

Айн Дара

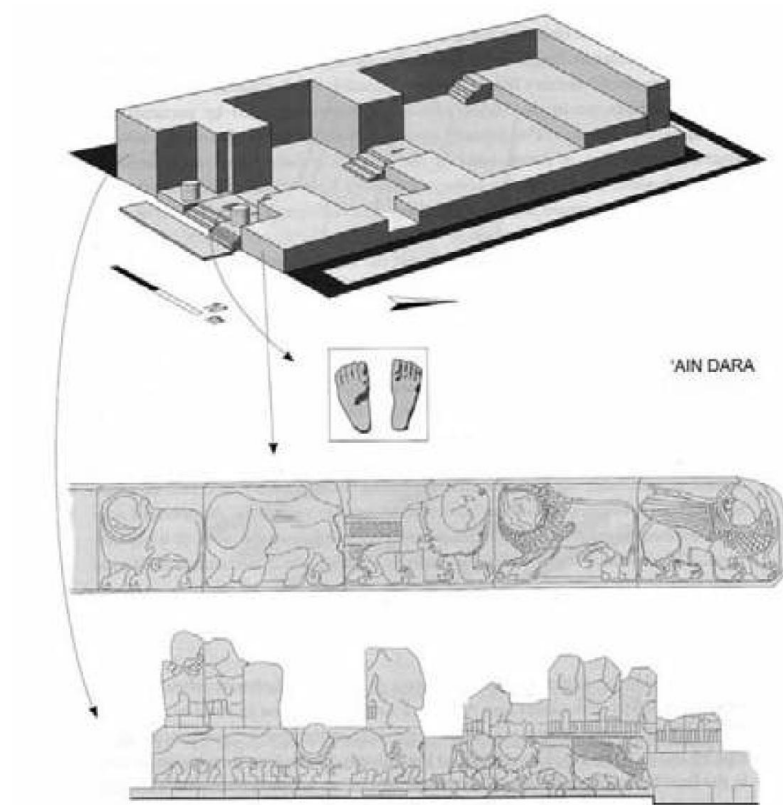
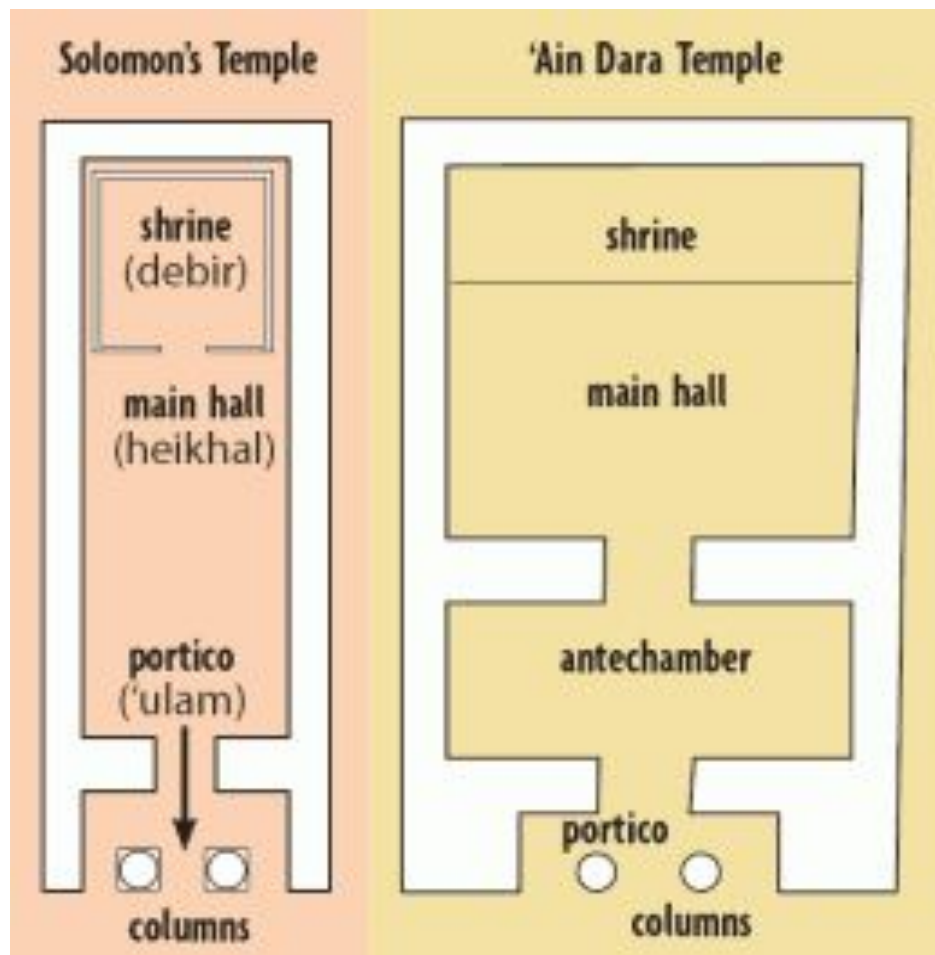


Fig. 5.3. The temple at 'Ain Dara in northwestern Syria (type 6) with a broad porch with two columns, a vestibule, an outer sanctuary, and an inner sanctuary. Note the raised entrance to each area of the temple, the abundant decoration, and especially the oversized footprints. From Wightman, *Sacred Spaces*, fig. 3.20.

Храм Соломона. План



Храм в Айн Дара

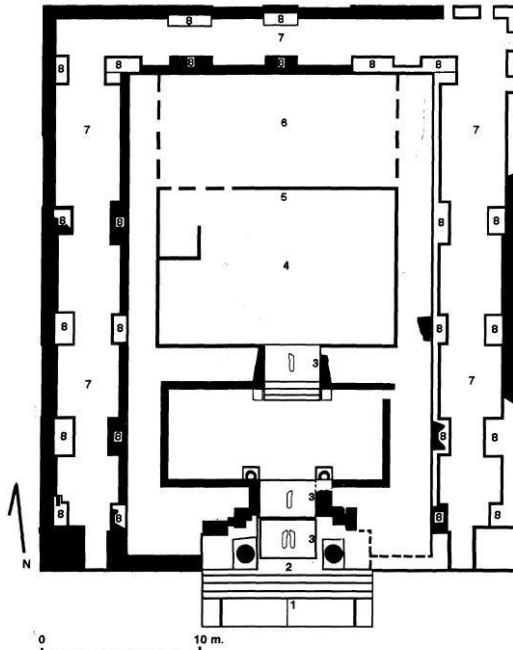


Fig. 4. Iron Age Temple at °Ain Dārā.

LEGEND

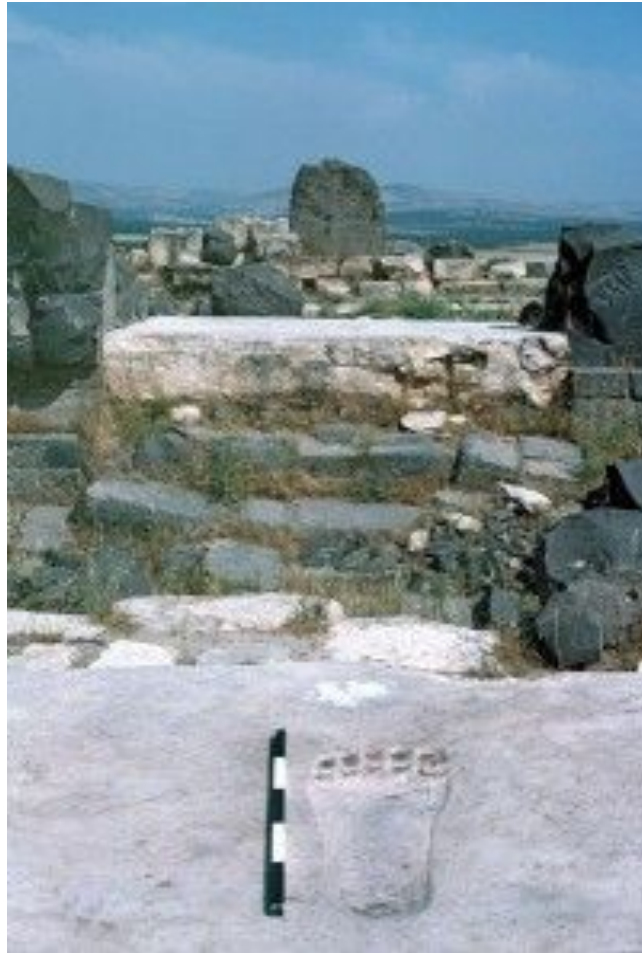
| <u>Ain Dara Temple</u> | <u>Solomon's Temple</u> |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Monumental Stairway | 1. <i>Sūllām</i> (Gen. 28.12) and <i>ma'āiōt</i> (Eze. 40.49) |
| 2. Portico with engaged columns | 2. Portico with engaged columns Jachin and Boaz (<i>'ammūdīm bā-ūlām</i> , I Kgs. 7:19) |
| 3. Deity's footprints | 3. Unshod deity of Israel enters temple via main portal (Eze. 43:4). See # 8 |
| 4. Central room | 4. <i>Hēkāl</i> |
| 5. Podium base with mountain deities | 5. Raised <i>dōbīr</i> and cherubim (throne) "The place of my throne....the place for the soles of my feet" (<i>kappōt raglay</i> , Eze. 43:7) |
| 6. Throne room | 6. <i>Dōbīr</i> , or "Holy of Holies" |
| 7. Side corridors | 7. <i>Ṣēlā'ōt</i> |
| 8. Sculpted stelae/pilasters | 8. <i>Migrā'ōt</i> ("offsets," I Kgs.6:8) |

Псалмы

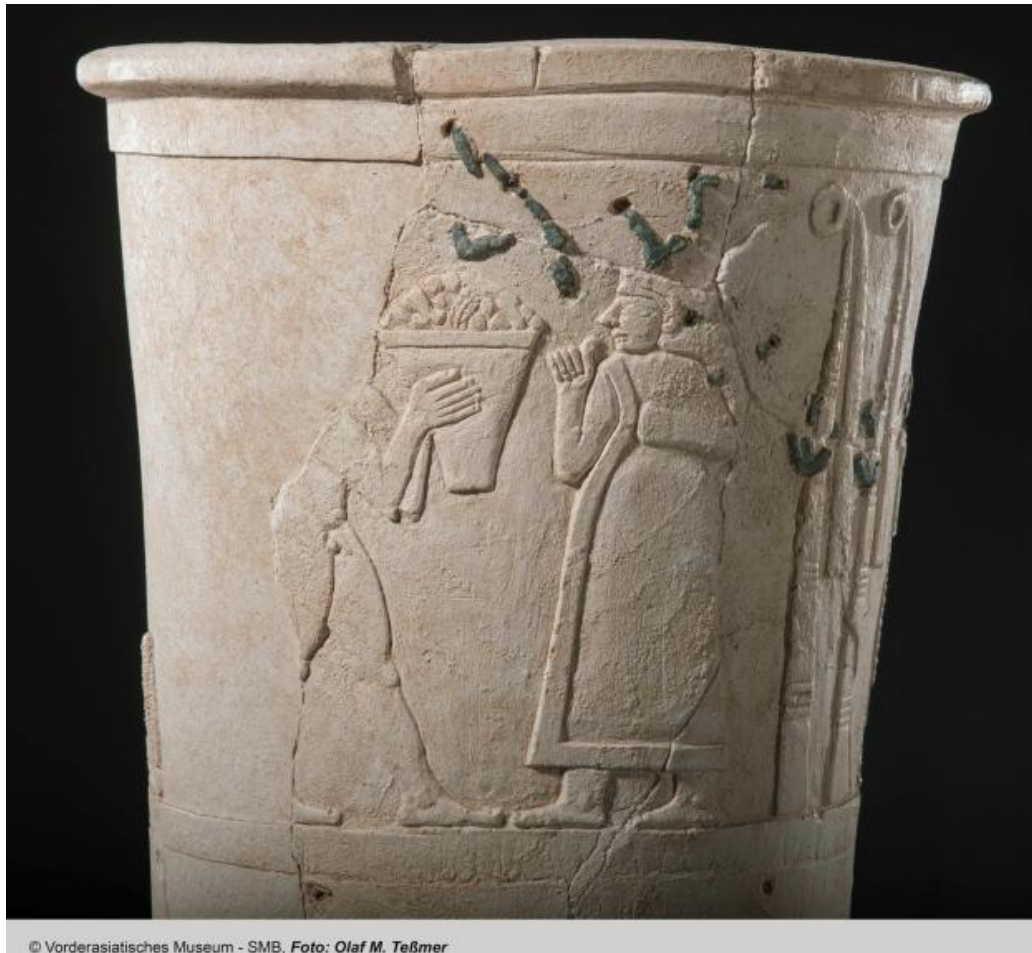
В тени Твоих крил укрываются смертные
Пируют они от щедрот Твоего дома
Из реки отрад Твоих ты их поишь
10. Ведь у Тебя источник жизни,
и во свете Твоем мы видим свет.

(Псалтирь 35:10)

Храм в Айн Дара. Гигантские следы при входе



Ваза из Урука . Яхин и Боаз



The stepped-stone structure, the largest Iron Age structure in Israel, covers the northeastern slope of the City of David with a mantle of walls and terraces. So massive an edifice must have supported an imposing structure above it. Many believed that structure was Jerusalem's fortress; Mazar suggests that the area just to the north, which she believes was the site of David's palace, would have been adjacent to the fortress.



Ступенчатое строение и часть СТЕНЫ



Граффити меноры, найденное в
раскопках под Храмовой горой.
Период Второго Храма



Офел – пространство между Храмовой горой и городом Давида.

- 2 Паралипоменон 27:3
- Элиат Мазар Золотой клепал

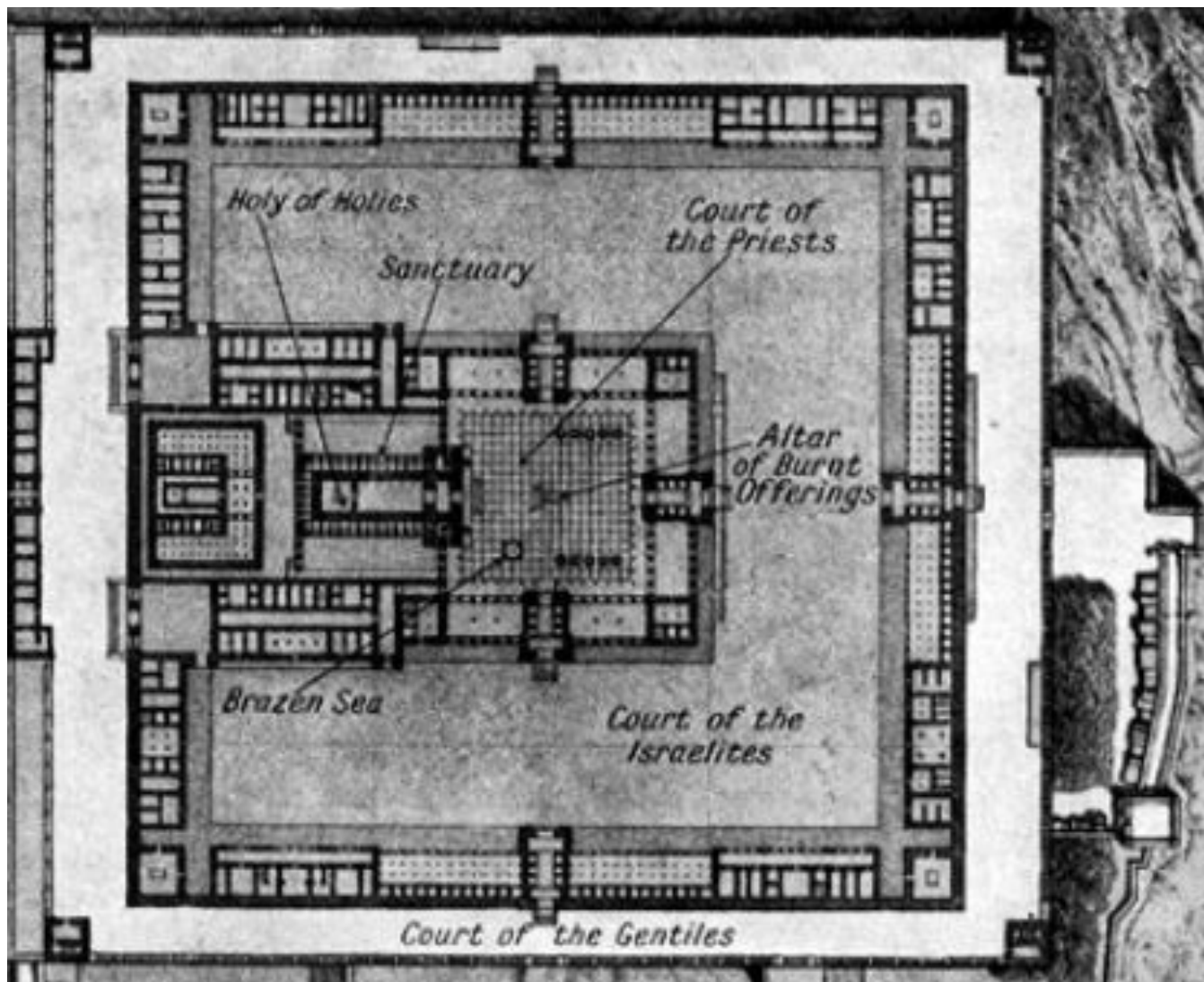


Photo: Ouria Tadmor
© Eilat Mazar

This .4-inch-wide bulla is inscribed in three lines that read, “Belonging to Yehuchal son of Shelemiyahu son of Shovi.” The Book of Jeremiah twice mentions a Yehuchal (Jehucal in English Bibles) son of Shelemiah, indicating that this bulla dates to the late seventh-early sixth century B.C.E.



План Храма



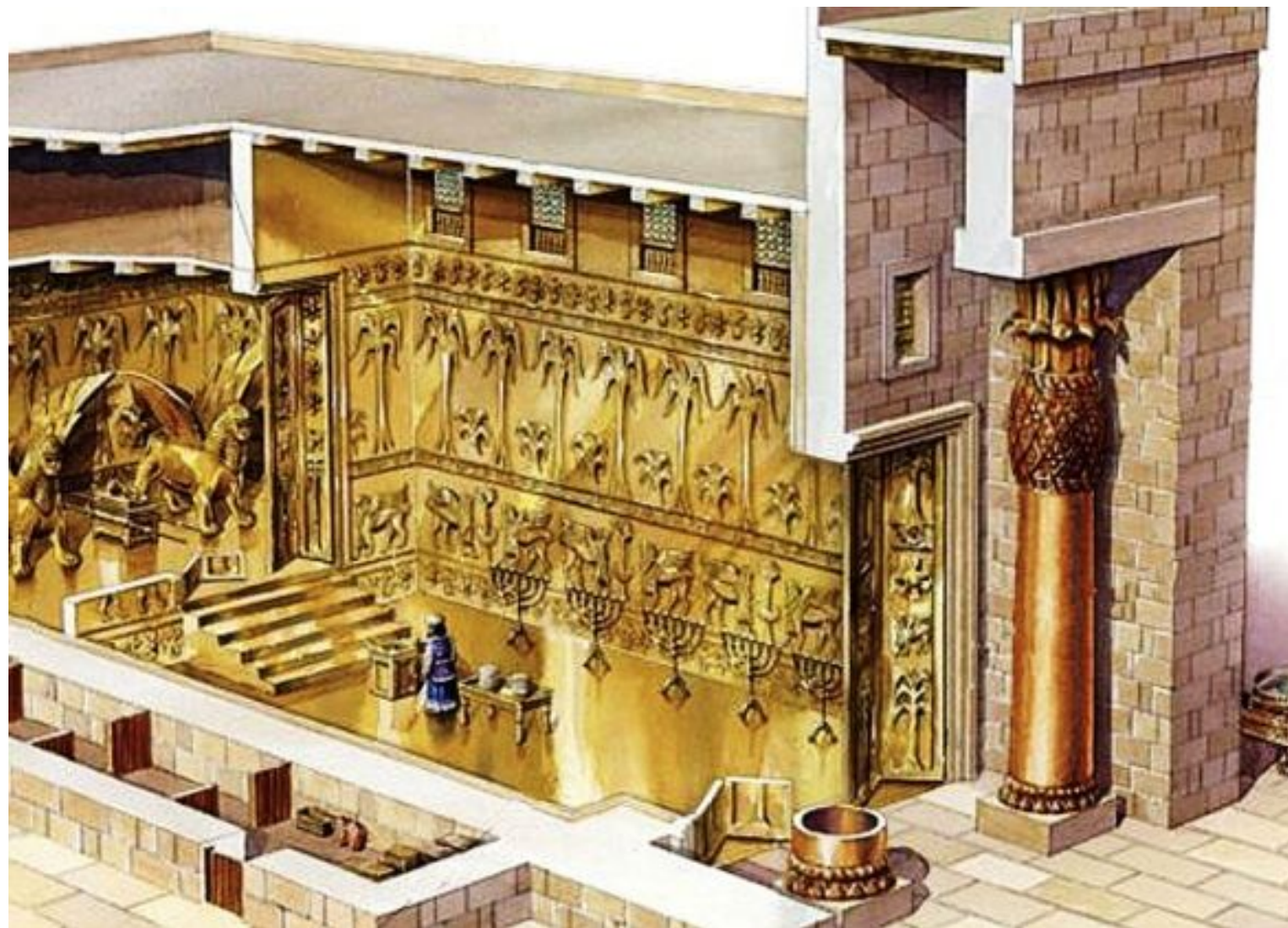
Масштаб схож с храмом в Дендерах



Lawrence Stager of Harvard University:

the existence of the 'Ain Dara temple proves that the Biblical description of Solomon's Temple was "neither an anachronistic account based on later temple archetypes nor a literary creation. The plan, size, date and architectural details fit squarely into the tradition of sacred architecture from north Syria (and probably Phoenicia) from the tenth to eighth centuries B.C."

Храм и вид на Святая Святых



Храм Соломона

Illustration of Solomon's Temple

1 KINGS 6

612

613

1 KINGS 6

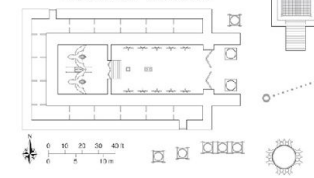
A structure was built around the walls of the temple containing three levels. The lower chamber was 7.5 feet (2.3 m) wide, the middle chamber was 9 feet (2.7 m) wide and the upper chamber was 10.5 feet (3.2 m) wide (1 Kings 6:5–6, 8, 10).

Two ornate wooden doors, overlaid with gold, separated the inner sanctuary from the nave (1 Kings 6:31–32).

The nave had clerestory windows with recessed frames (1 Kings 6:4).

The vestibule was 30 feet (9.1 m) wide and 15 feet (4.6 m) deep (1 Kings 6:3; cf. 2 Chron. 3:4).

Temple Floor Plan



The hollow bronze pillar on the north was called "Boaz" and the one on the south was called "Jachin" (1 Kings 7:21; cf. 2 Chron. 3:17).

The bronze altar for burnt offerings was 15 feet (4.6 m) high and 30 feet (9.1 m) long end wide (cf. 2 Chron. 4:1).

Two ornate wooden, folding doors, overlaid with gold, separated the nave from the vestibule (1 Kings 6:33–35).

Over 48 all-new illustrations were developed exclusively for the ESV Study Bible. Created by the world's leading biblical archaeologists in partnership with a renowned architectural illustration firm, these drawings set a new standard for accuracy and beauty.

A precisely rendered top-down view is included for most illustrations, showing exact measurements and the direction that the structure faced.

Concise captions describe each aspect of the illustration including biblical references, measurements, and function.

A summary caption provides an overview of the illustration, along with a concise description of where the places and events shown in the illustration are located in the Bible.

The inner sanctuary (or Most Holy Place) was a 30-foot (9.1-m) cube (1 Kings 6:15–29; 2 Chron. 3:8–14). Such rooms were often elevated in temples of the ancient Near East. Two massive golden cherubim were on either side of the ark, each 15 feet (4.6 m) tall with 15-foot (4.6-m) wingspans (1 Kings 6:23–28). The ark of the covenant was between the two cherubim (1 Kings 8:1–11; cf. 2 Chron. 5:2–14).

The nave (or Holy Place) was 60 feet (18.3 m) long and 30 feet (9.1 m) wide (1 Kings 6:15, 17–18; cf. 2 Chron. 3:5–7). It contained the golden altar for incense, the golden table for the bread of the Presence, and ten golden lampstands, five on the north and five on the south (1 Kings 7:48–49; cf. 2 Chron. 4:7).

Ten bronze-wheeled stands and basins held water for rinsing off what was used for the burnt offerings (1 Kings 7:27–28; cf. 2 Chron. 4:6).

The "sea" was a metal basin 7.5 feet (2.3 m) tall and 15 feet (4.6 m) in diameter. It held 12,000 gallons (44,000 liters) of water for the priests to wash in. It was supported by twelve bronze oxen in sets of three, facing in each direction (1 Kings 7:23–26; cf. 2 Chron. 4:2–5).

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

Solomon began to build "the house of the Lord" in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah in the spring of 967 or 966 B.C. (1 Kings 6:1; 2 Chron. 3:1–2) and completed it seven years later, in the fall of 960 or 959 B.C. (1 Kings 6:38). The temple itself, not including the surrounding chambers on three sides, was 90 feet (27.4 m) long, 30 feet (9.1 m) wide, and 45 feet (13.7 m) high. It resided in the middle of a court with boundary walls.