



Wilson's Arch formed a bridge over the Tyropoeon Valley below, leading from the Temple Mount to the Herodian Palace. A section of the western wall south of Wilson's Arch (187 feet/57 m long), sometimes called the Wall of Wails, has been a place of prayer for Jews for the last 2000 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.

The Antonia Fortress was where Herod had his palace. The Romans commanded the garrison in order to protect the temple and to suppress any Jewish protests that arose.

Herod's Temple (for a detailed gallery drawing, see p. 194-195)

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

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

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

The Double Gate and its monumental staircase.

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

A Courty House for pilgrims proceeded up.

The 8th Mile Gate and its staircase.

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

The Court of the Gentiles, bordered by a wall of 40 columns, contained a large area of open ground where Jews could pray. The Court of the Gentiles was the area between the outer and inner walls of the Temple Mount.

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

The eastern city wall of Jerusalem.

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

The Golden Gate, then known as the Shushan Gate.

The Royal Stoa was a 912 foot (278 m) long portico, containing four rows of 40 columns. The Synhedion met in the central aisle (cf. Acts 23:35). This may have been where Jesus cleared the temple. The scarred 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 "parade of the temple" mentioned in Matt. 24:1-2 and Luke 4:9.

## Peter in Acts & the Epistles

- A. **Jesus' crucifixion & resurrection [A.D. 33 — early April]**  
Matthew 21 (28) || Mark 11 (16) || Luke 19 (24) || John 12 (21)
- B. **Jesus' ascension after the "Great Forty Days" [A.D. 33 — mid May]**  
end of the first three Gospels || Acts 1
- C. **Waiting for Pentecost in Jerusalem [A.D. 33 — late May]**  
Acts 1:12
- D. **Pentecost**  
Acts 2:1
- E. **Lame Beggar Healed Beautiful Gate/Peter Preaches Solomon's Portico**  
Acts 3:1
- F. **Peter & John Before the Council**  
Acts 4:1
- G. **Ananias & Sapphira**  
Acts 5:1
- H. **Paul Converted [A.D. 33] and Meets with Peter in Jerusalem [A.D. 36]**  
Acts 9:26 (see Galatians 1:18)
- I. **Peter's Early Ministry & "Missionary Journeys" [A.D. 39]**  
Acts 9:32
- J. **Peter & Cornelius**  
Acts 10:1
- K. **Peter's Arrest & Miraculous Release [A.D. 44]**  
Acts 12:1
- L. **Peter's Place at the Jerusalem Council [A.D. 48/9]**  
Acts 15:1-2 (see Galatians 2:11-14 [A.D. 47]) / Acts 15:2-29