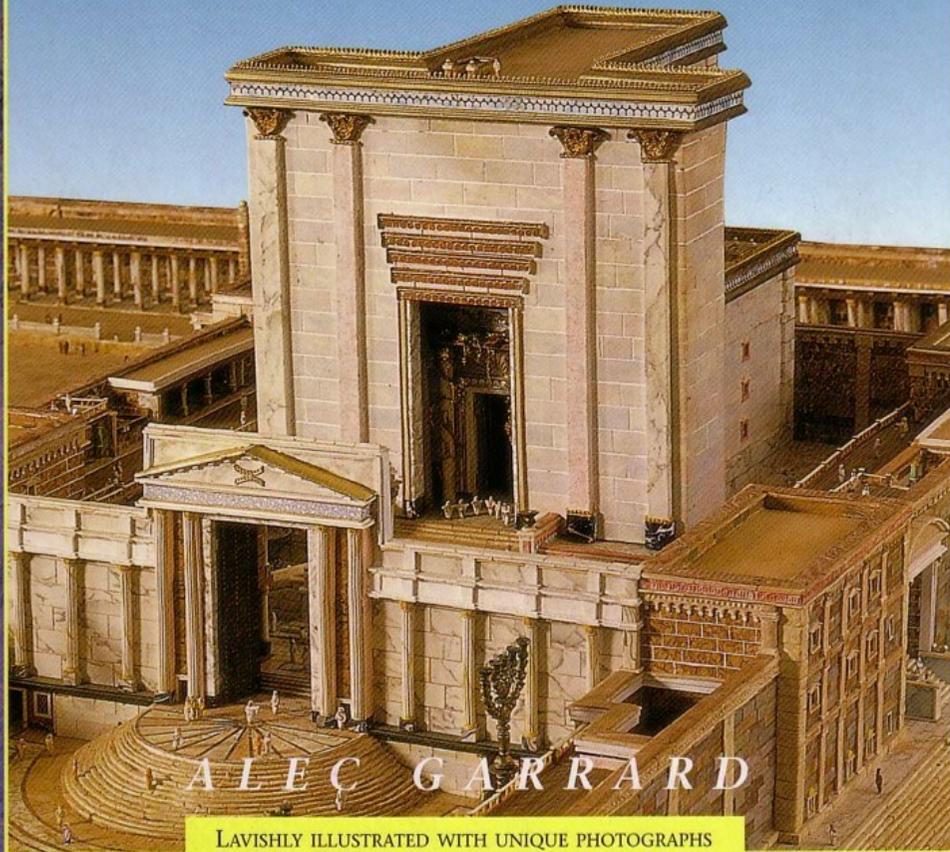


# The Splendour of the Temple

A PICTORIAL GUIDE TO HEROD'S TEMPLE  
AND ITS CEREMONIES



ALEC GARRARD

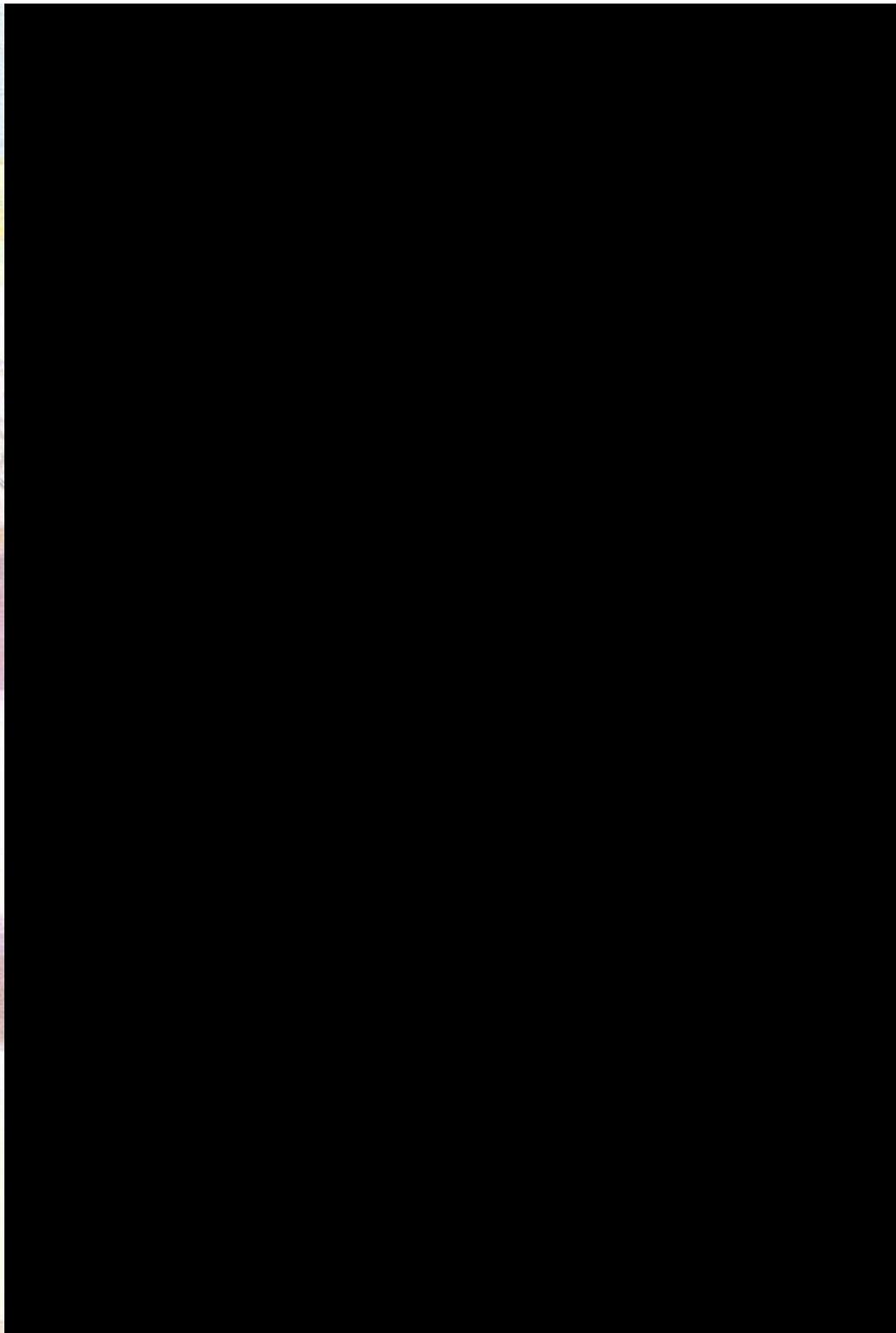
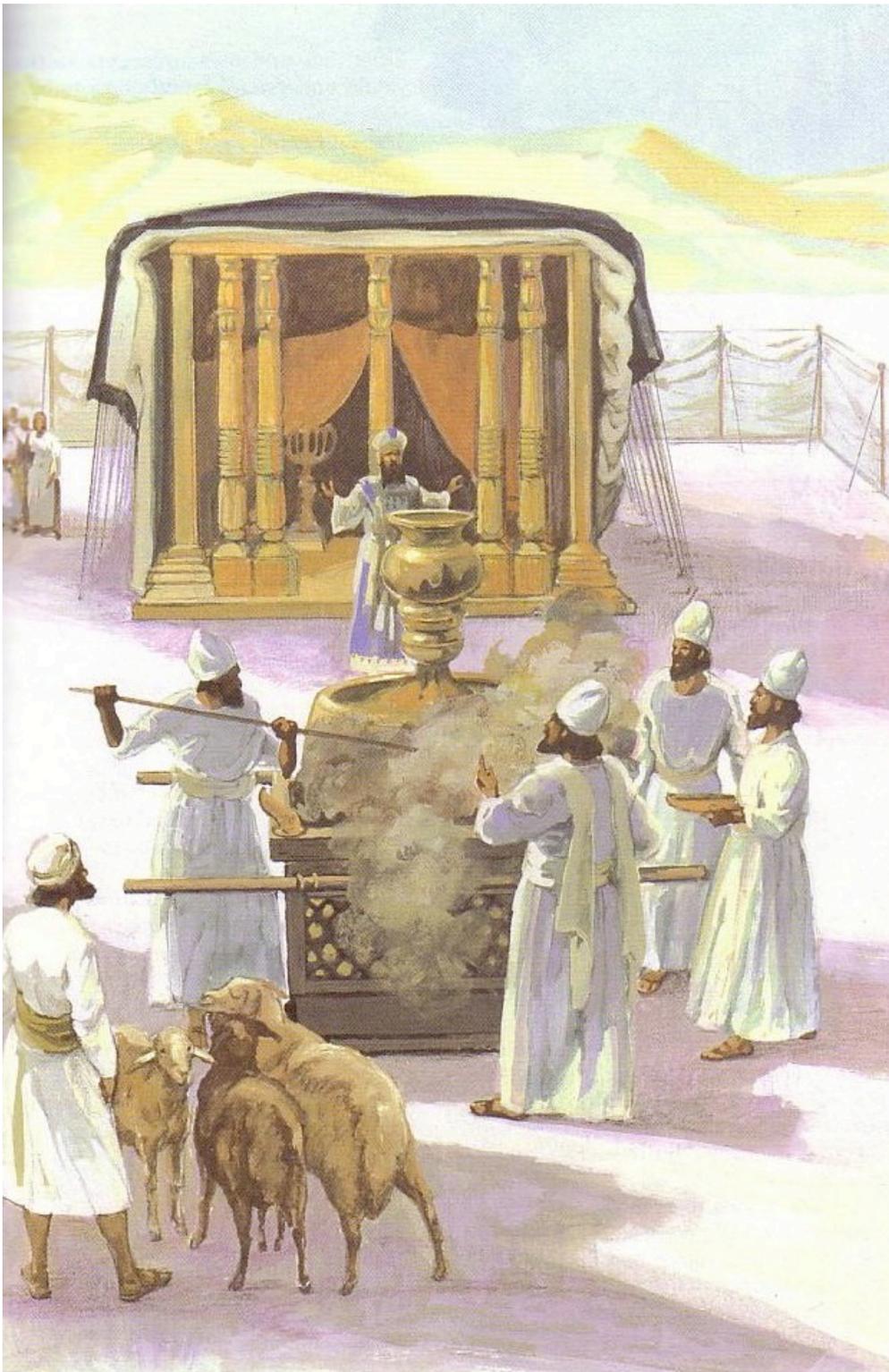
LAVISHLY ILLUSTRATED WITH UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPHS  
OF AN AUTHENTIC TEMPLE MODEL

## هیکل هيرودس أورشليم

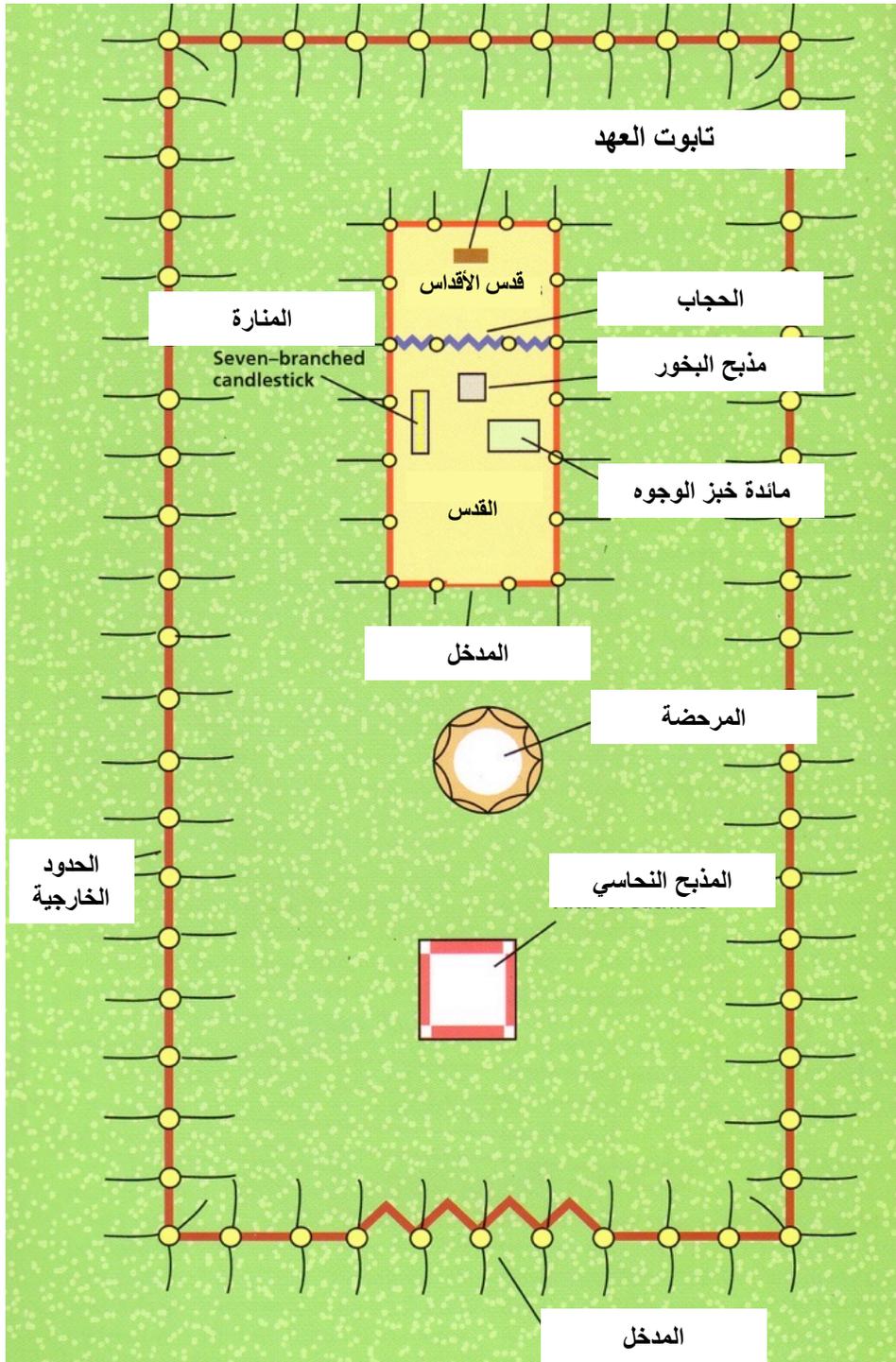
د. ريك جريفيث

مؤسسة الدراسات اللاهوتية الأردنية

[BibleStudyDownloads.org](http://BibleStudyDownloads.org)

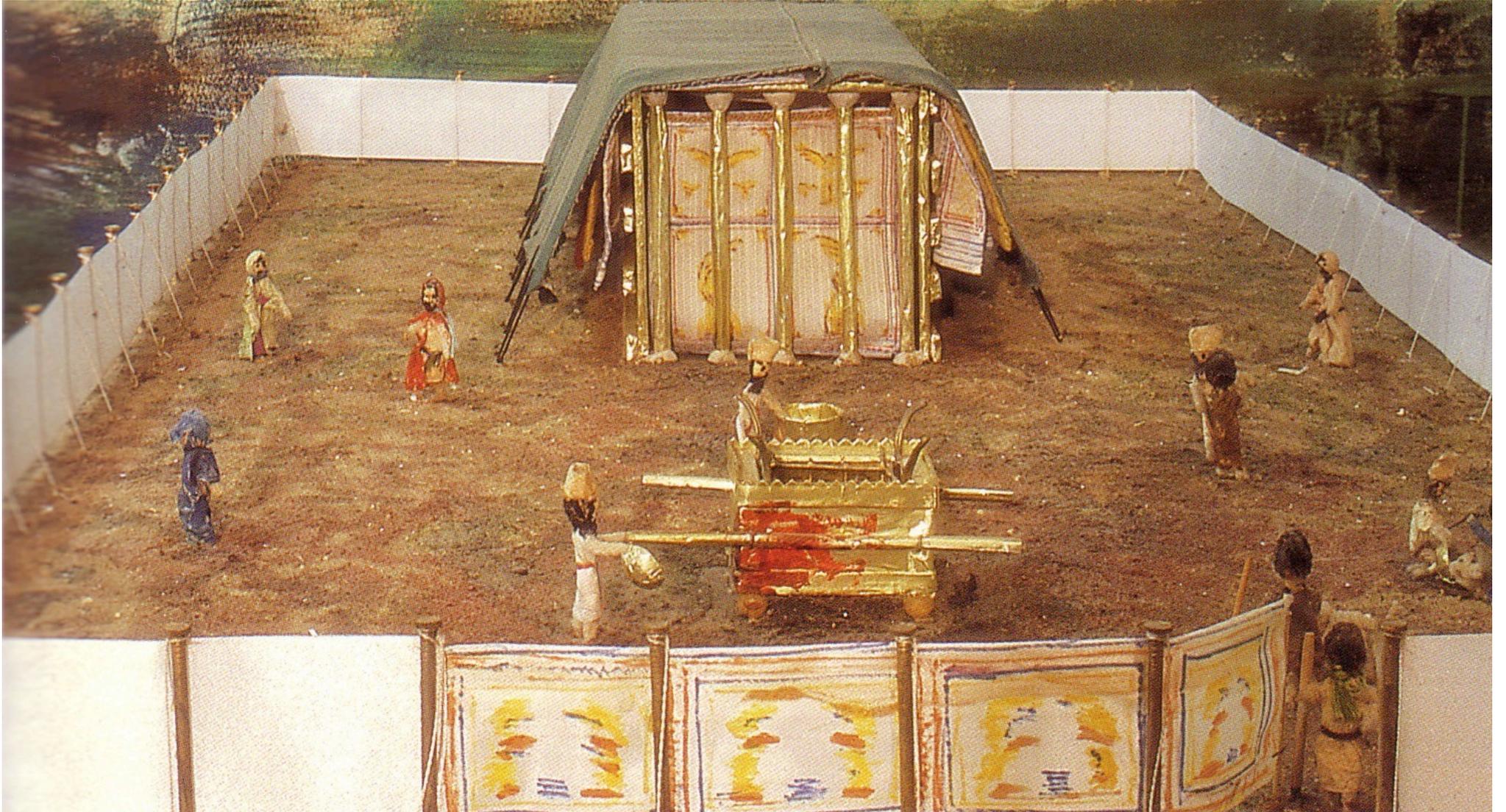


# المخطط الأرضي لخيمة الإجتماع



# المخطط الأرضي لخيمة الإجتماع

# نموذج خيمة الاجتماع



# أودية وتلال القدس



التل الشرقي (جبل الزيتون)

وادي قدرون

تل الجبل الأوسط (المرية)

وادي تيروبيون

تل الجبل الغربي

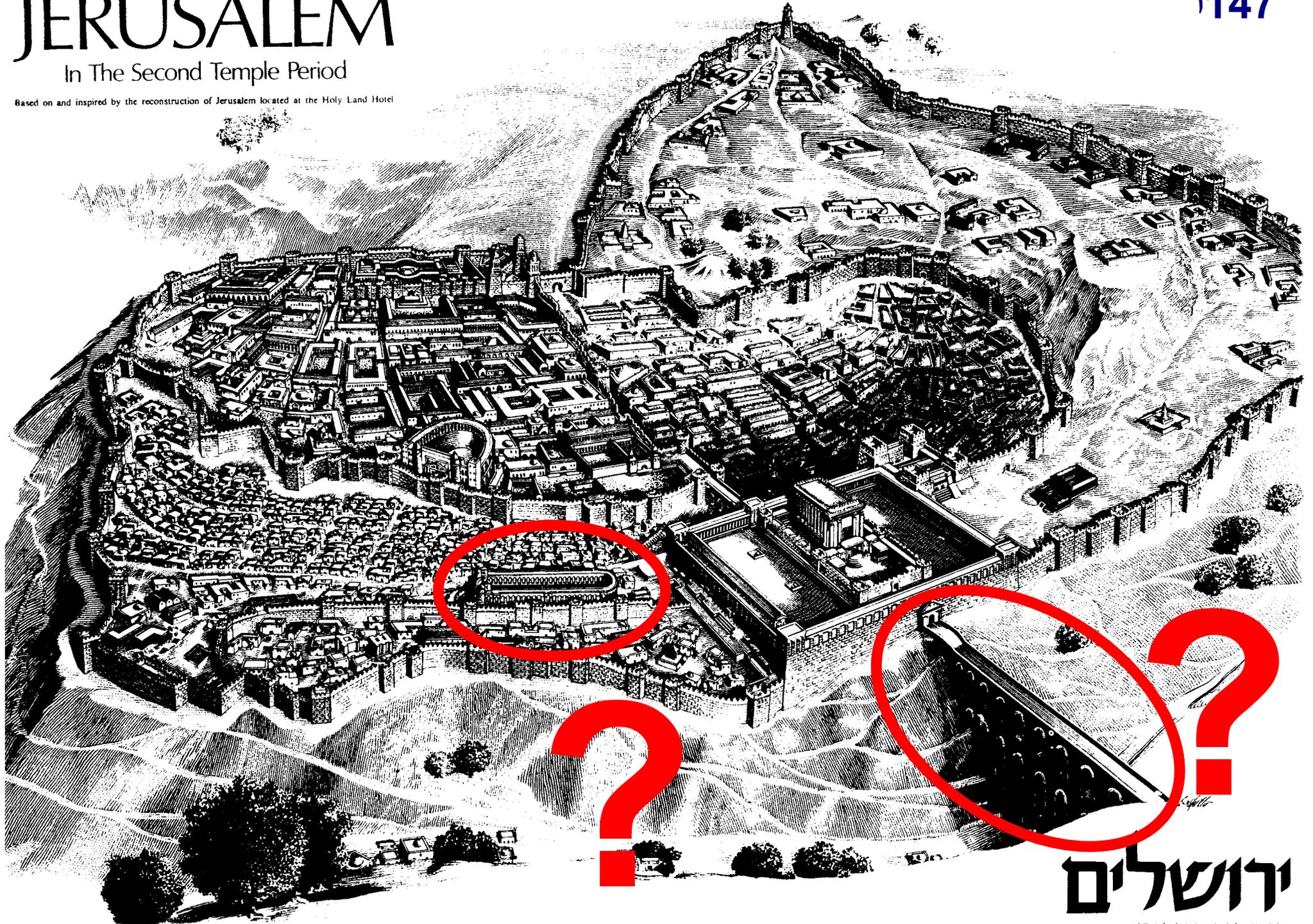
وادي هنوم

# JERUSALEM

In The Second Temple Period

Based on and inspired by the reconstruction of Jerusalem located at the Holy Land Hotel

147



ירושלים

בתקופת הבית השני

Where's the Square?

How did Leen Ritmeyer locate the original Temple Mount platform? This plan highlights the clues he used to identify each corner of the square structure. Unlike earlier researchers, who started with their understanding of where the Temple stood and then tried to outline the platform around it, Ritmeyer first assembled archaeological clues to pinpoint the square Temple platform. Only then did he venture to locate the Temple itself.

The Telltale "Step"

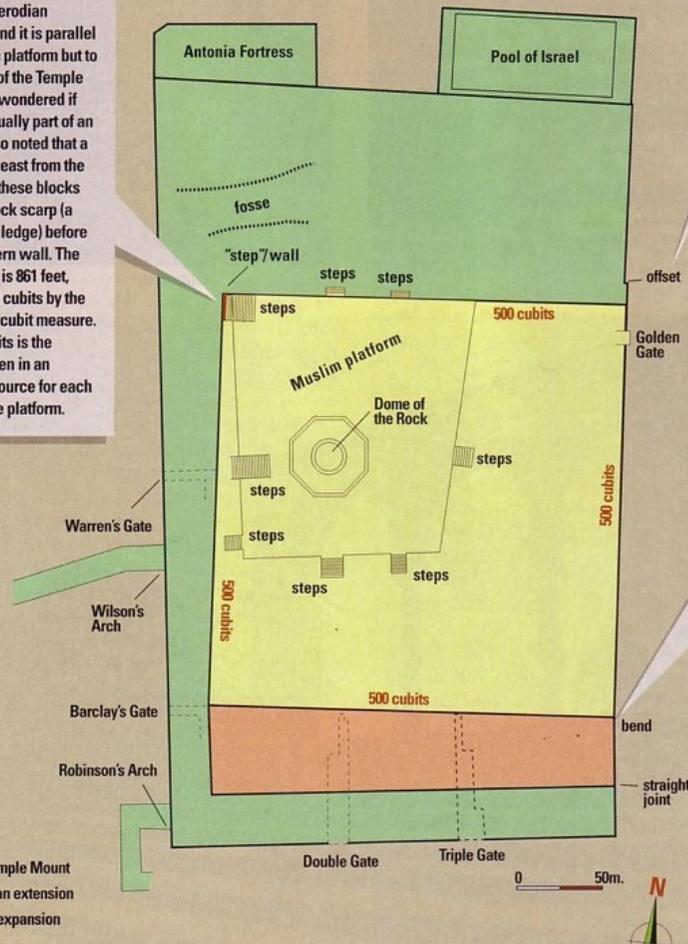
(see p. 28)  
Ritmeyer noted two anomalies about the bottom step of the staircase at the northwest corner of the Muslim platform: it consists of pre-Herodian building blocks and it is parallel not to the Muslim platform but to the eastern wall of the Temple Mount. Ritmeyer wondered if this step was actually part of an early wall. He also noted that a line drawn to the east from the northern edge of these blocks passes along a rock scarp (a sheared-off rock ledge) before meeting the eastern wall. The length of this line is 861 feet, equal to 500 royal cubits by the 20.67 inches-per-cubit measure. Five hundred cubits is the measurement given in an ancient Jewish source for each side of the Temple platform.

The Northern Part of the Eastern Wall

(see pp. 40-41)  
Ritmeyer noticed an anomaly as well as his postulated northeast Temple Mount corner. The lowest course above ground in this area protrudes from the later and clearly different masonry above it. This protruding course ends at the point marked "offset" on the plan, north of the northeastern corner of the proposed square Temple Mount. Ritmeyer hypothesized that a defensive tower stood in the area between the northeast corner of the square Temple Mount and the offset. A comparable tower may have been attached at the northwest corner, between the "step" and the fosse, or moat.

The Southern End of the Eastern Wall

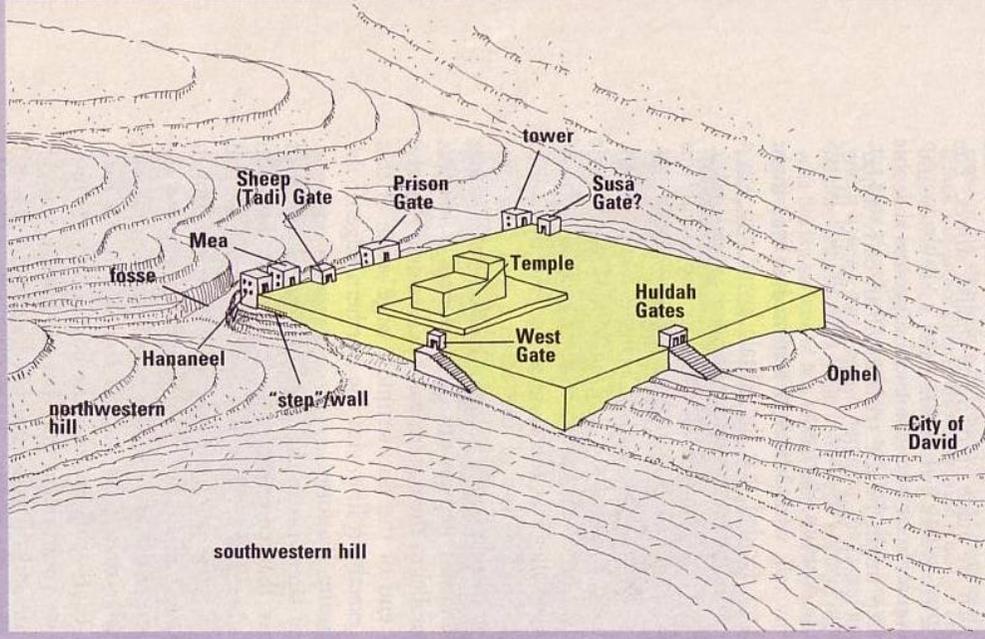
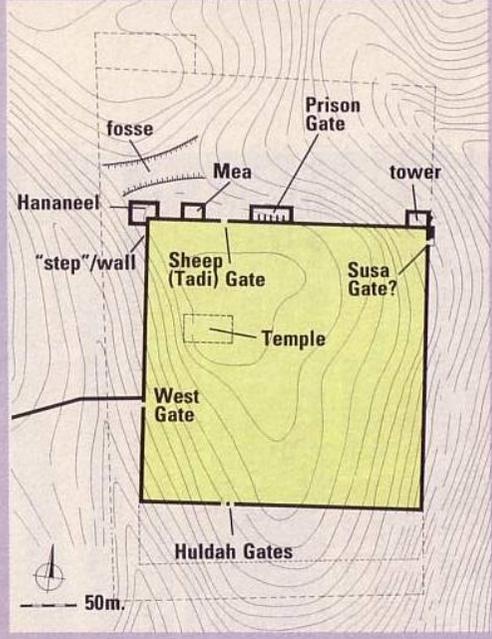
(see pp. 38-39)  
A slight bend in the eastern wall helped Ritmeyer fix the southeastern corner of the square Temple Mount. The famous 19th-century explorer of Jerusalem Charles Warren recorded this bend. When Ritmeyer measured it, he found that it began exactly 500 royal cubits south of where his proposed northern wall intersects the eastern wall. Ritmeyer then drew a perpendicular line west from where the bend in the eastern wall begins and a line directly south from the "step," yielding two sides each 500 cubits long. Later expansions of this original square platform, as Ritmeyer reconstructs them, are shown on pages 30-31; his placement of the Temple appears on page 44.



• لين ريتماير، "تحديد موقع جبل الهيكل الأصلي"، مراجعة علم آثار الكتاب المقدس ١٨ (مارس/أبريل ١٩٩٢): ٢٧

square Temple Mount  
Hasmonean extension  
Herodian expansion

ORIGINAL SQUARE TEMPLE MOUNT

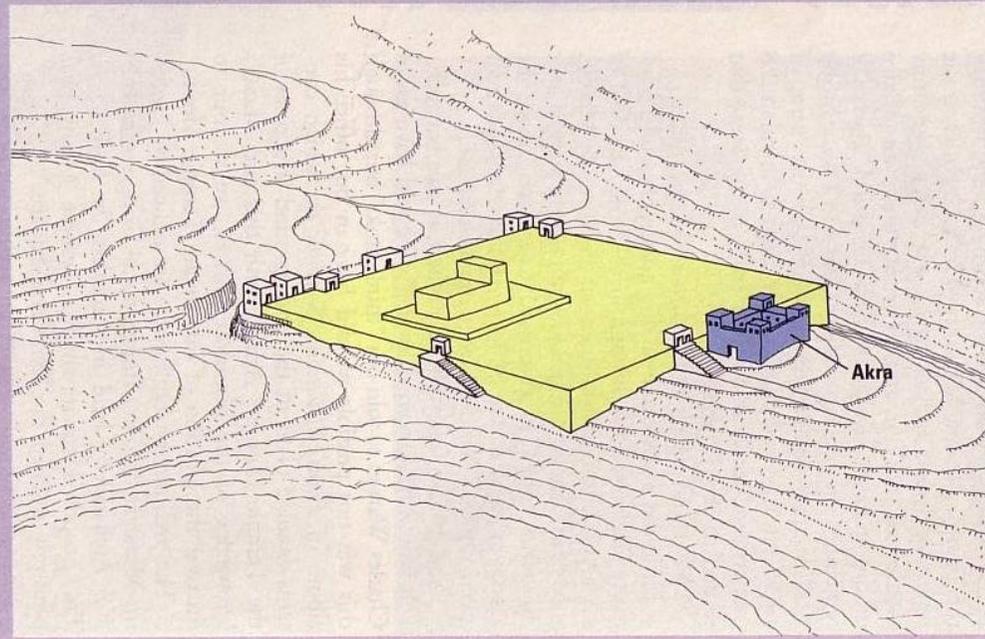
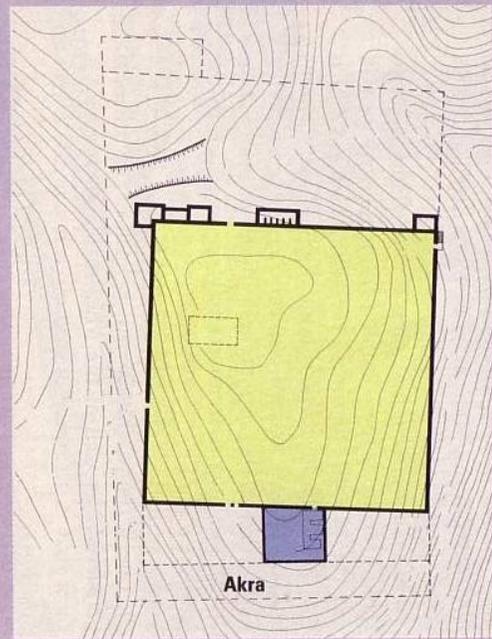


The four major stages of development of the Temple Mount platform are shown here from two views—as plans seen from above and as perspective reconstructions viewed from the southwest.

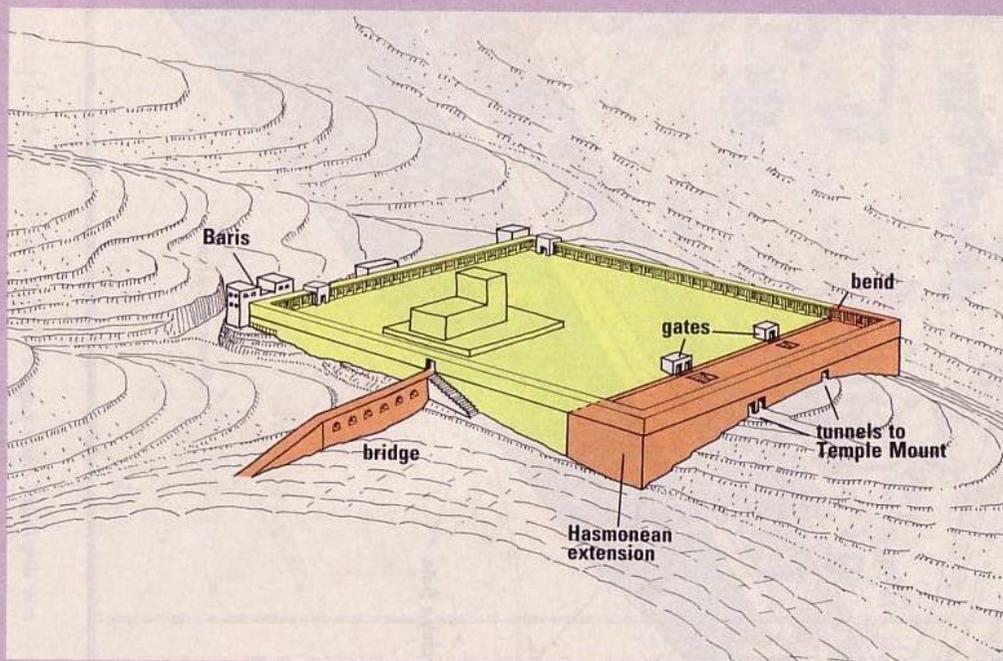
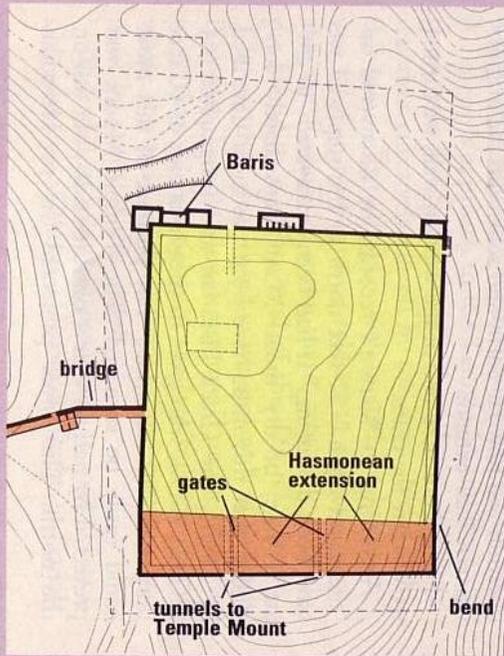
SQUARE TEMPLE MOUNT

This square platform (top drawings) supported the First Temple, which was destroyed by the Babylonian ruler Nebuchadnezzar in 587/586 B.C. and then rebuilt by Nehemiah and the returnees from the Babylonian Exile in about 444 B.C. According to Nehemiah 3:1 and 12:39, the towers of Hananeel and Mea stood at the northwest corner of the Temple Mount. The Sheep Gate and Prison Gate were to the east of them. As recorded in Jeremiah 31:38 and Zechariah 14:10, Hananeel existed already at the end of the First Temple period, which also indicates that the square Temple Mount existed then as well. After the destruction of Hananeel and Mea in 587/586 B.C., they were rebuilt and called Baris by the Hasmonean ruler John Hyrcanus I (134-104 B.C.). According to Josephus the Baris stood on the north side of the Temple, apparently on the same spot where previously the towers of Hananeel and Mea stood. This Baris was destroyed in 63 B.C. by Pompey. Herod rebuilt Baris between 37 and 31 B.C. (that is, before he enlarged the Temple Mount) and renamed it Antonia after his patron Mark Antony. This original Antonia was located therefore at the northwest

SELEUCID ADDITION OF AKRA (186 B.C.)



**HASMONEAN EXTENSION (141 B.C.)**



corner of the square Mount. Herod later built another fortress, also called Antonia, at the northwest corner of his enlarged Temple Mount.

**SELEUCID ADDITION**

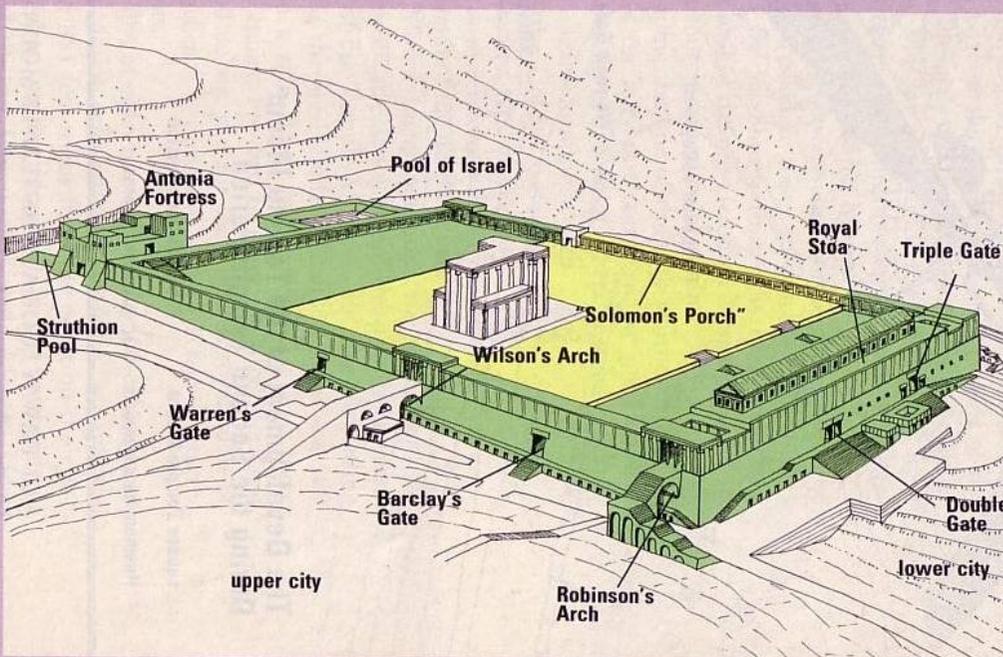
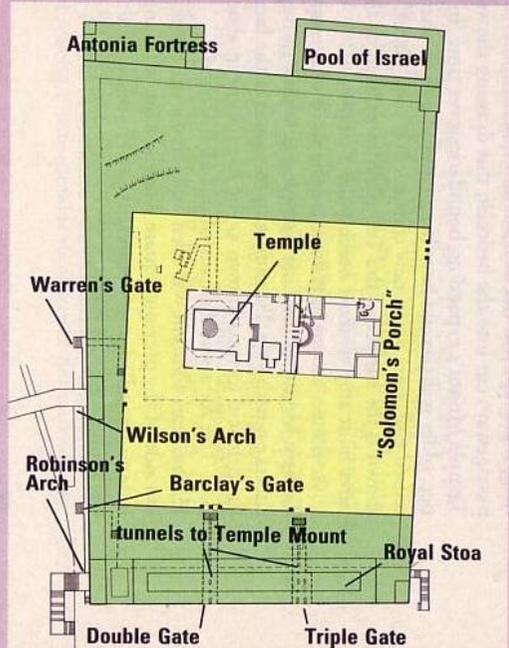
In 186 B.C. the Seleucid ruler of Syria built the Akra (drawings second from top), a fortress intended to control the population of Jerusalem. It adjoined the southern side of the Temple Platform.

**HASMONEAN EXTENSION**

The Hasmoneans extended the platform (drawings third from top) along the southern end of the Temple Mount in 141 B.C., building atop the dismantled Akra fortress. A pair of tunnels that would later be known as the Double and Triple Gate passageways were built at the south, leading up to the Mount.

**HERODIAN EXPANSION**

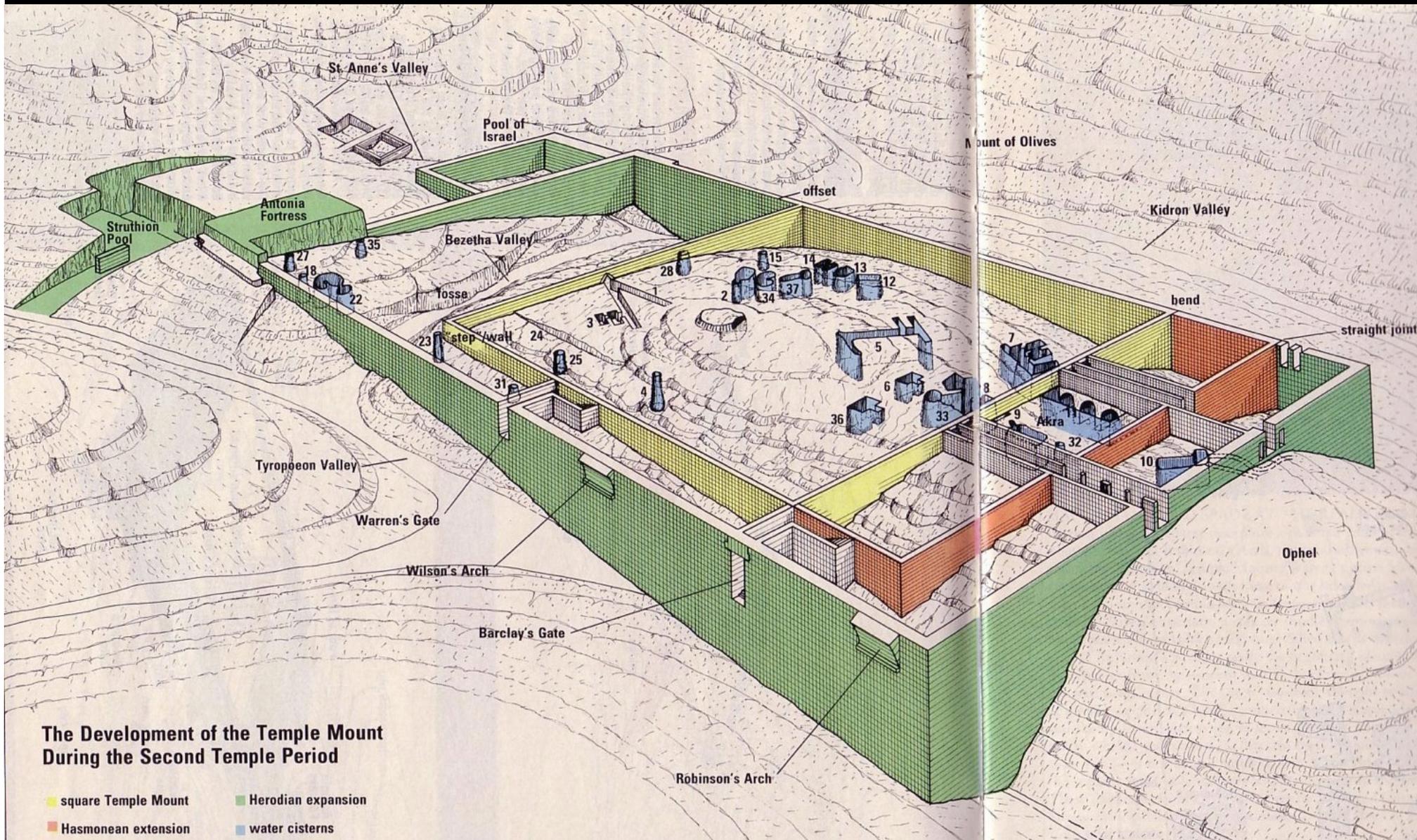
**HERODIAN EXPANSION (19-11 B.C.)**



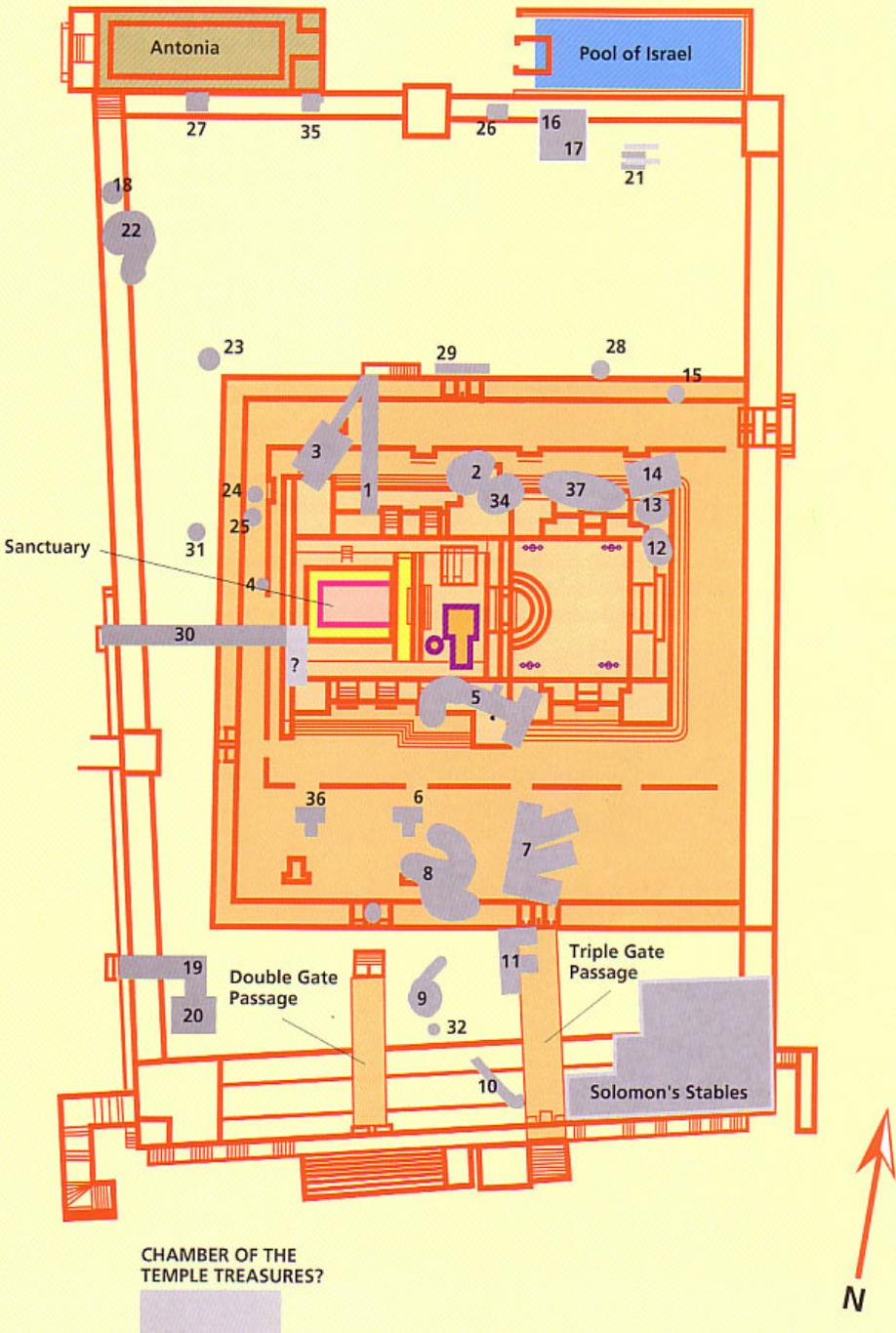
The last and most extensive expansion of the Temple Mount (bottom drawings) occurred under King Herod (37-4 B.C.), who enlarged the Mount on the north and west and even further to the south.

At the northwest corner of the newly expanded platform, Herod built the Antonia fortress to defend the Temple precincts. The north side of the Temple was most vulnerable to attack because it did not have a valley to hamper assaults, as did the other three sides. Because the eastern edge of the Temple Mount drops off steeply into the Kidron valley, no extension was ever made on that side.

# تطور جبل الهيكل



# Underground Chambers of the Temple



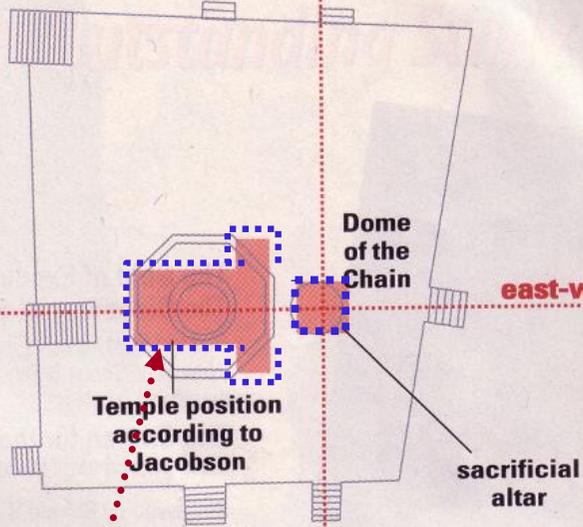
proposed northern wall of Temple Mount

Herodian extension of wall

# ثلاث وجهات نظر حول موقع الهيكل

north-south axis

east-west axis

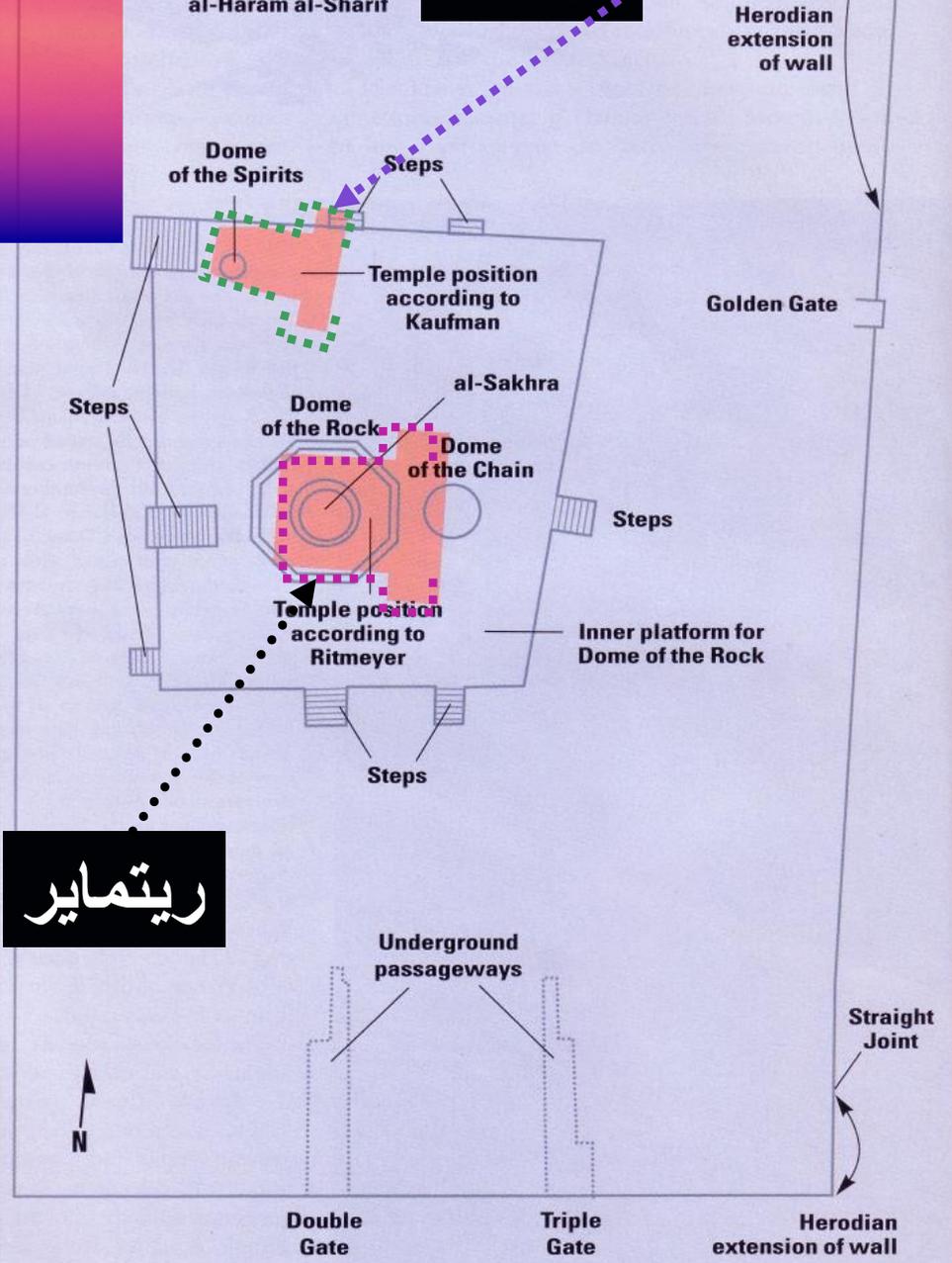


## جاكسون

Double Gate Triple Gate

al-Haram al-Sharif

## كوفمان



## ريتمير

Double Gate Triple Gate Herodian extension of wall

underground today

Herodian extension of wall

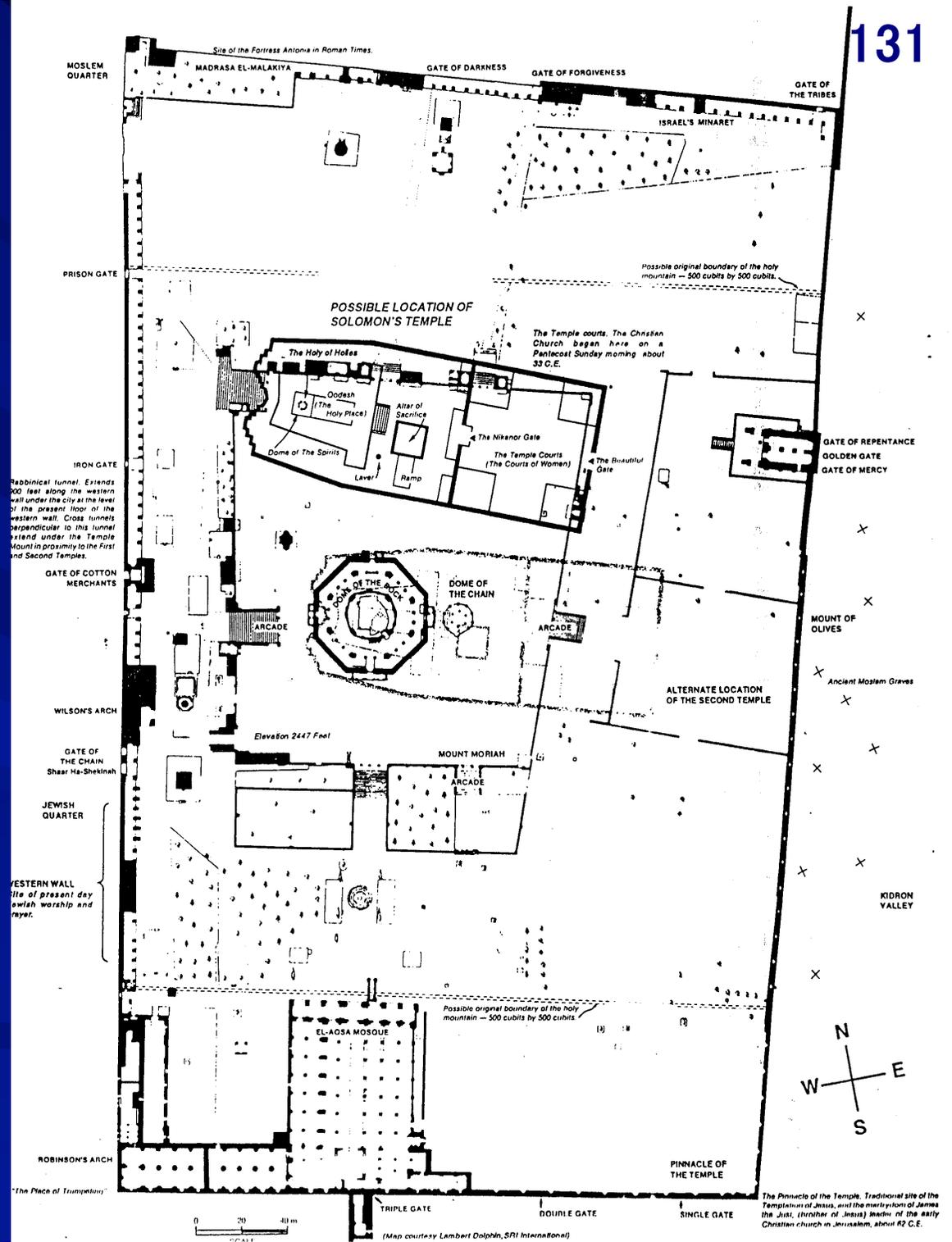
Golden Gate

Inner platform for Dome of the Rock

Straight Joint

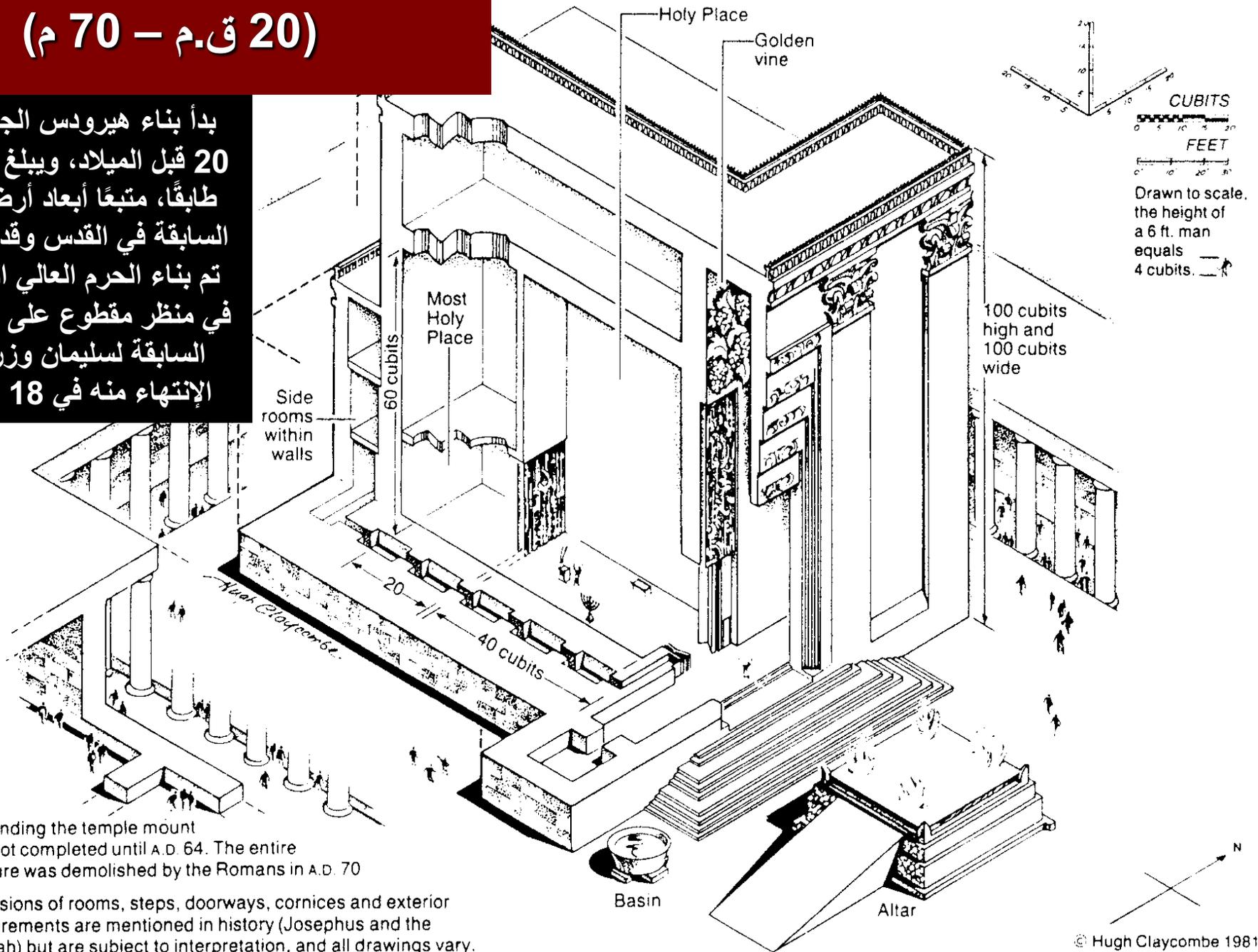
N

# جبل الهيكل المعاصر

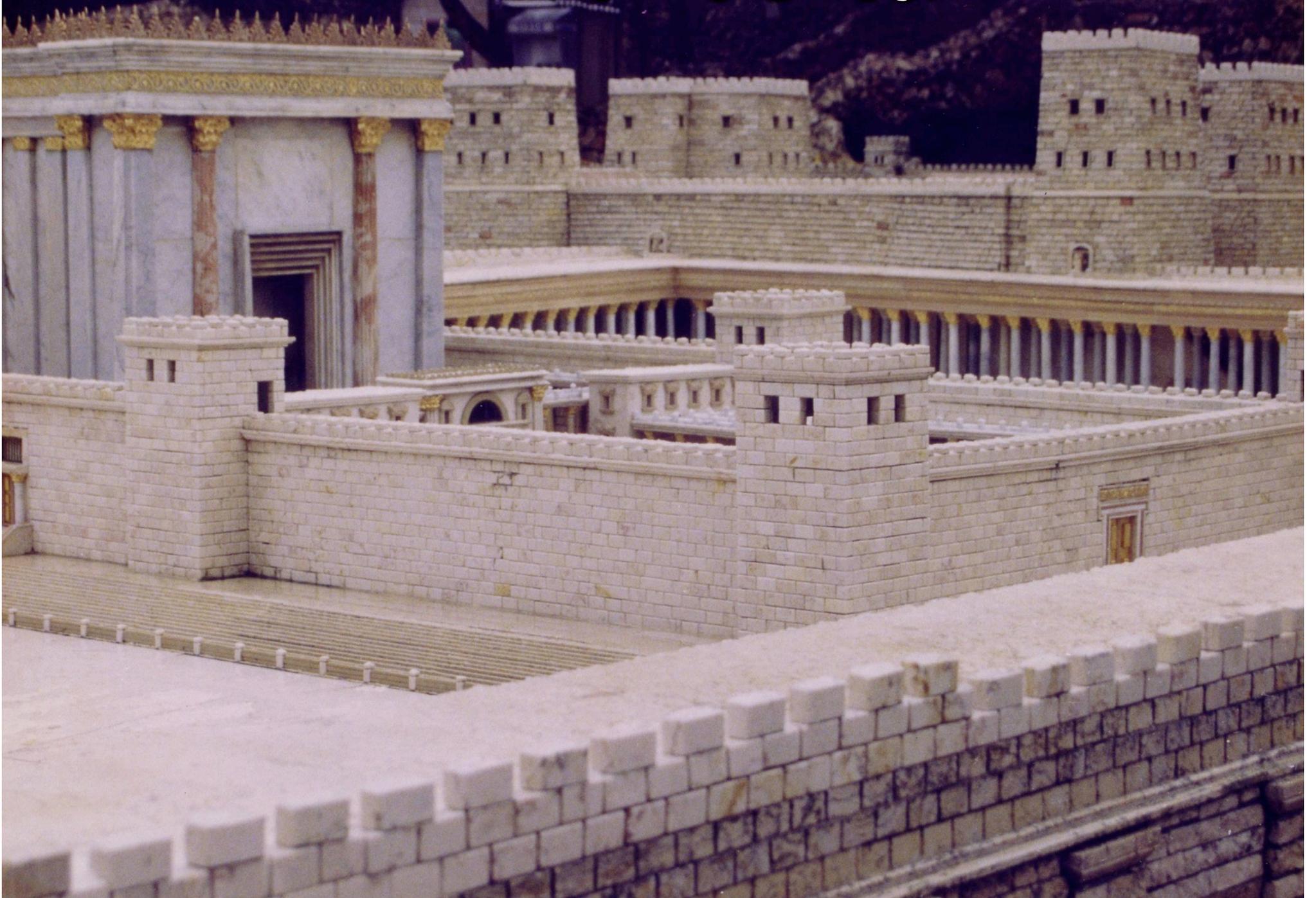


# هيكل هيرودس (20 ق.م – 70 م)

بدأ بناء هيرودس الجديد في عام 20 قبل الميلاد، ويبلغ ارتفاعه 15 طابقًا، متبعاً أبعاد أرضية الهياكل السابقة في القدس وقدس الأقداس. تم بناء الحرم العالي الموضح هنا في منظر مقطوع على موقع المعابد السابقة لسليمان وزربابل، وتم الإنتهاء منه في 18 شهرًا فقط.



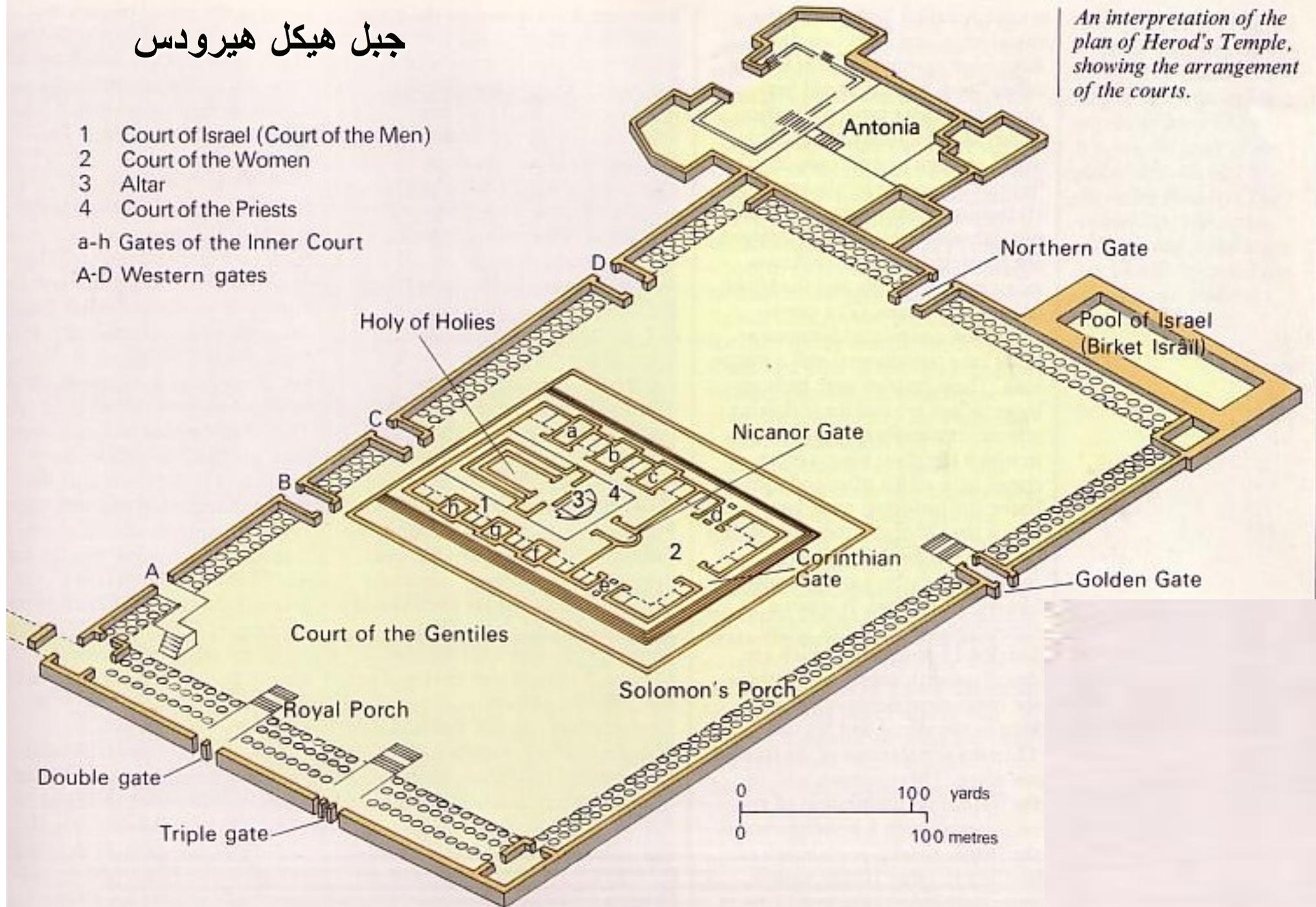
# هیکل هیرودس و أنطونیا



# جبل هيكل هيرودس

*An interpretation of the plan of Herod's Temple, showing the arrangement of the courts.*

- 1 Court of Israel (Court of the Men)
- 2 Court of the Women
- 3 Altar
- 4 Court of the Priests
- a-h Gates of the Inner Court
- A-D Western gates



# المدينة الحالية

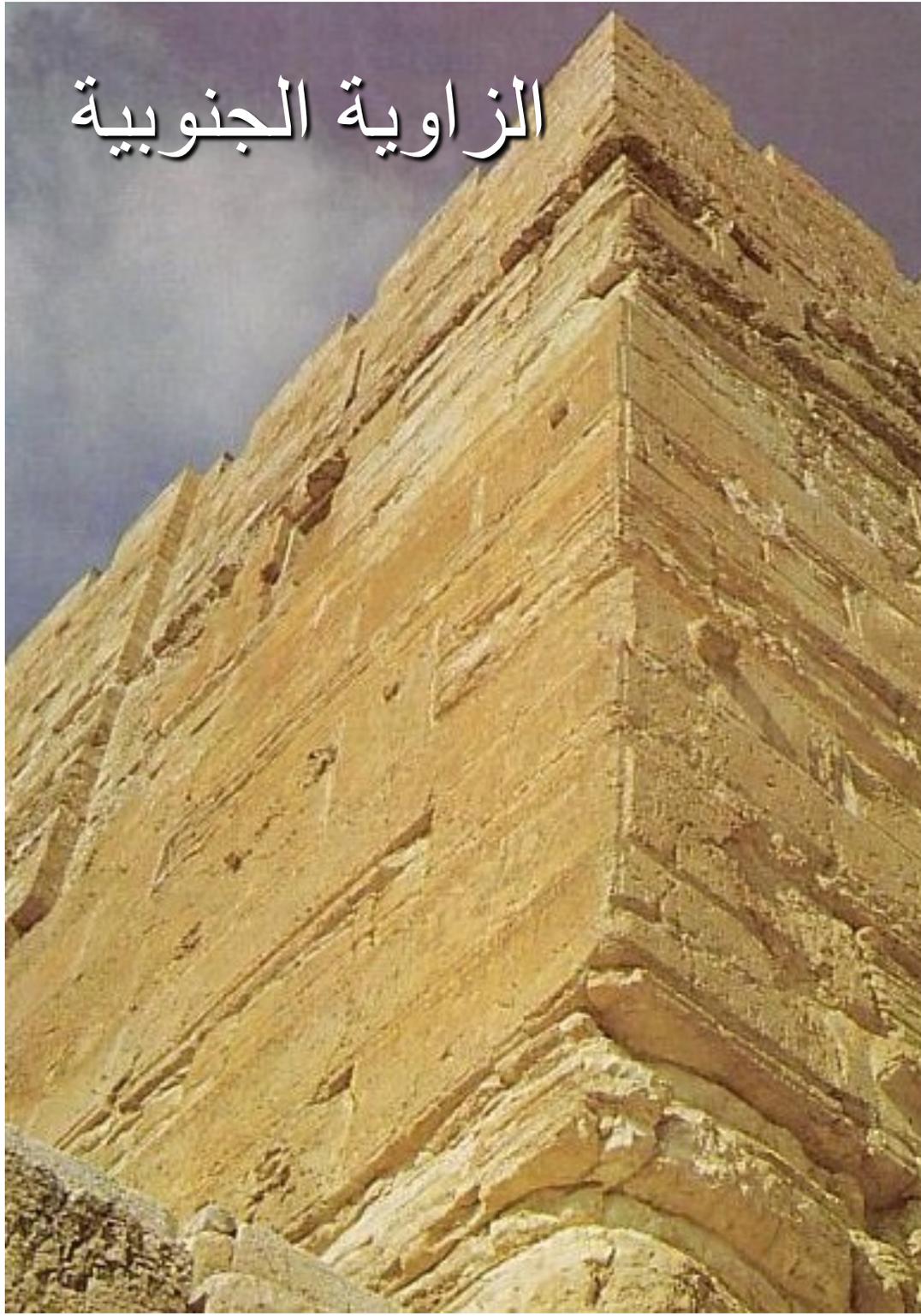
توسعة هيرودس

الزاوية  
الجنوبية

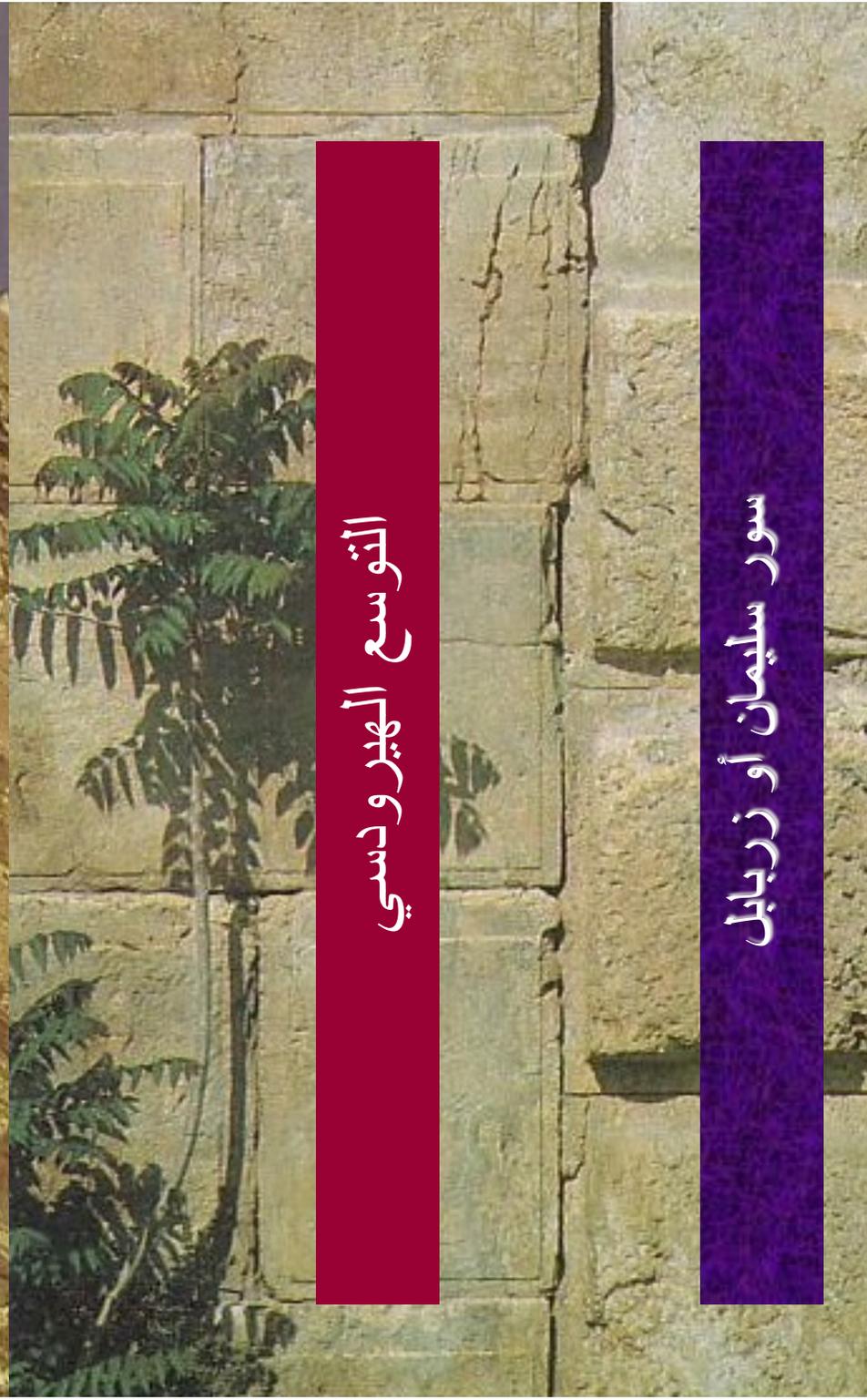
مدينة  
داود



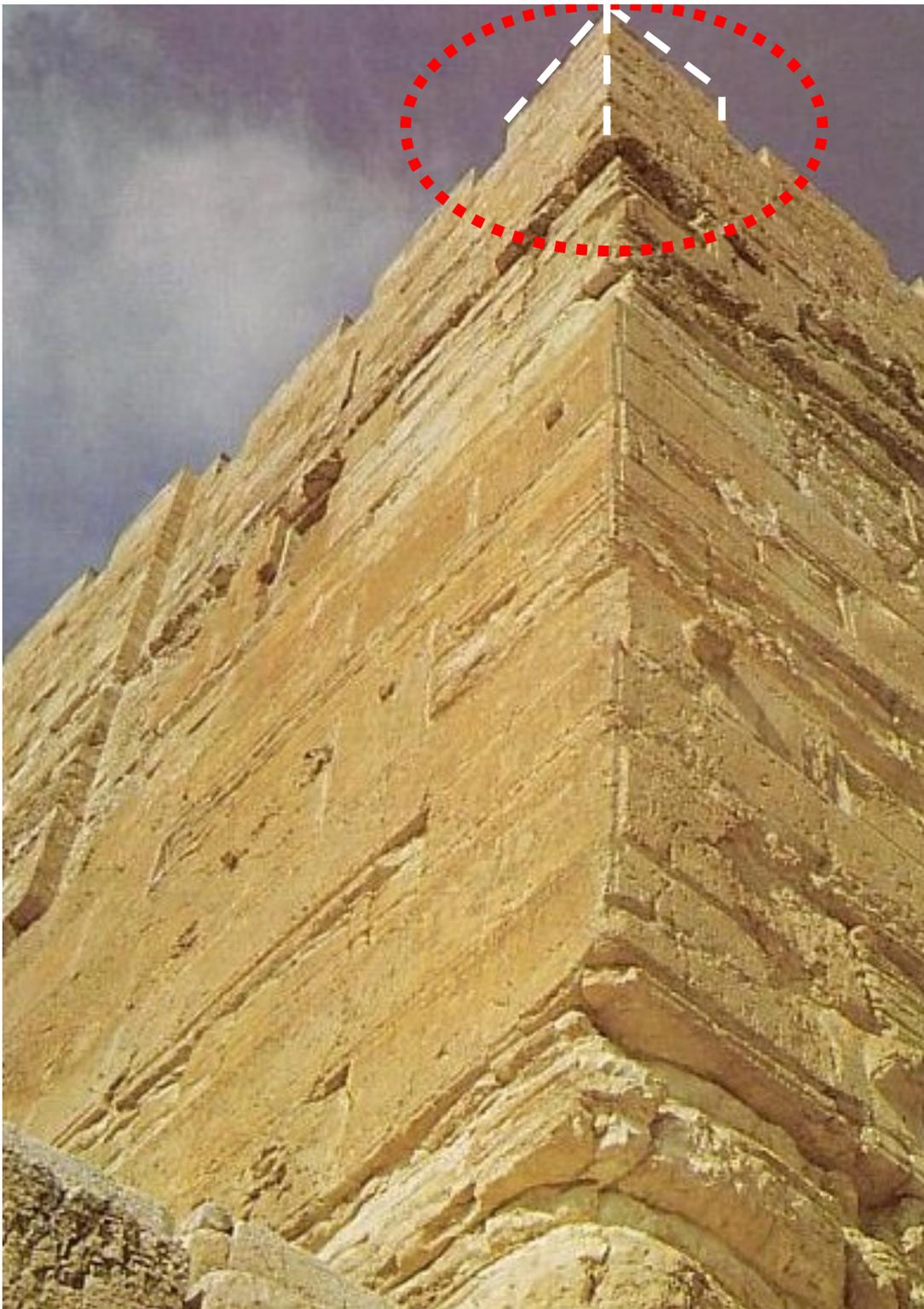
الزاوية الجنوبية



التوسع الهيرودسي



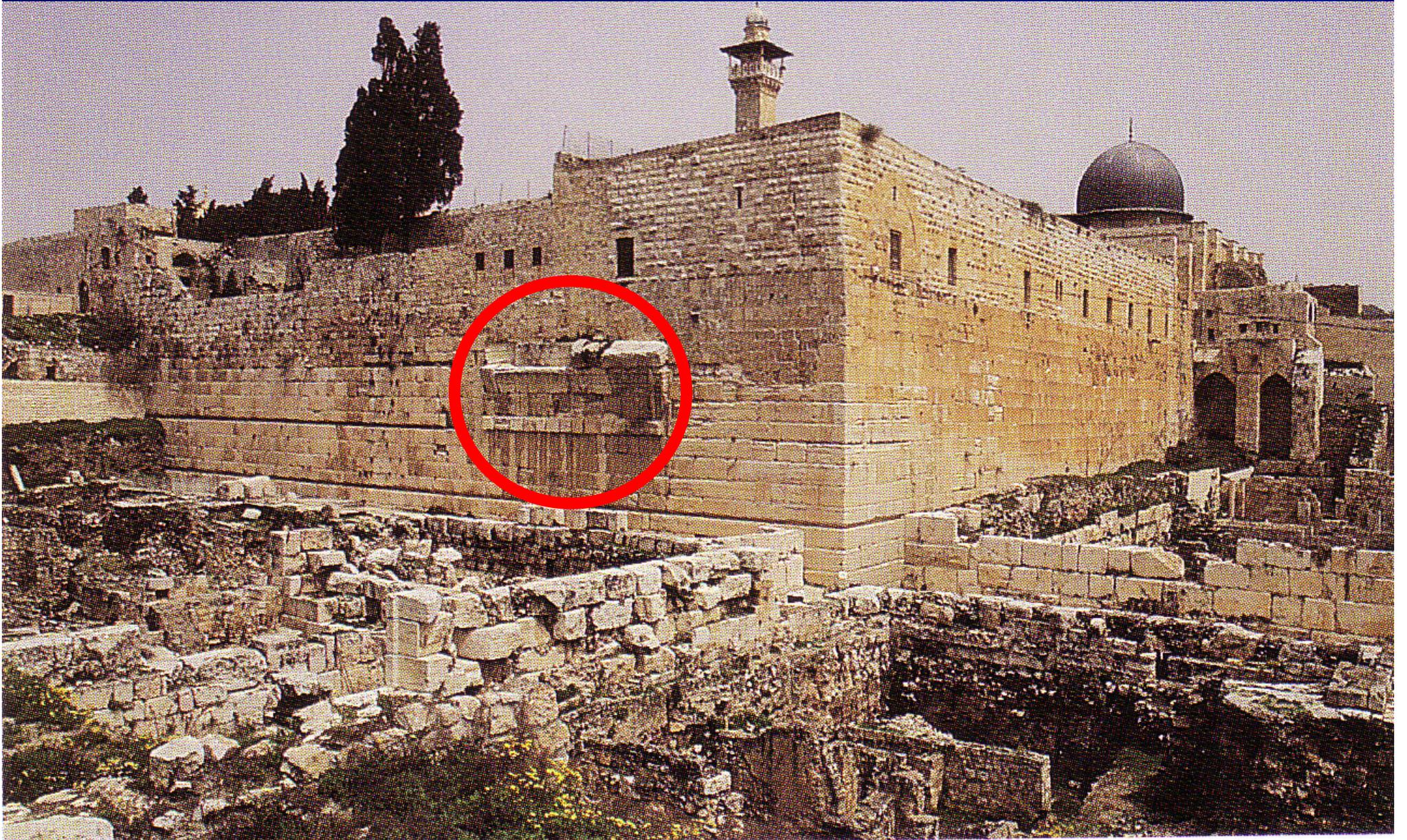
سور سليمان أو زربابل



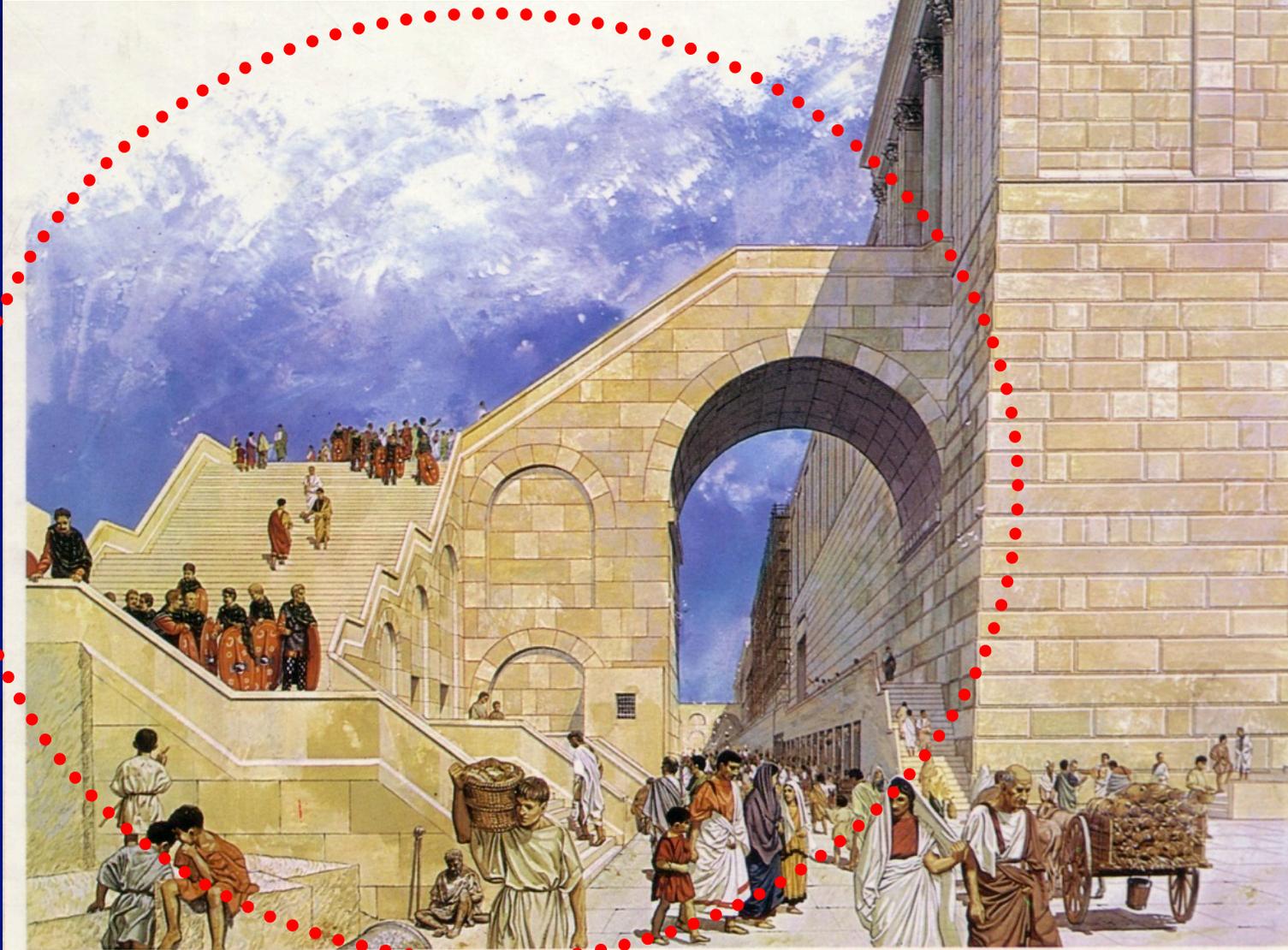
# الزاوية الجنوب شرقية

ثم جاء به إلى أورشليم وأقامه  
على جناح الهيكل وقال له إن  
كنت ابن الله فاطرح نفسك من هنا  
إلى أسفل  
لوقا 4: 9

# الزاوية الجنوب غربية



# سلالم ومحلات الهيكل الجنوبي الغربي



# قلعة أنطونيا

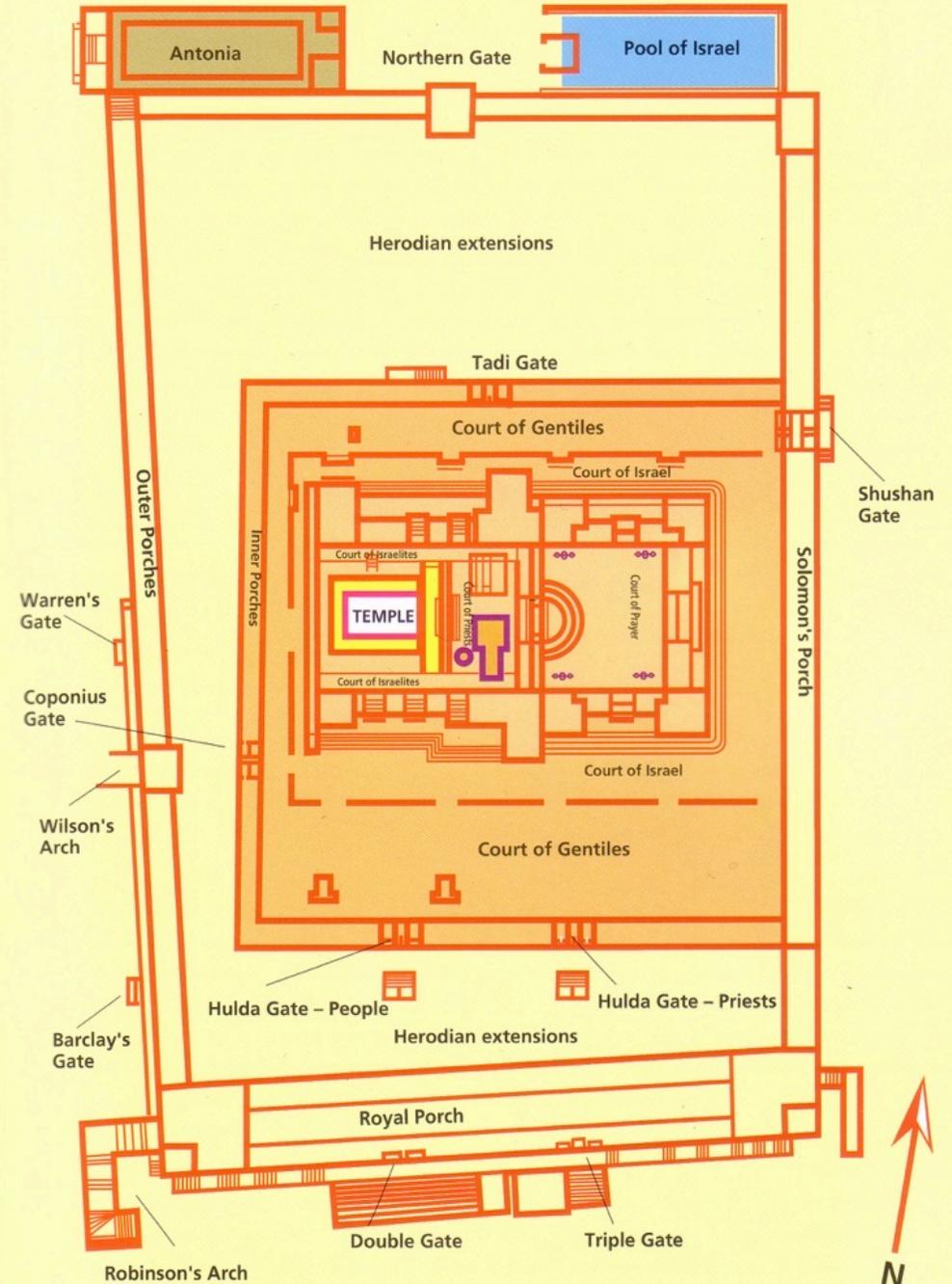


# قبة الصخرة



# مخطط أرضي لهيكل هيرودس

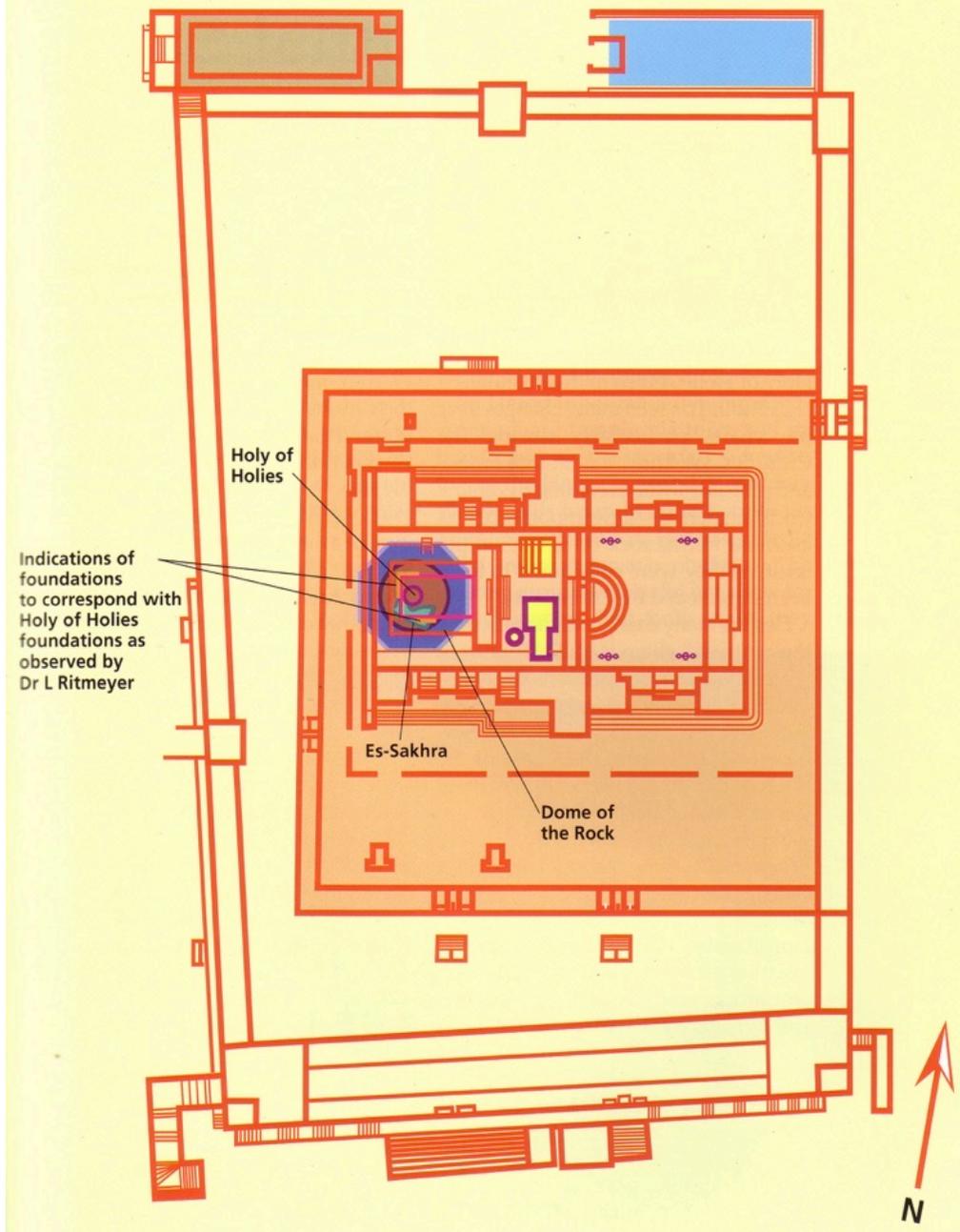
## Ground Plan of Herod's Temple



# Floor of the Dome of the Rock

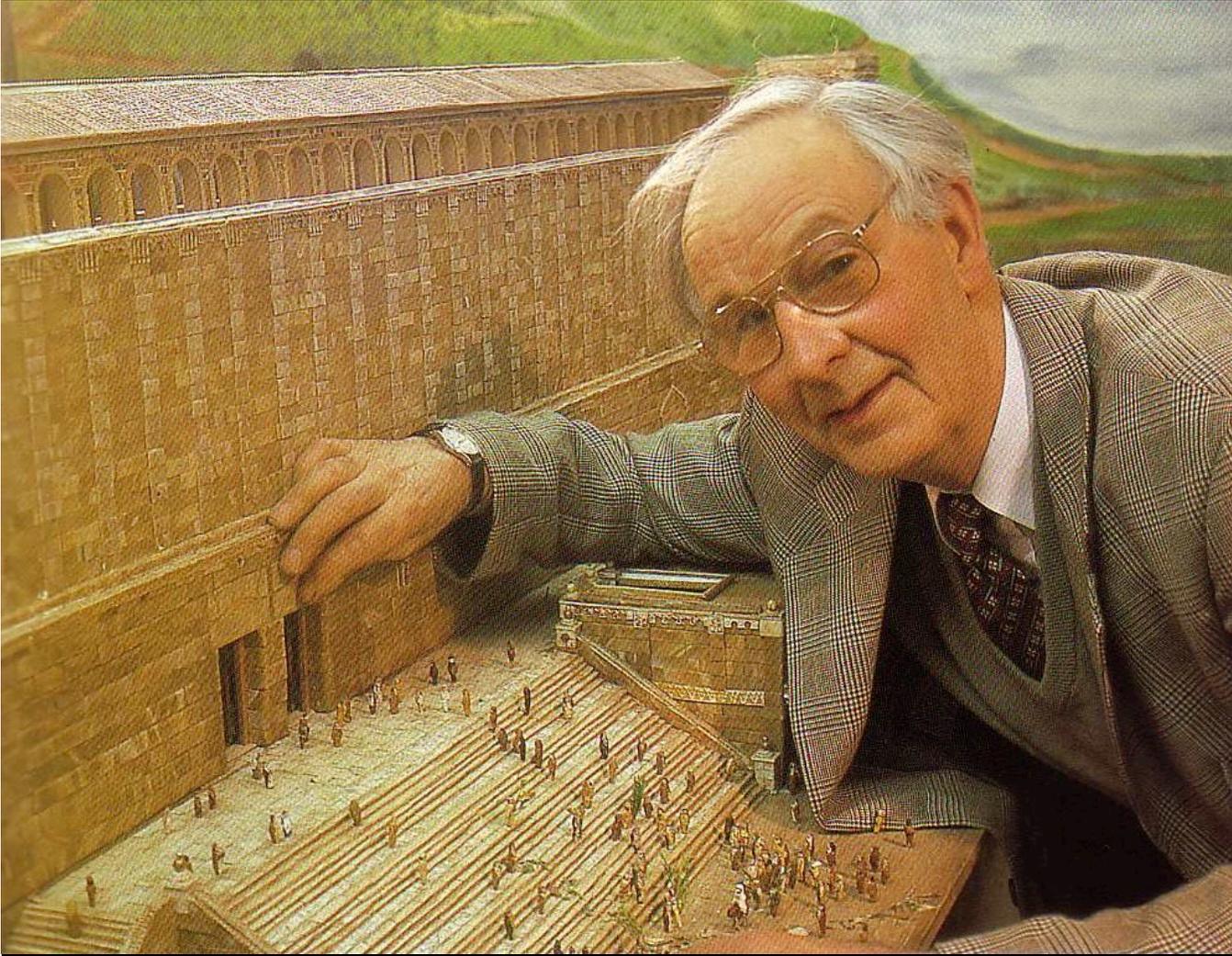
as observed by Dr. Leen Ritmeyer

(Biblical Archaeology Review Volume 22, No 1, 1996)

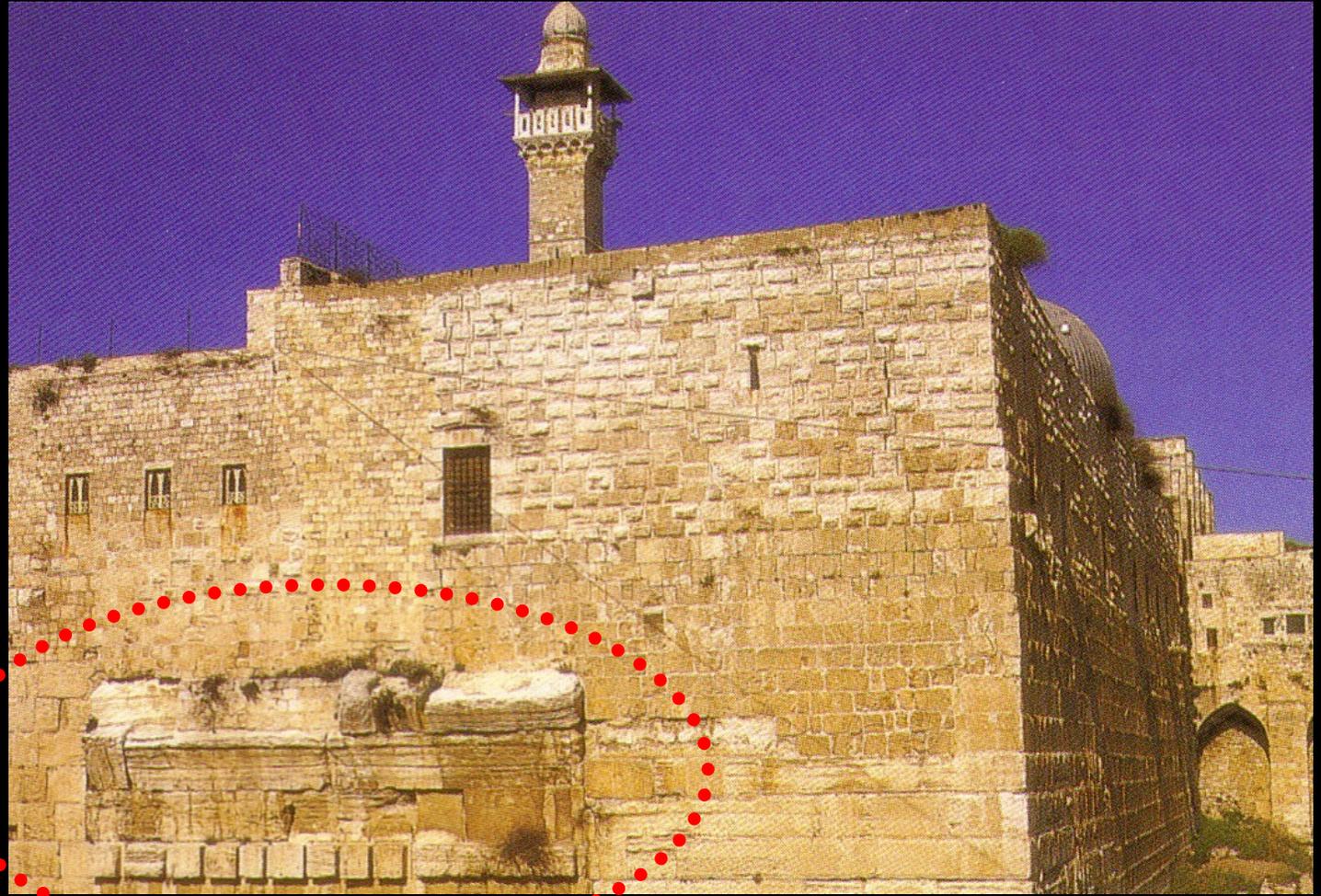


مخطط أرضي  
لقبة الصخرة

# أليك جاراد

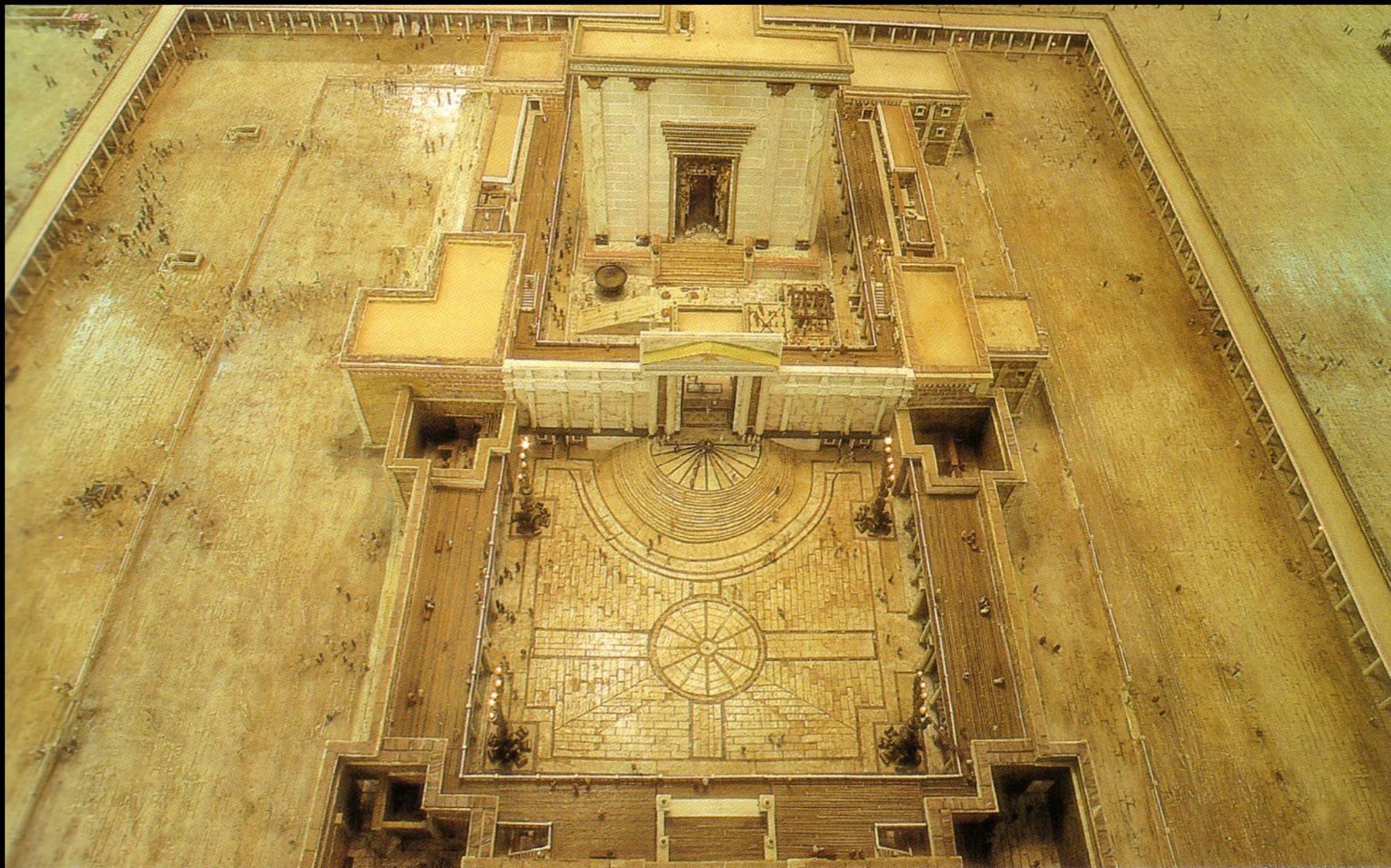


- استتمر هذا المزارع في سوفولك بإنجلترا 18 عامًا في صنع هذا النموذج المصغر لهيكل هيرودس



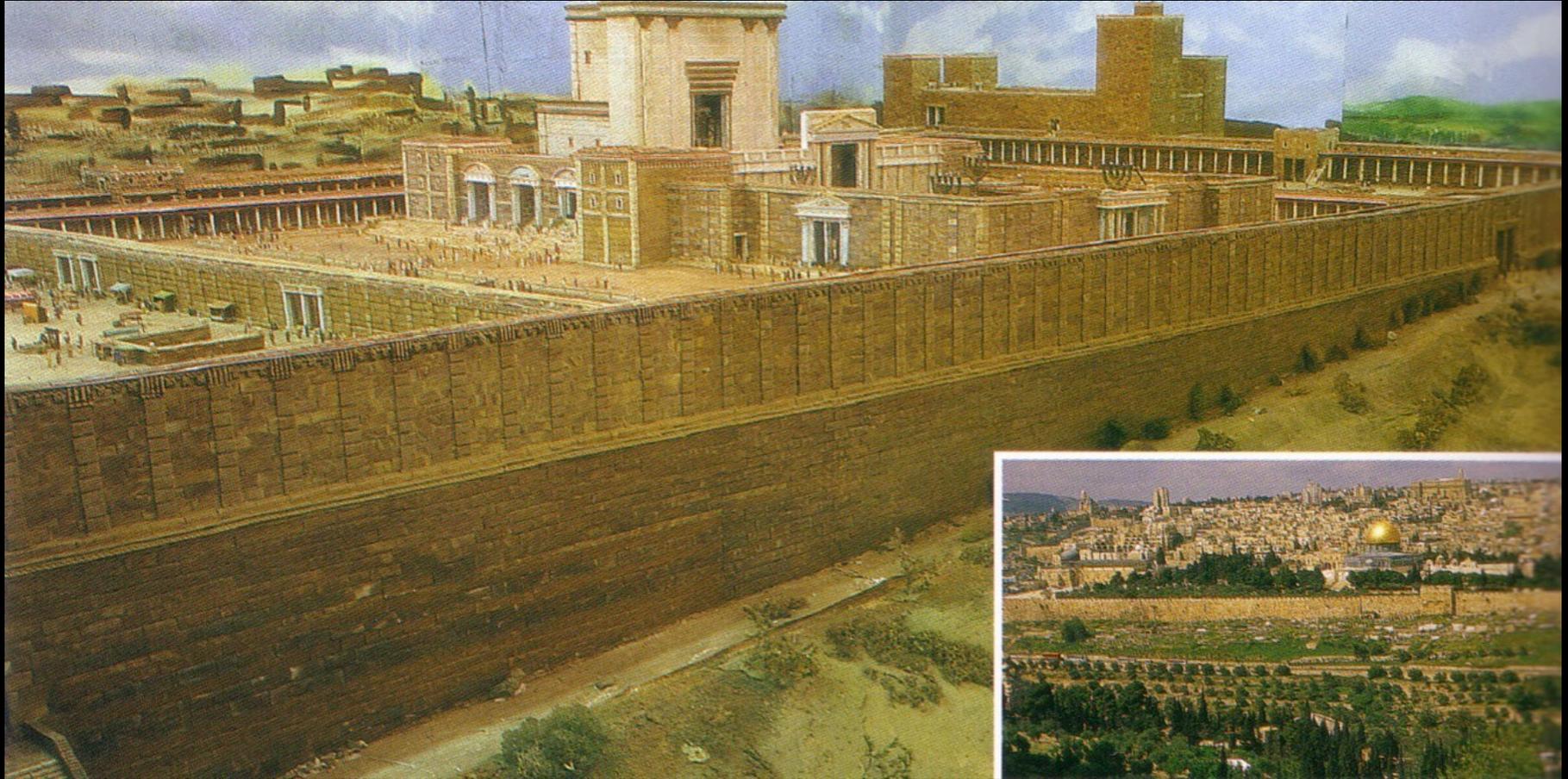
قوس روبنسون  
(الزاوية الجنوبية الغربية لهيكل هيرودس)

# نموذج ساحة الهيكل



# الزاوية الجنوبية الغربية لجبل الهيكل

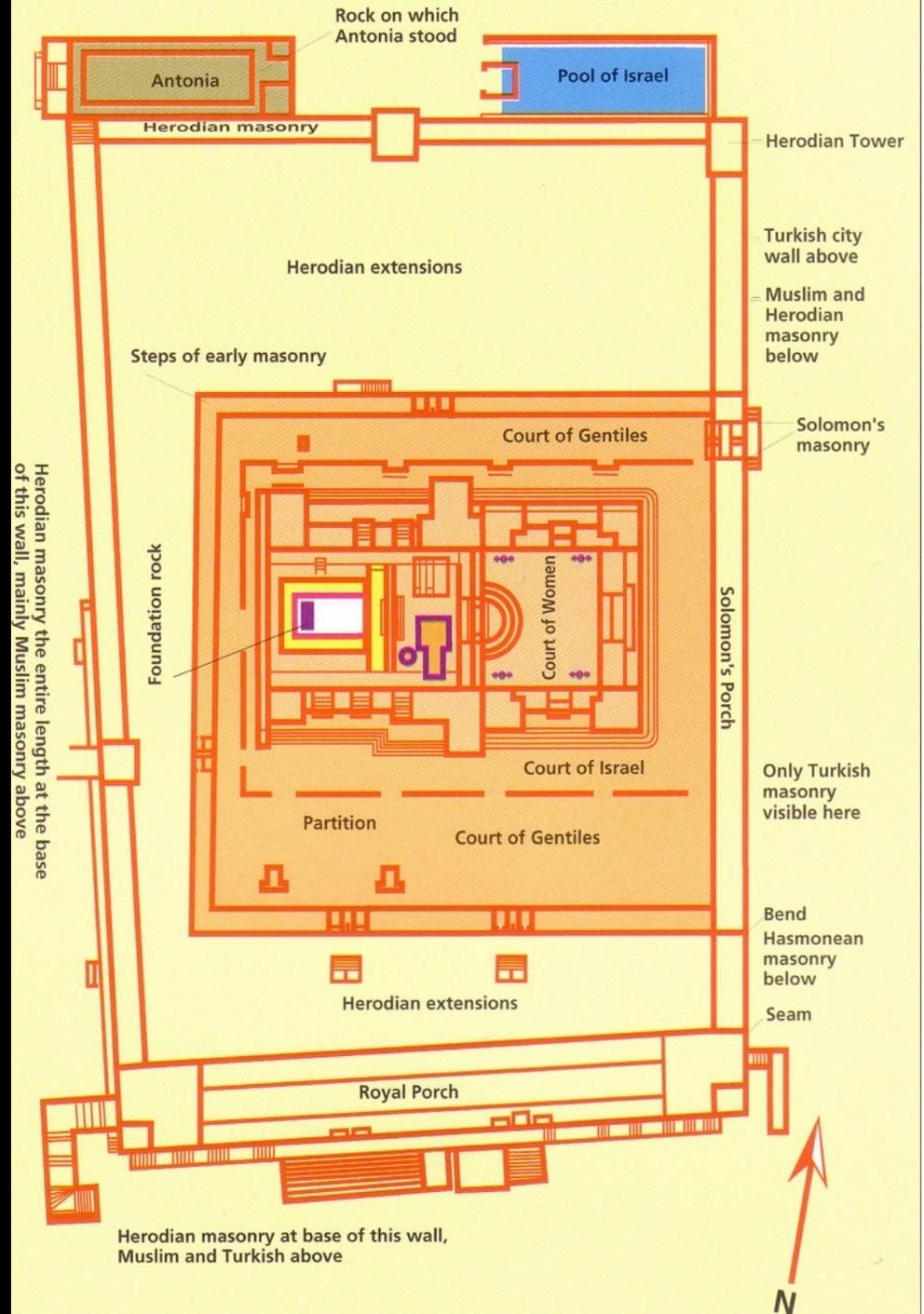




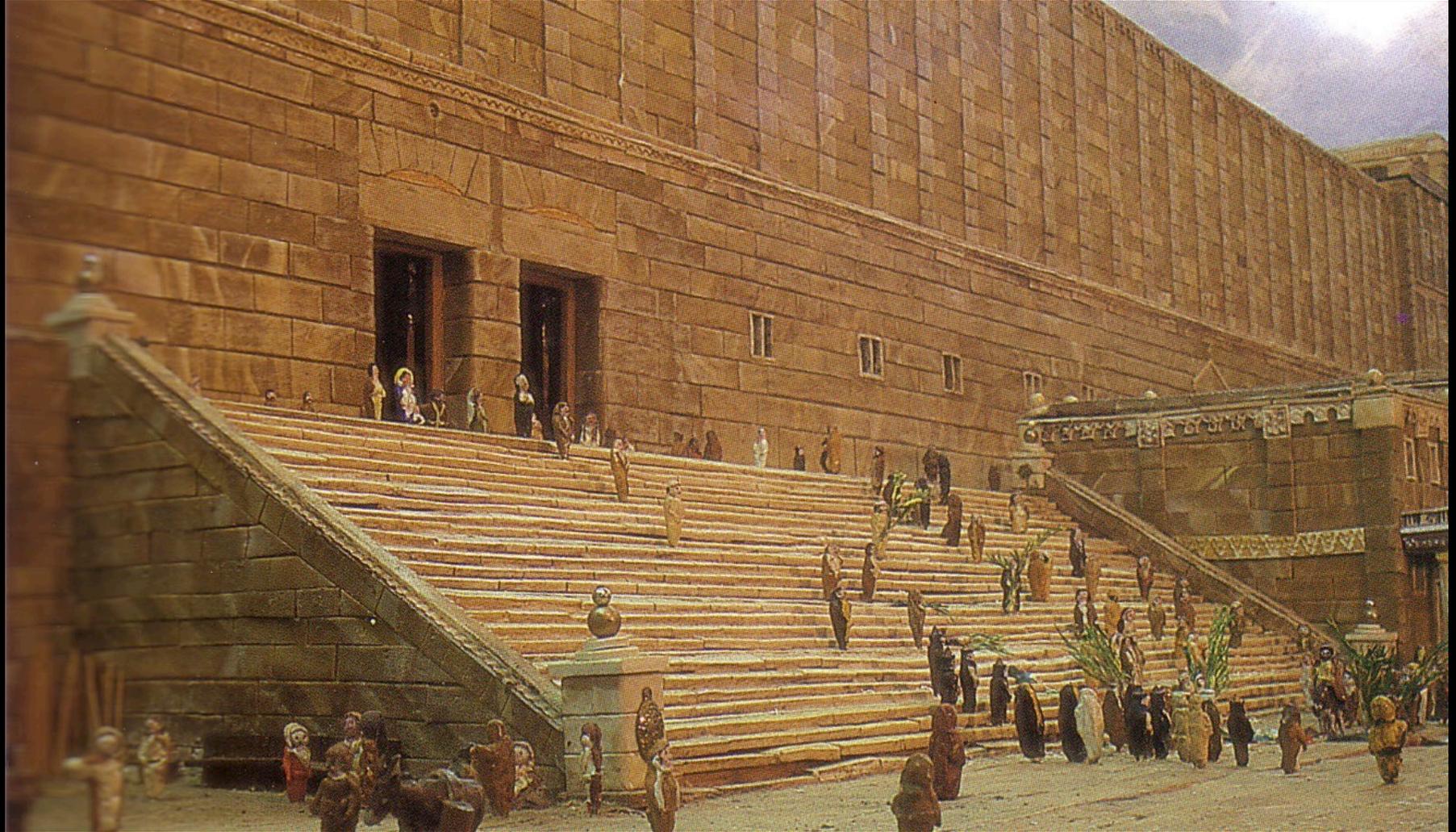
# سور الهيكل الشرقي

# أنواع البناء في موقع الهيكل

## Types of Masonry of the Temple Site



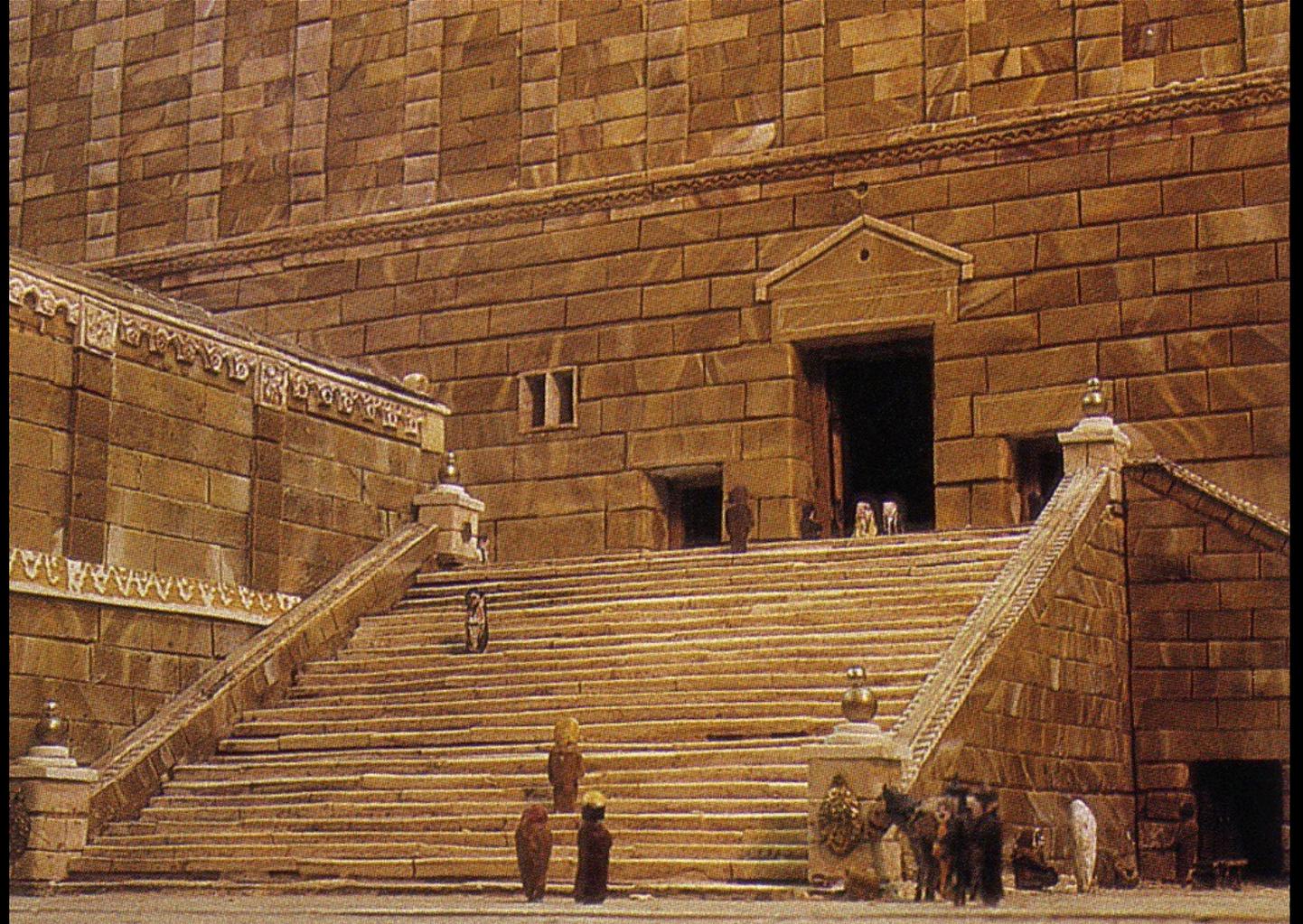
البوابة المزدوجة في الجدار الجنوبي. وكان الناس يدخلون من الباب الأيمن ويخرجون من الباب الأيسر.

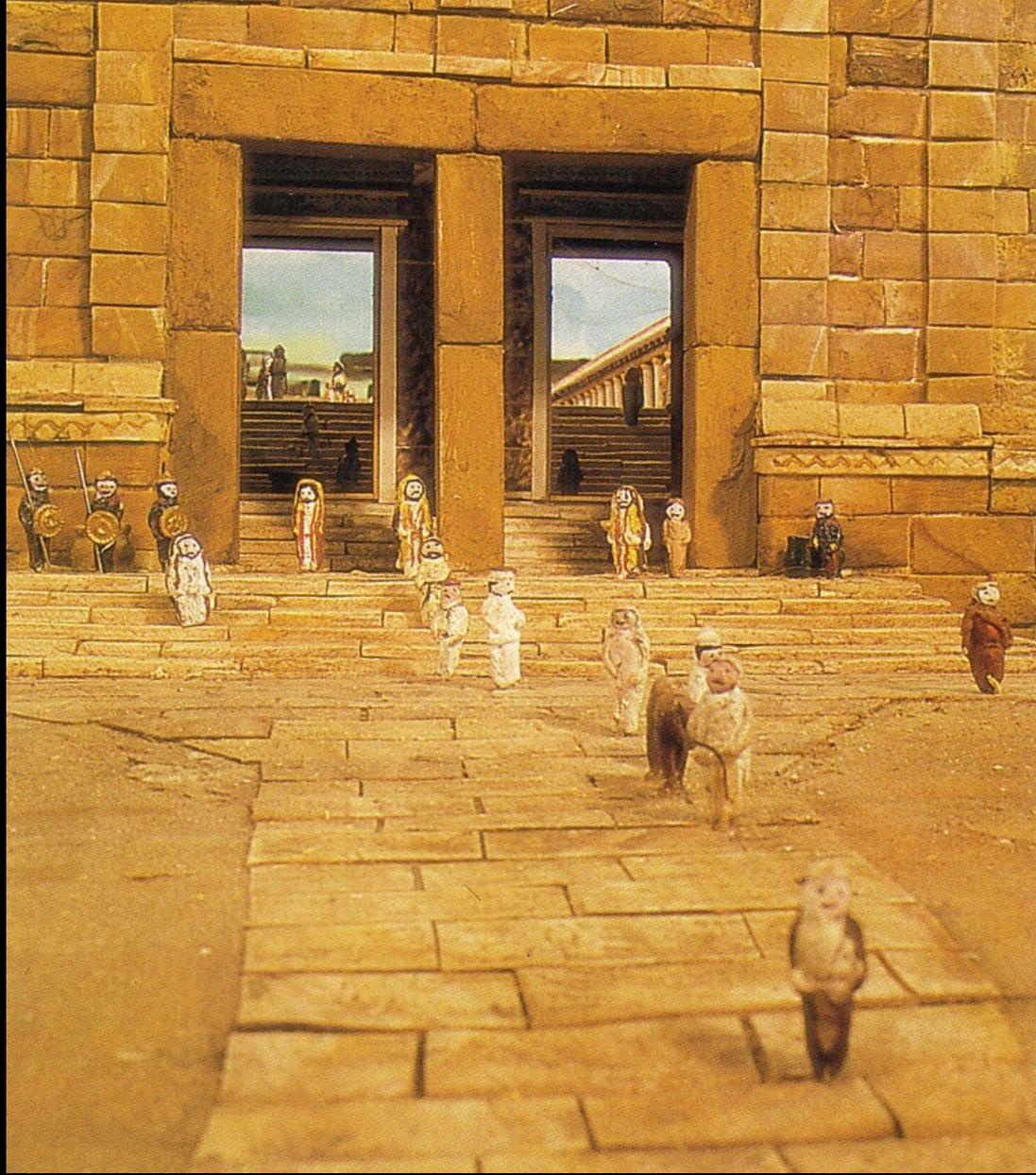




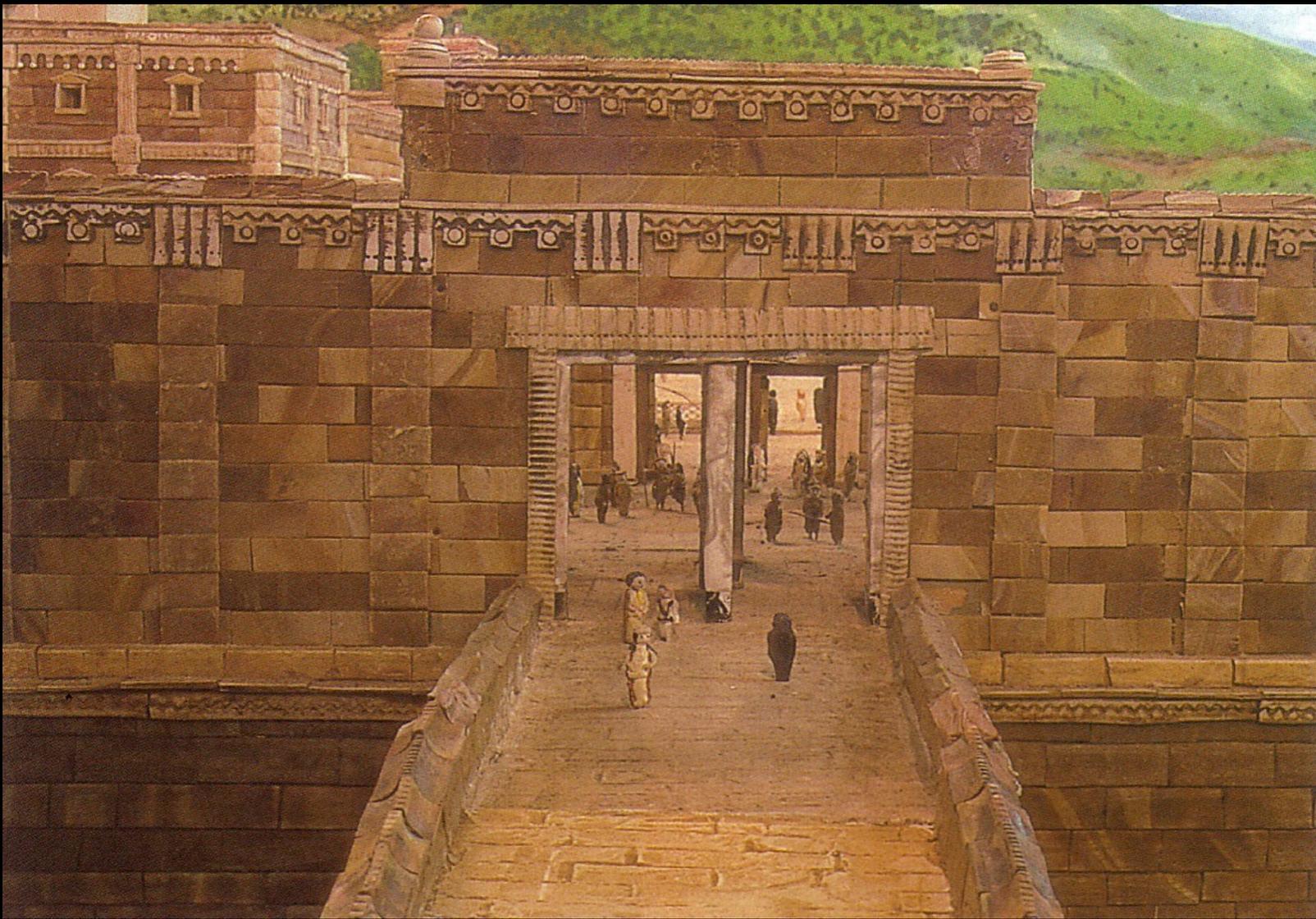
الممر المقرب المؤدي من البوابة المزدوجة إلى  
الأفنية الخارجية.

البوابة الثلاثية التي يستخدمها كهنة الهيكل.





البوابة الشرقية أو  
بوابة شوشان.



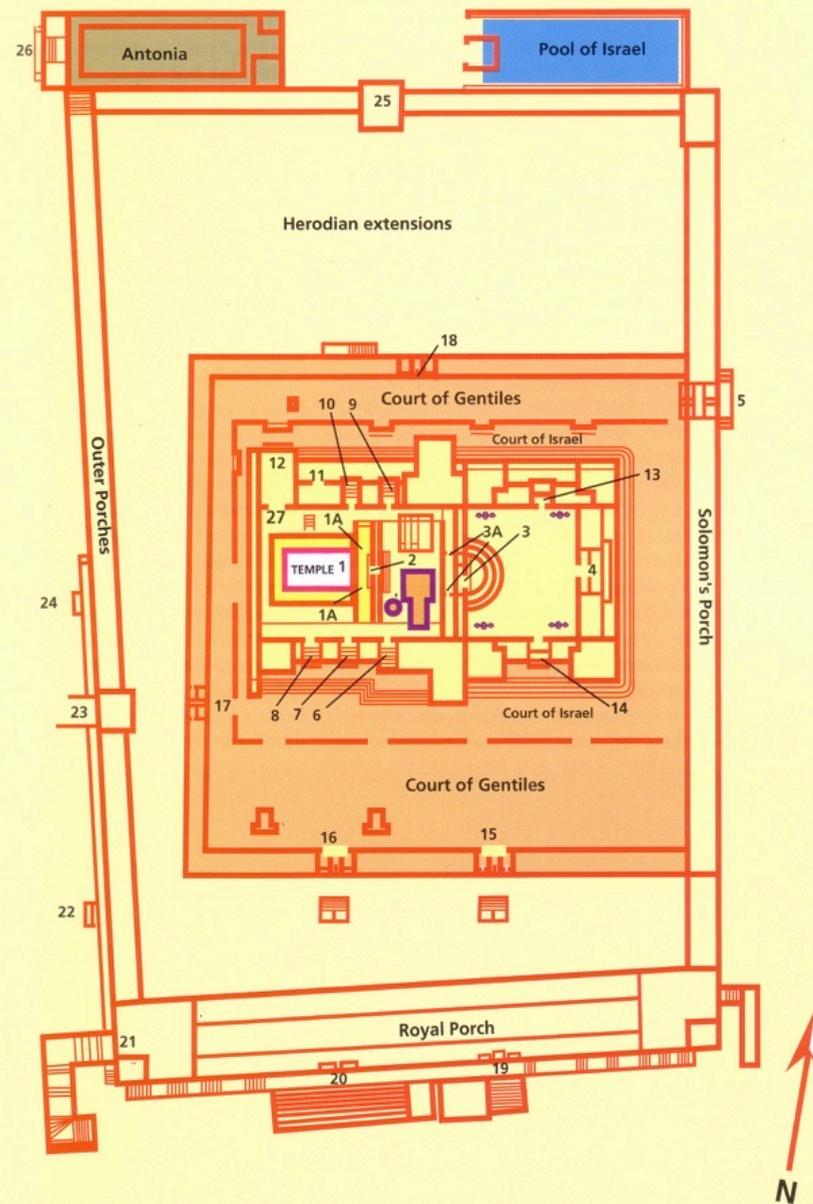
بوابة ولسون، مدخل كبير للشرفة الغربية.



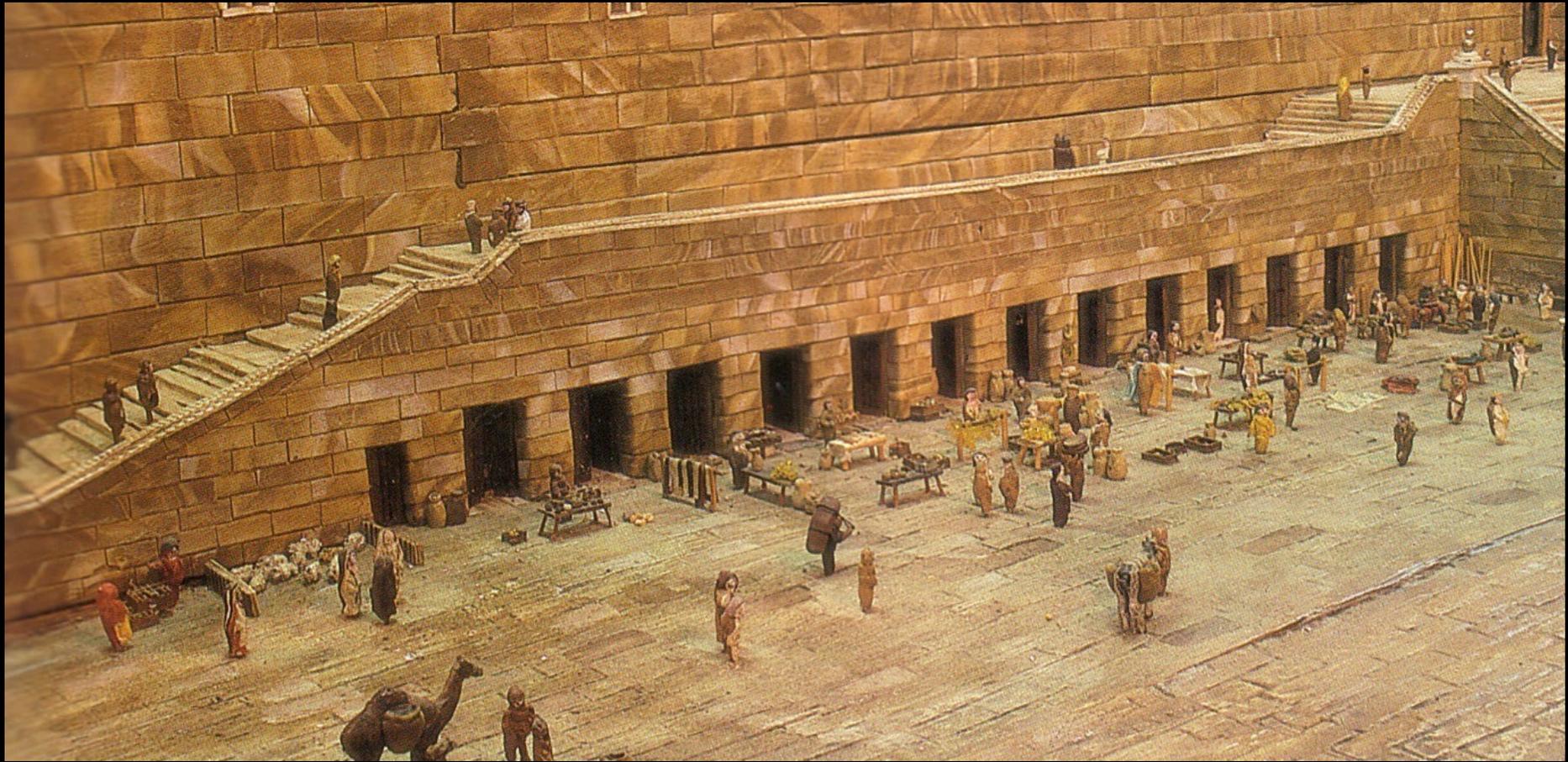
قوس ويلسون الذي  
يدعم الجسر الممتد  
على وادي تير وبيون

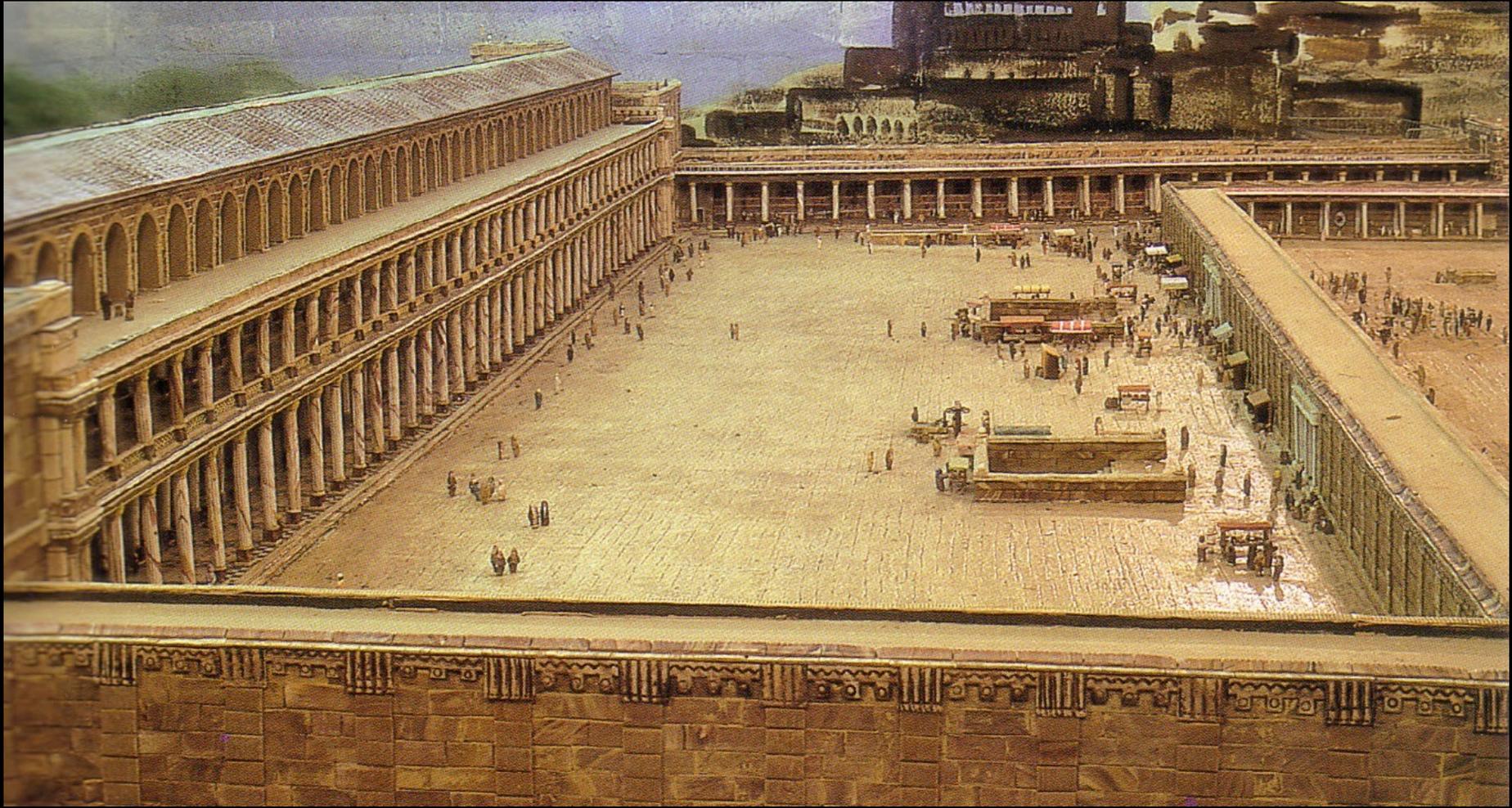
# بوابات الهيكل

## The Temple Gates



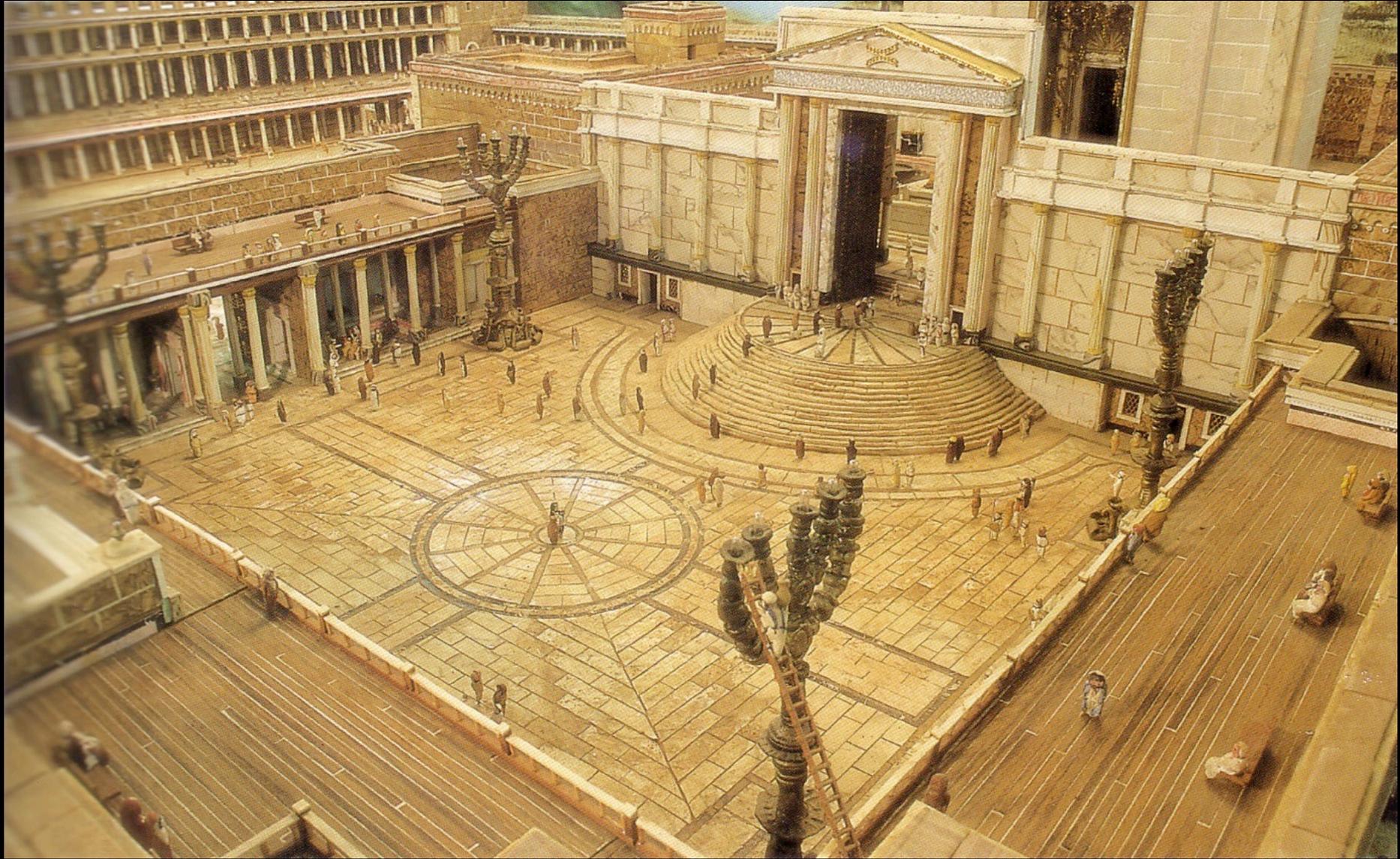
# السوق الخارج السور الجنوبي





الساحات الخارجية الجنوبية كما تبدو من الشرق

# ساحات النساء

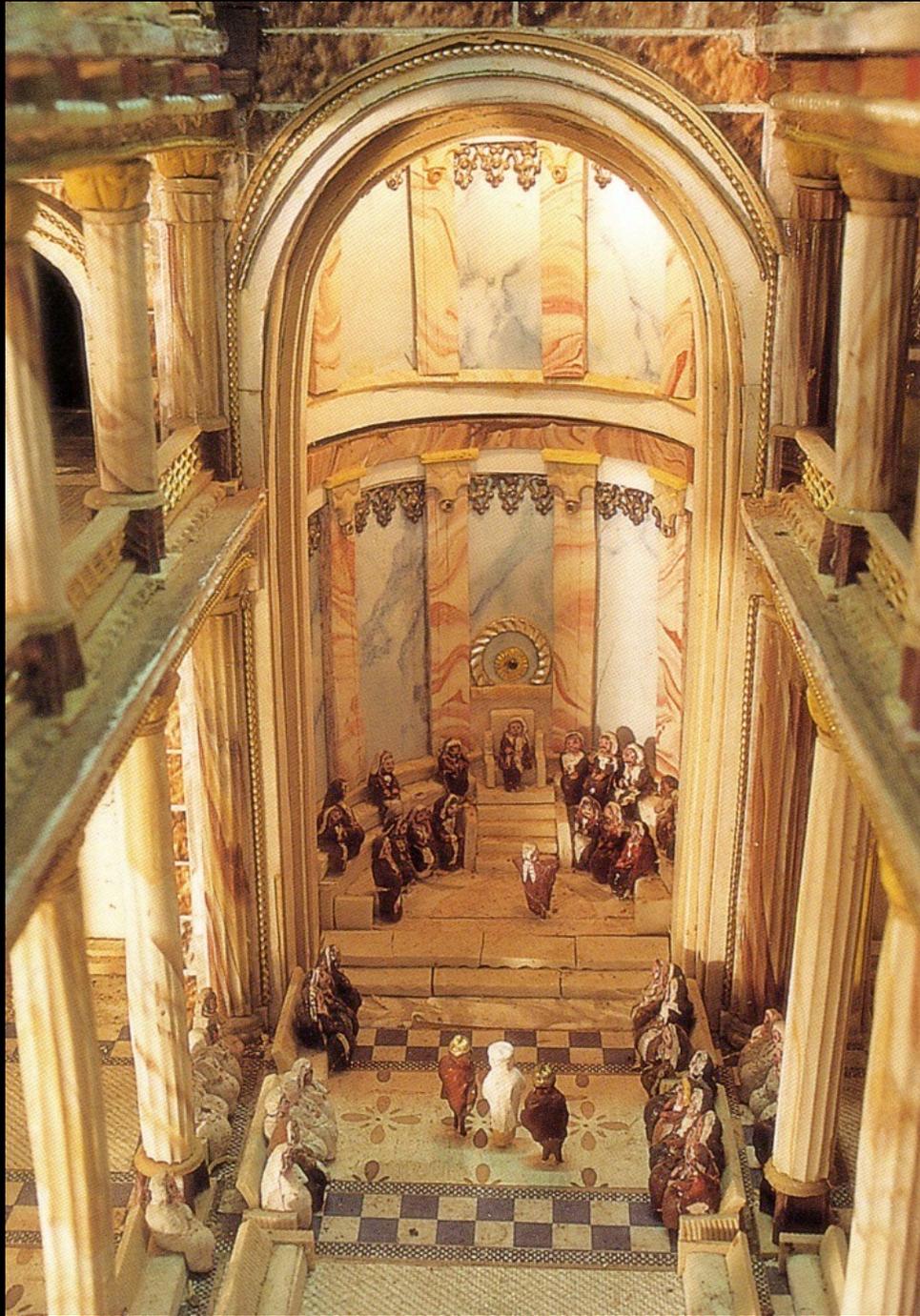


المنارة الذهبية  
في ساحة النساء



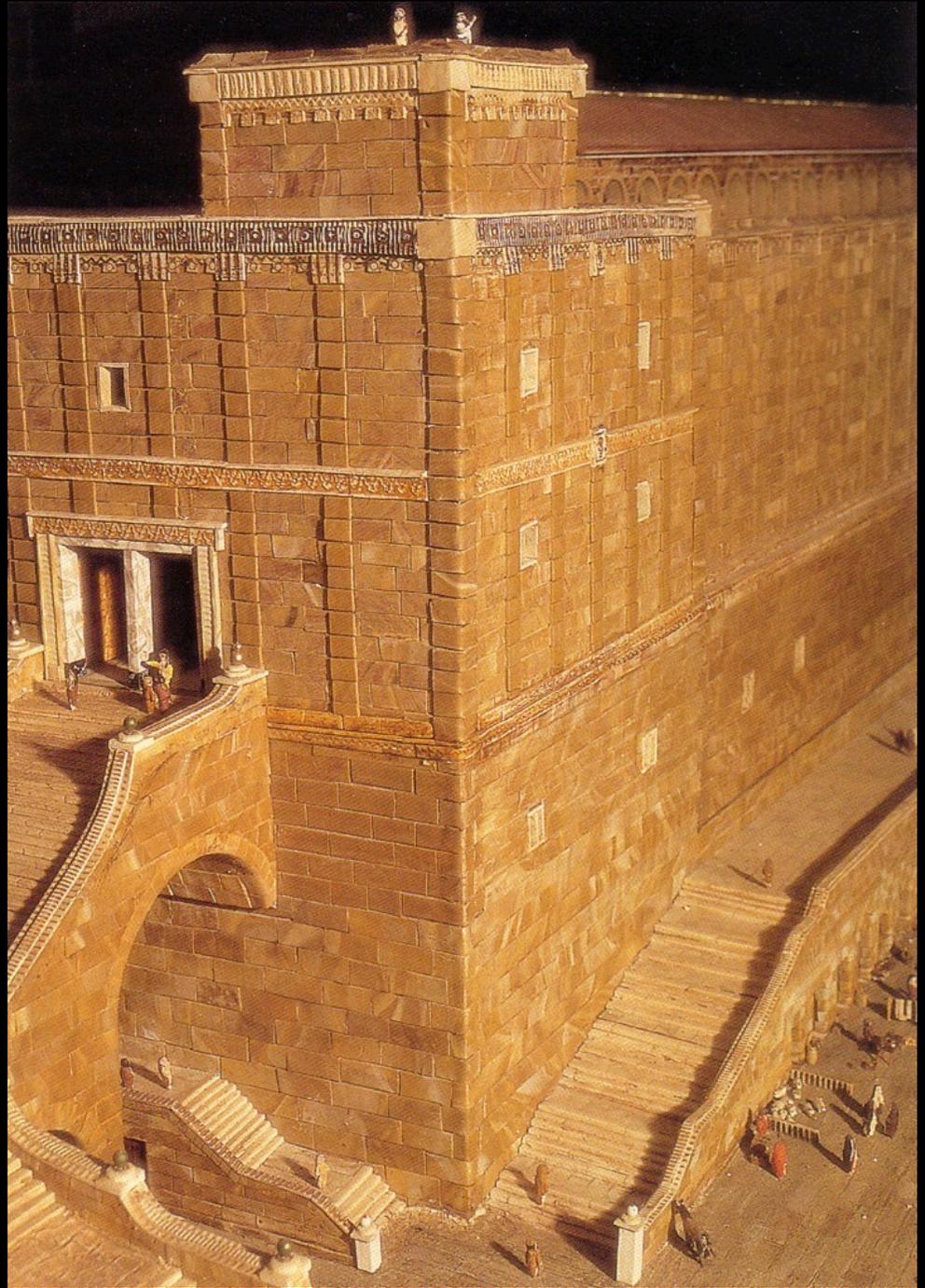


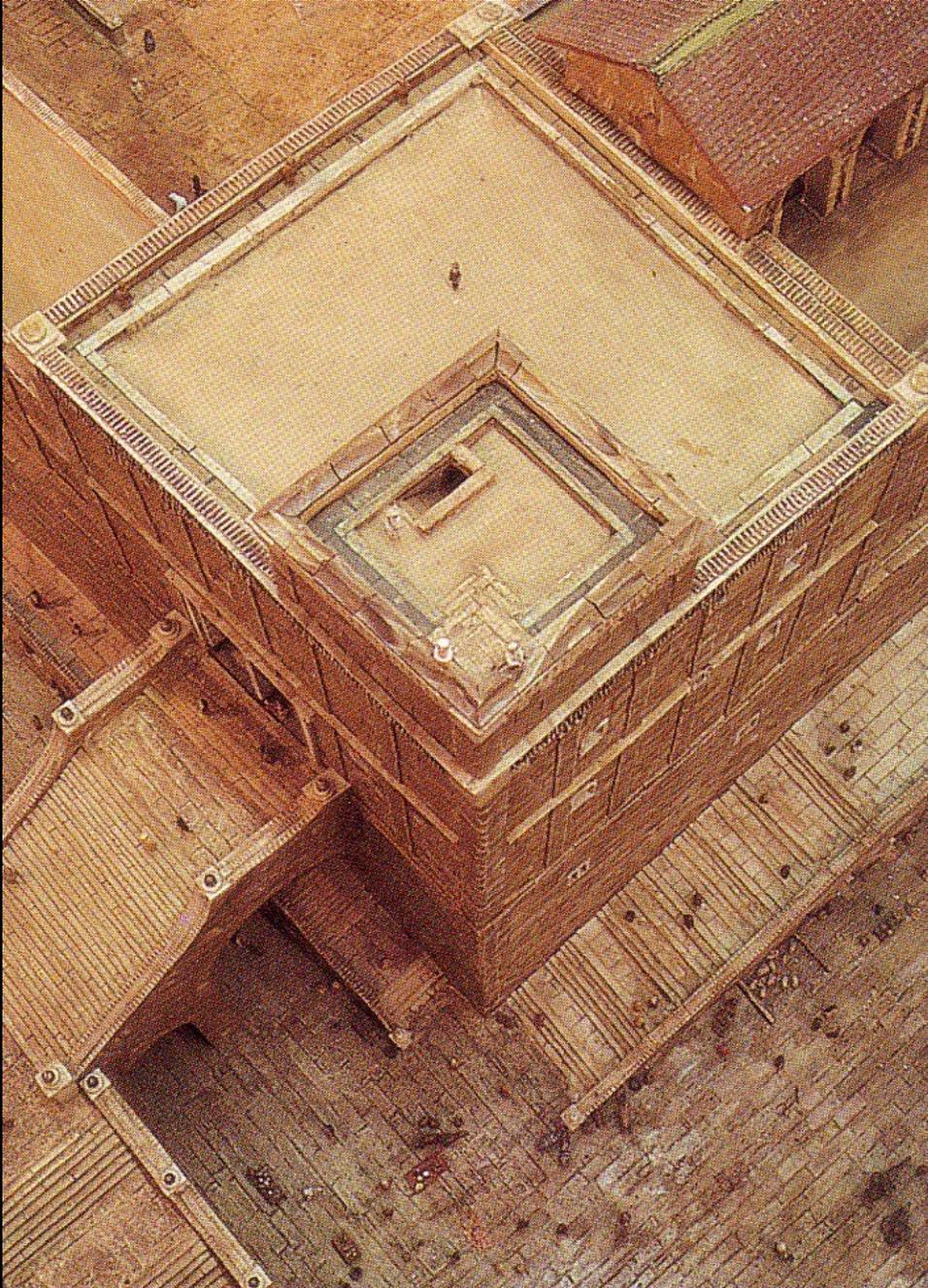
داخل الرواق الملكي، أو ستوا



قاعة في نهاية  
الرواق الملكي حيث  
كان يجلس أعضاء  
السنهدين البالغ  
عددهم 71 عضوًا.

الركن الجنوبي  
الغربي من  
الرواق الملكي

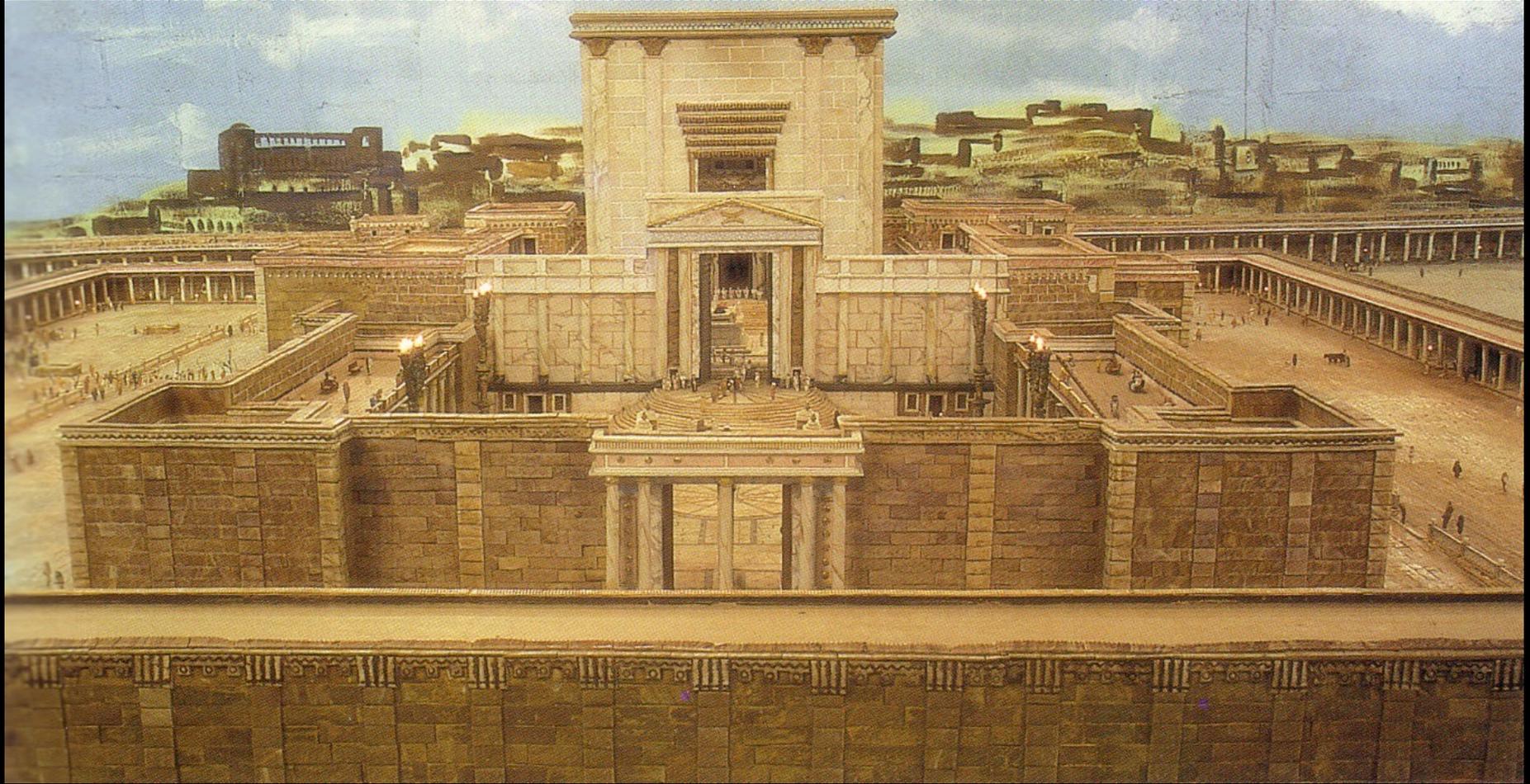




مكان البوق

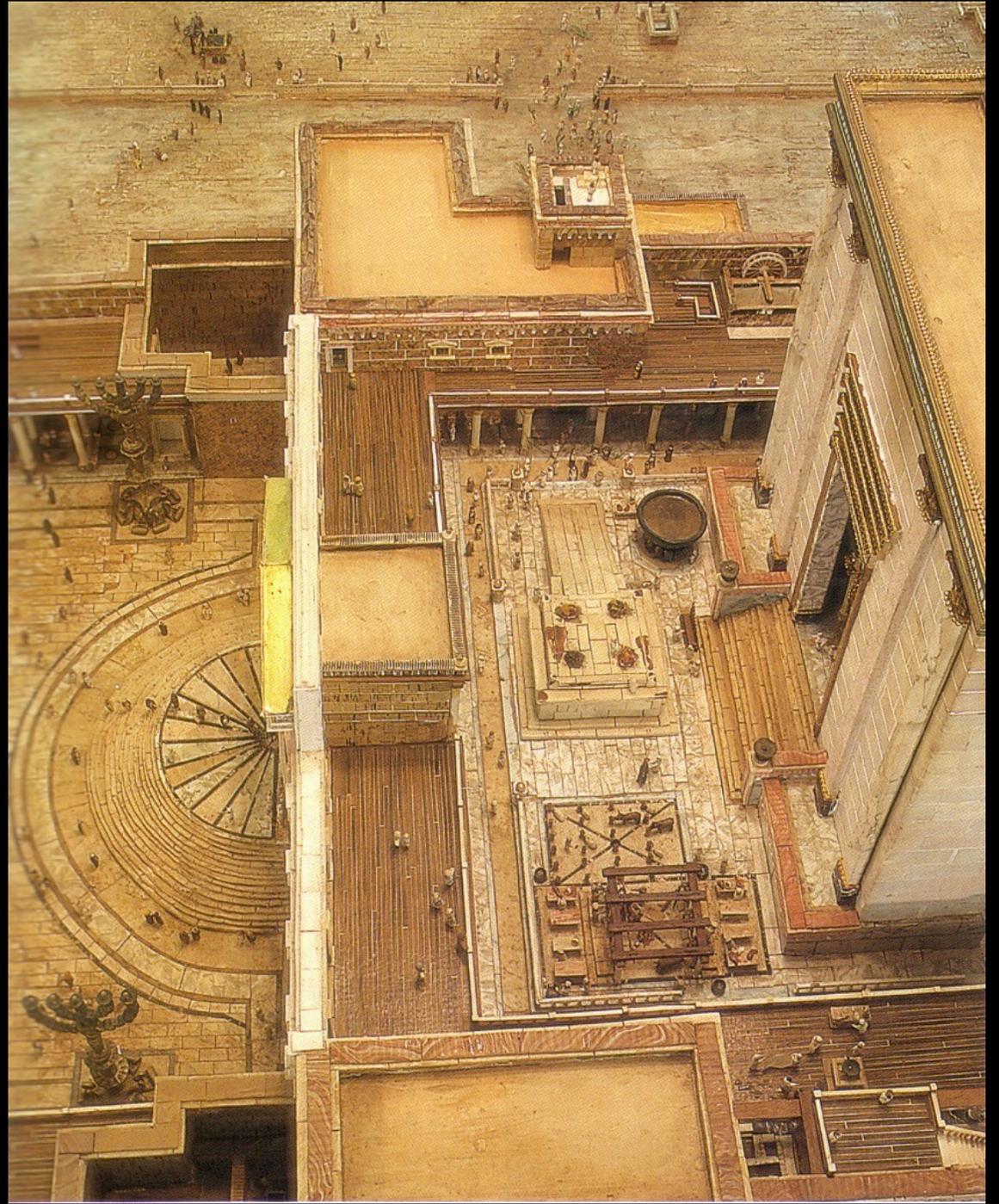
# نقش بالعبرية: إلى موضع البوق



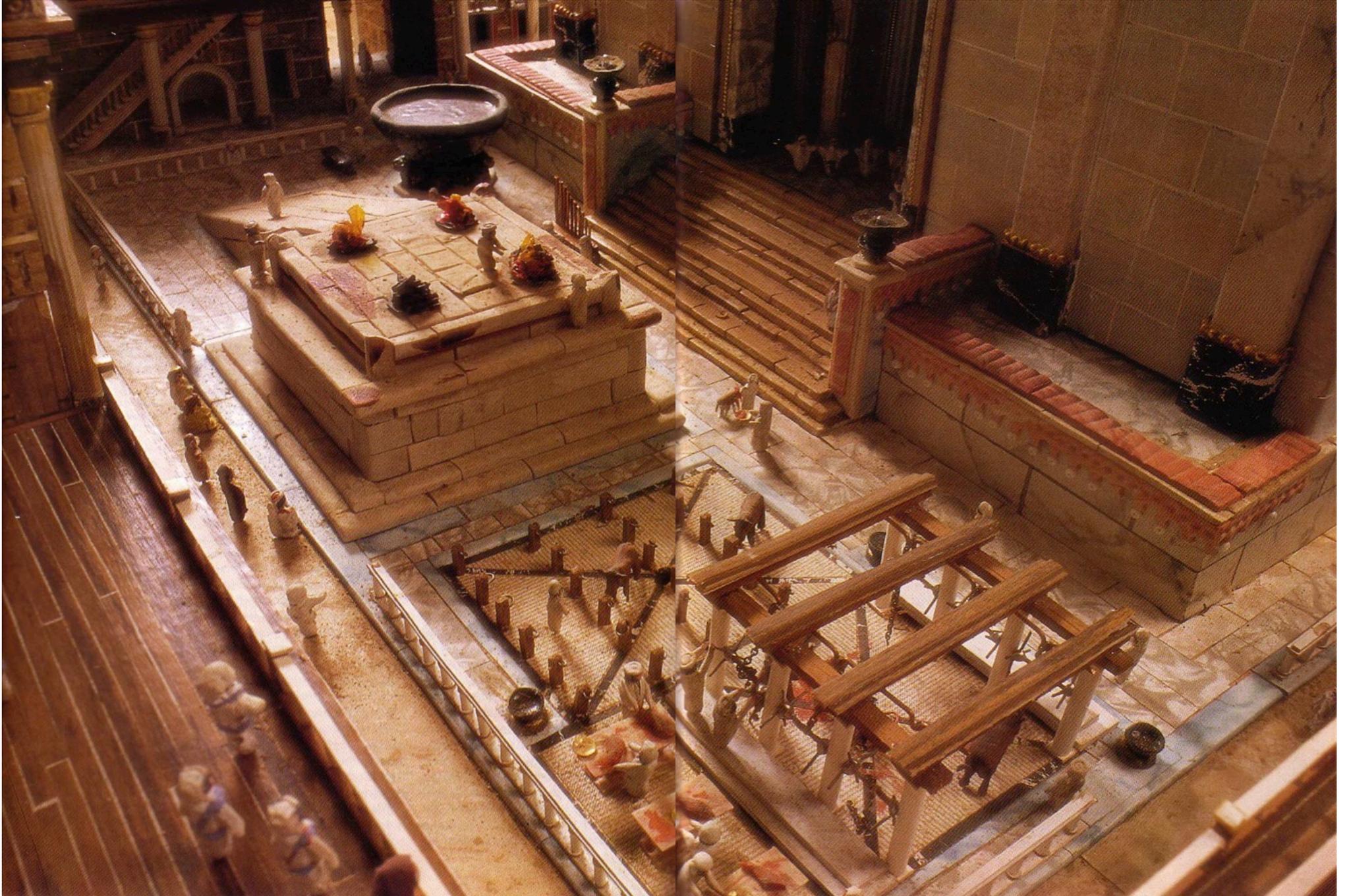


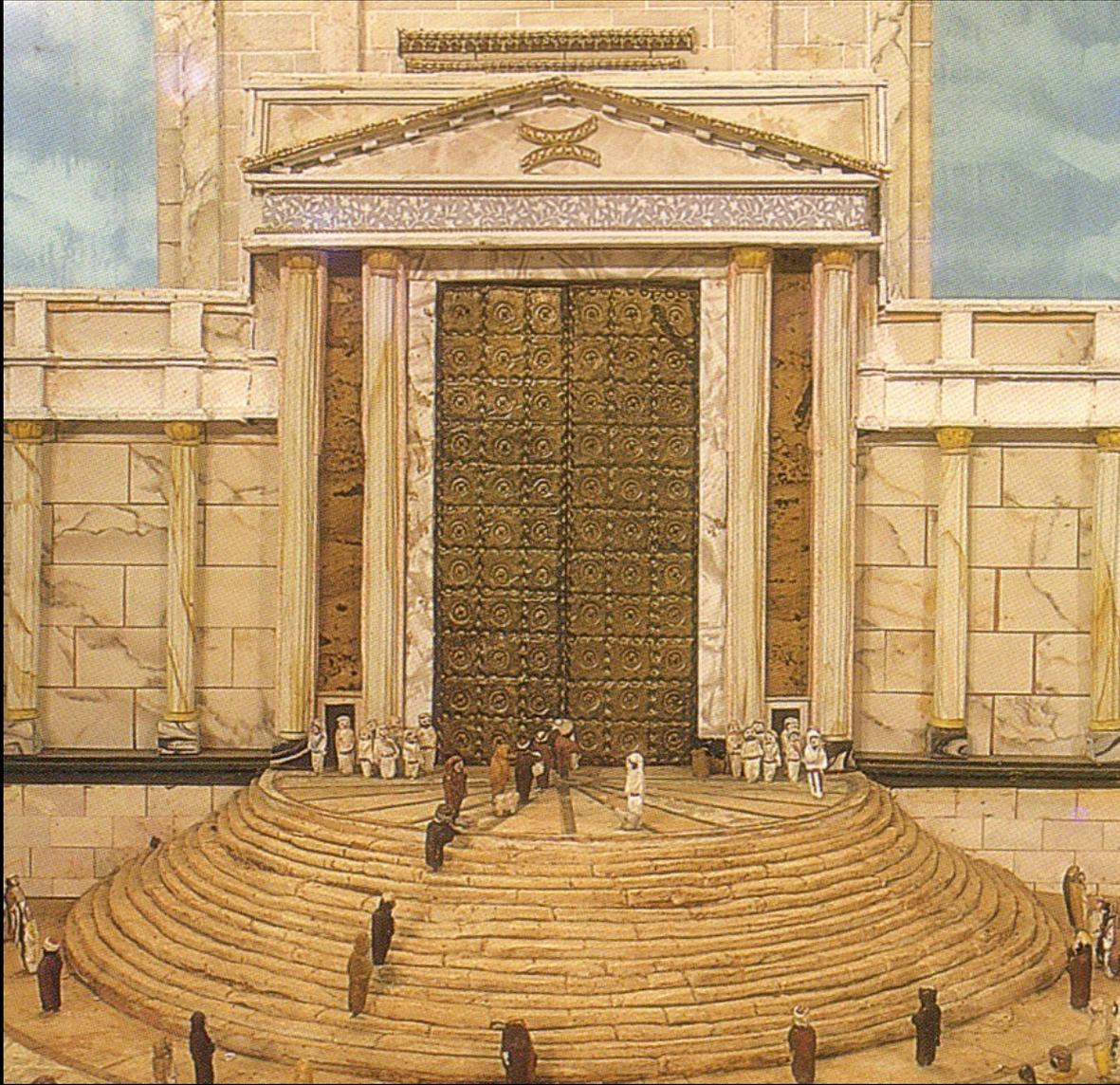
الهيكل من الشرق

ساحة الهيكل  
الداخلي والدرجات  
المؤدية إلى  
بوابة نيكاتور

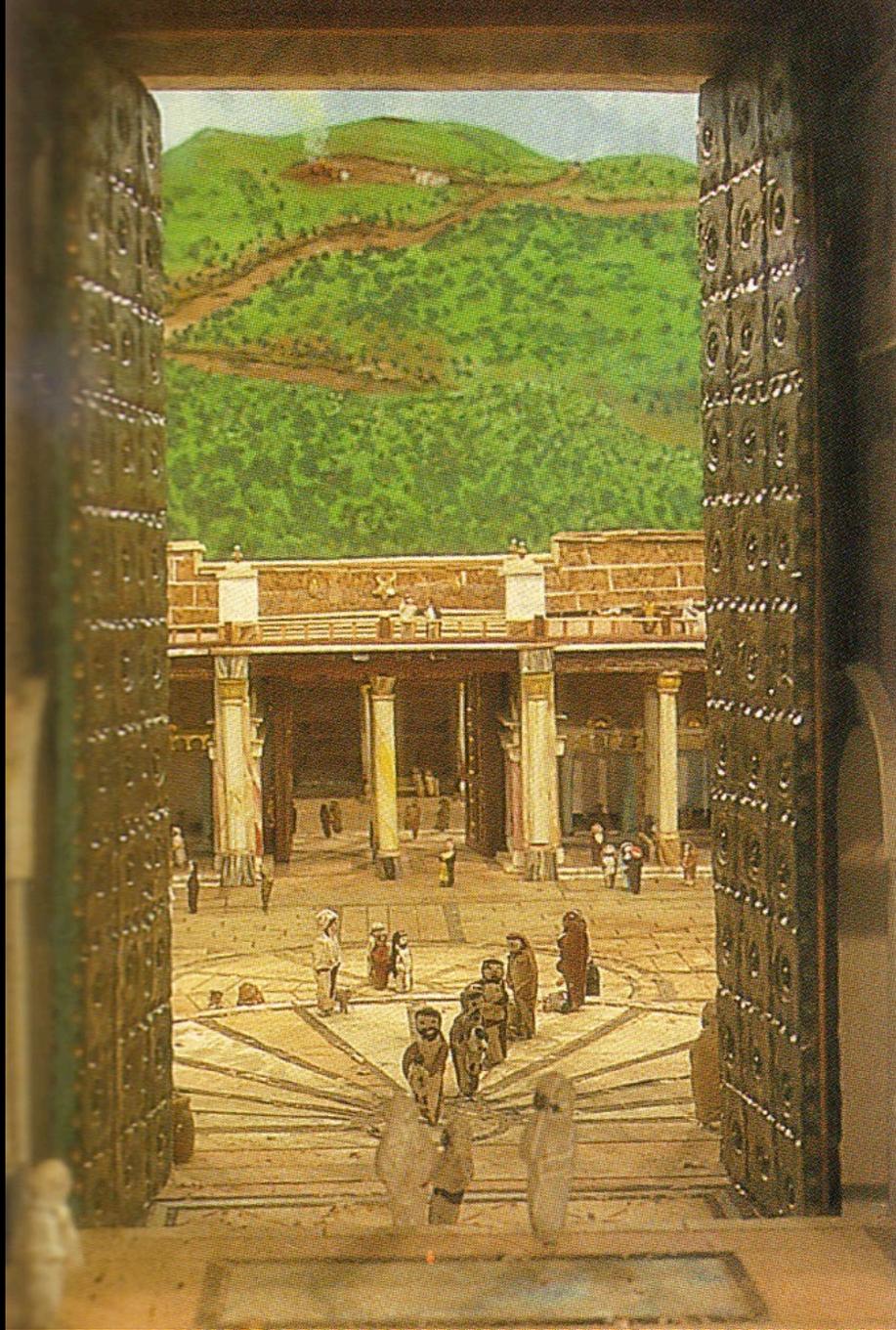


# ساحة الكهنة



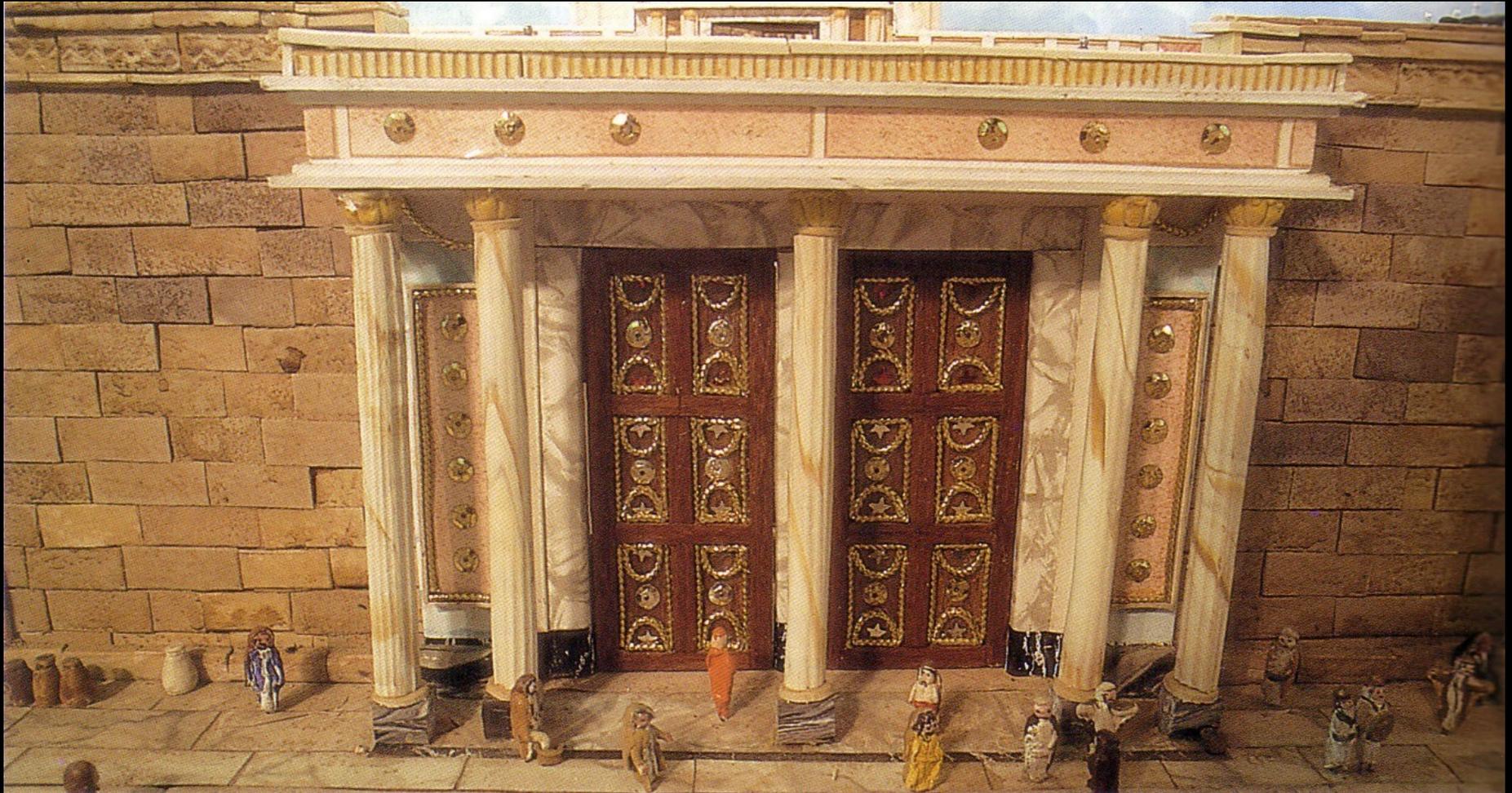


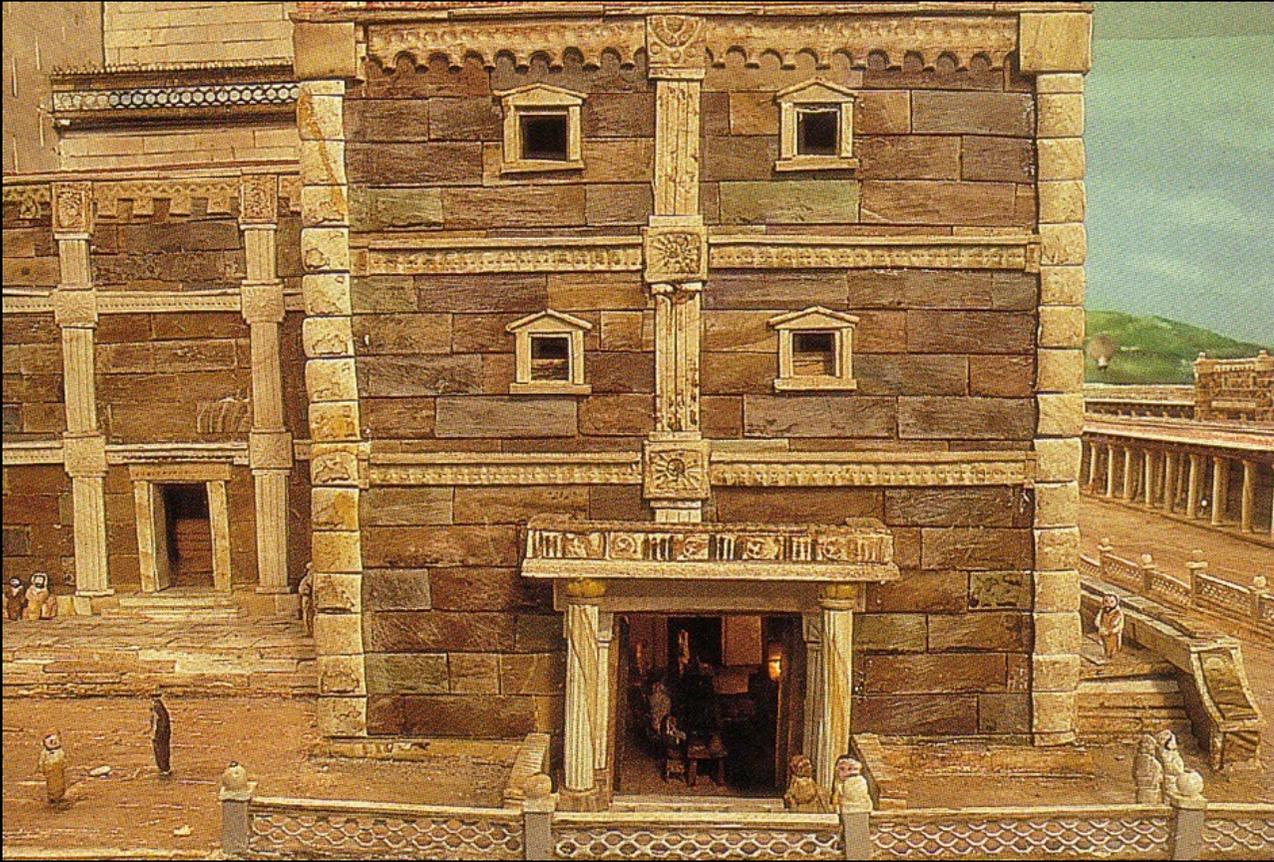
أبواب  
بوابة نيكانور



منظر جبل الزيتون  
من بوابة نيكانور

# باب الطاهر العادل المؤدي إلى محكمة النساء





بوابة بيت موكيد  
مدخل غرفة الموقد

# بوابة هولدا حيث يدخل الكهنة





التجار خارج بوابة هولدا

# بوابة الموسيقى حيث يقف موسيقو الهيكل أحيانًا خلال المهرجانات

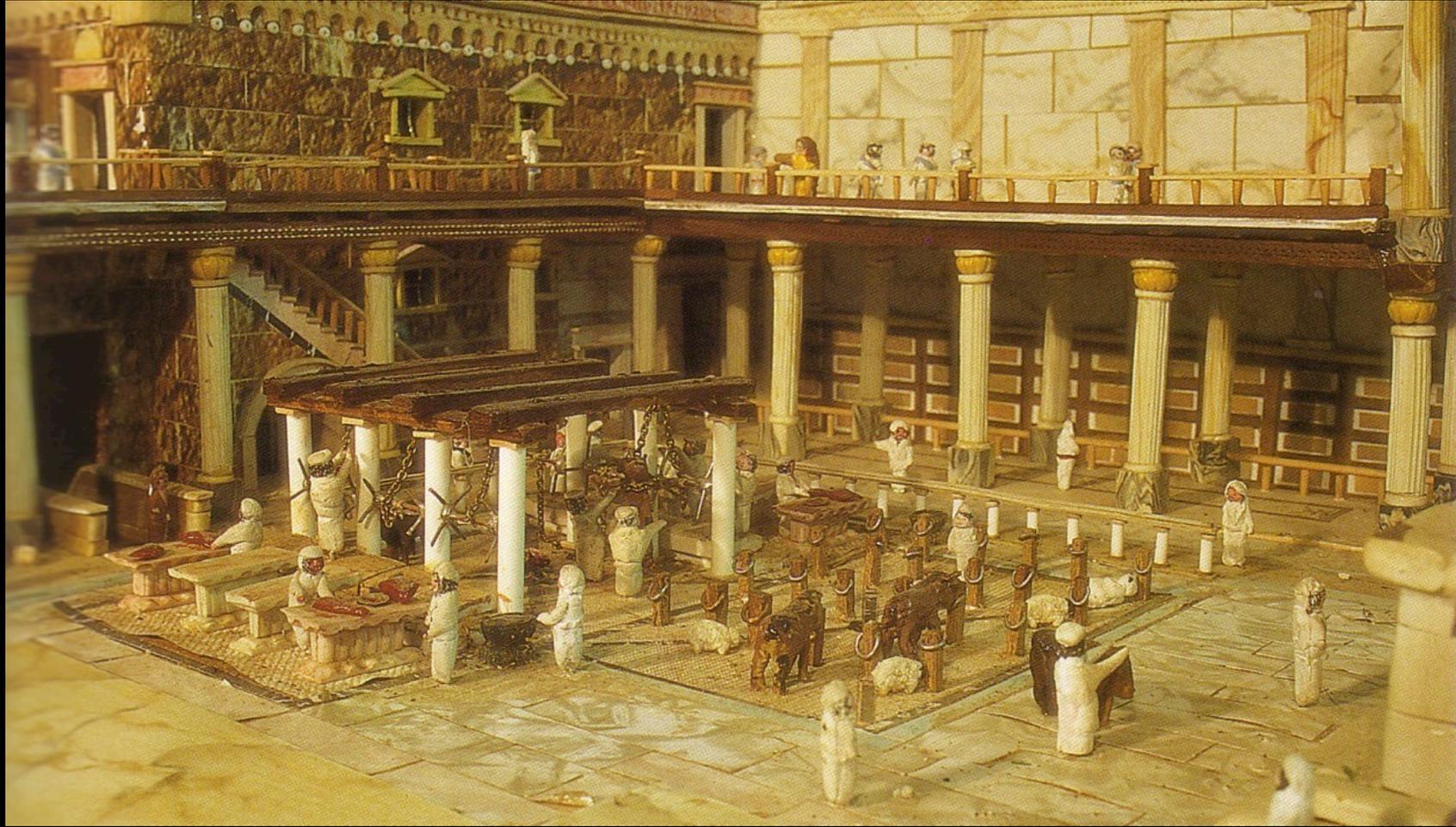




البوابات الكبرى  
المؤدية إلى حرم  
الهيكل حيث لا  
يدخلها إلا الكهنة

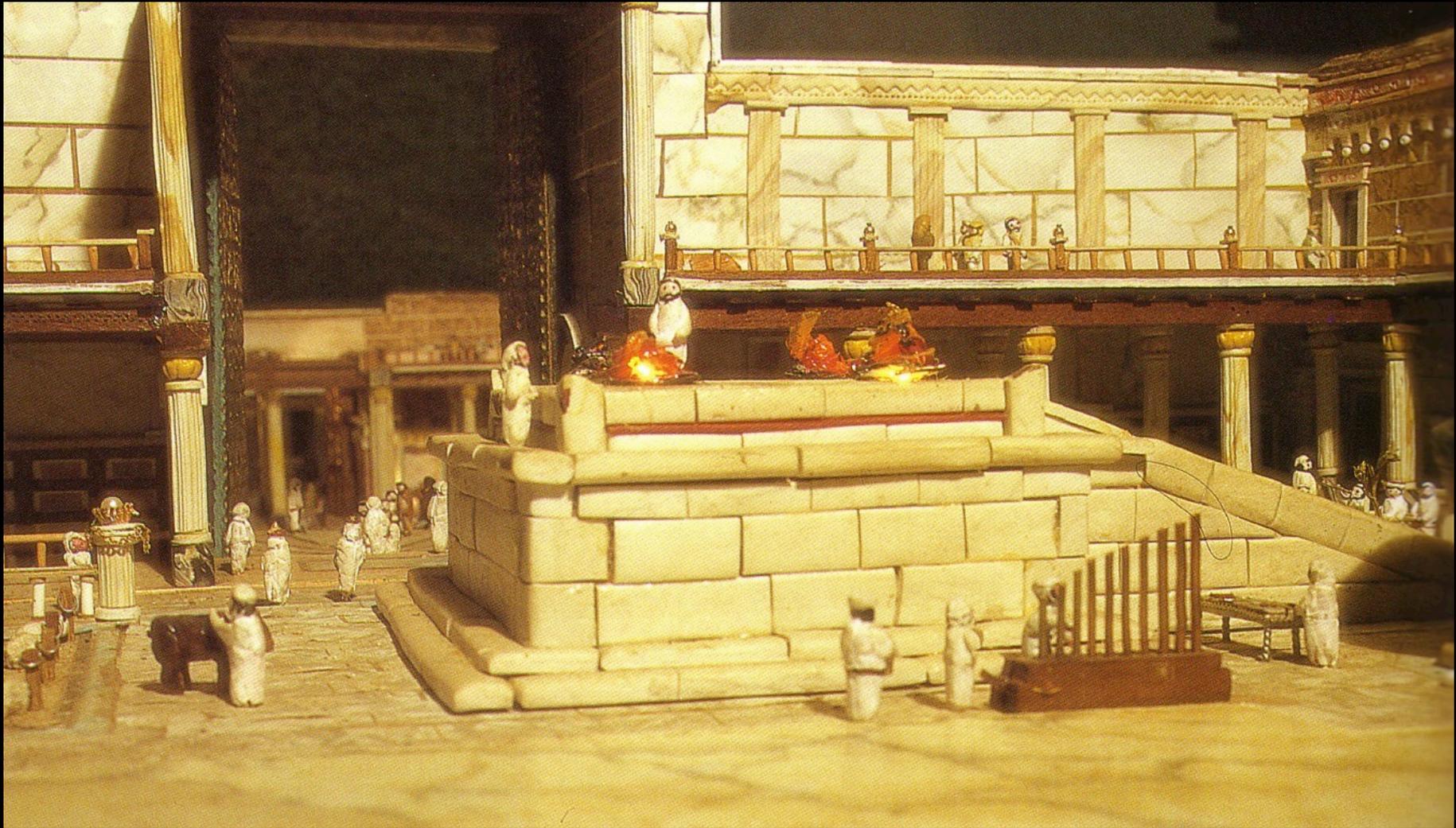
# بوابة النساء





مكان الذبح حيث يتم إعداد الحيوانات للتضحية

# ساحة الكهنة مذبح المحرقات الكبير





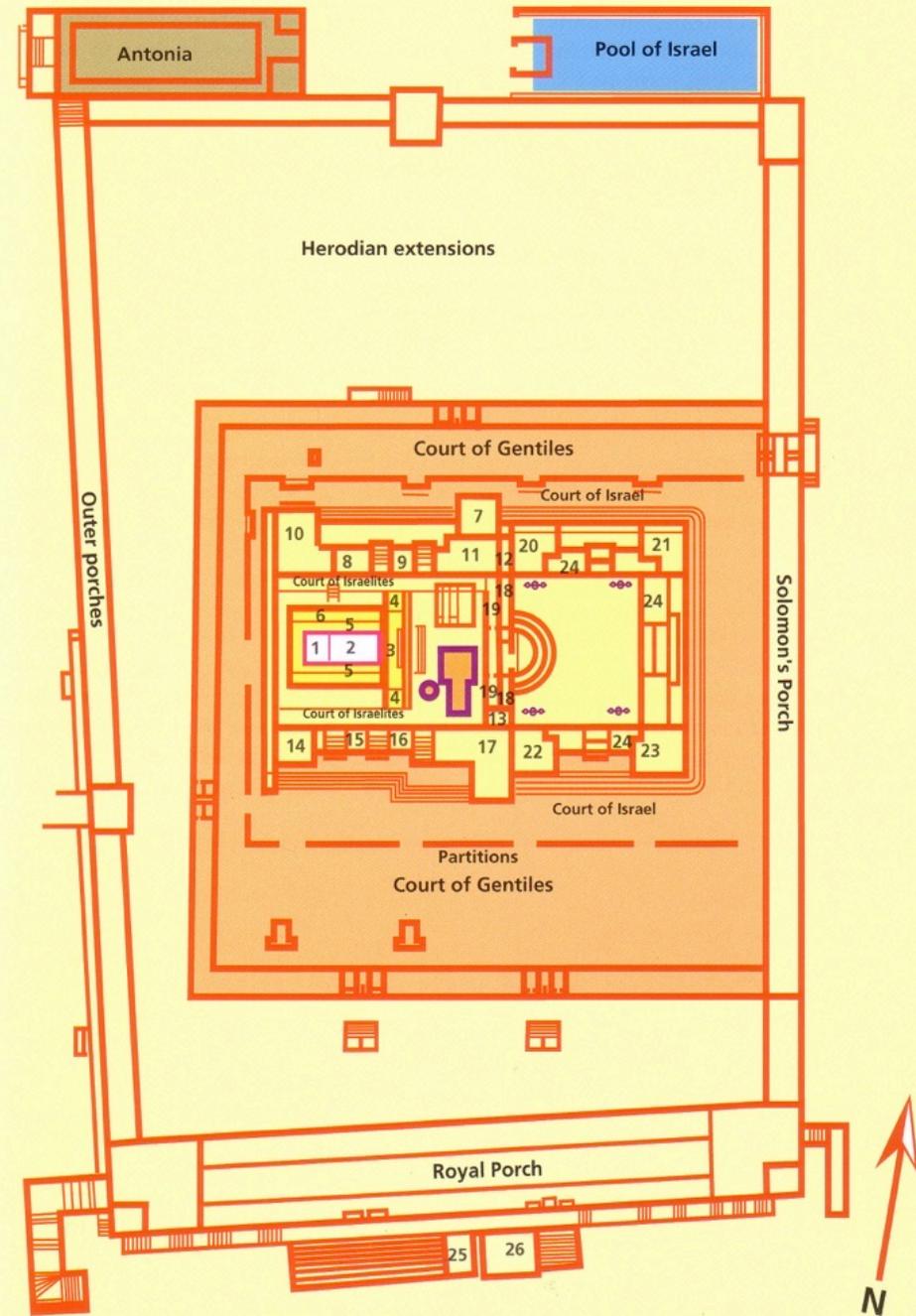
غرفة تحت الأرض في غرفة الموقد للكهنة

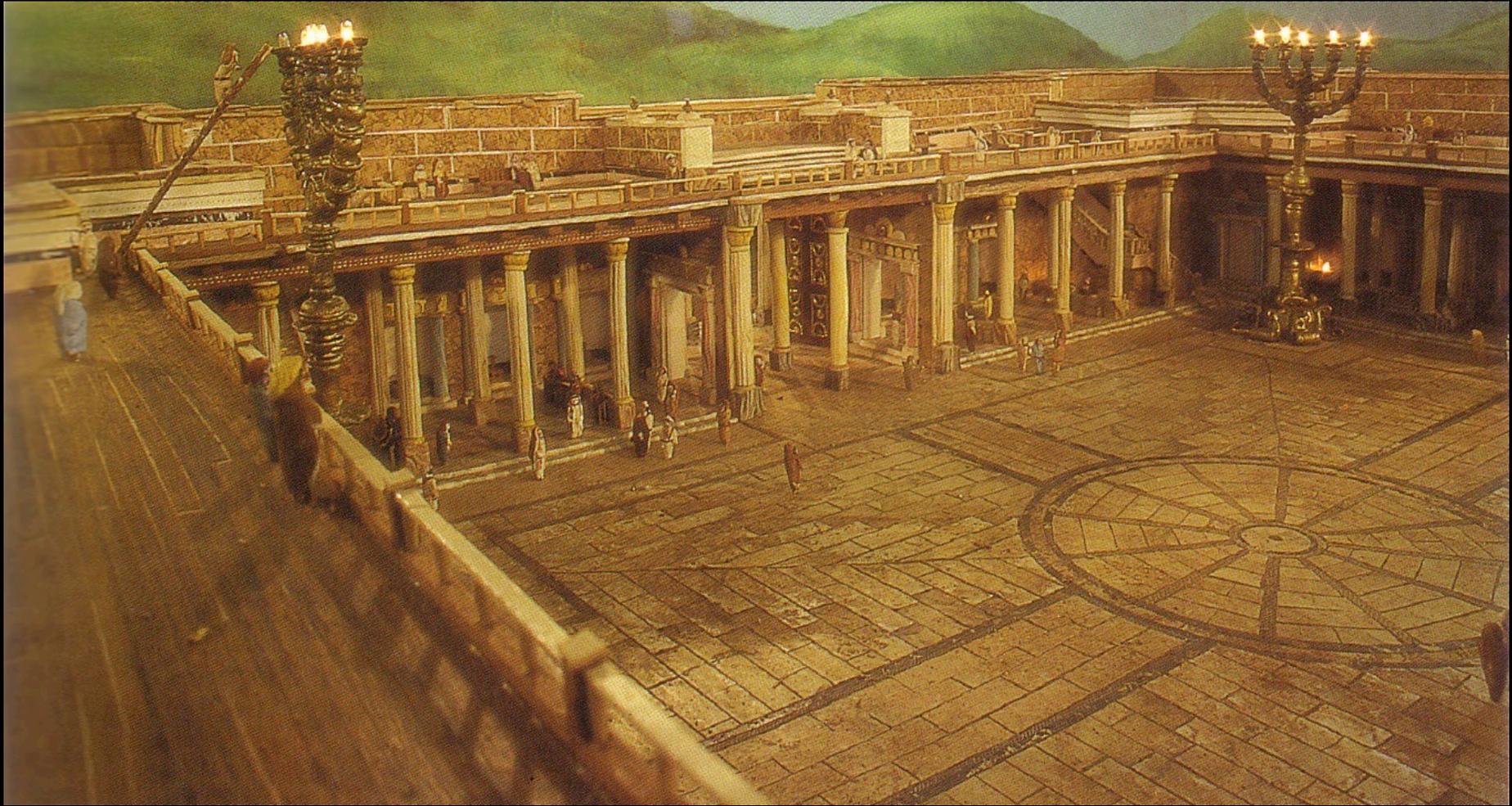
# الحوض الكبير في ساحة الكهنة



غرفا  
الهيكل  
فوق  
الأرض

Temple Chambers above ground

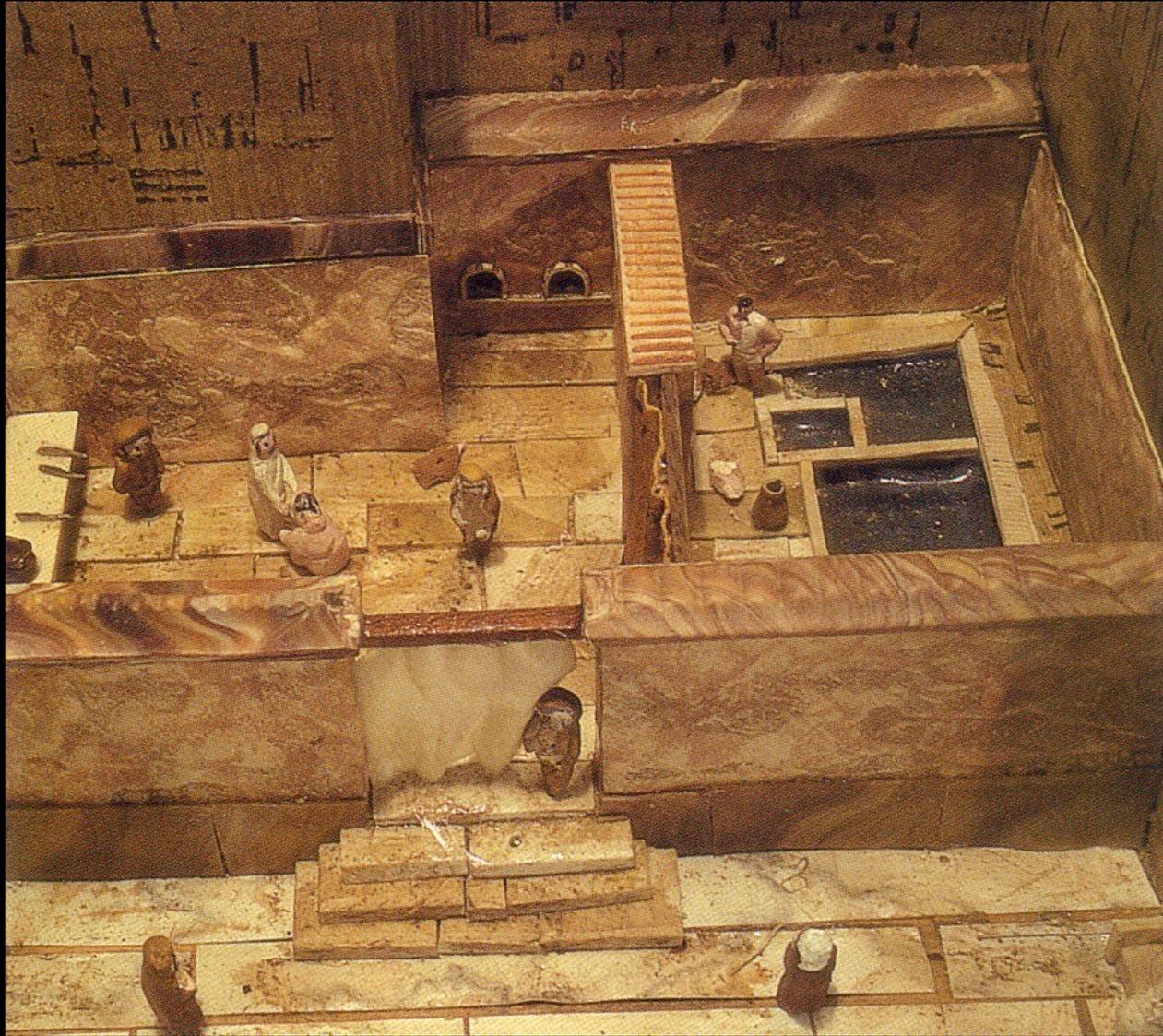




قاعة النساء: أبعد مسافة يمكن أن تصلها النساء  
في الهيكل

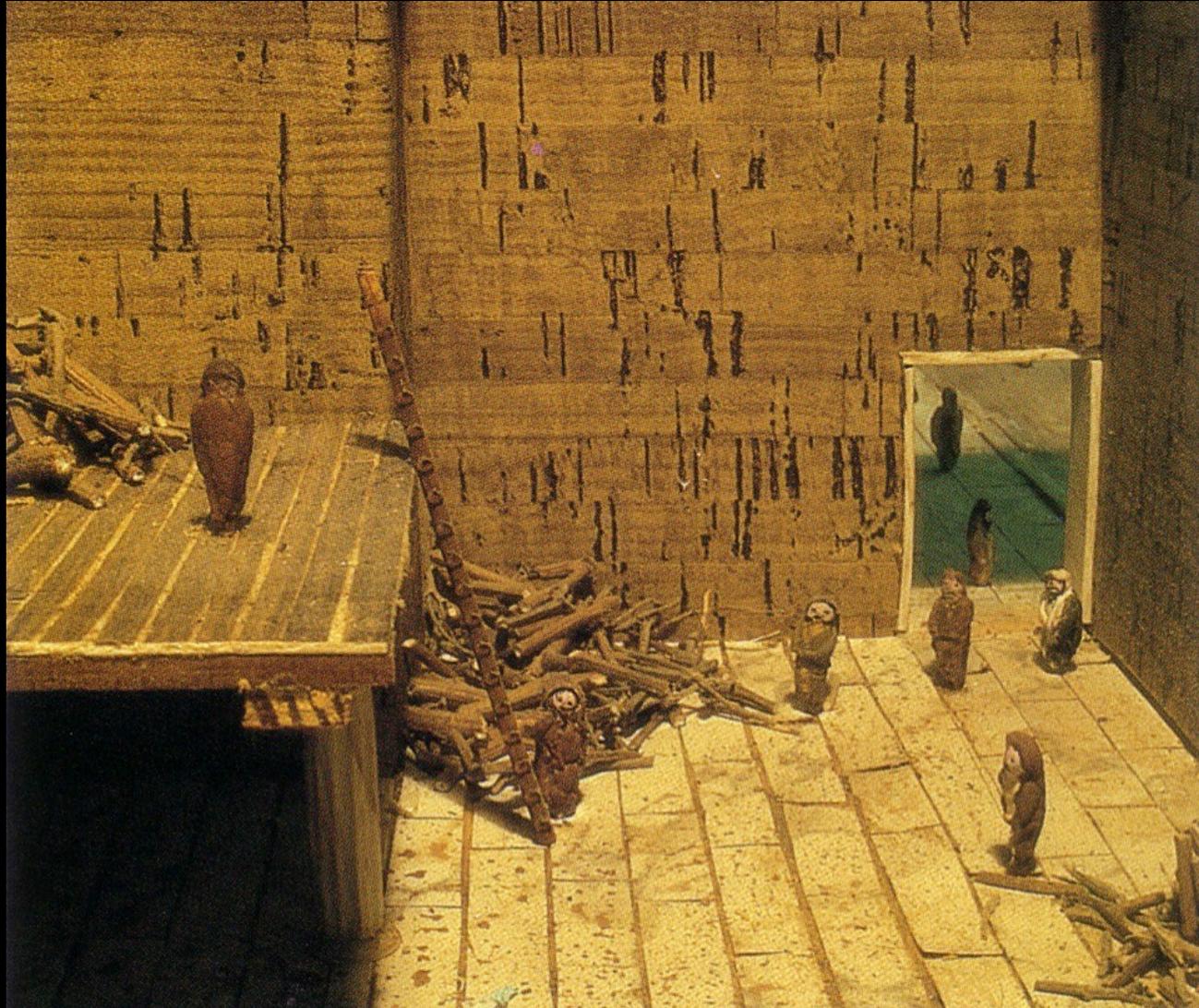
# غرفة الزيت والخمر



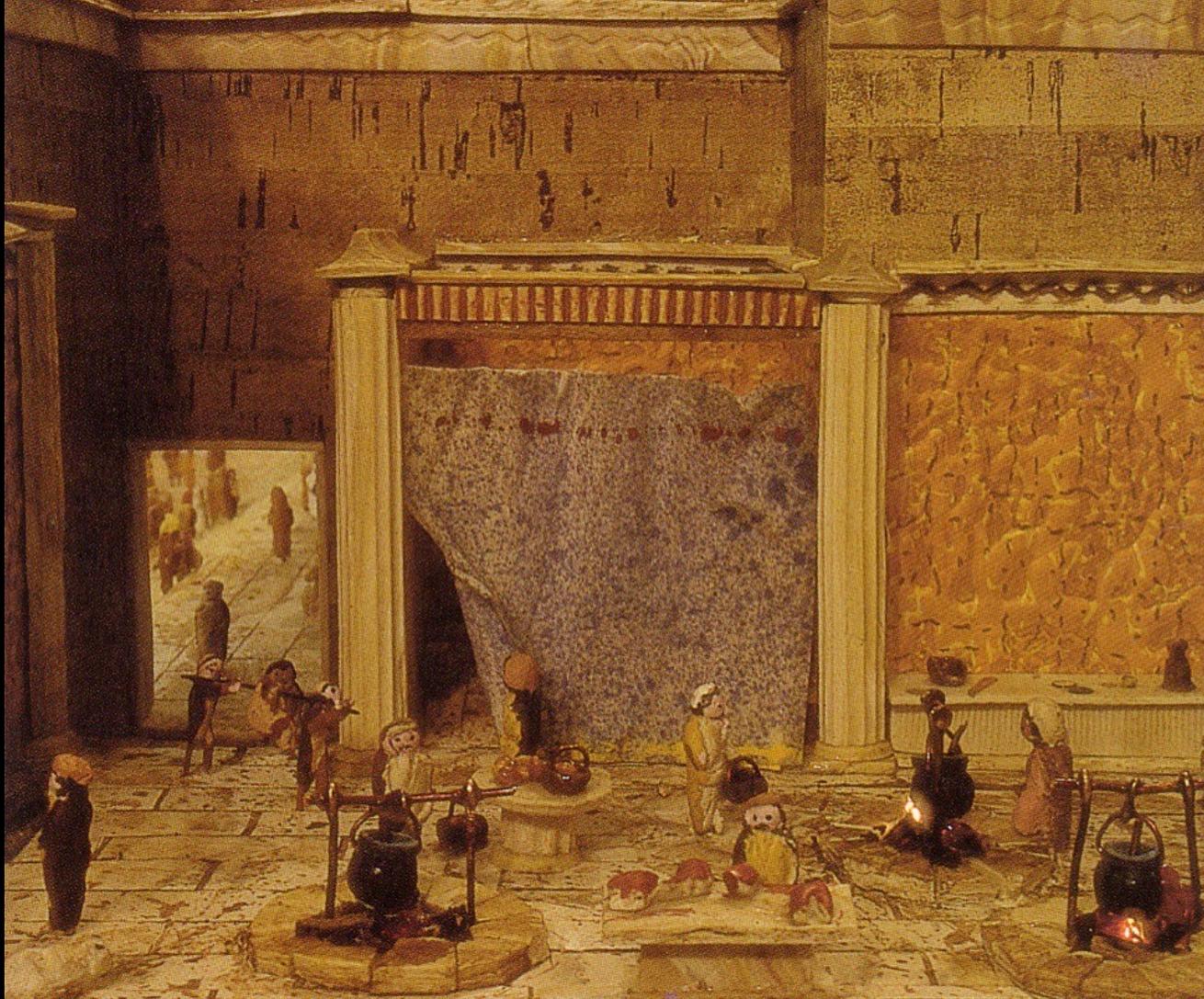


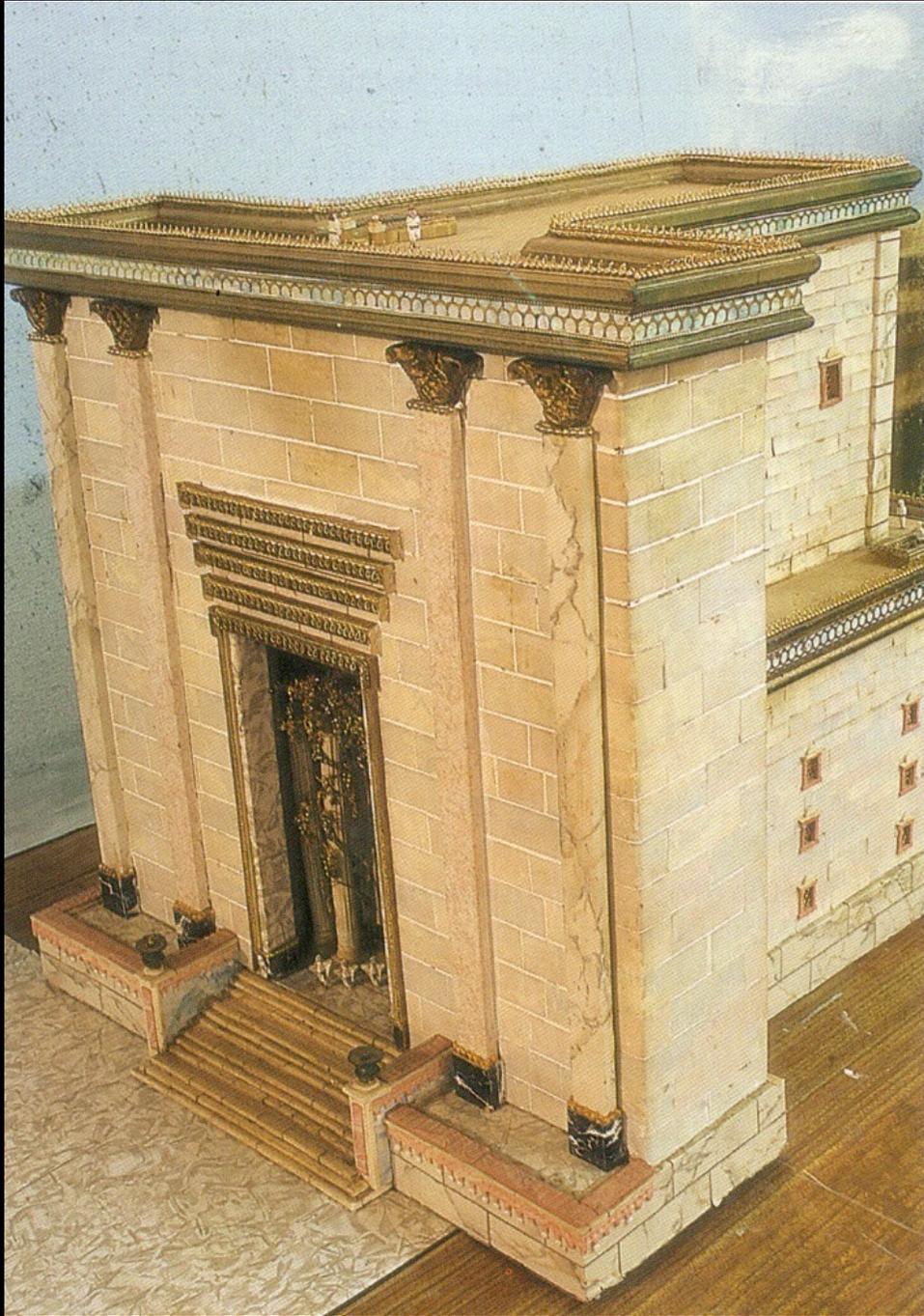
غرفة البرص

# غرفة الخشب

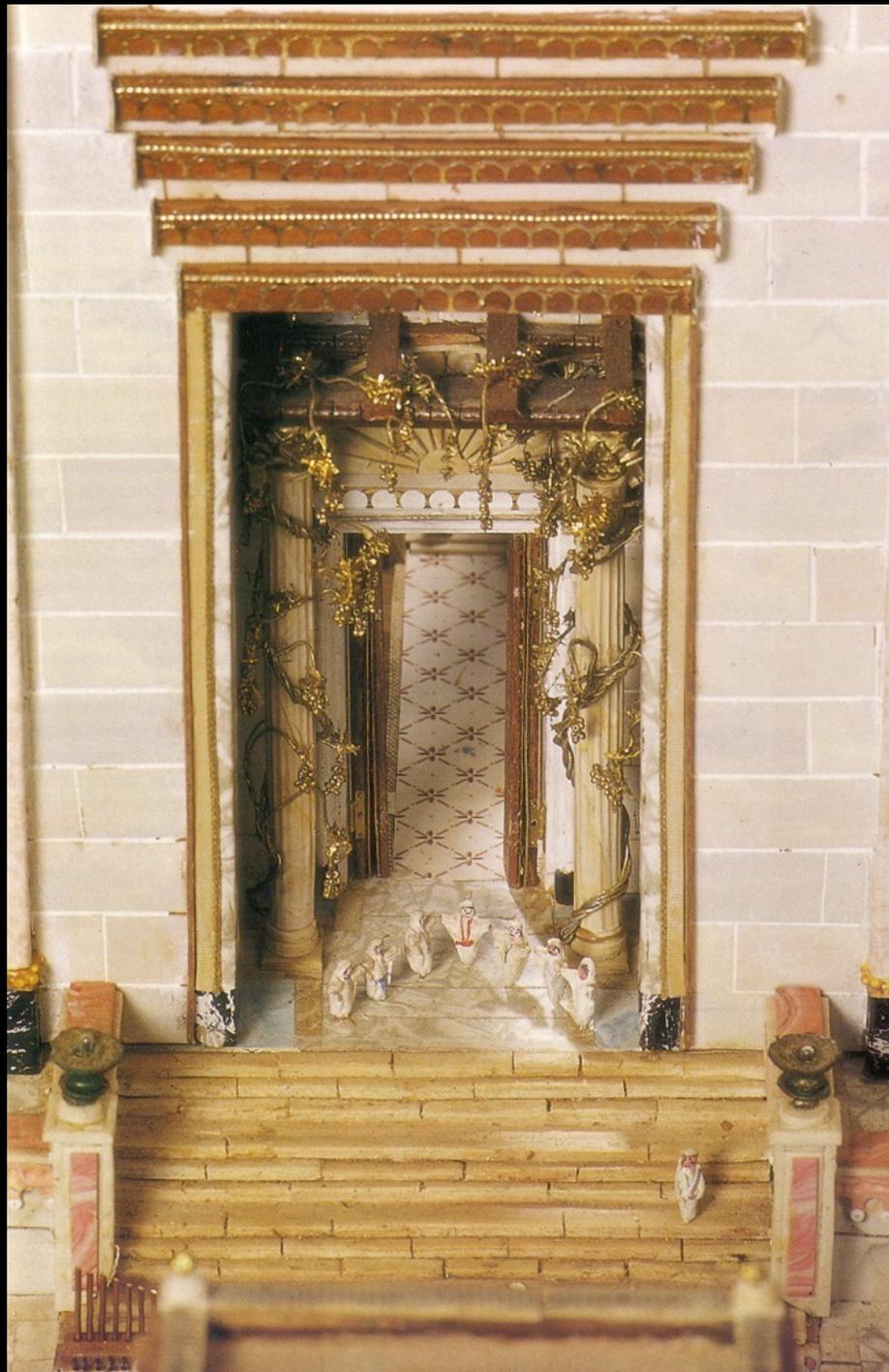


# غرفة النذير





حرم الهيكل

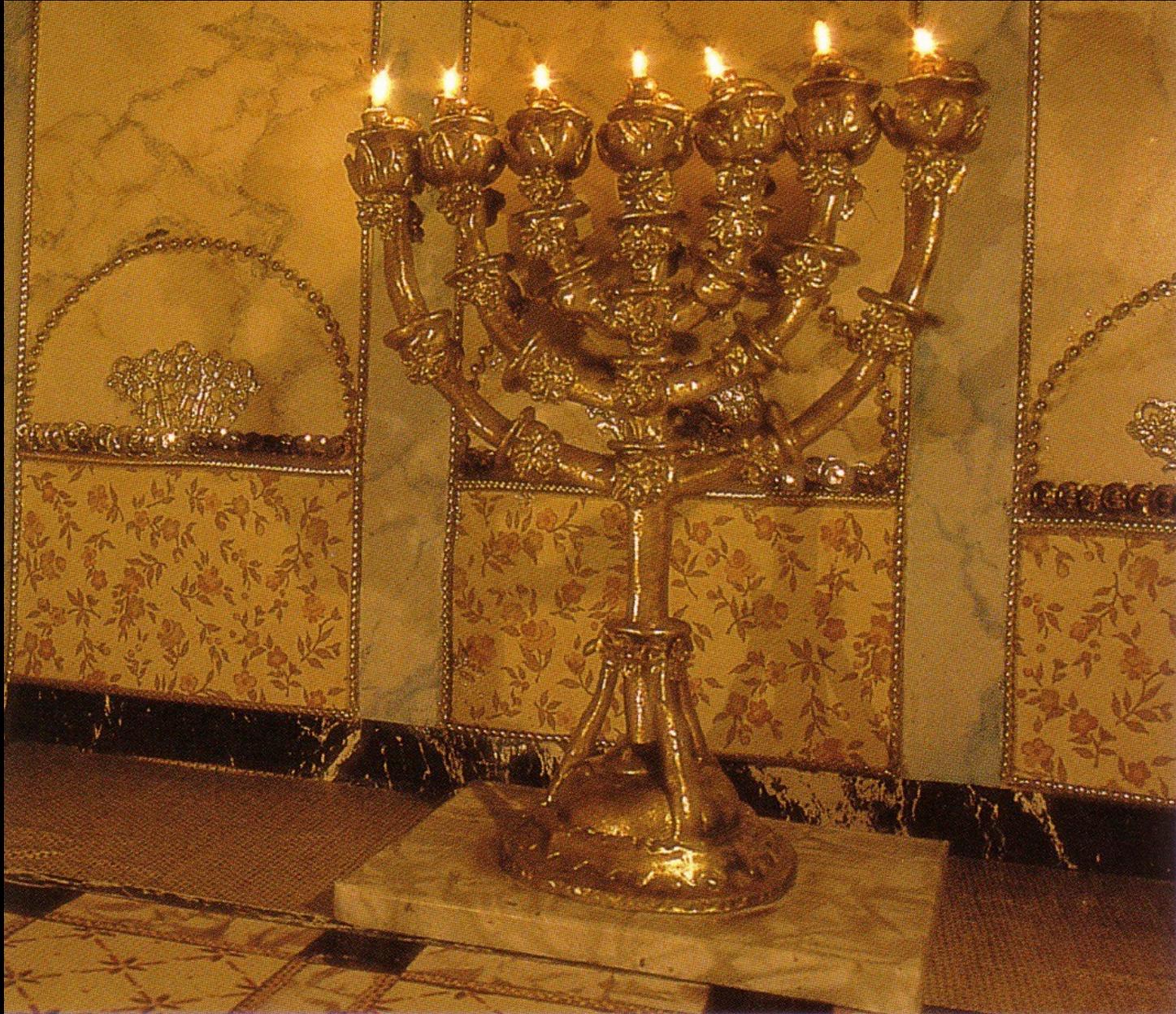


الأبواب  
الرئيسية  
داخل  
الحرم



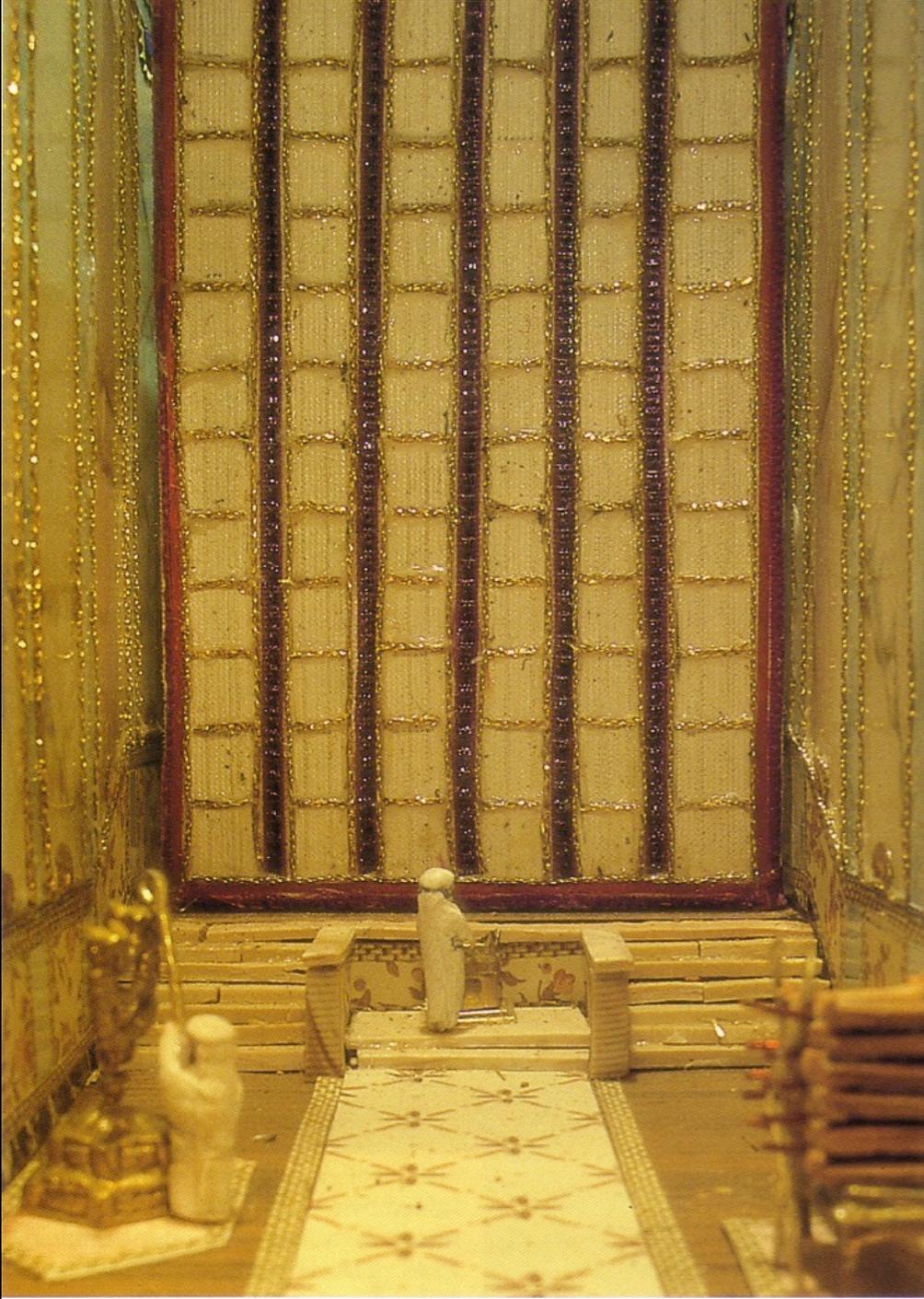
مائدة خبز الوجوه

# المنارة



# مذبح البخور



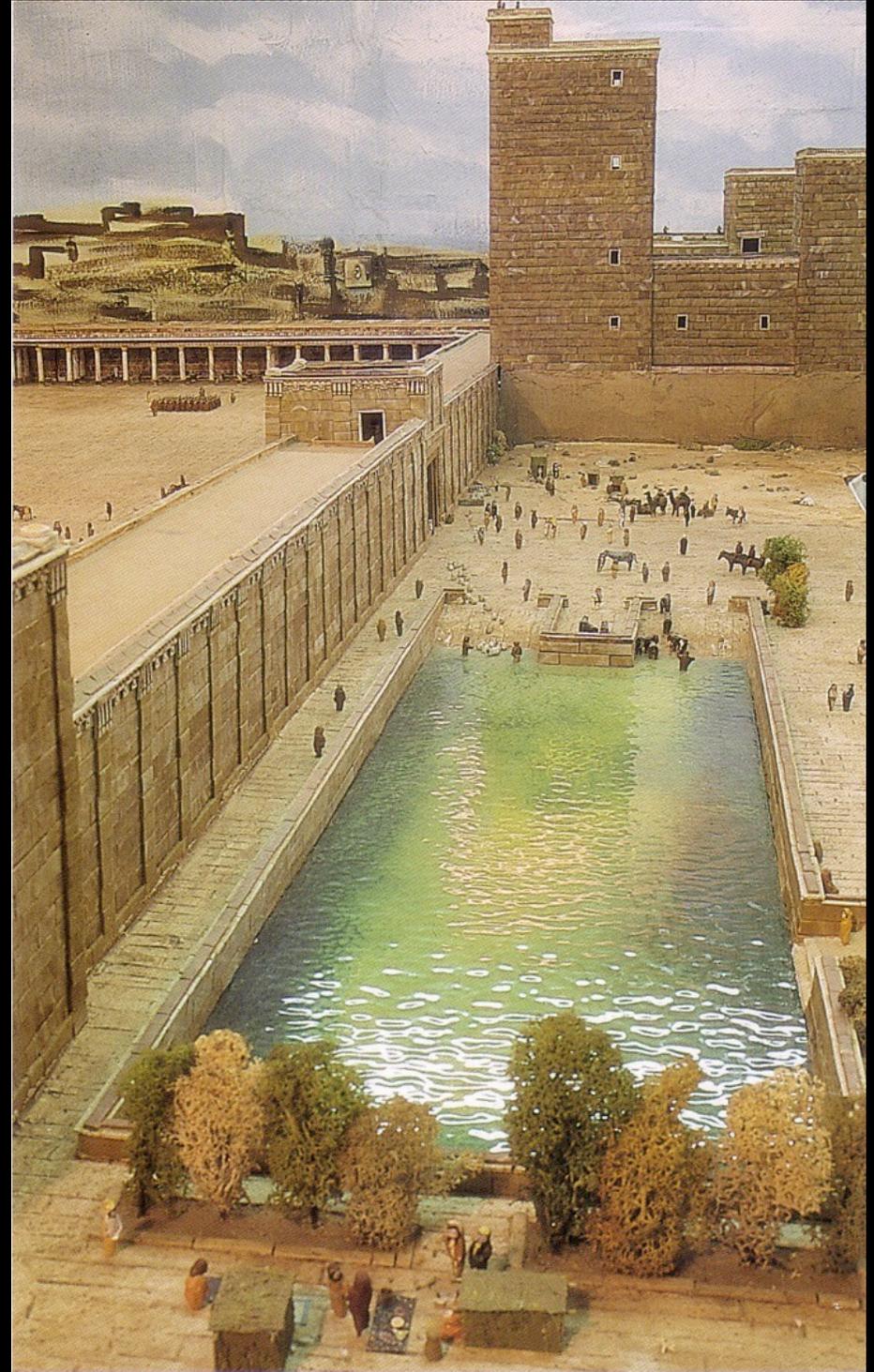


الكهنة  
في  
القدس

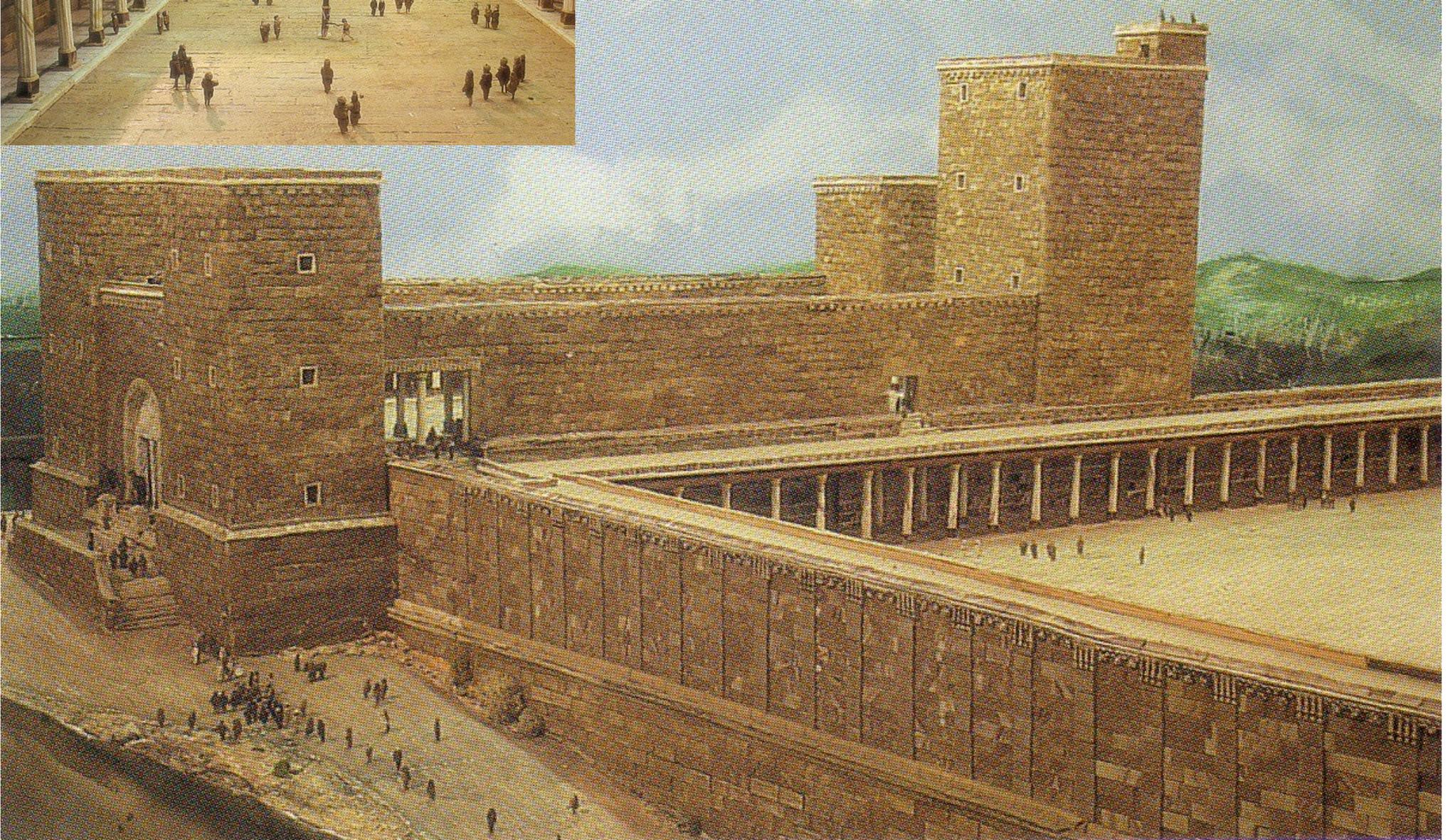
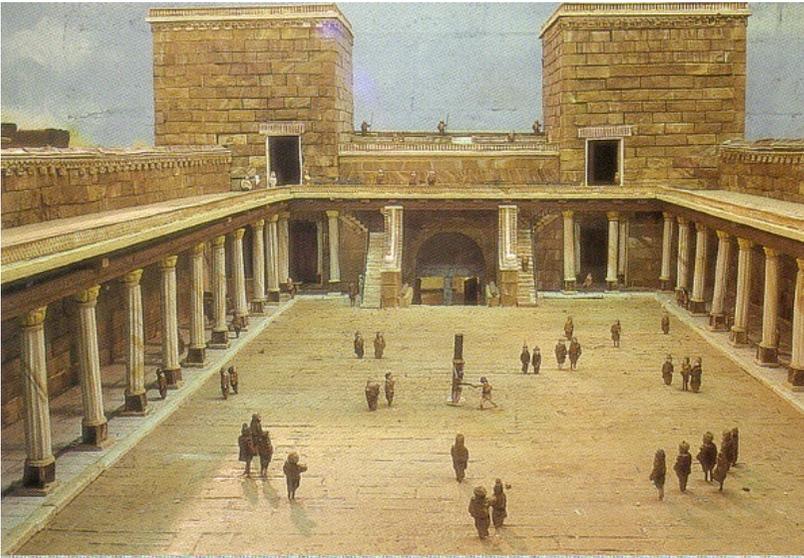


تنسج النساء الحجاب لقدس الأقداس

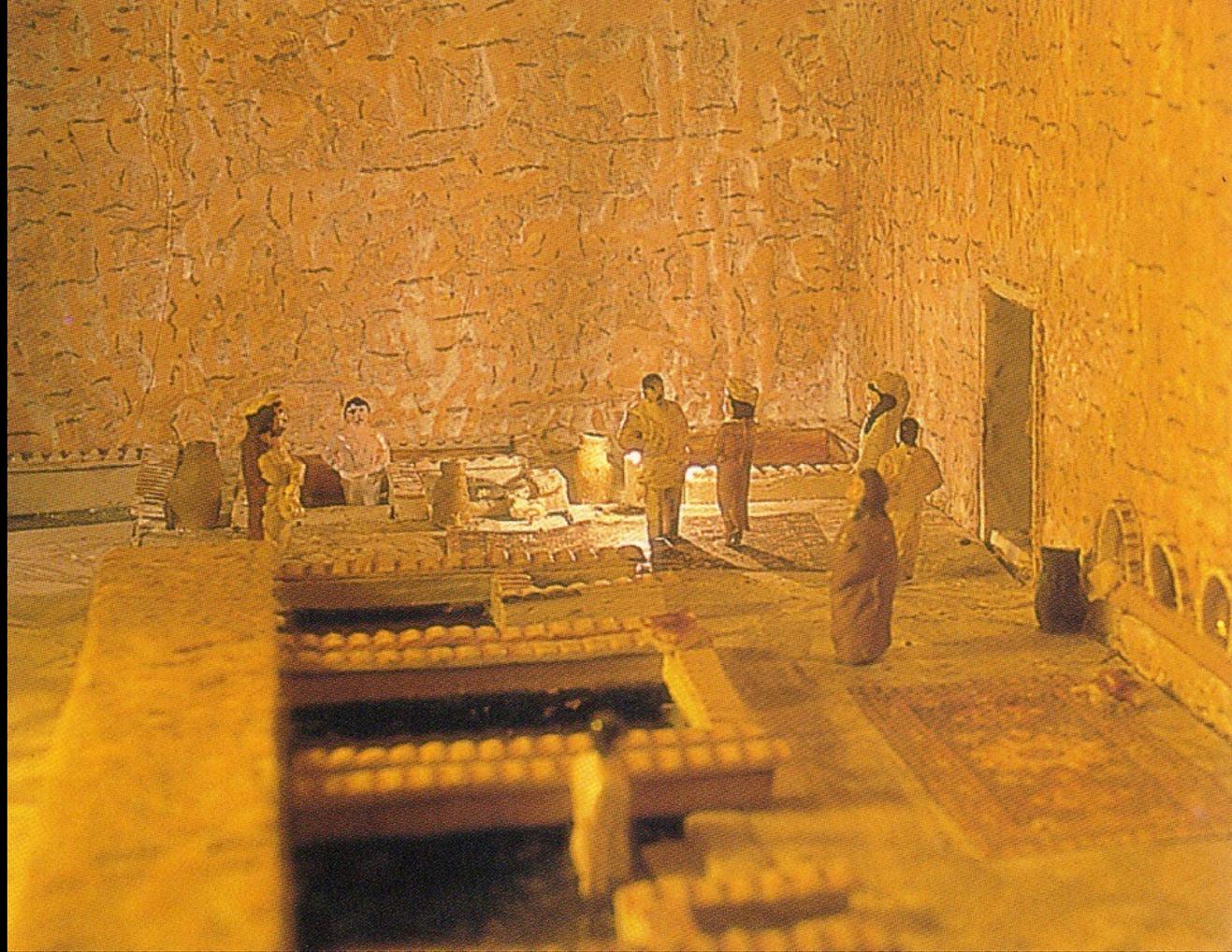
# بركة إسرائيل



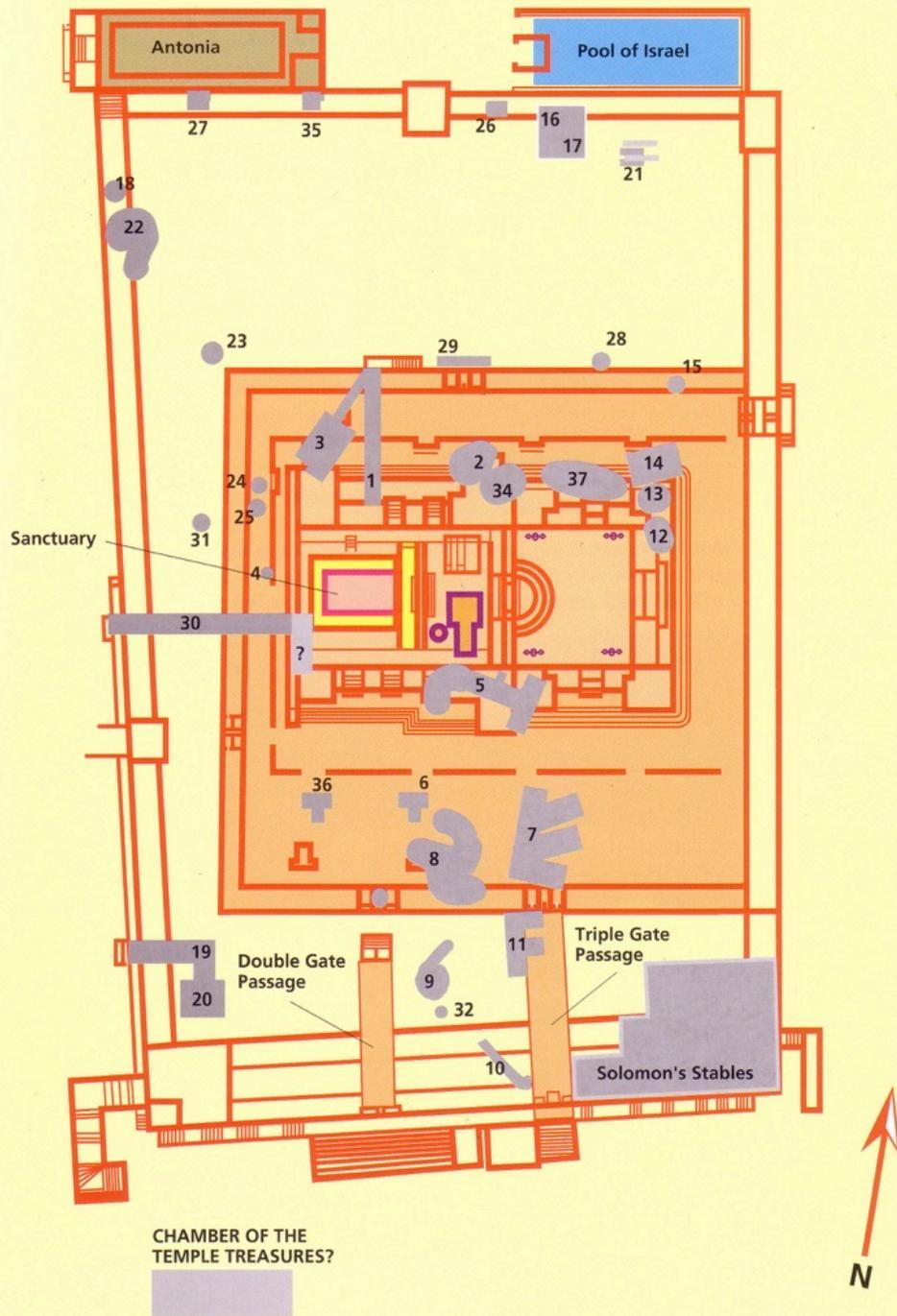
# قلعة أنطونيا



# غرفة الموقد



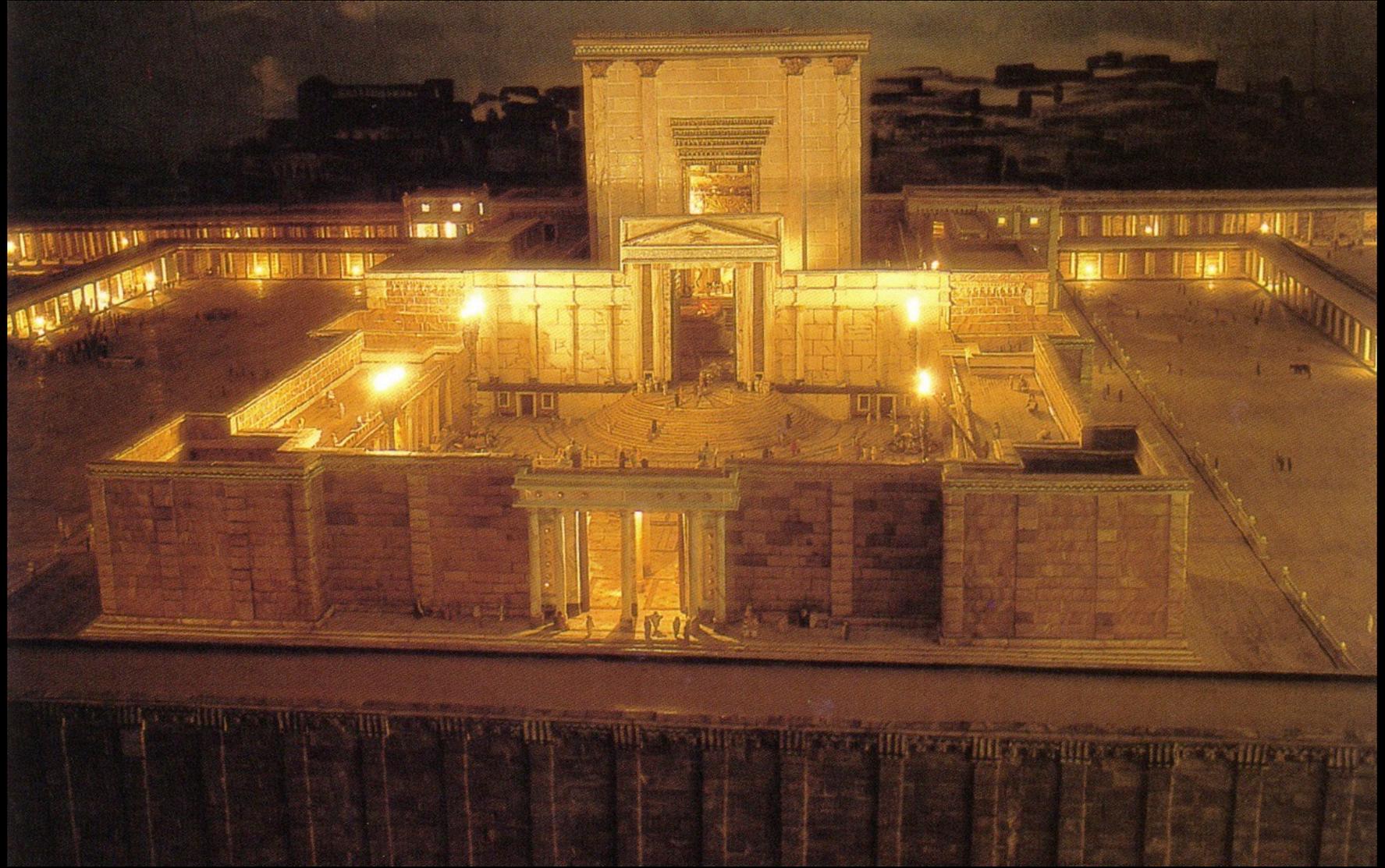
# Underground Chambers of the Temple



الغرف السفلية  
في الهيكل

# الأنفاق تحت جبل الهيكل



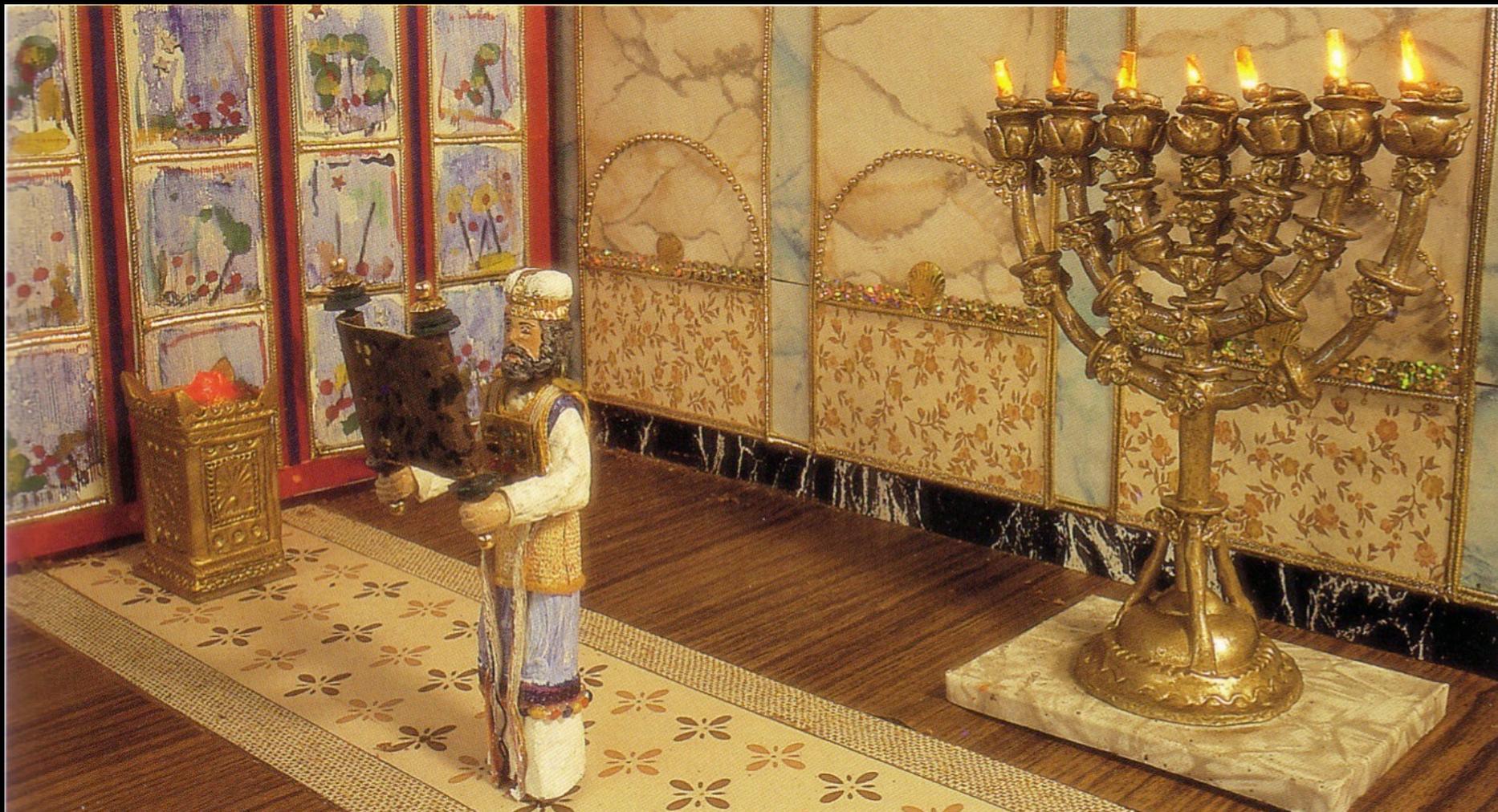


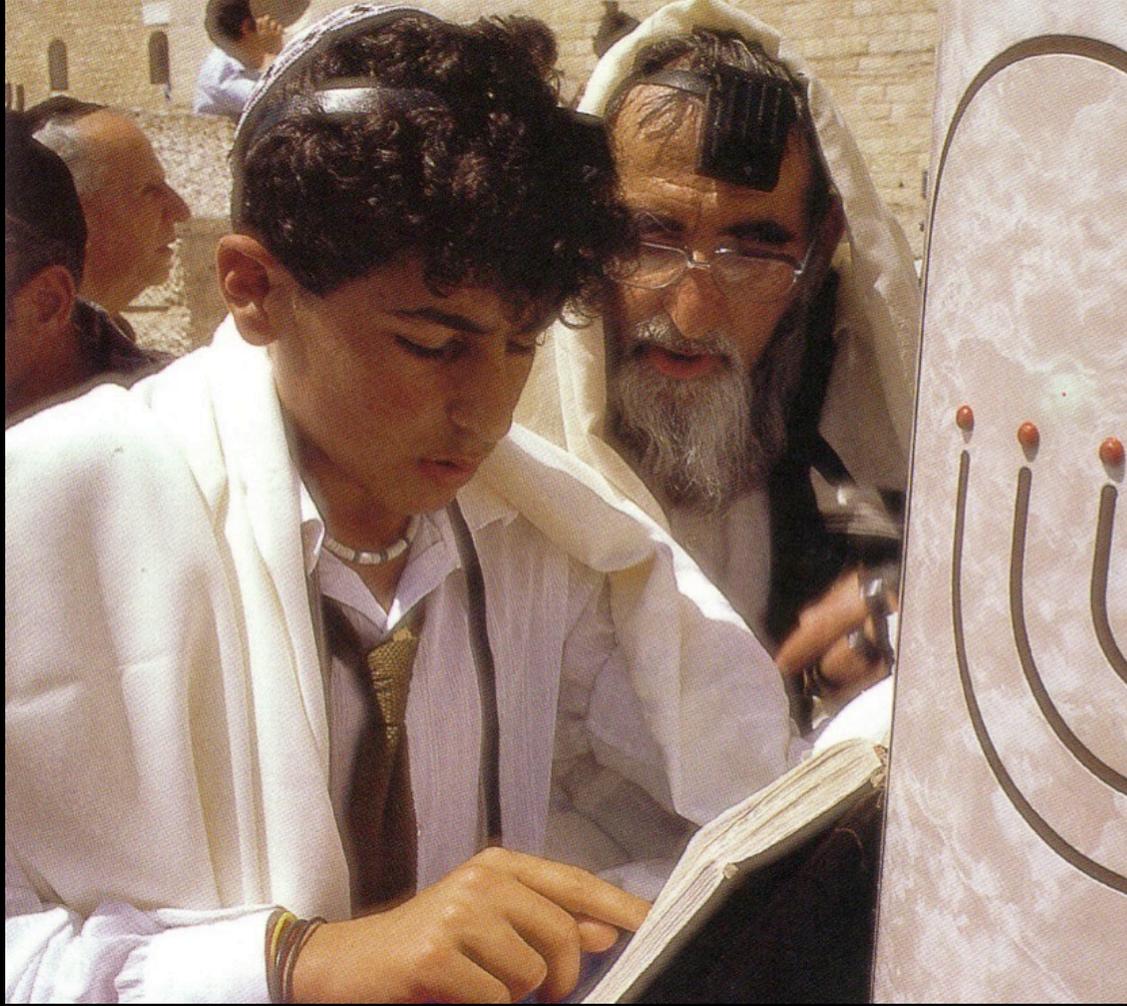
الهيكل في الليل



الراباي عند  
السور الغربي

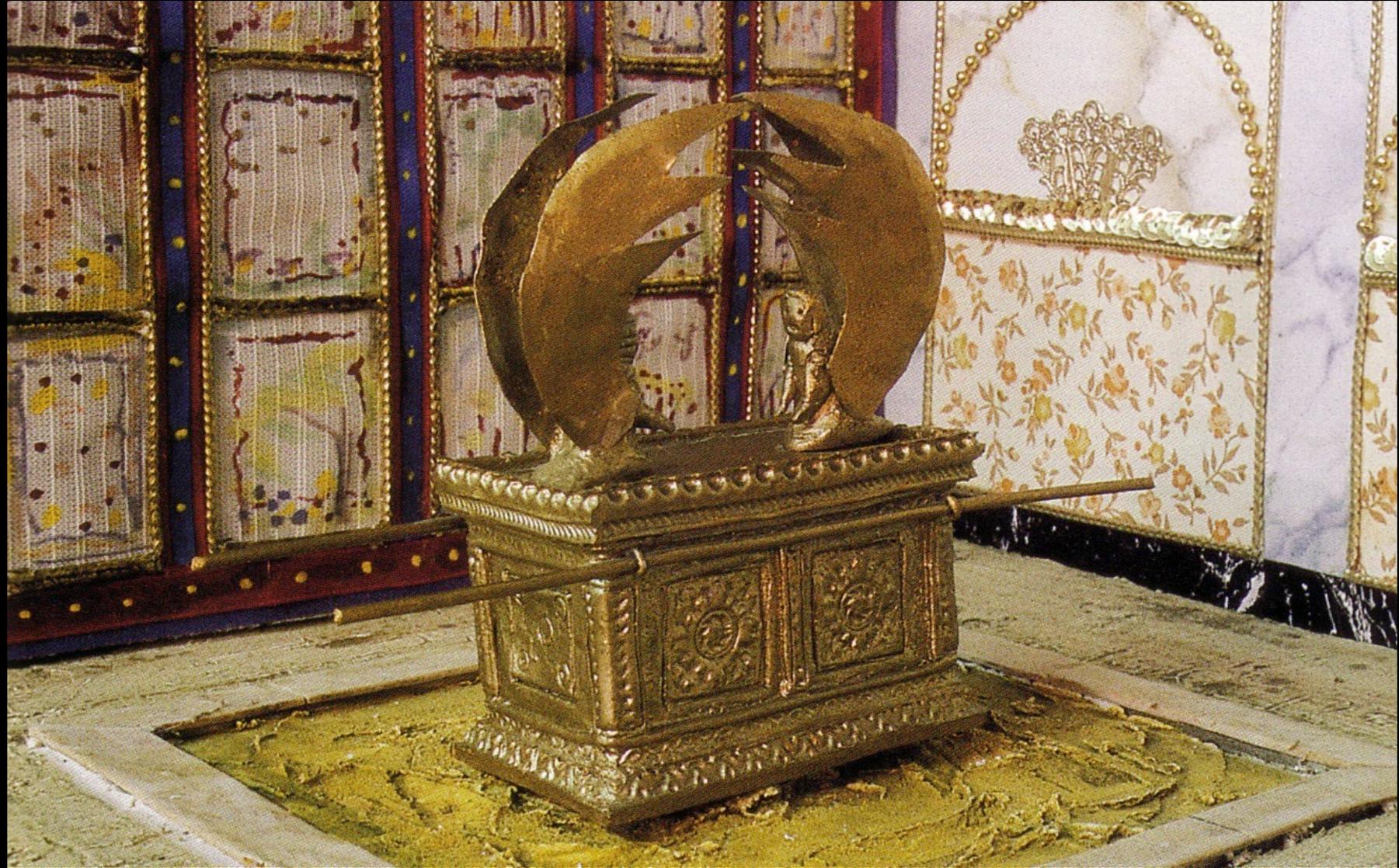
# رئيس الكهنة مع التوراة

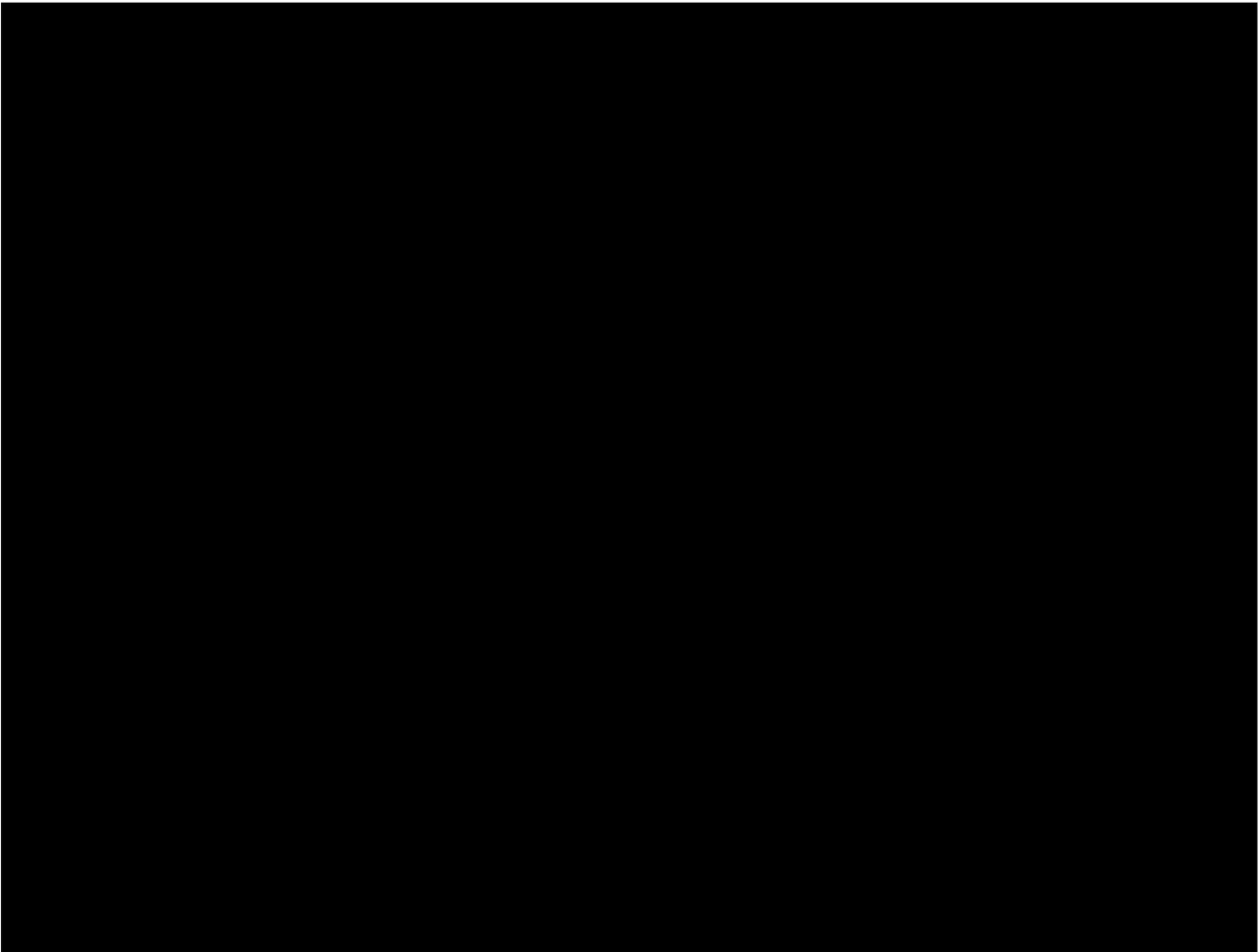




ولد يهودي يقرأ من التوراة

# تابوت العهد المفقود





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