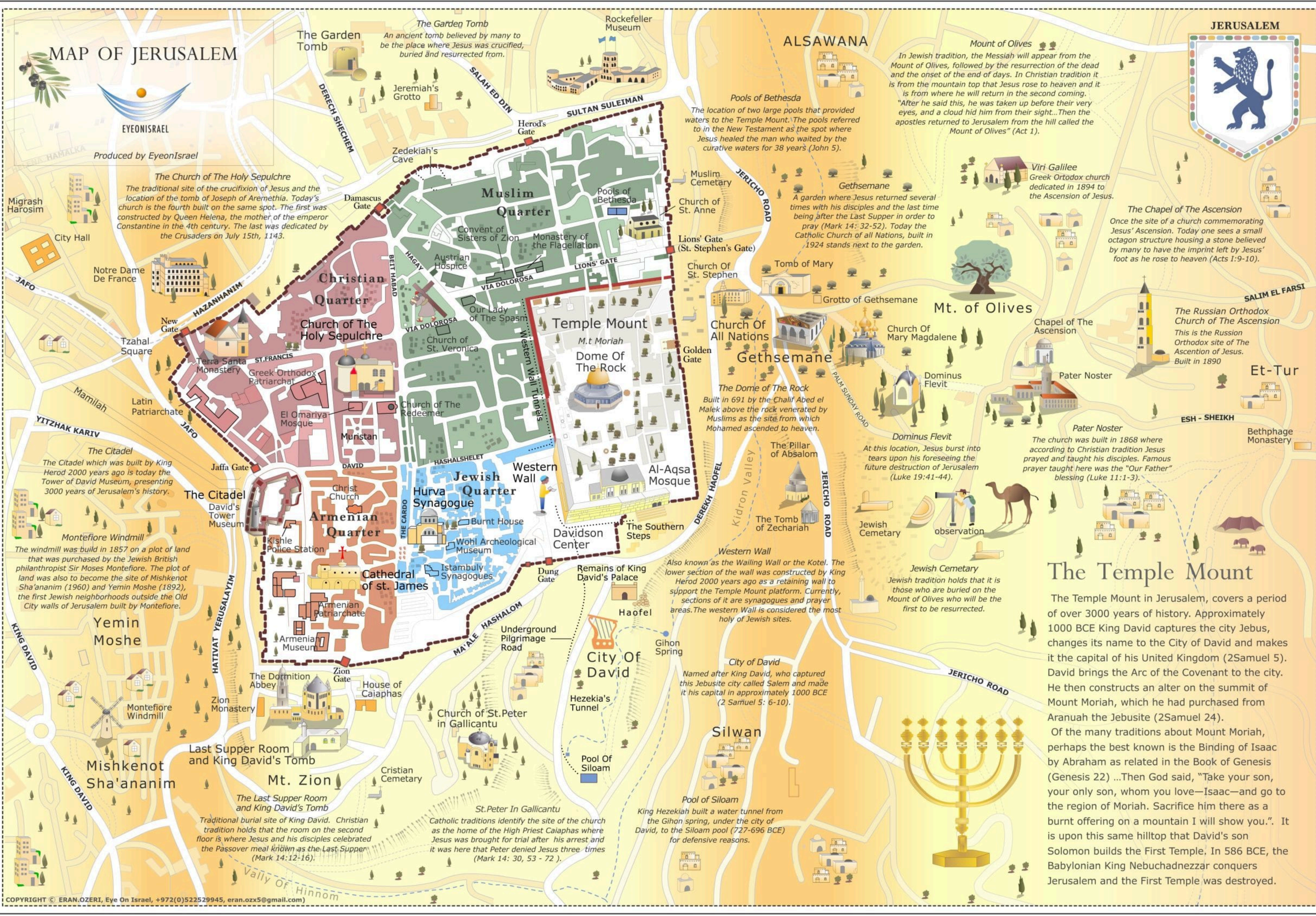


MAP OF JERUSALEM

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JERUSALEM



The Church of The Holy Sepulchre
The traditional site of the crucifixion of Jesus and the location of the tomb of Joseph of Aramethia. Today's church is the fourth built on the same spot. The first was constructed by Queen Helena, the mother of the emperor Constantine in the 4th century. The last was dedicated by the Crusaders on July 15th, 1143.

Christian Quarter
Church of The Holy Sepulchre
Terra Santa Monastery
Greek Orthodox Patriarchat
Latin Patriarchate
El Omariya Mosque
Muristan

The Citadel
The Citadel which was built by King Herod 2000 years ago is today the Tower of David Museum, presenting 3000 years of Jerusalem's history.

Montefiore Windmill
The windmill was built in 1857 on a plot of land that was purchased by the Jewish British philanthropist Sir Moses Montefiore. The plot of land was also to become the site of Mishkenot Sha'ananim (1960) and Yemin Moshe (1892), the first Jewish neighborhoods outside the Old City walls of Jerusalem built by Montefiore.

Yemin Moshe
Mishkenot Sha'ananim

Mount Zion
The Last Supper Room and King David's Tomb
Traditional burial site of King David. Christian tradition holds that the room on the second floor is where Jesus and his disciples celebrated the Passover meal known as the Last Supper (Mark 14:12-16).

City of David
Named after King David, who captured this Jebusite city called Salem and made it his capital in approximately 1000 BCE (2 Samuel 5: 6-10).

The Garden Tomb
An ancient tomb believed by many to be the place where Jesus was crucified, buried and resurrected from.

Muslim Quarter
Herod's Gate
Zedekiah's Cave
Muslim Cemetery
Church of St. Anne
Lions' Gate (St. Stephen's Gate)

Temple Mount
M.t. Moriah
Dome Of The Rock
Al-Aqsa Mosque

Jewish Quarter
Western Wall
Hurva Synagogue
Wohl Archeological Museum
Istambuly Synagogues

Armenian Quarter
Cathedral of St. James
Armenian Patriarchate
Armenia Museum

City of David
Remains of King David's Palace
Haofel
Gihon Spring

Silwan
Pool of Siloam
King Hezekiah built a water tunnel from the Gihon spring, under the city of David, to the Siloam pool (727-696 BCE) for defensive reasons.

St. Peter In Gallicantu
Catholic traditions identify the site of the church as the home of the High Priest Caiaphas where Jesus was brought for trial after his arrest and it was here that Peter denied Jesus three times (Mark 14: 30, 53 - 72).

ALSAWANA

Pools of Bethesda
The location of two large pools that provided waters to the Temple Mount. The pools referred to in the New Testament as the spot where Jesus healed the man who waited by the curative waters for 38 years (John 5).

Gethsemane
A garden where Jesus returned several times with his disciples and the last time being after the Last Supper in order to pray (Mark 14: 32-52). Today the Catholic Church of all Nations, built in 1924 stands next to the garden.

The Dome of The Rock
Built in 691 by the Calif Abed el Malek above the rock venerated by Muslims as the site from which Mohamed ascended to heaven.

Western Wall
Also known as the Wailing Wall or the Kotel. The lower section of the wall was constructed by King Herod 2000 years ago as a retaining wall to support the Temple Mount platform. Currently, sections of it are synagogues and prayer areas. The western Wall is considered the most holy of Jewish sites.

Jerusalem
The Pillar of Absalom
The Tomb of Zechariah
Jewish Cemetery
Jewish tradition holds that it is those who are buried on the Mount of Olives who will be the first to be resurrected.

City of David
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Pool of Siloam
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Mount of Olives
In Jewish tradition, the Messiah will appear from the Mount of Olives, followed by the resurrection of the dead and the onset of the end of days. In Christian tradition it is from the mountain top that Jesus rose to heaven and it is from where he will return in the second coming. "After he said this, he was taken up before their very eyes, and a cloud hid him from their sight...Then the apostles returned to Jerusalem from the hill called the Mount of Olives" (Act 1).

Viri Galilee
Greek Orthodox church dedicated in 1894 to the Ascension of Jesus.

The Chapel of The Ascension
Once the site of a church commemorating Jesus' Ascension. Today one sees a small octagon structure housing a stone believed by many to have the imprint left by Jesus' foot as he rose to heaven (Acts 1:9-10).

The Russian Orthodox Church of The Ascension
This is the Russian Orthodox site of The Ascension of Jesus. Built in 1890

Pater Noster
The church was built in 1868 where according to Christian tradition Jesus prayed and taught his disciples. Famous prayer taught here was the "Our Father" blessing (Luke 11:1-3).

Dominius Flevit
At this location, Jesus burst into tears upon his foreseeing the future destruction of Jerusalem (Luke 19:41-44).

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The Temple Mount

The Temple Mount in Jerusalem, covers a period of over 3000 years of history. Approximately 1000 BCE King David captures the city Jebus, changes its name to the City of David and makes it the capital of his United Kingdom (2Samuel 5). David brings the Arc of the Covenant to the city. He then constructs an alter on the summit of Mount Moriah, which he had purchased from Aranuah the Jebusite (2Samuel 24). Of the many traditions about Mount Moriah, perhaps the best known is the Binding of Isaac by Abraham as related in the Book of Genesis (Genesis 22) ...Then God said, "Take your son, your only son, whom you love—Isaac—and go to the region of Moriah. Sacrifice him there as a burnt offering on a mountain I will show you.". It is upon this same hilltop that David's son Solomon builds the First Temple. In 586 BCE, the Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar conquers Jerusalem and the First Temple was destroyed.