

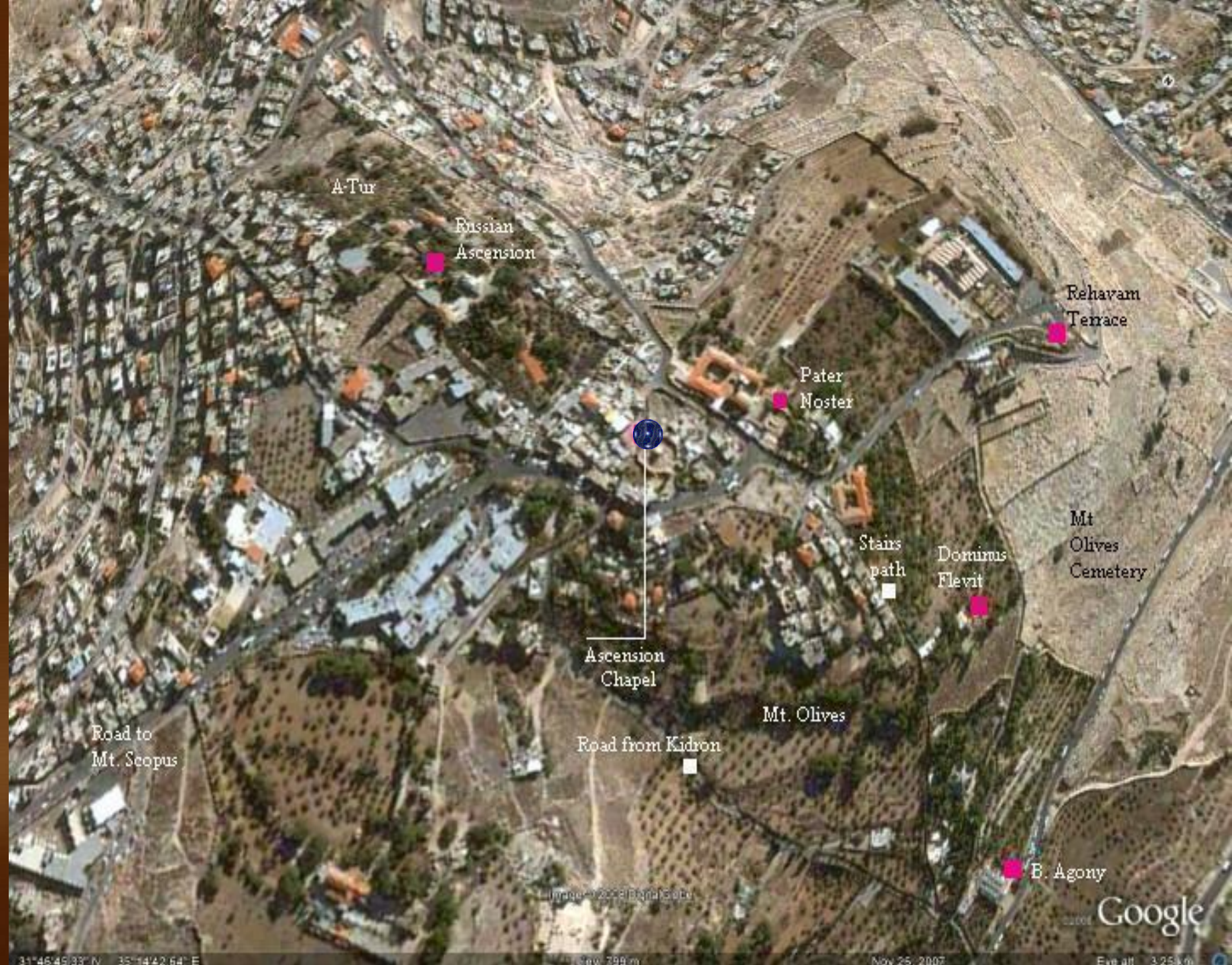
# Walking in the Sandals of the Apostle Paul

*“A Study in the Book of Acts”*

Temple Baptist Church  
March 13, 2022

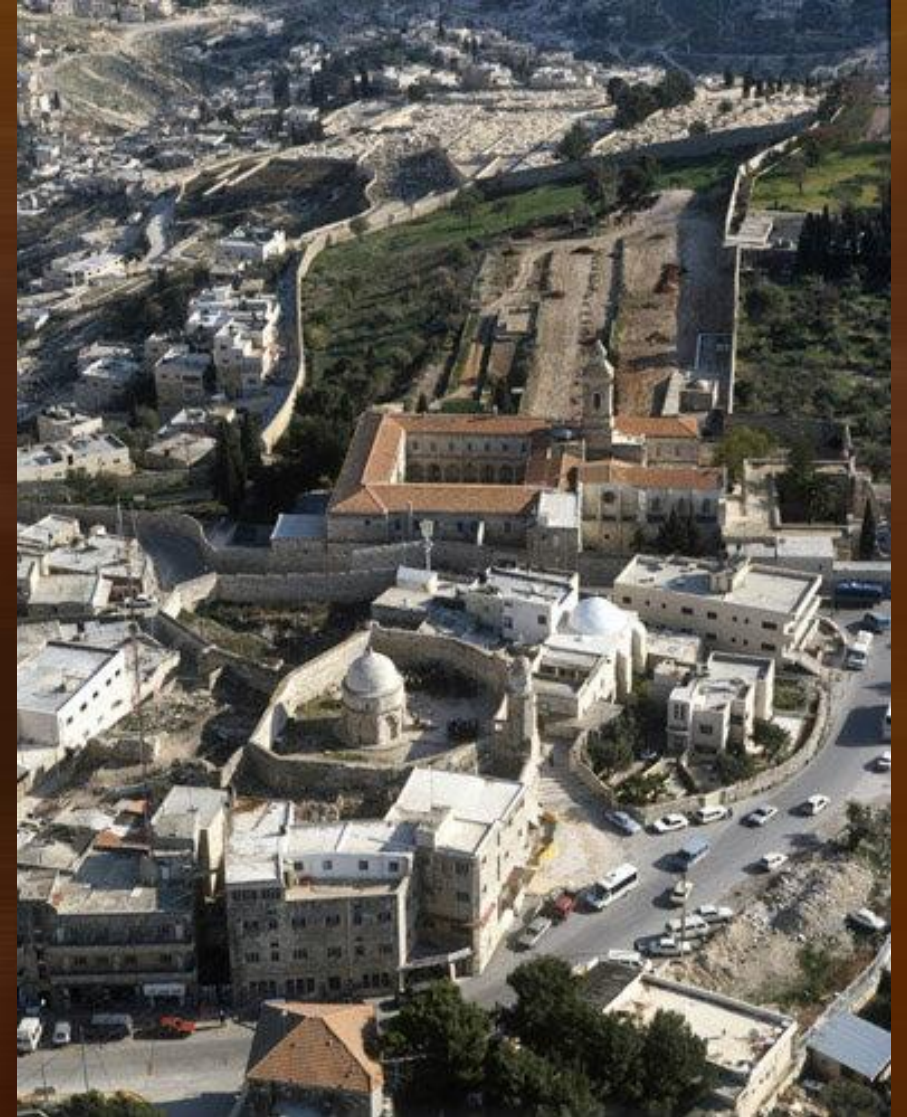


# The Chapel of the Ascension





# The Chapel of the Ascension or the Ascension Edicule





# The Muslim Dome – The Christian Chapel





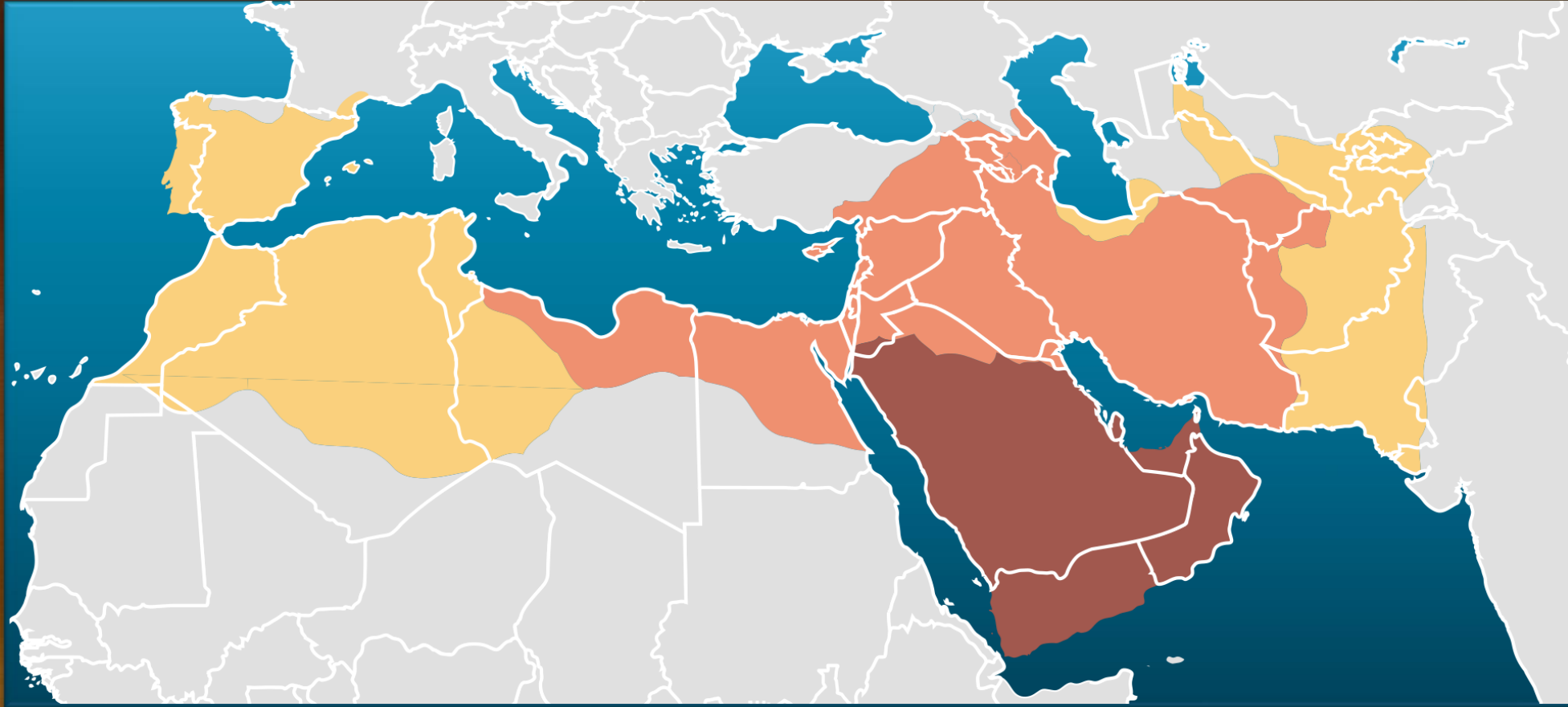
# The Muslim Dome of the Ascension



# Historical Look at the Spread of Islam

- **610 AD** - According to traditional Muslim belief, at the age of 40 Muhammad is visited by the angel Gabriel who recites to him the first revelations of the Qur'an and informs him that he is God's prophet. Later Muhammad is told to call his people to the worship of the one God, but some are hostile and persecute him and his followers.
- **622 AD** - After enduring persecution in Mecca, Muhammad and his followers migrate to the nearby town of Yathrib (known as Medina) where the people there accepted Islam. This marks the "hijrah" or "emigration" and the beginning of the Islamic calendar. Muhammad establishes an Islamic state based on the laws revealed in the Quran.
- **630 AD** - Muhammad returns to Mecca with a large number of his followers. He enters the city and eventually all its citizens accept Islam. The prophet clears the idols and images out of the Kaaba and rededicates it to the worship of God.
- **632 AD** – After the death of Mohammad, succession is not clear, Islam breaks into Sunni and Shite divisions.

# Historical Look at the Spread of Islam



Age of the Caliphs: Expansion under Muhammad, 622-632 Expansion during the Rashidun Caliphate, 632-661 Expansion during the Umayyad Caliphate, 661-750

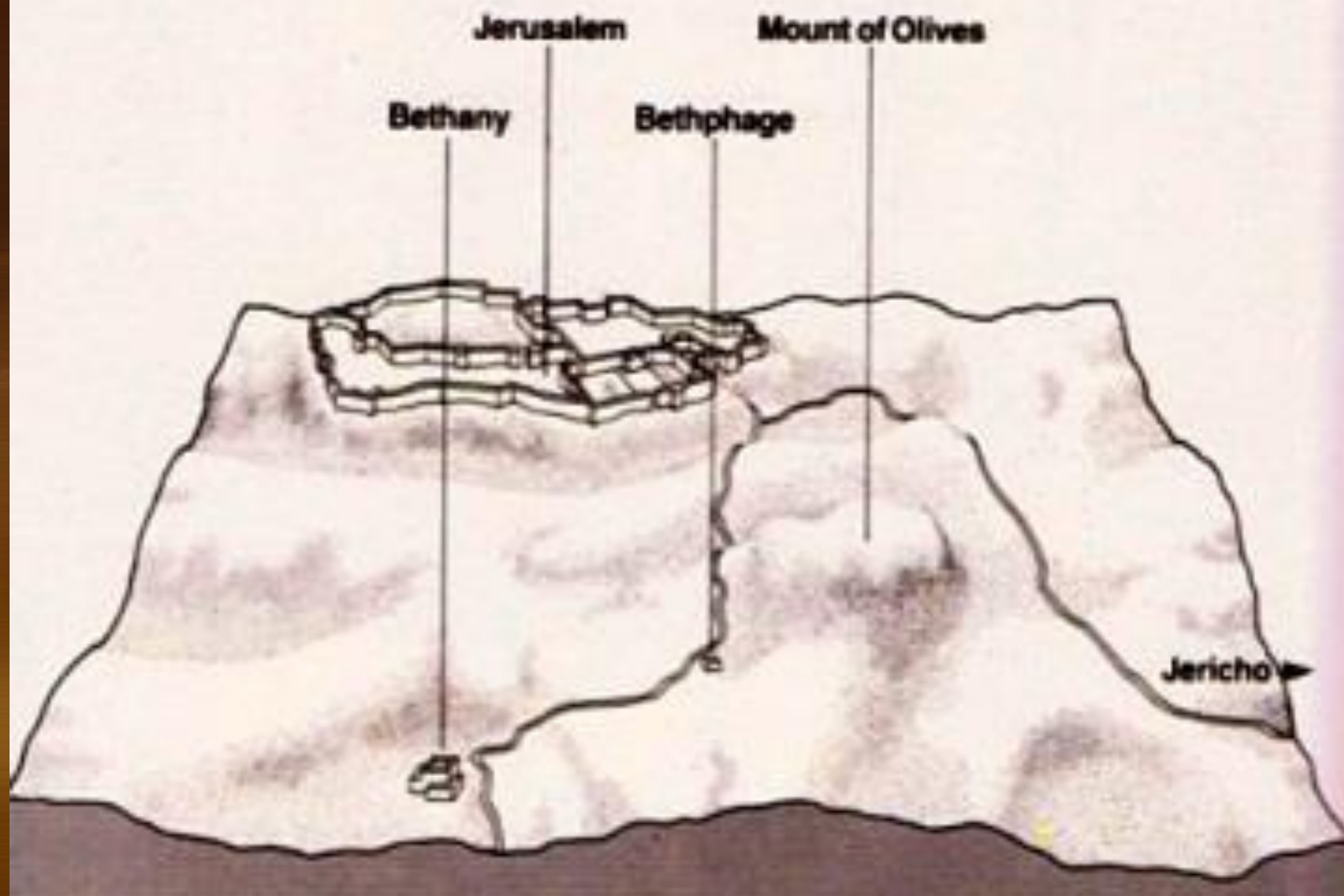
# Historical Look at the Spread of Islam

- **711 AD** – Muslim Moors invade Spain, Granada, the last portion, was surrendered in 1492 AD
- **1000 AD** - Islam continues to spread south throughout Africa.
- **1099 AD** - The European Crusaders capture Jerusalem from the Muslims. Eventually Muslims regain control of what we view as the holy land.
- **1120 AD** - Islam continues to spread throughout Asia. Malaysian traders interact with Muslims who teach them about Islam.
- **1187 AD** – Jerusalem falls the Salaheddin.



# Historical Look at the Spread of Islam

- Circa **1800 AD** - Approximately 30 percent of Africans forced into slavery in the United States are Muslim.
- **1870-1924 AD** - Muslim immigrants from the Arab world voluntarily come to the United States until the Asian Exclusion Act is passed in 1924.
- **1952 AD** -The McCarren-Walter Act relaxes the United States ban on Asian immigration. Muslim students come to the U.S. from many nations.
- **1965 AD** - Revisions of immigration law further open the doors for Muslim immigration.





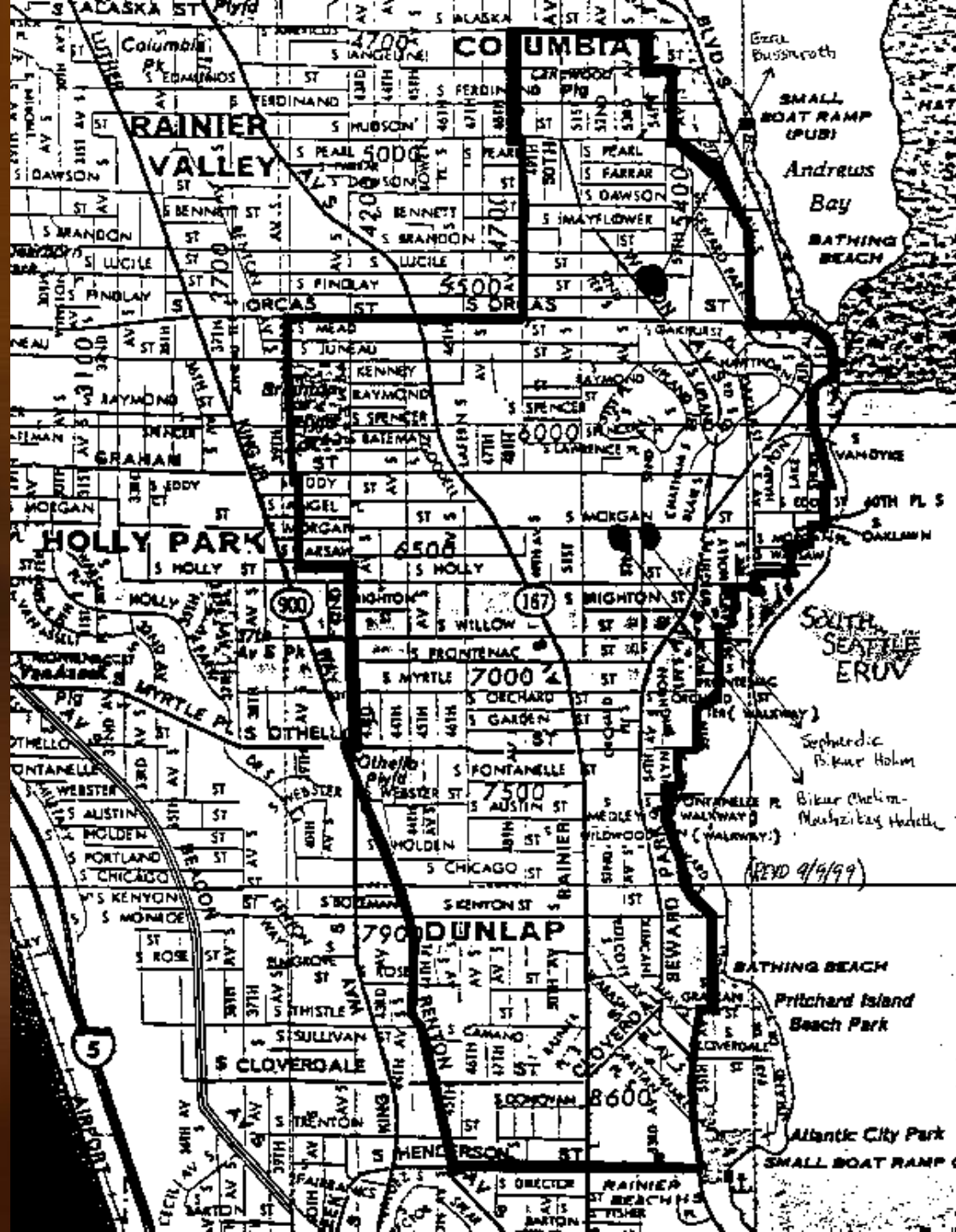
# Eruv



Jerusalem

Eruv

Mark 7:5-16



Seattle, WA







## THE TEMPLE MOUNT IN THE TIME OF JESUS

Herod's Temple Mount was the focal point of Jerusalem during the time of Jesus. Sitting atop Jerusalem's north-eastern ridge, it occupied one-sixth of the city's area. Under Herod the Great, the Temple Mount's foundation was expanded to encompass approximately 1.5 million square feet (140,000 square meters). Its foundational walls were constructed using gigantic stones, the largest found being 45 feet long, 11.5 feet high, and 12 feet thick (13.7 m by 3.5 m by 3.7 m).

Wilson's Arch formed a bridge over the Tyropoeon Valley below, leading from the Temple Mount to the Hasmonean Palace. A section of the western wall south of Wilson's Arch (187 feet/57 m long, sometimes called the Wailing Wall) has been a place of prayer for Jews for the last 700 years. The lowest seven stone courses which can be seen at ground level are Herodian.

The early square Temple Mount preserved its identity as a separate area with its own walls and gates.

Robinson's Arch and its massive stairway led from the Tyropoeon Street below up to the Royal Stoa.

The Double Gate and its monumental stairway

A ritual bath-house for pilgrims to cleanse before entering the temple precincts

A Council House for legal proceedings

The Triple Gate and its stairway

Small shops, which had a narrow street built above them, were built along the southern wall of the Temple Mount.

The Antonia Fortress was where Herod (and later the Romans) commanded the garrison in order to protect the temple and to suppress religiously motivated rebellion.

Herod's Temple (for a detailed outway drawing, see p. 1943)

The Court of the Women was the farthest point of the inner temple complex that women could enter.

The Pool of Israel was probably used to wash sacrificial animals before they were led to the Temple Mount.

The Golden Gate, then known as the Shushan Gate

Stairs descended from the Muster Gate into the Kidron Valley and eventually went up to the Mount of Olives.

The eastern city wall of Jerusalem

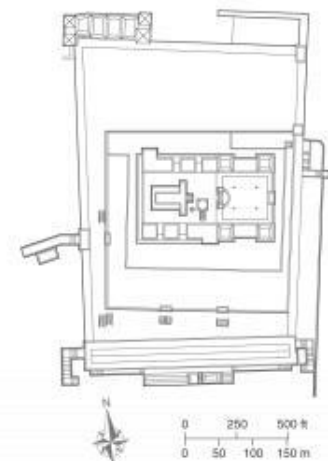
Solomon's Porch, the portico built along the eastern wall, was a place of congregation (cf. John 10:23; Acts 3:11).

The sores (a low, latticed screen or railing) prohibited Gentiles or non-purified Jews from entering the temple courts.

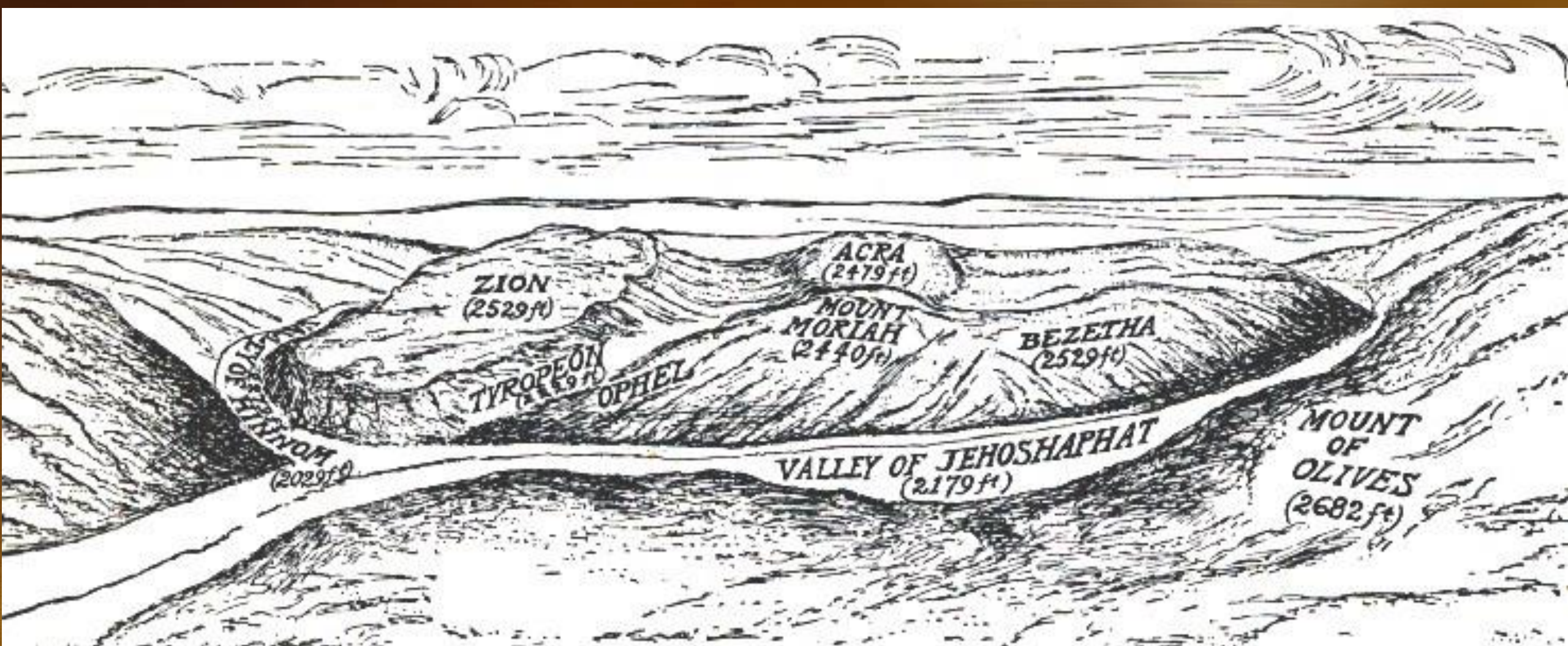
The Court of the Gentiles was the area between the sores and the outer walls of the early square Temple Mount.

The Royal Stoa was a 912-foot-long (278 m) portico, containing four rows of 40 columns. The Sanhedrin met in the central apse after c. A.D. 30. This may have been where Jesus cleansed the temple. The southeast corner overlooking the Kidron Valley created a drop of 140 feet (43 m) to the street below, and 300 feet (91 m) to the valley below. This may be the "pinnacle of the temple" mentioned in Matt. 4:5 and Luke 4:9.

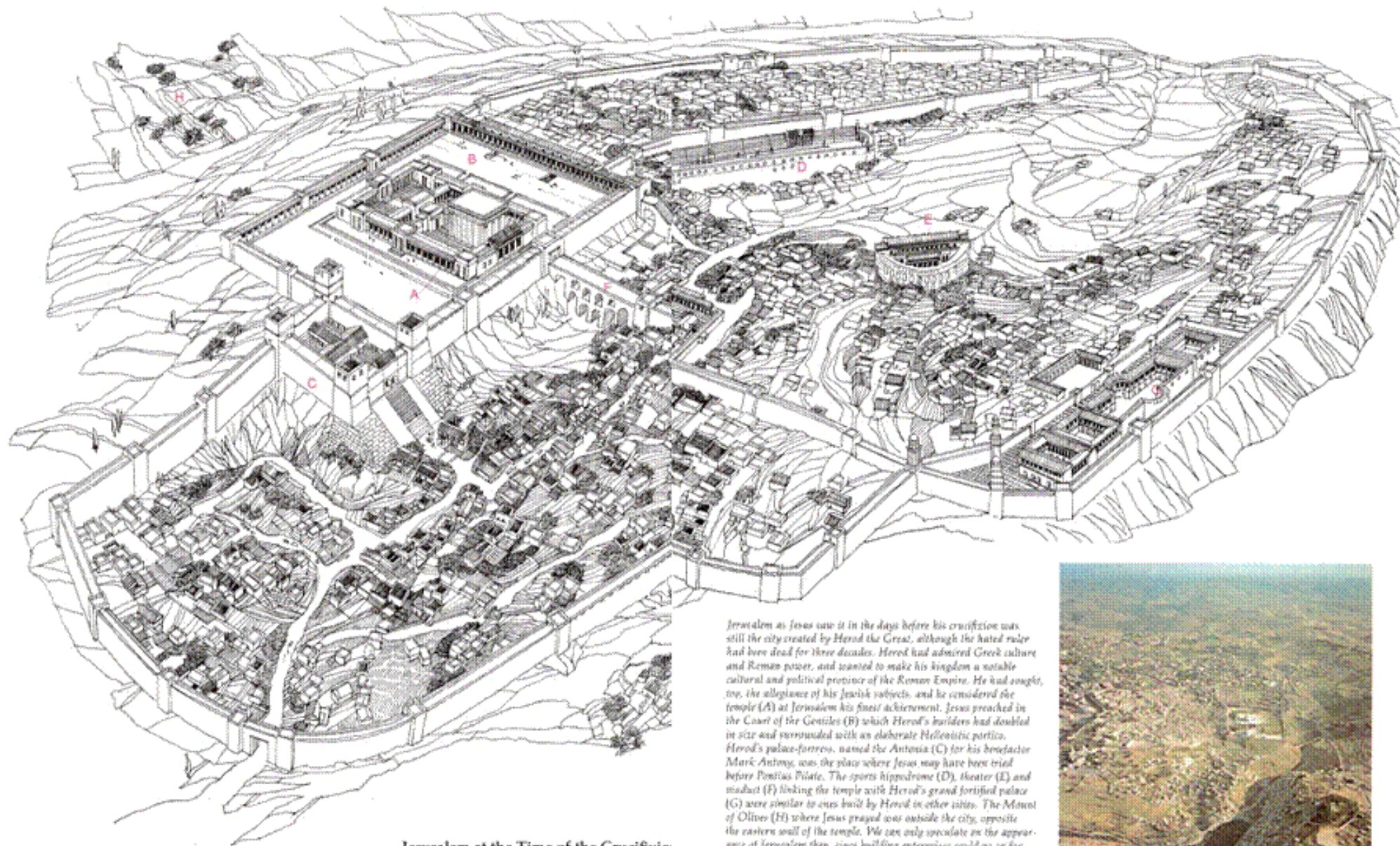
Temple Mount Architectural Plan





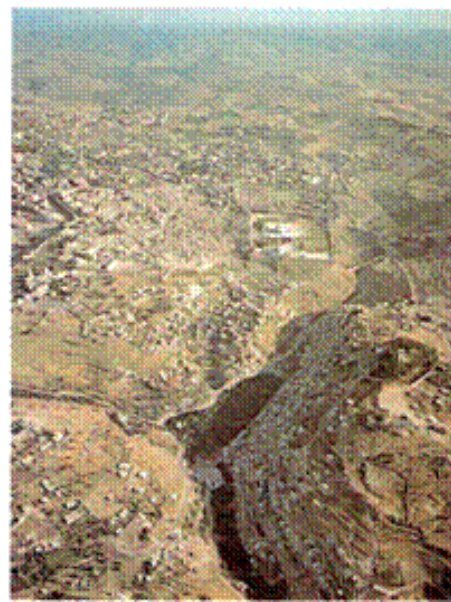




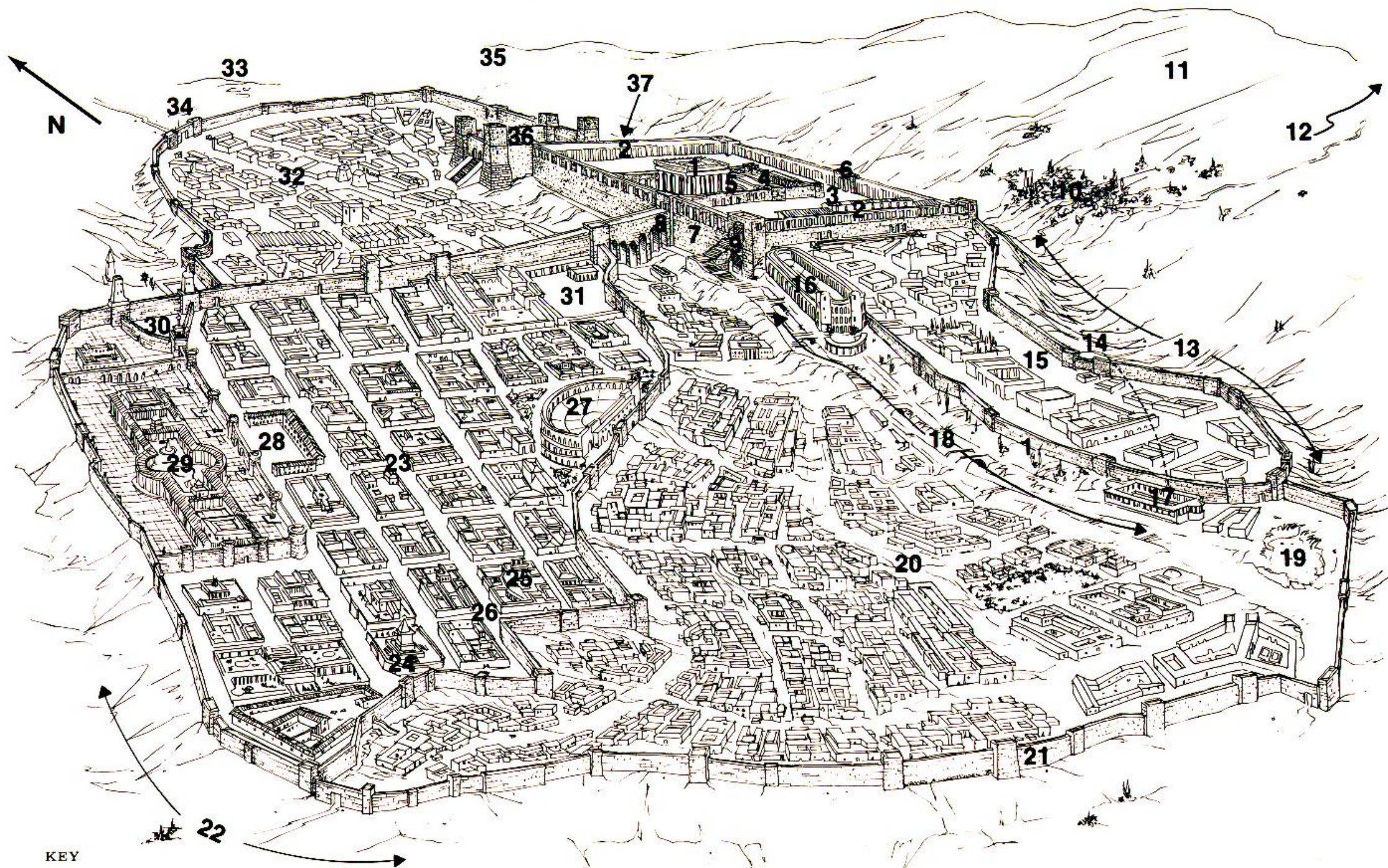


**Jerusalem at the Time of the Crucifixion**

Jerusalem as Jesus saw it in the days before his crucifixion was still the city created by Herod the Great, although the hated ruler had been dead for three decades. Herod had admired Greek culture and Roman power, and wanted to make his kingdom a notable cultural and political province of the Roman Empire. He had sought, too, the allegiance of his Jewish subjects, and he considered the temple (A) at Jerusalem his finest achievement. Jesus preached in the Court of the Gentiles (B) which Herod's builders had doubled in size and surrounded with an elaborate Hellenistic portico. Herod's palace-fortress, named the Antonia (C) for his benefactor Mark Antony, was the place where Jesus may have been tried before Pontius Pilate. The sports hippodrome (D), theater (E) and madinet (F) flanking the temple with Herod's grand fortified palace (G) were similar to ones built by Herod in other cities. The Mount of Olives (H) where Jesus prayed was outside the city, opposite the eastern wall of the temple. We can only speculate on the appearance of Jerusalem then, since building enterprises could go on for years. The temple complex was actually completed only a few years before the Romans destroyed it in 70 A.D. The contours of Jerusalem today (right) are much the same as they were in Jesus' time.

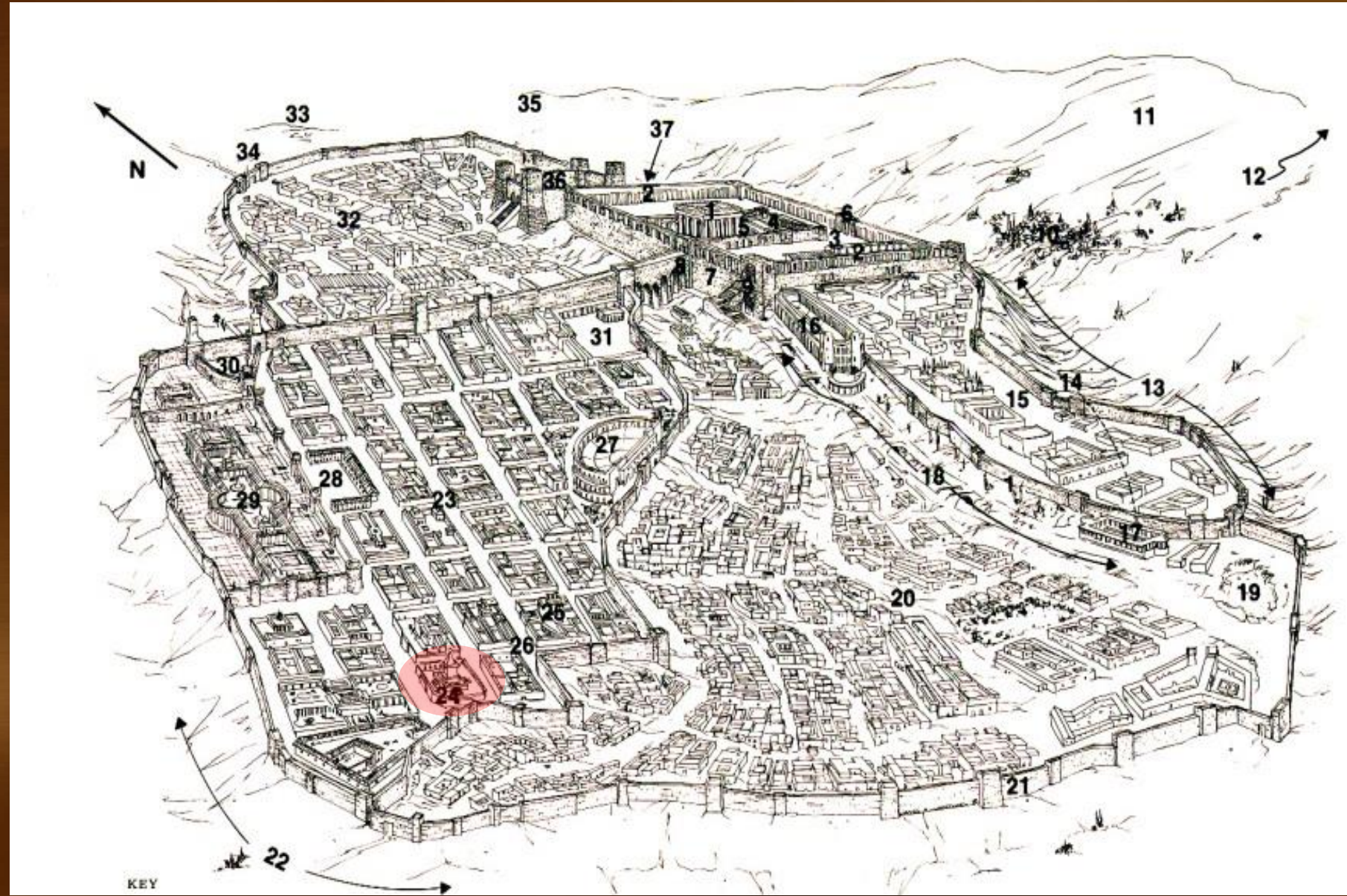






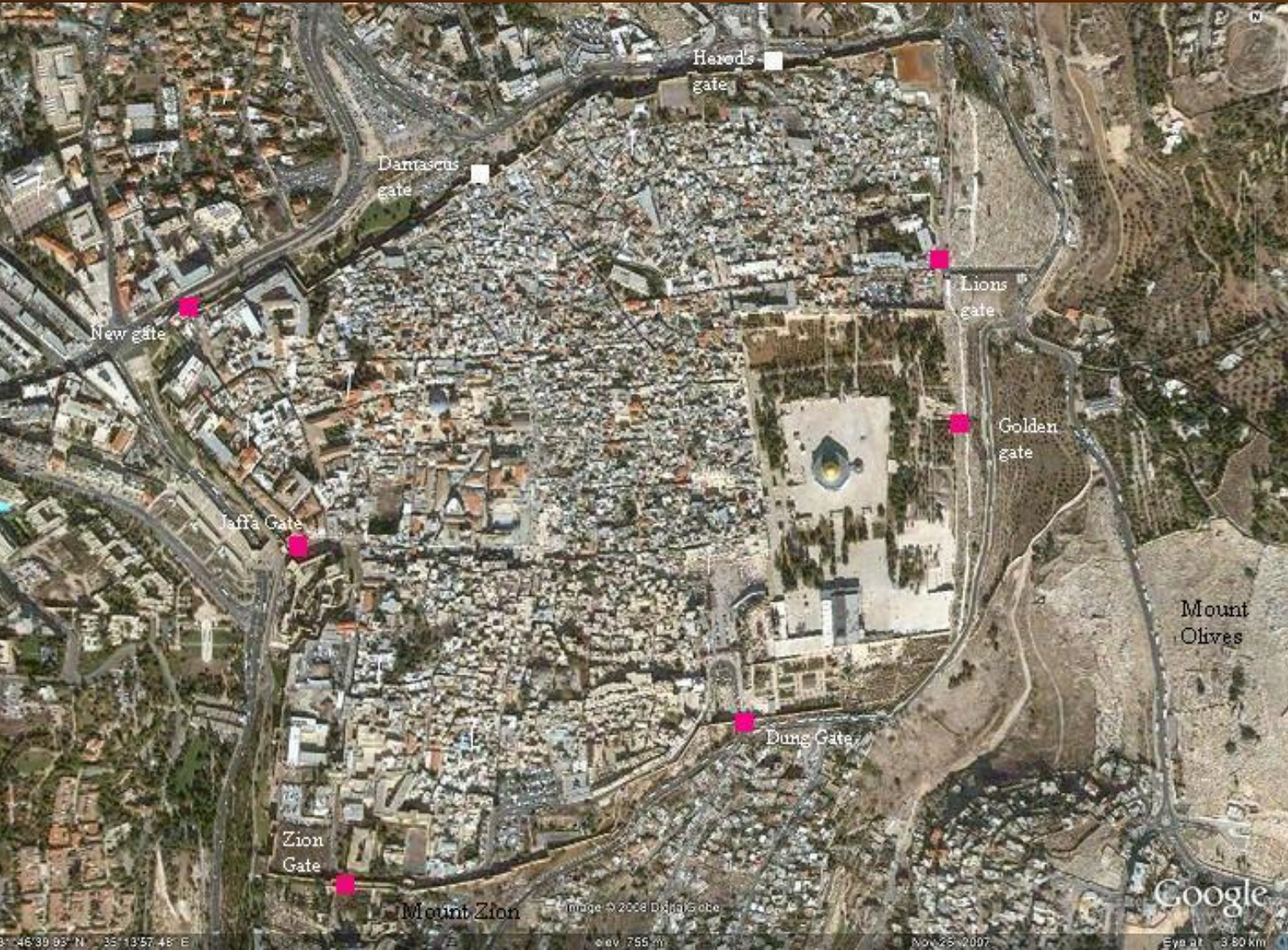


# King David's Tomb





# King David's Tomb



Zion Gate





סיורי בתי ספר  
מסלול  
הכותל  
↑

11:16:00



# King David's Tomb







David's Tomb - Traditional



Dormition Abbey









# The Upper Room or Cenacle



# The Upper Room or Cenacle





# The Upper Room or Cenacle





# The Upper Room or Cenacle





# The Upper Room or Cenacle

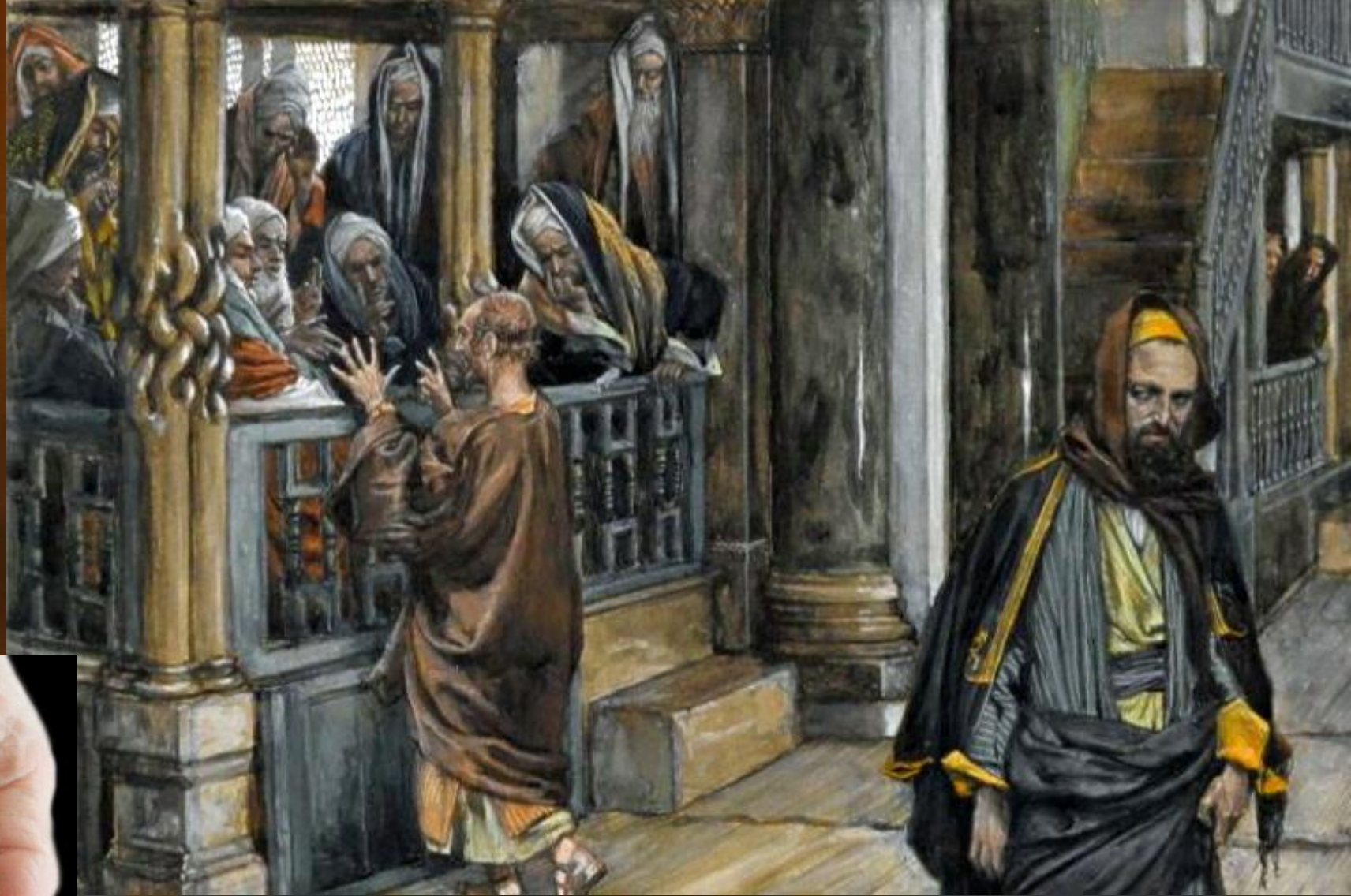




# The Upper Room or Cenacle







The Bargain



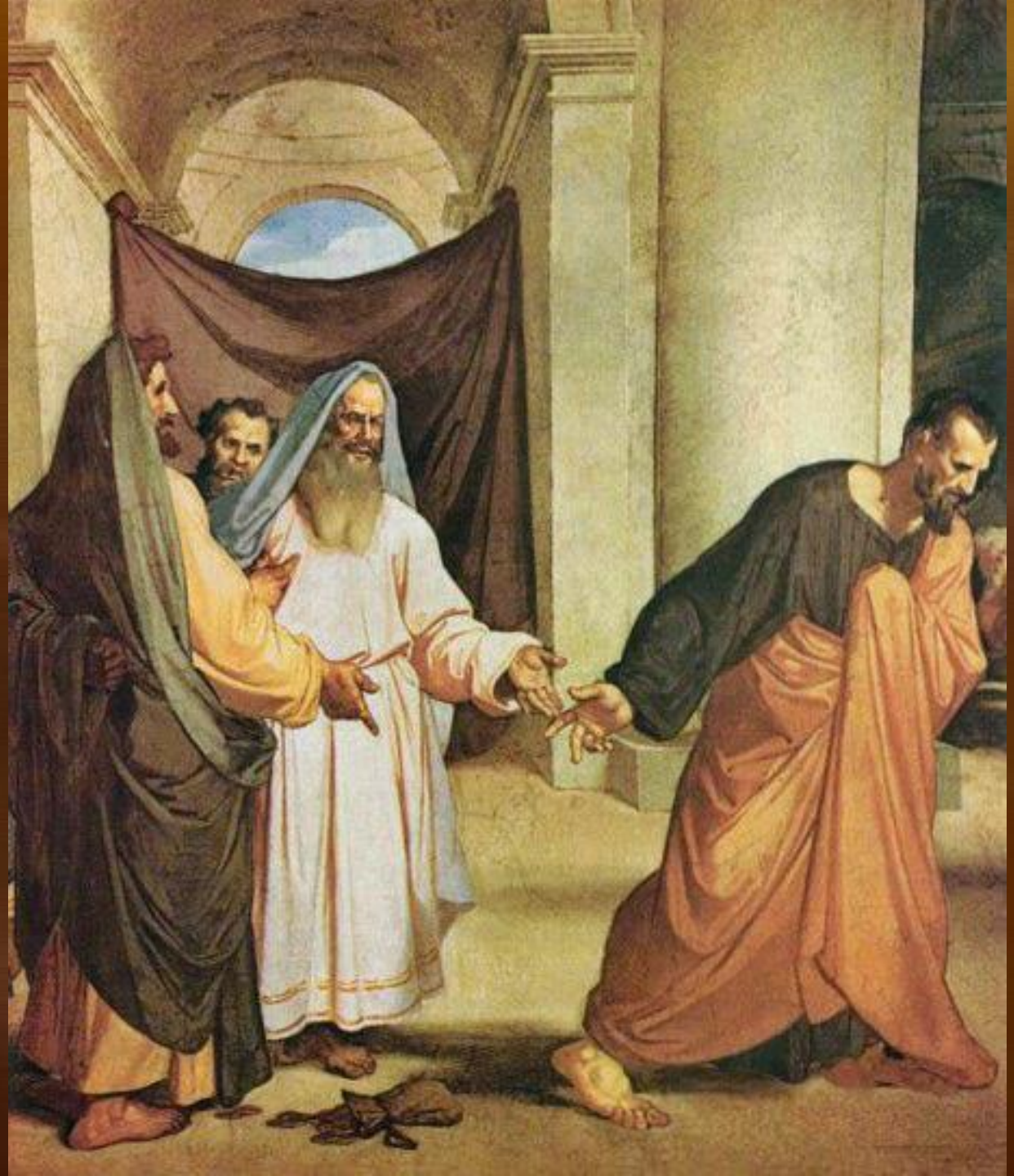
**Matthew 27:3-10**

**-Peter Quotes-**

**Psalms 41:9**

**Psalms 69:19-28**

**Psalms 109:3-9**







# Cast Lots

**New Testament**

**Jesus' Cloths.**

**John 19:23 & 24**

**Old Testament**

**Aachen found to be the thief.**

**Joshua 8:16-20**

**Jonah found out.**

**Jonah 1:6-10**







Next Week:

“Pentecost and the Holiness,  
Pentecostal & Emergent Church  
Movements”