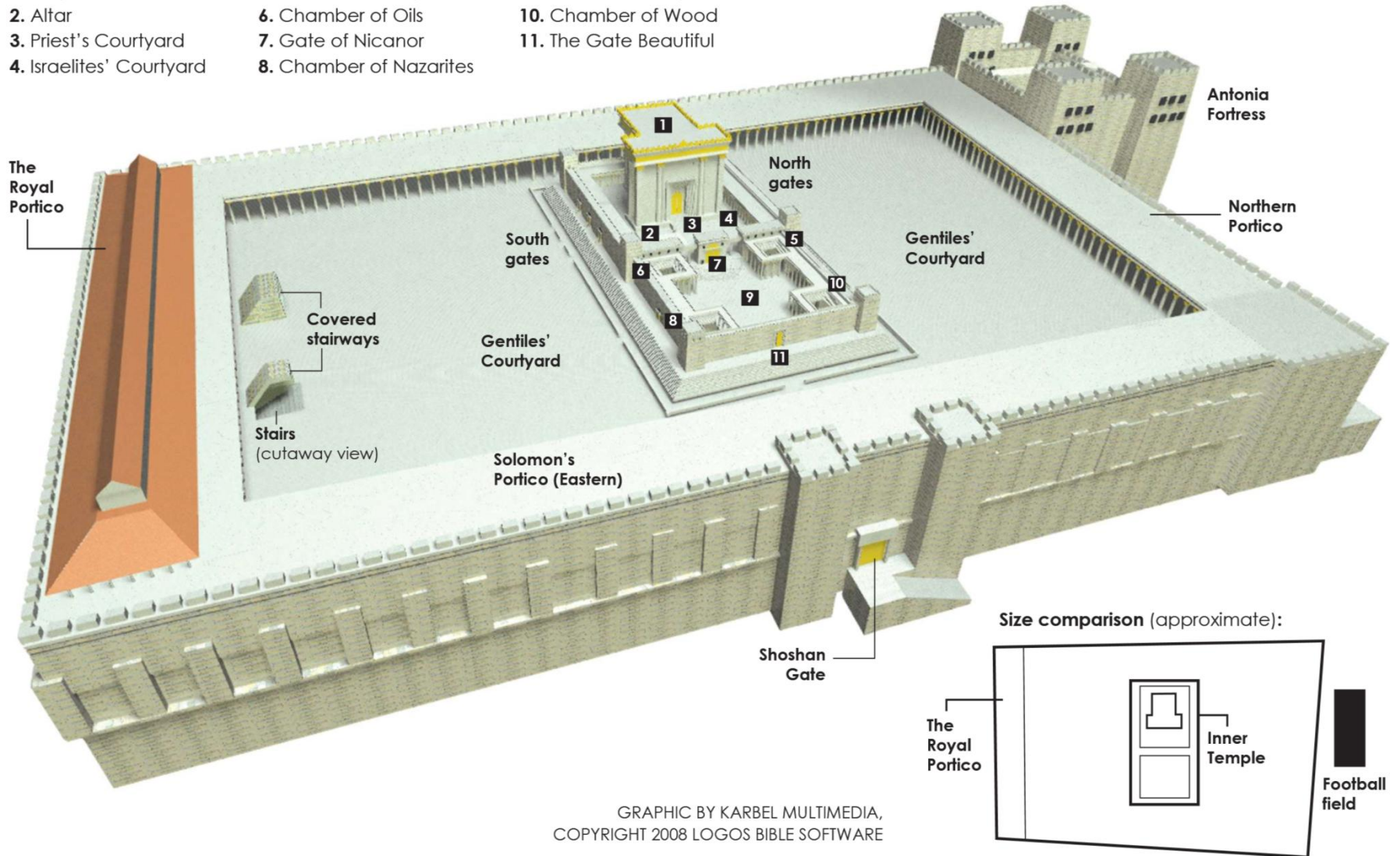


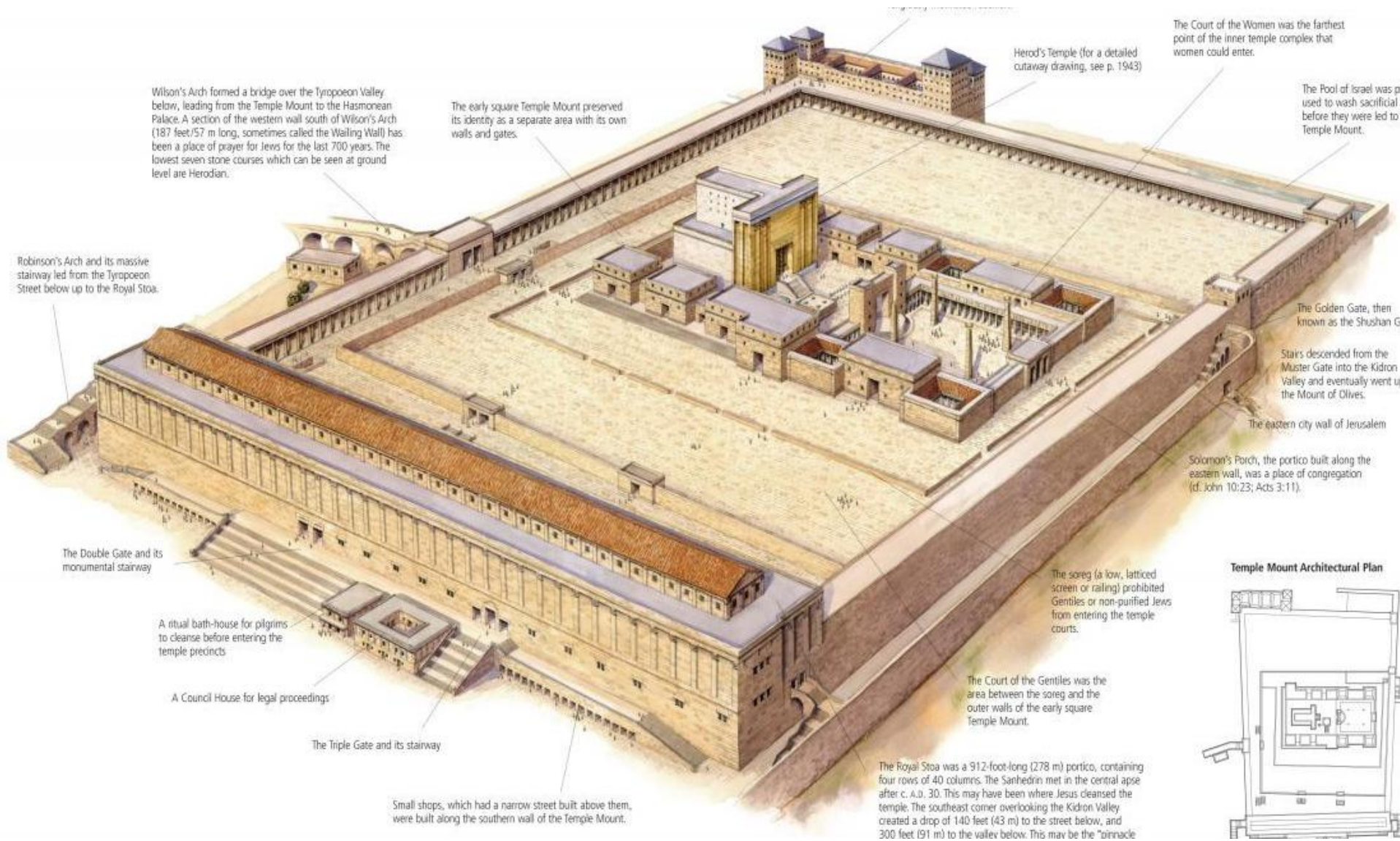
# Herod's "Second" Temple on the Temple Mount

King Herod the Great began renovations on the Second Temple approximately 20-19 BC. The entire temple expansion, including the massive Temple Mount, was not completed until approximately 62-64 AD, only to be destroyed by the Romans in 70 AD.

- |                          |                         |                        |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Holy Place            | 5. Chamber of Lepers    | 9. Women's Courtyard   |
| 2. Altar                 | 6. Chamber of Oils      | 10. Chamber of Wood    |
| 3. Priest's Courtyard    | 7. Gate of Nicanor      | 11. The Gate Beautiful |
| 4. Israelites' Courtyard | 8. Chamber of Nazarites |                        |



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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.

Herod's Temple (for a detailed cutaway 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 used to wash sacrificial vessels before they were led to the Temple Mount.

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

The Golden Gate, then known as the Shushan Gate.

Stairs descended from the Muster Gate into the Kidron Valley and eventually went up 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 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

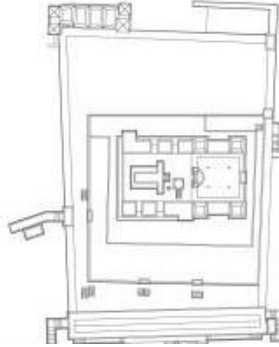
Small shops, which had a narrow street built above them, were built along the southern wall of the Temple Mount.

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

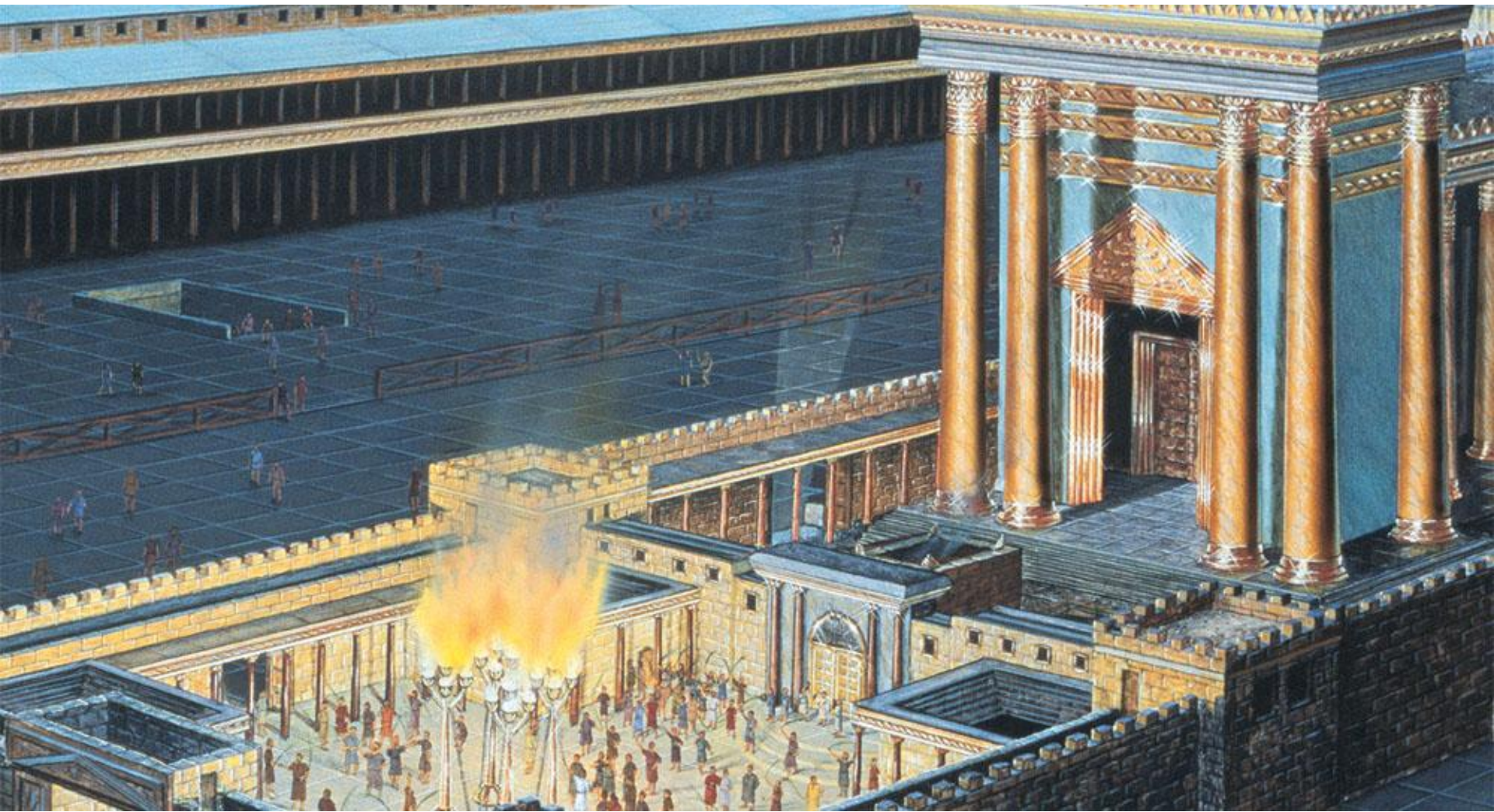
The Court of the Gentiles was the area between the soieq and the outer walls of the early square Temple Mount.

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 "atrium"

Temple Mount Architectural Plan







The four candelabras that  
light the temple for the  
Feast of Tabernacles

