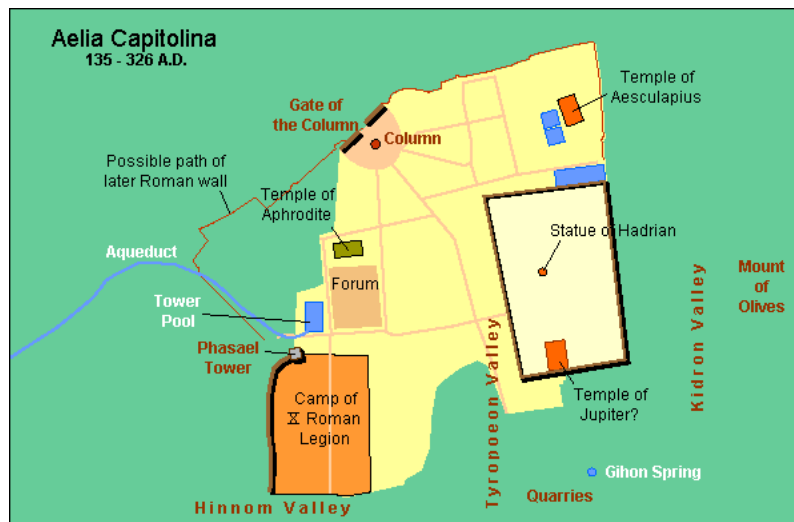


## Doctrine of Roman/Islamic Jerusalem

1. After the Romans destroyed the Jerusalem in 70 A.D. Jews were not permitted to enter the city for some 25 years. The final siege of Jerusalem began in February of 70 A.D. under the leadership of Titus. On August 28<sup>th</sup> the siege was complete as Roman troops broke into the inner courts of the Temple where they found six thousand Jewish zealots.
2. The Temple Mount was reduced to rubble, the mansions in the Upper City were destroyed and Herod's Palace was pulled down.
3. It was upon the rubble that Refus Timeius and Hadrian began the work of creating Aelia Capitolina. The city that arose from the ruins was a typical Hellenic city with temples, theater, baths, marketplaces and a pool dedicated to the nymphs. Of the few fragments that remain of the period is part of a column memorializing Vespasian, Titus and the tenth legion commander. Jews were barred from living in or even visiting the city under penalty of death.



4. The Byzantine period of Jerusalem rule came to an end in 638 A.D. when the city was surrendered to Arab Moslems who had besieged the region for nearly 4 years. Moslem occupation continued until 1099 when the city was taken briefly by the Crusaders, who themselves surrendered the city back to the Moslems in 1187.
5. Moslem domination of the area continued virtually unabated then for the next 750 years except for two brief Crusader occupations (1229-1239 and 1243-1244). Interestingly, the Moslems decided to remove the walls of the city thereby making the city indefensible to any foreign armies.
6. The walls were not reconstructed until about 1540 by the Moslem ruler Suleiman. The city was taken from the Moslems by the British general Edmund Allenby during World War I. It came under Jordanian control in 1949, and then came under Israel's rule after the Six-Day War in 1967.

