

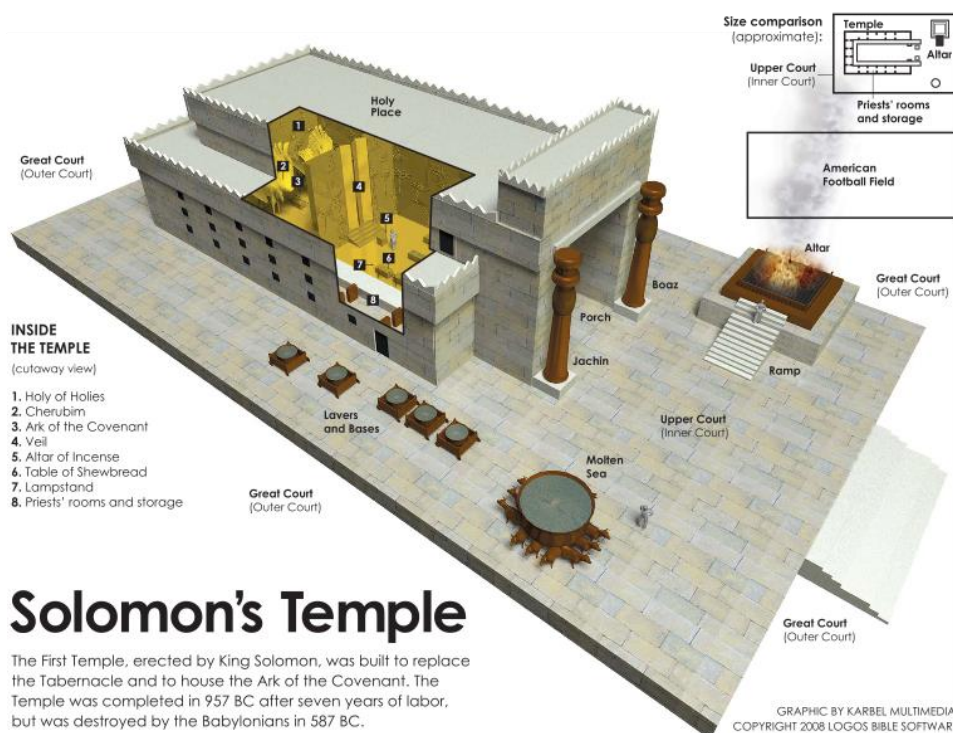
# The Temple in Jerusalem

## The Temple of God

A term used of several different structures:

- The Tabernacle – the portable sanctuary built to God’s design (Exodus 26) of the children of Israel whilst in the wilderness and in Israel before the building of the first temple
- Solomon’s Temple – the first temple...a permanent structure built by Solomon to a design given by the Lord (1 Kings 6). It is a temple of grand design and richness which has never been matched. It was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar he took Judah into captivity.
- Zerubbabel’s Temple – the second temple...built by the returnees after the Babylonian exile as described in the book of Ezra. A modest temple – those who had seen Solomon’s temple wept to see this version (Ezra 3:12)
- Herod’s Temple - - also known as the second temple because it was an expansion and a remodelling of Zerubbabel’s temple. This was the temple of Jesus’ day.
- The Third Temple – the temple which will be built and standing in the time of the tribulation. It is yet to be built but preparations have been made.
- The Millennial Temple – to be built in the time of Jesus’ rule and reign in the millennial kingdom. It is described in Ezekiel chapters 40 to 48.
- Heaven – there is a temple in heaven on which the design of the Tabernacle was based – see 2 Samuel 22: 7; Psalm 11: 4, 18: 6; Jonah 2: 7; Micah 1 :2, Habakkuk 2: 20; Acts 17: 24; Hebrews 8: 1-2, 8: 4-5, 9: 11 and 24; Revelation 7: 15, 11: 19, 14: 15 and 17, 15: 5-6, 16: 1 and 17
- The New Jerusalem (Eternity) – no temple building, but the new heaven and the new earth will be a place where God dwells in the midst of His people (Revelation 21: 22-24).

## The First Temple – Solomon’s Temple



## Solomon's Temple

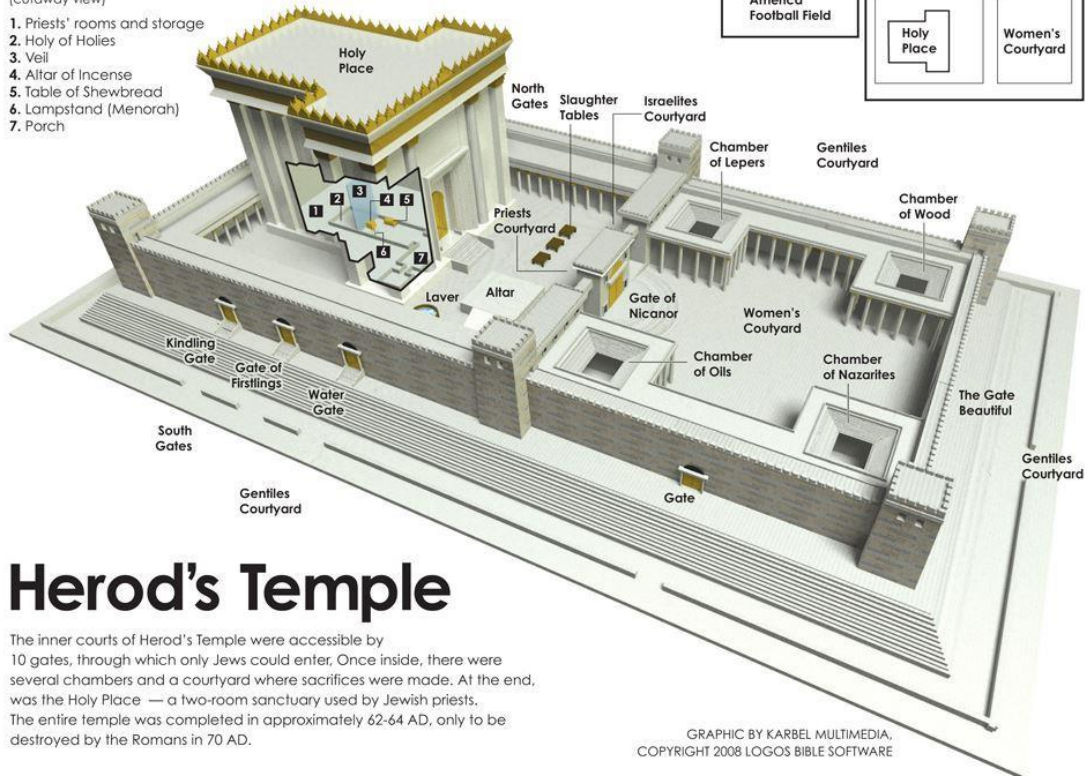
The First Temple, erected by King Solomon, was built to replace the Tabernacle and to house the Ark of the Covenant. The Temple was completed in 957 BC after seven years of labor, but was destroyed by the Babylonians in 587 BC.

- Solomon’s Temple was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar on 586 BC (see 2 Kings 25: 8-9) and is remembered by Jewish people on a day of fasting known as Tisha B’Av (the ninth day of the month of Av) on the last day of three weeks of sorrowing

## The Second Temple – Herod’s Temple

### INSIDE THE HOLY PLACE (cutaway view)

1. Priests’ rooms and storage
2. Holy of Holies
3. Veil
4. Altar of Incense
5. Table of Shewbread
6. Lampstand (Menorah)
7. Porch



# Herod’s Temple

The inner courts of Herod’s Temple were accessible by 10 gates, through which only Jews could enter. Once inside, there were several chambers and a courtyard where sacrifices were made. At the end, was the Holy Place — a two-room sanctuary used by Jewish priests. The entire temple was completed in approximately 62-64 AD, only to be destroyed by the Romans in 70 AD.



Model of Herod’s Temple

- Herod’s temple was a rebuilding, on a far grander scale, of Zerubbabel’s temple – it was erected in 20-18 BC
- This was the temple in the days of Jesus’ first coming
- Jesus prophesied of its destruction (Matthew 24: 1-2)
- It was destroyed by the Romans in 70 AD

## The Presence of the Lord

Note that the spirit of the Lord came and inhabited Solomon's temple (1 Kings 8) but left the temple because of Israel's sin and disobedience and because of the abominations in the temple (Ezekiel 10).

Zerubbabel's temple and Herod's temple were never indwelt by the spirit of the Lord and neither will the third temple.

The tabernacle and the temple are a physical earthly representation of God's desire throughout all history to dwell amongst His people; for them to be His people and for Him to be their God – it is a story of **'sanctuary'**, a meeting place for God and His people:

- Creation Genesis 1: 26-28
- The Garden of Eden Genesis 2: 7-8; 3: 8
- Choosing Abraham Genesis 12: 1-3, 7-8; 13: 14-18; 15: 4-6
- Abraham's Offspring Genesis 26: 2-5; 28: 12-15
- The Goal of the Exodus Exodus 5: 1-3; 6: 1-8; 7: 16; 8: 1, 20; 9: 1, 13; 10: 3
- The Exodus Exodus 13: 21-22
- Israel at Mount Sinai Exodus 19: 3-6
- The Tabernacle Exodus 25: 8; 29: 43-46
- The Renewed Covenant Exodus 34: 8-10
- The Glory in the Tabernacle Exodus 40: 34-38
- The Covenant at Shechem Joshua 24: 1-28
- God's Covenant with David 1 Chronicles 17: 3-14
- David's Provision for the Temple 1 Chronicles 22: 1-6
- Solomon's Temple 1 Kings 8: 6-13; 2 Chronicles 7: 1-3
- The Glory Departs Ezekiel 9: 3-7, 10: 10: 18-19
- Promised Restoration Ezekiel 11: 16-20
- New Covenant with Israel to Jeremiah 31: 31-34 (note – it is a covenant to which the Gentiles are 'grafted in')
- The Goal of Aliyah Ezekiel 37: 21-28
- The Incarnation Matthew 1: 23; John 10-13
- The Word Became Flesh John 1: 14-18
- The Promise of the Spirit John 14: 15-18
- Jesus' Prayer for Us John 17: 20-24
- We are a Holy Temple Ephesians 2: 18-22
- The Millennial Temple Ezekiel 40-48 – See especially 43: 7, 45: 1-4
- Millennial Jerusalem Ezekiel 45: 6, 48: 35
- New Heaven & New Earth Revelation 21: 1-4
- The New Jerusalem Revelation 21: 22-27

## The Temple Institute

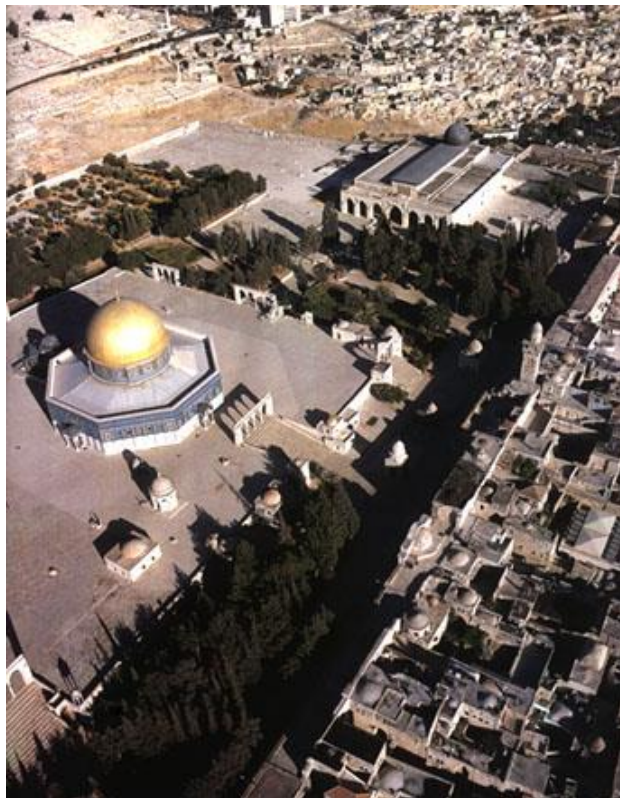
The Temple Institute (in Hebrew, Machon HaMikdash), founded in 1987, is a non-profit educational and religious organization located in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem's Old City.

The Institute is dedicated to every aspect of the Biblical commandment to build the Holy Temple of God on Mount Moriah in Jerusalem is fabricating artefacts ready for the third temple – many of the 103 implements have been completed.



The Institute is currently creating the sacred uniform of the Cohein Gadol, the High Priest. This project, the culmination of years of study and research, has been underway for several years. To date, the High Priest's Choshen (Breastplate) and Ephod have already been completed.

### The Temple Mount



View of the Temple Mount looking towards the southeast

The traditional view is that the temple stood where the Dome of the Rock now is – this is the view of the Temple Institute and the Rabbis in Jerusalem. Inside the Dome of the Rock is the rock on which Abraham is said to have been going to sacrifice Isaac.

There are other views as to the site of the temple – for instance, the ‘Northern Conjecture’ of Dr. Asher Kauffman. If this conjecture is right, the Dome of the Rock is actually in the outer court (the court of the gentiles). There are problems with this conjecture concerning a conflict with the topography and known facts of the views of the temple of Agrippa and the Romans and the route of the water aqueduct which fed the temple.

There is a ‘Southern Conjecture’ which places the temple between the Dome of the Rock and the Al Aqsa Mosque so that the Holy of Holies would be where the el-Kas fountain is. This is where the Romans erected a temple to Jupiter over the site of the Jewish temple and installed a statue of Hadrian over the Holy of Holies.

The traditional location of the First and Second Temples lies in the immediate vicinity of the Dome of the Rock. The proposed northern conjecture site for the Temple is just to the left at the stairs in the bottom left of the photo. The southern conjecture site for the Temple lies midway between the Dome of the Rock and Al Aqsa mosque, under an Islamic ablution fountain known as El Kas.

In recent years the Moslems have been systematically destroying evidence of the Jewish heritage on the temple mount.

#### The Rebuilding of the Temple in the Tribulation

Referred to by:

- Jesus                      Matthew 24: 15
- Paul                        2 Thessalonians 2: 4
- John                        Revelation 11: 1-2

*See Supplementary Note 46: The Third, or Tribulation Temple*