

משכן

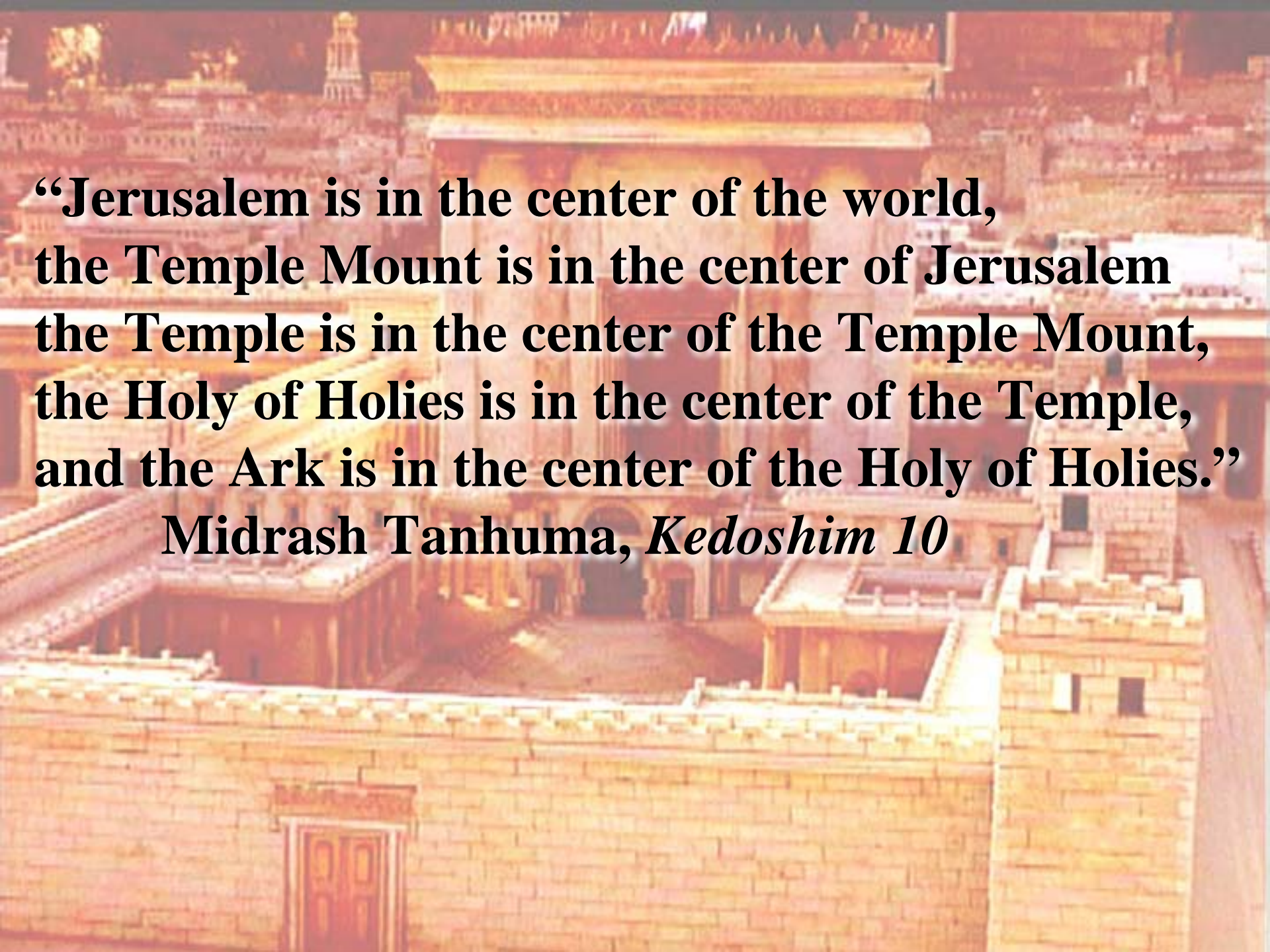
The Tabernacle



Tabernacle in the Wilderness
Illustration by [unreadable]

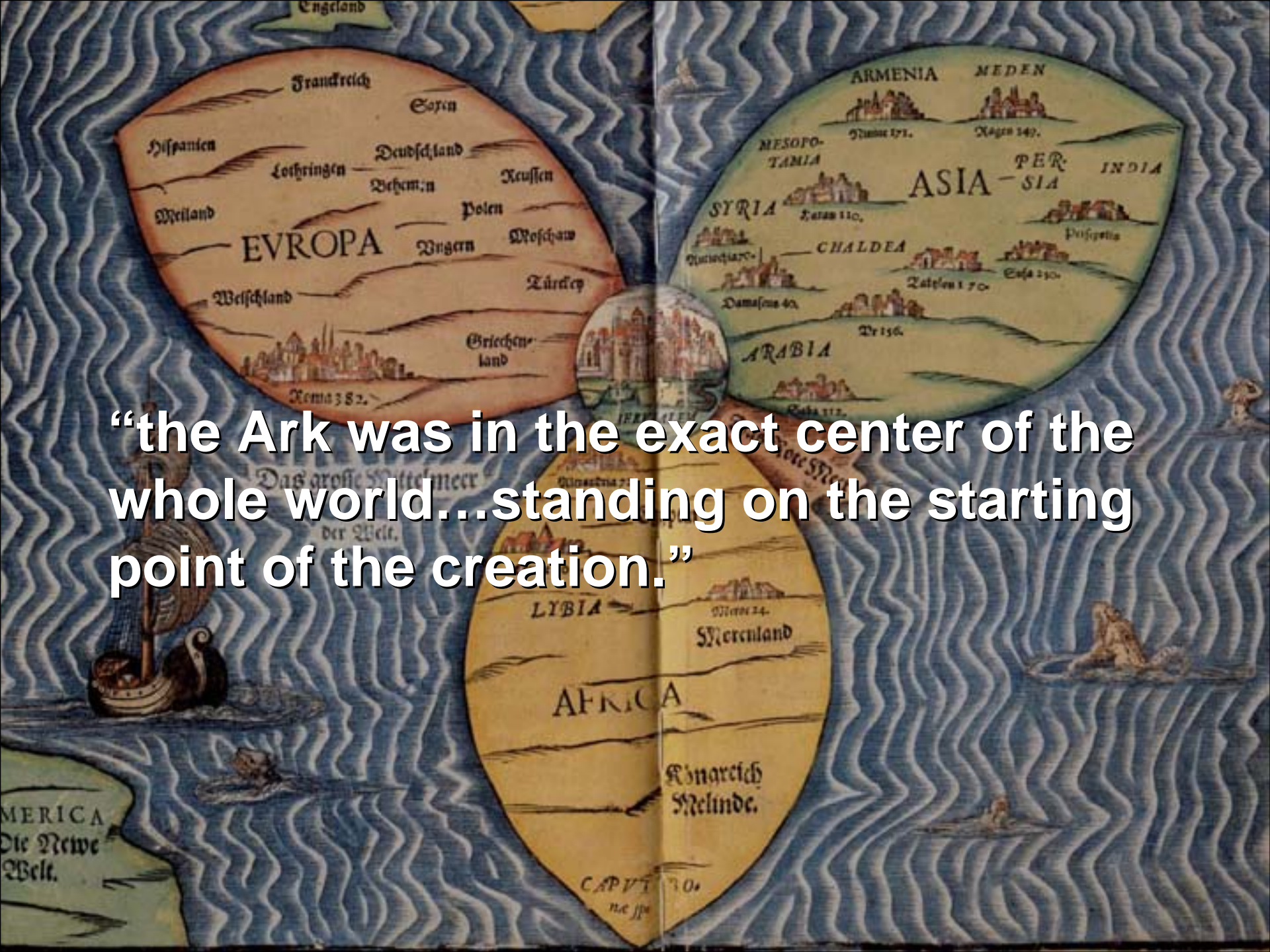
The History of the Ark





**“Jerusalem is in the center of the world,
the Temple Mount is in the center of Jerusalem
the Temple is in the center of the Temple Mount,
the Holy of Holies is in the center of the Temple,
and the Ark is in the center of the Holy of Holies.”**

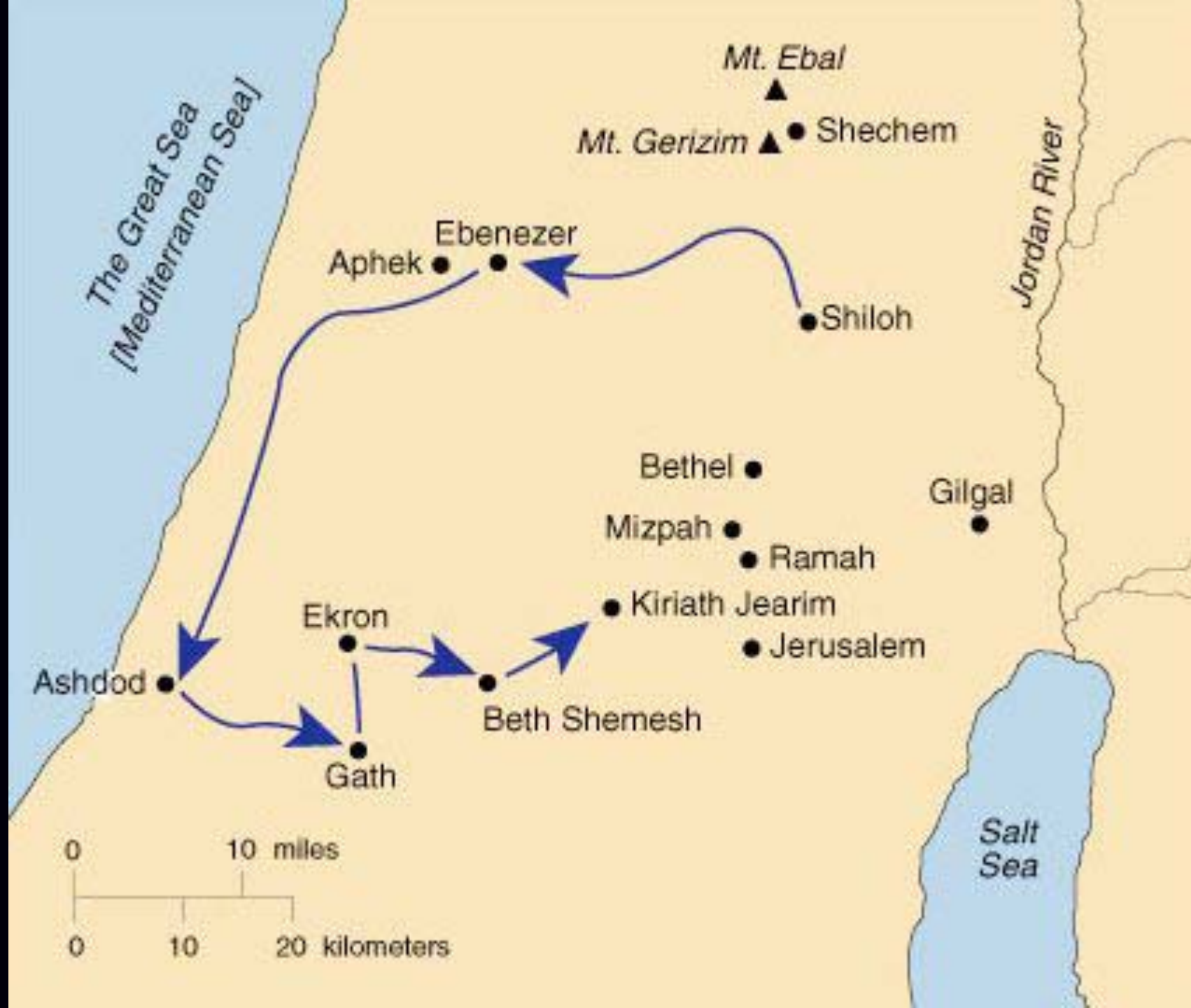
Midrash Tanhuma, *Kedoshim 10*



“the Ark was in the exact center of the whole world...standing on the starting point of the creation.”

Deut. 10:8, “At that time the LORD set apart **the tribe of Levi to carry the ark of the covenant of the LORD**, to stand before the LORD to serve Him and to bless in His name until this day.”

Num. 7:9, “But he did not give *any* to the sons of **Kohath because theirs was the service of the holy objects, which they carried on the shoulder.**”



1 Sam. 4:3, “When the people came into the camp, the elders of Israel said, ‘Why has the LORD defeated us today before the Philistines? Let us take to ourselves from Shiloh the ark of the covenant of the LORD, that it may come among us and deliver us from the power of our enemies’.”



1 Sam. 4:10, “So the Philistines fought and Israel was defeated, and every man fled to his tent; and the slaughter was very great, for there fell of Israel thirty thousand foot soldiers.

1 Sam. 4:11, “And the ark of God was taken; and the two sons of Eli, Hophni and Phinehas, died.”



1 Sam. 6:13, “Now *the people of Beth-shemesh* were reaping their wheat harvest in the valley, and they raised their eyes and saw the ark and were glad to see *it.*”

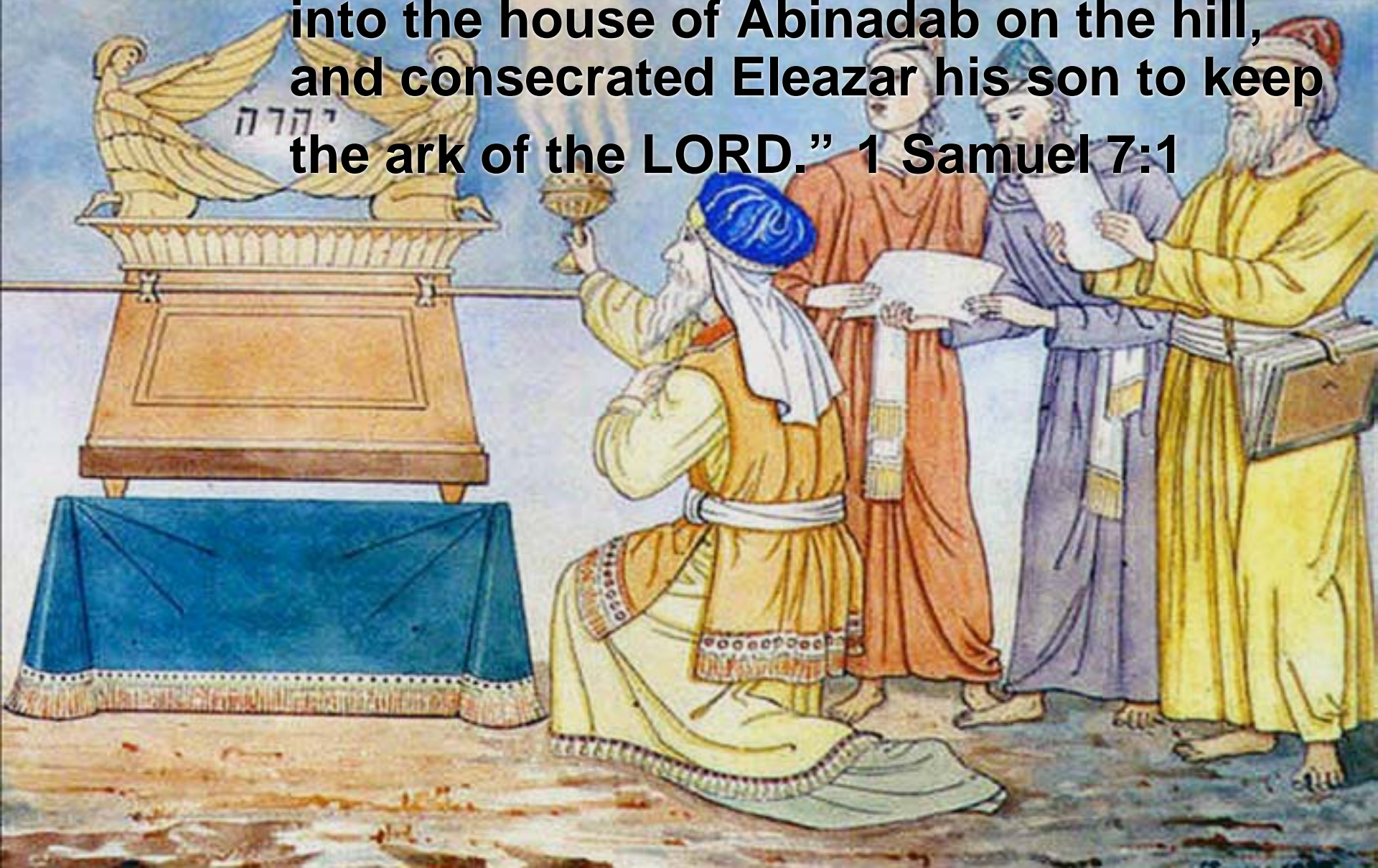
1 Sam. 6:15, “The Levites took down the ark of the LORD and the box that was with it, in which were the articles of gold, and put them on the large stone; and the men of Beth-shemesh offered burnt offerings and sacrificed sacrifices that day to the LORD.”



“And He [God] struck down some of the men of Bethshemesh because they had looked into the ark of the LORD. He struck down of all the people, [50,0]70 men, and the people mourned because the LORD had struck the people with a great slaughter. And the men of Bethshemesh said, ‘Who is able to stand before the LORD, this holy God? And to whom shall He go up from us?’”
1 Samuel 6:19–20



“And the men of Kiriath-jearim came and took the ark of the LORD and brought it into the house of Abinadab on the hill, and consecrated Eleazar his son to keep the ark of the LORD.” 1 Samuel 7:1









1 Chr. 16:1, “So they brought the ark of God, and set it in the midst of the tabernacle that David had erected for it. Then they offered burnt offerings and peace offerings before God.”

1 Chr. 16:4, “And he appointed some of the Levites to minister before the ark of the LORD, to commemorate, to thank, and to praise the LORD God of Israel:”

1 Chr. 16:6, “Benaiah and Jahaziel the priests regularly *blew* the trumpets before the ark of the covenant of God.”

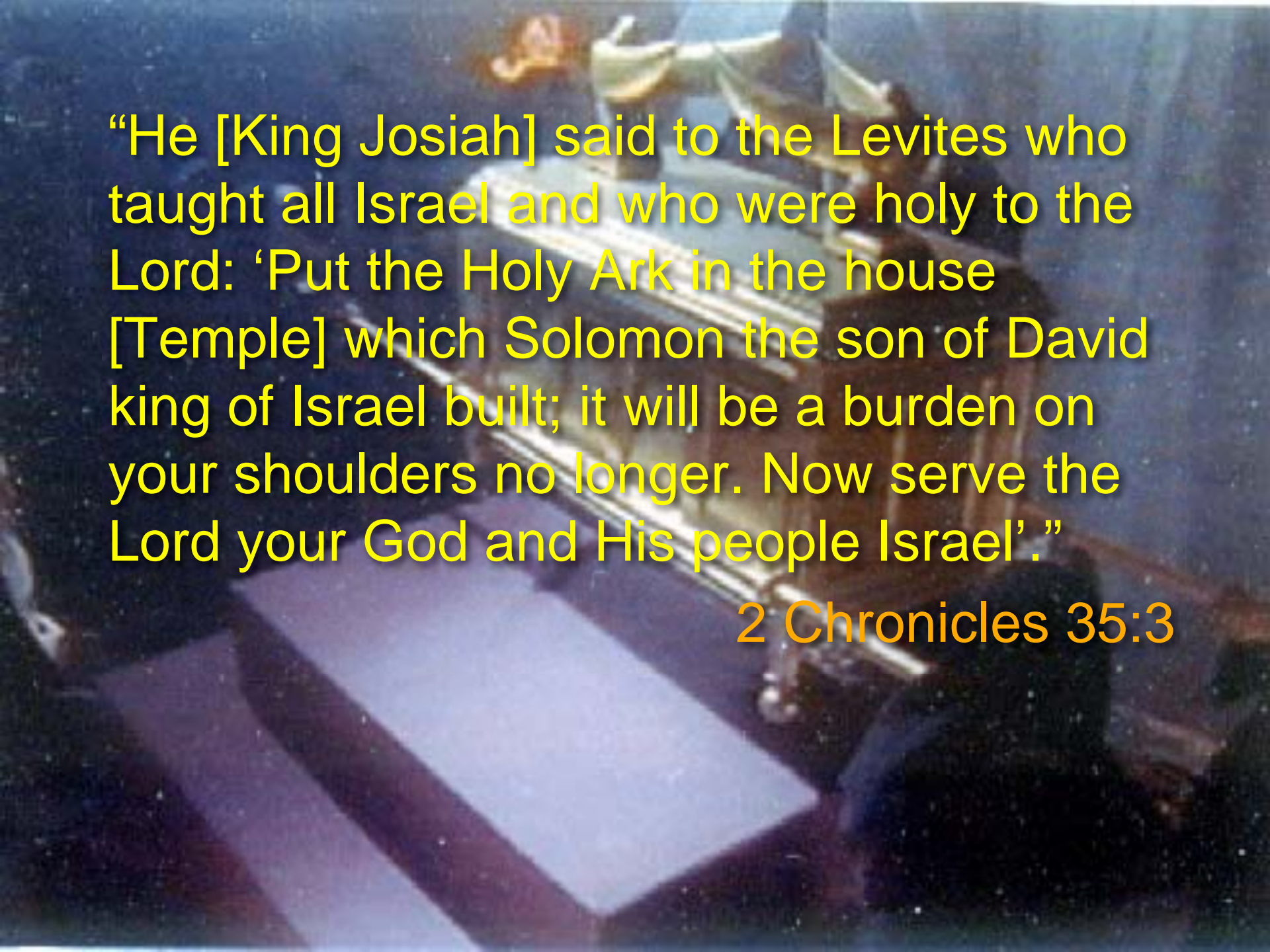
1 Chr. 16:37, “So he left Asaph and his brothers there before the ark of the covenant of the LORD to minister before the ark regularly, as every day’s work required;”

Jerusalem





1 Kings 8:4, “Then they brought up the ark of the LORD, the tabernacle of meeting, and all the holy furnishings that were in the tabernacle. The priests and the Levites brought them up.”

A painting depicting King Josiah standing on a wooden platform, addressing a group of men in a temple setting. The king is wearing a yellow robe and has his arms outstretched. The men are dressed in traditional attire, and the background shows architectural details of a temple.

“He [King Josiah] said to the Levites who taught all Israel and who were holy to the Lord: ‘Put the Holy Ark in the house [Temple] which Solomon the son of David king of Israel built; it will be a burden on your shoulders no longer. Now serve the Lord your God and His people Israel’.”

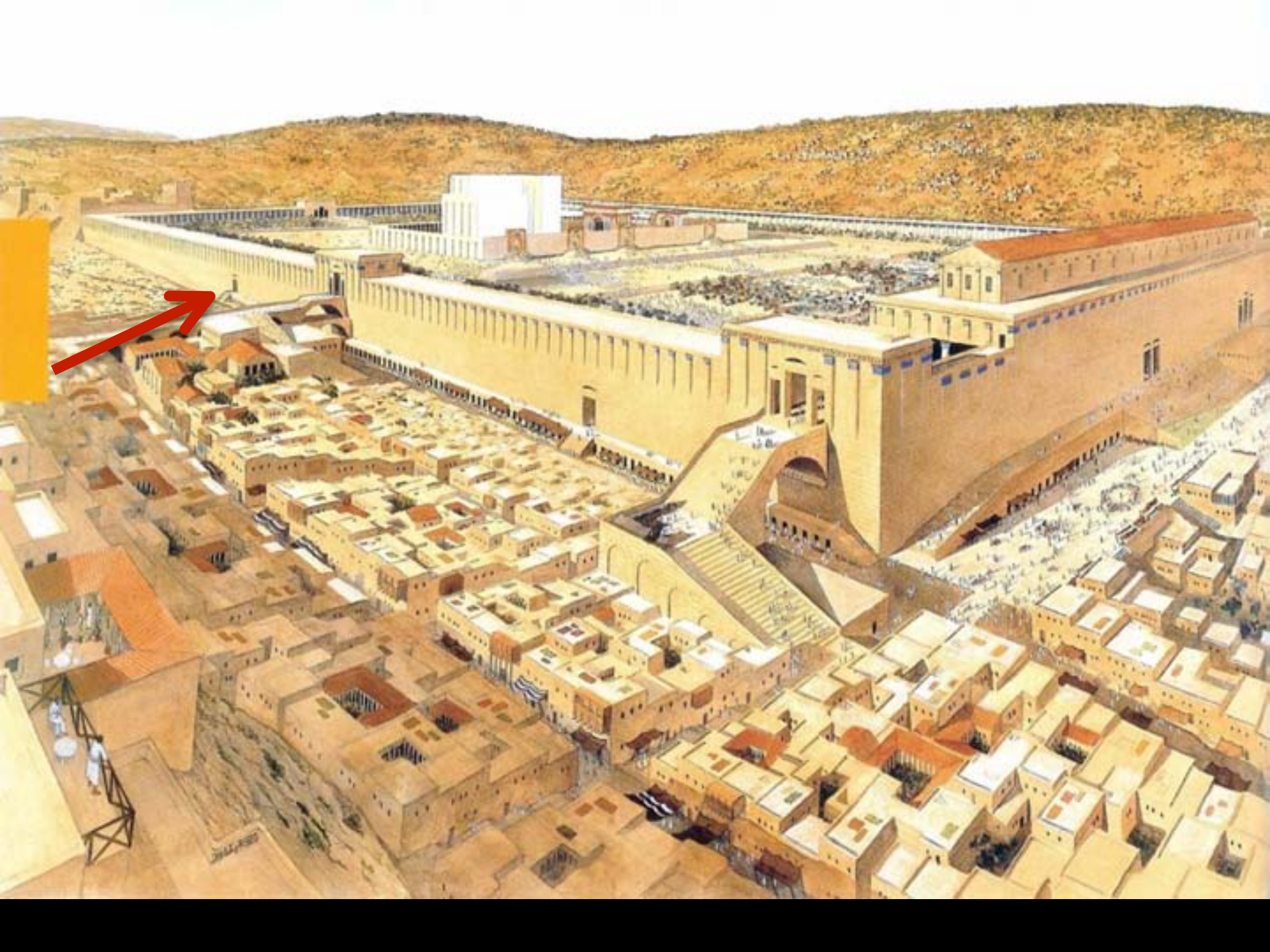
2 Chronicles 35:3

Jer. 3:16, “Then it shall come to pass, when you are multiplied and increased in the land in those days,’ says the LORD, ‘that they will say no more, “The ark of the covenant of the LORD.” It shall not come to mind, nor shall they remember it, nor shall they visit *it*, nor shall it be made anymore.’”



O - Jerusalem

From the heights of Mount Sion I greet thee







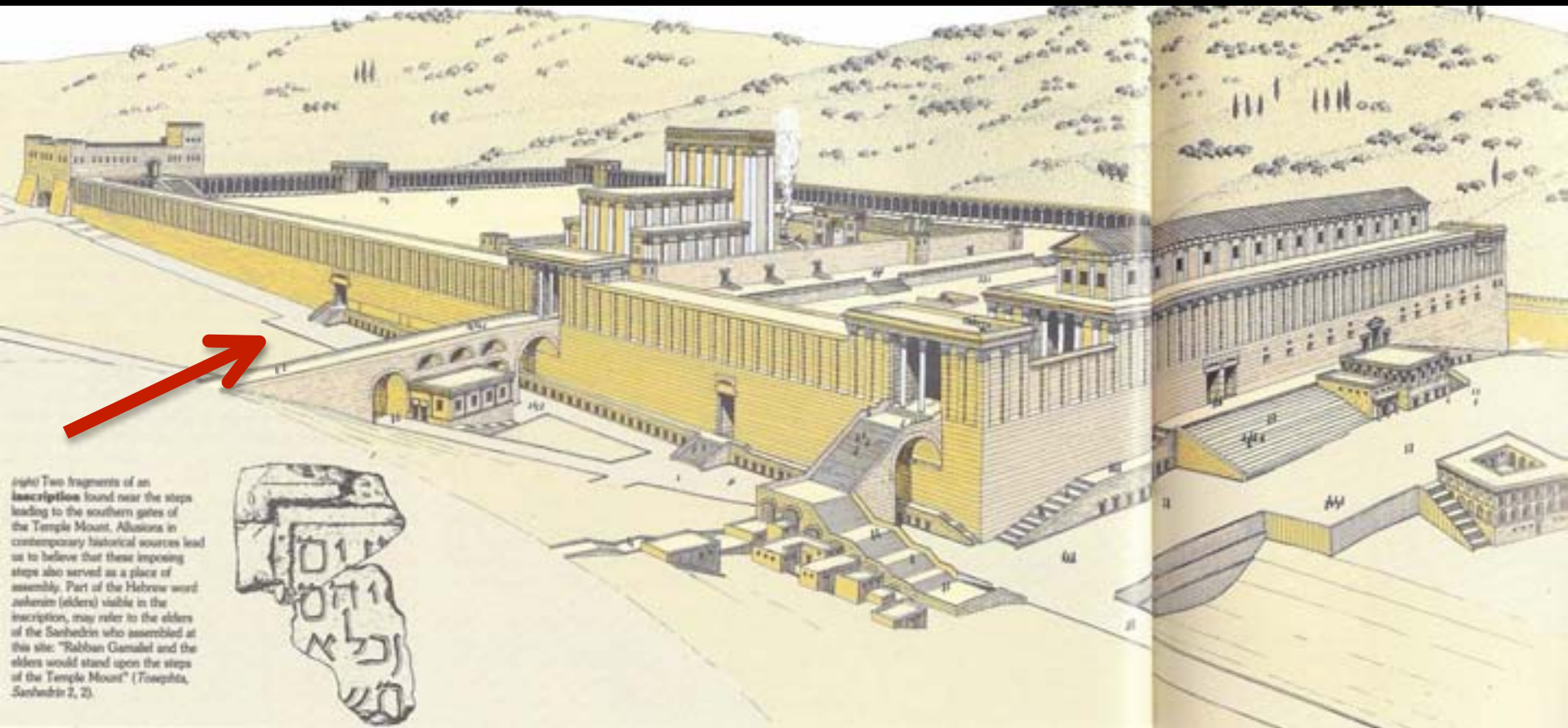


Robbi Shlomo Goren

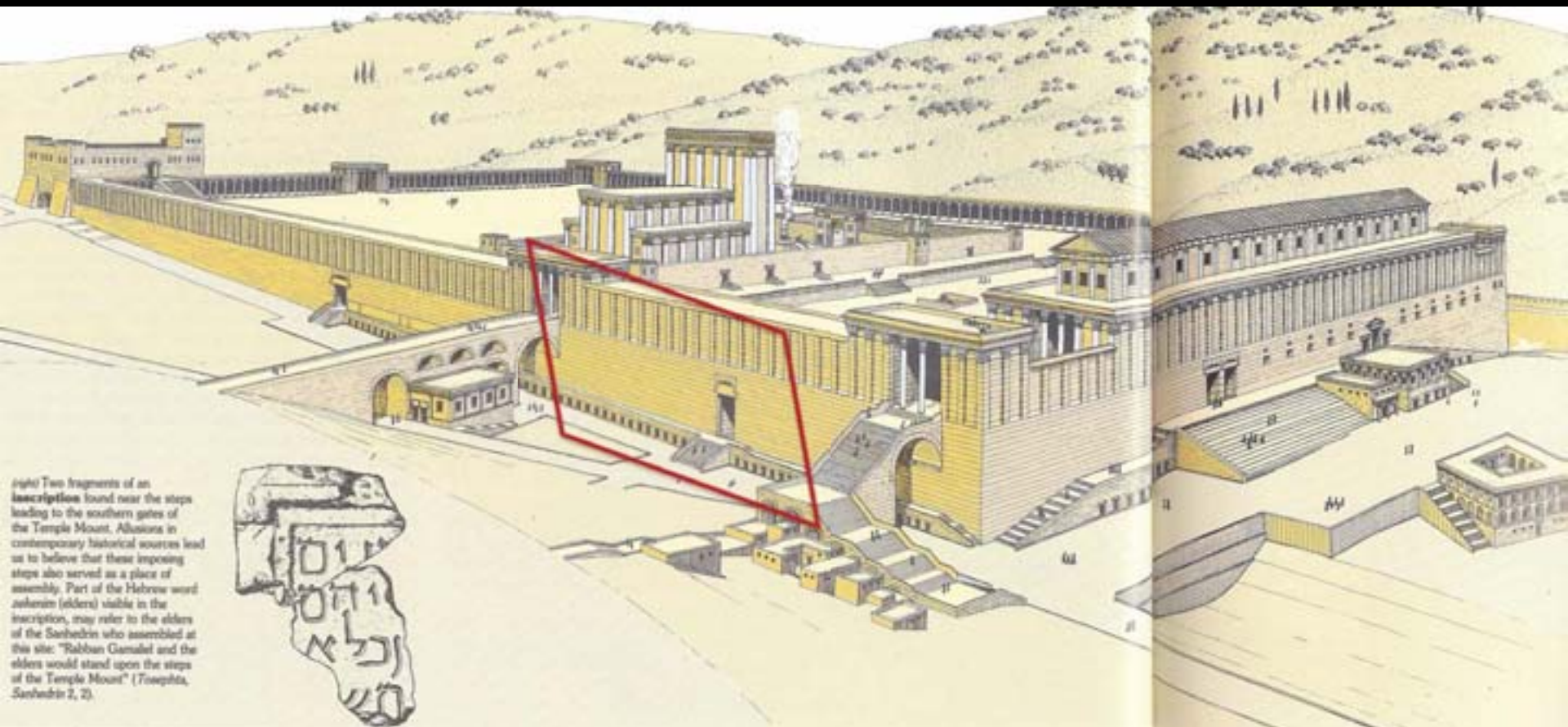
After we traced the leading water to its source, we discovered this large opening (Warren's Gate) 25 meters long, 30 meters high, and 8 meters wide. I believed it was from the First Temple. When we found this entrance I ordered the wall to be opened, and we discovered a giant hall shaped like the Wilson Arch but with exit tunnels running in different directions. The length of this hall was about 75 feet. There were some stairs that we descended for about 30 feet however at the bottom everything was full of water and mud.



Rabbi Meir Yehuda
Getz

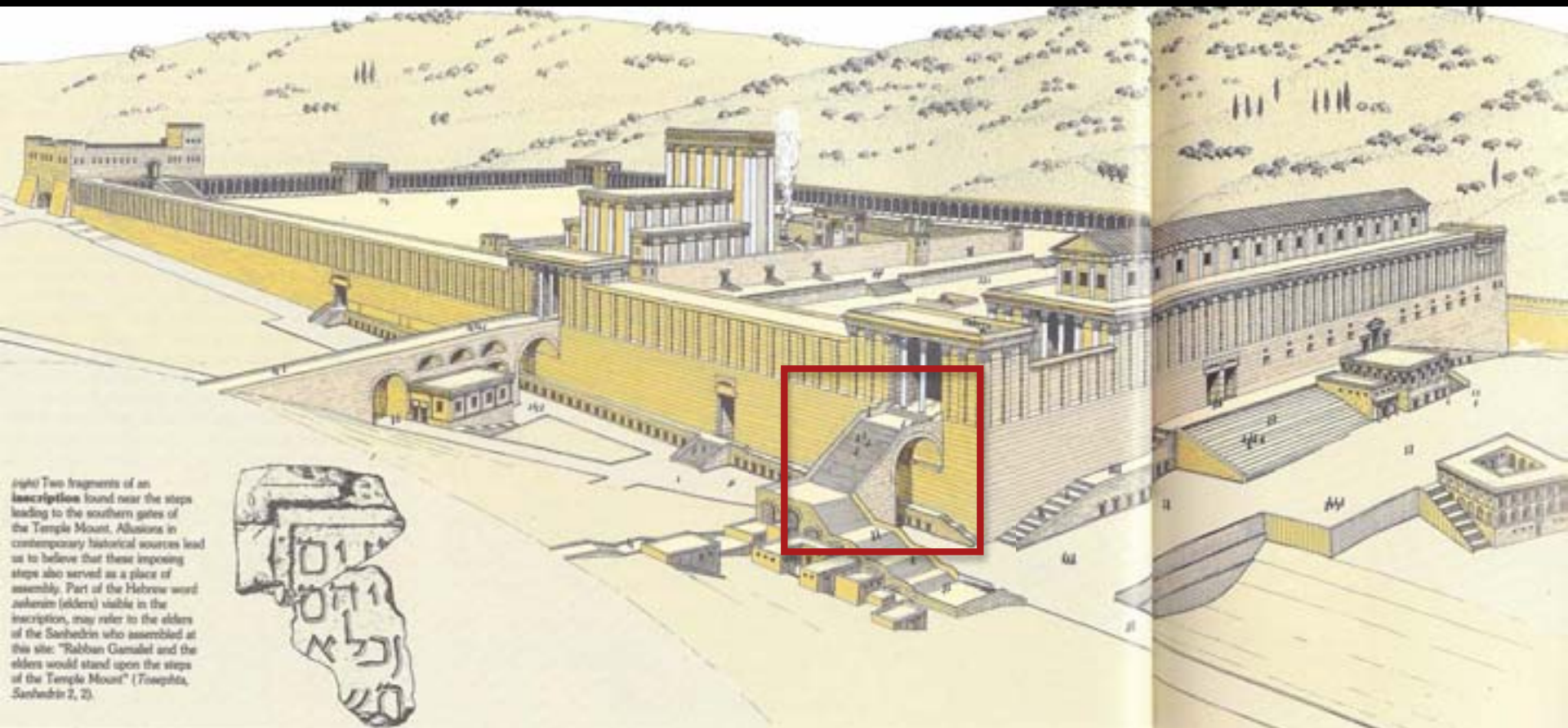


(right) Two fragments of an inscription found near the steps leading to the southern gates of the Temple Mount. Allusions in contemporary historical sources lead us to believe that these imposing steps also served as a place of assembly. Part of the Hebrew word *zohavin* (elders) visible in the inscription, may refer to the elders of the Sanhedrin who assembled at this site: "Rabban Gamaliel and the elders would stand upon the steps of the Temple Mount" (*Tosephta, Sanhedrin 2, 2*).

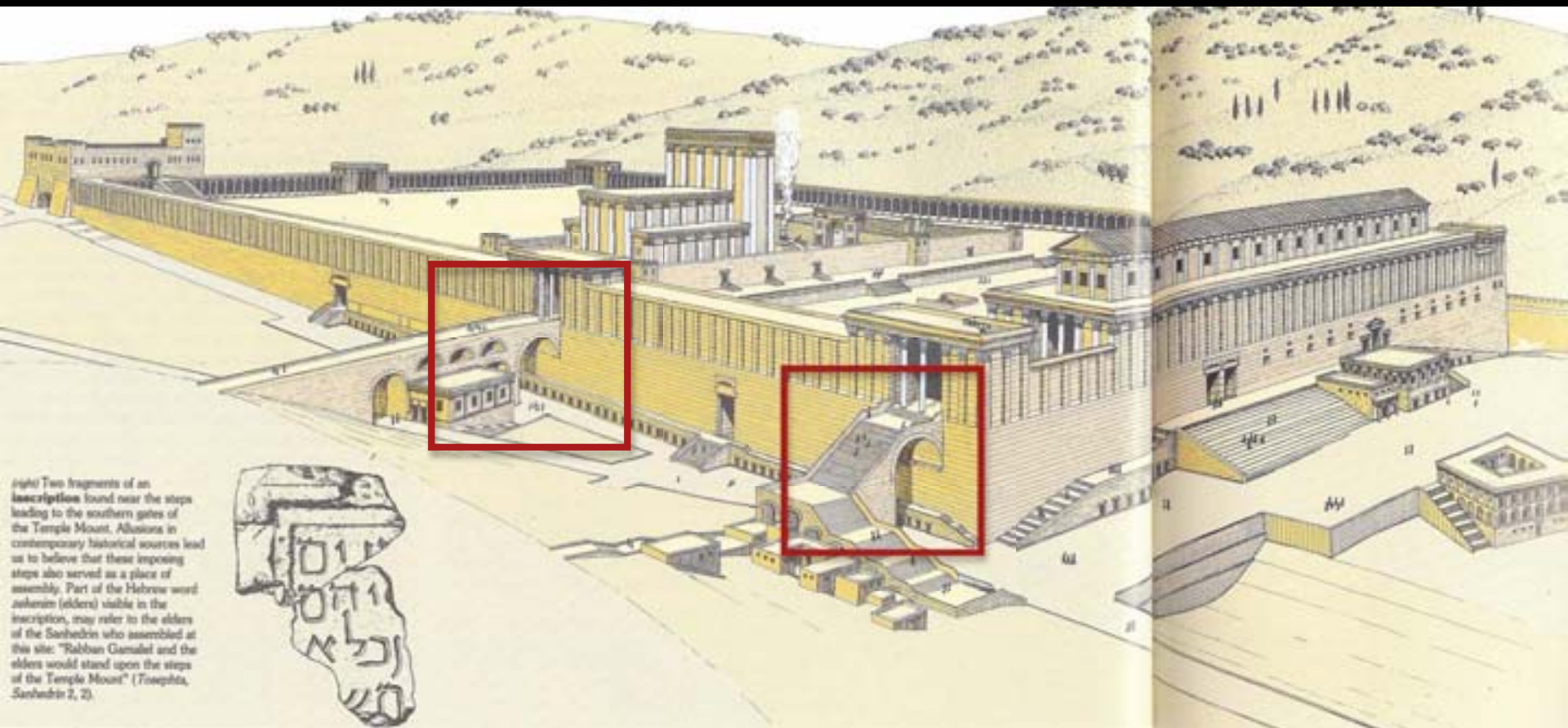


(right) Two fragments of an inscription found near the steps leading to the southern gates of the Temple Mount. Allusions in contemporary historical sources lead us to believe that these imposing steps also served as a place of assembly. Part of the Hebrew word *zoharim* (elders) visible in the inscription, may refer to the elders of the Sanhedrin who assembled at this site: "Rabban Gamaliel and the elders would stand upon the steps of the Temple Mount" (Tosephta, Sanhedrin 2, 2).

Wailing Wall [*kotel*]: western retaining wall

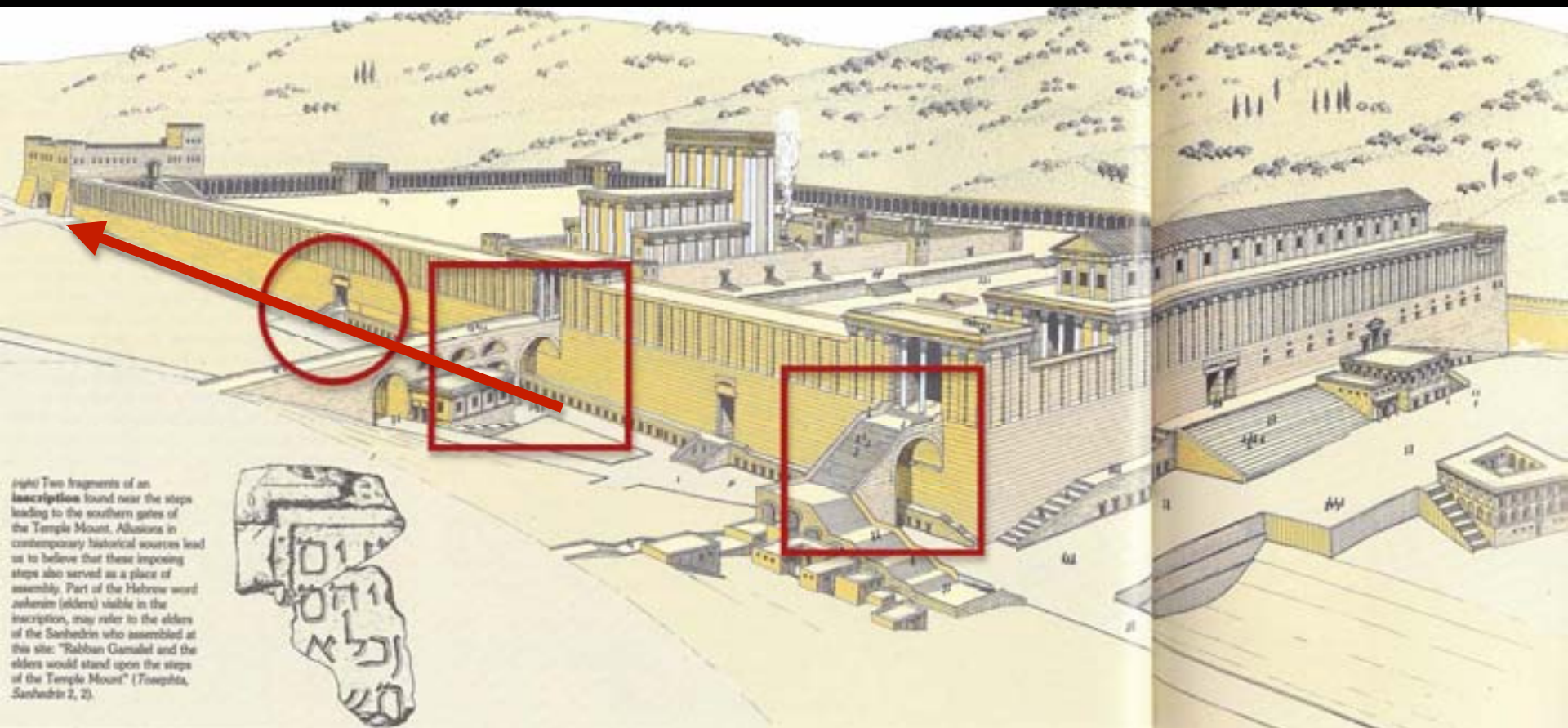


Robinson's Arch



(right) Two fragments of an inscription found near the steps leading to the southern gates of the Temple Mount. Allusions in contemporary historical sources lead us to believe that these imposing steps also served as a place of assembly. Part of the Hebrew word *zohavin* (elders) visible in the inscription, may refer to the elders of the Sanhedrin who assembled at this site: "Rabban Gamaliel and the elders would stand upon the steps of the Temple Mount" (*Tosephta, Sanhedrin 2, 2*).

Wilson's Arch



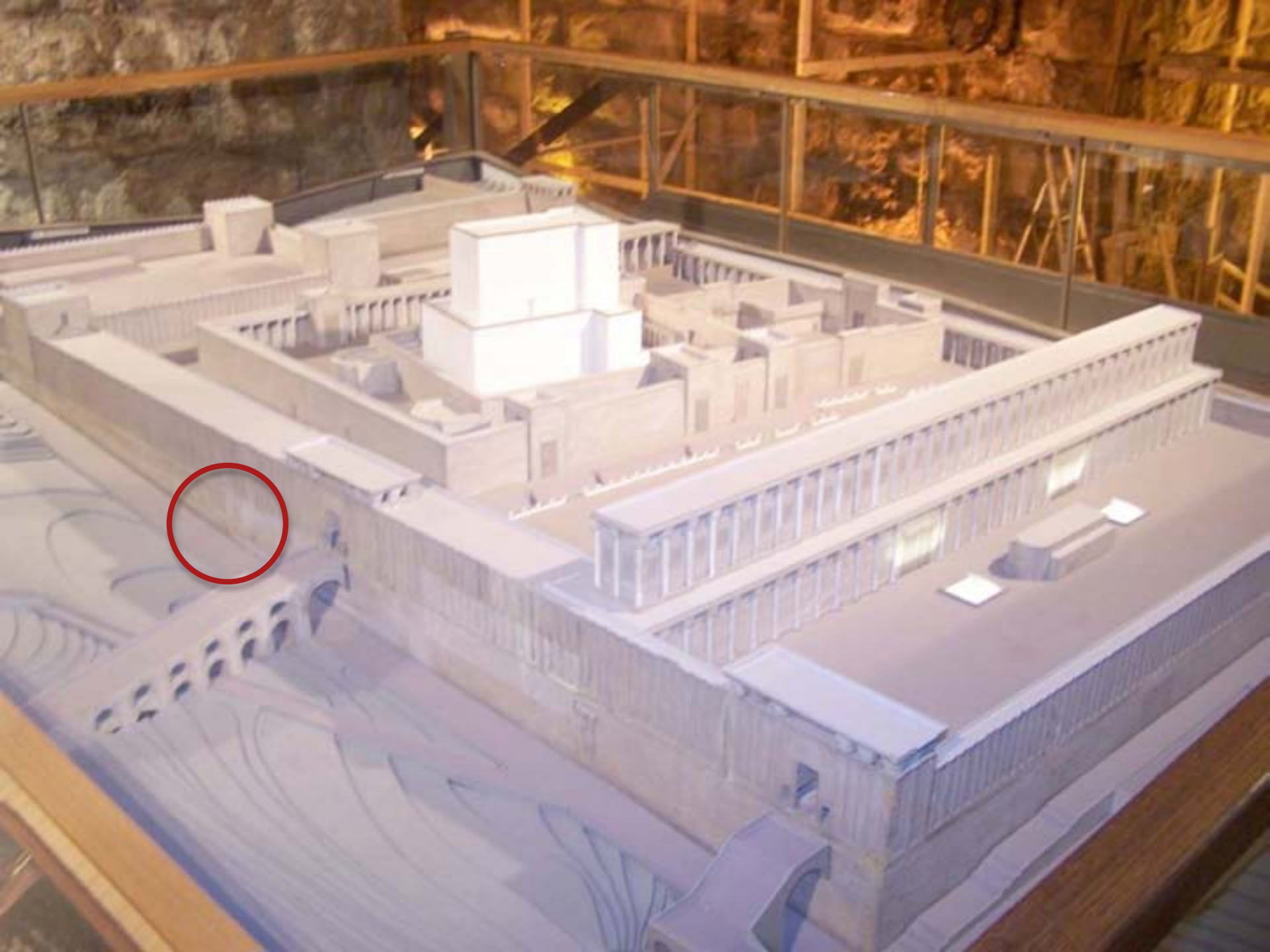
(right) Two fragments of an inscription found near the steps leading to the southern gates of the Temple Mount. Allusions in contemporary historical sources lead us to believe that these imposing steps also served as a place of assembly. Part of the Hebrew word *zoharim* (elders) visible in the inscription, may refer to the elders of the Sanhedrin who assembled at this site: "Rabban Gamaliel and the elders would stand upon the steps of the Temple Mount" (*Tosephta*, Sanhedrin 2, 2).

Warren's Gate

















הר הבית
TEMPLE MOUNT



מראה אלכסוני של הכותל המערבי ומנהרותיו
DIAGONAL VIEW OF THE WESTERN WALL AND ITS TUNNELS

- 15 אתר בריכת קדומה * YOU ARE HERE
- 14 תעלת המים החשמונאית
- 13 סלע חבוט
- 12 רחוב סוף תקופת בית שני
- 11 סגרת קדומה
- 10 בריכת החשמונאים
- 9 תחילת הסלע
- 8 מנהרות הכותל המערבי
- 7 בריכת הביניים
- 6 מנג' אבן היסוד
- 5 שער כניסה לר הבית
- 4 קטע מחוהל המערבי
- 3 האולם הגדול
- 2 מדרגות רחוב סוף בית שני
- 1 "סגנון הסודי"

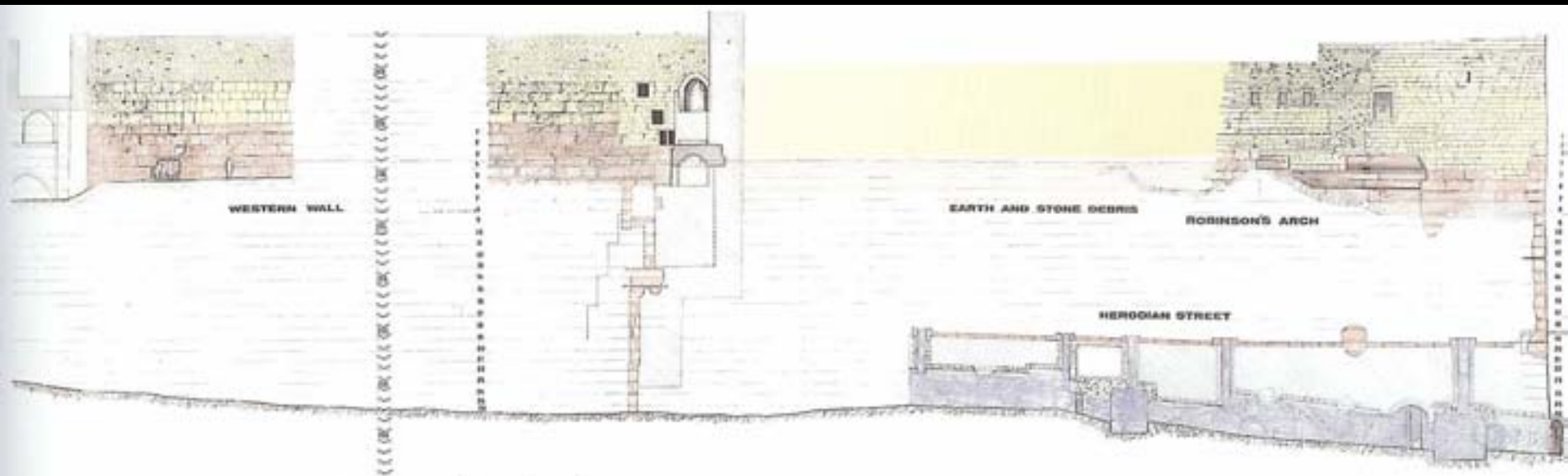
האולם הגדול
LARGE HALL

רחבת התפילה
PUBLIC PRAYER AREA





The front of the Western Wall at the beginning of the archaeological excavations at the southwestern corner of the Temple Mount enclosure, looking west, towards the Mount of Olives.

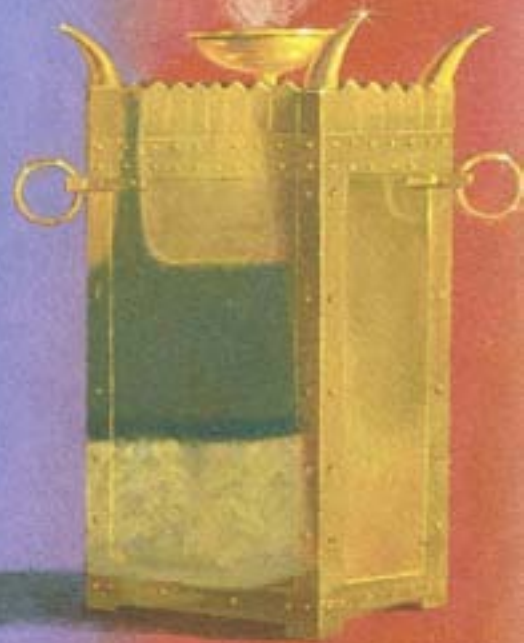


- The Western Wall during the reign of King Herod
- Later building additions
- The water channel constructed during the time of King Herod

The front of the Western Wall before the archaeological excavations began in 1968.







The Priestly Ephod ("Vest") and Breastplate According to Maimonides

