











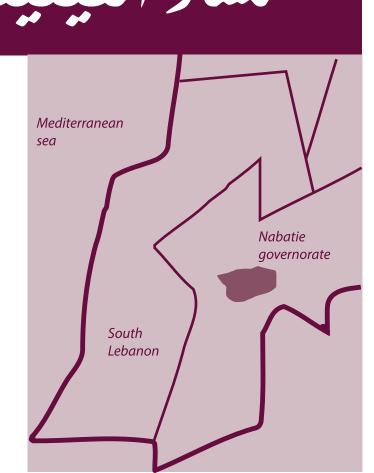


THE PHOENICIANS' ROUTE

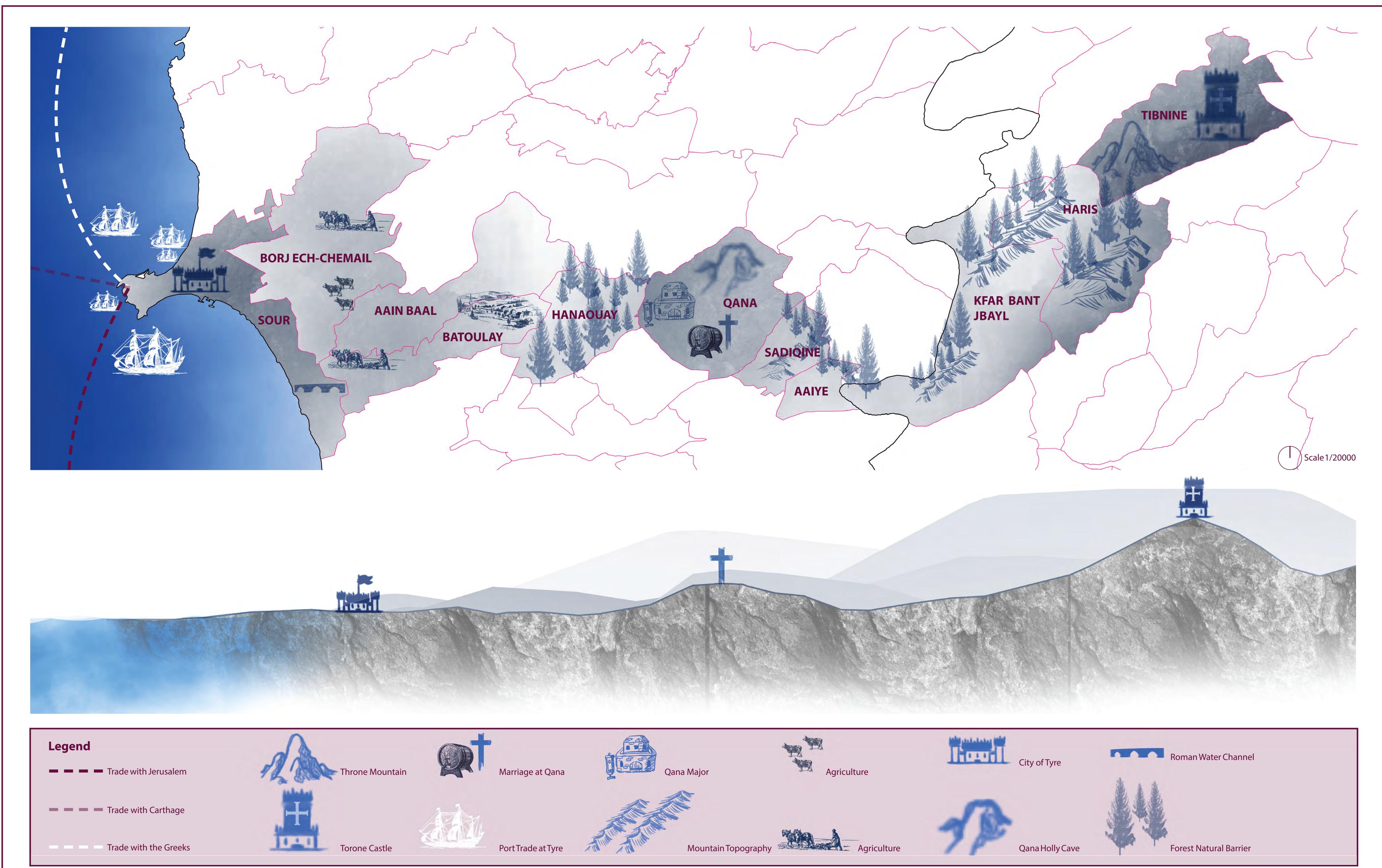
INTRODUCTION Qana is a Lebanese village located in south Lebanon, 10 Km away from Tyre. This village is located in a region that has passed through a timeline full of different civilizations. During the Phoenician era, Qana was a town called "Cana Major". It is impossible to mention Qana without talking about its surrounding villages. The Phoenician Route is along Tyre, Qana, and Tibnine.

The word Qana comes from Aramid roots, where it means "the nest, the house, and shelter" Qana was also called "Qana El-Jalil" and it is where Jesus Christ performed his first miracle.

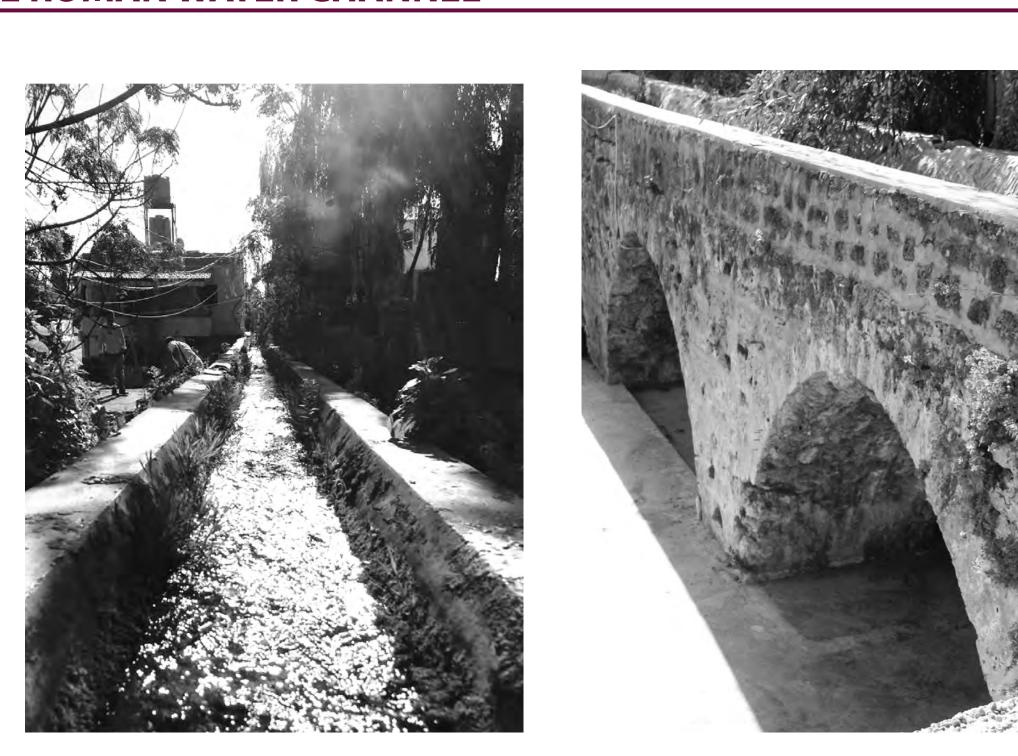
The Phoenician Route is highlighted as per our findings, interviews with several archaeologists, and readings by famous historians like Sir Walter Raleigh.



HISTORICAL MAPPING



THE ROMAN WATER CHANNEL



The water channel was built next to Tyre, in a town called Ras El-Ain. It was built by the Romans in 64 B.C. on top of three water springs. The springs were probably used by the Phoenicians. An archaeologist informed us, after they found many ducts made of pottery, dating back to the Phoenician era.

The channel now is being used as a supply water for the agricultural land surrounding it.

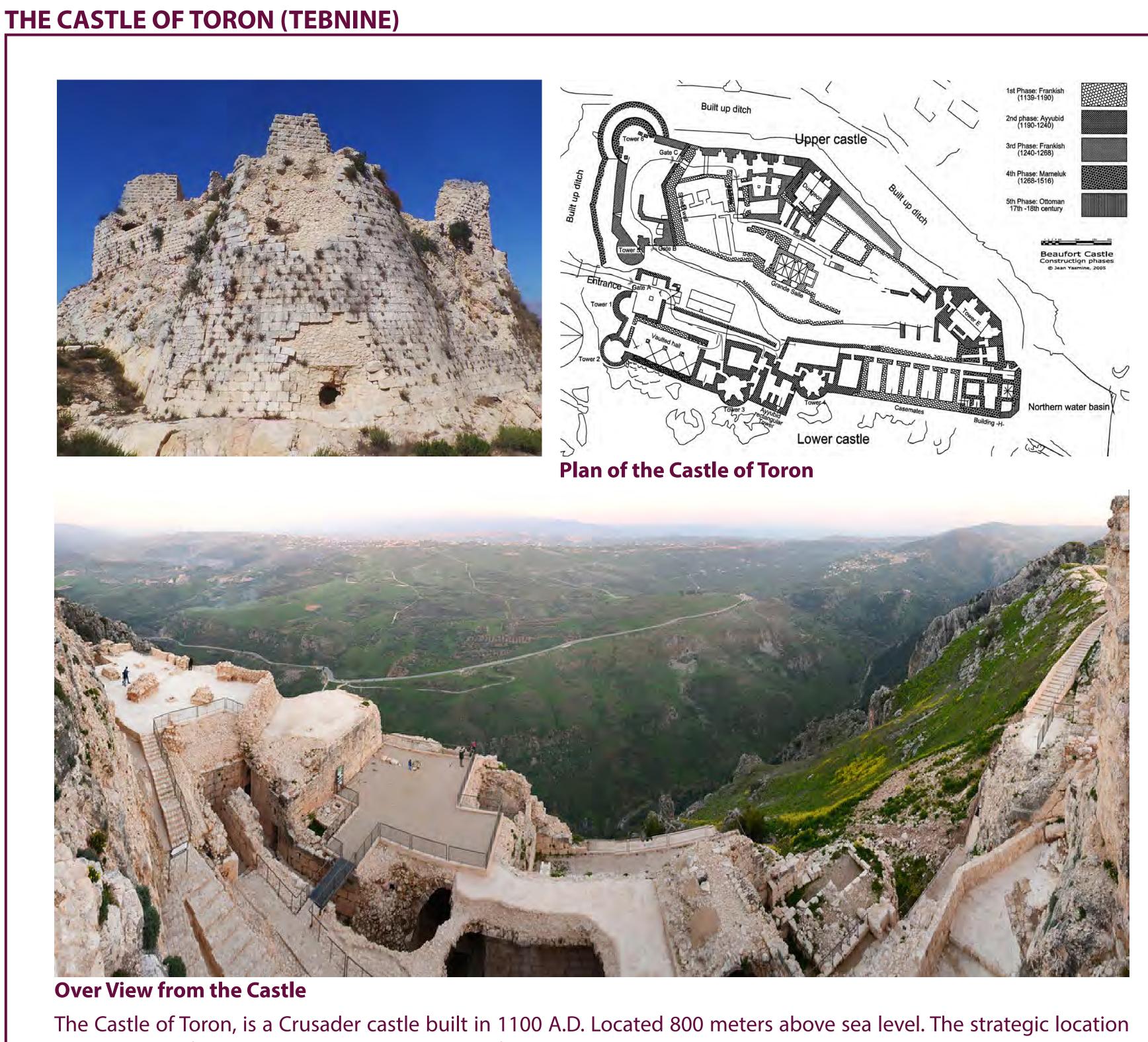
TOMB OF KING HIRAM I



The tomb of King Hiram I is located on the outskirts of both villages Qana and Hanaway. The tomb represents a monument that has been standing since the 3000 years.

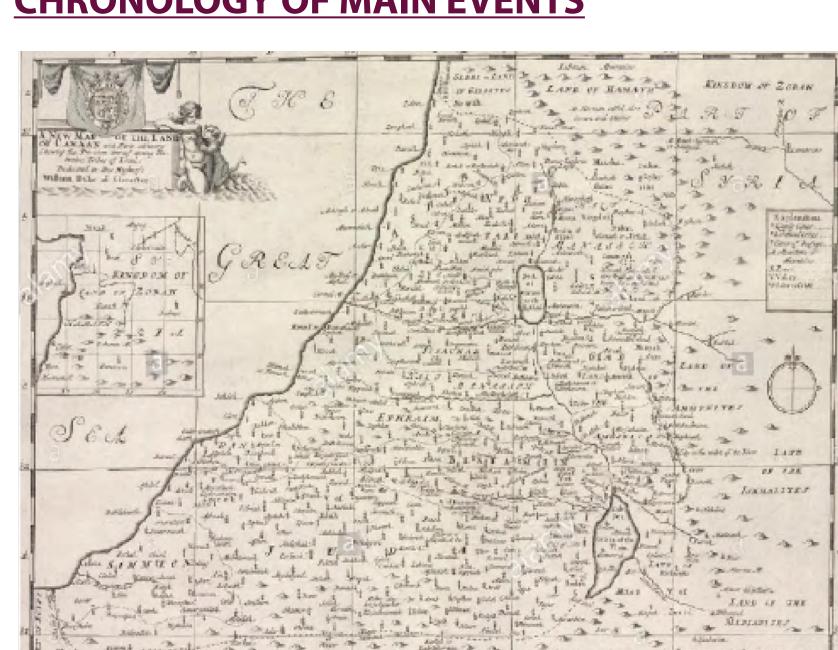
There is a sign of respect to one of the most important kings during the Phoenician rule. King Hiram I is the main reason behind the advanced and rich city of Tyre.

The location of this monument and the tombs located around it, makes us believe that maybe he was buried there while going to Qana or the village of Thorne (Tibnine).



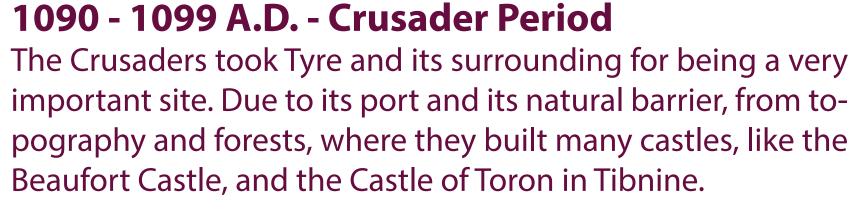
makes it one of the most important landmarks of our study. The 360 degrees panoramic view makes it act like a watch tower. Therefore, we believe that the Phoenicians used the top of the mountain of Toron as a line of defence against

CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS



1000 B.C. - Hiram I, King of Tyre Hiram I was the King of Tyre in which the Phoenician port nourished due to the connection between Tyre and Solomom's Jerusalem. He also was known for being responsible for the architectural advancement in south Lebanon at his time.

0 A.D. - Miracle of Qana As stated in the Gosel of John, Jesus Christ was first witnessed to perform his first miracle by transforming water into wine at a wedding in Qana.



2000 - Israeli Withdrawal The Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon made it possible for the visit and restoration of some of the historical sites located in the area. It also opened the door for many scholars to study the ruins and understand the history of the area more.

2000 B.C. - Land of Canaan

The region was part of the land of Canaan, later being under the land of Asher Tribe. During the first Millennium B.C. after the 11 tribes of Israel were divided.



322 B.C. - Alexander's Siege

Alexander the Great conquered Tyre during his campaign against the Persians. He targeted Tyre for being the most important Phoenician port and city. He ended up destroying many Phoenician cities and the wall surrounding Tyre.



64 B.C. - 635 A.D. - Roman and Byzantine Period



1516 - 1917 A.D. - Ottoman Period South of Lebanon was under the rule of the Ottoman until the end of WW1 in 1918.

EVALUATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND HISTORICAL BUILDINGS

- The current state of the archaeological sites that are in our area of study is poor.
- The Roman channel is being buried with concrete and ruined with a metal fence.
- The springs are being used for a private sector rather than public.
- Castle of Toron is not being supervised by professionals to investigate the ruins and preserve them.

• The Jran located on the Phoenician Route are not preserved properly, thus left untouched.





Lack Of Proper Treatment for Archaeological Sites.



Trash Leftover.



other tribes and conquerors.