



Marvelous Graphic Design Portfolio

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Basic Graphic Design

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Jordan

The Safe Haven and Mediator of The Chaotic Region Known as The Middle East



The country of Jordan had quite a rich history, Archaeological evidence shows that humans have lived in what is now Jordan for at least 90,000 years. In 1948, Israel occupied the country of Palestine and ended up winning the Arab/Israel war. This led to the 1st influx of displaced Palestinian refugees fleeing to Jordan. In May of 1967, Jordan signed a mutual defense treaty with Egypt. One month later, Israel obliterated the Egyptian, Syrian, Iraqi, and Jordanian militaries in

the Six-Day War, and took the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan. This led to more Palestinian refugees fleeing to Jordan. Eventually, Jordan signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1994. Since 1999, Jordan has followed a policy of staying out of conflict against its more volatile neighbors in the Middle East and is still accepting refugees to this day. This included the Syrian refugees that fled to Jordan following the conflicts back home.

History of Jordan

Jordan During Ancient Times

The Early Bronze Age (c. 3000–2100 BCE) is marked by deposits at the base of Dhiban. Although many sites have been found in the northern portion of the country, few have been excavated, and little evidence of settlement in this period is found south of Al-Shawbak. The region's early Bronze Age culture was terminated by a nomadic invasion that destroyed the principal towns and villages, marking the end of an apparently peaceful period of development. Security was not reestablished until the Egyptians arrived after 1580 BCE. It was once believed that the area was unoccupied from 1900 to 1300 BCE, but a systematic archaeological survey has shown that the country had a settled population throughout the period. This was confirmed by the discovery of a small temple at Amman with Egyptian, Mycenaean, and Cypriot imported objects.

Jordan During Biblical Times

Jordan's written history begins in Biblical times, with the kingdoms of Ammon, Moab, and Edom, which are mentioned in the Old Testament. The Roman Empire conquered

much of what is now Jordan, even taking in 103 CE the powerful trading kingdom of the Nabateans, whose capital was the intricately carved city of Petra.

After the Prophet Muhammad died, the first Muslim dynasty created the Umayyad Empire (661 - 750 CE), which included what is now Jordan. Amman became a major provincial city in the Umayyad region called Al-Urdun, or "Jordan." When the Abbasid Empire (750 - 1258) moved its capital away from Damascus to Baghdad, to be closer to the center of their expanding empire, Jordan fell into obscurity.

The Mongols brought down the Abbasid Caliphate in 1258, and Jordan came under their rule. They were followed by the Crusaders, the Ayyubids, and the Mamluks in turn. In 1517, Ottoman Empire conquered what is now Jordan.

Under Ottoman rule, Jordan enjoyed benign neglect. Functionally, local Arab governors ruled the region with little interference from Istanbul. This continued for four centuries until the Ottoman Empire fell in 1922.

WWI & the Ottoman Empire's Collapse

When the Ottoman Empire collapsed, the League of Nations assumed a mandate over its Middle Eastern territories. Britain

and France agreed to divide up the region, as the mandatory powers, with France taking Syria and Lebanon, and Britain taking Palestine (which included Transjordan). In 1922, Britain assigned a Hashemite lord, Abdullah I, to govern Transjordan; his brother Faisal was appointed king of Syria, and later was moved to Iraq.

King Abdullah acquired a country with only about 200,000 citizens, approximately half of them nomadic. On May 22, 1946, the United Nations abolished the mandate for Transjordan, and it became a sovereign state. Transjordan officially opposed the partition of Palestine and creation of Israel two years later and joined in the 1948 Arab/Israeli War. Israel prevailed, and the first of several floods of Palestinian refugees moved into Jordan.

In 1950, Jordan annexed the West Bank and East Jerusalem, a move that most other nations refused to recognize. The following year, a Palestinian assassin killed King Abdullah I during a visit to the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. The assassin was angry about Abdullah's land-grab of the Palestinian West Bank.

Jordan under King Hussein

King Hussein embarked on an "experiment with liberalism," with a new constitution that guaranteed freedoms of speech, the press, and assembly.

In May of 1967, Jordan signed a mutual defense treaty with Egypt. One month later, Israel obliterated the Egyptian, Syrian, Iraqi, and Jordanian militaries in the Six-Day War, and took the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan. A second, larger wave of Palestinian refugees rushed into Jordan. Soon, Palestinian militants (fedayeen) began causing trouble for their host-country, even high jacking three international flights and forcing them to land in Jordan. In September of 1970, the Jordanian military launched an attack on the fedayeen; Syrian tanks invaded northern Jordan in support of the militants. In July 1971, the Jordanians defeated the Syrians and fedayeen, driving them across the border. Just two years later, Jordan sent an army brigade to Syria to help fend off the Israeli counteroffensive in the Yom Kippur War (Ramadan War) of 1973. Jordan itself was not a target during that conflict. In 1988, Jordan formally gave up its claim to the West Bank, and also announced its support for the Palestinians in their First Intifada against Israel.

During the First Gulf War (1990 - 1991), Jordan supported Saddam Hussein, which caused a break-down of US/Jordanian relations. The US withdrew aid from Jordan, causing economic distress. To get back in international good graces, in 1994 Jordan signed a peace treaty with Israel, ending almost 50 years of declared war.

In Conclusion

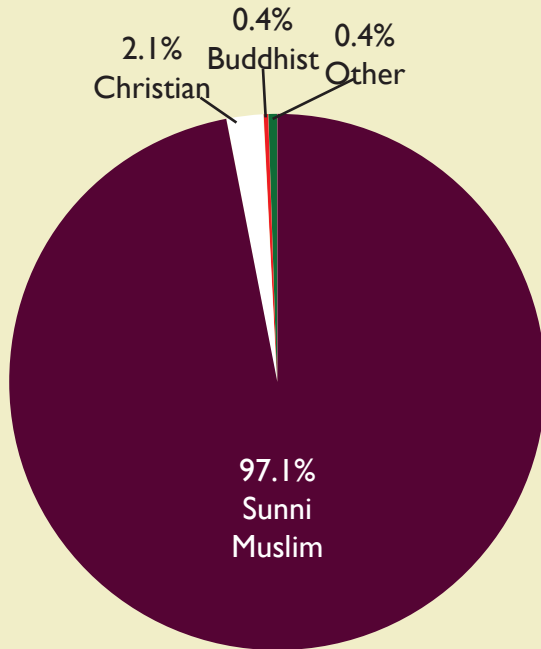
In 1999, King Hussein died of lymphatic cancer and was succeeded by his eldest son, who became King Abdullah II. Under Abdullah, Jordan has followed a policy of non-entanglement with its more volatile neighbors and accepting more refugees.



Statistics in Regards to Jordan's Population & History

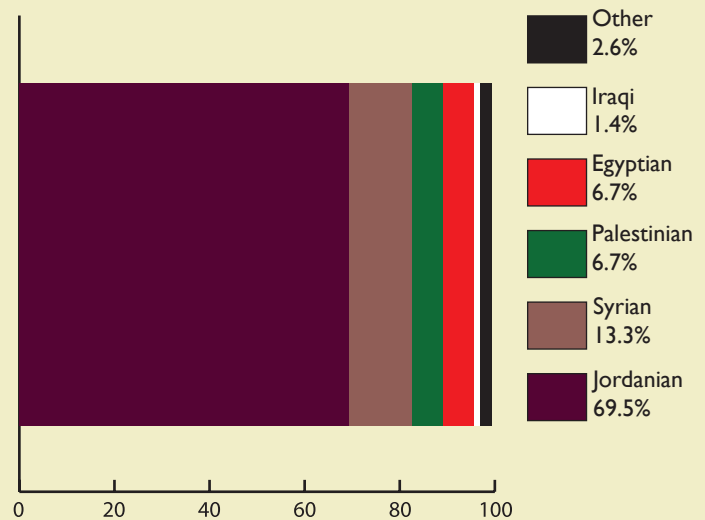
Religions in Jordan as of 2020

While Islam is the dominant religion in Jordan, there are other religions in that country, as followed.



Ethnicities in Jordan as of 2015

With the number of refugees that fled to Jordan throughout the years, this country is a melting pot of ethnicities.



Jordan's Timeline of Historic Events

1916

World War I & the fall of the Ottoman Empire.

1946

WWII & Jordan's Independence from Great Britain.

1950

Annexation of West Bank & Jerusalem by Jordan.

1973

Jordan helps Syria against Israel in the Yom Kippur/Ramadan War.

1990-1991

First Gulf War.

1999

Death of King Hussein & rise of King Abdullah II, & Jordan becoming a safe haven in the Middle East while accepting refugees.

1920

Conference of San Remo Gives Palestine to Great Britain & Syria to France.

1948

Arab/Israel War & the occupation of Palestine by Israel, which caused some Palestinian refugees to flee to Jordan.

1967

6 Day War, Annexation of West Bank & Jerusalem by Israel, and 2nd wave of Palestinian refugees fleeing to Jordan.

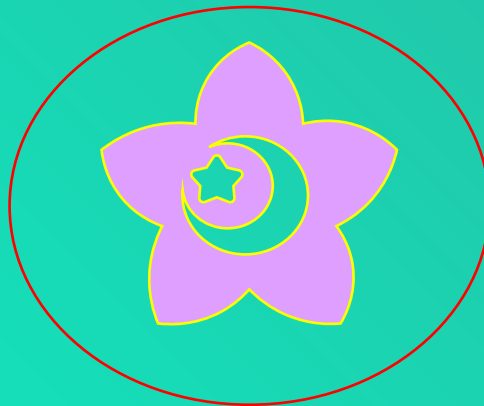
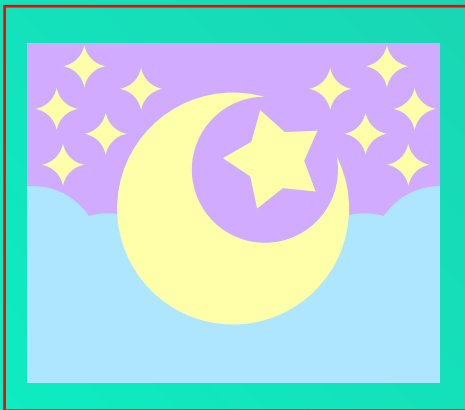
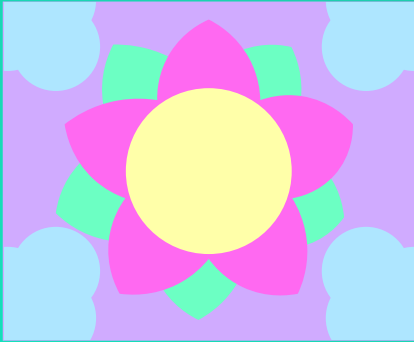
1988

Jordan gives up its claim to the West Bank, and also announced its support for the Palestinians in their First Intifada against Israel.

1994

Jordan Signs a Peace Treaty with Israel.

DESIGN CHALLENGES

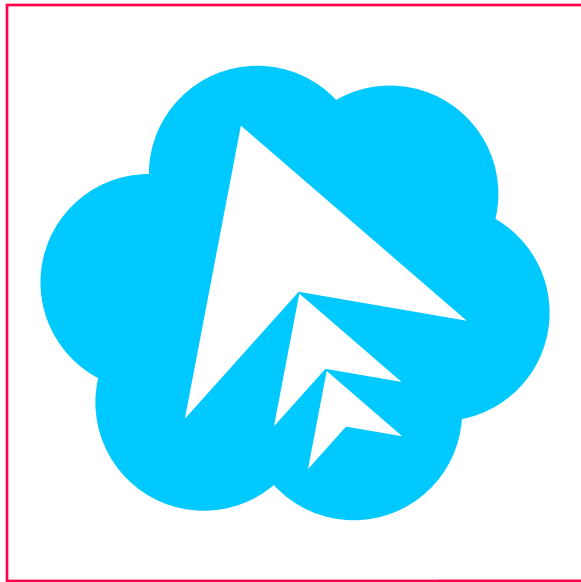


Flags

Symbols

Logos

Final



Literal



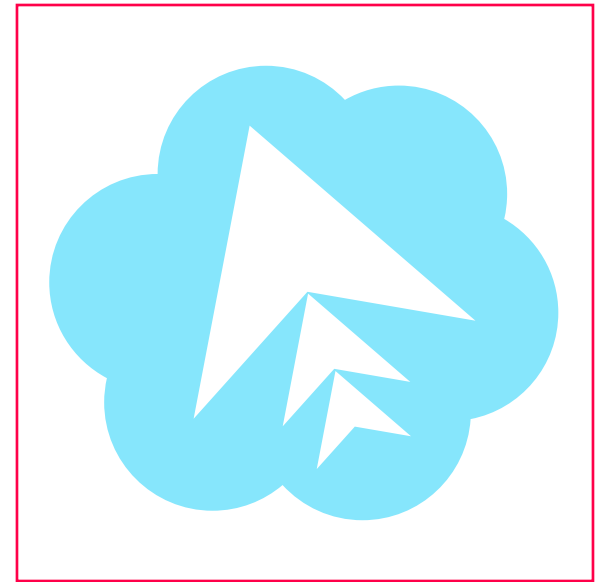
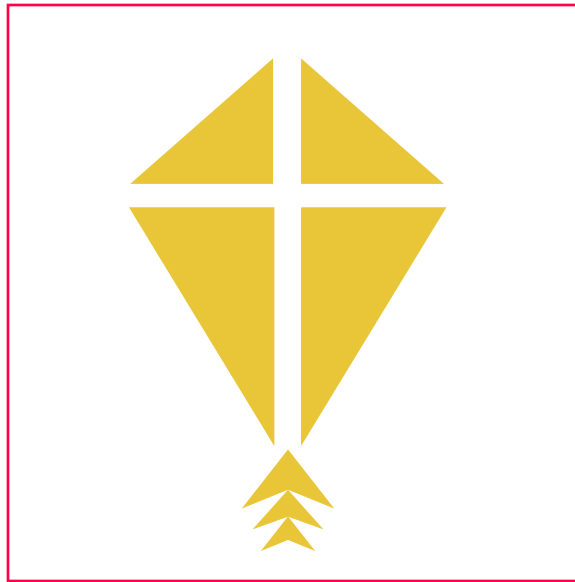
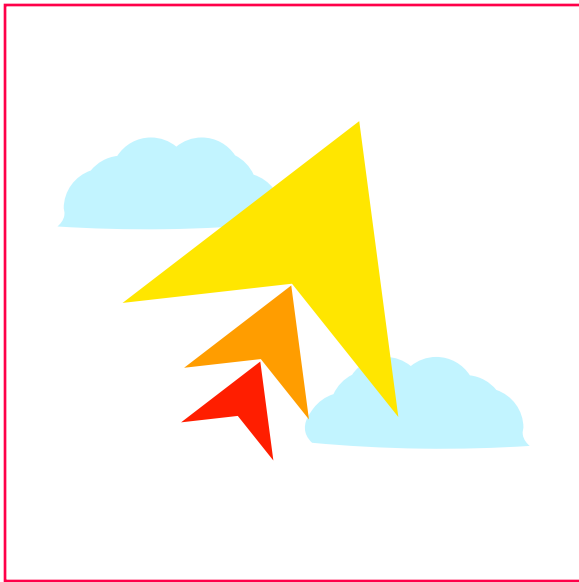
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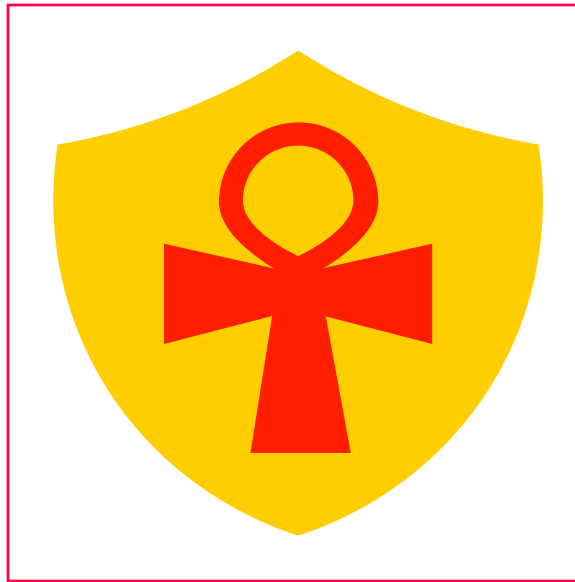
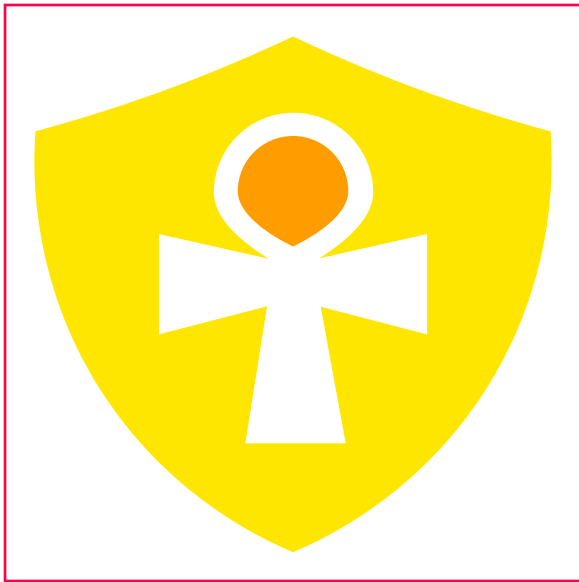
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Literal



Metaphor

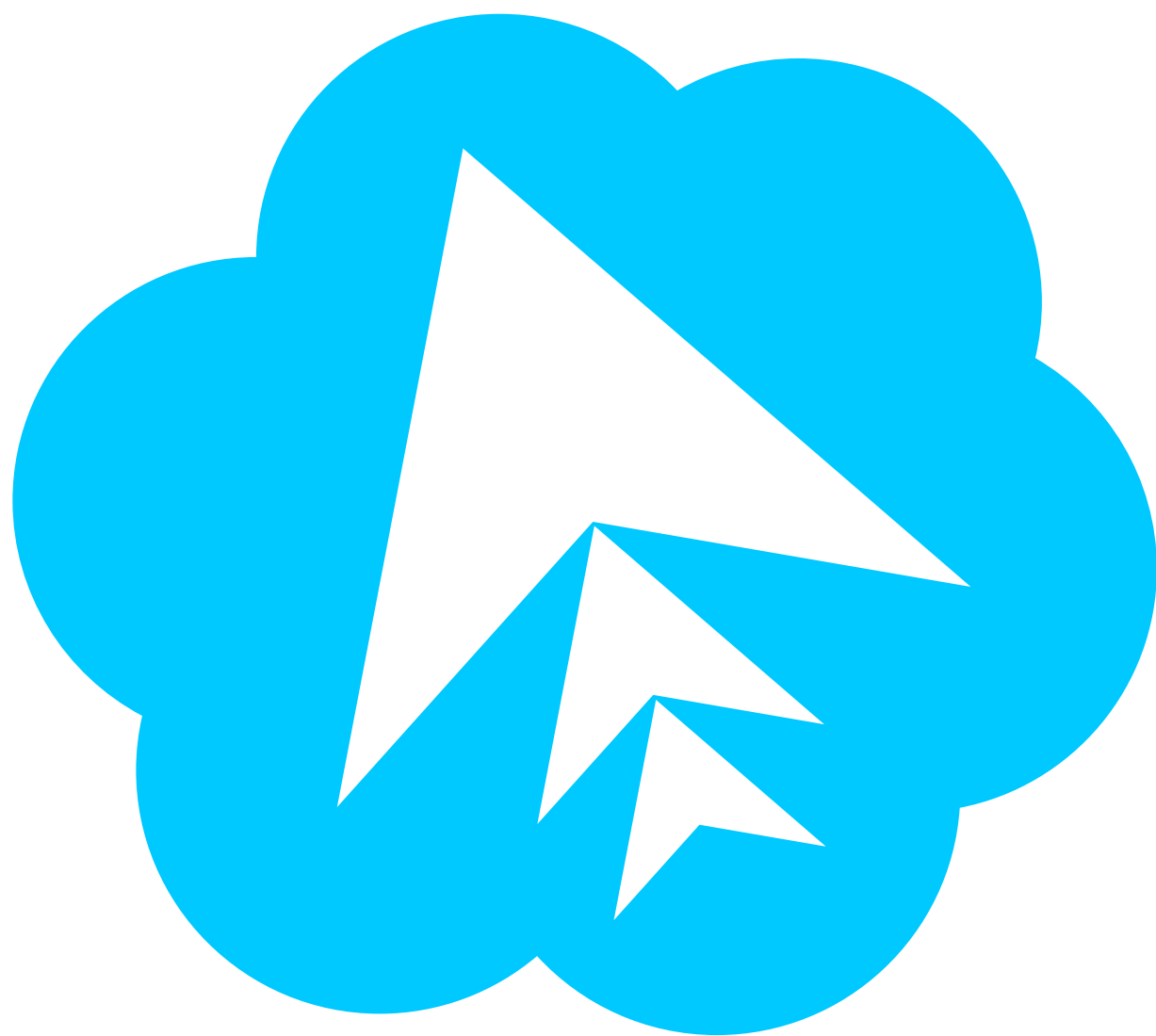


Type



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