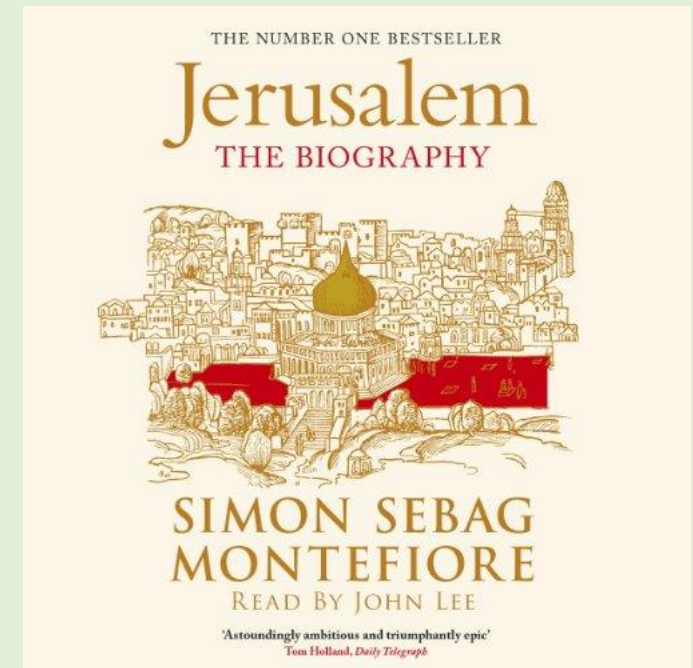
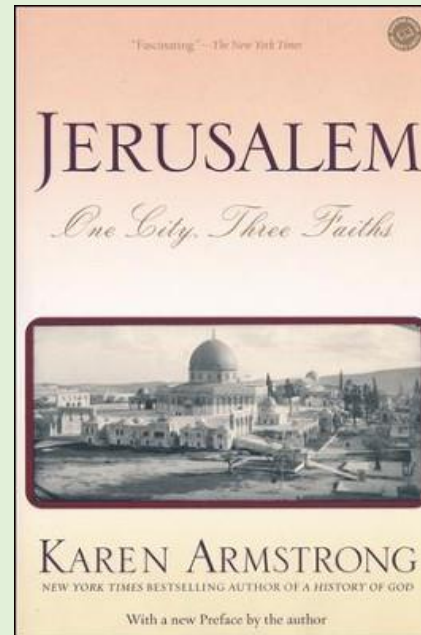
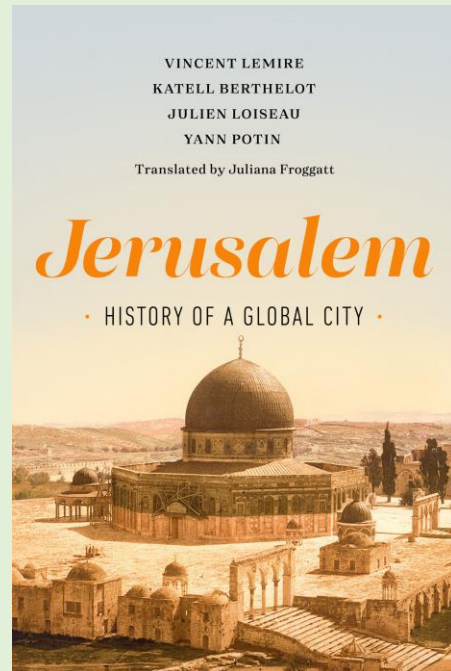
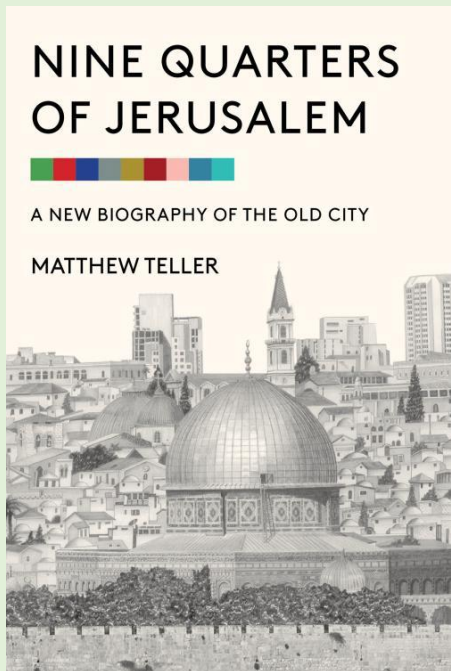


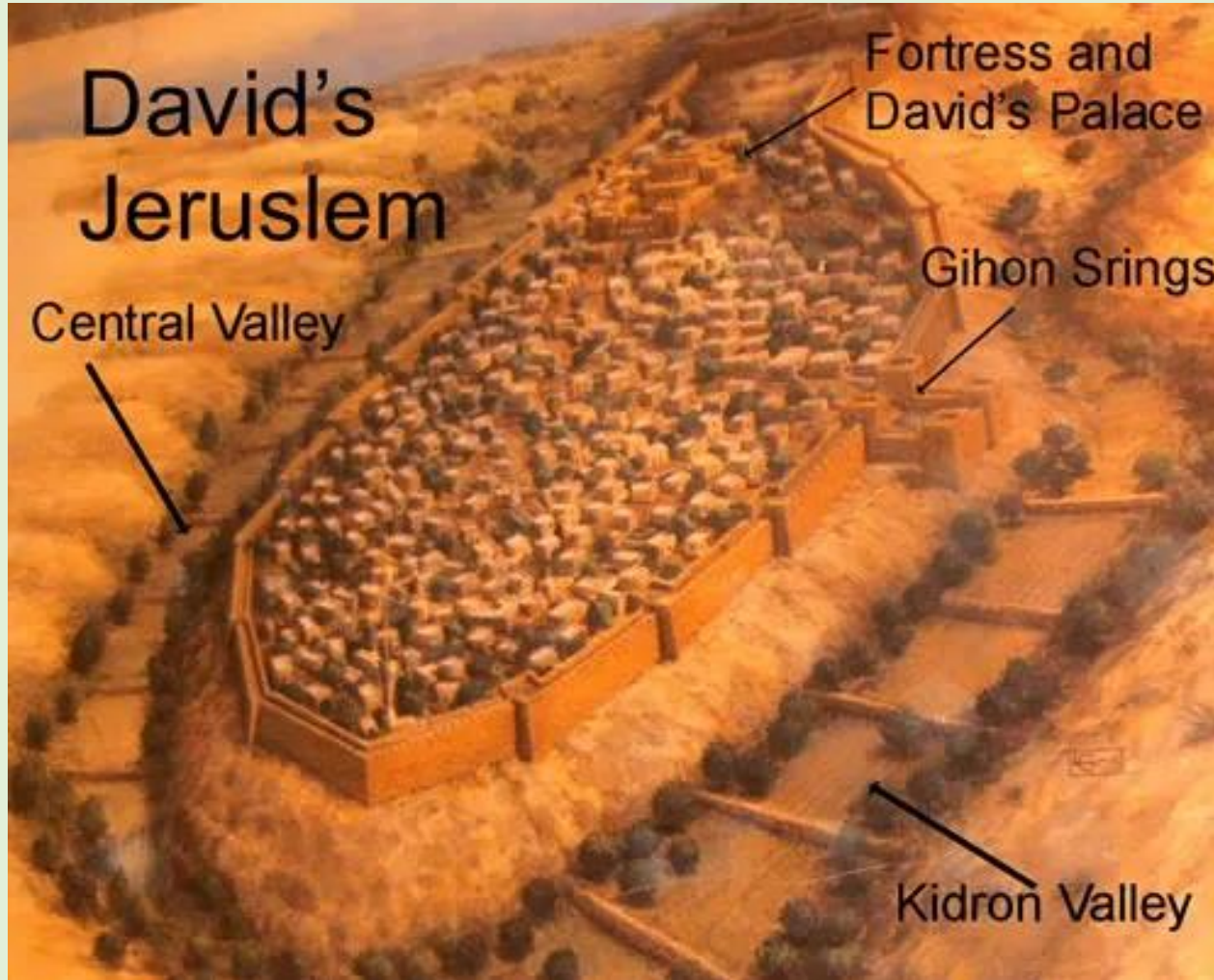
The History and Geography of the Bible and the Holy Land. Session 3: Jerusalem

January 8

Faith Adult Christian Education (FACE) at
Faith Lutheran Church (ELCA), 667 E First Avenue, Chico, CA
Across the street from Bidwell Perk, in the Sanctuary, 11 a.m.
Sundays
Joel Zimbelman, instructor

- **January 8: The Biography of Zion/Jerusalem- 1000 BC-2000 AD:** How did a dusty village become one of the most important cities in the ancient world, and how did the city grow up and grow old? David's Jerusalem and the monarch's home, rebirth and a second temple, Greeks and Maccabees, Roman occupation, revolt and Jerusalem's destruction, the diaspora, Christian origins, a place of pilgrimage, new real estate for Islam, the Crusades, and the Ottomans.



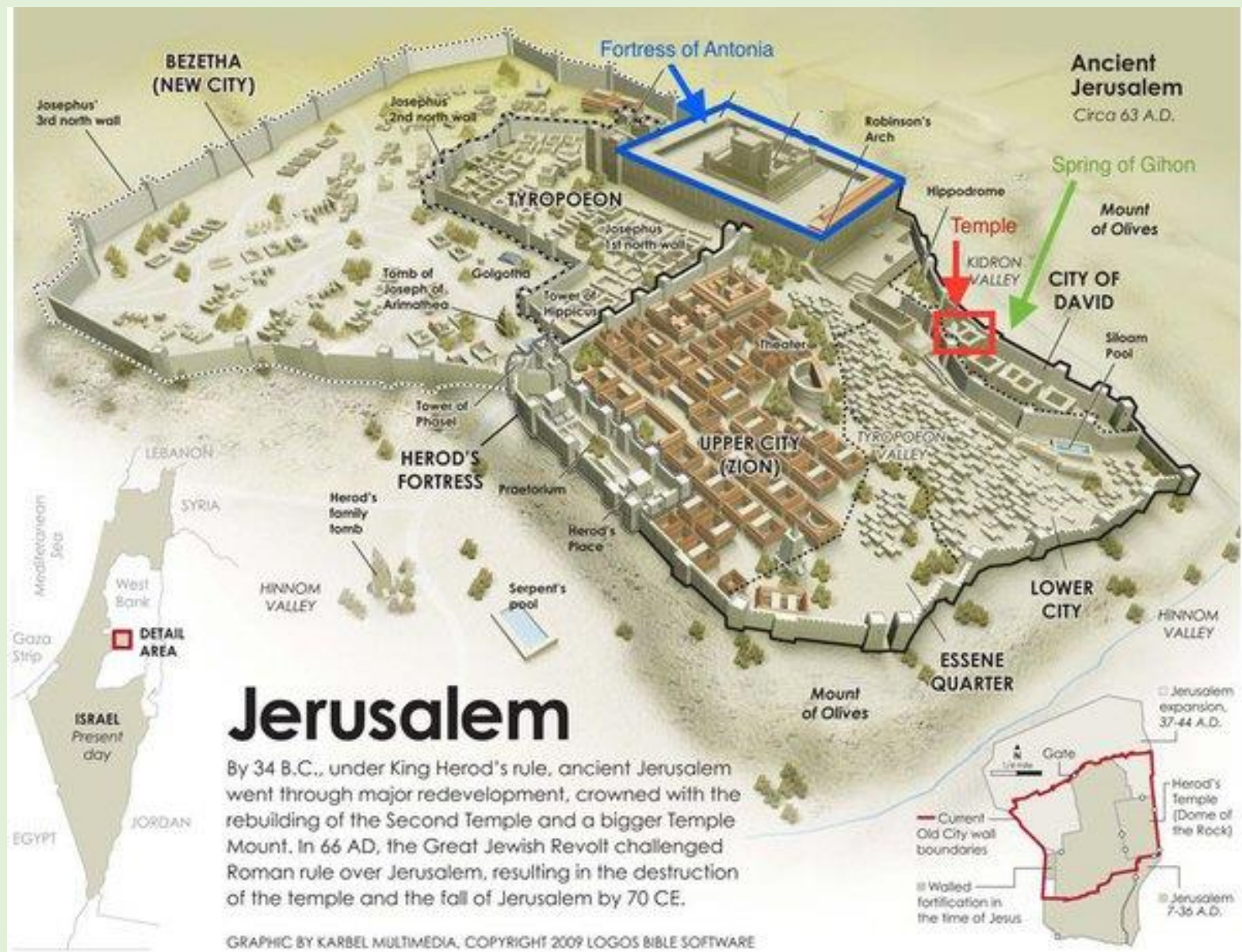


2 Sam 5:6 The king and his men marched to Jerusalem against the Jebusites, the inhabitants of the land, who said to David, “You will not come in here, even the blind and the lame will turn you back” – thinking, “David cannot come in here.” 5:7 Nevertheless David took the stronghold of Zion, which is now the city of David. 5:8 David had said on that day, “Whoever would strike down the Jebusites, let him get up the water shaft to attack the lame and the blind, those whom David hates.” Therefore it is said, “The blind and the lame shall not come into the house.” 5:9 David occupied the stronghold, and named it the city of David. David built the city all around from the Millo inward. (NRSV)

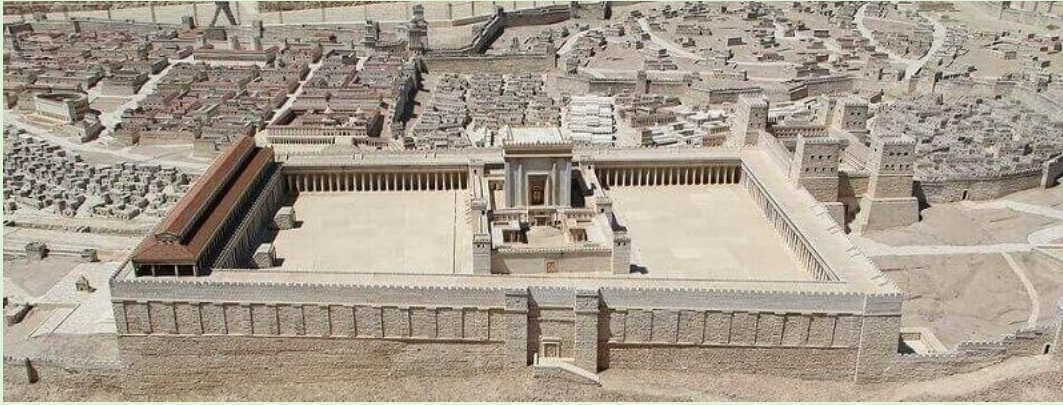
From 950 BC,
Through the Divided Kingdom,
And the Exile—Jerusalem hangs
On; deteriorates, survives.

Building starts in earnest again
in the Second Temple period—
530s BC-70 AD, with
Significant expansion beyond
The temple mount and temple
Into the surrounding areas
By the Selucids, Hasmoneans,
And Herod's Dynasty

By the crucifixion of Jesus,
Jerusalem is just about in the
best shape and size it has been
in!



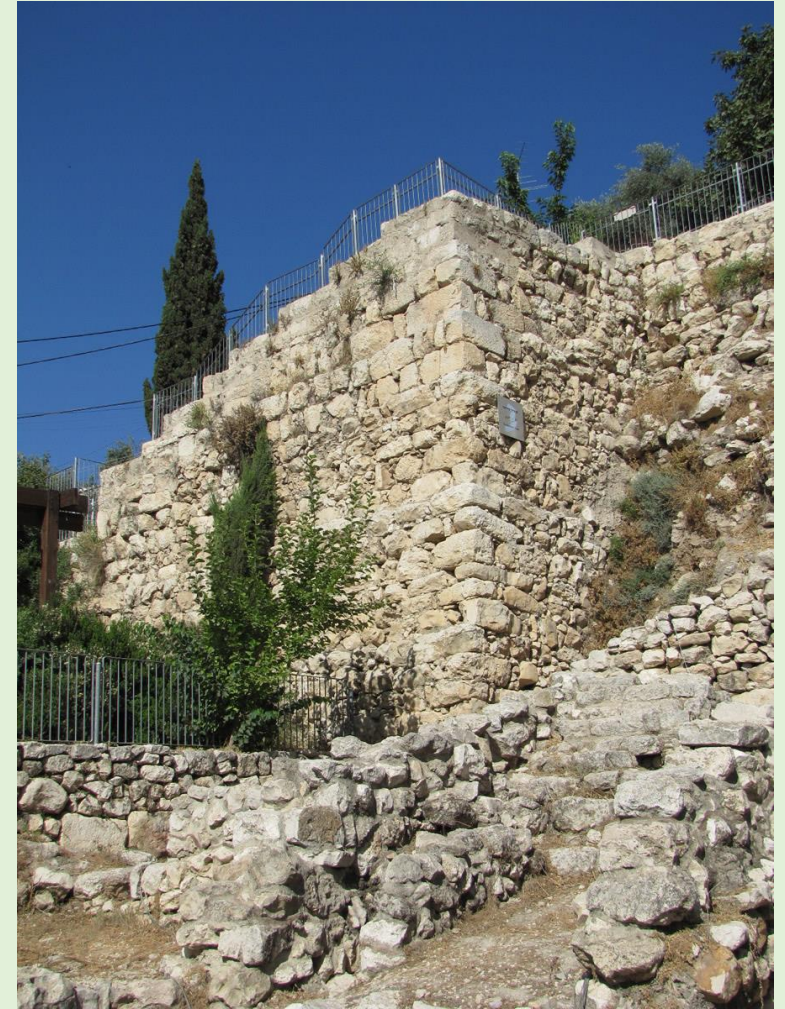
Rebuilding of the old city of Jerusalem—Before the Romans



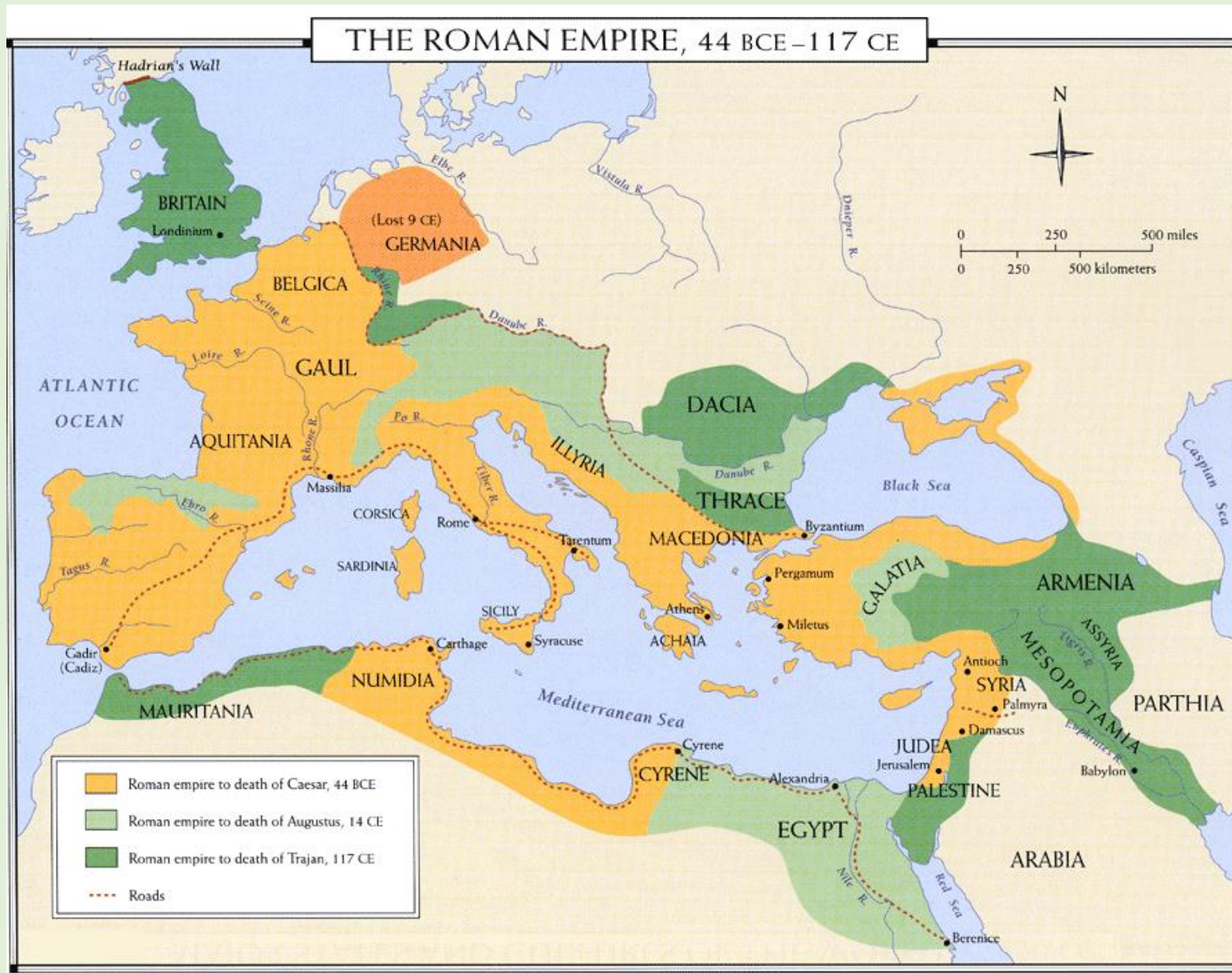
Second Temple



Hasmonean/Herodian Sanctuary



Hasmonean walls



Just a reminder: the arrival of Roman power in the Levant coincides with the dethroning of the Hasmoneans (Jewish Religious Monarchy—a Theocracy) With Herod's monarchy.



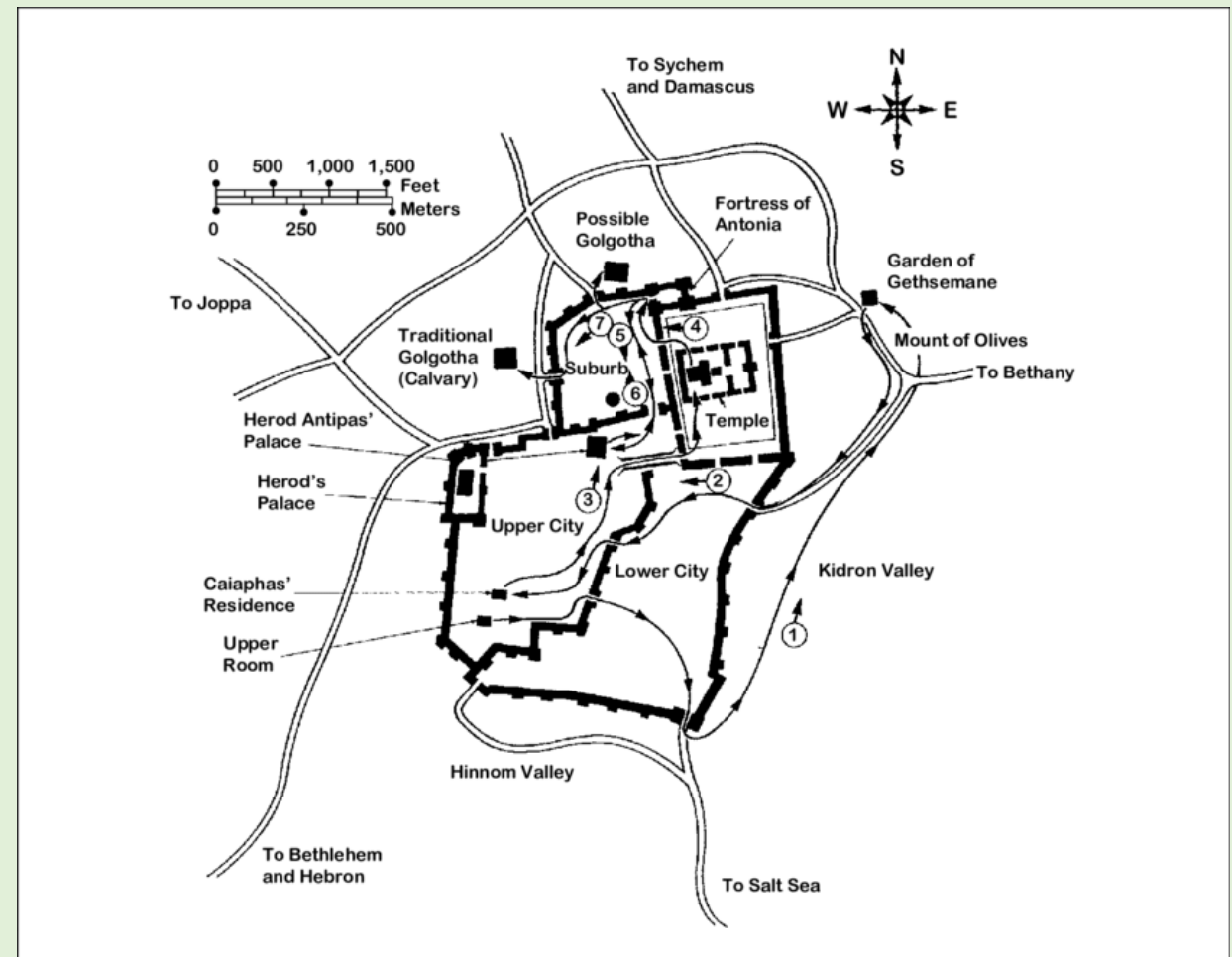
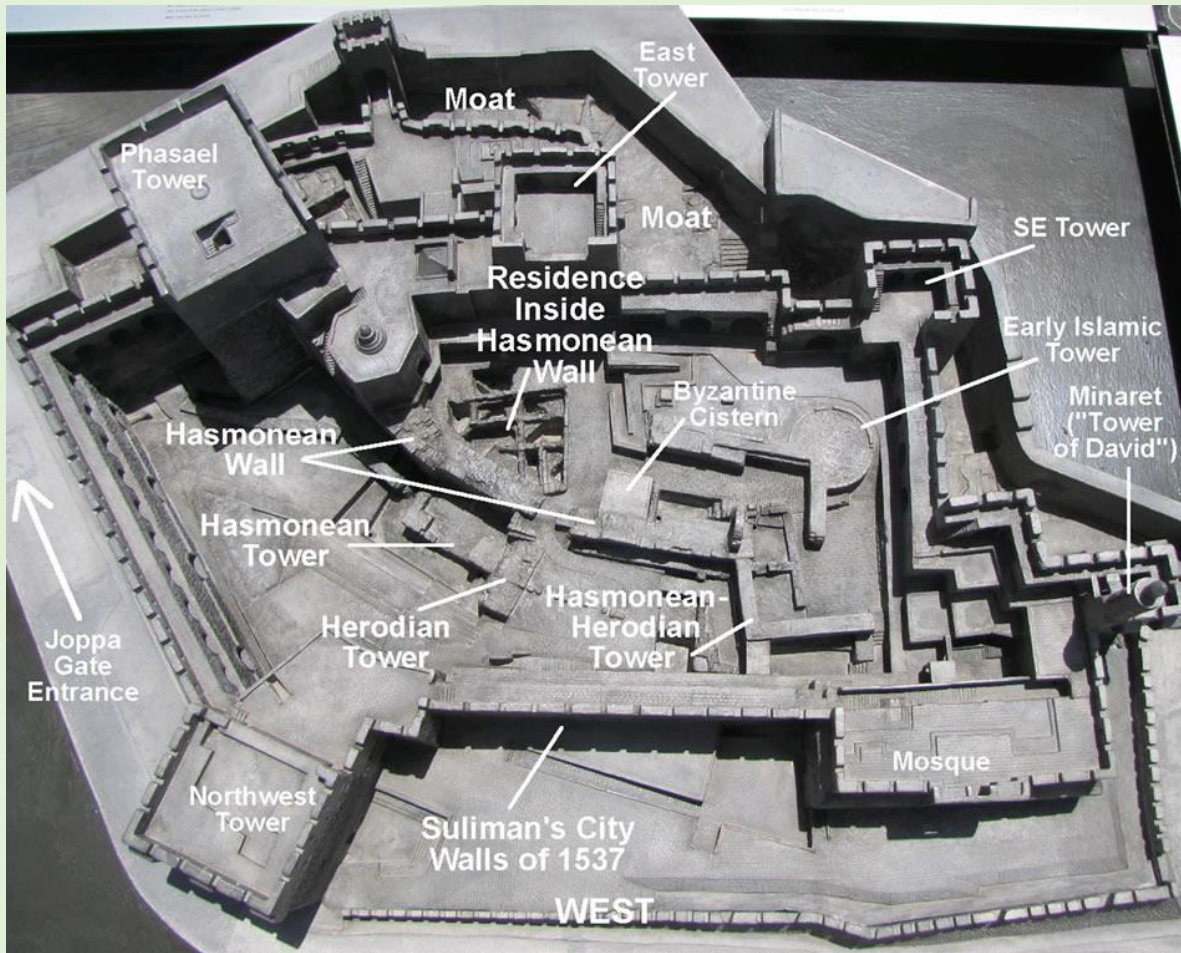
Civil war ends with Julius Caesar's adopted son Octavian, Winning and becoming Caesar Augustus

- [Augustus](#) (31 BCE–14 CE)
- [Tiberius](#) (14–37 CE)
- [Caligula](#) (37–41 CE)
- [Claudius](#) (41–54 CE)
- [Nero](#) (54–68 CE)
- [Galba](#) (68–69 CE)
- [Otho](#) (January–April 69 CE)
- [Aulus Vitellius](#) (July–December 69 CE)
- [Vespasian](#) (69–79 CE)
- [Titus](#) (79–81 CE)
- [Domitian](#) (81–96 CE)
- [Nerva](#) (96–98 CE)

2nd century CE

- [Trajan](#) (98–117 CE)
- [Hadrian](#) (117–138 CE)
- [Antoninus Pius](#) (138–161 CE)

Luke 2. [1] And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. [2] (And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria.)



The Temple and the Mount tend to be where we have focused attention up to this point, but Restructuring the walls, the establishment of the Gates (many of those that exist today and that you will walk through Were established in the period a generation or two on each side of Jesus' birth).

Citadel of Jerusalem—various centuries



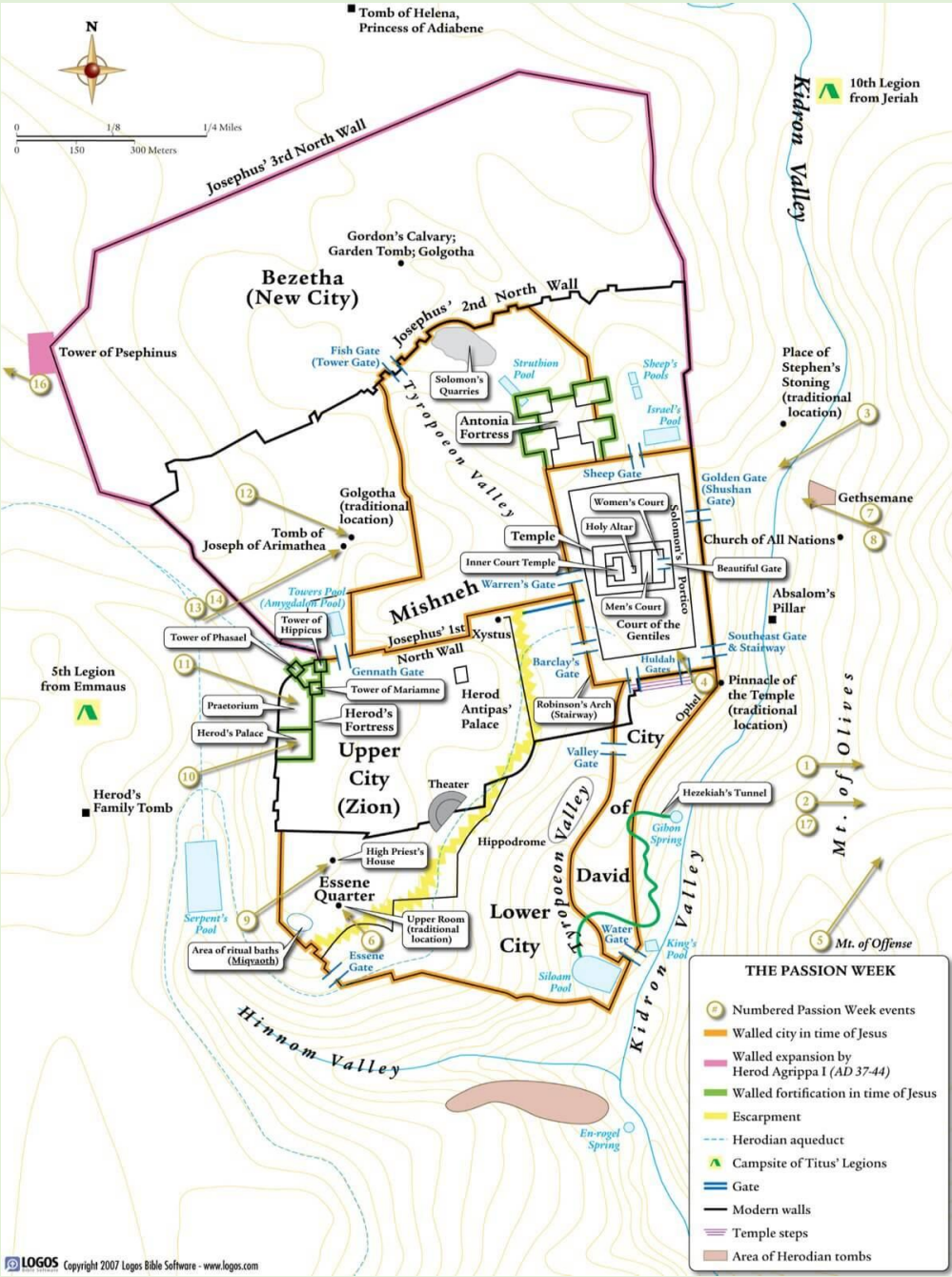
Model of King Herod's Palace—King of Judea,
Built around 30-15 BC



Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion! Shout aloud, O daughter of Jerusalem! Lo, your king comes to you; triumphant and victorious is he, humble and riding on an ass, on a colt, the foal of an ass. I will cut off the chariot from Ephraim and the war horse from Jerusalem, and the battle bow shall be cut off, and he shall command peace to the nations; his dominion shall be from sea to sea, and from the River to the ends of the earth. ([Zechariah 9:9](#), [10](#))

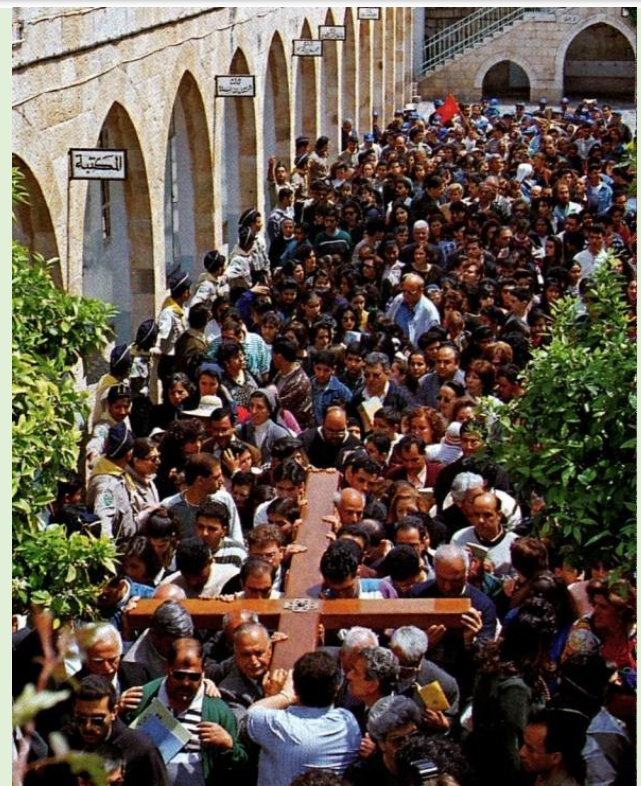
“We are going up to Jerusalem,” he said, “and the Son of Man will be delivered over to the chief priests and the teachers of the law. They will condemn him to death and will hand him over to the Gentiles, who will mock him and spit on him, flog him and kill him. Three days later he will rise.” Mark 10: 32-34

As he was drawing near, at the descent of the Mount of Olives, the whole multitude of the disciples began to rejoice and praise God with a loud voice for all the mighty works that they had seen, saying, "Blessed is the King who comes in the name of the Lord! Peace in heaven and glory in the highest!" ([Luke 19:37](#), [38](#))



Last week—

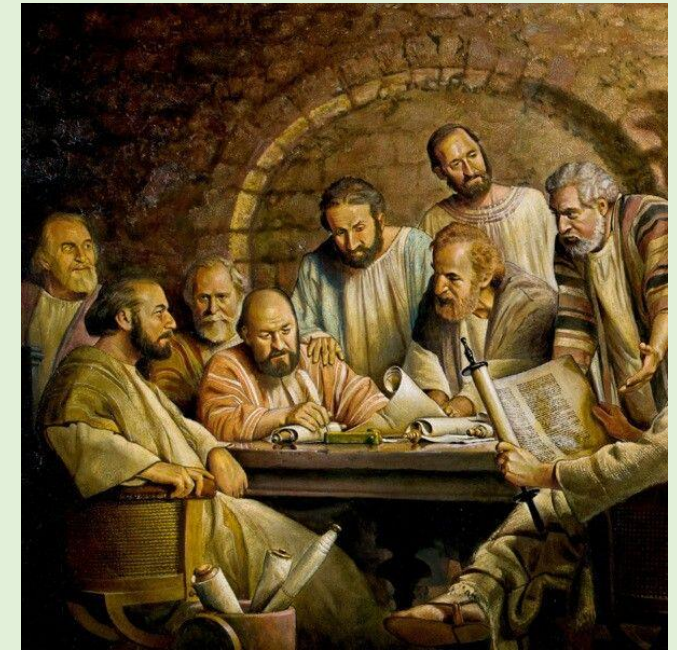
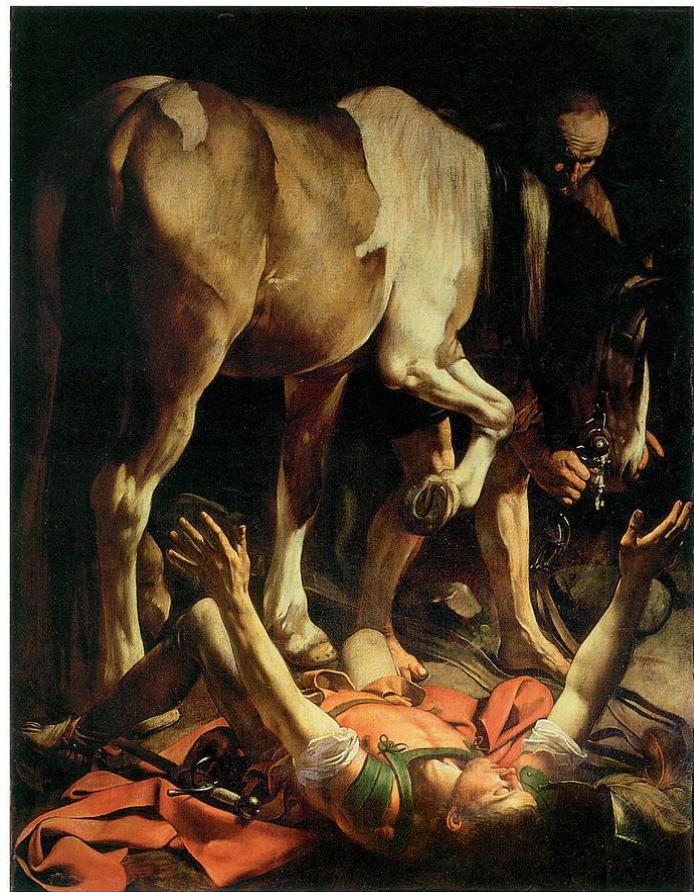
1. Seeking a donkey
2. Anointed by Mary/Martha
3. Triumphal Entry
4. Curses Fig Tree/Cleanses temple court
5. Spends night in Bethany
6. Teaches in Temple court
7. Passover dinner
8. Gethsemene
9. Before Sanhedrin
10. Interrogations by Herod and Pilate
11. Beaten in the Praetorium
12. Crucified on Golgotha
13. Burial/Resurrection Emmaus Disciples/Upper Room

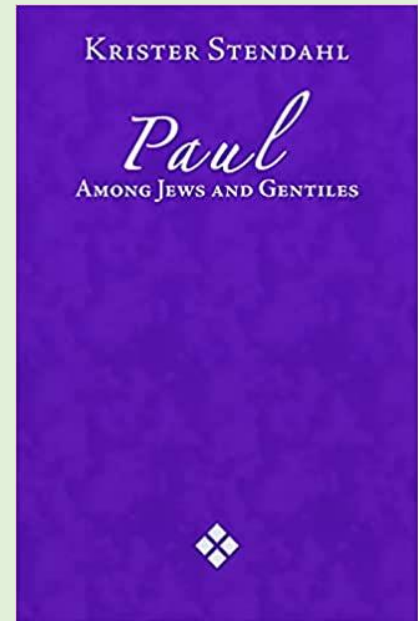
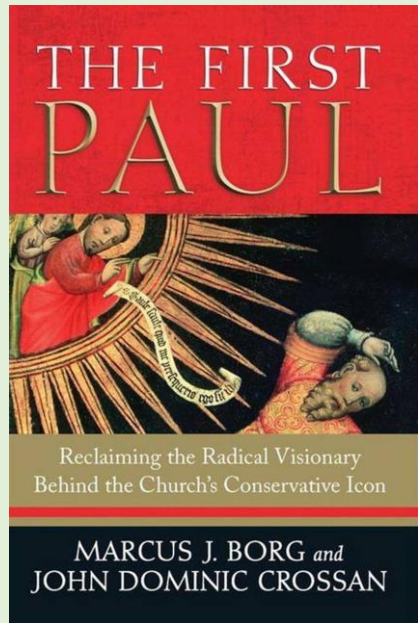


Following crucifixion and resurrection (30 AD??), and other biblical events, the Church of Acts is born in Jerusalem
Converts, grows, and overcomes persecution

Paul's conversion, early 30s AD

Council of Jerusalem c. 38 AD



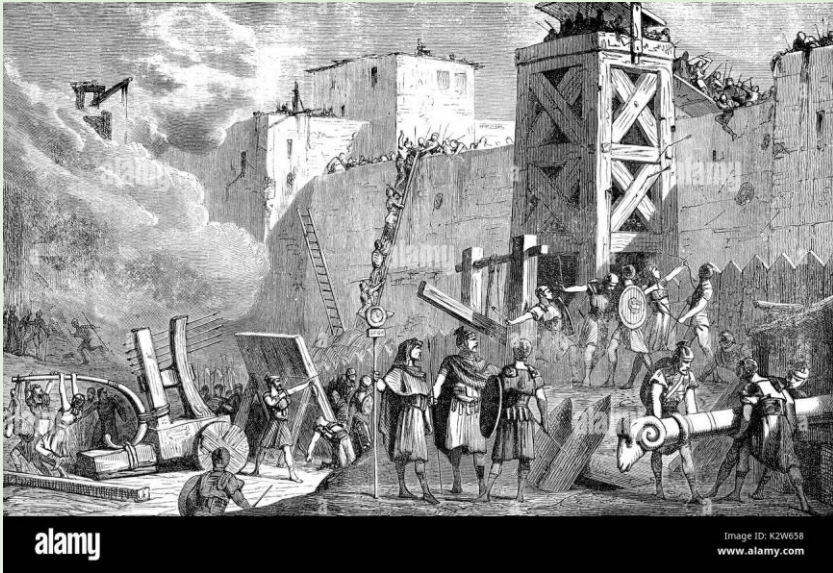


THE MISSIONARY JOURNEYS OF THE APOSTLE PAUL

MAP 13



- **Augustus (31 BCE–14 CE)**
 - **Tiberius (14–37 CE)**
 - [Caligula](#) (37–41 CE)
 - [Claudius](#) (41–54 CE)
 - [Nero](#) (54–68 CE)
 - [Galba](#) (68–69 CE)
 - [Otho](#) (January–April 69 CE)
 - [Aulus Vitellius](#) (July–December 69 CE)
 - **Vespasian (69–79 CE)**
 - **Titus (79–81 CE)**
 - [Domitian](#) (81–96 CE)
 - [Nerva](#) (96–98 CE)
- 2nd century CE**
- [Trajan](#) (98–117 CE)
 - **Hadrian (117–138 CE)**
 - [Antoninus Pius](#) (138–161 CE)

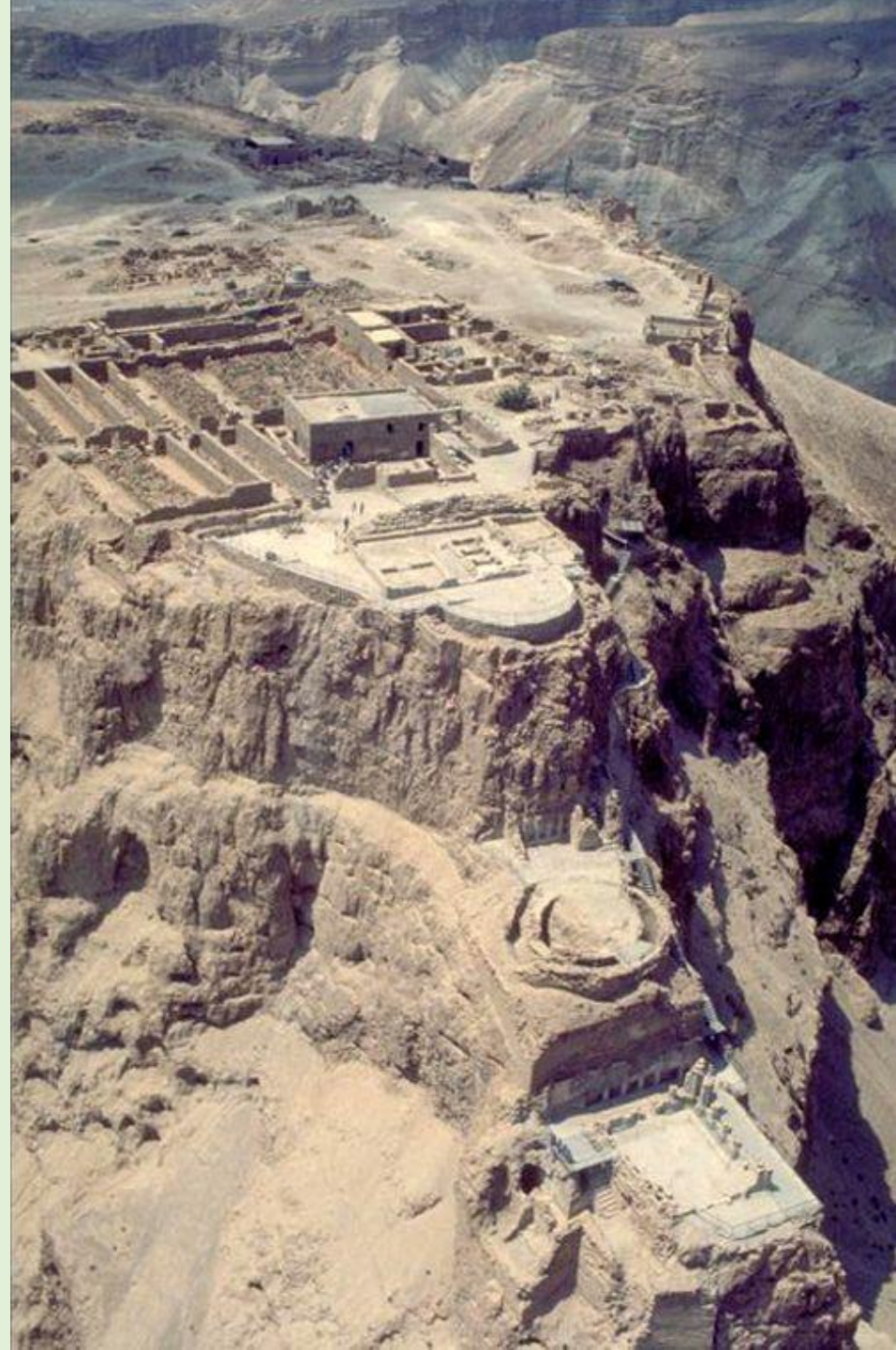
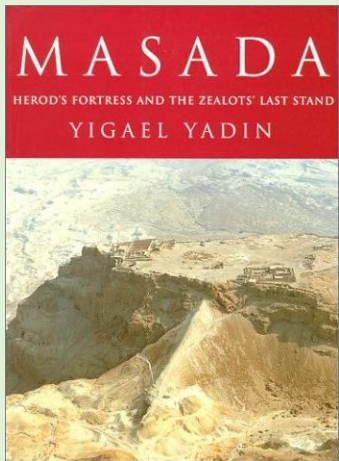


Josephus, Vespasian, Titus

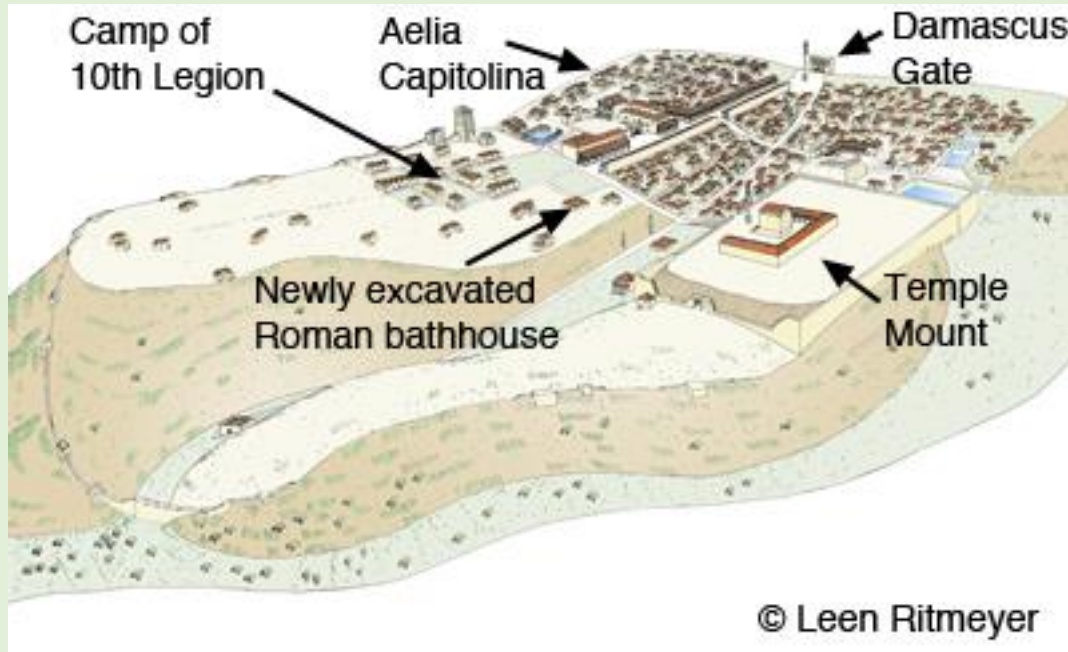
- **Augustus (31 BCE–14 CE)**
- **Tiberius (14–37 CE)**
- [Caligula \(37–41 CE\)](#)
- [Claudius \(41–54 CE\)](#)
- [Nero \(54–68 CE\)](#)
- [Galba \(68–69 CE\)](#)
- [Otho \(January–April 69 CE\)](#)
- [Aulus Vitellius \(July–December 69 CE\)](#)
- **Vespasian (69–79 CE)**
- **Titus (79–81 CE)**
- [Domitian \(81–96 CE\)](#)
- [Nerva \(96–98 CE\)](#)
- **2nd century CE**
- [Trajan \(98–117 CE\)](#)
- **Hadrian (117–138 CE)**
- [Antoninus Pius \(138–161 CE\)](#)







Under Emperor Hadrian (117-138), a new life for Jerusalem under the Empire: Aelia Capitolina (to Jupiter Capitolinas!)

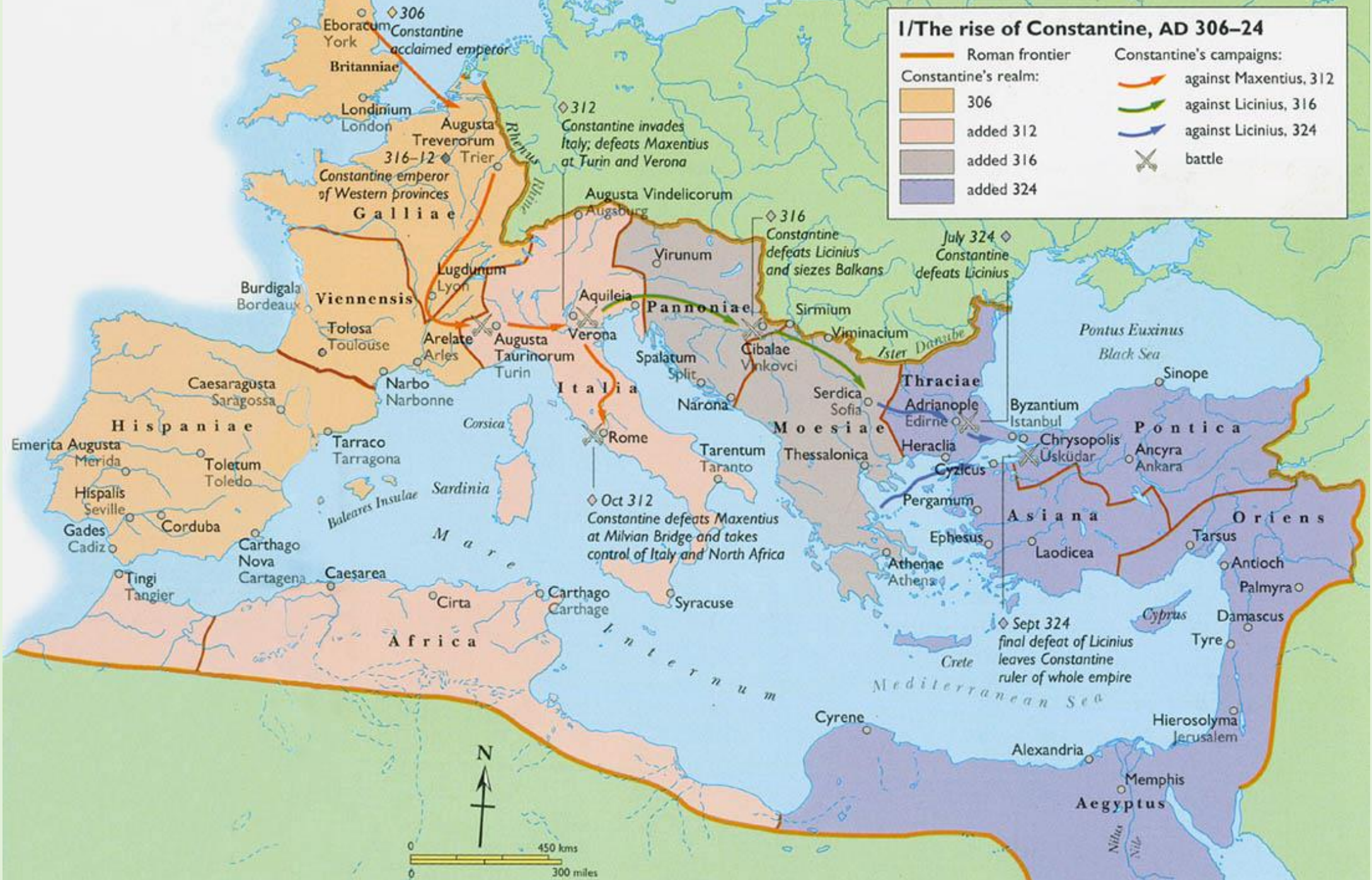


Aelia Capitolina was a [Roman colony](#) founded during Emperor [Hadrian](#)'s trip to [Judah](#) in 129/130

I/The rise of Constantine, AD 306–24

Roman frontier (orange line)
Constantine's realm:
306 (orange)
added 312 (light orange)
added 316 (light purple)
added 324 (dark purple)

Constantine's campaigns:
against Maxentius, 312 (orange arrow)
against Licinius, 316 (green arrow)
against Licinius, 324 (blue arrow)
battle (cross symbol)





Constantine, Battle of the Melvian Bridge 312 AD

Conversion

Send mom to Jerusalem to look for Jesus's tomb

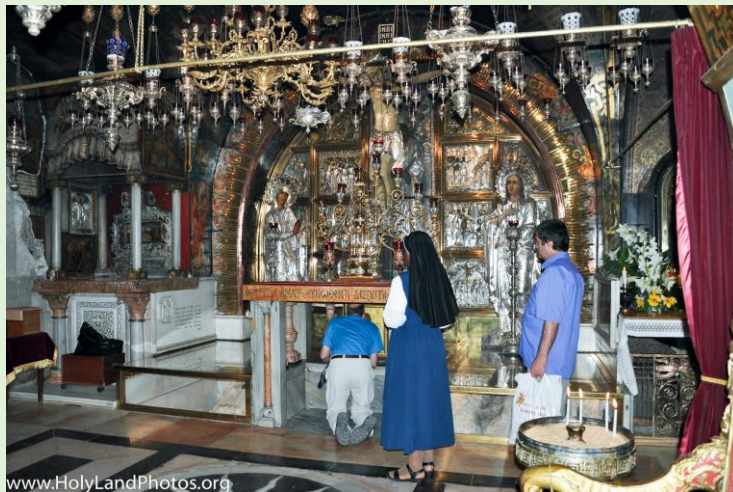
Golgotha and Tomb purportedly found; Roman temple on site taken down, Church of Holy Sepulchur

Constructed maybe around 326 AD

Death 337 AD



Multiple rebuilds
So "original"
Structure lost.



I/The rise of Constantine, AD 306–24

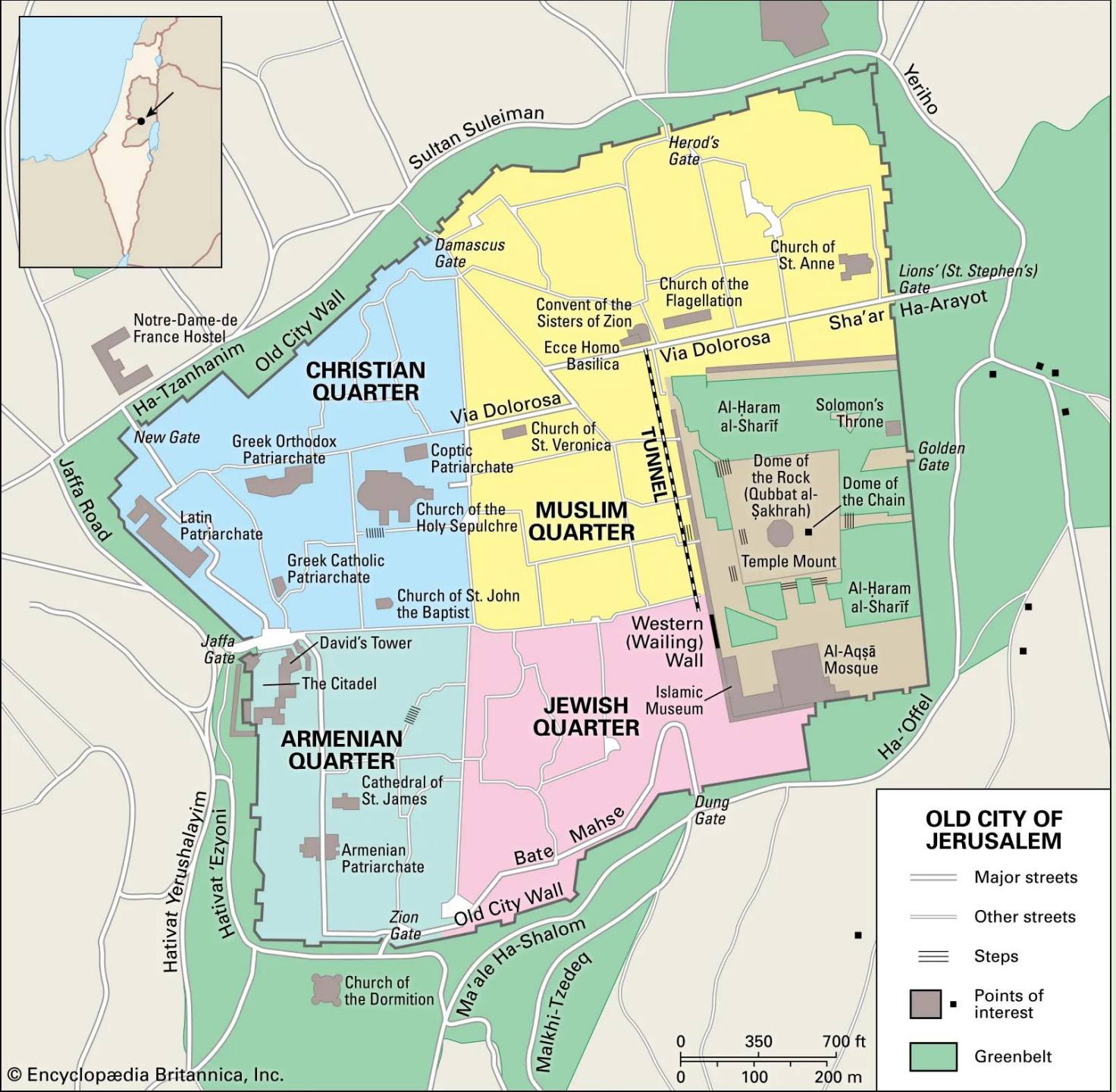
	Roman frontier		Constantine's campaigns:
	Constantine's realm: 306		against Maxentius, 312
	added 312		against Licinius, 316
	added 316		against Licinius, 324
	added 324		battle



The Byzantine Empire



Map of E & W Roman Empires
under Constantine



From 4th century when Armenians converted and monks came to Jerusalem

The central reasons for the existence of a separate Armenian Quarter is the **miaphysitism and distinct language and culture of the Armenians**, who, unlike the majority of Christians in Jerusalem (also in Israel and Palestine), are neither Arab nor Palestinian.

614 AD, Sasanid Persion conquest of Palestine—heirs to Cyrus and Company But they don't hold it very long, because There's a new kid on the Block, and Jerusaelm is About to get a new boss and a facelift!



Occupation of Jerusalem: 638 CE after a siege. Immediately work begins to Islamize Jerusalem, to imprint a Muslim influence on the city,

The patriarchs are affirmed as the first Muslims
The territory of Israel and Judah takes on sacred status
Event in the life of Muhammad recenter Jerusalem

As a city eventually embracing the Dar al Salaam, Muslims, Christians, Jews are allowed to occupy the space.

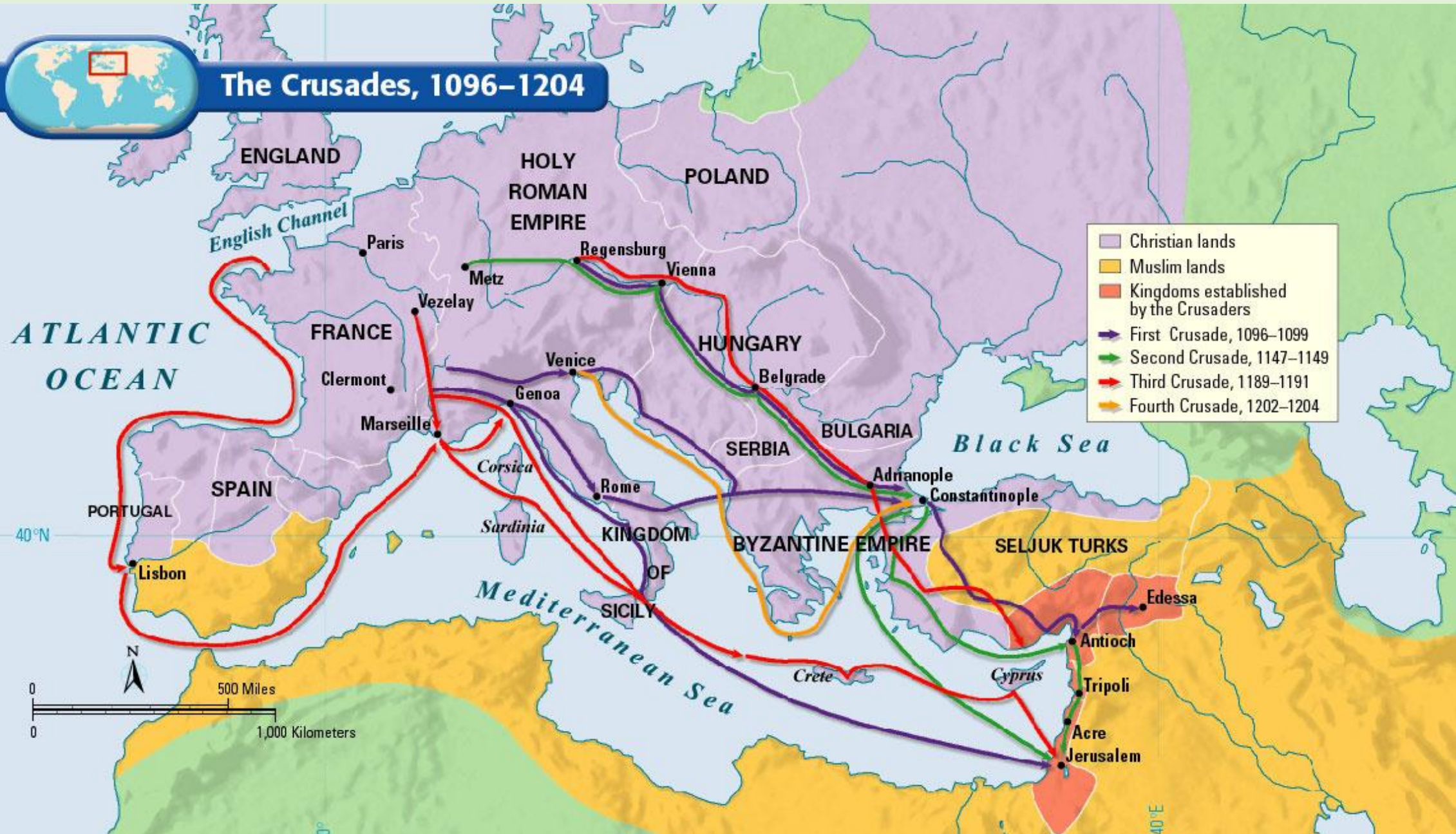
The **Dome of the Rock** ([Arabic](#): [قبة الصخرة](#), [romanized](#): *Qubbat aṣ-Ṣakhra*) is an [Islamic](#) shrine located on the [Temple Mount](#) in the [Old City of Jerusalem](#), a site also known to [Muslims](#) as the *al-Haram al-Sharif* or the Al-Aqsa Compound. Its initial construction was undertaken by the [Umayyad Caliphate](#) on the orders of [Abd al-Malik](#) during the [Second Fitna](#) in 691–692 CE, and it has since been situated on top of the site of the [Second Jewish Temple](#)

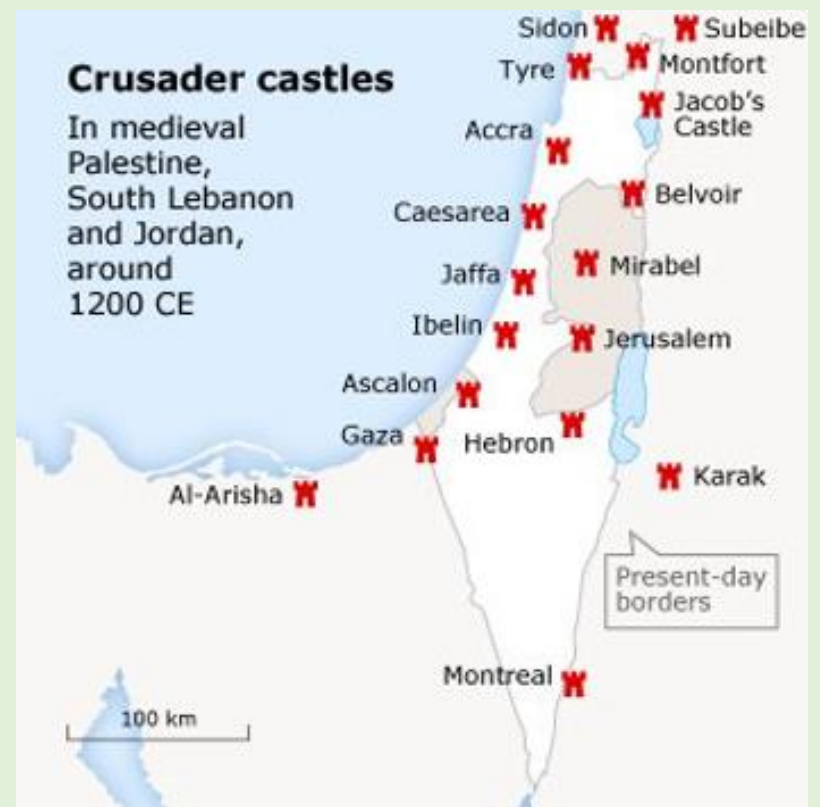
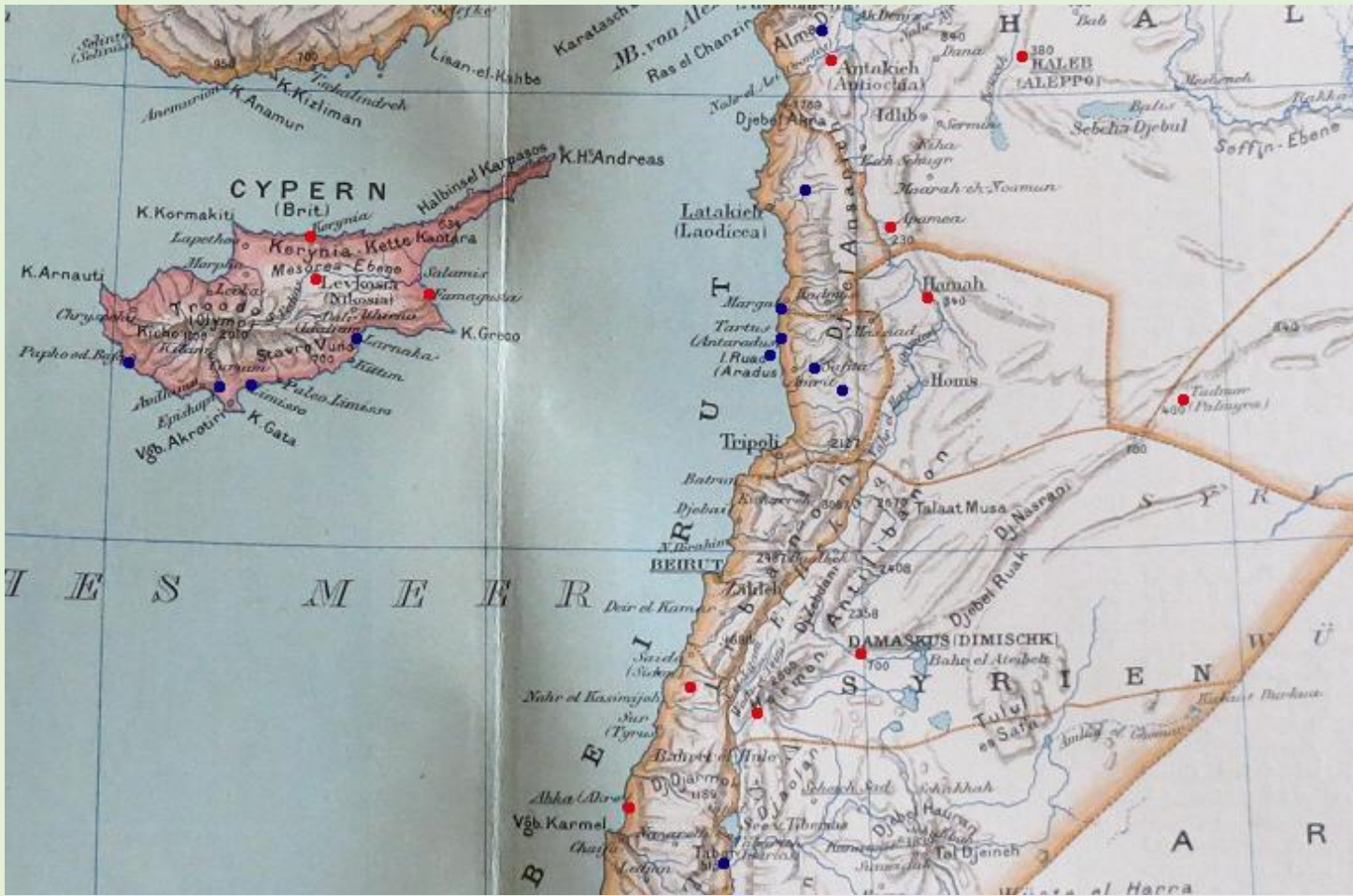


The **Dome of the Rock** is an [Islamic](#) shrine located on the [Temple Mount](#) in the [Old City of Jerusalem](#), a site also known to [Muslims](#) as the *al-Haram al-Sharif* or the Al-Aqsa Compound. Its initial construction was undertaken by the [Umayyad Caliphate](#) in 691–692 CE, and it has since been situated on top of the site of the [Second Jewish Temple](#)



The Crusades, 1096–1204



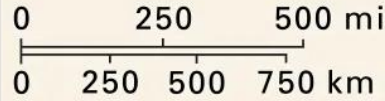




The **Kingdom of Jerusalem**, officially known as the **Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem**, also known as the **Frankish Kingdom of Jerusalem**,^[4] was a [Crusader state](#) that was established in the [Levant](#) immediately after the [First Crusade](#). It lasted for almost two hundred years, from the accession of [Godfrey of Bouillon](#) in 1099 until the [siege of Acre](#) in 1291. Its history is divided into two periods with a brief interruption in its existence, beginning with its collapse after the [siege of Jerusalem](#) in 1187 and its restoration after the [Third Crusade](#) in 1192

Note: Christians control much of Europe and even what is today Turkey, but for most of this time NOT the Levant.





The Big event of the coming to power of the Ottoman's:

The taking of all of the Byzantine/Christian territories of the East, including the capital of Constantinople in 1453.

Virtually everything east of Venice

They attack Vienna and Europe during the time of Martin Luther

They end up controlling all of the Middle East, Large Chunks of Eastern Europe, North Africa, Arabia, etc.

They hold it for 400 years.

They Lose the Levant and Jerusalem to the British at the start of WWI.

But that's next week



For those travelling to Israel and Jordan this month: Remember that the Levant has been under the control of lots of cultures: Your job will be to keep the differences in your head and appreciate the rough periods when those cultures had their greatest influence

Old Timers:

Mesopotamians—3500 BC-1500 BC (pre-biblical times)

Egyptians—2500 BC-

Phoenicians—3500 BC-

Old Testament Period:

Confederacy and Monarchy of Israel—1200-900 BC

Assyrians—921-586 BC

Babylonians—586-520s BC

Persians—586-340s BC

Intertestamental Period

Greeks—340s-60s BC

New Testament and Christian Period

Romans/Secular and Christian —60s BC-300s AD

The Byzantine Empire—300s-600s AD

The Sasanid Empire-7th Century for a few years

Various Muslim Empires, including the Ummayyads and Abbasids—7th through 16th Centuries

Some short lived Catholi/Christian Empires (Papal States, Crusader stuff)—13th and 14th centuries

The Ottoman Empire (Turkish/Muslim)—16th- early 20th centuries