

THE  
HOLY LAND

Pictorial Guide

BY ANDREW N. DUGGER

JERUSALEM 1975

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JERUSALEM 1955

## PREFACE

I have been persuaded to prepare this "Holy Land Pictorial Guide", that these *Sacred Places* might be brought more definitely and impressively to the minds of my friends and others.

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JERUSALEM, 1955

It is *dedicated* especially to those who cannot behold in person these Holy Places but can in this way see them by picture. It is also *dedicated* for the benefit of intended *Pilgrims* or *Visitors*, as a guide to what they should *be* sure and see while here.

It provides them with a priceless treasure in *picture*, with a brief historical setting of each place, gleaned from volumes of records, requiring months of tedious research, which they may retain as a *memorandum* and take home for their friends.

It also helps the reader to refresh his Biblical and historical knowledge, of the Land of the Bible.

Printed in Israel

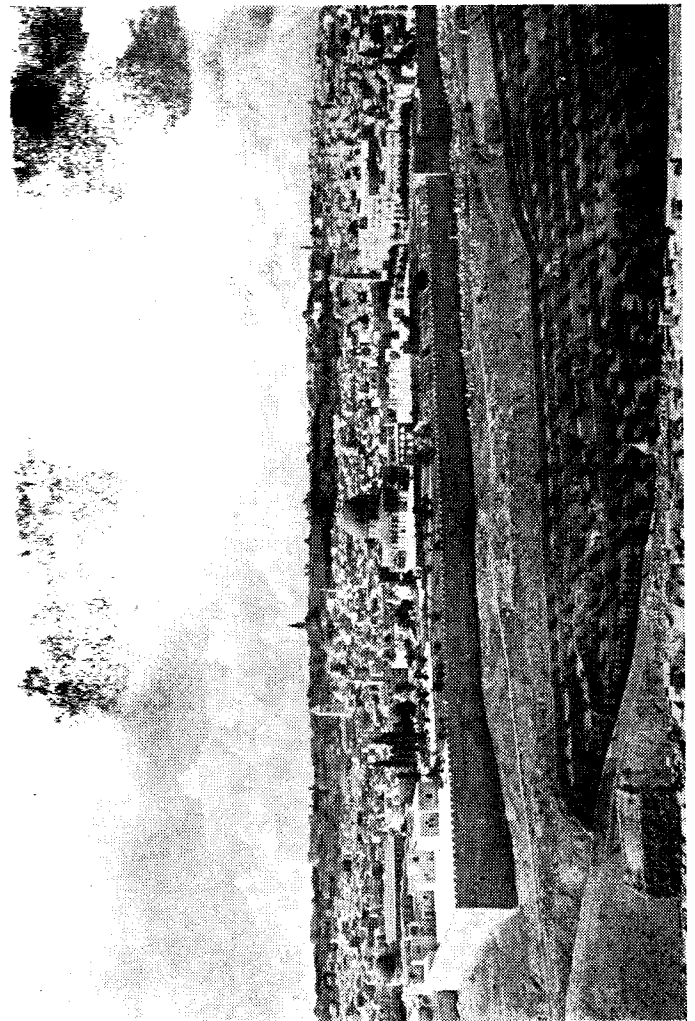
# INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
Preface	
CHAPTER ONE	
Historical Outline—The Holy Land . . . . .	9
CHAPTER TWO	
Jerusalem, the Holy City . . . . .	30
Sites in Jerusalem, Jordan and the Dead Sea . . . . .	43
CHAPTER THREE	
Christianity . . . . .	63
CHAPTER FOUR	
Judaism . . . . .	74
Jerusalem to Jezreel . . . . .	78
CHAPTER FIVE	
The Valley of Jezreel . . . . .	81
CHAPTER SIX	
Galilee . . . . .	85
Upper Galilee . . . . .	87
Tiberius . . . . .	89
Safad . . . . .	96
Haifa and Mt. Carmel . . . . .	101
Bethlehem . . . . .	104
Hebron . . . . .	107
Beersheba Negev Sodom and Eilat . . . . .	108
Gaza . . . . .	111
Askalon . . . . .	112
Jaffa . . . . .	114
Tel-Aviv . . . . .	116

## INDEX TO PICTURES

Capital of the Holy Land . . . . .	7
Western Ancient Wall, and Citadel Mt. Zion Jerusalem . . . . .	11
Valley of Jehoshaphat and "Silao" where King Solomon was annointed . . . . .	14
The Valley where David slew Goliath . . . . .	18
The Western Wall of the Temple Area called the Wailin Wall Mt. Olive, right, and Mt. Scopus, left and part of South Wall, looking N. East . . . . .	23
Agricultural Settlement in the Hills of Judea . . . . .	25
New Jerusalem Reborn as she appears today . . . . .	28
Mount Olive, Sight of ascension near tower at right . . . . .	33
Typical scene of ancient Jerusalem. Late photo within the wall Mt. Zion, and "King David Palacial Hotel" and Y.M.C.A. with tower to right . . . . .	39
The National Bank, General Post Office, and office buildings in New Jerusalem . . . . .	42
Interior of Upper Chamber, Last Supper, Mt. Zion . . . . .	45
Calvary, the Visible Skull . . . . .	47
Garden of Gethsemane, botto. Summit Mt. Olives at top . . . . .	49
Pilgrims of Allied Army on visit to Jerusalem passing through St. Stephen's Gate also nown as "Lions Gate" . . . . .	53
Ancient "Olive Tree" in Garden of Gethsemane. East wall around Jerusalem at top, and Dome of Mosque . . . . .	55
Golden Gate — East Wall. Gate of triumphant entry Matt. 21:1-11. Known as "The Clased Gate". See Ezek. 44.2 . . . . .	56
Jerusalem Residential Quarters, outside the wall . . . . .	57
Ruins of ancient Bethany, Home of Lazareth. Ruins of Simon's House at top . . . . .	58
River Jordan. The Traditional Site of Baptism . . . . .	60

Mount of Temptation. In Wilderness of Judea . . . . .	61
Ein Karem. Birthplace of John the Baptist . . . . .	73
The Main Synagogue outside the Wall Jerusalem . . . . .	75
Jericho, once the city of the Palms . . . . .	77
Flourishing Valley of Jezreel (Ezdraelon). Scene of many decisive battles and Pending Armageddon . . . . .	82
Mt. Tabor. Scene of Transfiguration (Matt. 17:1 . . . . .	83
A Street in Nazareth . . . . .	86
Cana of Galilee, the place of the Wedding. St. John 2:1-11. Traditional wine-jars are shown in this church . . . . .	88
Remains of Ancient Synagogue at Capernaum . . . . .	90
General View of Tiberias . . . . .	92
Fishing in the Sea of Galilee . . . . .	93
Fishers on the Sea of Galilee. Mt. Hermon in background . . . . .	94
The Place of the Sermon on the Mount . . . . .	95
Afforestation on Mt. Canaan, Upper Galilee . . . . .	97
Safad, Capital of Upper Galilee . . . . .	98
Haifa, the Gate to the East, situated on slope of Mt. Carmel . . . . .	103
Caesarea. Remains of ancient Roman Fortress . . . . .	104
Bethlehem. General View . . . . .	105
Street in Beersheba . . . . .	109
New Road to Dead Sea through the Wilderness of Judea . . . . .	110
Ascalon. Recent Excavations . . . . .	113
Jaffa, anciently called Joppa . . . . .	115
Tel-Aviv—Metropolis of Israel . . . . .	117
The main Synagogue Tel Aviv . . . . .	119
Ein Karem, birthplace of John the Baptist . . . . .	120
Rachel's Tomb, on Bethlehem Road . . . . .	120
The Shepherds Field and Bethlehem . . . . .	121
Jaffa, ancient Joppa, the place of Jonah's experience . . . . .	121



*Front View of the Old City*

## *The Holy Land*

*“And thou shalt be a crown of Glory in the hand of the Lord, an da royal diadem in the hand of thy God. Thou shalt no more be termed forsaken, neither shalt thy land be any more termed desolate, but thou shalt be called Hephzi-bah, and thy land Beulah, for the Lord delighteth in thee, and thy land shall be MARRIED. For as a young man marrieth a virgin, so shall thy sons marry thee, and as the bridegroom rejoiceth over the bride so shall thy God rejoice over thee”.*

Isaiah 62 :3 to 5

The country once known as the “PROMISED LAND” flowing with Milk and Honey is now partly known as I S R A E L.

Its central location in the Middle East has given it a permanent role in the spiritual, commercial and strategic connection between Mesopotamia and the neighbouring countries on one side, and Egypt and the African territories on the other.

The Book of Genesis (Old Testament) tells the story of the Patriarch Abraham, a native of UR of the Chaldeans, who settled in this country approximately in the nineteenth century B.C. His descendants “THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL,” after a four hundred-year exile in Egypt, have returned to their country under the leadership of Moses and Joshua. After a forty-year journey through the Sinai Desert and the Moab Mountains, they crossed the Jordan and conquered JERICHO, some time during the fourteenth century B.C. They gradually occupied the whole country until the LAND OF ISRAEL, as it has always been known and called in Hebrew, spread both sides of the Jordan.

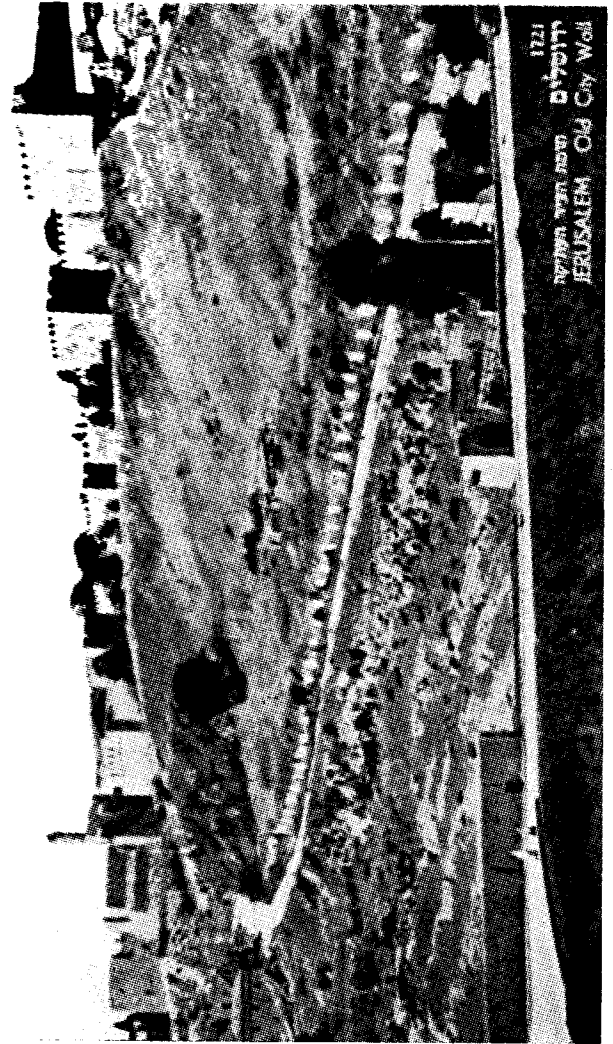
### THE LAND DIVIDED, AND RULED BY KINGS

The country was divided between the twelve tribes of ISRAEL, and for four hundred years was ruled by the Judges. Constant wars against the Philistines on the Coast eventually resulted in the formation of a Kingdom. The first Monarch was SAUL, a great organizer and warrior, who was famous for his victories. He fell in the Battle of Mount GILBOA in his final struggle against the Philistines, and was succeeded, approximately in the year 1050 B.C. by David. David ruled from Hebron as his temporary capital for seven years. Then defeated the Jebusites, occupied Jerusalem and built the original Citadel of Zion, which became known as the City of David. He built the Royal Palace on Mount Zion, and when he died was buried within the city.

*"IF I FORGET THEE O JERUSALEM LET MY RIGHT HAND FORGET HER CUNNING. IF I DO NOT REMEMBER THEE, LET MY TONGUE CLEAVE TO THE ROOF OF MY MOUTH, IF I PREFER NOT JERUSALEM ABOVE MY CHIEF JOY."* Psalms 137.

*"Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion on the sides of the north, the City of the Great King".*

Psalms 48:2



*Western Ancient Wall, and Citadel Mt. Zion, Jerusalem*



David was succeeded by his son SOLOMON, who was responsible for the erection of the First Temple, as a shrine to contain the Tablets bearing the TEN COMMANDMENTS received by MOSES on Mt. Sinai, and the Ark of the Covenant.

#### **TEN TRIBES REVOLT, THE KINGDOM DIVIDED**

Solomon ruled for forty years, and was succeeded by his son Rehoboam. But shortly afterwards, however, ten of the Tribes of Israel revolted, founded a new Capital at SHECHEM (the present city of NABLUS in Samaria), and proclaimed a new Kingdom of ISRAEL under Jeroboam. The Kingdom ended in its two-hundred-and-fifty-year-old career when it was conquered by the Assyrians, who over-ran the country and took the inhabitants of the Northern Kingdom into captivity, 722 B.C.

The Southern Kingdom, which became known as the Kingdom of Judah, was ruled from Jerusalem by the descendants of the House of David until the country was invaded by the Babylonians under their ruler Nebuchadnezzar, who destroyed Jerusalem 606 B.C., burned the Temple on the Ninth Day of Jewish month of AB, and marched most of the inhabitants away into Babylon where they have been enslaved. Fifty years later, Cyrus, the Persian conqueror of Babylon issued a Proclamation allowing the Children of Israel to return to their Homeland, the LAND OF ISRAEL and rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem. The first conti-

gent returned under the leadership of Zerubabel and the High Priest Joshua, another group returned later under the leadership of Ezra the Scribe, 457 B.C.

#### **NEHEMIAH BUILDS THE WALL**

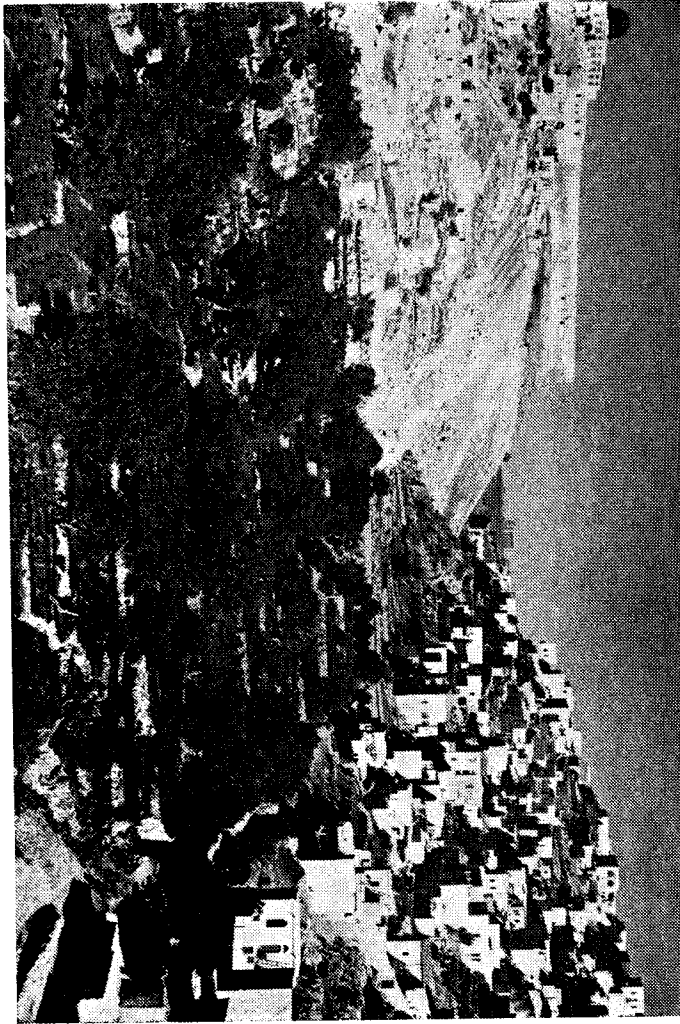
The city walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt by Nehemia, who had been appointed Governor of the city by the Persians. Under him, the population was gathered together and Ezra the Scribe read them the Laws of Moses which they undertook to observe (Nehemia vii-x). A high Council of seventy, known as the Sanhedrin, with the High Priest as chairman, was appointed to rule over the spiritual and temporal affairs. The Holy LAND remained a Persian Province for approximately two-hundred-years, until it was conquered by Alexander the Great of Macedonia in the year 333 B.C., Daniel 8th chapter.

#### **THE LAND PASSES UNDER EGYPTIAN DOMINION**

After the death of Alexander the Great the country came under the domination of Egypt. In the year 198 B.C. the land was captured by Seleucid King of Syria. His successor, Antiochus Epiphanes, attempted to suppress Judaism by force, to impose the Hellenistic (Greek) form of worship in its place and to convert the Temple to a pagan shrine. Matthias, a Priest and a member of the Hasmonean family, succeeded in rousing the people against Antiochus's edicts, and the resultant rebellion, known as the Revolt of the Mac-

Hasmoneans (a name coined from the initial letters of the rebels slogan WHO IS LIKE UNTO THEE O LORD), overthrew the regime of Antiochus in Judea and restored the Temple to Judaism. The Feast of Hanukkah (LIGHTS) is being celebrated to commemorate to this day, the re-dedication, and cleansing of the sanctuary, after 2300 evening and morning sacrifices had been discontinued. See Daniel 8:14.

During the rule of the Hasmonean dynasty, the Jews remained independent and their frontiers were even extended through conquest. Then during a prolonged civil war between two brothers, Heracanus and Aristobulus the 2nd, the Roman General Pompey intervened, occupied the whole country, and in the year 63 B.C. made it a Roman tributary. Antipater, an Edomite, member of a Transjordan tribe who had been converted to Judaism under the Hasmoneans, was appointed Procurator of Judea. He was succeeded by his son Phazaelus, but in the year 37 B.C. the Romans replaced the latter by his brother Herod I (known as the Great), founder of the Edomean Dynasty who ruled for thirty three years. He succeeded in extending the existing boundaries of the country and beautified the city of Jerusalem with gardens and palaces. His greatest achievement was the rebuilding of the five-hundred-year-old Temple of Zerubabel, which he made the most magnificent structure in the country, and which was always known as the Second Temple. After the death of Herod the Great in the



*Valley of Jehoshaphat and "Silao", where King Solomon was anointed*

year 4 B.C. the country was divided between his three sons, Archelaus, Antipas and Philip. (See note 1).

#### **HEROD DIES AND HIS SON ARCHELAUS IS DEPOSED**

In the year 6 A.D. Archelaus was deposed by the Romans, and territories under his rule Judea, Samaria and Idumea were placed under a Roman Procurator, a Senator called Coponius. This Roman procurator immediately issued a proclamation making the District of Judea, Samaria and Idumea a part of the Roman province of Syria under its Governor Cyrenius. He was succeeded by a series of Roman Procurators, the best known of them being Pontius Pilate, who was appointed by the Emperor Tiberius in the year 25 A.D. and it was under him that the events told in the Gospels took place, and it was he who sentenced Jesus Christ to be crucified. Pontius also put down various revolts among the inhabitants with the utmost severity, and was finally relieved of his post and sent back to Rome for trial after he had massacred thousands of Samaritans.

Note 1. There are more than twelve noted historical writers who have given the date of the birth of Jesus at 4 B.C., stating that this present era should commence at that time.

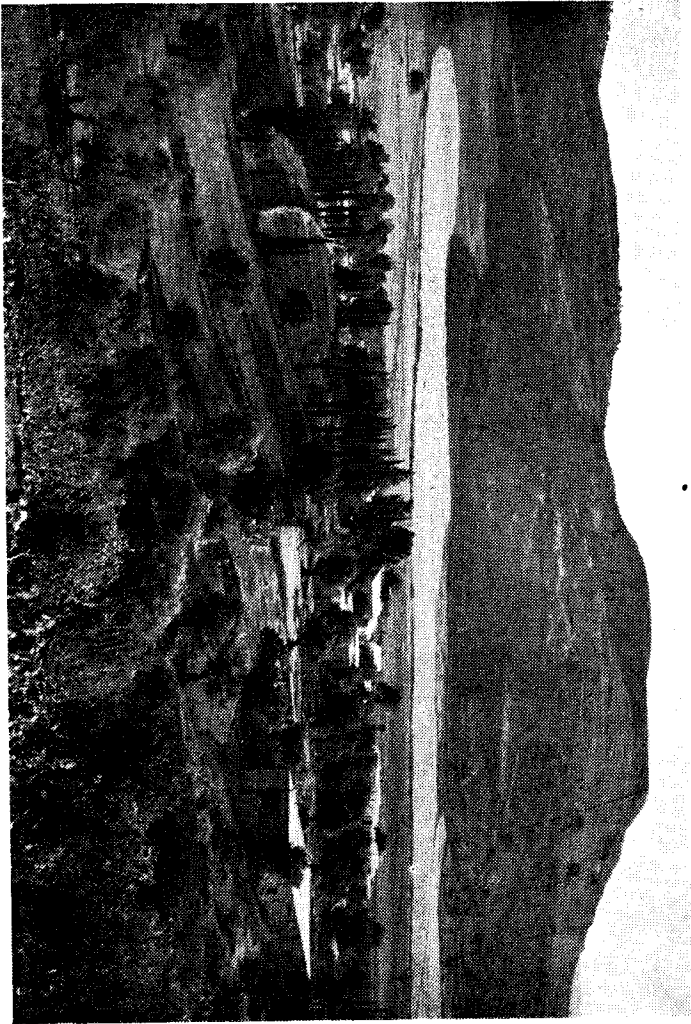
The death of Herod, and his son Archelaus being removed from the throne 6 A.D. fulfills the sign given by the prophet Isaiah of Jesus being the promised Messiah. Isaiah 7:14-16.

The Roman Emperor Claudius appointed Murulus Procurator in succession of Pilate, but in addition made Agrippa, son of Aristobulus and the niece of Herod the Great, King of Judea.

#### **THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SECOND TEMPLE**

Agrippa began his reign with the repeal of the Poll Tax imposed by the Roman Procurators, thus gaining a good deal of popularity, which in general remained with him during the whole period of his reign. His most important work in Jerusalem was the erection of a wall in the northern side of the city, which is usually known as the Third Wall. After the death of Agrippa the city was subjected again to the rule of the Roman Procurators. These culminated in Florus Gessius, whose rule was so oppressive that Jews rebelled in the famous Judean War, which came to an end in the year 70 A.D. when Titus captured the Holy City Jerusalem and burned down the Temple, again traditionally on the Ninth Day of the Jewish month AB. During the siege of Jerusalem a spiritual leader named Rabbi Yohanan Ben Zakai managed to escape from the city to Yavneh near Ascalon in the Judean Plains, where he established a Rabbinical Academy, which then became the only center of Judaism and Theological learning. In the year 132 A.D. during the reign of the Roman Emperor Hadrian, Bar Kohba led the rebellion against the Romans and for three years ruled the Jews, until he was final-

*The Valley where David slew Goliath*



*The Western Wall of the Temple Area, called the Wailing Wall*

ly defeated by Hadrian in the year 135 A.D. After this, Hadrian razed Jerusalem literally to the ground and built a new city on the site, which he called Aelia Capitolina. He then erected a Roman Temple, containing a statue of himself, on the site of Herod's temple. Jews were forbidden to enter the city on pain of death, although Christians were permitted to reside in Jerusalem, while in other parts of the Roman Empire they were persecuted. Little is known of the history of the country during the following two hundred years. See Luke 21:24-36.

Several historical writers mention the miraculous escape of the believers in, and followers of Jesus

(Hebrew Yahshua), when Jerusalem was besieged by the Romans 70 A.D. Before his ascension he had warned them of the total destruction of the temple and to flee into the mountains. (Matt. 24:1-20). By following this warning they fled to the town of Pella, near the Dead Sea, escaping this most terrible siege, wherein it is said that upwards of six hundred thousand Jews perished.

#### **THE ORIGIN OF THE TALMUD**

It was in the Second Century A.D. that the famous Rabbi Yehuda Hanassi compiled the Mishnah, a commentary and explanation of the Pentateuch, the work was continued by his followers, in the body of work known as the Gemarah or TALMUD. In the year 313 A.D. under King Constantine the Great, a large number of Churches were built by the Emperors mother Helena on the sites of the Holy places and completed during the same reign. In the year 362 A.D. the Roman Emperor Julian the Apostate gave the Jews permission to rebuild the Temple, but he died before this could be carried out.

#### **THE MOHAMMEDAN ARAB INVASION**

For nearly three hundred years under the Roman and later Byzantine rule, the country enjoyed peace. This period of calm came to an end when Chosrus II of Persia after over-running Syria and Asia Minor, invaded and conquered the LAND OF ISRAEL, and

ruled the country for fifteen years, with the consent of most of the inhabitants. After his death the Byzantine Emperor Hyraculus conquered the country, but succeeded in holding it only up to the Arab invasion by the Mohammedans, which began with the "Hegira", 622 A.D. recognized by all authors as the beginning of the Mohammedan era. The year 627 Mohammed defeated the armies of "Abu Safyan", in his crushing victory known as the "Campaign of the Trench", and with Medina captured the same year, his ascension to power was undisputed. Choosing his 12 apostles in imitation to that of Jesus, and knowing that the Jews who were again assembled at Jerusalem, had rejected him, he ordered his hosts to pray three times daily facing the Holy Land, hoping that the Jews would accept him as their Messiah. Being disappointed, however, he invoked God's blessing upon his armies, and as "Salles' History of Mohammedanism" states, "He then sent them forth upon their holy mission of capturing Jerusalem." This was accomplished 632 to 638, the exact date varying by different authors. The Greek Patriarch Sophornius opened the gates to the Khalif "Omar", and the whole country came under Arab rule, with most of the existing churches becoming Mosques. In the year 691 the present "Dome of The Rock" as a Mohammedan shrine was built by the Khaliph — Abdel Malik Ibn Khalid, replacing the wooden mosque, on the site of the former Jewish temple.

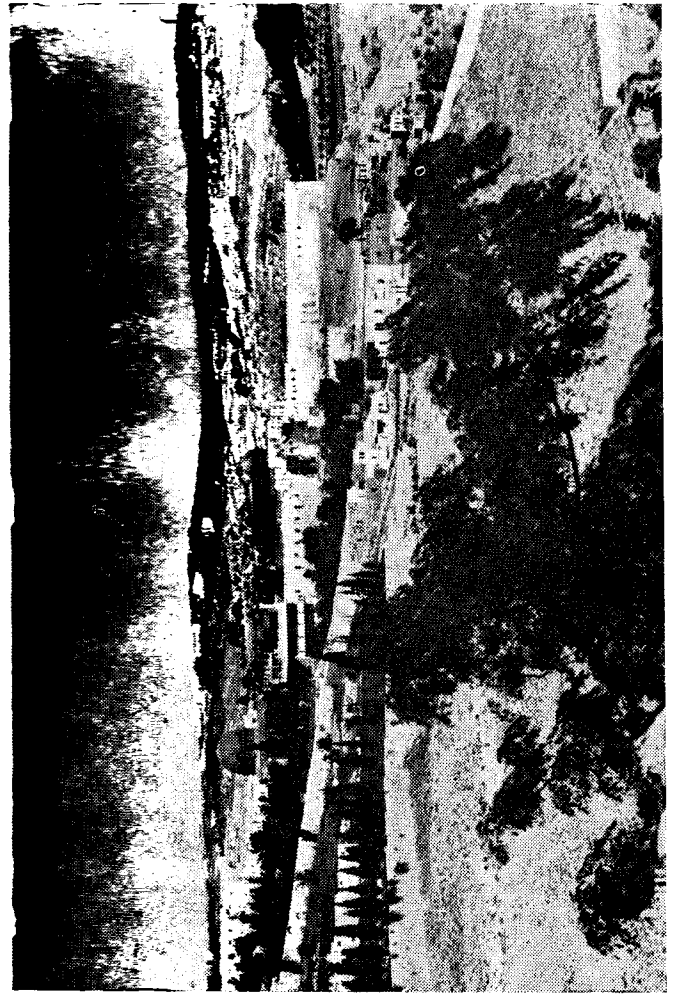
### THE CONQUEST OF THE CRUSADERS

The Arabs ruled this country until the year 1099 A.D. when the Crusaders, under the leadership of Count Godfrey de Boulion, conquered the Holy Land, and established the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. This Kingdom lasted for nearly a century, during which the Crusaders built Churches and Monasteries as well as Castles and Fortifications. In the year 1187, however, they were defeated by Saladin at the Horns of Hattin in the hill country of Lower Galilee, and eventually driven out of the country. Then the Holy Land came under the rule of Saladin's Dynasty, known as the Mameluke Kings.

### THE FOUR HUNDRED YEARS OF TURKISH RULE

In the year 1517 A.D. the Ottoman (Turkish) Sultan Selim the First conquered the Holy Land. His successor, Suleiman the Magnificent rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem in the year 1542, and it is his structure that exists.

During the four-hundred-years of Turkish rule, the country was left desolate, barren and uncultivated. Towards the end of the 19th Century A.D. however a new epoch began. Many cultural centres have been established, as well as Agricultural Schools the first and largest is MIKVEH ISRAEL (The hope of Israel) in the year 1870. A few years later a group of Jews from Jerusalem founded an Agricultural Settle-

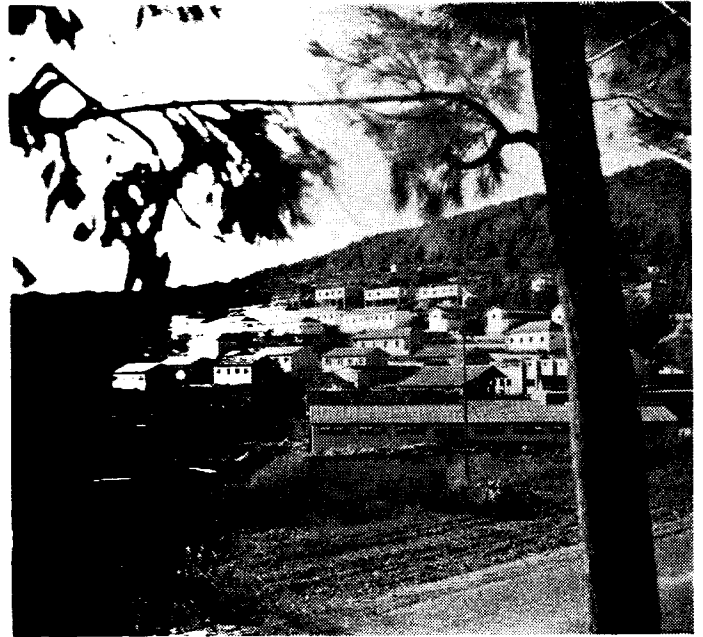


*Mount Olive, right, Mount Scopus, left, and part of South Wall, looking N. East*

ment called PETAH TIKVAH (The Gate of hope). In the year 1882 a group of young Jewish intellectuals from Russia known as "BILU" after the initial letters from a Hebrew phrase meaning "LET US GO UP TO THE HOUSE OF JACOB," established several farming settlements. Many more Jewish Agricultural Settlements were founded on land owned by the famous Baron Edmond de Rothschild, who made himself responsible for the maintenance of these settlements until they became self-supporting.

#### THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION AND THE BRITISH MANDATE

The Zionist Organization (The Jewish National Redemption Movement), founded by the late Dr. Theodor Benjamin Herzl, was started in the year 1897 as a purely political body, and it was only in the year 1906 A.D that the movement began to take active part in colonization. The oppression of the Jews in Czarist Russia in the year 1905 A.D. started the flow of Jewish Immigration into the Holy Land, and the immigrants became pioneers of the Jewish working movements in the country. During the First World War and when the British occupied the Holy Land in Dec. 1917 and the Balfour Declaration promising a Jewish National Home was recognized by the League of Nations, the real work of building the National Home began with vigour. In the year 1922 A.D. the British



*Agricultural Settlement in the hills of Judea*

Government was entrusted with the Mandate on the Holy Land.

#### EXTRACT FROM THE MANDATE

“The Council of the League of Nations”:

“Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have agreed, for the purpose of giving the effect to the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, to entrust the Mandatory selected by the said Powers the Administration of the Territories of the Holy Land, which formerly belonged to the Turkish Empire, within such boundaries as may be fixed by them; and Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have also agreed that the Mandatory should be responsible for the putting into effect the Declaration originally made in November 2nd 1917, by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, and adopted by the said Powers, in favour of the establishment in the Holy Land a National Home for the Jewish People”, etc. etc.

Since that time, the Jewish Population in the Holy Land has increased from about 50,000 to about One Million and Six Hundred Thousand. The Agricultural Settlements from a handful, to over six hundred. A wide network of Medical Centers Hospitals and Clinics have been set up all over the country. Great industrial enterprises, as well as cultural institutions have been established. The peak of the recent achievements has been the reclamation of the vast area known as the N E G E V towards the Red Sea, which in the

days of the Byzantines supported a flourishing population, but since their departure had elapsed into a desert. Isa. 11:11-13, also 62; Jer. 32:37-44, and Ezek. 37.

#### THE BIRTH OF THE NATION ISRAEL

In the year 1946 owing to prolonged unrest a joint Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry”, produced a report recommending INTER-ALIA, the repeal of the “White Paper” of 1939 A.D., and the subsequent amendments on Land Transfer Regulations. Also the immediate admission of ONE-HUNDRED-THOUSAND Jewish Immigrants from Europe being the minimum after the Nazi regime as well as the recognition of the Holy Land as an International, rather than establishing an Arab and Jewish State. Britain did not accept the Report, and in the year 1947 A.D. brought that matter before the General Assembly of the United Nations. An inquiry Committee known as the UNSCOP (United Nations Special Committee on the Holy Land), after visiting the country in the Summer of 1947 A.D. recommended by a majority the termination of the Mandate and the partition of the Holy Land into a Jewish and an Arab State. The Report was confirmed by thirty three votes to thirteen in the Assembly on the thirteenth day of November 1947. A.D.

In spite of the unexpected difficulties and unbelievable obstacles the State of Israel was proclaimed on



...and on the fourteenth day of May Nineteen Forty  
 ...

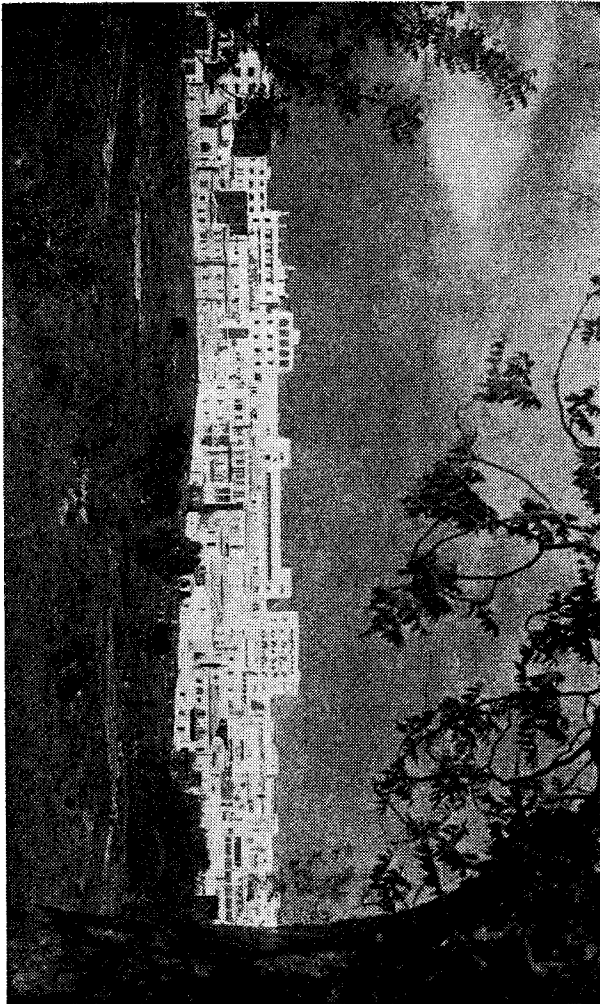
...I was moved at the things that were said to me. We  
 ...into the house of the Lord. Our feet were  
 ...the court, Oh Jerusalem.

...And they shall fall by the edge of the sword, and  
 ...be carried away captive into all nations, and Jeru-  
 ...shall be throdde[n] down by the Gentiles until  
 ...of the Gentiles be fulfilled”.

Luke 21 :24

...And it shall come to pass in that day that the  
 Lord shall set His hand again The Second Time,  
 ...for the remnant of His people ... And He  
 ...set up an ensign for the nations shall assemble  
 ...remnants of Israel, and gather together the dis-  
 ...of Judah, from the four corners of the  
 Earth”.

Isaiah 11 :11, 12



*New Jerusalem, Reborn as she appears today*

## CHAPTER TWO

*Jerusalem the Holy City**"Pray for the peace of Jerusalem"*

Ps. 122 :6

Jerusalem is the Capital of the Holy Land. The name which means the "City of Peace", identical with Cananite "Urusalim" inscribed on the clay Tablets dating approximately 1500 years B.C. which were found in the year 1887 A.D. during the excavations at Tel-El-Marna in Egypt. The first reference to Jerusalem found in the Old Testament is in connection with Abraham meeting Melchizedek, King of Salem, which was the name for the city at that time. The Hebrew name of the city is "Ye-rushalyim", and in Arabic EL-KUDS meaning The Holy.

King David captured the city of Jerusalem from the Jebusites about 1050 B.C. and made it his capital, and soon after it became the most prosperous city in the Land of Israel (Samuel 2, v.). After the death of David, his son the rightful successor, King Solomon enlarged and beautified Jerusalem and built the First Temple on Mount Moriah where the Patriarch Abraham brought his only son Isaac to be sacrificed. When the Land of Israel was divided into separate King-

doms of Judah and Israel, Jerusalem remained the Capital of Judah and Benjamin (Chron. xii). Approximately in the year 970 B.C. the Egyptians under the leadership of their King Shishak, invaded and captured the whole country, carried off the Temple treasures, as mentioned in I Kings 14, and 2-Chronicles vii. In the year 752 B.C. during the reign of King Hezekiah the city was again besieged, this time by the Assyrians under King Sennacherib. By reason of a sudden plague smiting his army, the king withdrew. (2 Kings 18th chapter. King Hezekiah succeeded in fortifying the city and cutting a tunnel through the rocks, thus bringing water inside the fortification besieged by Nebuchadnezzar.

**JERUSALEM UNDER THE ASSYRIANS****AND PERSIANS**

In the year 606 B.C. Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon besieged the city burst the fortifications burned the Temple and destroyed the greater part of the city after an eighteen-months siege. The majority of the inhabitants were killed and the remnant driven off into captivity to Babylon. The King Zedekiah was blinded and taken to Babylon in chains, as it has been foretold by the Prophet Jeremiah, and the Land of Israel became a waste for seventy years. (2 Chronicles). The Israelites were not permitted to return to Jerusalem until the year 536 B.C. when the Persian King Cyrus after conquering Babylon made a proclamation per-

mitting their return, and as a consequence their emigration to the Holy Land began, after exactly 70 years 2 Chronicles 36:21-23.

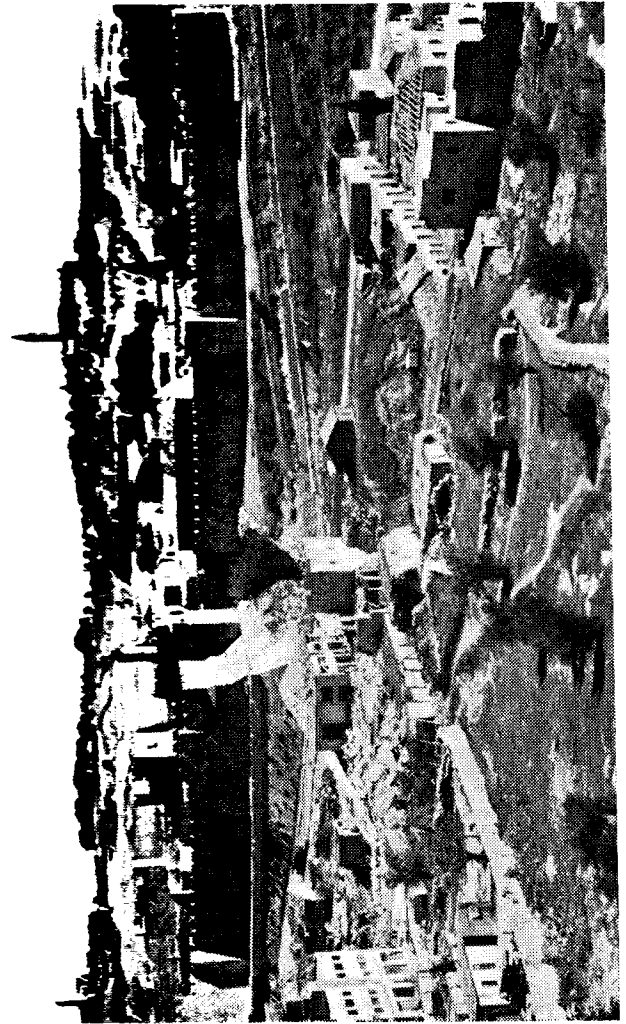
#### **JERUSALEM UNDER THE GRECIANS**

A direct descendant of the house of David, whose name was Zerubabel, was authorised to rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem. Then later the city and its fortified walls were rebuild by the Nehemiah and Ezera.

The Land of Israel was among the conquests of Alexander the Great, who, however, treated Jerusalem with great respect and prayed in the Temple. But in the year 157 B.C. Antiochus Epiphanes tried to introduce paganism on the people by force, after failing to achieve his plan, for a period of twelve years, he destroyed Jerusalem. His persecution of Judaism resulted in a rebellion under the Maccabees (Details in Holy Land Historical Survey), which ended with the reoccupation of the Holy City Jerusalem by the Jews. The holy Sanctuary was desecrated by Antiochus, who in antipathy for the Jews, offered a swine on the alter, where the evening and morning sacrifices were continually offered. Following which desecration, there were two thousand three hundred sacrifices omitted over a period of exactly 1150 days. S. Dan. 8:9 to 14.

#### **JERUSALEM UNDER THE ROMANS**

Under the Romans the country was at the beginning ruled by Tetrarch, the first of whom was an Edomite



*Mount Olive, Site of ascension near tower at right*

called Antipater, the founder of the Herodian dynasty. In the year 36 B.C. Mark Anthony appointed Herod the Great, King of Judea. Under Herod, Jerusalem was enlarged and enriched with palaces and spacious gardens, and the Second Temple was completely rebuilt. Herod also built a fortified wall around the city, as well as a fortress known as the Citadel of Jerusalem, which contained three towers named after his brother Phsaelus, Mariam the wife of Antipater, and his friend Hippicus. At the death of Herod, Archelaus, his son by his wife Maltchae, succeeded his father to the government of Judea, Samaria and Idumea, but was deposed the year 6 A.D. Then the Roman Procurator of Caesarea named Sabius, occupied the city in the name of the Emperor and proclaimed Jerusalem as tributary to Rome. In succession Roman Procurators were appointed to rule and one of them was Pontius Pilate. He was appointed by the Emperor Tiberius in the year 25 of the Christian Era, and was responsible for the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ. Pontius Pilate continued to rule until the year 36 A.D. when the Emperor Caligula, Tiberius's successor appointed Marulus in his place. After the assassination of Galigula the new Emperor Claudius appointed Agrippa as the new King of Judea, being a grandson of Herod the Great. To protect the new quarters which were built outside the original boundaries of Jerusalem, Agrippa built an additional part of the then existing Northern wall.

### THE SECOND TEMPLE DESTROYED

After the death of Agrippa, Jerusalem remained subordinate to the Roman Procurators and under the oppressive regime of Florus Gessius the Jews rebelled in what was known as the Great Jewish War which ended in the total occupation of the Holy City by Titus Vespasianus and his pagan hordes who destroyed the Temple in the year 70 A.D. and carried some of the treasures to Rome. Many thousands of Jews were crucified, others enslaved and the Jews scattered in all parts of the World, and Jerusalem became a Roman Military Garrison. Approximately 40 years later those Jews left in the country rebelled under Bar Kochba, who managed to maintain the Holy City for three years. In the year 135 A.D. the Roman Emperor Hadrian crushed the rebellion, destroyed utterly the Holy City, and built a new city which he called Aelia Capitolina, with a pagan Temple on the site of the former Jewish Temple. He introduced a special Law forbidding the Jews to enter Jerusalem, and built numerous pagan Temples one of them dedicated to Venus which stood on the site of the present Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Although the city was in Roman occupation, however, it remained famous as Jerusalem and the Roman name Aelia Capitolina gradually dissappeared. The city was inhabited mostly by Christians, and with the growing of Christianity Jerusalem became the goal of pilgrimage for Christians from all parts of the World.

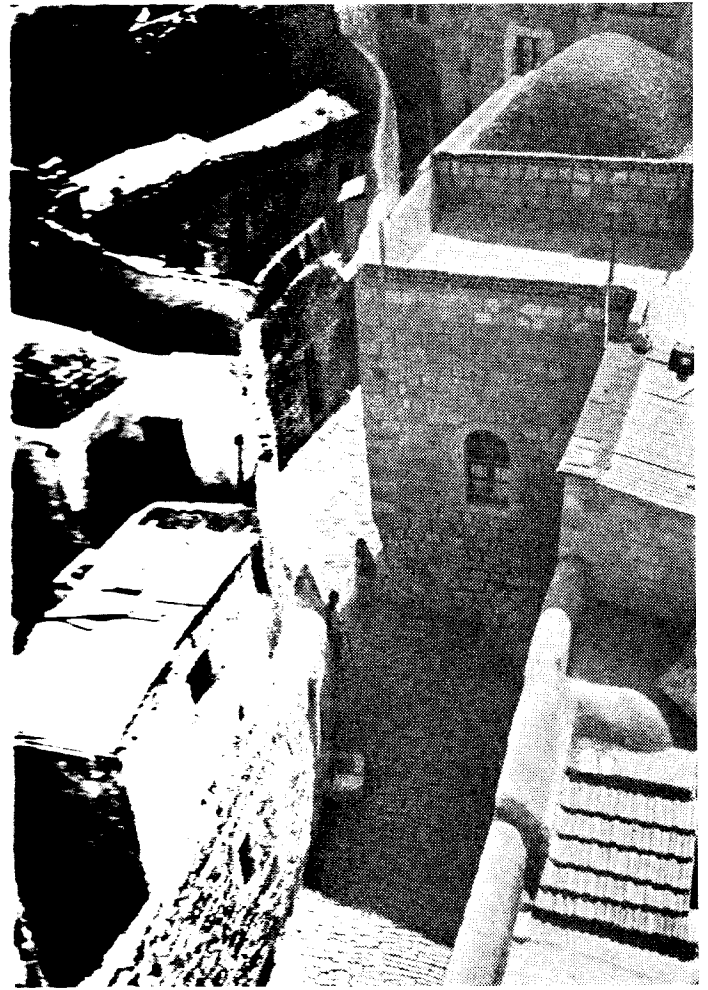
In the year 313 A.D. after the Roman Empire accepted Christianity it was also recognized as the religion of the Holy Land. During the reign of the Empress Helena, and her son the Emperor Constantine, magnificent Churches were built on the traditional Holy sites of Christianity in Jerusalem and Bethlehem. Peace prevailed in Jerusalem for nearly two centuries. The Persian Warrior Ghoserus the Second invaded a part of the country and occupied the Holy City for a short time, and it was recaptured by Hyraculus.

*Julian the apostate ruled the Roman empire 361-363, and laboured to restore the Pagan faith. To degrade Christianity and place discredit upon the scriptures, he was determined to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem which the Christians contended could never be done then, because of the prophecies against it. He actually began excavations, but his workmen were driven with great panic from the spot by terrific explosions and bursts of flames. Julian was so dismayed, that he gave up the undertaking.*

(From Myers General History, page 334)

#### **JERUSALEM UNDER THE MOHAMMEDANS**

A few years following the year of the Hegira in 622 A.D., the Arabs conquered the Holy Land, and the leading Caliph, called Omar, entered Jerusalem. Most existing Churches and Christian shrines were converted into Mosques and Mohammedan theological schools and a small mosque constructed of wood, was erected

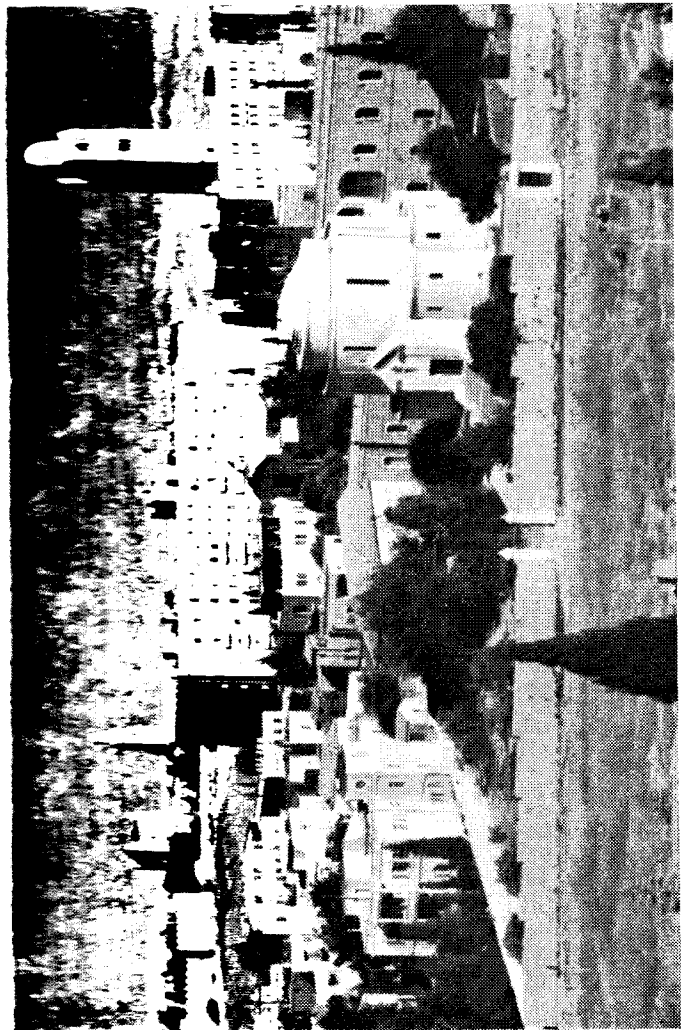


View of Jerusalem, Recent photo within the wall

on Mount Moriah, seating around 3000 people. The year 691 A.D. the Caliph Abdel Malik built the beautiful Mosque in an octagon form in the same place, on the site of the former Jewish Second Temple. The Mosque is wrongly called by many as the Mosque of Omar, its correct name is the "Dome of the Rock." The Holy City of Jerusalem remained under Mohammedan Arab rule for approximately four-hundred-years, it came to end for a brief period in the year 1099 A.D. when the Crusaders under Count Godfrey de Bouillon conquered it. Count Godfrey's successor, King Baldwin the First was crowned as the Second King of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem in the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem and ruled the country for about five years, during which time the Order of the Knights of Saint John was founded. During the hundred years of Crusaders rule, Monasteries, Churches and fortified buildings of strategic importance were erected.

#### JERUSALEM UNDER THE CRUSADERS

The Christian regime which was almost entirely Roman Catholic at this time ended in the year 1187 A.D., when Saladin defeated the Crusaders and the Holy Land came again under the Mohammedan dynasty, the Mamelukes, of whom Saladin (Salah El Din) was the founder. The Mamelukes ruled the country till the year 1517 A.D. It was this year the



*Mt. Zion, and "King David Palacial Hotel". Y.M.C.A. with tower to right*

Holy Land was conquered by the Turks who ruled till the Middle of December 1917 A.D. when the British Troops marched into Jerusalem headed by their Fieldmarshal Lord Allenby, who issued the following proclamation:

#### **JERUSALEM UNDER THE BRITISH**

"The inhabitants of 'Jerusalem The Blessed', and the people dwelling in its vicinity. The defeat inflicted upon the Turks by the troops under my command has resulted in the occupation of your city by my Forces. I therefore here and now proclaim it to be under Martial Law, under which form of administration it will remain as long as Military considerations make it necessary. However, lest any of you should be alarmed by reasons of your experiences at the hand of the enemy who has retired, I hereby inform you that it is my desire that every person should pursue his lawful business without fear of any interruption. Furthermore, since your city is regarded with effectation by adherents of the great religions of mankind, and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of devout people of those three religions for many centuries, therefore do I make known to you that every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment, pious bequest or customary place of prayer, of whatsoever form of the three religions, will be maintained and protected according to

the existing customs and belief of those to whose faith they are sacred."

Edmund Henry Hyman Allenby

In the last years Jerusalem has grown into a Cosmopolitan town with a population of over 180,000 the majority of whom are Jews in the new city, and within the ancient walls of the Old City are approximately 20,000 inhabitants of whom 15,000 are Mohammedans and about five thousand Christians. Jerusalem is the Eternal Capital of the Land of Israel and the seat of the reborn State of Israel and its Parliament called Knesseth.

#### **THE NEW CITY UNDER JEWISH RULE**

The British Government was intrusted with the Mandate for the Holy Land by the League of Nations in the year 1922 A.D. After the Mandatory did not fulfil its obligations and acted contrary to many paragraphs of the said Mandate, the country was constantly in unjustified unrest. The unclear and sad situation had been many times examined by different impartial Enquiry Commissions, and finally it was brought before the General Assembly of the United Nations in November 1947 A.D. which confirmed the partition of the Holy Land into a Jewish and an Arab State. See Joel third chapter.

The new City of Jerusalem is within the State of Israel, whereas the Old City within the ancient Walls

is occupied by the Arab Legion of the Kingdom of Jordan.

*"Let them all be confounded and turned back  
that hate Zion".* Psalms 129 :5

#### SIGHTS IN JERUSALEM

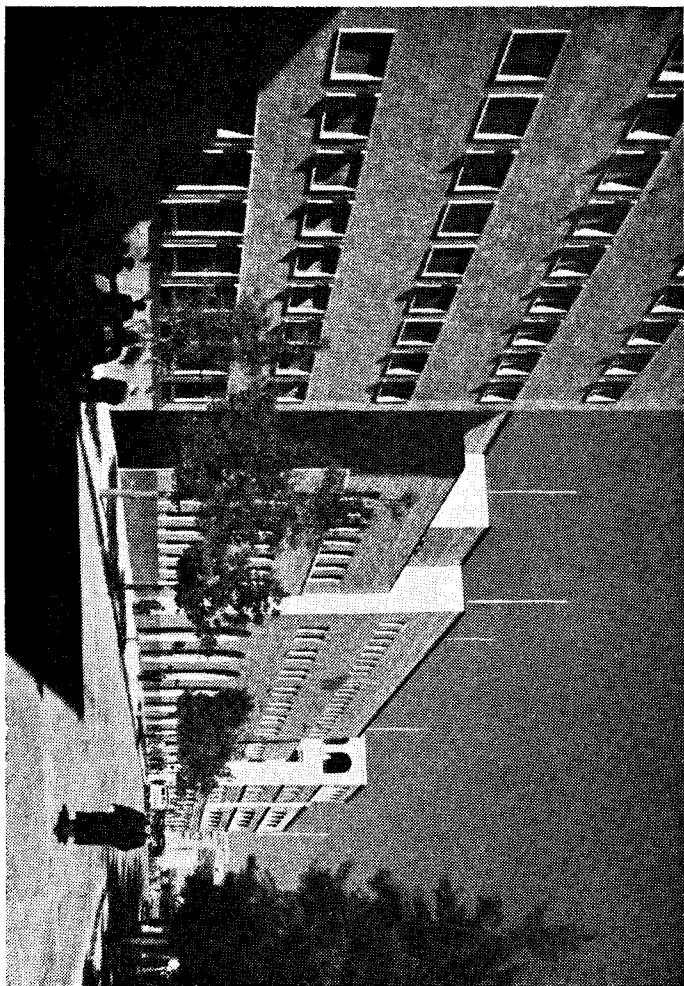
"For out of Zion shall come forth the Law and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem." Psalm 137. *Tomb of King David*,—(Chron: 2. v. 9). (1 KINGS 2 v. 10) "SO DAVID SLEPT WITH HIS FATHERS AND WAS BURRIED IN THE CITY OF DAVID."

*The Upper Room*,—The traditional site of the Last Supper, (St. Mark 14. v. 12-17) "AND HE WILL SHEW A LARGE UPPER ROOM FURNISHED AND PREPARED": Also in the very near vicinity is the site of the High Priest Caphi-phas house and where PETER heard the crowing cock. (St. Luke 22.—v. 60-62).

It is also believed to be the site of the house of the Evangelist where the early believers assembled. Acts. 2.—v. 1-8) "AND THEY WERE FILLED WITH THE HOLY GHOST AND BEGAN TO SPEAK WITH OTHER TONGUES AS THE SPIRIT GAVE THEM UTTERANCE. etc. etc.

The coenaculum, close to the, "Tomb of David", has been upheld by Professor Sandy in "Sacred Sites of the Gospel", as one which has a very strong tradi-

The National Bank — General Post Office, and office buildings in New Jerusalem





tion in its favor (as being the tomb of David). The most important evidence is that of Ehipanias who states that when Hadrian visited Jerusalem in 130 A.D., one of the few buildings left standing was the little, "Church of God", on the site where the disciples returning after the Ascension of the Saviour from Olivet, had gone up to the Upper Room, for there it had been built, that is to say in the quarter of Zion". From "The International Standard Bible Dictionary", Vol. 3, Page 1613.

"O ZION that bringest good things, get thee up into the high mountain. O Jerusalem, that bringest good things, lift up thy voice with strength, lift it up, be not afraid: say unto the cities of Judah, Behold your God." Isa. 40:5-9.

Excavations of the remains of the City of David which was built on the site of the city, once the stronghold of the Jebusites. South of Mt. Zion, from which one can clearly see the "Field of Blood", also known as the "Potters Field". (Matt. 27. — v. 6-8).

#### MT. SCOPUS

The name Scopus derived from ancient Greek "Skopeo" means to "observe or to watch." In the olden days messengers watched the coming of the moon, and by lighting of fires on the summit of that mountain they informed the whole Land in the Biblical days of the beginning of the new month. It must



*Interior of Upper Chamber, Last Supper, Mt. Zion*

be remembered that the Jewish year is a Lunar year. On the slope of Mt. Scopus there is a well kept large War Cemetery of the Allied Forces who fell in the battle for the Holy City in the First World War 1914/18. There are large buildings nearby that represent the largest and finest Medical Centre in the Middle East known as the HADASSAH Hospital founded by the American Zionist Women's Organization. Its adjoining fine structures belong to the Hebrew University and the National Library.

#### MT. OF OLIVES

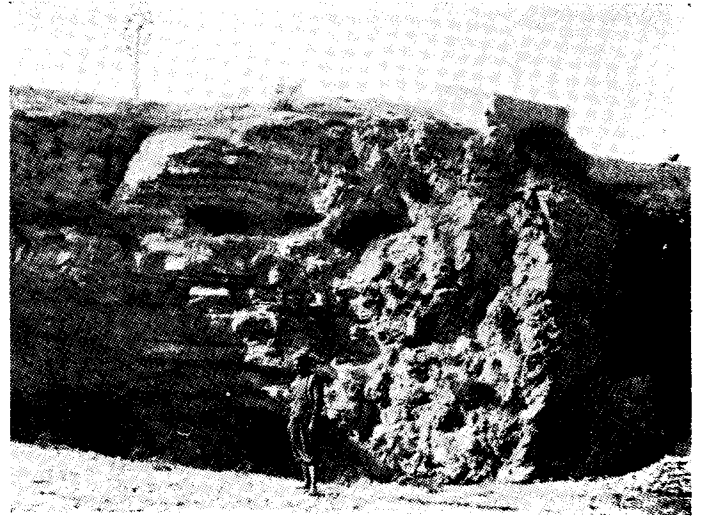
Near the Greek Chapel the place called "VIRI GALILAEI" probably the site in honor of the TWO who witnessed the ascension of Christ (Acts 1. — v. 9-10), "And WHILE THEY LOOKED STEADFASTLY TOWARD HEAVEN AS HE WENT UP BEHOLD TWO MEN STOOD BY THEM IN WHITE APPAREL." etc. On the summit of Mt. of Olives there is a little Mosque where the Mohammdans hold five times daily their services, and within the Chapel there is a rock, which is traditionally accepted by some people, as bearing the footprint of Christ.

By special permission Christians are permitted to hold services there. Within the Mosque the Monammedans show a Tomb which they believe is of the Prophetess Huldah (2 Kings 22:14). In the close vicinity a cave is shown where Jesus was supposed to have taught

his disciples. Looking down to the Valley the Wilderness of Judea one can see "Beth Fage" and Bethany. (John 11:18, — 44).

#### THE GARDEN TOMB

A sepulchre hewn out of the solid rock and having a shape of a skull was discovered in the year 1882 A.D. by the British General Gordon conqueror of Khartoom, the capital of the Sudan, who visited Jerusalem three years before he died. The Place is situated near the Northern wall of the City. It is believed by many to be the site of the TOMB of CHRIST,



*Calvary, the Visible Skull*

called Golgotha which is derived from the Hebrew Galgoeth meaning SKULL. Matt. 27:33, also Mark 15:22.

*“HE IS NOT HERE, BUT IS RISEN, REMEMBER HOW HE SPAKE UNTO YOU WHEN HE WAS YET IN GALILEE.”*

#### **TOMBS OF THE KINGS**

A certain widowed Queen Helena, of Adiabene in Mesopotamia and her son Izates also his twenty four sons adopted the Jewish faith, which event occurred in the First century A.D., liberally dispensed relief during the famine probably as foretold by Agabus. (Acts. 11. — v. 28-29).

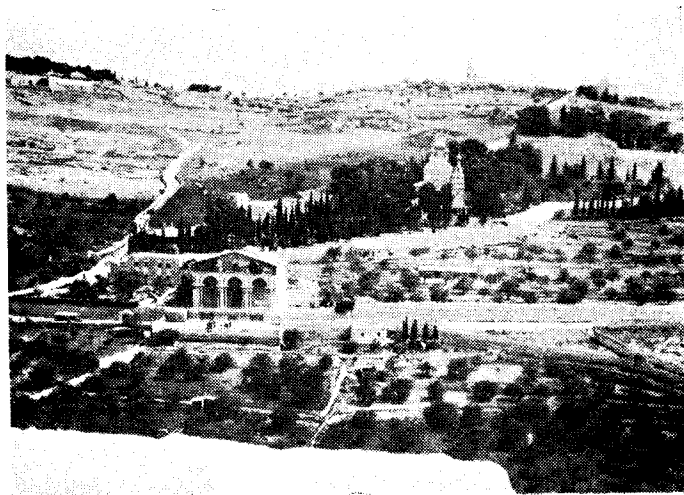
Many have taken these caves, by mistake as being those of the Kings of Judea.

#### **THE CITY WITHIN THE WALL UNDER THE KINGDOM OF JORDAN**

*Mt. Moria. (Temple Area)*

Sages explained that the word Moriah derived from Mora means in Hebrew Fear, that from that mount went forth the Fear of the Lord.

A later explanation is that because Moriah derived, from the Hebrew word “Orah” which means LIGHT, that it was from that mount the Almighty commanded “LET THERE BE LIGHT” and the First Light shone upon mankind”.



*Garden of Gethsemane, bottom. Summit of Mt. Olive at top*

It is strongly believed to be the site referred to in (Gen. 1:1—3).

It was here where the First Temple was built by King Solomon, after the summit of the hill was purchased by his father David from Araunah the Jebusite who used it as a threshing place. Also the site of the Temple built by Zerubabel and later restored by Herod. On the very site at present stands the Octagon Mosque (wrongly called Mosque of Omar.), known as the Dome of the Rock where Abraham was directed to sacrifice his son Isaac, and where the Lord Jesus taught. The present building was built in 691 by the Caliph Abdel Malik ibn Merwan of the Omayyades

a native of Damascus (Syria) who intended to establish this important sanctuary, fearing that the sanctuary in Mecca under the rule of his rival may weaken his popularity. Across the courtyard one can also visit the Mosque EL-AKSA used at present as a Mohammedan theological school. EL-AKSA means distant, believed to be the most distant place ever visited by Mohamed. The building originally was a Basilica of Theotokos built by King Justinian in the Six Century A.D. in honour of Virgin Mary. Moslems respect it as second sanctity to the Kaaba in Mecca. This Church was converted to a Mosque after the conquest of Jerusalem by the Saracenic hordes in the year 630-637.

#### **KING SOLOMON'S STABLES**

Turning to your left coming out of Mosque EL-AKSA a staircase leads down to a spacious substructure traditionally called King Solomon's Stables. In the Eastern wall there is a very ancient structure of large size blocks, believed to be a part of Solomon's Wall. Then the Western surrounding Wall of the Temple Area is known as the Wailing Wall. Soon after we leave the Temple Area and walk through the traditional "Way of tears", we turn to the left and visit the Twin Pool of Bethesda. (John. — 5. — v. 2-17). In the very courtyard stands an old Church built by the Crusaders on the traditional site of the home of Joachim and Anna, parents of the Virgin Mary. In its

very close vicinity is the Stephen's Gate, (traditional spot of the stoning), also called Tribes Gate and the Gate of Lions. The Arabs called it the Gate of the Lady Mary.

#### **PILATE'S JUDGMENT HALL**

From here we proceed via the narrow lane and pass the traditional places called the Praetorium of Pontius Pilate's Judgment Hall (John 19. — v. 13). Then an ancient Roman Arch called "ECCE HOMO" (behold the man) within the Convent of the Sisters of Zion one can see the ancient heavy Roman pavement. Thence we proceed via the Mohammedan residential quarters through the Bazaars to the Christian quarter and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. This Church and its five chapels are controlled by the various denominations, but none of them Protestants. In the very close vicinity it is advisable to visit the Church of the Redeemer of the Order of St. John, the Hospital built in the year 1893 by the German Evangelical Church. It is the only Church of that size and close to the Basilica of the Holy Sepulchre, inaugurated in the presence of the late German Empress Augusta Victoria in the year 1898. Then we proceed via the famous Bazaars of Jerusalem, David Street, Armenian Quarter and St. James Chapel (Acts. v. 1), Christ Church, Protestant built and consecrated in the year 1849 being the first Anglican Church building erected

in the Turkish Ottoman Empire. It is the main center of Mission work done by the London Jews Society.

#### THE CITADEL

Mistakenly called since the Middle Ages the Tower of David. According to Josephus the three huge Towers, Phaseulus, Hippicus and Mariamne escaped destruction by Titus in the year 70 A.D.

#### THE SEVEN ANCIENT GATES, AND THE NEW GATE

*Jaffa Gate*, — situated in the West Wall, is so named because it opens the highway to Jaffa. It is called by the Arabs "Bab El Khalil" (Gate of Friends). South of this gate the highway leads to Hebron which is called in Arabic "Khalil" meaning friend, because it was the permanent residence of Abraham who is regarded by the Mohammedans as a FRIEND OF GOD.

*Zion Gate*, — situated in the South wall at the bottom of Mt. Zion, called in Arabic Gate of Prophet David, constructed together with entire surrounding walls of Jerusalem in the year 1540-51 by the Ottoman (Turkish) Sultan Soleiman the Magnificent. Within the gate is a square stone bearing a Latin inscription dedicated to "Jupiter Serapis", placed by the Roman Legionnaires.

*Dung Gate*, — also known as the Gate of the Mougrabeans, is situated in the South Wall. From here,



*Pilgrims of Allied Army on visit to Jerusalem passing through St. Stephen's Gate, also known as "Lion's Gate"*

the S.W. corner of the Temple Wall can be seen, which is also known as Robinson's Arch.

*The Golden Gate*, — situated in the East Wall is called by the Arabs "Khursi Soleiman", meaning the Throne of Solomon, believed to be the site traditionally where the great King administered justice to his citizens. In the North West corner inside the Temple Area, is a medieval edicule called "Throne of Jesus".

*St. Stephen's Gate*, — situated in the East Wall also called Gate of Tribes, Mary's Gate, Sheep Gate and Gate of Lions.

*Herod's Gate*, — situated in the Northern Wall also called the Gate of Flowers.

*Damascus Gate*, — situated in the Northern Wall known in Hebrew as the Gate of "She hem", and called by many the Gate of St. Paul, because it opens the highway to the North, through which he left for Damascus.

*New Gate*, — also situated in the North Wall, opened by the Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid while visiting Jerusalem, to facilitate the approach to the Christian residential Quarter inside Old Jerusalem.

Close to the Damascus Gate are King Solomon's Quarries, The Garden of Gethsemane (Matt. 26:36-53, Luke 22: 37-53), and the traditional site of the Olive Oil Press. Nearby is the Church of Magdalene and the Chapel of Agony. In the very close vicinity



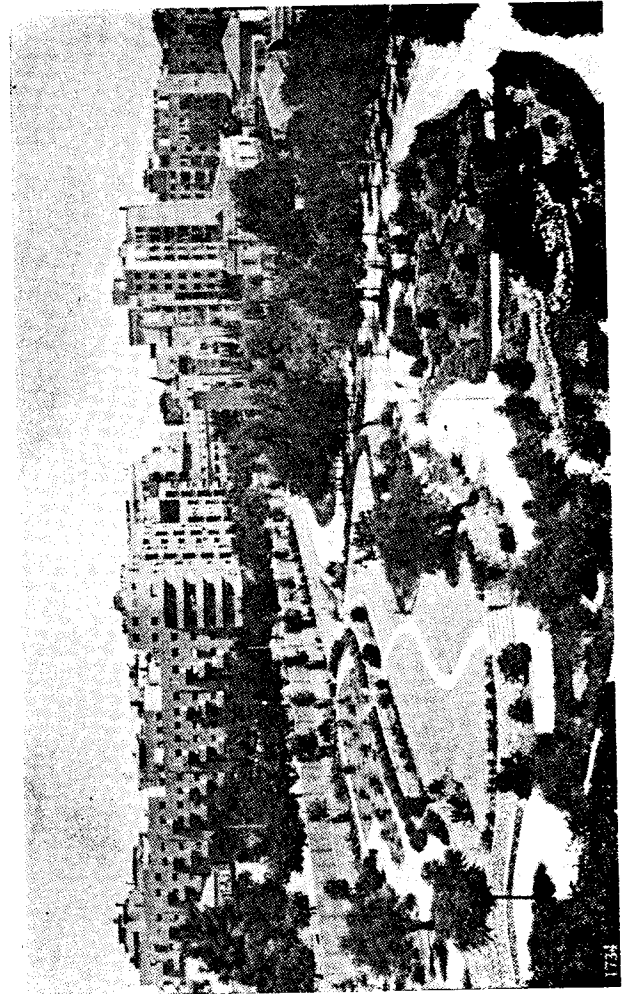
*Ancient "Olive Tree" in garden of Gethsemane. East wall around Jerusalem at top, and dome of Mosque.*

is an ancient Greek Church, where the Tomb of Mary and her parents are shown.

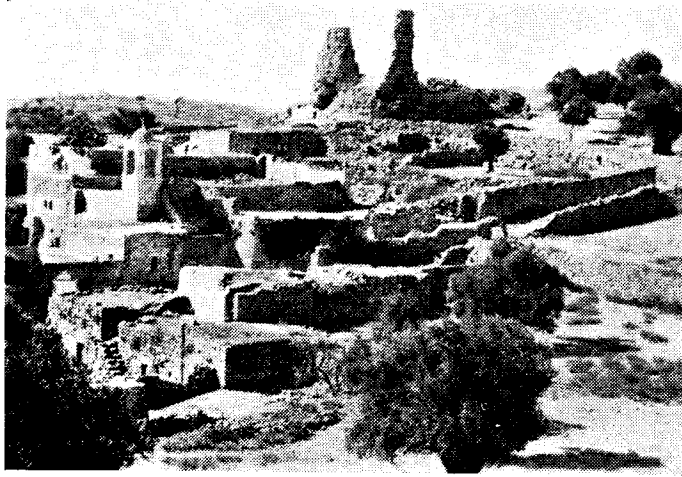
Also from the Valley of Kedron (Jehoshaphat), (Joel, 3), can be seen Absalom's Pillar (2 Sam. 18:18), and alongside the road there is one of the oldest cemeteries on Mt. of Olives. It dates back from the early days of Judaism. South of the road is the Valley Gihon, where the followers of David anointed Solomon as King and rightful successor of David (I, Kings, 1.-34). The Village called Silwan, is probably the Biblical SILOAN, mentioned in (2 Kings, 20-18-20). From a very short distance to the south, the traditional "Hills of Offence and Corruption", can be seen. (2 Kings 23.-3).



*"The Closed Gate". See Ezek. 44.2*



*Jerusalem's Residential Quarters, outside the wall*



*Ruins of Ancient Bethany, Home of Lazarus.  
Ruins of Simon's House at top*

#### THE TOWN OF BETHANY

*Bethany.* — The traditional site of the house of Lazarus and his two sisters (John xi), also the house of Simon the Leper (Mark xiv-3). The Apostles Fountain believed to be the Ein Shemesh spring in the Judean Wilderness (Josh. 15-7). The Inn of the Parables ("THE GOOD SAMARITAN") (Luke 10, 30-36), this is also probably the Climb to the Road (Josh. 15. 5-8).

On the right side of the Road before reaching the Plain of Jordan Domes, can be seen a Mosque to which site Mohammedans claim to have

discovered the Tomb of Moses. It should be remembered, however, that Moses never entered the Land of Israel. Its a place of Mohammedan Pilgrimage.

#### THE TOWN OF JERICHO

*Jericho*, known also as the city of Palms, is situated close to the mouth of the River Jordan and not far from the Dead Sea.

It was the first city in the Holy Land to be taken by the Israelites under the leadership of Joshua after crossing the Jordan (Josh. 1). The city was rebuilt by Yehiel of Bethel, the Levite (1 Kings. 16). The bitter waters of Jericho have been cured by Prophet Elisha (2 Kings II). Returning from the Babylonian Exile, the Jews settled in Jericho (Nehemiah 3). Jericho was also known as a meeting place for pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem. Under the Romans, the city was given as a present by Mark Antony to the Egyptian Queen Cleopatra, who sold it later to Herod. Under the latter the city was beautified, and Herod made it his Winter Resort, where he died, but was not buried in Jericho.

Jericho is mentioned in the Gospels having been visited by John the Baptist and the Lord Jesus, who from there started his last journey to Jerusalem. (Luke 19:1-11). Churches were built in the 4th and 6th centuries, but all of them were destroyed. Today Jericho is a small village inhabited by negroid type of Nomads (wandering tribes). Jericho is situated ap-



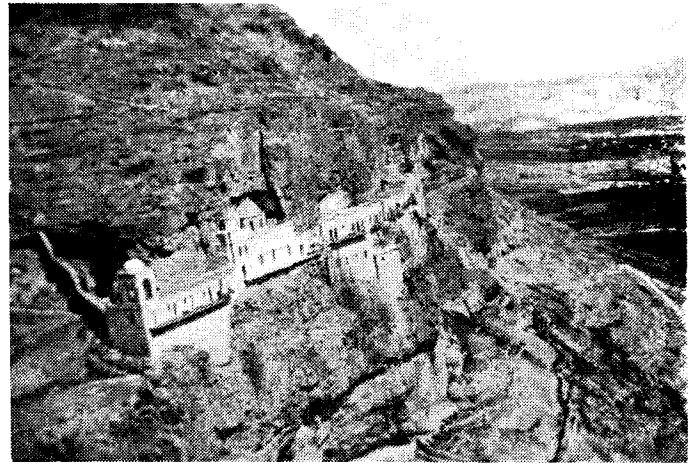
proximately 900 feet below Sea Level, and has a sub tropical climate. Near the excavations one can see Elisha's Spring and the traditional Mount of Temptation (Mark I.-12). (Luke, 4.-1).



*River Jordan. The traditional Site of Baptism*

#### **THE RIVER JORDAN**

*River Jordan.* — Originates in the extreme northern part of the Holy Land, and terminates its course at the Dead Sea. Near the bridge called after the British Fieldmarshal Allenby, one can see the traditional spot where Jesus was baptised by John the Baptist.



*Mount of Temptation. In Wilderness of Judea*

#### **THE DEAD SEA**

*The Dead Sea,* — Referred to in the Bible as the Salt Sea (Gen. xiv-3), is situated approximately 1300 feet below Sea Level and its depth is over 1330 feet. It contains normally about 26% of minerals such as Magnesium, Chloride, Potassium, Chloride Calcium, Asphalt and many other minerals. Probably therefore the Greek's named the Sea Asphaltis. In the south west of the Dead Sea, the Hill of Sodom can clearly be seen. It is a Salt rocky mountain with a number of pillars which are referred to in the Biblical story of the wife of Lot, who was turned to a Salt Pillar, (Gen. 19. 24-30), in connection with flames of Sodom

and Gomorrah. Further south is a little hill, called Nebo believed to be the site from where Moses was permitted to see the Promised Land.

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*"Upon the mountains of Zion . . . the Lord commanded the blessing, even Life for evermore."*

Psalms 133:3.

*"Oh that the salvation of Israel were come out of Zion, when the Lord bringeth back the captivity of his people, Jacob shall rejoice, and Israel shall be glad."*

Psalms 14:7

Notice that this same statement is repeated again in Psalms 53:6.

*"Out of Zion he perfection of beauty God hath shined" . . . "Gather my saints together unto me, those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice."*

Psalms 50:1, 5.

*"When the Lord shall build up Zion he will appear in his glory . . . This shall be written for the generations to come . . ."*

Psalms 102:16, 18

*"Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, my cities through prosperity shall yet be spread abroad, and the Lord shall yet comfort Zion, and shall yet choose Jerusalem."*

Zech. 1:17

## CHAPTER THREE

### *Christianity*

Christianity as a religion, is contained in the sacred canon, the "New Testament", which was compiled into one volume following the year 100 A.D. Although the writings existed from the early days. This religion recognizes Jesus as the promised Messiah, and the son of God.

The Apostles James, Peter and John were responsible for the creation of the first Jewish-Christian congregation in the Holy City of Jerusalem. (Acts 2). Paul, whose original name was Saul and known as the greatest enemy of Christianity, became the strongest Apostle of Christ through a sudden profound conversion. Jesus was seen by Paul in a vision while on his way to Damascus, and from that day he accepted Jesus as the Messiah. Acts 26:1-21.

Paul's writings embrace much of the New Testament, and in the book of Hebrews, he dwells very much on Jesus as being the promised Messiah, and the offering of his blood, as the atonement for the sins of the people. Also of his position now as High Priest in the heavenly sanctuary, through whose name we are to

enter into the presence of God and by this, shed blood, of which the blood of the Passover lamb was a type, sins may be remitted today. Heb. 10:10-25.

Paul served as an Apostle to the Gentiles and gained an extreme popularity among the inhabitants of Syria where he formed a number of Christian congregations. Large numbers of pagans seeking for the truth after being dissatisfied with their own gods, accepted the new religion. This move facilitated the hard work of Paul for true Christianity generally was very close to Judaism. All inhabitants of Syria who became followers of Jesus Christ (Hebrew "Yahshua")? were called Christians, a name given to them by the world.

#### PAUL IMPRISONED AND SENT TO ROME

Paul and his assistant Barnabas proceeded to the Island of Cyprus where they began to preach among the pagans and later returned to Jerusalem, where a conference of the Apostles took place. Paul left Corinth for Greece and Asia Minor countries, where he preached the gospel in the newly established congregations, and returned after a short while to Jerusalem.

Soon after he journeyed to Macedonia where he preached in their congregations, but in the spring of the year 59 A.D. visited James who was already appointed as the First Bishop of Jerusalem, and the people he found refuge with the Roman soldiers, since he was regarded as a Roman citizen by birth. Paul spent two years in the fortress of Caesarea, as a

prisoner, and then was sent by the Romans to Rome, where he proclaimed the Gospel and died in the year 66 A.D., during Nero's persecutions of the Christian believers.

#### CONTROVERSY OF EASTERN AND WESTERN BISHOPS

We learn from the old records that Paul and Peter came to a full agreement and established the congregations in Syria, Greece, Corinth as well as in Rome and together suffered under Nero. In the early days of the second century A.D., the Church at Rome named Peter as the Prince of the Apostles regarding him as the supreme leader of Christendom.

The Jewish-Christian congregation of Jerusalem headed by the Apostle James saw in the life and death of Jesus Christ the fulfilment as foretold by the prophets of the Mosaic Law and accepted Jesus as the Son of God in the sense of the Mosaic conception of the long awaited Messiah. The many misunderstandings and controversies induced Constantine the Great to call for a conference at Nicea in Asia Minor, the year 325 A.D. The controversy was between the Western or Roman Bishops, and those of the Eastern churches centering at Jerusalem, and Alexandria, Egypt, led by Arius Bishop at Alexandria. Constantine being a Pagan before his conversion to Christianity, had brought many pagan customs and practices into use, and the conference was a matter of deciding whether

to adopt Paganized or Judaized Christianity. The result was that the doctrine of Arius was condemned, and the Nicean creed as the orthodox confession was established. This was finally introduced into the Catholic ecclesiastical assembly at Chalcedon at the beginning of the fifth century A.D. The extreme differences in the doctrine as explained by the various eastern and western Bishops reached their climax at the beginning of the sixth century during the reign of Emperor Justinian, and he persecuted the Monk Jacob who later established an independent Patriarchate of the Jacobites in Alexandria, Egypt.

A general council was summoned to Constantinople at the beginning of the seventh century A.D. where certain doctrine was condemned and the Chalcedonian statement of the Catholic Christian faith of the fifth century was finally confirmed.

The Eastern, or Judaized Christianity, sponsored by Doctor Arius, however, has weathered the storms of persecution, and to this day, like the Jews is found in all parts of the world.

#### **A NEW SECT RISES**

At the end of the seventh century another sect was founded known as the Monotholetes (the believers in one God), who were persecuted by the famous Anastasius II, but found refuge in the Lebanon near the Monastery of St. Maron. They later chose the Monk John Maron as their only, leader and gave him the

title Patriarch of Antioch and they are called until this date Maronites. The present residence of the Patriarch of Antioch is situated in vicinity of the cloister of St. Mary which had been founded by Theodosius the Great, at the end of the fourth century A.D. In the early days of the sixteen century A.D. Maronites were entirely united with the Roman Church and have introduced a regulation allowing their lower clergy to marry, and to celebrate the mass in the Syrian manner.

#### **THE JACOBITES**

The Jacobites in Iraq (Mesopotamia) — The Maronites in the Lebanon are called the Syrian Christians because they read the Bible in Syrian translations which were completed in the early centuries A.D.

The Egyptian Jacobites have been separated from the rest of the Jacobites and are called Copts or Coptic Christians. The Copts claim to be direct descendants of the ancient Egyptians and believe to have traced their conversion into Christianity to a visit made to the Holy Land by the Treasurer of the Ethiopians under Queen Candace, in the year of 34 A.D. when he met Philip in the desert of Gaza. (Book of Acts chapter eight verses 26 to 40), being the first patriarch of Alexander in Egypt.

### THE ARMENIAN CHURCH

The Armenian Church was founded by the Bishop Gregory who was called the Enlightener at the beginning of the fourth century after whom the Church is known as the Armenian Gregorian, which is similar to the Greek Church. In the middle of the fifth century St. Mesrop an Armenian Saint translated the Bible into Armenian which he introduced. The head of the Armenian Church is the "Catholicos" the head Bishop, who lives in a monastery on Mt. Ararat in ancient Armenia. The Patriarchs in Jerusalem and Constantinople (Istanbul) are being appointed by him.

*Russia.*

### THE CHRISTIAN FAITH IN RUSSIA

Russia accepted Christianity through the baptism of the Duchess Olga early in the tenth century A.D.

At the beginning, the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople, dependend absolutely on him, and later transferred his seat to Moscow. In the sixteen century A.D. the Russian Czar Ivan ordered the establishment of an independent Russian Patriarchate. In the year 1721, Czar Peter the First, replaced the existing Patriarchate by the Holy Synod, with Czar at its head.

The Russian Church is known as the Eastern Orthodox Church. The Church liturgies are written in Slavic and in the Cyrillic Alphabet which is derived from the Greek alphabet. The separation and the breaking re-

lation between the Greek and the Roman church was over the subject of the adoration of images, and the use of images in the house of worship, practiced by the Roman church, but opposed by the Greek and Eastern Bishops, which opposition became general through the Greek church of Russia.

### THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Church succeeded in bringing a number of Greek congregations under the Papal authority, who are known as Greek Catholics having their congregations in the Holy Land, Egypt and Syria. Their Church services are conducted in Greek and Arabic languages, and they are known as the Melkites meaning Universal Orthodox Christians. The Greek Catholic Patriarch who is known as the Patriarch of Antioch has his seat in Damascus the capital of Syria. The only translations of the Bible accepted by the Greek Church is the Septuagint meaning — "the seventy". This translation was made from Hebrew into Greek by Hellenized Jews of Egypt in the third century B.C., during the reign of Ptolemies. We learn from the Jewish historian Josephus that this translation was completed on order of the Egyptian King Ptolemy, by Jewish Scholars from Alexandria and Jerusalem numbering seventy.

The Latin Church accepts only the translation of Bible known as the Vulgate, meaning general use or simply common. This translation was made by

Jerome of Dalmatia in the year 387 A.D. in Bethlehem Judea. It is the Old Testament from Hebrew into Latin.

#### **THE REFORMATION AND THE LUTHERN CHURCH**

In the first half of the sixteen century Martin Luther began the Reformation freeing Christianity from the Papal yoke. His followers were called Protestants, in the year 1529 during the Second Diet of Speier, and in the year 1534 A.D. Luther published the translation of the Bible. The German Imperial Diet granted the legal recognition of the Reformation at Augsburg at the end of the year 1555 A.D. John Wycliffe of England preached in the fourteenth century the return to the simplicity of the Holy Scriptures. The inhabitants of the Isles were ready to accept the Reformation introduced by Luther, and in the year 1520 A.D. after the prolonged conflicts between King Edward the third and the Pope in connection with the refusal to pay the demanded high taxes to the latter, the writings of Luther found their way into England.

#### **THE ANGLICAN CHURCH**

The Anglican Church known as the Church of the State is also called the Episcopal Church namely the Church of the Bishops. It forms a neutral ground between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Church, and controls many congregations in Great Britain and their Colonies and Possessions as well as in North America and its head is the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Bishop of Jerusalem also falls under the jurisdiction of the latter. Practically all the sects and creeds are well represented in the Holy Land and especially in Jerusalem, by their respective Patriarchs and Bishops.

#### **THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**

The Roman Catholic Church is represented by the various orders as follows: The Benedictines Order was founded by Saint Benedict of Nursia at Monte Casino in the vicinity of Naples in the sixth century A.D. The Knights of St. John originated in Acre (Israel), which was lost at the beginning of the thirteenth century and they fled to Rhodes Island (of the Dodecanese group) and from there to the Island of Malta in the sixteen century which they received from King Charles the Fifth, and have since been called the Knights of Malta. Their main purpose is taking care of the needy sick.

The Franciscan Order which was founded by Saint Francis of Assisi in the 12th century A.D. in Italy has been appointed by a special Papal Decree as the Custodian of the Holy Land.

The Domenican Order was founded by Saint Dominic of France and its activities are preaching and Archeological research of the Bible.

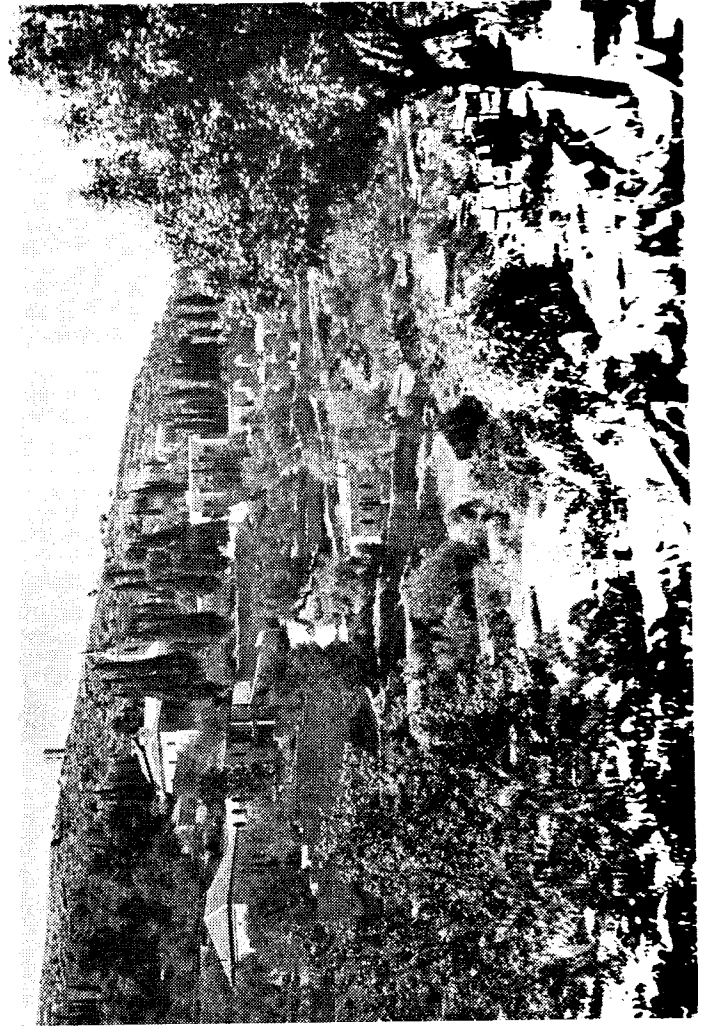
The Jesuite Order was founded by an Ex Spanish Officer called Ignatius Loyola of Granada in the sixteen century A.D.

The Order of White Fathers was founded in North Africa in the nineteenth century A.D. by the French Cardinal Lavignerie their activities are mostly Missionary Work.

#### OTHER CHURCH GROUPS IN THE HOLY LAND

The Non-Roman Church buildings in Jerusalem are the "Christ Church" consecrated in the year 1849 inside the ancient Walls of Jerusalem built by the London Jews Society during the Turkish Regime which forbade to erect religious centers of Non-Mohammedan Faith: St. Georges Cathedral; The American Free Church and the Scottish Church of St. Andrew. In Bethlehem, Nazareth, Tiberius, Jaffa and Haifa are other churches and schools. The Protestants generally have also undertaken many important activities among the inhabitants of the Holy Land thus offering general education, medical assistance etc. The Y.M.C.A. one of the finest structures in the modern city of Jerusalem offers apart of its Hostel, a fine library, Swimming Pool, Concert Hall, Gymnasium, Football Ground, etc. etc.

There are a number of Protestant Missionary centers in the new city of Jerusalem who also run Bookshops mainly of religious character. Also the "Church of God" — 7th Day, is represented in several cities claiming to be of direct descent from, and identical with, the Jewish christian group of the same name, mentioned many times in the New Testament.



*Ein Karim Birthplace of John the Baptist*

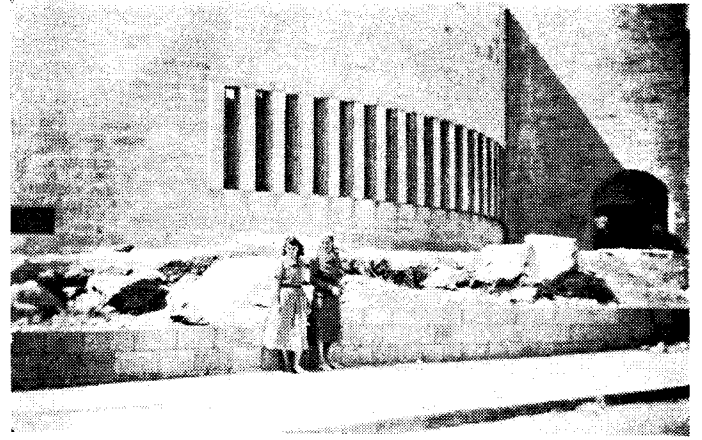
## CHAPTER FOUR

***Judaism***

Judaism is the faith of the Jews contained in the sacred writings of the OLD TESTAMENT as well as in the Talmudic literature. Judaism accepts the part of the Bible which proclaims the belief of one GOD as the only creator of the entire World. The Israelites returning to their Homeland from the Egyptian Exile under the leadership of Moses and Joshua were different from the other Nations, through the influence of the Law, by accepting higher morals and refined customs. The Jews as a separate Nation, did not marry people of other faiths.

After their resettlement in the Holy Land in the neighbourhood of the heathens, we learn that for a certain period they were influenced to worship the idol gods, and brought even sacrifices to them. The pioneers of Judaism were the Prophets, who were accepted as the Messengers of the Almighty, who taught the misled Israelites not to follow the examples of the heathens.

The Jews, returned from the Babylonian Exile, in the sixth century B.C. and enjoyed peace until the



*The Main Synagogue outside the Wall Jerusalem*

country was totally occupied by the Romans, and the Second Temple was utterly destroyed by Titus in the year seventy A.D. It was during this period that the Books of Moses and the Nineteen Books of the Prophets were compiled in the sacred Law of the OLD TESTAMENT. Being influenced by the foreign elements, unexpected divisions were created among the Jews, and opposing groups such as the Pharisees arose. During the constant opprressions by the Romans, they anxiously awaited their Messiah, as fulfilment of the Prophecy, and with the dispersion, and total destruction of the Kingdom, their study of the Law was increased. Therefore, between th esecond and the sixth century A.D., the Babylonian and Jerusalem Talmuds



were edited, and were soon after spread among all the Jews living in the diaspora. The following centuries brought fresh oppressive Laws, where conversion by threat of force was imposed on them, and their only defence they possessed, was the spiritual weapon. Since western Europe was practically clear of Jews, the Eastern European Countries formed main centers of Judaism between the end of the fifteenth and the middle of the eighteenth centuries. Although in the past incircled by their permanent enemies, Judaism preserved its religious as well as their National integrity and were ready at any time to sacrifice all they possessed for their faith. In the early days of the nineteenth century the civil rights were restored to them which is known as the "EMANCIPATION", and a new epoch began in the history of their existence.

In the Diaspora as well as in the Holy Land, the Synagogue forms for the time being the only religious center, whereas the Ark found in all synagogues contains the Five Books of Moses namely the TORAH, and the religious decisive authority is vested in the Aabbi. The Jews were granted full autonomy of their religious communities and were recognized in the largest part of the World, but had to be maintained by funds collected from their respective members. Jews pray three times daily, in the morning after sunrise, in the after-noon, and after sunset in the evening. Saturday (SHABATH) is strictly observed as the day of rest. Their main Holidays are: the New Year, the



*Jericho, once the City of Palms*

Day of Atonement which is observed as a strictest Fast; the Feast of the Tabernacles; the Feast of Pass-over marking the Exodus and given the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai, and the Feast of Hanukah commemorates the rededication of the Temple and Maccabean victories. For eight consecutive days special candles are being lit. The last of these Feasts is Purim marking the day when the Queen Esther and her uncle Mordecai saved the lives of many Jewish communities during the reign of King Ahasuerus who ruled from India to Nigeria.

#### FROM JERUSALEM TO THE PLAIN OF JEZREEL

Leaving Jerusalem we travel through the mountains of Benjamin, and at Road Stone marked kilometer 5, there is the Hill called "Gibeah" of Saul probably the birthplace, and residence of King Saul (1 Sam x:26 — xi:4, xiii:1-16) (Isa. x:29).

Nearby is Anatoth still called "Anata" the birth place of Prophet Jeremiah (Isa. x. 30). At kilometer 15 is the Christian city of Ramallah the name derived most probably from the Biblical Rama the birthplace of Phophet Samuel who judged the Israelites for twenty years at Mizpah in Benjamin.

At kilometer 16, there is an Arab Village called "Bireh" the Biblical Beeroth the traditional spot where Mary and Joseph perceived that the Child was not with them and returning to Jeursalem found him in the Temple (Luke ii:44-45). Nearby is Bethel (Gen. xii. 8) (Josh. vii 2) (I Kings xii:29-33) (II Kings ii:2, 3, 23).

At Km. 64, you enter the District of Samaria and on the right side of the road you can see an unfinished Church under which there is the Biblical Jacob's Well (Gen. xxxiii. 18-20, John iv, 5-43) where Jesus spoke to the Samaria Woman. In the very close vicinity, a white dome is seen, the traditional tomb of Joseph son of Jacob whose bones were brought from Egypt by the Israelites.

*Nablus* is the ancient "Sichem", the home of the

Patriarchs (Gen. xii-33-35) (Josh. xv:7) (I Kings 12:1-25) (Judges ix: 4-34-45). It was the scene of a meeting of the Israelites, when blessings were pronounced from Mt. Gerizim and the curses from Mount Ebal (Josh. xxv-xxvii). The city is built between the two mountains. King Rehoboam made Sichem the capital of the Kingdom of Israel which was conquered by Shalmanesar the Assyrian in the year 722 B.C. In the year 680 B.C. Esar Hado his successor transferred large groups of Babylonian and Assyrian tribes to Sichem (Ezra iv) who had adopted part of the Jewish religion, but retained certain parts of their pagan practices (2 Kings xvii). In approximately 445 B.C. a Samaritan Temple was erected by Sanbalat King of "Horan" on Mount "Gerizim", which was demolished in the year 129 B.C. by Hyrcalus.

Sichem was destroyed by Vespasian in the year 67 A.D. and after the Jewish War Titus ordered the city should be rebuilt and called it in honour of Vespasian "Neapolis" (New Town). It became a typical Roman garrison town, and its present name "Nablus" is a corruption of Neapolis.

#### THE SAMARITANS

Close to Mount Gerizim to this day exists a Samaritan Quarter, whose members claim to be all that is left from the ancient Israelites. They number about 150 and still preserve their ancient customs, the original religious ritual, also their ancient language.

which is similar to the Hebrew spoken in those days. They also possess old scrolls written in ancient Hebrew. Their religion differs from Judaism in many details, the main of which is their recognition of the Five Books of Moses only. The Community is headed by a High Priest, who performs all the ancient traditional ceremonies including the sacrifice of a lamb at the Feast of Passover. The Feast of Passover, Pentecost. They also possess old scrolls written in ancient Hebrew, and among what are believed to be the ruins of their ancient Temple, on Mount Gerizim.

The present populations of Nablus is approximately 25,000, the majority of whom are Mohammedans, the city is the leading town of Samaria.

A short distance from Nablus are ruins of ancient Samaria, an Arab village called Sabastiee which was built by King Omri of Israel (I Kings xvi:24). At Km. 100 on the right side of the road can be seen a rounded hillock believed to be "Dothan" where Joseph the son of Jacob was let down by his brethren into the well and kept until sold to the Ishmaelites who resold him to the Egyptians (Genesis xxxvii 17-24). At Km. 110 you can visit a small Arab town called "Jenin" which is the spring of Gardens probably the Biblical "Enganim" (Josh. xix 21 and xxi, 29). From here we enter the Valley of Jezreel which is the boundary between Samaria and Galilee.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### *The Valley of Jezreel*

This Valley is also known as "Esdraelon" where the city of King Ahab and Jezebel stood in the olden days (I Sam. xxix 1-11, — I Kings xviii, 45, 46 and 2 Kings viii:29 — ix 10-37). It is also called The Great Plain. One of the main caravan roads crosses from Mesopotamia towards Egypt through this Valley, which became important to commerce in the ancient days. Many decisive Battles have taken place here starting with Gideon and his three hundred warriors chosen at Ain Harod who defeated the Midianites (Judges vii). Also Saul fought the Philistines on Mt. Gilboa (I Sam. xxix) where he and his sons lost their lives. Prophetess Deborah with the assistance of Barak defeated Sisera (Judges iv, 1-5). The Jews fought the Romans under Vespasian the father of Titus in this Valley, also Arabs against the Crusaders and Napoleon defeated the Turks here near Mount Tabor. Then the British armies also defeated the Turkish contingents in the War 1914—1918. Mt. Tabor is believed to be the Mount of the Transfiguration of Christ (Luke ix 25-40). A short distance from the foot of Mt. Tabor is the little Village Endur believed to be the Bib-



*Flourishing Valley of Jezreel (Ezraelon). Scene of many decisive battles, and Pending Armageddon*



*Mount Tabor. Scene of Transfiguration. Matt. 17:1*

lical Endor where King Saul consulted the witch, (1 Sam. xxviii: 5-27). Nearby is the village "Nain", where the widow's son was raised by Christ (Luke vii:10-15). In the very close vicinity is the village "Shunem" or Sulim where the Prophet Elisha raised the dead child of the Shunamite woman (2 Kings iv-8-10).

This valley was for centuries a swamp which infested a large part of the country with Malaria and other Eastern diseases, was in the year 1921, purchased by the Jewish National Fund, the idealistic pioneers known as members of the "Halutzim Movement", who had come from all parts of the world, and they successfully drained this valley by drawing the surplus water into the river Kishon. Then by planting Eucalyptus trees this most dangerous part of the country has been turned into a beautiful paradise.

The "Jewish Foundation Fund provided the new settlers with the necessary means to establish their settlements which are now the pride of all of Israel. The only large city in the valley is Afuleh established in 1925.

## CHAPTER SIX

# LOWER GALILEE

### NAZARETH

Nazareth is mentioned for the first time in the New Testament (Luke, I, 26-38) as the scene of the Annunciation. It was here that Jesus spent his early years after the return from Egypt (Matt. 2:13-23). It is known that Nazareth was inhabited by Jews until the end of the Fourth Century A.D.

The first Churches were erected on the traditional sites by the Byzantines, and the present Church of the Annunciation was built above the cave believed to have been the original house of Mary. A fourth century Basilica that was built on the same spot was destroyed by the Mohammedans in the seventh century. The same Church was restored in the thirteenth century and soon after utterly razed to the ground by the Sultan Beibars. In the seventeenth century A.D. the Turks granted permission to the Franciscans to restore a part of the ancient Basilica which was completed in the year 1730 A.D. Close to the Church of the Annunciation is a brand new Church which is supposed to have been built on the site of St. Joseph's Carpenter shop



*A Street in Nazareth*

and his dwelling. About a hundred yards away one can visit the small Greek-Catholic Chapel believed to be the site of the Synagogue in which Jesus preached to his fellow-citizens. In the middle of Nazareth is a fountain where the women of Nazareth draw the water in the typical Nazarine jars. It is called the Virgin's Fountain.

Nazareth has a population of about 10,000, 7,000 of whom are Christians and the rest Mohammedans. The city and the surrounding hills contain many convents, monasteries and various institutions representing nearly all Christian denominations in the Holy Land.

#### **CANA**

Cana of Galilee where the wedding took place (John, II:1-11), now called "Kefr Kenna", is an Arab Village of approximately 1,500 inhabitants, of whom one thousand are Christians and the rest Mohammedans. There are three Churches belonging to the Greek Orthodox, the Latins and the Greek-Catholics, where stone vases are shown in which the water was turned to Wine.

At Km. 162-3 there is the broad plain of Ahma, in which Saladin defeated disastrously the Crusaders at the famous Battle of Hittin, in the year 1187 A.D., thus bringing the Latin Kingdom to an end.

## ***The City of Tiberius***

### **TIBERIUS**

At Km. 173 we reach the town of Tiberias, which was founded by Herod Antipas at the beginning of the first century A.D. He named the city in honour of the Roman Emperor Tiberius, and made it the Capital of Galilee. The Jews refused to settle in Tiberias because it was built on a cemetery, fearing Defilement.

Evidently this is the reason why Jesus avoided visiting the city, and went right on to Capernaum, at the North end of the sea. After the destruction of Jerusalem, however, by Titus in the year 70 A.D., the Jews had no alternative, and they were allowed to live in Tiberias.

During the Jewish War against the Romans, Josephus Flavius, then Commander of the Jewish rebel forces in Galilee, built a fortified wall surrounding the whole city.

At the Second century A.D., the "Mishnah" ... the first commentary on the Bible ... was edited here, as well as the Jerusalem-Talmud at the end of the Second century. Later the modern Hebrew Alphabet was evolved in Tiberias.

Tiberias lies over 600 feet below sea level on the shores of the "Kinnereth Sea", also called the "Sea



*Cona of Galilee, the place of the Wedding, St. John 2:1-11.  
Traditional wine-jars are shown in this church*

of Galilee”, and “Genesereth,” one of three lakes through which the River Jordan flows. Ruins of the fortified walls, built of black basalt stone, can still be seen close to the lake. In Tiberius there are a number of Tombs of Jewish Sages and scholars, among whom are Rabbi Yohanan Ben Zakai, Rabbi Akiba and Maimonides.



*Remains of Ancine Synagogue at Capernaum*

#### **HOT MINERAL SPRINGS**

In the olden days, Tiberius was known as a curing centre for its famous Hot Springs. The water of the Hot Springs has a normal temperature of 62,6 and contains Sodium Chloride, Sulphur, Iron, Common Salt and Magnesium, and the city has developed to an

up to date health resort. It has a population of about 12,000, the majority of whom are Jews. There are Christian Institutions, Churches and a fine Scottish Hospital. Also modern new residential quarters, a General Hospital, controlled by the Hadassah Medical Organization.

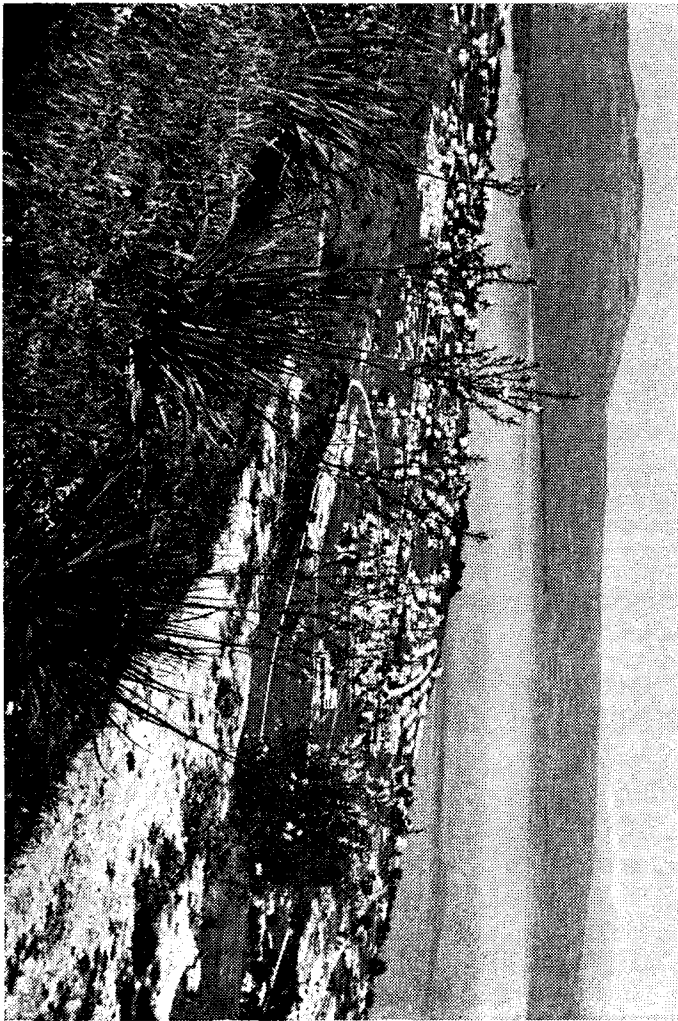
Tiberius was attacked by the invading Arab armies before the termination of the British Mandate, but were defeated and thrown back out of the Land of Israel.

Capernaum was anciently a very large city located on the East shore of the Sea of Galilee. But the Saviour spoke against it because of its wickedness, prophesying of its fall and desolation. There is not a building left standing, only a portion of the old synagogue. See Matt. 11:23, 24.

#### **THE MIRACLE OF FEEDING THE MULTITUDE**

At Km. 173 is the Hospice of the German Catholic Society of the Holy Land on the traditional site of Beth-Saida, the House of the Fishers, and which vicinity Christ fed the multitude with bread and fish. (John, I-43-44 ... VI, 1-14), (Luke, V-4-11). This place is called at present “Tabgha”. In the partly restored Church one can see mosaic pictures on the floor of loaves of bread and fishes, also baskets of the fragments. Proceeding on the side-road you reach Capernaum in Hebrew, called “Kefar Nahum” and in Arabic “Tel Hum”. It is probably the place where

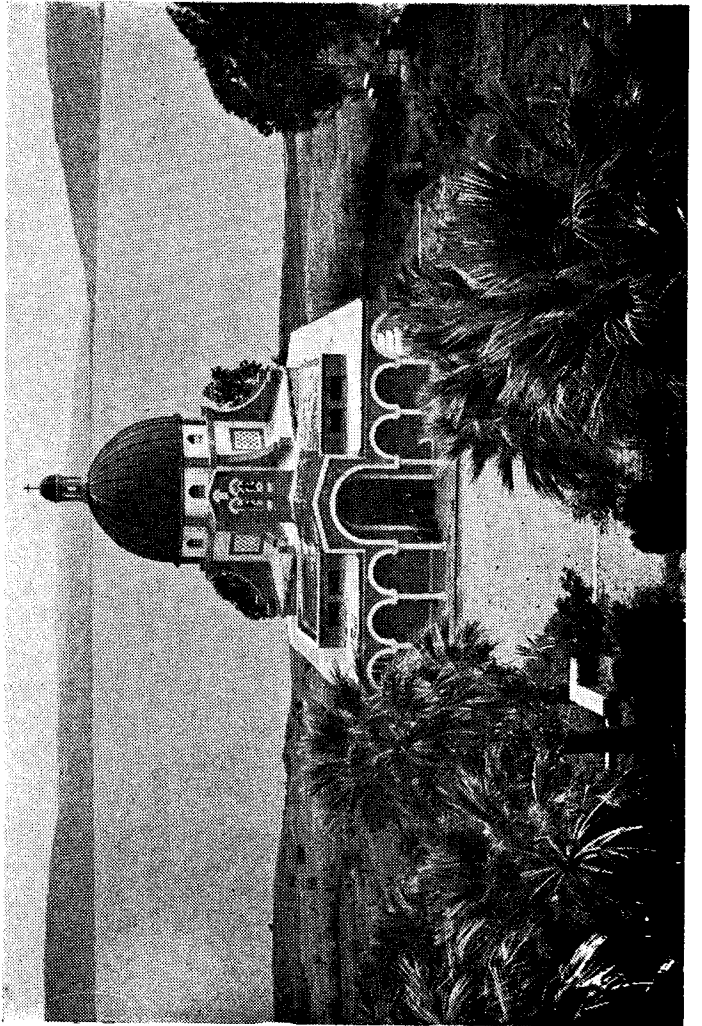




*Fishing in the Sea of Galilee*

many miracles were performed by Jesus on different occasions. (Luke, VII:1-11), (Matt. IV; 13), (Mark. II: 1-12). The ruins of the ancient Synagogue can also be seen.

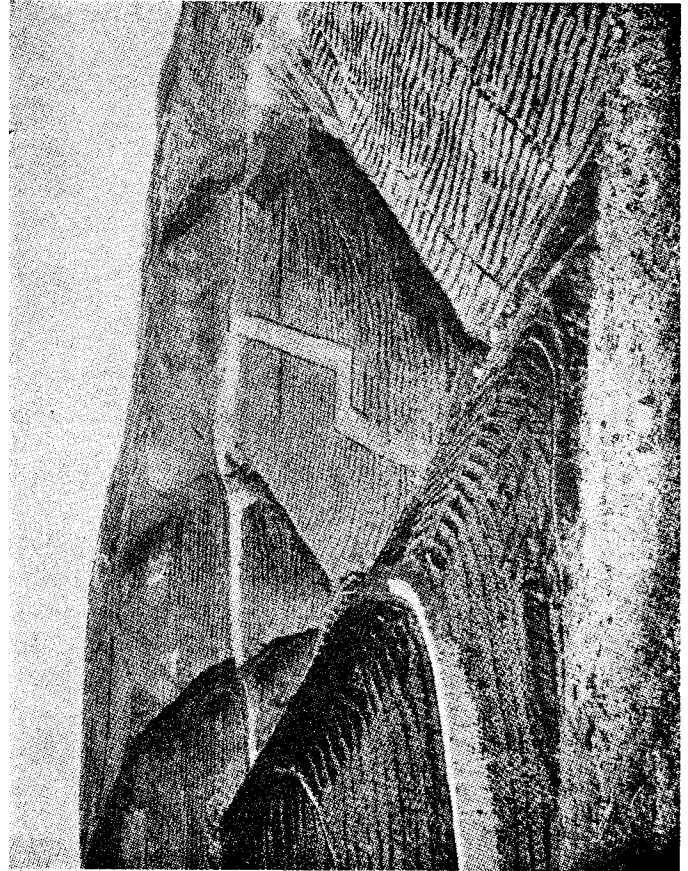
*Fishers on the Sea of Galilee. Mount Hermon in background*



*The place of the Sermon on the Mount*

## *Safad*

During the Jewish revolt against the Romans in the first century A.D., the Jewish leader and commander in Galilee Josephus Flavius, fortified the city of Seph, believed to be the site of the present Safad. After the destruction of the Second Temple in the year 70 A.D. in Jerusalem, Safad became the centre of Jewish theological studies, and supported a considerable Jewish population. Safad is the main district town of Upper Galilee. The surrounding hills, the highest in the country, were used for strategic purposes, and in addition beacons were lighted on them to inform Jews in the surrounding countryside of their holidays and of the beginning of a new month according to the Jewish Calendar. The Crusaders fortified the city during the eleventh century A.D., and after the defeat by the Mohammedan leader "Saladin," Baldwin King of the Latin Kingdom, took refuge there in the year 1157 A.D. In the year 1220 A.D. it was demolished by the Sultan of Damascus, but later restored and fortified by the Templars. Then in the year 1266 Sultan Beibars occupied the city. During the sixteenth century Rabbinical schools sprang up. It was noted then as the center, and in the year 1562 the first printing press in the Middle East was established in Safad. In the year 1759 a part of the city was destroyed by an earthquake. Napoleon occupied it in the year 1799 for only a short period, and in the year 1837 there was another



*Afforestation on Mt. Canaan, Upper Galilee*



*Safad, Capital of Upper Galilee*

severe earthquake, when many people were buried under the ruins of the town. It is regarded by the Orthodox Jews as a Holy city, but it dwindled under the Turkish regime, and its present population is about 7,000, all of whom are Jews. Its position among the highest mountains in the country has resulted in recent years of its becoming an important summer resort center.

There are cultural centers, Hospitals, Synagogues, Churches etc.

*"What shall one then answer the messengers of the nations? That the Lord hath founded Zion, and the poor of His people shall trust in it."*

Isaiah 14 :32

## **Acre**

Acre is situated on the Mediterranean coast off the main Haifa road to the Lebanon border, and is one of the oldest cities in Israel, being mentioned in the Tel-el-Amara tablets as a Phoenician settlement called "Acca." During the early Biblical days it was one of the towns of the Tribe Asher (Judges I). At one time it was known as Ptolomeais, under the influence of Ptolomeais, and is mentioned as such in Acts xxi. In the early days of Christianity it was given the name of "Caesarea Claudius", in honour of the Roman Emperor. Acre port was of great strategic importance in ancient times. The Arabs conquered it in the seventh century A.D. and it remained under their rule until it was captured by the Crusaders, who made it their port for war and merchant shipping.

For hundreds of years it has been looked upon and coveted as a prize by contending warriors. Occupied in 1187 by Saladin it became an Arab stronghold: captured by Richard the Lion Heart of England after a 20 day siege: then occupied by the Crusaders after their defeat at the "Horns of Hattin", in lower Galilee it became the headquarters of the order of "St. John", and renamed "St. Jeand Acre", or St. John of Acre: Captured in 1291 by the Sultan "Malik El Ashraf", it went under Mohammedan rule: Became the headquarters of "Sheikh Daher el-Omar" in 1715 the Gilateam tribe of Beduins a native who rebelled

against the Turkish rule: Occupied by "Dezzar Ahmed Pasha", the Lebanese Chieftan who built palaces and fortifications there: Conquered by the Egyptian "Ibrahim Pasha" in 1833 after the city was partly demolished: and Bombarded in 1841 by the combined fleets of England and Austria, the city was again badly damaged, with no trace left of the fortifications of "Djezzar Pasha". although a mosque built in his honor, and containing his tomb still exists.

Acre was industrialized in the recent years and has a population of about 10,000. 9,000 of whom are Jews and one thousand Arabs, and Christians.

The remains of the Crusader's Castle which was used by the Mandatory as the Central Prison of the country, has now been turned partly to a Mental Hospital.

## ***Nahariya***

Nahariya lies in Western Galilee, on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, between Acre and the Lebanese frontier "Post Rosh Hanikra" or "Ras l Nakura". It was founded in the year 1934 A.D. by a group of German Jews and the last few years it has become the most popular summer resort in Israel. Several enterprises have been established there, and its 3,000 permanent inhabitants can accommodate thousands of guests in Hotels and private houses. Accommodation facilities, entertainments and other arrangements for

Tourists and Holiday-makers are superintended by the Local Council, and the rates are strictly controlled. It has a long beach, popular with swimmers, as the water is deep close to the shore. During the Mandatory when Immigration restrictions were imposed on the Jews, many of them entered the Land of Israel, then called illegally through this beach.

## ***Haifa***

Leaving Acre we proceed via a stretch of speedy development undertakings, is one of the heaviest industrial Zone in the Holy Land. This district is called Haifa Bay or the Biblical name for this part is the Valley of Zebulun. Before we reach Haifa we cross the narrow bridge of the river Kishon (I Kings 18) the site of the extermination of the Prophets of Baal. Haifa the ancient city consisted of twin cities of "Syk-Minum" (in Hebrew "Shikmona" and had a large Jewish community in the time of the Second Temple.

It was destroyed by the Crusaders in the eleventh century A.D., and in a later period the city formed a little agricultural settlement of no great importance. After the occupation of the city by the British shortly before the end of the first World War the town began to develop in great speed where large numbers of Jewish immigrants settled upon entering the country.

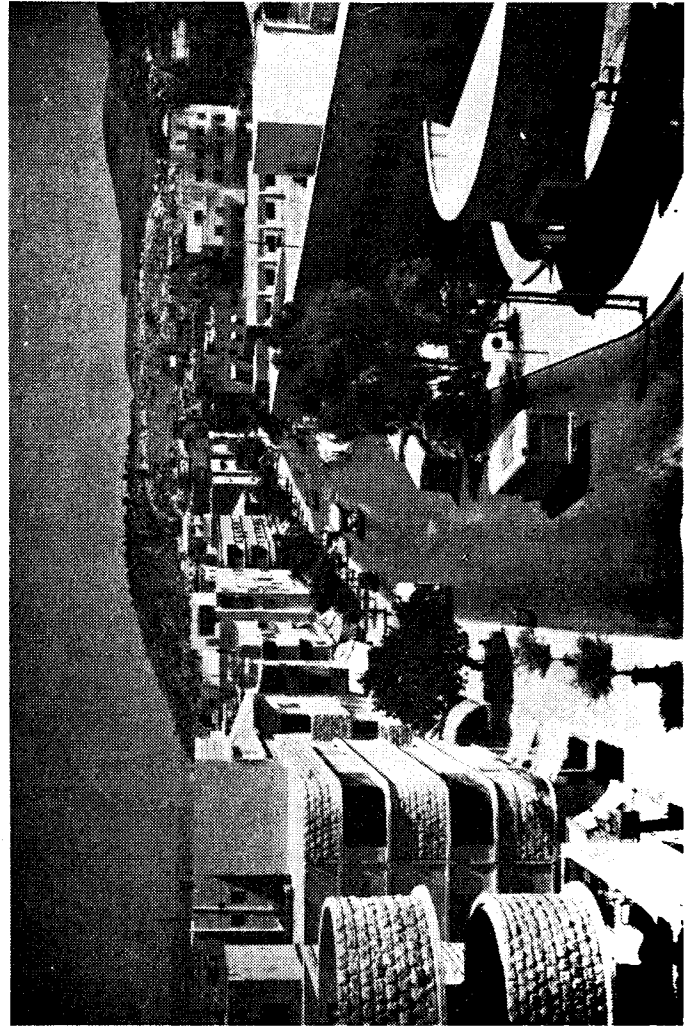
In Biblical reference, Haifa was known under the name "CARMEL" meaning in Hebrew "GOD'S Vin-

yard". Mt. Carmel is one of the most beautiful places in the Holy Land, and is mentioned in (Isa. 35:2), in (Song of Songs 7.), (I Kings 18: — 21-40) and (II Kings 4-22). On Mt. Carmel one can see a small cave associated with the Prophet Elijah, situated in the Carmelite Monastery of St. Elijah. From Mt. Carmel you can obtain a magnificent view of the Valley of Jezreel, the Coast of Holy Land, Mountains of Lebanon and Galilee. Another beautiful spot on the Mt. Carmel is the Persian Gardens.

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*"The Lord doth build up Jerusalem. He gathered together the outcasts of Israel".*

Psalms 147 :2



*Haifa, the Gate to the East, situated on slope of Mt. Carmel*



*Caesarea. Remains of ancient Roman Fortress*

## ***Bethlehem***

Bethlehem the name in Hebrew means the "House of Bread", is one of the oldest cities in the Holy Land. It is mentioned for the first time in the Old Testament (Gen. 35:18), in connection with the death of Rachel the wife of the Patriarch Jacob. It was also the home of Boaz, Naomi and Ruth (Ruth 2:13-22). Bethlehem is the birthplace of David son of Jesse who was anointed King of the Israelites (I Kings 11:4-

43). It is also the birthplace of Jesus (Matt. 2:1-6). Here is where the first Christian Emperor of the Roman Constantine erected a great Church over the cavern which is the reputed site of the Manger, where Mary laid her first-born son. The Basilica is called the "Church of the Nativity", and it is one of the most famous Christian Shrines.

The name Bethlehem has the spiritual significance being the home of David and Christ as the House of "Bread of Life". It is also known as Ephrath meaning fertile. It must be remembered that this is Bethlehem of Judea.

Bethlehem was also the home of St. Jerome, who



*Bethlehem, General View*

produced his Latin translation of the Bible known as the Vulgate (Common) approximately in the year 420 A.D. In the sixth century A.D. King Justinian the First, repaired the Church of the Nativity. King Baldwin the First of the Latin Christian Kingdom was crowned as King of Jerusalem in the year 1101 in the "Church of the Nativity". In the year 1143 A.D. the Byzantine Emperor Emanuel Comnenos covered the walls of the Church with gilded mosaic and ordered the roof covered with lead. King Edward the Fourth of England supplied the lead, and the timber was given by the French King Phillip of Burgundy for the repairs of the Church in the middle of the fifteenth century A.D. During the Turkish regime of the First World War they stripped the lead from the roof and turned it into bullets. In a later period the roof was again covered with lead donated by the Christians of the Holy Land. The population of Bethlehem is about 8,000 the majority of whom are Christians of different denominations and a small community of Mohammedans. From Bethlehem, from Kilometer 12, King Solomon's pools can clearly be seen mentioned in Songs of Solomon 4:12, 13, and Eccl. 11:4-6. At Kilometer 29 "Ain Eh Diroueh" or "Philips Fountain" is located, the place where Philip baptized the eunuch from Queen Candace of Ethiopia. Acts 8:26-39.

## **Hebron**

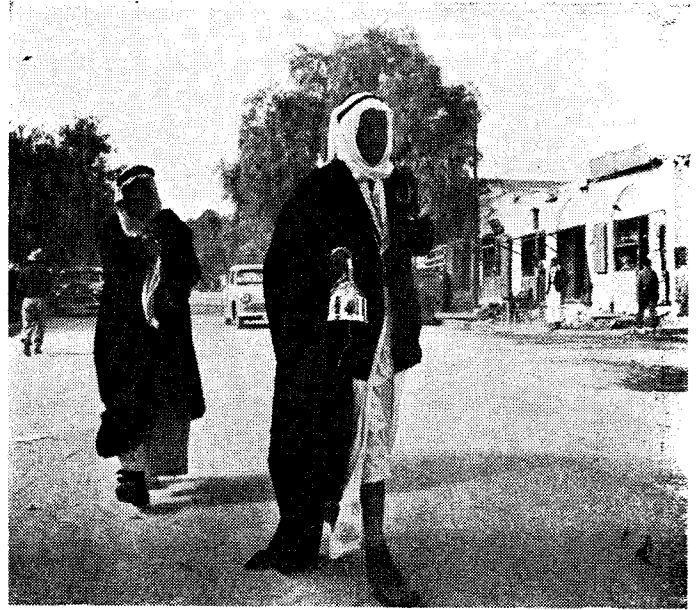
Hebron, once also known as Mamre (Gen. 18), is one of the most ancient cities in the World, according to the Old Testament (Numbers 13). It is famous in the Old Testament as the home of the Patriarch Abraham, who after the death of his wife Sarah bought from "Efrom the Hittite", a field containing the Cave of "Machpelah" (Gen. 23), a burial place for his family. The cave traditionally contains the tombs of Sarah, Abraham, Isaac and Rebecca, Jacob Leah and other Patriarchs. Hebron is also mentioned as one of the cities of refuge (Joshua 10). King David ruled the country for seven years from Hebron before conquering Jerusalem. His son Absalom was born in Hebron Sam. 2:15. The town was occupied by the Maccabees in 156 B.C. and later destroyed by the Romans. From that time until the Mohammedan conquest, the city was of minor importance. Hebron is at present and all Mohammedan town and its present population is about 25,000. A short distance from Hebron on the left from the main road is the wilderness of Ziph and Maon. David was hunted by King Saul. 2 Sam. 1:13-25. At Km. 83 we reach Beersheba.



## ***Beersheba***

Beersheba means in Hebrew "Seven Wells". The city is situated on the northern edge of the southern desert region of the Holy Land known as the NEGEV. It played an important role during the days of the Patriarchs, mentioned in Genesis 21:25 and 33, and is also connected with the Biblical story of Hagar and her son Ishmael. In Beersheba Abraham concluded the famous agreement with Abimelech, and Isaac the only son of Abraham settled in Beersheba (Gen. 26). Jacob then already known as Israel passed through Beersheba on his way to Egypt (Gen.), and Elijah lived in Beersheba on his flight from Jezreel (I Kings 19). It was the first town in the Holy Land to be occupied by the British Army in the First World War. Beersheba is the Capital of the NEGEV district and has a population of about 20,000 all of them Jews.

From Beersheba leads a new road to the southern end of the Dead Sea and SODOM. The Biblical Sodom and Gomorrah Gen. 19, 24-29. In the close vicinity there is the famous Fortress called "MASSADA" mentioned in "Josephus Seven Wars", Chapter 8, 9. In the year 70 A.D. after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, the remaining Jewish defenders took their last refuge in this fortress. Their Jewish Commander persuaded them to commit suicide after realizing that the position was hopeless. In recent excavations the



*Street in Beersheba*

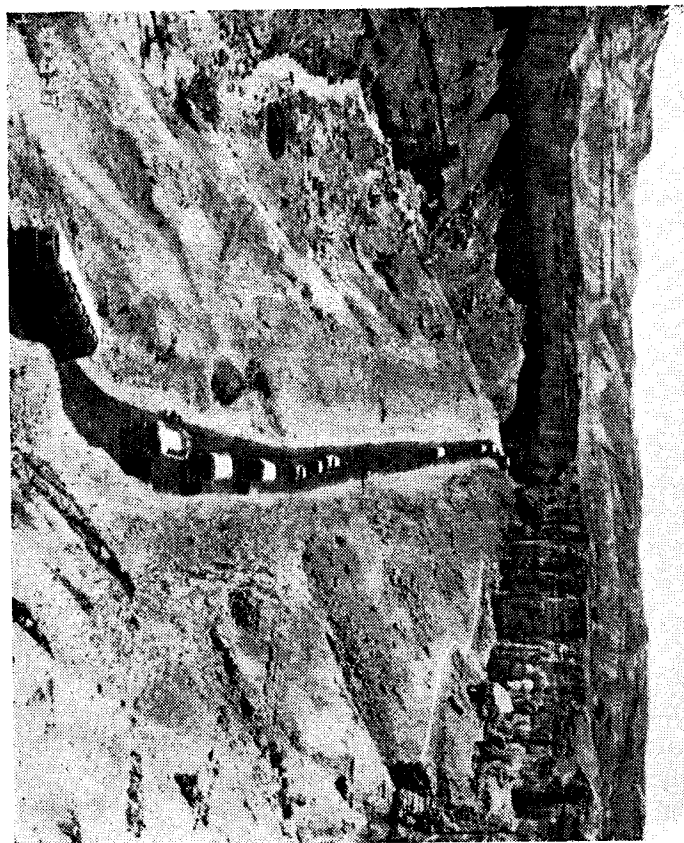
remains of corps weapons and stores have been discovered proving the events.

From Beersheba a new Road leads to the gulf of the Red Sea and its Biblical Port E I L A T also known as AKABA, in approximately 950 B.C. King Solomon built a naval base for his ships at a nearby place called ETZION GABER.

## Gaza

Gaza is situated in the Plain of "Shefela", on the Mediterranean coast south of Tel-Aviv. The Biblical name for it mentioned in Gen. 10. is "A Z A H", "The Strong". It is also referred to in the "Tel-El-Amarna Tablets" under the name "AZATI" and was temporarily inhabited by the Philistines, and its temple of Baal Dagon the idol god was pulled down by Samson, crushing himself and the assembled worshippers beneath the ruins (Judges 15-16). The ancient Gaza was situated on the main caravan route between Egypt and Babylon (I Kings 9), and frequently changed hands during the constant struggles between the two Empires. In the year 529 B.C. the Persian King Cambyses was delayed in Gaza while on his invasion of Egypt. In the year 332 B.C. Alexander the Great was wounded there, and destroyed it completely when he captured the city but afterwards became an important city under Mohammedan rule. In the 11th century A.D., King Baldwin the Second, built the Church of St. John there which later was used for a Mosque. Napoleon conquered Gaza in 1799 A.D., during his invasion of the Holy Land, and it became again a decisive Battle-field when the British Fieldmarshal Allenby in the first World War defeated the Turks.

In Gaza there are the reputed tombs of Samson and Hashim the grandfather of the Prophet Mohammed. Its population is 25,000 all of whom are Mohammedans.



*New Road to Dead Sea through the Wilderness of Judea*

## ***Ascalon***

On the coastal Road towards Tel-Aviv we can visit "Ascalon" another of the five cities of the Philistines in the Holy Land, connected with the Biblical events with the tribe of Juda referred in I Sam. Chapter 6, Judges Chapter 18-19, in connection with Samson. Then it is also closely connected with the Crusader period during the time of Richard the Lion Heart of England.

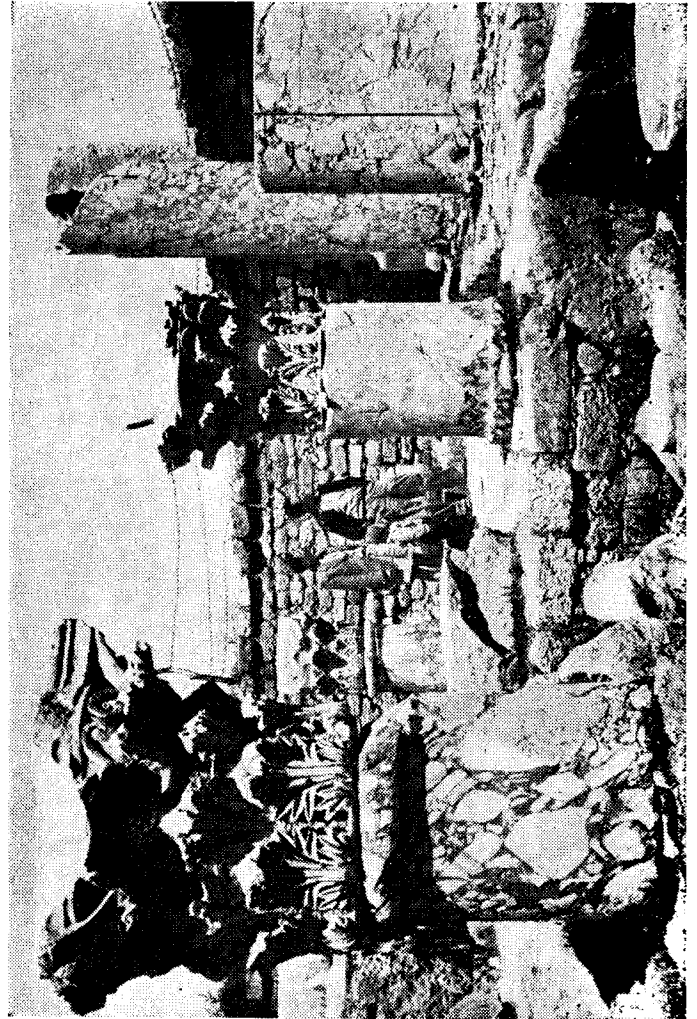
The ruins of the above have been recently excavated and can be visited, situated close to the Sea shore, of the Mediterranean.

The present Ascalon is a new small town inhabited by the returning Jews to the Holy Land.

## ***Yebnah***

A short distance from Ascalon is a small agricultural Settlement bearing the same name Jabne, mentioned in 2 Chron. 26 and as "Yabniel" "meaning God will build for me", mentioned by Josephus.

Here the refugees from Jerusalem in the days of Titus found the only shelter and reorganized their spiritual life in the Holy Land. Thence we proceed via, a fertile plain and agricultural settlements, one of the oldest called "RISHON LE ZION" (first in Zion), thence to Jaffa and Tel-Aviv.

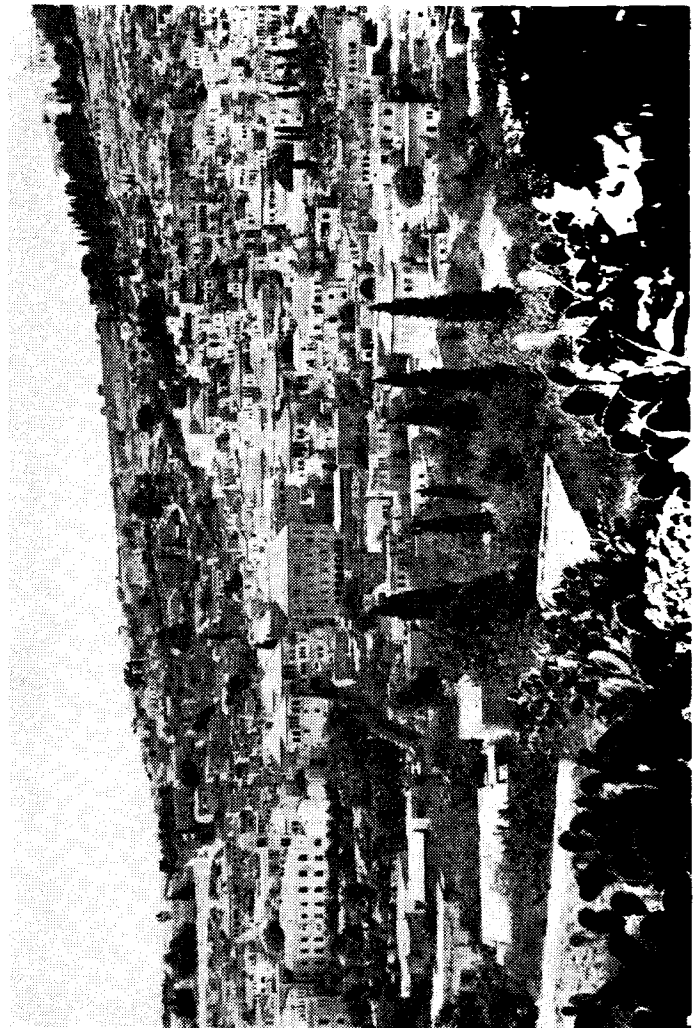


*Ascalon. Recent Excavations*

## *Jaffa*

Joffa is situated on the Mediterranean coast of the Holy Land. The name is derived from the ancient "Joppa" or Yaffa which means "beautiful". It was in the olden days a Phoenician city and for sometime was inhabited by the Philistines. It's coastal waters are the scene of the miracle of the Prophet Jonah and the Whale (Jonah I). Later, in the days of King Solomon, his friend "King Hiram" of Tyre has sent the cedar woods for the building of the Temple in Jerusalem from the Lebanon through the Port of Jaffa (2 Chron. II). The city was conquered by the Maccabees in their struggle against the Greek oppressor, King Antiochus Epiphanes, and they made it the port for Jerusalem.

In the early days of Christianity Jaffa was the scene of St. Peter's vision of the clean and unclean (Acts ix), as well as of the raising of Tabitha (Dorcas) Acts 9:36-43. The Crusader Richard the Lion-Heart fortified the city in the year 1191 A.D., and it was destroyed in the year 1267 by the Sultan Beibars. At the end of the seventeenth century A.D. the city was restored and the harbour was reconstructed. Then Napoleon conquered it during his invasion of the Holy Land in the year 1799 A.D.. The old city is built on rocks over one hundred feet above sea level. The present population is about 35,000 the majority of whom are Jews, and the rest are Christians and Mohammedans.



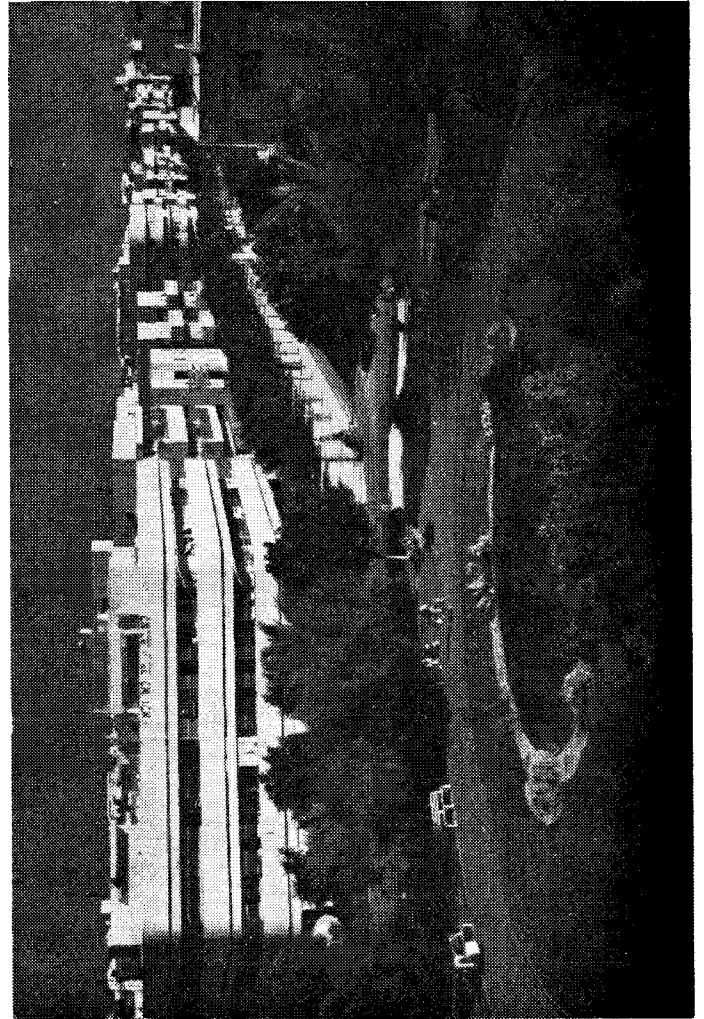
*Jaffa, anciently called Joppa*

The city has now been affiliated to the Municipality of Tel-Aviv, and there are various Christian institutions, Schools, Hospitals, Churches etc.

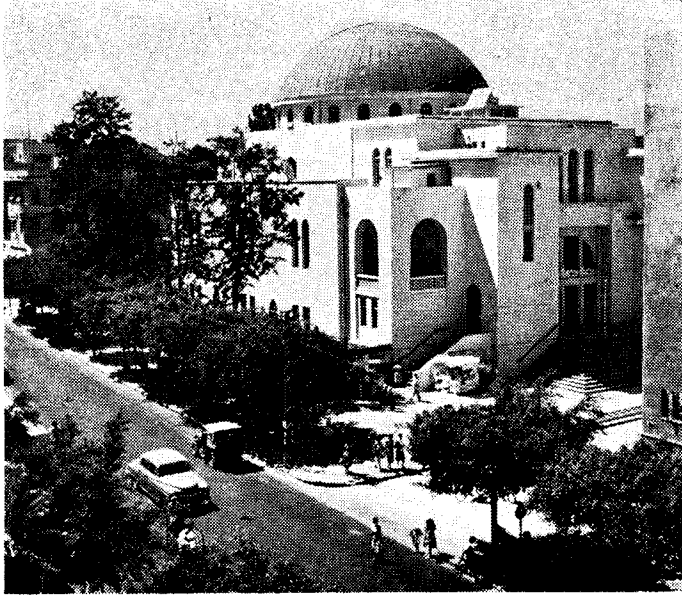
## ***Tel-Aviv***

Tel-Aviv means in Hebrew the "Hill of Spring". It was founded in the year 1909 A.D. by a group of Jaffa Jews who intended to build a residential suburb, on about ten acres of desolate sand-dunes beside the blue Mediterranean Sea. The land was purchased by the Jewish National Fund. More sand-dunes were gradually bought by private Jewish Capital and new quarters grew accordingly. The enterprise was interrupted in the middle of the first world War, when the Turkish authorities ordered the immediate expulsion of the Jewish population from the area. The Jews returned to Tel-Aviv, however, in the year 1917 A.D. after the Fieldmarshal Allenby had occupied the country and established his headquarters in the neighbourhood. After the first World War thousands of Zionist pioneers streamed into the country, and their first stop was Tel-Aviv. Many of them stayed there for good and the town grew considerably. New streets were built and many more acres of sand-dunes became covered with red-roofed houses and public gardens were laid out.

Tel-Aviv has at present a population of over 330

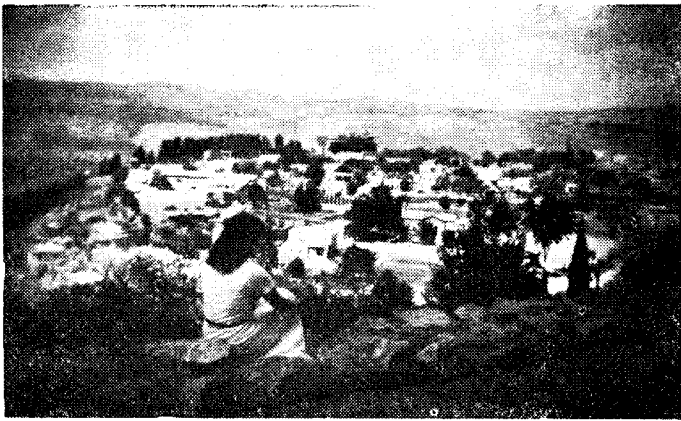


thousand practically all of them are Jews. It is an up-to-date modern city, which became a most important business center in the Holy Land, with branches of leading Banks and economic institutions. It is also an important industrial centre, producing all kinds of goods, among them steel, industrial diamonds, cotton, wool textiles, printing machinery, pharmaceutical products, food canned products etc. etc. Tel-Aviv has a fairly good harbour on the Mediterranean

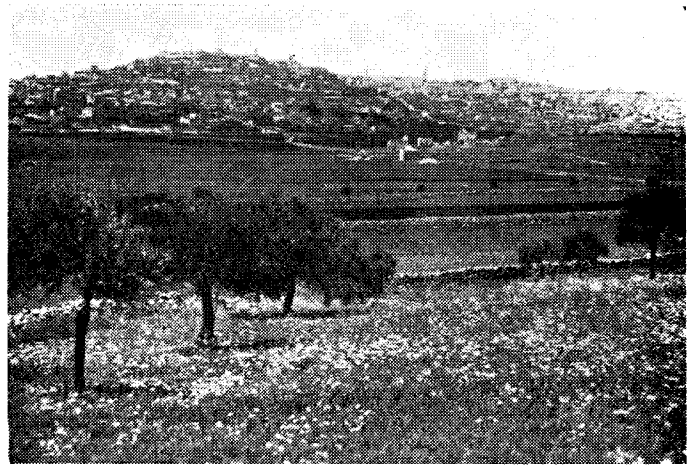


*The Main Synagogue Tel Aviv*

Sea. During the Second World War and the War of Independence of Israel, Tel-Aviv became a potential production centre of essential goods. Tel-Aviv is also an important cultural center, having schools, kindergartens, Teachers Training, Seminaries and Colleges. The Hebrew National Theatre "HABIMAH", the Israel National Opera and many other Studios, the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Choirs, Museums of Art and Antiquities, Libraries Art Galleries and other cultural institutions are to be found in Tel-Aviv. There are also many Hospitals, Clinics, Convalescent Homes, Dispensaries and Laboratories.



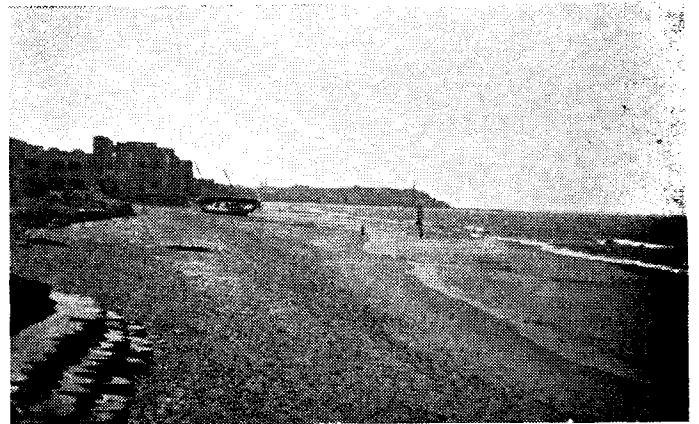
*Ein Karem, birthplace of John the Baptist, looking northward*



*The Shepherds Field and Bethlehem, looking westward*



*Rachel's Tomb, on Bethlehem Road*



*Jaffa, ancient Joppa, the place of Jonah's experience*

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