

The first mention of Jerusalem in the Bible was as the city of Salem in Genesis 14:18.

Who was the king of Salem? \_\_\_\_\_

What other title did he have? \_\_\_\_\_

What did he give to Abraham? \_\_\_\_\_

What did Abraham give to him? \_\_\_\_\_

Who is this man compared to in Hebrews 5 -7? \_\_\_\_\_

Salem was located on Mount Moriah. Why did God instruct Abraham in Genesis 22:2 to travel some 50 miles from Beersheba to Jerusalem to sacrifice his son Isaac? \_\_\_\_\_

How specific was God's choice of where the sacrifice was to occur according to Genesis 22:9? \_\_\_\_\_

What did Abraham see by faith according to Hebrews 11:8-10? \_\_\_\_\_



W E L C O M E

TO *Fabulous*

JERUSALEM

PART 1

THE OLD TESTAMENT

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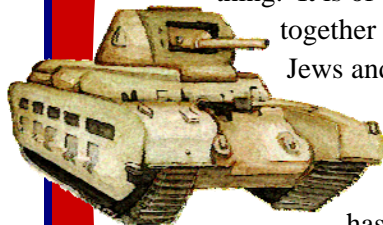
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Jerusalem makes world headlines on a daily basis. Everyone has heard of Jerusalem, it has been the happening place for thousands of years. But what makes Jerusalem such a center of attention? Well, it's a God thing. It is of central importance for three major world religions; Judaism, Christianity, and Islam— together accounting for more than half of the world population. ("Adherents.com") For Jews and Muslims, it is the hotly disputed center of their worship. But for Christians, who are individually and corporately God's holy dwelling, who are no longer limited to the bounds of town nor temple, ....what is Jerusalem's importance?



Jerusalem is important to us because of its importance to God. It is the place that He has chosen as the physical center of His spiritual plans. It is the picture that He has painted for us of what His Presence means to us, and more importantly to Him. It shows how the intricate story unveiled in Scripture has purposes bigger, and more elaborate, than meets the eye. The thread of Jerusalem woven from the beginning through to the end shows us the consistency and constancy of God's plans for humankind.

From the creation of the world, and probably for an eternity before, God has been planning a place of connection with His people. He has made plans for a place where mankind, too sinful to remain as closely connected to the spiritual dimension as the Garden of Eden, could still be in His Presence, still come close to Him and bask in His glory. And so, early in Genesis, He introduces to us Salem, with its mysterious priest and king who, according to the writer of Hebrews, can be compared to Christ. It is here that God sends Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac, so that here in this sacred place God can demonstrate to us a piece of the future He has in mind for Jerusalem. The place where He will connect with us, where He will provide the lamb for the offering, and the place where a new priest and king will reign forever, in a new Jerusalem very like Eden where God and man will walk together.

## 2 Jerusalem

## TIMELINE

DATE	EVENT	BIBLICAL RECORD
3500— 2200 BC	First settlement, by the descendants of Noah’s grandson Canaan—potsherds found around the Gihon Spring. Evidence of rural settlement on the South Hill and tombs,	
2220-1800 BC	Jerusalem referred to as Urushalimum in Egyptian writings. Sometime during this period, Melchizedek served as priest and king of “Salem”. By 1800 BC, the first wall was built around the South Hill and Gihon Spring, and water shafts had been built. Abraham traveled to Mount Moriah, the elongated ridge on which Jerusalem is located, to offer his son Isaac as a sacrifice to God.	Gen. 14:18 Gen. 22
1200-1000 BC	During the Iron Age, Jerusalem is a Canaanite City controlled and inhabited by the Jebusites, despite the influx of the Israelites.	Joshua Judges
1000 BC	David conquers Jerusalem	1 Chron. 11 2 Sam. 5
960 BC	Solomon builds the first temple. The population of Jerusalem is around 27,000.	1 Kings 2 Chron.
928 BC	Israel divides into two kingdoms. Jerusalem is the capital of Judah.	1 Kings 12 2 Chron. 10
721 BC	The Assyrians conquer Samaria and refugees flee to Jerusalem, swelling the city onto the western hill (the area that is now the Jewish Quarter). Hezekiah prepares the city for a siege, strengthening walls and making additional tunnels for water supply.	2 Kings 18-20
701 BC	Jerusalem is besieged by the Assyrian ruler Sennacherib	Isaiah 36,37
586 BC	Babylon, under the rule of Nebuchadnezzar, destroys Jerusalem, including the temple.	2 Kings 24,25
539-322 BC	Persian Period—Cyrus the Great conquers Babylon, and allows the Jewish exiles to return to Jerusalem. In 516, the Second Temple is built. In the 400s, Nehemiah rebuilds the walls. The city is confined to the eastern hill.	Ezra Nehemiah
<b>END OF OLD TESTAMENT RECORD</b>		
322 BC	Alexander the Great conquers Jerusalem and the Hellenistic Period begins. The Greeks called Jerusalem Hierosolyma.	
141 BC	Hasmonean Revolt ushers in the Hasmoneah Period. Jerusalem expands to the western hill.	
63 BC	Rome captures Jerusalem, calling it Aelia Capitolina	
37 BC	Herod rebuilds the Second Temple	
<b>NEW TESTAMENT</b>		

# 3 Jerusalem

## Who were the Jebusites?

In Exodus 3:17, the inhabitants of the land promised to the Israelites are listed. The usual formula was to list the greatest first, and to decrease in size and/or importance to end with the least. If this formula is followed here, what people are the least in the Promised Land? \_\_\_\_\_

Yet, these people were apparently a force to be reckoned with. Who led the charge against Gibeon in Joshua 10:1-4? \_\_\_\_\_

What action, led by Jabin, king of Hazor, did the Jebusites participate in? \_\_\_\_\_

What tribe did Jerusalem belong to according to Joshua 18:28? \_\_\_\_\_

Who still inhabited, and controlled Jerusalem by the time of David? (2 Sam. 5:6-8) \_\_\_\_\_

What made the Jebusites feel so invincible? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the name of the Jebusite from whom David purchased the land that would later become the site of the Temple? (2 Sam. 24, 1 Chron. 21) \_\_\_\_\_

What is God's take on the history of Jerusalem as described in Ezekiel 16:3-14? \_\_\_\_\_

## Names of Jerusalem

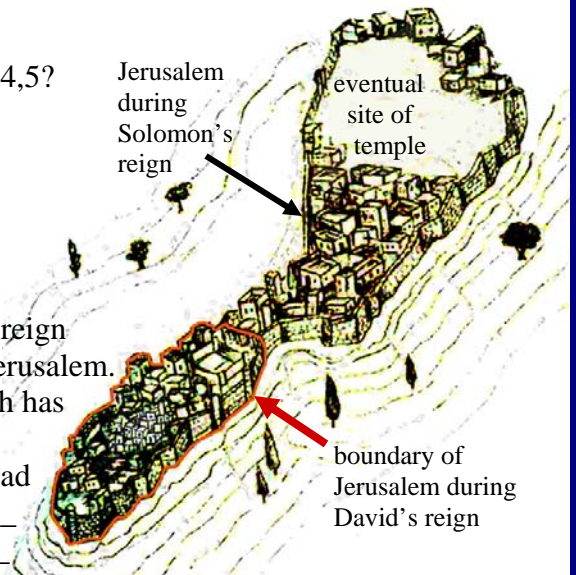
What are the names given to Jerusalem in 1 Chron. 11:4,5?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

## The Tabernacle of David

An interesting situation arises in Jerusalem during David's reign there. David brings the ark, the holy Presence of God, to Jerusalem. (See 2 Sam. 6) Meanwhile, the tabernacle in Gibeon, which has been without the ark for some time, remains erected.

Why do you think David brought the ark to Jerusalem instead of Gibeon? \_\_\_\_\_



David puts the ark in a tent, and Israel now has two tabernacles, though they are vastly different from each other. In Gibeon, the tabernacle is set up as was instructed to Moses, but God is not present there. In Jerusalem, David laments the lack of a proper home for the ark, but is not allowed to build the temple that his son Solomon will build. So, David of the tribe of Judah, not Levi, freely enters God's Presence and repents, worships, and writes Psalms about being in the shadow of His wings. (Ps. 17:8, 57:1, 61:4) That is not at all according to the instructions given to Moses, or even how things are done over in Gibeon. Yet, what was prophesied in Amos 9:11, and repeated in Acts 15:16? \_\_\_\_\_

In what ways is the tabernacle of David a picture of God's new covenant with mankind? \_\_\_\_\_

In what ways can our worship remain like that in Gibeon? \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Jerusalem

### Puzzle clues:



#### Across

- 1 king who built aqueduct and outer wall (8)
- 5 discovered a way into the Jebusite stronghold (4)
- 7 entrances into the city (5)
- 9 rebuilt the temple (10)
- 10 will come out of Jerusalem 2 Kings 19:31 (7)
- 14 number of gates in the new Jerusalem Revelation 21:12 (6)
- 15 this holy day is celebrated in Jerusalem (8)
- 16 corresponds to the old city of Jerusalem Galatians 4:25 (5)
- 18 the new city of Jerusalem will come down from here Rev. 21:2,10 (6)
- 19 king who restored the city (5)
- 21 there will not be one in the new Jerusalem Revelation 21:22 (6)
- 22 gained control in 63 BC (6)
- 23 destroyed Jerusalem in 586 BC (14)
- 25 David conquered these people to acquire Jerusalem (9)
- 28 Jerusalem is a holy one (4)
- 29 the new Jerusalem will be prepared as this Revelation 21:2 (5)
- 30 Jerusalem's inhabitants were captured and sent here when they refused to fight on the Sabbath (6)
- 32 took Jesus to be presented in Jerusalem Luke 2:22 (4)
- 33 powerful ones will come to Jerusalem Zechariah 8:22 (7)
- 36 Jerusalem was the city where God chose to put His 1 Kings 11:36 (4)
- 37 Jesus did this over Jerusalem (4)
- 38 David took Goliath's to Jerusalem 1 Samuel 17:54 (4)
- 39 built a temple in Jerusalem (7)

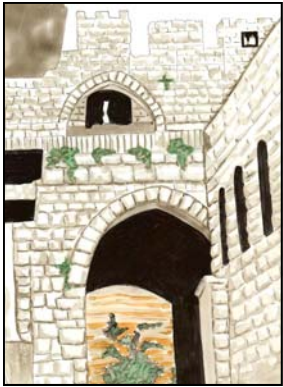
#### Down

- 2 Adoni Zedek, king of Jerusalem, was one Joshua 10:1,5 (7)
- 3 living \_\_\_\_\_ will flow from Jerusalem Zechariah 14:8 (5)
- 4 brought to Jerusalem 2 Kings 21:12 (8)
- 5 belonged to this Israelite tribe Judges 1:8 (5)
- 6 David built this in Jerusalem (6)
- 8 ancient king and priest of early Jerusalem in Abram's day (11)
- 11 will be "capital of the earth" during this time Isaiah 60 (10)
- 12 ...and religious capital of the Israelites (9)
- 13 led in rebuilding its walls (8)
- 17 David bought a threshing floor from him 2 Samuel 24:18 (7)
- 20 what God said He would make Jerusalem Jeremiah 9:11 (5)
- 24 Ezra, and others returned to Jerusalem from exile here (7)
- 25 considered a holy city to this religion (7)
- 26 considered a holy city to this religion (5)
- 27 spring that was its water supply (5)
- 28 decreed the return of captives to Jerusalem (5)
- 31 David did this for 33 years from Jerusalem (7)
- 34 destroyed Jerusalem in 70 AD, killing one million (5)
- 35 called by this name in Genesis 14:18 (5)



5 Jerusalem

# WELCOME TO *Fabulous* JERUSALEM *puzzle*

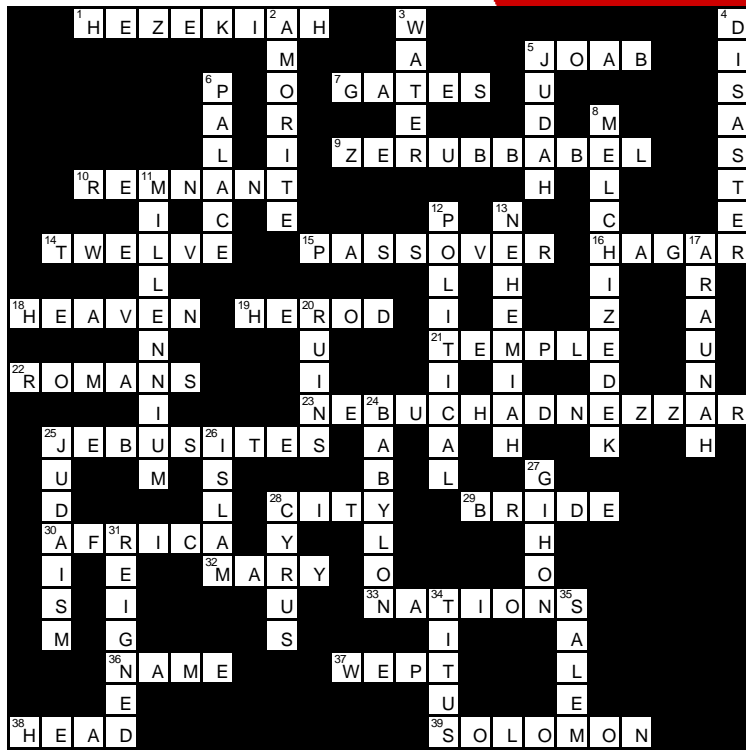


Jerusalem lies 33 miles east of the Mediterranean Sea, and 14 miles west of the Dead Sea. Jerusalem's elevation of 2550 feet is 3800 feet above the Dead Sea.

## 6 Jerusalem



Ruins of old Jerusalem



### SOURCES and SUGGESTED READING

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