did not contain many visitors, I could not collect the same type of data. I would arrive at the site and take general notes about the site. Because there were not many sightseers, I mostly collected information on the state of the site rather than the behaviors of the visitors and I would record all of my thoughts on paper rather than wait until I left the site. In order to collect some information concerning the public, I would talk to the locals in the area and see if they were aware of any sites in the area. I hoped this would be an indicator of value and respect towards the sites. I spent a half hour at each of these sites and was able to collect all necessary information. Once I collected data at both T-sites and S-sites I typed up extensive field notes that were then used in coding the data I collected.

For the questionnaire, convenience sampling was also utilized in choosing my sample population. Again, due to the time and monetary limitations of this study, I was unable to do anything resembling random sampling. Instead, my sample population consisted of 79 University of Jordan students. While not the most diverse sample, the students I surveyed were part of the Jordanian public and provided me with a general overview of how the public—specially the educated youth population—views and values heritage and conservation in Amman. To collect my sample population, I surveyed students at the University under the direction of Dr. Ismaiel Abuamoud. To collect my data sample, I visited two of his classes and collected about 40 responses per class. Before each class, I would share my knowledge on how to conduct research as well as how I designed my survey for this particular study. I was able to collect all the responses within two hours on the 25th of November. While I wanted 100 responses, 79 provided me with ample room for analysis and size increased the reliability of my results.

Five interviews were conducted using the above discussed interview schedule. Each interview lasted, on average, one hour and were conducted beginning on Tuesday, November 18th and concluding on the 3rd of December. Interviewees were selected based upon their credentials that could be found online or from snowball sampling. I interviewed four conservation specialists and one cultural specialist from various organizations. All participants allowed me to use their names within the study except for one individual. Because of this, I assigned him/her the pseudonym Azize Shakra. My participants were as followed: Dr. Lutfi Ahmad Khalil, a professor from a local university in Jordan, Tammam Khasawneh, a conservation specialist from the Jordan Museum, Azize Shakra, from UNESCO, and Muhammad Absi and Qusai Al-Waked, from the DoA. To create the most comprehensive study, I chose my participants dependent on a single independent variable (conservation experience/specialty) and dependent variables reliant upon their institutional background. By gathering participants from various field of work (academia, business, government

and non-profit) I was able to test the same questions against the dependent variable of institutional background. This strategy systematically tested my two research questions by looking at variables P and G from multiple perspectives.

Articles used in literature review were collected from various databases provided by SIT, the University of Denver, and the University of Otago. Literature was collected on various topics, focusing mostly on archaeotourism, conservation and archaeology. Because there is a lack of literature on the public value of archaeological sites, I was unable to review articles on this topic. Additionally, I opened up my parameters to review text written outside of the Middle East. However, if information was found outside the region, it was not used for conservation efforts, rather, background information on the topic. In total, 26 articles were reviewed for the purposes of this study .

Analyzing the Data

Collected field data was transcribed and then analyzed using specific coding methods. Observations, once transcribed into field notes, were read and annotated for specific key words, or codes. In order to quantify my observations, I created a separate document with several key words (or variables) that were then assigned a two-digit number. When reviewing the data, every time an example of a code would appear, I would record it on the document and in an SPSS file. For example, code "50" refers to human damage to sites. Every time I encountered an example of human damage, I would record it on the document and in SPSS. Once finished, a document was created in which I have the frequency of human damage to sites that I witnessed during my observations. This process allowed me to analyze my data in a quantitative manner and present the data in a simple and meaningful manner. Data collected from interviews was handled in a very similar process with the exception being different coded variables and a triple digit system.

Survey data was analyzed through the help of SPSS software. Once the responses were collected, each survey was given an identification number. I then sorted each survey by gender and entered them into SPSS. This was done for ease of eliminating gender as a variable if my analysis called for it at a later time. Data was then entered into SPSS as a ".sav" file with 58 different variables. However, due to reliability reasons, only 71 were eventually entered as data sources. Some participants had responded to questions incorrectly using a single digit, skewing the data, and others appeared to have not understood the questionnaire entirely. Once the data was entered, frequencies were calculated and tested against each other through cross tabulation. In order to determine if each test was statistically significant, I conducted chi-square and t-tests against every tabulation.

Ethics of Methodology

My choice of deep cover observation in no way ethically affected the results of this study. Because of the nature of this study, overt observation was never an option. If I had revealed to the public that I was observing how they interacted with objects at the site, participants would not have acted normally and may instead have acted how they believed they should act within the site. However, if participants asked what I was doing, then I did inform them of my research. I had one case in which a tour guide asked what I was doing at the Citadel and then two tourists who overheard also approached me. While I would have preferred to not reveal any part of my study, I believed this was the most ethical way to handle the situation. Upon telling the two tourists, I ceased collecting data from them for the remainder of my time at the Citadel.

While coercion sampling may be conceived as an unethical way to collect my data, this was the proper way to collect data for this study under three main exceptions: It would have been difficult and expensive to recruit otherwise, the knowledge will be utilized to benefit future research, and the participants learned more about research by contributing. Because this is a student

conducted and developed research, access to a large sample size and enough funds to facilitate such an endeavor would have been difficult to complete. My research will also facilitate future research by opening the door for suture research on this topic. Since not much literature has been written on this topic, members in the field have expressed interest in utilizing my data in future research. Through the use of coercion, Dr. Abuamoud had me speak before his students about qualitative and quantitative research as well as discuss how I designed my study. Through these three exceptions, it was ethical for me to use coercion to collect my sample population. All participants were asked to sign a consent form before participation. In order to maintain anonymity, I detached every consent form from the survey and kept them in a separate pile from the responses.

In order to maintain the integrity of this study, each participant was required to sign a consent form before any questions were asked. The consent form (see Appendix i) detailed a basic overview of the project as well as asked each participant several questions regarding their preference on audio recording, anonymity, and future research. I would facilitate participants in anyway necessary and would provide a more detailed overview of the project if necessary. If anonymity was requested, the transcription of the interview was stored in an encrypted file and identifying factors were removed. In order to insure anonymity in future studies, scans of the original consent forms are stored in a single encrypted file. All paper copies were given to SIT staff for proper destruction upon the completion of the study.

Research Dilemmas

Overall, this study went over very smoothly. However, there were a few testing aspects that did impact my study. For example, as I was collecting my observational data, I was concerned with the majority of my time being spent at S-sites. Because there was little—if anything—to observe, I questioned how to appropriately include this data into my research. Until I determined that these S-sites indicated a level of disregard by the public, it was difficult for me to justify the time spent in

investigating such sites. Additionally, one key interview I was depending on with the general

director of archaeology for the DoA fell through and forced me to find alternate routes into the

department. However, a few phone calls allowed me access to the conservation director of the

department, which I believe to have been more valuable to me than the director of archaeology. She

was able to provide me with the department's strategy for the next four years as well as information

regarding their current projects and monetary restrictions.

IV. Data Analysis

Archaeological Site Field Observations

Figure 1: Coded T-site Values
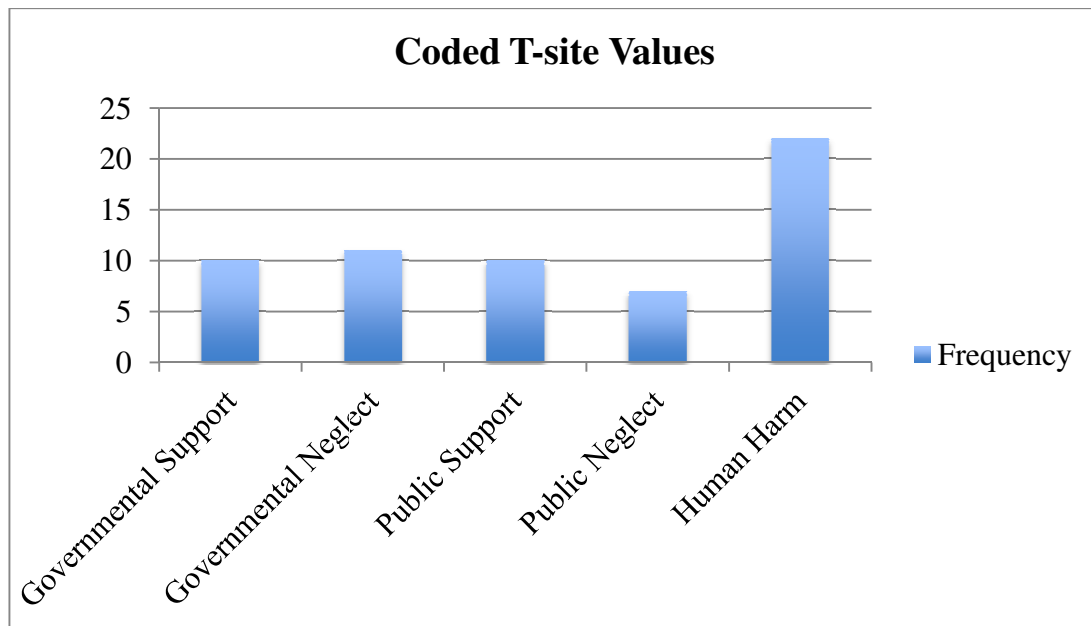
The chart above details the coding results of the T-sites the researcher visited in Amman.

From the information here, it appears that the public supports archaeological sites more, and neglect

sites less than the government. However, the margin between variable P and G is marginal,

suggesting there may not be a correlation between the two statistically. Still, the chart's last coded

value, Human harm, implies a high lack of respect from both the government and the public. Such a

high frequency rate is frightening, illustrating a lack of care for the conservation of the sites. Human

harm can be contributed to both the government and the public, making the need for reform more imperative within the Jordanian community.

As data was collected, there were various indicators of governmental support within the T-sites that were visited. For example, most of the T-sites contain paths that lead the visitor towards the most impressive features of the site. Paths act as a natural barrier, encouraging the visitor to look from a distance, physically stopping him/her from harming the architectural features of the site. While the illusion can be easily broken—there was an instance at the Citadel where a man asked the tour guide if he could leave the path and the tour guide allowed him to do so—it still provides a first level of defense against human harm. Additionally, the Citadel has made some remarkable attempts at conservation in the past few months. During September, the researcher visited the Citadel and was able to enter the Bronze Age cave located next to the Temple of Hercules. Upon his return at the end of November, a grate had been pressed against the entrance, effectively conserving the cave.

However, there were also very clear examples of governmental neglect that occurred at each site. For example, the Cave of the Seven Sleepers had marginal little literature explaining the significance of the site to the public. The little literature they did have had eroded to the point that it was blank or illegible. While this may see like a negligible example, it actually indicates the government's position on public awareness of archaeological sites. At sites, sign literature informs the public of the historical significance of what they are seeing, and that cannot occur if literature is missing or damaged. Additionally, outside the Citadel are five Roman relics that were expertly crafted and are impressive enough to be housed permanently in a museum. But, the government chose to use these objects to present the site rather than preserve them, essentially putting profit over preservation. At the Nymphaeum, the guards entrusted to secure the site accepted bribes from tourists who wanted to enter after visiting hours. This counterproductive situation exemplifies how the guard neglected the task he was entrusted to do. The Citadel had a similar situation in which

there was a separate path from the street that led into the site. The path, located behind the Archaeological Museum, had been made by high foot traffic and positioned where guards are unlikely to see the visitor enter. Through this entrance, the site is never secured at night, allowing the public to enter at any time and harm it without alerting security. Additionally, all T-sites were ill equipped, containing no tourist facilities for visitors.

Public support was minute, but there was noticeable involvement. Public involvement was seen at most sites but most prominently at the Roman Amphitheater. Here, the exterior plaza acts as a public space, encouraging and almost breeding social interaction. Upon visiting the site, the plaza was packed with groups of people, creating high levels of social solidarity. Inside the entrance, a school group was visiting and listening to a performance by an Arab Idol contestant. Groups of people were clumped together on various seats within the theater, illustrating high moral and civic identity within the site. This was also the only site where there was a higher percentage of Jordanians present over foreigners. Additional examples of public support could be seen at the Cave of the Seven Sleepers. Here, seven individuals did nothing but take photos of the site. However, photos were also taken that were harmful to the site itself. In one instance, a man encouraged his son to sit atop a pillar for the purpose of a photo. This behavior could be construed as public support for the site, but also neglect for the site's conservation. There appears to be a selfish mindset in regards to archaeological sites—visitors do whatever they see fit in order to better their own experience without thinking about future visitors.

Examples of public neglect were present at all T-sites. When visiting the sites, the researcher did not note any Jordanian read literature presented at the sites. This is a prime example of public neglect as they individually chose not to read the information, ignoring the historical significance of the structures. This refers back to public awareness, as Jordanians were not socialized towards

understanding the historical significance of archaeological sites. Additionally, the fact that the Nymphaeum is used as a universal rubbish bin indicates neglect towards the site.

Human harm to sites was exceptionally well documented, with over 22 cases. At the Citadel, there were numerous examples of graffiti on the walls as well as several cases of children climbing on the architectural remains of the site. In some cases the researcher did notice adults exhibiting this behavior, but the culprits were almost exclusively under the age of twelve. This trend of youth unconsciously harming the site is most likely due to a lack of socialization towards the significance and fragility of archaeological sites. Other examples of human harm include four examples of graffiti at the Cave of the Seven Sleepers and high levels of rubbish at the Nymphaeum and Roman Amphitheater.

Observational results from S-sites were handled differently than for T-sites. Unfortunately, because not all S-sites were discovered successfully, less data was collected overall. Of the five S-sites visited, only one existed in its original form: the site near Taj Mall (Taj site). The Taj site is located in a large field with no protection from human harm. The site appeared to have received no governmental support, as it was not on the map, had no name, and no title. It had been neglected by the Municipality Department as it was being used as a communal landfill. The public appeared to care little for its significance, as there are countless examples of human harm within the site. In one case, a hammer appeared to have been used to smash mosaic flooring in one of the rooms and evidence of looters was present. All of this led to the conclusion that sites not registered as designated tourist attraction are not valued as much by the public and by the government. The researcher did not discover all S-sites. When arriving at the designated spot on the map, there was always a building present or a construction site. Upon further investigation, the surrounding communities had not ever realized that there was an archaeological site nearby. Most likely, the

government was unable to purchase the site before the private sector began construction of a new development.

Interview Participants

Through the interviews conducted for the purpose of this study, the research found four major themes present: public awareness, role of the government, public value, and situational awareness. The theme of public awareness encouraged developing a broader sense of archaeological heritage. Each interview focused on this idea, but from a different perspective. From academia, Dr. Lutfi Ahmad Khalil believed that educating the public to be more aware of historical value was the best way to preserve archaeological sites. Khalil discussed how "awareness is necessary from an educational standpoint—we need to develop programs that make everyone feel like they are part of the community" (Khalil, personal communication, November 16, 2014). Similarly, Azize Shakra from UNESCO believed that a shift in the mentality toward conservation is needed and the only way to accomplish that is to increase public awareness. To Azize, "Jordanians have very little interest in preserving archaeological sites—it is not in the culture. 20 years ago, people cared about history and that value was not passed on to the next generation" (Shakra, personal communication, November 18 2014). Tammam Khasawneh believed that the solution to this problem was through education. If the Ministry of Education were to alter the curricula to include more about heritage, then the public could educate the government through a snowballing effect. Through this, cultural heritage would be protected through a connection to a collective cultural identity (Khasawneh, personal communication, November 21, 2014). From the DoA, both Muhammad Absi and Qusai Al-Wakedb strengthen Khasawneh's argument by illustrating how much the value of archaeological heritage could be increased with proper awareness campaigns. In total, all the participants believed that heritage conservation was an important aspect lacking in Jordanian society. Similarly,

increasing public awareness and enhancing the community's role in the development and maintenance of archaeological sites would a unified civic identity.

During the interviews, the government was spoken of positively. Dr. Khalil believed that the government was doing the best that they could with the resources at their disposal. The government needs to provide the MoTA with better funding, but understands that is not a top priority with the current political situation. However, Dr. Khalil believed that they could be doing more things within managing sites and increasing preventative measures as virtually no money is needed in these endeavors. Absi and Wakedh mimicked Khalil's sentiment by believing the government was doing everything in their power to conserve archaeological sites. Similarly, Khasawneh elaborated by describing that while the government believes in the strength of archaeological conservation, projects always have multiple ministers before their completion. Every minister believes in conservation and values conservation, but the constantly shifting environment stops real progress from being made. Shakra, however, did not share the same sentiment towards the government. In Shakra's perspective, the government is concerned with the economic value of archaeological sites. Shakra went on to detail how the government charges a large amount for entrance into Petra, but only a fraction is used in conservation work. Through this, the government is only concerned with the present and is not planning for the future. Shakra's tone and personality shifted during this section of the interview, suggesting she had biased feelings against the government's role in conservation efforts. While it is understandable that the government's whole focus should not be on the economic benefits of sites, it is understandable considering the current political and economic situation of Jordan. The data illustrates that while the whole government is not focused on conservation, a sizeable portion sees its value within the society and attempts to utilize the resources at hand to make an impact.

Overall, the interviewees did not believe the public cared much about heritage and conservation. According to Dr. Khalil, "awareness of and care towards archaeological sites only had a surge within the last ten years" (Khalil, personal communication, November 16, 2014). Before this, history and heritage was not highly valued. Interestingly, this contradicts Shakra in his/her analysis of conservational value. To Shakra, the public does not value the heritage and only appreciate the visit to the site, not the site itself. Public space is not valued and has led to a decrease of heritage value within the last ten years. Though these two contradict each other, this is important because it notes that there is no general consensus of how valued sites are to the public. Various outlets attempt to stress the significance of archaeology, but only to the educated and historical community. Due to the fact that the general public is not aware and does not understand the situation, there is not one right answer towards the value the public places on historical sites. Khasawneh was correct when he said that the public does not have knowledge about conservation and knowledge about sites. He went on to say that they can identify conservation works (scaffolding on a façade) but do not understand the significance of these efforts. Similarly, Absi and Wakedh believed only 30% of the Jordanian public valued historical sites. Behaviors that are harmful to the site are due to the fact that "human behaviors are unlimited when unregulated" (Khalil, Personal communication, November 16, 2014). The public acts the way they do at archaeological sites because they have not been socialized against some of their behaviors. Essentially, they do not understand and view their actions as harmful to site.

There was one point that each interviewee brought up that was not considered at the start of this study—situational awareness. Jordan, being at the center of major political unrest, may not see archaeological conservation as a high priority. Dr. Khalil stated it best when he said "heritage is a victim in times of conflict" (Khalil, personal communication, November 16, 2014). When families and citizens could be in danger at any moment, the preservation of the past does not equate.

Khasawneh elaborated on this point praising and appreciating the government's attempts at conservation during times of high security. Plus, Azize pointed out that if there was not as much conflict within the region, Jordan would not be the first place tourist would come to in the Middle East. From the perspective of situational awareness, the government has been able to steadily improve archaeological conservation efforts in times of distress.

Historical Conservation Questionnaire Responses

In total, 71 participants were surveyed for their responses. Demographically, of those 71 individuals, 77.5% were females and only 22.5% were males. This statistic is interesting considering the misogynistic nature of the Jordanian society. While not conclusive, as only two classes at the university were surveyed, this statistic suggests that females are more involved within the field of archaeology and conservation than males. Additionally, all participants fell within the age group of 10-30, though, due to the survey targeting college students, most participants were likely between the ages of 18-25. Also due to the nature of the questionnaire, all participants had completed high school, with the majority, 98.6%, having already completed their Bachelor's degree. While social position varied, only two responses had any statistical significance: moderate, at 44.1%, and conservative, at 32.4%. In general, the majority of students make less than 1000 JD a year, which is sensible considering their occupation. While this sample population proved to be difficult to generalize towards the general public body of Jordan, it proved to be worthwhile in determining how the youthful and educated population of Jordan view historical conservation in Amman and in Jordan.

To begin, an analysis was drawn from the characteristics of archaeological sites across all of Jordan compared specifically with the capital. In order to best examine the responses, data was grouped into two groups: agree or disagree. Due to the nature of examining each topic on a scale of 1-6, inspecting the data in this way created a simplified version that presents the same data in an

abridged form. According to the data, Jordanian sites need to be better managed (61.5%), cleaned (72.4%), and better funded (67%). Conversely, the participants believed that Jordanian sites were safe (80%) and provided an educational experience (67%). Sites in Amman, however, need to be cleaned (60%) and obtain increased funding (67%). There was also an interesting correlation between how well-preserved sites are in Jordan and how well sites are preserved in Amman. In both situations, the statistical frequencies were too similar to draw any numerical conclusions, but it could speak to the value placed on preservation as a whole. Due to the ambiguous nature of the response, it may indicate a devalued sense of worth placed on conservation, as responded answered similarly to each question. For a more detailed look at preservation responses, see figure 2.

Figure 2: Site Preservation in Jordan and Amman
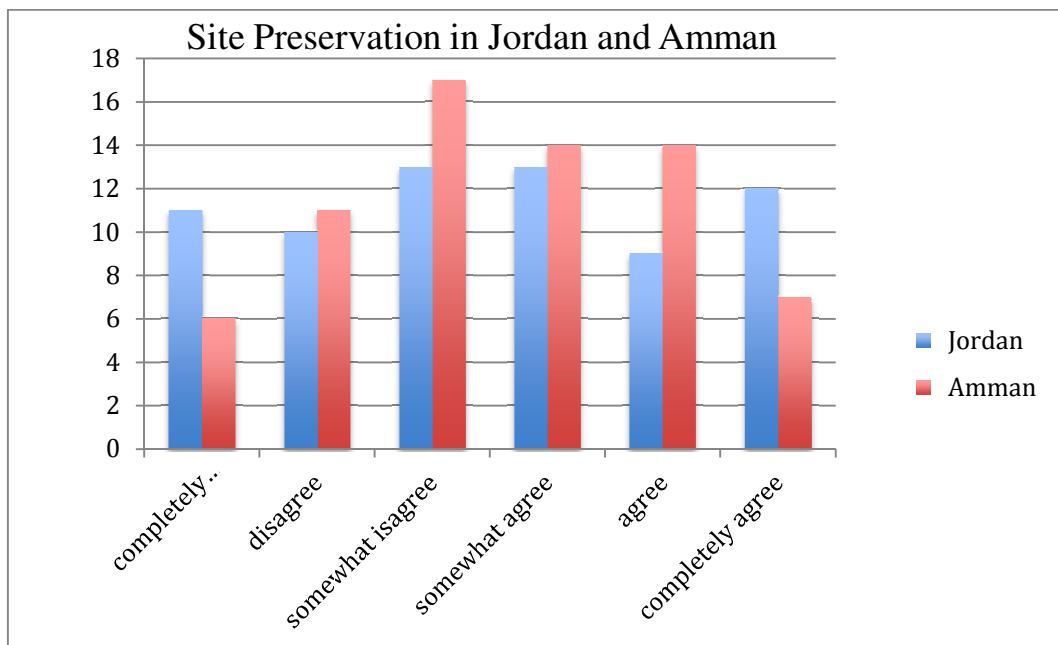
Answers to question nine, how often does the participant visit archaeological sites, varied between respondents. The majority of participants visit archaeological sites vary rarely, with 69% of the sample population visiting less than five a year, 21.1% visiting 6-10, 2.8% visiting 11-15, 2.8% visiting 16-20 and 1.4% visiting 26-30 and 2.8% visiting 31-35 sites per year. Additionally according to the results in a latter question, 82.6% of the sample population believes foreigners visit

archaeological sites more frequently than Jordanians. Together, there is a positive correlation between the number of sites visited each year by the sample population and their belief that more foreigners over Jordanians visit archaeological sites within one year. However, the argument could be made that this data set is less reliable concerning archaeological sites due to the infrequent visitation by the sample population. The researcher believes that this statistic does not discredit the results, but is an example of how valued archaeological sites are to the Jordanian public.

In general, the participants in this study believed every characteristic of archaeological sites in both Jordan and Amman could be improved. When looking at the data, it would appear that Jordanians favor the improvement of archaeological sites in every variable that was tested. However, the most prominent characteristic, public awareness, had the highest frequency in both Jordan and Amman with 70% and 66% respectively. The concept of public awareness has been a prime subject in all data collection methods within this study. It is surprising, however, that study's sample population also shared this perspective. Due to the information presented previously, the researcher had doubts to how the public would perceive the need for public awareness. According to these results, the educated Jordanian youth see a need to raise the public's attention towards archaeological sites. Additionally, there is a statistically significance between how personally valued archaeological sites are and the need to increase public awareness. When running a cross-tabulation against personal value and need for public awareness, 60% of the sample population that believe in increasing public awareness also completely personally valued archaeological sites. In fact, the same statistical phenomenon occurs for security, educational opportunities, educational literature, cleanliness, friendliness, community involvement and accessibility. From this information, a conclusion can be made that the more valued archaeological sites are to the individual, the more likely they are to support further improvement on site.

When compared against Amman, there were similar results—with the exception of friendliness as there was no majority—with the exception being that seven respondents chose to not answer this section of the questionnaire. While this may be ignored if it were a smaller amount, the fact that seven different separate participants chose not to answer this particular section seems questionable. The researcher chose not to throw out their responses due to the fact that ethically every participant has the right to refuse to answer any question of their choosing. Additionally, their previous responses showed no reliability problems. Because of this, the researcher concluded it must have to do with the Amman itself. Most likely, the students that did not respond are not originally from Amman, and have yet to visit any archaeological sites. Because of this, they have no knowledge regarding the characteristics of the site and thus cannot speak to what should be improved. Besides this outlying situation, the results concerning improvements of sites in Amman were remarkably similar to that of what the sample population believed need to be improved across all of Jordan. For a more detailed look, see figures 3 and 4.

Figure 3: Archaeological Site Improvements Amman
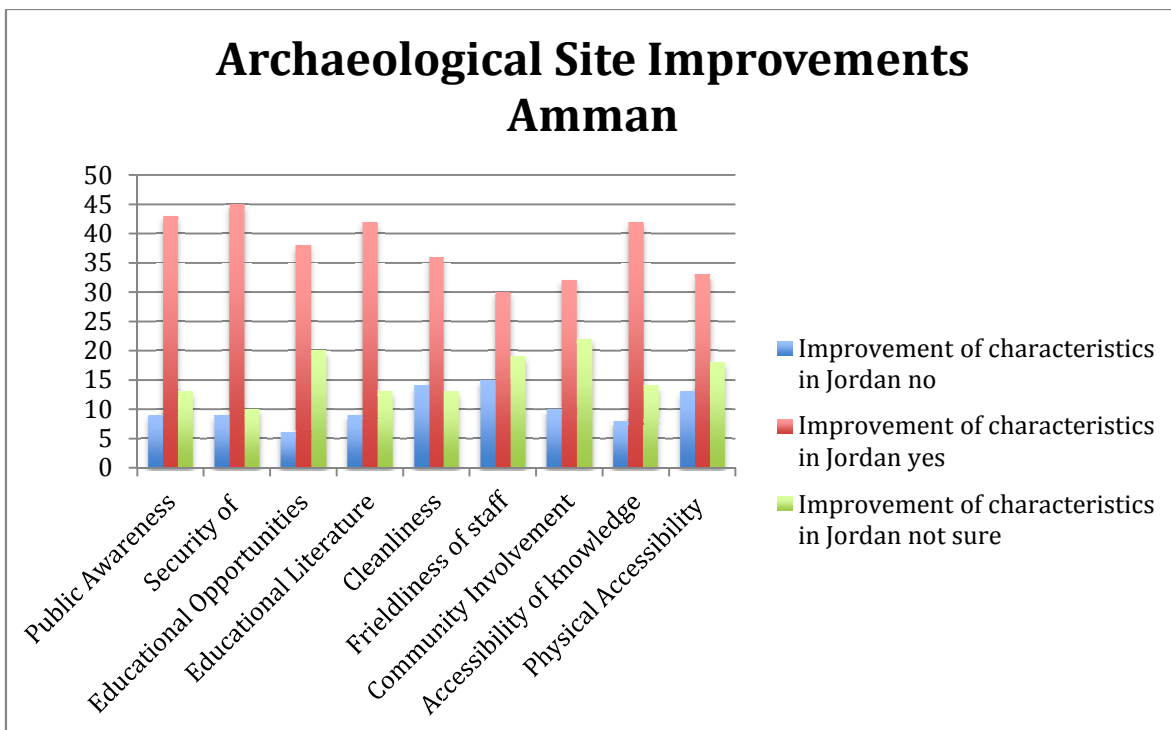
Figure 4: Archaeological Site Improvements Jordan
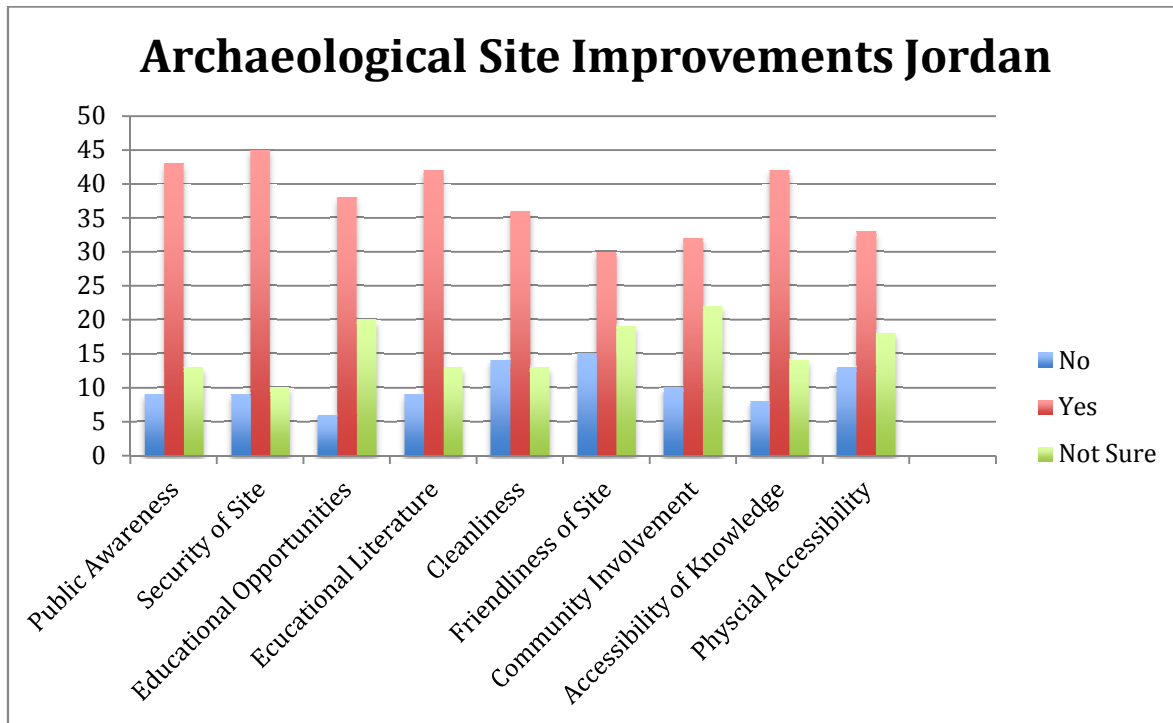
The Next section of the questionnaire focused on testing variables P and G. When the participants responded to their personal views on the value of archaeological heritage, all respondents answered positively. According to the statistics, 83% valued Jordanian history, 93% valued Jordanian heritage, 93% valued archaeological sites and 82% valued historical conservation. Additionally, the "completely value" option was the most statistically frequent number assigned for all four questions. While this indicates that the sample population highly regards their Jordanian history and heritage, there was a 10% decrease of the value placed on historical conservation. This statistically significant decrease indicates that historical conservation is not as valued within Jordanian society. Not surprisingly, responses towards collective Jordanian values dipped by a significant amount. According to the participants, 70% believed Jordanians value their history, 65% believe they value heritage, 55% believe they value archaeological sites and 53.6% believe they value historical conservation. Again, historical conservation is the least supported option by the sample population. What is interesting, however, is the fact that the most statistically frequent

number assigned to historical conservation was 1, or "completely do not value." The data here suggests that while Jordanians somewhat value their heritage; they do not value historical conservation efforts.

When talking about the government's role in heritage and historical management, the public responded mostly positively. When asked the same questions, 85% of the participants believed the government values history, 77% believed the government values heritage, 67% believe the government values archaeological sites and 63% believe the government values historical conservation. Similarly, 93% believe the government should be in charge of archaeological sites, 70% believe the government is capable of managing sites and 54% believe the government is properly maintaining sites. These impressively positive results lead to a possible conclusion that the government values archaeological heritage and perhaps values it more than the Jordanian public.

V. Conclusion

This project set out to establish the role of the government and the role of the public concerning historical conservation in Amman. At the start of the study, it was hypothesized that that due to the government's inability to adequately manage and control archaeological sites, the public would not highly regard conservation and heritage. However, upon analysis of the data, it was clear that the truth regarding historical conservation in Jordan is not laconic as the hypothesis suggests. In reality, the complexity of many factors affects the perception of historical conservation in Amman and the value both the public and the government place on historical heritage.

It was clear that Variable P, the public, does not have the necessary knowledge to care about historical conservation. From the data collected, there has been a lack of public awareness on the topic, leading the public to not care about attempts to preserve history. The fact that there was a ten percent drop within the questionnaire data referring to the value of historical conservation indicates it is not a priority within the Jordanian community. Additionally, interview data supported this

conclusion by stating the public does not know about conservation efforts and a lack of education has led to this situation. The research's observational data furthered this conclusion through its 22 confirmed cases of harmful human behavior at archaeological sites. However, that is not to say the public does not appreciate and value the archaeological sites in Amman. At each site data was collected from, there were members of the public interacting and forming memories with members of their community. In this sense, archaeological sites have begun to form a bridge to a collective identity based around communal experiences. Sites such as the Roman Theater and the Citadel have launched programs encouraging the public to gather and appreciate sites throughout the year, creating living spaces of history. But to make this work, there must be collaboration with the government in launching awareness campaigns and enlightening the public on the correct behavior and attitude towards sites. Currently, the lack of guidance on behalf of the government has led to harmful behaviors that can be changed with the further implementation of awareness through the continued development of a collective identity.

Variable G, the government, has actively been leading the country's historical conservation efforts and has mostly been succeeding. It is unfair to say that the government does not care about history and historical conservation. Limited human and monetary resources have created a facade in which the government appears to have no care for conservation efforts. However, when analyzing the new plan set forth by the DoA, it is clear the government truly cares about enhancing the historic and cultural community within Amman and across Jordan. Because of elements out of the government's control, aspects of historical conservation have been disregarded until the region becomes more stable. Of course, there are things the government could be doing in order to enhance historical conservation efforts in Jordan. In order to make a difference, the government would need to hire more specialists trained in conservation, alter the school curricula to focus more on the historical significance of Jordan and involve the Municipality Department more in the management

of archaeological sites. However, with the limited budget and human resources at the DoA's disposal, it is difficult to accomplish these feats.

The public and the government are part of the same environment—each influencing the other's decision and action. In order to make a change, a collective civic identity needs to be formed that will allow the government to focus its resources towards improving archaeological sites. However, that cannot occur until the public learns to appreciate history and heritage in a grander sense. The next four years will be a critical time period for the conservation of Jordan's archaeological sites—if the public backs the DoA's new plan and internalizes the information presented to them, the collective identity will form and archaeological sites will be better protected. Similarly, if the government gives more funding to the DoA and fixes the major concerns in the legislation, archaeological conservation will be drastically changed. With increased cooperation between the public and the government, archaeological sites in Jordan will be preserved for generation to come.

VI. Study Limitations

The major limitation of this study was the strict time frame of four weeks. Because of this restriction, the study could only be conducted within the city limits of Amman. This sacrifice limited the generality of the study's results to only the public and community of Amman. Also the time constraint created a situation in which random sampling was no longer an option. While this did not affect interviews, random sampling could not be utilized for surveying the local community and in choosing the sites used in observation. Because of this, the results of this study's questionnaire were difficult to be generalized towards the majority of the population in Amman.

VII. Recommendations for Future Research

Historical conservation is a wide diverse topic that could be explored in a variety of ways. This study could be expanded to encompass all of Jordan. Using similar ideas and techniques, it could provide very interesting data concerning world-renowned sites such as Petra and Jerash. By expanding the current study, it would be easier to judge historical and heritage values as well as a generalized Jordanian consensus of how well conservation is handled in Jordan. Additionally, a study could be conducted focusing on the Citadel as a case study. More valuable information was gathered at the Citadel than any other site in Amman and would provide an interesting perspective on highly valued archaeological sites. This idea could be applied to any of the major sites in Jordan, including Jerash and Petra. A comparative analysis of conservation methods between Jordan and the United States could additionally illustrate the impact of specialists in the field of archaeology.

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IX. Appendices

i. Consent Form

HISTORICAL CONSERVATION IN JORDAN
MASON SEYMORE, UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
School for International Training – Jordan: Modernization and Social Change

Instructions:
Please read the following statements carefully and mark your preferences where indicated. Signing below indicates your agreement with all statements and your voluntary participation in the project. Please ask the researcher if you have any questions regarding this consent form.

I am aware that this interview is conducted by an independent undergraduate researcher with the goal of producing a descriptive case study focuses on historical conservation efforts in Jordan. Historical conservation refers to Jordan's attempts to preserve the history and cultural heritage of Jordan. Historical conservation comes in various forms, though most commonly can be achieved by preserving archaeological sites and maintaining museums.

I am aware that the information I provide is for research purposes only.

I am aware that I have the right to full anonymity upon request, and that upon request the researcher will omit all identifying information from both notes and drafts.

I am aware that I have the right to refuse to answer any question and to terminate my participation at any time, and that the researcher will answer any questions I have about the study.

I am aware of and take full responsibility for any risk, physical, psychological, legal, or social, associated with participation in this study.

I am aware that I will not receive monetary compensation for participation in this study, but a copy of the final study will be made available to me upon request.

I [do / do not] give the researcher permission to use my name and position in the final study.

I [do / do not] give the researcher permission to use my organizational affiliation in the final study.

I [do / do not] give the researcher permission to use data collected in this interview in a later study.

I [do/ do not] give the researcher permission to audio record this interview

I [do/ do not] give the researcher permission to use my responses in future research

Date   **Participant's Signature**

_____   _____
Researcher's Signature   **Participant's Printed Name**

_____   _____
Thank you for participating!
Questions, comments, complaints, and requests for the final written study can be directed to:
Dr. Raed Al-Tabini, Mokhtar Bouba, SIT Jordan Academic Director
Telephone (962) 0785422478
Email: ashraf.alqudah@sit.edu

ii. Historical Conservation Questionnaire

Q1) What is your gender?

        0. Male

        1. Female

Q2) How old are you?

        1. 10-20

        2. 21-30

        3. 31-40

        4. 41-50

        5. 50+

Q3) How much education have you received?

        1. Some high school

        2. High school diploma/GED equivalent

        3. Some college

        4. Bachelor's degree

        5. Master's degree

        6. Ph.D./MD

Q4) What is your marital status?

        1.   Single

        2.   Married

        3.   Other

Q5) What is your average yearly income?

        1. Lower that 1,000 JD a year

        2. Between 1001-3,000 JD a year

        3. Between 3001-5,000 JD a year

        4. Between 5001-7000 JD a year

        5. Between 7001-9000 JD a year

        6. Between 9001-11000 JD a year

        7. Greater than 11,001 JD a year

Q6) With regard to *social* issues, which of the following best represents your position?

        1. Very liberal

        2. Liberal

        3. Moderate

        4. Conservative

        5. Very conservative

        9. None of the above/no answer

Q7) I'm going to read you a list of statements. Tell me how much you agree with each, answering on a scale of 1-6, with 1 meaning "completely disagree" and 6 meaning "completely agree."

        Q7a. Jordan 's archaeological sites are well-managed   _____

        Q7b. Jordan's archaeological sites are clean   _____

        Q7c. Jordan's archaeological sites are well-preserved   _____

        Q7d. Jordan's archaeological sites are safe   _____

        Q7e. Jordan's archaeological sites are educational   _____

        Q7f. Jordan's archaeological sites are well-funded   _____

        Q7g. Anything else? (Specify)_____

Q8) I'm going to read you a list of statements. Tell me how much you agree with each, answering on a scale of 1-6, with 1 meaning "completely disagree" and 6 meaning "completely agree."

        Q8a. Amman 's archaeological sites are well-managed   _____

        Q8b. Amman's archaeological sites are clean   _____

        Q8c. Amman's archaeological sites are well-preserved   _____

        Q8d. Amman's archaeological sites are safe   _____

        Q8e. Amman's archaeological sites are educational   _____

Q8f. Amman's archaeological sites are well-funded   _____

Q8g. Anything else? (Specify)_____

Q9) How often do you visit archaeological sites in Jordan?

1. Less than 5 times a year
2. 5-10 times a year
3. 11-15 times a year
4. 16-20 times a year
5. 21-25 times a year
6. 26-30 times a year
7. 31-35 times a year
8. 36-40 times a year
9. 41-45 times a year
10. 46-50 times a year
11. More than 50 times a year

Q10) I'm going to read you a list of characteristics of archaeological sites in Amman. Which of the following do you believe could be improved in anyway? You can expand your answer or answer "not sure" to any item.

	Yes (1)	No(0)	Not Sure (9)
Q10a. Public awareness of artifacts	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			
Q10b. Security of the site	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			
Q10c. Educational opportunities on site	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			
Q10d. Educational literature on site	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			
Q10e. Cleanliness of the site	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			
Q10f. Friendliness of the staff on site	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			
Q10g. Community involvement on site	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			
Q10h. Accessibility of knowledge on site	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			
Q10i. Physical Accessibility on site	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			

Q11) I'm going to read you a list of characteristics of archaeological sites outside of Amman in Jordan. Which of the following do you believe could be improved in anyway? You can expand your answer or answer "not sure" to any item.

	Yes (1)	No(0)	Not Sure (9)
Q11a. Public awareness of artifacts	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			
Q11b. Security of the site	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			
Q11c. Educational opportunities on site	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			
Q11d. Educational literature on site	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			
Q11e. Cleanliness of the site	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			
Q11f. Friendliness of the staff on site	_____	_____	_____
Additional:			

Q11g. Community involvement on site   _____   _____   _____
       Additional:
Q11h. Accessibility of knowledge on site   _____   _____   _____
       Additional:
Q11i. Physical Accessibility on site   _____   _____   _____
       Additional:

Q12) I'm going to read you a list of statements. Tell me how much you agree with each, answering on a scale of 1-6, with 1 meaning "completely disagree" and 6 meaning "completely agree."
       12a. I value the history of Jordan   _____
       12b. I value my cultural heritage   _____
       12c. I value Jordan's archaeological sites   _____
       12d. I value Jordan's historical conservation efforts   _____

Q13) I'm going to read you a list of statements. Tell me how much you agree with each, answering on a scale of 1-6, with 1 meaning "completely disagree" and 6 meaning "completely agree."
       13a. I believe Jordanians value the history of Jordan   _____
       13b. I believe Jordanians value their cultural heritage   _____
       13c. I believe Jordanian's value their archaeological sites   _____
       13d. I believe Jordanian's value Jordan's historical
       conservation efforts   _____

Q14) I'm going to read you a list of statements. Tell me how much you agree with each, answering on a scale of 1-6, with 1 meaning "completely disagree" and 6 meaning "completely agree."
       14a. I believe the government values the history of Jordan   _____
       14b. I believe the government values their cultural heritage   _____
       14c. I believe the government values their archaeological sites   _____
       14d. I believe the government values Jordan's historical
       conservation efforts   _____

Q15) Which of the following do you believe visit archaeological sites more often?
       0. Jordanians
       1. Foreigners
       9. Not sure

Q16) Do you believe the government provides enough funding to archaeological sites?
       1. Yes
       0. No
       9. Not sure

Q17) I'm going to read you a list of statements. Tell me how much you agree with each, answering on a scale of 1-6, with 1 meaning "completely disagree" and 6 meaning "completely agree."
       17a. I believe the Jordanian government should be in
       charge of archaeological sites   _____
       17b. I believe more third parties, like UNESCO, should be in
       charge of archaeological sites   _____
       17c. I believe more cooperation between countries is
       necessary in maintaining our archaeological sites   _____
       17d. I believe the Jordanian government is capable of
       maintaining archaeological sites   _____
       17e. I believe the Jordanian government is doing a good job in
       maintaining our archaeological sites   _____

That's the end of the survey. Thank you very much for your time!

iii. Interview Schedule

Theme One:
General Points on Historical Conservation Efforts
Main Question:
What do you think about Jordan's historical conservation efforts through archaeological sites?
Follow Up Questions:
1. What do you think about Amman's historical preservation efforts through archaeological sites?
2. What problems do you see with the way history preserved at archeological sites Jordan? In Amman?
3. Why do you believe there is so much trash around archaeological sites? Is it a sign of disrespect?
4. Do you see any other behaviors, such as climbing across ruins, as a sign of disrespect?
5. How might these problems effect how much historical conservation efforts are valued in Jordan and Amman?
6. Are there any other institutions that you feel best preserve history?

Theme Two:
Jordanian People Values of Historical Conservation
Main Question:
How much do you believe Jordanians value historical conservation efforts?
Follow Up Questions:
1. How much would you say that you value Jordan's history and cultural heritage? By you?
2. How valued archaeological sites? In Amman? In Jordan?
3. How aware do you believe Jordanians are when it comes to the monetary and historical value artifacts and sites hold?
4. Do they know historical conservation sites generate a large portion of economic growth?
5. What role do you believe education plays in how highly valued historical conservation is to Jordanians?
Socioeconomic status? Gender? Religion?

Theme Three:
Jordanian Government Values of Historical Conservation
Main Question:
How much do you believe the Jordanian government values historical conservation efforts in Jordan? In Amman?
Follow Up Questions:
1. Do you believe the Jordanian government adequately funds historical conservation efforts?
2. What do you believe the government could be doing to better preserve archaeological sites?
3. Should the government increase public awareness of historical conservation and its importance?
4. What do you believe could be improved in the way the government handles historical conservation in Jordan? In Amman?
5. Should more sites be given to third parties, such as UNESCO?
6. Should Jordan work more cooperatively with other governments and countries on their historical conservation efforts?

Theme Four:
Heritage Tourism
Main Question:
How important do you believe historical conservation is to Jordan's appeal to tourists?
Follow Up Questions:
1. If the budget for historical conservation was increased, do you believe the Jordanian economy would benefit from an increase in tourism?
2. What kind of effect do you believe historical conservation has on tourism in Jordan? In Amman?
3. Do you believe more Jordanians or tourists visit historical conservation sites in Jordan? In Amman?
4. Do you believe Jordanians or tourists value historical sites more?
5. Do you believe more males females, or an equal number of males and females visit archaeological sites?

Theme Five:
Effects of Historical Conservation on Jordanian Society
Main Question:
What effects do you believe historical conservation has on Jordanian society?
Follow Up Questions:
1. How different do you believe society would be in Jordanian if historical sites were not preserved as they are? Life in Amman?
2. What kind of problems might arise from a lack of care for the history of Jordan and the surrounding area?
3. How would that change if historical conservation effects were improved? If they were worsened?

Consent to Use of Independent Study Project (ISP)

(To be included with the electronic version of the paper and in the file of any World Learning/SIT Study Abroad archive.)

Student Name: Mason Seymore

Title of ISP: From Monuments to Ruins: **An Analysis of Historical Preservation in Jordan**

Program and Term: Jordan Modernization and Social Change – Fall 2014

1.   When you submit your ISP to your academic director, World Learning/SIT Study Abroad would like to include and archive it in the permanent library collection at the SIT Study Abroad program office in the country where you studied and/or at any World Learning office. Please indicate below whether you grant us the permission to do so.

2.   In some cases, individuals, organizations, or libraries in the host country may request a copy of the ISP for inclusion in their own national, regional, or local collections for enrichment and use of host country nationals and other library patrons. Please indicate below whether SIT/World Learning may release your ISP to host country individuals, organizations, or libraries for educational purposes as determined by SIT.

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Student Signature:____Mason Seymore_____
Date:_____11/26/2014_____

SIT Study Abroad

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Statement of Ethics
(Adapted from the American Anthropological Association)

In the course of field study, complex relationships, misunderstandings, conflicts, and the need to make choices among apparently incompatible values are constantly generated. The fundamental responsibility of students is to anticipate such difficulties to the best of their ability and to resolve them in ways that are compatible with the principles stated here. If a student feels such resolution is impossible, or is unsure how to proceed, s/he should consult as immediately as possible with the Academic Director (AD) and/or Independent Study Project (ISP) Advisor and discontinue the field study until some resolution has been achieved. Failure to consult in cases which, in the opinion of the AD and ISP Advisor, could clearly have been anticipated, can result in disciplinary action as delineated in the "failure to comply" section of this document.

Students must respect, protect, and promote the rights and the welfare of all those affected by their work. The following general principles and guidelines are fundamental to ethical field study:

I. Responsibility to people whose lives and cultures are studied

Students' first responsibility is to those whose lives and cultures they study. Should conflicts of interest arise, the interests of these people take precedence over other considerations, including the success of the Independent Study Project (ISP) itself. Students must do everything in their power to protect the dignity and privacy of the people with whom they conduct field study.

The rights, interests, safety, and sensitivities of those who entrust information to students must be safeguarded. The right of those providing information to students either to remain anonymous or to receive recognition is to be respected and defended. It is the responsibility of students to make every effort to determine the preferences of those providing information and to comply with their wishes. It should be made clear to anyone providing information that despite the students' best intentions and efforts, anonymity may be compromised or recognition fail to materialize. Students should not reveal the identity of groups or persons whose anonymity is protected through the use of pseudonyms.

Students must be candid from the outset in the communities where they work that they are students. The aims of their Independent Study Projects should be clearly communicated to those among whom they work.

Students must acknowledge the help and services they receive. They must recognize their obligation to reciprocate in appropriate ways. To the best of their ability, students have an obligation to assess both the positive and negative consequences of their field study. They should inform individuals and groups likely to be affected of any possible consequences relevant to them that they anticipate. Students must take into account and, where relevant and to the best of their ability, make explicit the extent to which their own personal and cultural values affect their field study.

Students must not represent as their own work, either in speaking or writing, materials or ideas directly taken from other sources. They must give full credit in speaking or writing to all those who have contributed to their work.

II. Responsibilities to Hosts
Students should be honest and candid in all dealings with their own institutions and with host institutions. They should ascertain that they will not be required to compromise either their responsibilities or ethics as a condition of permission to engage in field study. They will return a copy of their study to the institution sponsoring them and to the community that hosted them at the discretion of the institution(s) and/or community involved.

III. Failure to comply
When SIT Study Abroad determines that a student has violated SIT's statement of ethics, the student will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal from the program.

I, Mason Seymore, have read the above Statement of Ethics
            (Printed Name)

         And agree to make every effort to comply with its provisions.

Student Signature: Mason Seymore   Date: November 4, 2014

SIT Study Abroad
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Human Subjects Review

LRB/IRB ACTION FORM

Name of Student: Mason Seymore ISP Title: From Monuments to Ruins: An Analysis of Historical Preservation in Jordan Date Submitted: Program: JOR Fall 2014 Type of review: Exempt ☐ Expedited ☐X Full ☐	Institution: World Learning Inc. IRB organization number: IORG0004408 IRB registration number: IRB00005219 Expires: 22 December 2014 LRB members (print names): Dr. Ashraf F. Alqudah, Ph. D. (Chair) Dr. Ismael Abu Amoud, Ph. D. Dr. Badr Al Madi, Ph. D. **LRB REVIEW BOARD ACTION:** Approved as submitted LRB Chair Signature: Date: Nov. 11, 2014

Form below for IRB Vermont use only:

Research requiring full IRB review. ACTION TAKEN:

__ approved as submitted __ approved pending submission or revisions__ disapproved

_____   _____

IRB Chairperson's Signature   Date