

A HISTORY OF JERUSALEM'S TEMPLE MOUNT AND THE TEMPLES THAT STOOD UPON IT

Session I

Early history of Jerusalem and Mount Moriah, site of the Temple Mount

King Solomon builds the First Temple 966 BC

The First Temple Period 966-586 BC

- The Divided Kingdom
- King Josiah 640-609 BC

Foreign invaders—Egypt, Assyria, Babylon and Persia

The destruction of Solomon's temple by the Babylonians 586 BC

- The Exile 586-537 BC

The exiles return under Persian rule 537 BC

Session II

Construction of Zerubbabel's temple (the Second Temple) 536-515 BC

The Second Temple Period 515-19 BC

Changing overlords—the Persians, the Ptolemies, and the Seleucids

The Macabee (Hasmonean) rebellion 167-164 BC

The Hasmonean era 164-37 BC

The Romans enter the picture 63 BC

The Roman era 63 BC—324 AD

King Herod the Great builds the Third Temple 19 BC

Session III

The Third Temple Period 19 BC-70 AD

The First Jewish Revolt 66-73 AD

The Fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the Temple 70 AD

The Second Jewish Revolt 132-135 AD

- An attempt to rebuild the Temple

The Byzantine Christian Era 324-361 AD, 363-614 AD and 629-638 AD

- Julian, The Apostate 361-363 AD
- A failed attempt to rebuild the Temple 363 AD

The Persians conquer and occupy Jerusalem 614-629 AD

- Another failed attempt to rebuild the Temple 614 AD

The Byzantine Christians return 629-638 AD

The Omayyad Muslim era 638-750 AD

- The Dome of the Rock constructed 692 AD
- The Al-Aqsa Mosque constructed 720 AD (?)

The Abbasid Muslim era 750-1099 AD

The Crusader Christian era 1099-1187 AD

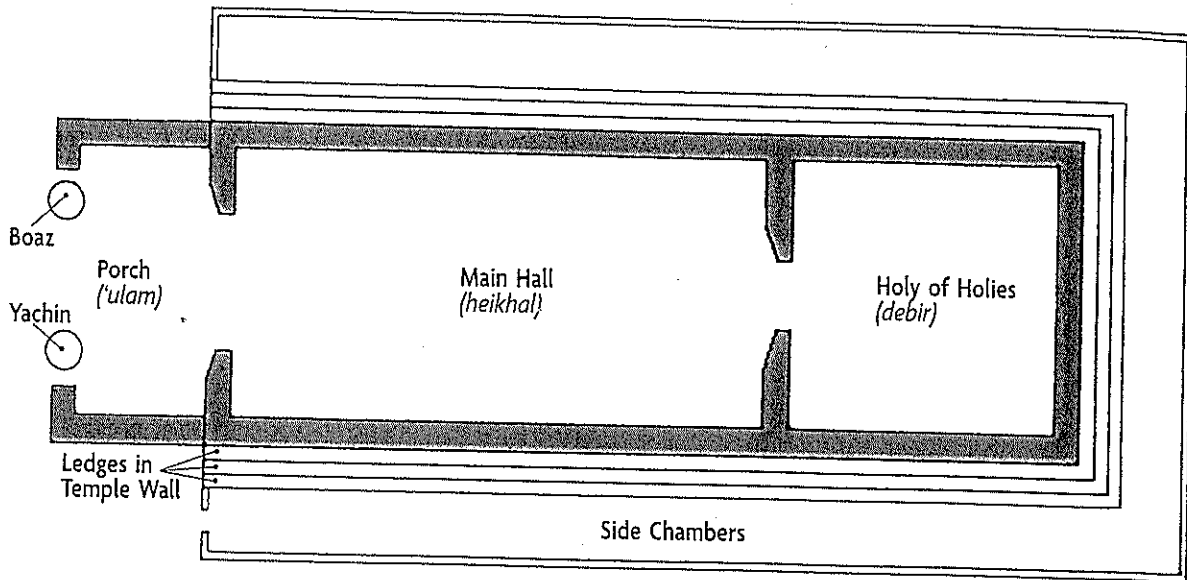
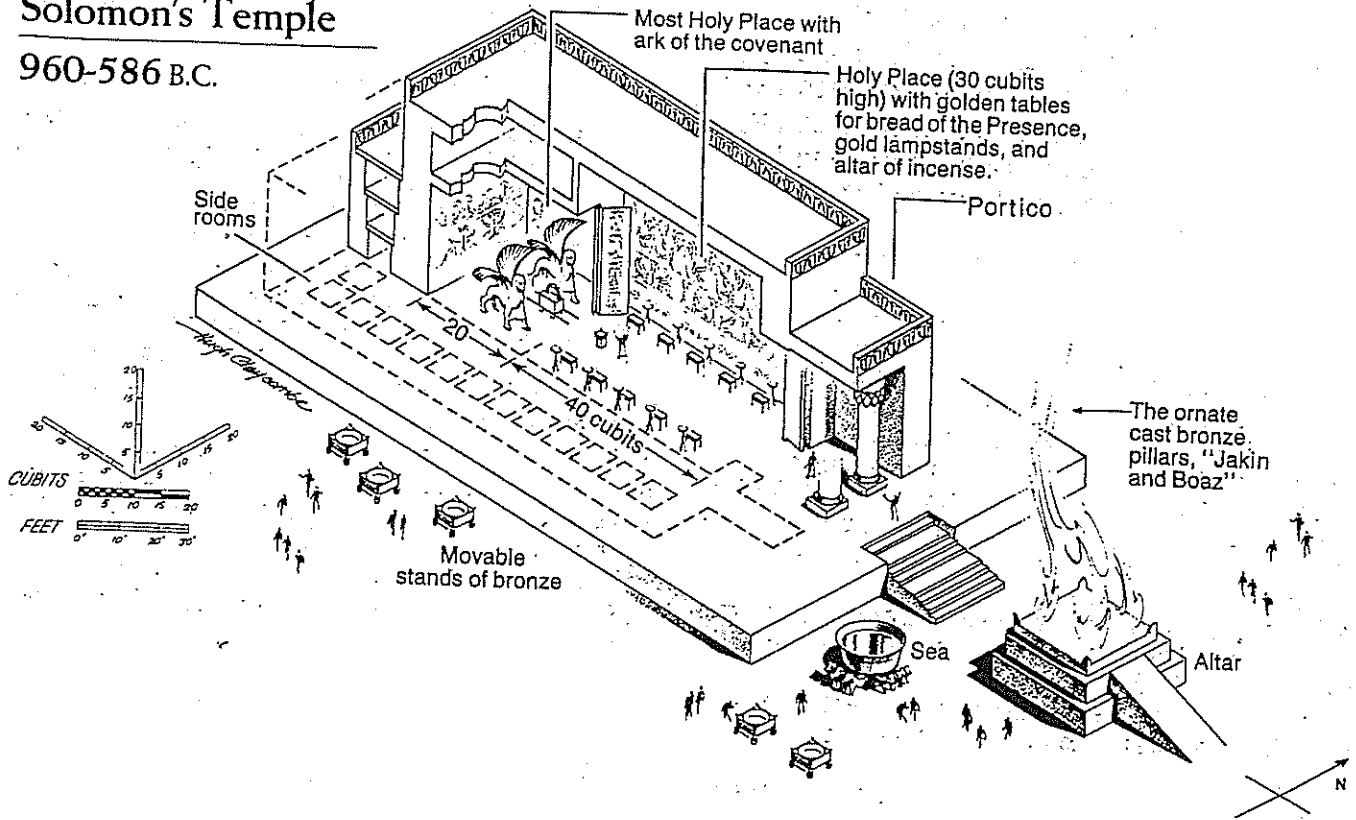
The Mamluk Muslim era 1187-1516 AD

The Ottoman Turk Muslim era 1516-1917 AD

The Temple Mount in the modern era

Solomon's Temple

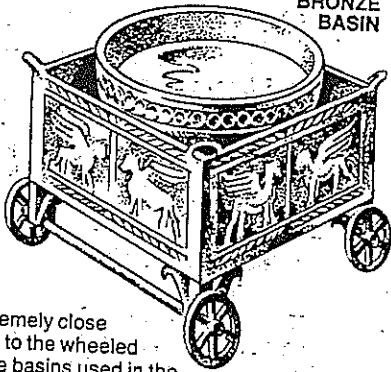
960-586 B.C.



Temple Furnishings

Glimpses of the rich ornamentation of Solomon's temple can be gained through recent discoveries that illumine the text of 1 Ki 6-7.

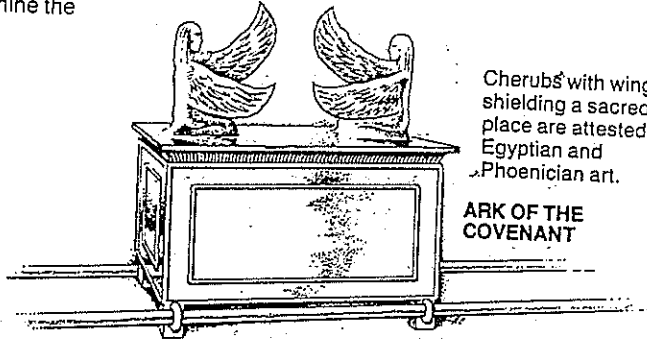
**MOVABLE
BRONZE
BASIN**



An extremely close parallel to the wheeled portable basins used in the courtyard of the temple has come from archaeological excavations on Cyprus. This representation combines elements from the Biblical text with the archaeological evidence.

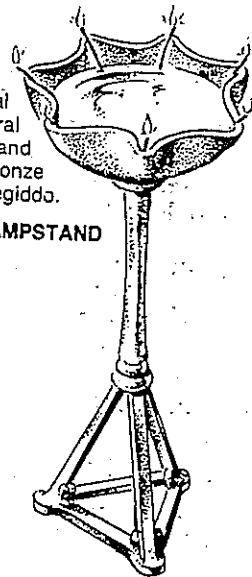
Cherubs with wings shielding a sacred place are attested in Egyptian and Phoenician art.

**ARK OF THE
COVENANT**

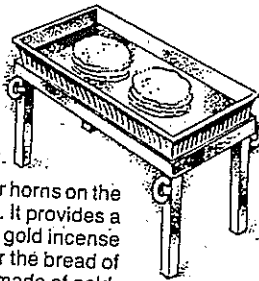


Ten lampstands were in the temple, five on each side of the sanctuary (1 Ki 7:49), to which were added ten tables (2 Ch 4:8). Ritual sevenfold lamps have been found at several places in Palestine, including Hazor and Dothan. The stand itself is modeled on bronze ones from the excavations at Megiddo.

LAMPSTAND

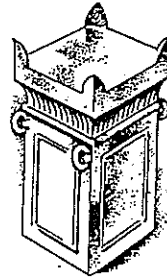


**TABLE FOR
THE BREAD
OF THE
PRESENCE**

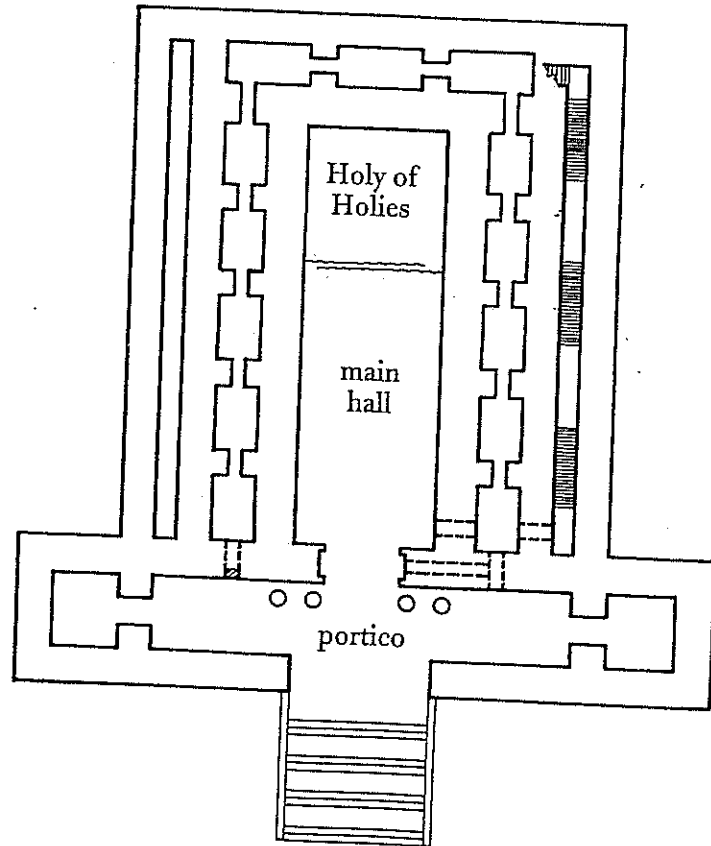
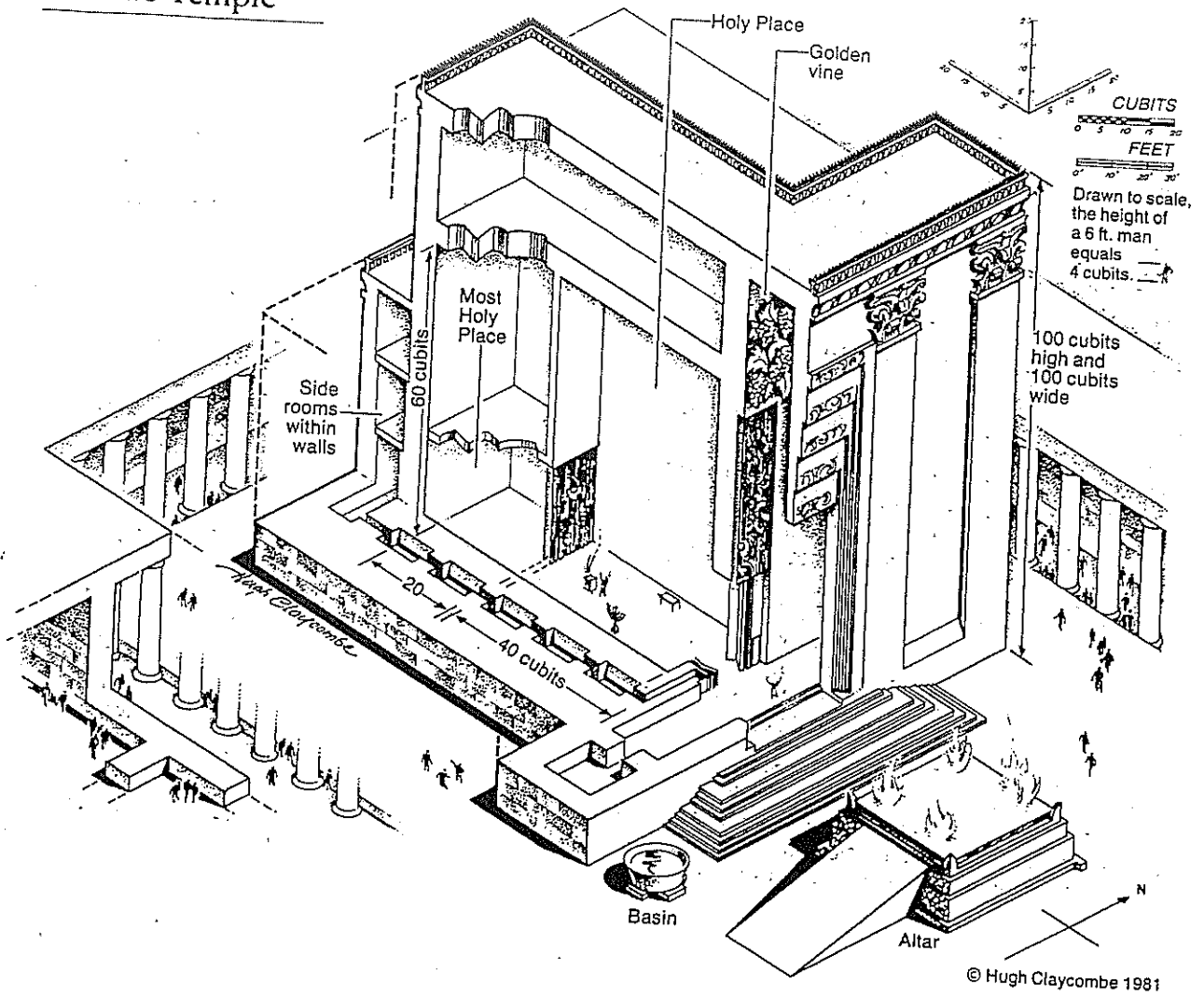


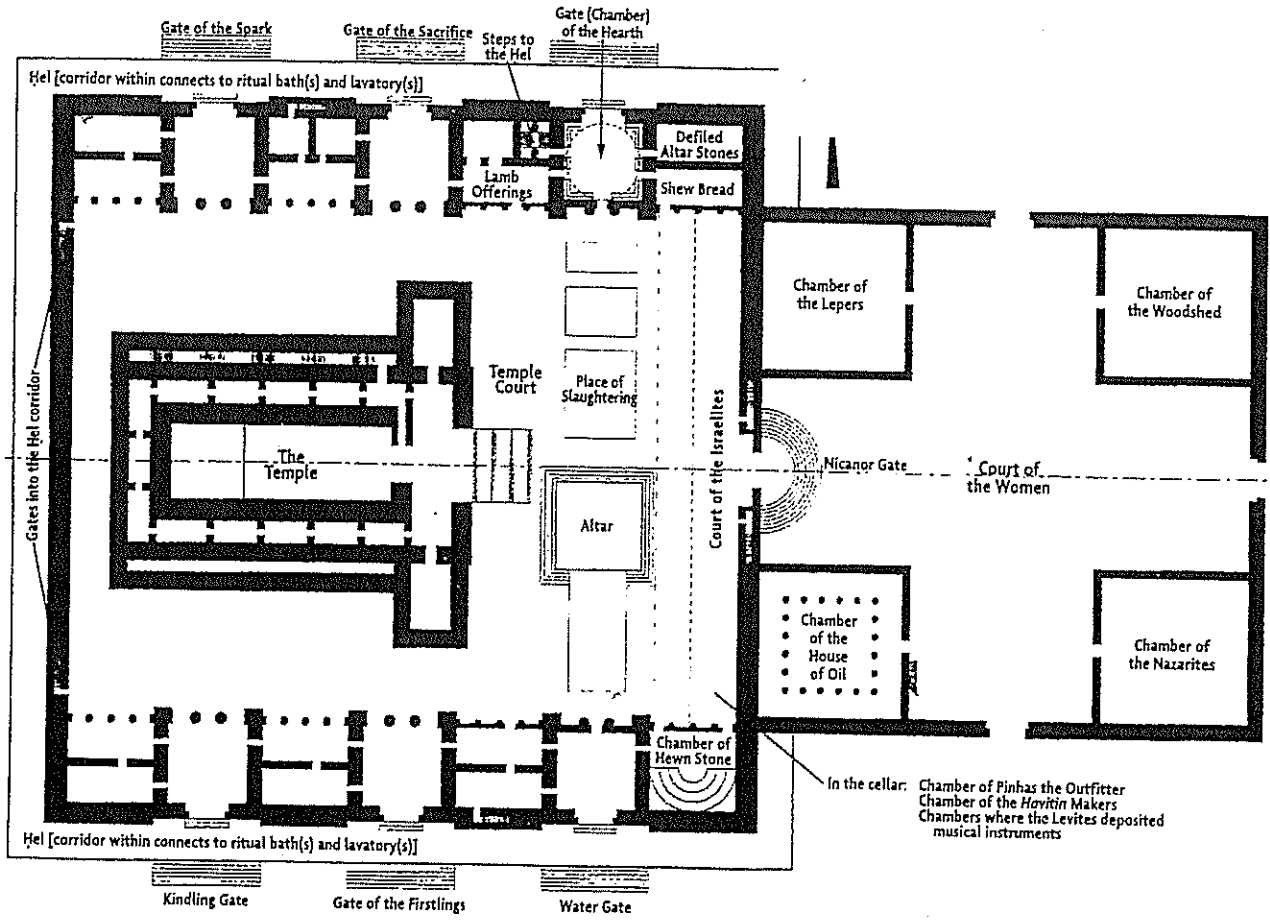
A stone incense altar having four horns on the corners was found at Megiddo. It provides a clear idea of the shape of the gold incense altar in the temple. The table for the bread of the Presence was also made of gold.

**INCENSE
ALTAR**



Herod's Temple





THE TEMPLE MOUNT

