

# ← The Priestly Blessing



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## The Priestly Blessing

A blessing that appears in the Torah, Scriptures in the book of Bamidbar, Numbers where the priests are commanded to bless the Jewish people.

Today, the blessing is said in Tefilla, prayer, by the Kohanim, Priests who stand on a platform, raise their hands and bless those present in the Bet Knesset, Synagogue.

In Ketef Hinnom, Jerusalem, in a burial cave from the First Temple period, silver scrolls were found with text that was very similar to the biblical text on a metal tablet found rolled up in the style of a proclamation, and looking like a pendant that was used as an amulet.

This is the most ancient text to be found, until today on an archaeological piece. Today the tablets can be found displayed in the Israel Museum. 🖱️🖱️🖱️



-- הברו (ב)  
-- וְנִיהוּ  
-- ר' יְהוָה  
-- בְּעֵינֵי  
-- שִׂיבְרֹכַם  
-- יְהוָה וְ  
-- (י) שְׂמֹרֶכֶם  
-- יֵה  
-- (וה) סְנִינִי  
-- (אל) יִכּוּ וְ  
-- שֶׁמֶלֶךְ שׁ  
-- לוֹ (מ) --  
--  
-- כִּמְ  
-- וְרִגְנִי --  
--





A Golden Bell



8,458 likes

**A Golden Bell** In the description of the High Priests' coat in the Torah section of Tetzaveh in the book of Shmot, Exodus, "And on its edges you shall make pomegranates of blue, purple and scarlet, roundabout the edges, and bells of gold between them all the way round: a golden bell and a pomegranate, a golden bell and a pomegranate, on the skirts of the robe, around it. And it will serve Aaron, and its sound will be heard when he comes to the holy place before G-d and when he comes out, he will not die." In archaeological digs that were carried out in the drainage channel that connects between the Pool of Siloam and the archaeological garden by the Western Wall, an exciting discovery was made- a small, golden bell. The same bell that the High Priests had hanging off their garments when carrying out their service in the Temple. Seemingly, a High Priest who was on his way to serve in the Temple lost one of his bells that rolled down into the drainage channel and was found two thousand years later by archaeologists.






Bet Hamikdash





5,658 likes


**Bet Hamikdash**, the Temple - All important occurrences that were occurred in the lives of both individuals and the nation were connected to the Temple and to the serving of G-d that took place in it. This is where the sages learned Torah, Scriptures, and in the Hall of Hewn Stones the Sanhedrin judged the people, the Levites fine-tuned their singing, and the people offered sacrifices on the festivals and in order to mark personal celebrations. All of the people would travel to the Temple three times a year – on Pesach, Sukkot and Shavuot. 🙏





 Coin












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**Coin** Every Hasmonean king minted a bronze coin that portrayed the Temple, the Menorah or cornucopia on one side, and on the other side, the name of the king and a description of him in ancient Hebrew text. These coins never displayed images of people due to a biblical commandment that forbids creating a graven image or any manner of likeness.

A coin from the time of Yochanan Hyrcanus 134-104 BCE. One side displays cornucopias, and on the other side was written "Yehochanan the High Priest and Council of the Jews" (in Hebrew).

The Bank of Israel decided to copy the image of the cornucopias to the two-shekel coin we have today.


**Monumental Burial Caves**
49m


**Monumental Burial Caves** –  
 Such caves were used for members of the upper-class, mainly priestly families



Impressive tombstones were built in the Hellenistic style and were created using limestone

The path of tombstones proves just how spread out the city of Jerusalem was during the times of the Hashmonaim. The graves were dug far away from the city due to their impurity








# Water Installations



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## Water Installations

The city grew and with it grew the need for water on the part of the citizens and animals. The Hasmoneans built a number of water installations in order to deal with the increase in need for water.

**The Sheep Pool, the Hasmonean tunnel** that carried water north-west of the Temple Mount from a cistern, **a lower aqueduct** that carried water from the Ein Eitam spring (located next to Bet Lechem) into the Temple Mount.

A section of this incredible aqueduct can be seen from the Armon Hanetziv neighborhood of Jerusalem. The aqueduct demonstrates impressive technical and engineering abilities.



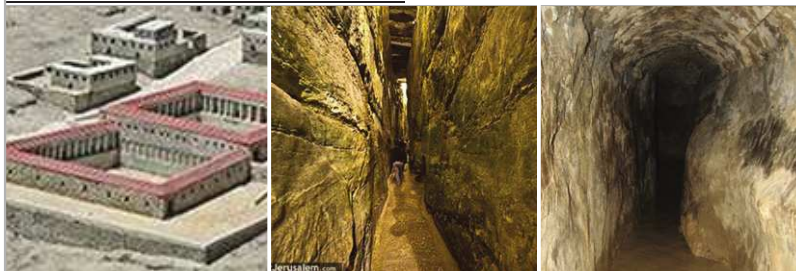
The Sheep Pool



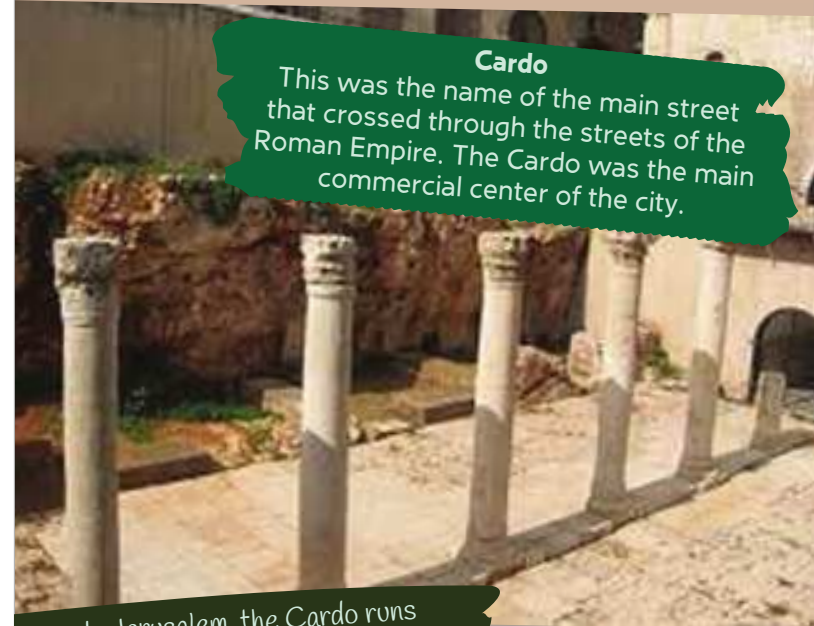
the Hasmonean tunnel



a lower aqueduct



Cardo 5m



**Cardo**  
This was the name of the main street that crossed through the streets of the Roman Empire. The Cardo was the main commercial center of the city.

In Jerusalem, the Cardo runs from Damascus Gate to Zion Gate and was the location of a busy marketplace



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### Triumphal Arch



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**Triumphal Arch** Like every Roman city, also in Jerusalem there are triumphal arches- in total there are four triumphal arches. The typical form of the arches is a central large gate and two smaller gates on either side of the main gate. The most famous of the arches is the one located by Damascus Gate, which was built by Hadrian in the 2nd century. On the upper section of the gate there is an inscription in Latin, part of which can be read and translated as follows; "To the Emperor Caesar Traianus Hadrianus Augustus, son of the deified Traianus Parthicus, grandson of the deified Nerva, high priest, invested with tribunician power for the 14th time, consul for the third time, father of the country (dedicated by) the 10th legion Fretensis (2nd hand) Antoniniana."



### Legio X Fretensis




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**Legio X Fretensis** A legion of the Imperial Roman army that arrived in order to assist in crushing the Great Jewish Revolt. After the Revolt was suppressed and the Temple destroyed, the legion remained in Jerusalem. Remnants of the camp were found in different areas in Jerusalem, especially on the western side. A tile factory was discovered in the area of what is today the International Convention Center in Jerusalem, with tiles that were created in the factory discovered in archaeological digs throughout the city.





← The City Walls ⋮



586 posts

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### The City Walls




During the ruling of Suleiman the Magnificent, the Ottoman Empire decided to build a wall around the city of Jerusalem.






The wall is 4.5 km long, 10 meters high and 2 meters wide and was built quickly between 1538 and 1542 by thousands of laborers who were brought in from Kahir, Halab and Istanbul. The laborers took advantage of ancient walls and also used two stones in the area.

Eight gates were built in the wall, all of which were locked in the evening. Once the first neighborhoods outside of the city walls were built, the authorities decided that the gates will remain open throughout the day.

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Sebil









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**Sebil** A public water device that was built at the order of Suleiman the Magnificent, which incorporates Middle-Age style decorations. The lower part is seemingly a "sarcophagi", a Roman coffin, made of decorated stone, incorporated into the Ottoman sebil. The Sultan, Suleiman the Magnificent, built six sebils in 1537. Five were built inside the Old City and one outside of it, on the southern wall of the Sultan's Pool. The Sultan invested a lot in the development of Jerusalem, restored the water supply system to the city, built the sebils for the good of the city's inhabitants. The sebils were meant to supply water for daily needs and to purify the religious. The sebils are a pleasant architectural aspect of the alleyways of ancient Jerusalem.



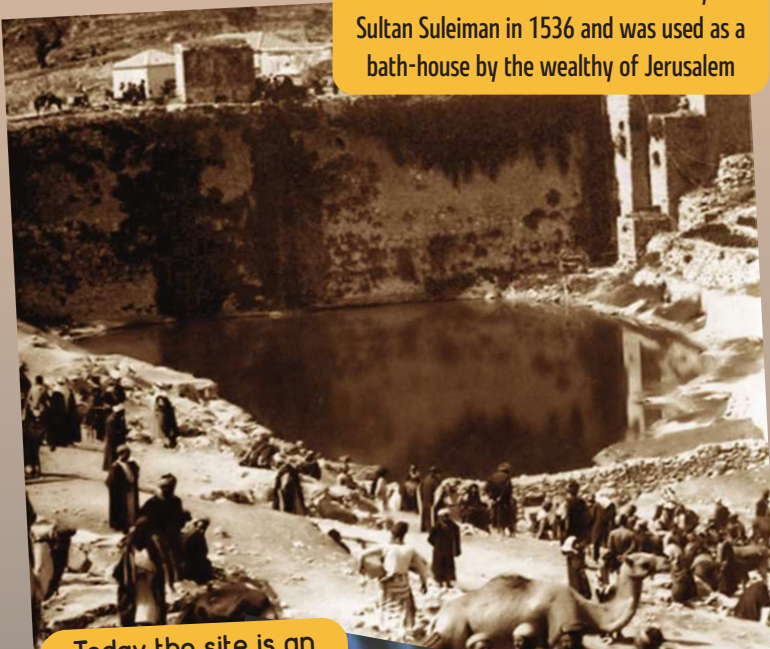



Sultan's Pool 1536y



### Sultan's Pool

A water basin that was modernized by the Sultan Suleiman in 1536 and was used as a bath-house by the wealthy of Jerusalem



Today the site is an amphitheater that hosts large events



y hoy sirve como un teatro abierto para grandes representaciones



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