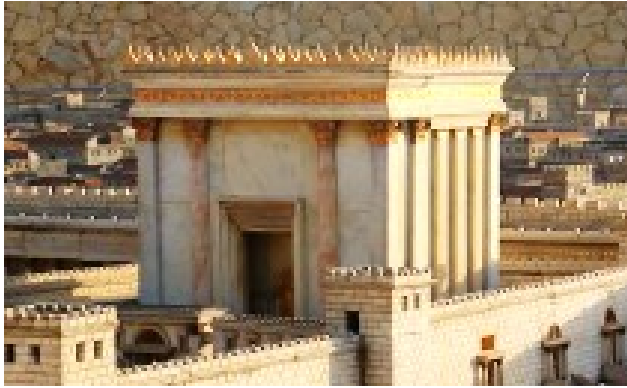


The Coming Temple in Jerusalem, but where?



Chris Glyn interviews Robert Mendlebaum and other Biblical scholars, concerning the Temple location. This is a very incomplete edited transcription and I advise you to see the 48 mins documentary yourself: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=90XSXEfeljI&list=PLnNk-g6C9Ur7JIsnE3jEr9VyWGzbiGit&index=1>

For many millions throughout the ages, Jerusalem has been the spiritual navel of the world. Religious pilgrims and tourists coming to visit some of the most revered and sacred historical sites on earth.

- * Within this ancient city, once stood the first and second Jewish temples, making Jerusalem the focus of the spiritual longing of all Orthodox Jews.
- * From the Dome of the Rock, Muslims believed that Muhammad ascended up to heaven on a celestial steed, which made Jerusalem sacred for Muslims.
- * And since many of the events in the life of Jesus happened in Jerusalem, it is hallowed ground for Christians as the birthplace of Christianity.

There are seven gates into Jerusalem; the eighth, known as the Golden Gate, was sealed by Suleiman in 1541. According to Jewish prophecy, this is the gate through which the Messiah will enter the city.

King David captured Jabez in 1003 BC and renamed it Jerusalem. David brought the sacred [Ark of the Covenant](#) into the city, establishing Jerusalem as the

centre of Judaism. David bought a threshing floor for 50 shekels of silver; to be the site of the Temple. But God told David that he was not to build the temple. Instead, his son Solomon would be given the task. Solomon's beautiful temple stood for nearly 400 years, until in 586 BC, the Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar conquered and plundered Jerusalem and the temple was burned. The prophet Isaiah foretold that a king named Cyrus would allow the temple to be rebuilt. (Isa.44:28) Cyrus allowed the Jews in captivity to return to Jerusalem under the leadership of Nehemiah. The walls were rebuilt and a second Jewish temple was built on the foundation of Solomon's temple by the Jewish leader Zerubbabel. A full 500 years passed before Herod the Great ordered a reconstruction and embellishment of the temple. In 69 AD Titus, marched on Jerusalem to suppress a Jewish rebellion. In 70 AD he torched the entire city and the second Jewish temple went up in flames.

Since then, the Jews were scattered throughout all of the world, until recently. Thanks to the 'Temple Institute', all the plans are already made.

The sacrificial altar has been recently constructed.

The priest robes have been made. Pretty much everything is ready to go. The primary reason is, that the Jewish people do not believe their Messiah will arrive until the [Temple will be rebuilt](#).



But what if the Jewish Temples never stood on the Temple Mount where the Dome of the Rock now stands? If you look at 2Samuel 24:18-25 and 2Chronicles 3:1, they will show you the exact location of where Solomon's temple was built.

It is important to understand that the place David bought, was Araunah's/Ornan's threshing floor.

The rock under the Dome of the Rock in no way resembles a threshing floor. It's a rough, hewn rock full of holes and no farmer would use that as a threshing floor.

The Bible is specifically telling us where the temple was built in the city of David, more specifically on that threshing floor of Araunah/Ornan, which would be very close to the Gihon Springs in some respects.

Robert, if the Jewish temples never stood where the Dome of the Rock now stands, then where were they built? Well, they were built several hundred feet south of the Dome of the Rock. All you have to do is study some verses out of Nehemiah chapter 2 and 3, and gives a very clear description of where the temple was built. The key word in that verse, Nehemiah 2:15, is brook. **I went up by the brook**, and if you look at Nehemiah 3.7, it uses the **word river**. There's only one brook, or one river, within five square miles of Jerusalem.

There is no running water on the 'Haram al-Sharif', aka 'Temple Mount'. The only place in Jerusalem where there is running water is the Gihon Springs. Here we come now down to the Gihon Springs, which flows out of Hezekiah's Tunnel.



The Tunnel was built during the reign of King Hezekiah when Jerusalem was under imminent attack from the Assyrians.

Hezekiah took the Gihon Springs, built this tunnel, and channelled the waters of the Gihon through the tunnel which you see before us.

When David brought the Ark from Shiloh, he placed it at the Gihon Springs. King Solomon was anointed king at the Gihon Springs, and when he became king, he built the temple, up the hill from here. The Gihon Springs were very pure at one time, but in 1067, there was a major earthquake in which 25,000 people were actually killed. The topography of the area was changed, and the waters of the Gihon became bitter.

The Gihon, is a siphon spring, one of only maybe a dozen in the whole world that work that way. To build a city you have to have food, water, road, and defence. Any ancient city had to have that. The Gihon Spring is **similar to geysers**, but without the heat, that it could pump water 40 stories, 400 feet,



from the bottom of the Gihon up into the temple. It is an ancient water source. The springs are still running today.

They're not of the force of water that they were back then. A lot of Jerusalem has been dug up, and the rock might have, through fracturing and modern construction, have precipitated that. But the Gihon Springs has been this ribbon of water that's the lifeblood of the City of David.

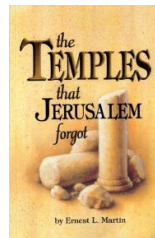
You need to have flowing water in the ceremonial of the cleansing of several things. The priest going in the temple to worship. You need spring water to add to the ashes of the red heifer for purification.

Water is essential, and there's no water up above on the 'Haram al-Sharif'. They've uncovered the real Pool of Siloam. They just did this in the last couple of years. The archaeologist who actually found it, told me that the area was an acre big. He said it's the world's largest mikvah (*a ritual bath used in Judaism for spiritual purification*). 10,000 people would do mikvah there. The temple would have to be close to the mikvah, particularly that it's the biggest mikvah in the world, a 10,000-person-acre mikvah where the Pool of Siloam is.

They found the stairs now, the original stairs from the Herodian period that go back up toward the City of David where the temple would have been. If the temple stood over the Gihon Spring, then there was flowing water for all the service and temple rituals.

But for the buildings up on the Haram al-Sharif, we find 37 water cisterns up there. They had to collect fresh water that was used there.

When you realize that where we're standing here in the City of David was really where the temple was, and just to the north of me where the "Temple Mount" is, was actually the Fort Antonia. Josephus' writings not only become reliable, but they become most accurate. Josephus told us that the ridge we're standing on, which would have been the northern tower of the temple, was **exactly 600 feet from valley to valley**. This area we're standing in here from valley to valley is exactly 600 feet, exactly like Josephus said. Many other people are coming to the conclusion, that the area we're standing in right now in the upper part of the City of David, was indeed where the temple was.



Then what is the 'Harem al-Sharif'? Dr. Ernest L. Martin in his book, *'The Temples that Jerusalem Forgot'*, goes at this from every single angle and leaves absolutely no doubt whatsoever that that was **not the temple area but Fort Antonia**.

The 'Dome of the Rock' was built by the Arab caliph, Abd al-Malik, in 691 AD. **The 'Temple Mount' area is 36 acres. That was Fort Antonia, where Titus housed the 10th Legion, consisting of 6,000 soldiers and approximately 4,000 support staff.** It is typical of a Roman fortification built to their specifications of that time period and is **96% exactly the size of every ancient Roman fort.**



This illustration from will show you the relationship between the temple and the fort. In fact, there was a causeway connecting the fort to the temple.

Well, Robert, are you telling me that the Western Wall has nothing to do with the Jewish temple?

That's correct. It has absolutely nothing to do with the Jewish temple. The Western Wall is part of the retaining wall of Fort Antonia.

Eli Shukran, who's the director of archaeology, found a coin underneath the very lowest stone where the stones reach bedrock under the Western Wailing Wall. The coin dated to 20 A.D. Remarkably Herod died in 4 BC and 24 years after Herod's death, we have this wall being built attributed to Herod, which poses quite a few very interesting questions.



Josephus, in fact, describes it as being the size of several cities. They had roads, they had bakeries, brothels, courtrooms, they had barracks. It was like a city, and as of today, we've never found any remnants of where the Roman fort was.

When you look at a model of Jerusalem, by professor Avi-Yonah, then Fort Antonia is this little fort that couldn't hold more than 100 people. The Roman fortress was immense, and it wasn't just this small little appendage that is in the present-day model of Jerusalem, because we know that **the 10th Roman Legion was about 10,000 people.**

End of edited transcript - Please watch [the full 48 mins.](#)

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