

*Lessons from Jerusalem and the  
Bani Israel  
Part One*



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**Quran Study Group**  
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## بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*Surely all praise is due to Allah the Lord, Evolver, Maintainer of all that exists; Lord of the Magnificent Throne, Whose Throne (Sovereign Power) was over the water. He is the One who caused the Book to descend upon the heart of His servant and messenger, Muhammad, so that he would take us out of the darkness into the Light, by His permission. He is the First and the Last, the Apparent and the Hidden and He is All Knowing and Wise. The Kingdom belongs to Him and for Him is abundant and ever present praise. We glorify Him with praise, we ask him for all good and we seek refuge with Him from every evil. There is none to be worshipped except Him. Then, we bear witness that there is no god except Allah and we bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and messenger.*

### About The Quran

إِنَّ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ يَهْدِي لِلَّتِي هِيَ أَقْوَمُ وَيُبَشِّرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الَّذِينَ يَعْمَلُونَ الصَّالِحَاتِ أَنَّ لَهُمْ أَجْرًا كَبِيرًا ﴿٩﴾

17:9. Inna hatha alqur-ana yahdee lillatee hiya aqwamu wayubashshiru almu/mineena allatheena yaAAamaloona alssalihati anna lahum ajran kabeeran

17:9. Verily this Qur-ān doth **guide** to that Which is most right (or stable), And giveth the glad tidings To the Believers who work Deeds of righteousness, That they shall have A magnificent reward; (All English Meanings below by: Y. Ali, unless indicated by brackets as [amended].)

وَأَنَّ الَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْآخِرَةِ أَعْتَدْنَا لَهُمْ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ﴿١٠﴾

17:10. Waanna allatheena la yu/minoona bial-akhirati aAAatadna lahum AAathaban aleeman

17:10. And to those who believe not In the Hereafter, ([he, i.e., the Qur-ān] announceth) That We have prepared For them a Penalty Grievous (indeed).

Al Hamdu lu Allah. What I especially love about this beautiful description of the Holy Quran is that it describes the Quran as a guide for the Believers, and then gives them the glad tidings that if they believe in the Oneness of Allah, and the Pillars of Faith that He has prescribed, and take action to perform Righteous Deeds, they shall have a magnificent reward in Heaven. However, if they turn away from belief – especially belief in an Afterlife and Day of Judgment, they will receive a “Penalty Grievous (indeed).” This is a special warning for those who, like some of the Jews, who believe in the Oneness of God, but not in the Afterlife or the Last Judgment. (See

[Jewish Eschatology](#), or Teachings; and [Jewish Principles of Faith](#).) It is also a warning for Muslims or Christians who have deviated from the true message, or who may feel that the warnings of being held accountable do not apply to them.

## **Contents and Methodology**

**This class, in two parts**, was inspired by an upcoming trip by a few of us (God Willing) to [Jerusalem](#) and [Hebron](#) (Al Khalil), in the lands of the [Bani Israel](#) in [Canaan](#). I wanted to know which Prophets had lived and died there, what their timeline was, and what the geography and Islamic sites were to see.

I used the following sources to line up the Prophets (May Allah in his infinite Mercy, Bless all of them), their timelines, and the geographic places they visited:

- The Holy Quran, of course. Translations from Yusuf Ali at: <https://www.sacred-texts.com/isl/quran/00610.htm> and word searches from <https://www.islamicity.org/quransearch/index.php?q=sidratul+muntaha#now-showing-2>.
- Atlas of the Quran – Places, Nations, Landmarks, Compiled by Dr. Shawqi Abu Khalil (Darussalam, 2003).
- Family Tree of the Prophets, posted on Pinterest.com (original source unknown).
- Timelines, Cities, and Points of Interest from Wikipedia.com.
- Ancient Israelites and their Neighbors, by Marian Broida (Chicago Review Press, 2003).
- And a few Islamic tour guide websites.

In Part I, I present Surah 17's introduction to the Bani Israel, the historical timeline of the Jerusalem area, and the family tree of the Prophets.

In Part II, I identify the following specific Prophets, in time order, who were connected to Jerusalem /Hebron, and analyze brief Ayat about them:

- Ibraheem (Abraham, SAAS) \*
- Ismail (Ishmael, SAAS) \*
- Ishaq (Isaac, SAAS) \*
- Lut (Lot, SAAS)
- Ya'qub (Jacob, SAAS)
- Yusuf (Joseph, SAAS)
- Musa (Moses, SAAS), Harun (Aaron, SAAS) \* and the Twelve Tribes
- Dawud (David, SAAS) \*
- Sulaiman (Soloman, SAAS) \*
- Zakariyya (SAAS) and Yahya (John the Baptist, SAAS)
- Maryam (Mary, SAAS) \*
- Isa (Jesus, SAAS)
- Muhammad (SAAS)

In previous classes, we studied some of these Prophets (indicated by a \*) in more detail. If interested, you can view these classes on our website: <http://sistersquranstudygroup.com/> . The idea here is to look at a snippet of each one, to see if there is a common lesson that spans all of them, vis a vis our human history and relations with our Creator.

If I have made any mistakes, they are mine alone, and I seek Allah's forgiveness. If I interpret events correctly, then All Praises are due to Allah.



## Lessons from Jerusalem and the Bani Israel: Part One

**Introduction:** The lessons that humankind can learn, from Jerusalem and the Bani Israel, are largely summarized in Surah 17 of the Holy Quran. This Surah is referred to as: Al Isra (The Night Journey), or Bani Israel (The Children of Israel). Bani Israel, of course, means Children of Israel; and Israel is one of the names of Prophet Ya'qub. Another name is the [Twelve Tribes of Israel](#) that formed out of the progeny of Ya'qub, and were established by the time of Moses (7:160 and 5:12).

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي أَسْرَىٰ بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِّنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ  
إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَا الَّذِي بَارَكْنَا حَوْلَهُ لِنُرِيَهُ  
مِنَ آيَاتِنَا إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ ﴿١﴾

17:1. Subhāna allathee asra biAAabdihi laylan mina almasjidi alharami ila almasjidi al-aqsa **allathee barakna** hawlahu linuriyahu min ayatina innahu huwa alssameeAAu albaseeru

17:1. Glory to [the One (God) Who caused His Servant to travel] by night From the Sacred Mosque To the Farthest Mosque, Whose precincts We did Bless,—in order that We Might show him some Of Our Signs: for He Is the One Who heareth And seeth (all things).

وَأَوْرَثْنَا الْقَوْمَ الَّذِينَ كَانُوا يُسْتَضْعَفُونَ مَشْرِقَ الْأَرْضِ وَمَغْرِبَهَا الَّتِي  
بَارَكْنَا فِيهَا وَتَمَّتْ كَلِمَتُ رَبِّكَ الْحُسْنَىٰ عَلَىٰ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ بِمَا صَبَرُوا  
وَدَمَّرْنَا مَا كَانَ يَصْنَعُ فِرْعَوْنُ وَقَوْمُهُ وَمَا كَانُوا يَعْرُشُونَ ﴿١٣٧﴾

7:137. Waawrathna alqawma allatheena kanoo yustadAAafoona mashariqa al-ardi wamagharibaha **allatee barakna** feeha watammat kalimatu rabbika alhusna AAala banee isra-eela **bima sabaroo wadammarna** ma kana yasnaAAu firAAawnu waqawmuha wama kanoo yaAArishoona

7:137. And We made a people, Considered weak (and of no account), **Inheritors of lands** In [the] East and West,—Lands [which We have blessed]. **The fair promise of thy Lord Was fulfilled for the Children Of Israel, because they had Patience and constancy**, And We leveled to the ground The great Works and fine Buildings Which Pharaoh and his people Erected (with such pride).

Pausing for a bit, we might consider what is meant by juxtaposing the Sacred Mosque (Masjid al Haram) with the Farthest Mosque (Masjid Al Aqsa), just at the beginning of Surah 17. And the context of “blessed lands and towns”:

1. Muhammad Asad Comments that the juxtaposition is meant to show that the Qur'an does not inaugurate a "new" religion but represents a continuation and the ultimate development of the same divine message, which was preached by the prophets of old.
2. Another interpretation relates to the description of lands that the two mosques are located in as being blessed (allatee barakna). In addition to blessed lands described in 17:1 and 7:137, Surah 34:18 refers to the “towns which We have blessed.” It is interpreted to refer to the towns of the Ash-Sham region (the Levant) that stretches from Beersheba along the Mediterranean coast, thru Hebron (Al Khalil) and Jerusalem, and Northward to Damascus Syria (see Map below). Allah Subhanna wa Taala has blessed these lands and towns both spiritually, by sending messengers to them (and as a reward to those messengers for their constancy). And physically, by providing necessary water (e.g., the Wells of Abraham in Beersheba and Hebron, the Gihon Spring in Jerusalem, and the ZamZam well in Mecca.)
3. Most importantly, however, is the Allah Subhanna wa Taala took Prophet Muhammad (SAAS) on a Night Journey from Mecca to Jerusalem, so that “We might show him some of our Signs...” In Part II, we’ll discuss what some of those signs were.

Meanwhile, the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) said:

*"Translation of Sahih Bukhari, Book 21, Number 281: "Do not set out on a journey except for three Mosques i.e. Al-Masjid-Al-Haram, the Mosque of Allah's Apostle, and the Mosque of Al-Aqsa, (Mosque of Jerusalem)."*

Surah 17 goes on to summarize the lessons from the Bani Israel:

وَعَاتَيْنَا مُوسَى الْكِتَابَ وَجَعَلْنَاهُ هُدًى لِّبَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ إِلَّا تَتَّخِذُوا  
مِن دُونِي وَكَيْلًا

17:2. Waatayna moosa alkitaba wajaAAalnahu hudan libanee isra-eela alla tattakhithoo min doonee wakeelan

17:2. We gave Moses the Book, And made it a Guide To the Children of Israel, (Commanding): "Take not Other than Me As Disposer of (your) affairs."

ذُرِّيَّةَ مَنْ حَمَلْنَا مَعَ نُوحٍ إِنَّهُ كَانَ عَبْدًا شَكُورًا

17:3. Thurriyyata man hamalna maAAa noohin innahu kana AAabdan shakooran

17:3. [Descendants of] whom We carried (In the Ark) with Noah. Verily he was a devotee Most grateful.

وَقَضَيْنَا إِلَىٰ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ فِي الْكِتَابِ لَتُفْسِدُنَّ فِي الْأَرْضِ

مَرَّتَيْنِ وَلَتَعْلُنَّ عُلُوقًا كَبِيرًا ﴿٤﴾

17:4. Waqadayna ila banee isra-eela fee alkitabī latufsidunna fee al-ardi marratayni walataAAlunna AAuluwwan kabeeeran

17:4. And We [decreed] To the Children of Israel In the Book, that twice Would they do mischief On the earth and be elated With mighty arrogance (And twice would they be punished)!

فَإِذَا جَاءَ وَعْدُ أُولَاهُمَا بَعَثْنَا عَلَيْكُمْ عِبَادًا لَنَا أُولَىٰ بَأْسٍ شَدِيدٍ فَجَاسُوا

خِلَالَ الدِّيَارِ وَكَانَ وَعْدًا مَّفْعُولًا ﴿٥﴾

17:5. Fa-itha jaa waAAdu oolahuma baAAathna AAalaykum AAibadan lana ole ba/sin shadeedin fajasoo khilala alddiyari wakan waAAdan mafAAoolan

17:5. When the first of the [predictions] Came to pass, We sent Against you Our servants Given to terrible warfare: They entered the very inmost Parts of your homes; And it was a warning (Completely) fulfilled.

ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَا لَكُمُ الْكَرَّةَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَأَمْدَدْنَاكُمْ بِأَمْوَالٍ وَبَنِينَ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ

أَكْثَرَ نَفِيرًا ﴿٦﴾

17:6. Thumma radadna lakumu alkarrata AAalayhim waamdadnakum bi-amwalin wabaneena wajaAAalnakum akthara nafeeran

17:6. Then did We grant you The Return as against them: We gave you increase In resources and sons, And made you The more numerous In man-power.

إِنْ أَحْسَنْتُمْ أَحْسَنْتُمْ لِأَنْفُسِكُمْ وَإِنْ أَسَأْتُمْ فَلَهَا فَإِذَا جَاءَ وَعْدُ الْآخِرَةِ  
لِيَسْئُرُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَلِيَدْخُلُوا الْمَسْجِدَ كَمَا دَخَلُوهُ أَوَّلَ مَرَّةٍ وَلِيُتَبِّرُوا  
مَا عَلَوْا تَتَّبِرًا

17:7. In ahsantum ahsantum li-anfusikum wa-in asa/tum falaha fa-itha jaa waAAadu al-akhirati liyasoo-oo wujoohakum waliyadkhuloo almasjida kama dakhaloohu awwala marratin waliyutabbiroo ma AAalaw tatbeeran

17:7 [If you did well, you did so] for yourselves; If ye did evil, (Ye did it) against yourselves? So when the second Of the warnings came to pass, (We permitted your enemies) To disfigure your faces, And to enter your Temple As they had entered it before, And to visit with destruction All that fell into their power.

عَسَىٰ رَبُّكُمْ أَنْ يَرَحَمَكُمَّ وَإِنْ عُدْتُمْ عُدْنَا وَجَعَلْنَا جَهَنَّمَ لِلْكَافِرِينَ  
حَصِيرًا

17:8. AAAsa rabbukum an yarhamakum wa-in AAudtum AAudna wajaAAalna jahannama lilkafireena haseeran

17:8. It may be that your Lord May (yet) show Mercy Unto you; but if ye Revert (to your sins), We shall revert (To Our punishments): And We have made Hell A prison for those who Reject (all Faith).

What a remarkable account from Quran, which even our fallible human history corroborates! See the Timeline of the History of Jerusalem Annexed below for . Allah SWT relates that he favored the Bani Israel, on account of their patience and constancy during adversity (7:137), and because they are the progeny of Prophet Nuh, a thankful servant. For this, He has fulfilled His promise multiple times, taking the Bani Israel to Egypt, under Joseph, and delivered them from slavery under Musa, utterly destroying Pharaoh in the process.

Moreover, Allah SWT wanted the Bani Israel to continue to succeed, so He gave them a Book (the Torah) with the clear warning: "Take not Other than Me As Disposer of (your) affairs." In the Book, He warns them that "that twice Would they do mischief On the earth and be elated With mighty arrogance (And twice would they be punished)!"

- Following the first warning, fierce warriors of the Assyrians and Babylonian Empires variously attack Jerusalem, and in 587 BCE, Nebuchadnezzar II finally destroys the First Temple, and carries the Jews away to Babylon as slaves.

- Then, the Persian king Cyrus the Great ([thought by some to be Dhul-Qarnayn](#)) conquers Babalyon, and frees the Jews who return, rebuild the Second Temple, and begin to prosper again.
- But to no avail. They again deviate from their Message, and attempt to kill prophets sent to them (Issa and Yahya). So in 70 AD, the Romans destroy the Second Temple, and the Jews are scattered abroad.

Even so, Allah ever promises His Mercy: “It may be that your Lord May (yet) show Mercy Unto you; but if ye Revert (to your sins), We shall revert (To Our punishments): And We have made Hell A prison for those who Reject (all Faith).”

### The Family Tree of the Prophets (Peace and Blessings Upon All of Them):

وَوَهَبْنَا لَهُ إِسْحَاقَ وَيَعْقُوبَ كُلًّا هَدَيْنَا وَنُوحًا هَدَيْنَا مِن قَبْلُ وَمِن ذُرِّيَّتِهِ دَاوُدَ وَسُلَيْمَانَ وَأَيُّوبَ وَيُوسُفَ وَمُوسَى وَهَارُونَ وَكَذَلِكَ نَجْزِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿٨٤﴾

6:84. Wawahabna lahu ishaqa wayaAAaqooba kullan hadayna wanoohan hadayna min qablu wamin thurriyyatihi dawooda wasulaymana waayyooba wayoosufa wamoosa waharoonah wakathalika najzee almuhsineena  
6:84. We gave him [i.e., Abraham] Isaac And Jacob: all (three) We guided: And [Noah, We guided him before (them)], And among his progeny, David, Solomon, Job, Joseph, Moses, and Aaron: Thus do We reward Those who do good:

وَزَكَرِيَّا وَيَحْيَىٰ وَعِيسَىٰ وَإِيلَىٰ كُلٌّ مِّنَ الصَّالِحِينَ ﴿٨٥﴾

6:85. Wazakariyya wayahya waAAeesa wailyasa kullun mina alssaliheena  
6:85. And Zakariya and John, And Jesus and Elias: All in the ranks Of the Righteous:

وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ وَالْيَسَعَ وَيُونُسَ وَلُوطًا وَكُلًّا فَضَّلْنَا عَلَى الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٨٦﴾

6:86. Wa-ismaAAeela wailyasaAAa wayoonusa walootan wakullan faddalna AAala alAAalameena  
6:86. And Isma'il and Elisha, And Jonas, and Lot: And to all We gave Favour above the nations:

وَمِنَ آبَائِهِمْ وَذُرِّيَّاتِهِمْ وَإِخْوَانِهِمْ وَأَجْتَبَيْنَاهُمْ وَهَدَيْنَاهُمْ إِلَىٰ صِرَاطٍ مُّسْتَقِيمٍ ﴿٨٧﴾

6:87. Wamin aba-ihim wathurriyyatihim wa-ikhwanihim waijtabaynahum wahadaynahum ila siratin mustaqeemin

6:87. (To them) and to their fathers, And progeny and brethren: We chose them, And We guided them To a straight Way.

So the Prophets and Servants of Allah SWT are connected to one another by their lineage, which we can be seen mapped out in **the family tree below\***. Allah SWT

- chose these messengers and purified them (see 3:42 regarding Maryam),
- guided them to a straight way, including by giving them Books,
- asked them to trust Him, and supported and protected them as they preached His Message (see 5:11),
- favored them above all nations (see also favoring the Children of Israel: 2:40, 2:47, 2:122, 5:20; and the Family of Imran: 3:33) and
- rewarded them in this life and the next, placing them high in the ranks of the Righteous.

**\*NOTE:** Family members who seem to be **missing from this tree** include: Habel, son of Adam; a complete list of the 12 sons of Prophet Yaqub – [Jacob](#) is said to have had twelve sons by four women, his wives, Leah and Rachel, and his concubines, Bilhah and Zilpah, who were, in order of their birth, Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah (Yahudza), Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulun, Joseph, and Benjamin, all of whom became the heads of their own family groups, later known as the [Twelve Tribes of Israel](#). And Jacob's twin brother Esau appears missing. A point of dispute, according to the Study Quran, is the naming of Moses's father as Imran, when the Hebrew name [Amram](#), was a different name from Imran, or Joachim, the father of Mary. According to the Hebrew Bible, [Moses'](#) lineage is through his father Amram, and Amram's cousin Jochebed, who was the daughter of Levi, and mother also of Harun and Miriam mentioned in Quran (see alternative family tree under [Levi](#)).

Even so, you can see large breaks in the lineage, were there no prophets, although some may have been reformers. That's because even within the tree, people over time drift away from belief and obedience to Allah, and as a result new messengers were needed.

وَبَرَكْنَا عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ إِسْحَاقَ وَمِن ذُرِّيَّتِهِمَا مُحْسِنٌ وَظَالِمٌ لِّنَفْسِهِ مُبِينٌ

37:113. Wabaraka AAalayhi waAAala ishaqa wamin thurriyyatihima muhsinun wathalimun linafsihi mubeenun

37:113. We blessed him [Ibraheem] and Isaac: But of their progeny Are (some) that do right, And (some) that obviously Do wrong, to their own souls.

Today, we have the Holy Quran, and example of the Prophet Muhammad as our guide. And when we turn to Allah SWT, if we are acting correctly, we can be assured He will help and protect us.



Accordingly, we conclude Part I with the DUA of Prophet Ibraheem:

قَالَ رَبِّ أَوْزِعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ وَعَلَىٰ وَالِدَيَّ وَأَنْ  
أَعْمَلَ صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ وَأَصْلِحْ لِي فِي ذُرِّيَّتِي إِنِّي تُبْتُ إِلَيْكَ وَإِنِّي مِنَ

الْمُسْلِمِينَ ﴿١٥﴾

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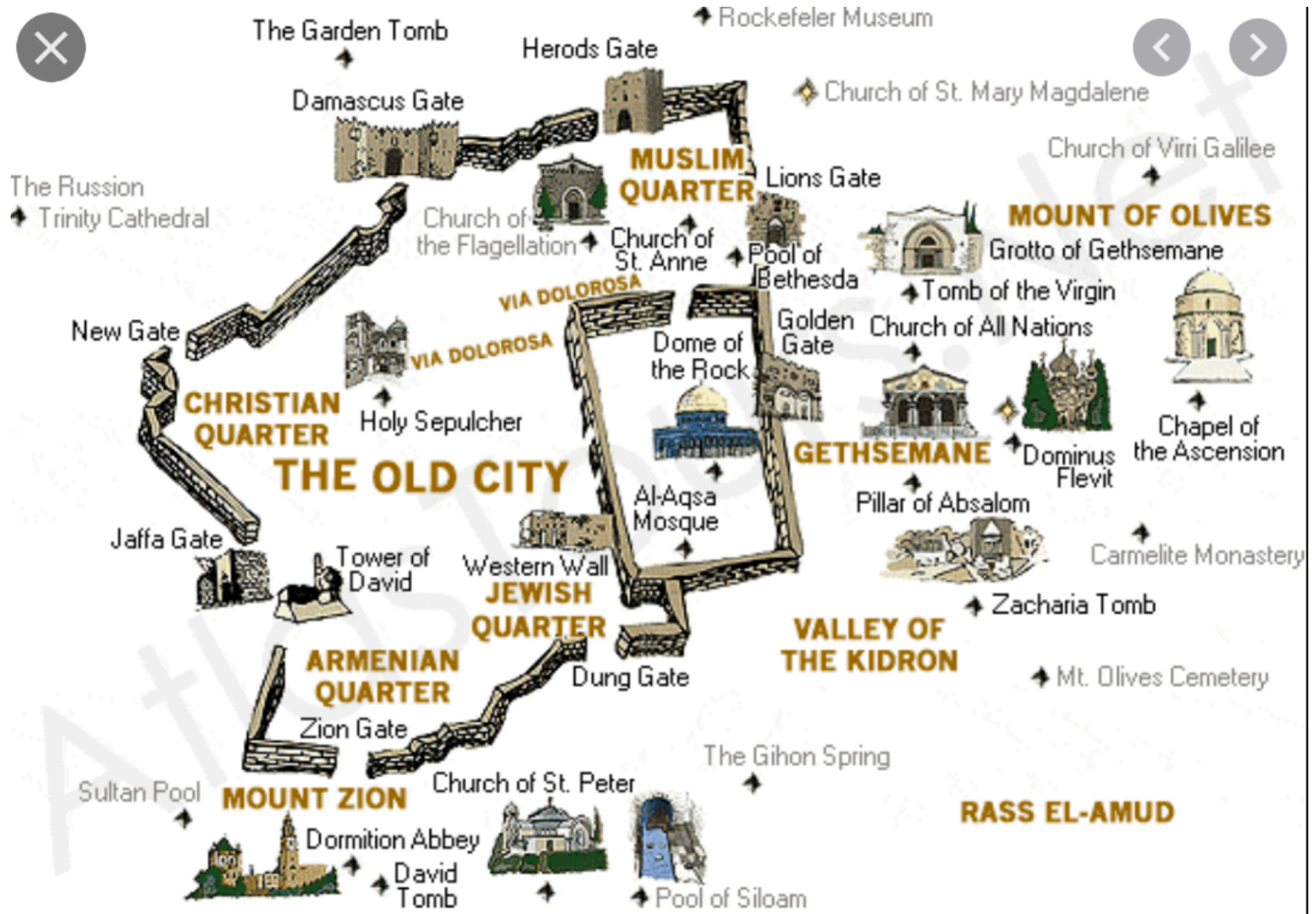
46:15. .... rabbi awziAAnee an ashkura niAAmataka allatee anAAamta AAalayya waAAala walidayya waan  
aAAamala salihan tardahu waaslih lee fee thurriyyatee innee tubtu ilayka wa-innee mina almuslimeena

46:15. .... "O my Lord! Grant me that I may be Grateful for Thy favour Which Thou hast bestowed Upon me, and upon both My parents, and that I May work righteousness Such as Thou mayest approve; And be gracious to me In my issue. Truly Have I turned to Thee And truly [I am of those who submit] (To Thee) in Islām."





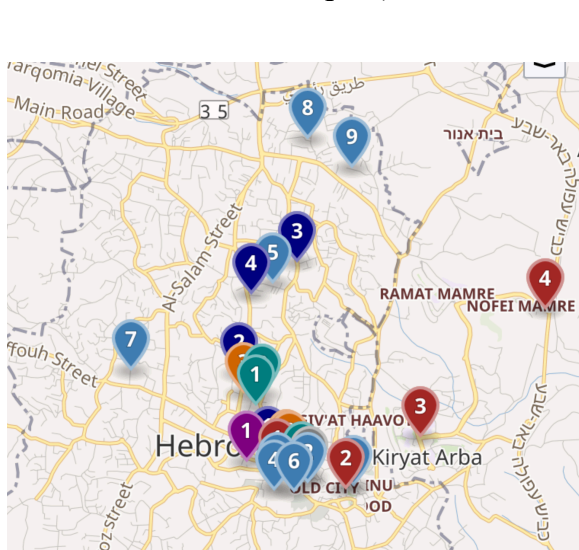
**OLD CITY IN EAST JERUSALEM:**



Source: Atlastours.net

**AND NEAR HEBRON:**

1. **Cave of the Patriarchs** (Ma'arat Al-Makfilah, beneath the al Haram al Ibrahim/Ibrahimi Mosque)
6. **Abraham's Well**. The well supposedly used by Abraham
8. **Al Kawthar Mosque** (near The Oak of Abraham Monastery).



Sources: <https://en.wikivoyage.org/wiki/Hebron>, and <https://hltoa.com/front-page-3-2-2/islamic-heritage-pilgrimage-tour/>

**ANNEX: TIMELINE OF EVENTS AROUND JERUSALEM [with many deletions and some insertions; Biblical and Quranic events appear in Boldface]**

**Pre-Canaanite Period**

- 4500–3500 BCE: First settlement (earliest archeological evidence) established near [Gihon Spring](#) the main source of water for the [Pool of Siloam](#) in the [City of David](#), the original site of [Jerusalem](#) (see Map above).
- c. 2000 BCE: First known mention of the city, using the name Rusalimum. The Semitic root [S-L-M](#) in the name is thought to refer to either "peace" (Salam or Shalom in modern Arabic and Hebrew) or [Shalim](#), the god of dusk in the [Canaanite/Phoenician religion](#).
- c. 1850 BCE: According to the [Book of Genesis](#), the [Binding of Isaac](#) takes place on a mountain in the [land of Moriah](#) (near East Jerusalem). **The Holy Quran explains that Abraham’s son Eshmael (Ismail), not Isaac (Ishaq), was the one that Allah ordered sacrificed, as a test of their submission (37:100-107).** While no mention is made of the location, the ram that Abraham subsequently found and slaughtered in Ishmael’s stead (Genesis xxii, 13), and the sacrifice of animals by believers in connection with the pilgrimage to Mecca (al-hajj), both imply that this event occurred in Mecca and not Jerusalem.

**Canaanite and New Kingdom of Egypt Period**

- c. 1550–1400 BCE: Jerusalem becomes a [vassal](#) to Egypt as the Egyptian [New Kingdom](#) reunites Egypt and expands into the [Levant](#) area.
- **Probably around that time**, according to the Torah’s [Book of Exodus](#) and the Holy Quran, **Jacob and his sons and their families join their brother, Joseph, in Egypt.**
- Once there, the Israelites begin to grow in number. Egypt’s [Pharaoh](#), fearful that the [Israelites](#) could be a [fifth column](#), forces the Israelites into slavery and orders the throwing of all newborn boys into the [Nile](#). **Moses is born then.**
- 1279–1213 BCE: Reign of [Ramesses II](#), **who may have been Pharaoh to Moses**, although historians dispute that. (Historians even dispute that the [Exodus](#) narrative was an actual event). Ramasses was one of Egypt’s most powerful Pharaohs, and did lead several military expeditions into the [Levant](#), reasserting Egyptian control over [Canaan](#). And, as predicted in Quran 10:92, his mummy is on now on display in the [Egyptian Museum](#).
- c. 1213–1203 BC: Reign of [Merneptah](#), **who ruled after Ramesses II, and whom Isaac Asimov in his [Guide to the Bible](#) argues may have been the Pharaoh of Moses.** The mummies of both Ramesses II and Merneptah reside in the Cairo Museum, in conformity with Quran 10:92 “So this day We shall deliver your (dead) body (out from the sea) that you may be a sign to those who come after you! And verily, many among mankind are heedless of Our Ayat (proofs, evidences).”
- c. 1209 BCE, The name Israel first appears at the end of the [Late Bronze Age](#), on the [Merneptah Stele](#) raised by the Egyptian Pharaoh [Merneptah](#). It makes reference to the supposed utter destruction of [Israel](#) by Merneptah in his 5th year: “*Plundered is Canaan with every evil, Carried off is Ashkelon, Seized upon is Gezer, Yeno<sup>c</sup>am is made as that which does not exist; Israel lies fallow, it has no seed; Hurru has become a widow because of Egypt.*” [Is it a case of projection, however?]

- **c. 1200 BCE: After wandering in the desert for 40 years, Israelites begin re-settling in the hill country of Canaan.** Jerusalem is inhabited by [Jebusites](#), a Canaanite tribe. The Torah and Bible describes Canaan as the 'good and large land, flowing with milk and honey' that was promised to [Moses](#) as the future home of the oppressed Jewish people.

### Independent [Israel and Judah \(House of David\)](#) period

- c. 1020-1004 BCE: King Saul, the first King, rules Israel.
- **c. 1010 BCE: King [David](#), the second King, attacks and captures Jerusalem. Jerusalem becomes [City of David](#) and capital of the [United Kingdom of Israel](#).**
- **c. 930 BCE: [Iron Age](#) begins in the Near East, with the earliest bloomery smelting of iron found at Tell Hammeh, Jordan (through 14Carbon dating).**
- **c. 962 BCE: King [Solomon](#), the third King, builds the [First Temple](#).**
- c. 931–930 BCE: Solomon dies, and the [Golden Age of Israel](#) ends when North Israel refuses the new king, and the United Kingdom of Israel splits into the (northern) [Kingdom of Israel](#) (Samaria), and the (southern) [Kingdom of Judah](#).
- 925-740 BCE: Jerusalem and the Kingdom of Judah are variously attacked by Egyptians, Assyrians, Philistines, Arabs, Ethiopians, and even Israelis from its Northern Kingdom.
- c. 830 BCE: [Hazael](#) of [Aram Damascus](#) conquers most of Canaan. According to the Bible, [Jehoash of Judah](#) gives all of Jerusalem's treasures as a tribute, but Hazael proceeded to destroy "all the princes of the people" in the city.
- 786 BCE: [Jehoash of Israel](#) sacks the city, destroys the walls and takes [Amaziah](#) of Judah prisoner.

### Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian Empires period

- 733 BCE: According to the Bible, Jerusalem becomes a vassal of the [Neo-Assyrian Empire](#) after [Ahaz](#) of Judah appeals to Assyrians to protect the city from [Pekah](#) of [Israel](#) and [Rezin](#) of [Aram](#). Tiglath Pileser III subsequently conquers most of the [Levant](#). At around this time, the [Siege of Gezer](#), 20 miles west of Jerusalem, is recorded on a stone relief at the Assyrian royal palace in Nimrud.
- c. 712 BCE: The [Siloam Tunnel](#) is built in order to keep water from the [Gihon Spring](#) inside the city. **According to the Bible the tunnel was built by King [Hezekiah](#) in preparation for a siege by the Assyrians**, along with an expansion of Jerusalem's fortifications to enclose the hill today known as [Mount Zion](#).
- C. 700 BCE: [Isaiah](#), a major prophet of [ancient Israel](#) living around the time of 8th-century BC Kingdom of Judah.
- 712-609 BCE: Variousy, the neo-Assyrians and neo-Babylonians attack Jerusalem.
- 605 BCE: Jerusalem switches its tributary allegiance back to the Neo-Babylonians after Necho II is defeated by [Nebuchadnezzar II](#) at the [Battle of Carchemish](#).
- 599–597 BCE: [first Babylonian siege](#) – Nebuchadnezzar II crushes a rebellion in the [Kingdom of Judah](#) and other cities in the Levant which had been sparked by the Neo-Babylonians failed invasion of Egypt in 601. [Jehoiachin](#) of Jerusalem deported to [Babylon](#).
- **587–586 BCE: [second Babylonian siege](#) – Nebuchadnezzar II fought Pharaoh [Apries](#)'s attempt to invade [Judah](#). Jerusalem mostly destroyed including the [First](#)**



**[Temple](#), and the city's prominent citizens are exiled to [Babylon](#) (see [Nebuchadnezzar Chronicle](#)).**

- 582 BCE: [Gedaliah](#) the Babylonian governor of [Judah](#) is assassinated, provoking refugees to Egypt and a third deportation.

### Persian Empire period

- 539 BCE: The Persian **King [Cyrus the Great](#) conquers Babylon, and issues an Edict allowing [Babylonian Jews](#) to return from the [Babylonian captivity](#), which transpires in four waves of people. One theory is that [Cyrus the Great is Dhul-Qarnayn](#) (“The Two-Horned”) mentioned in verses [18:83-98](#) of the Quran. That appears to be corroborated by Chapter 8 of the Book of Daniel.**
- **516 BCE: The [Second Temple](#) is built in the 6th year of [Darius the Great](#) of Assyria.** It was originally a rather modest structure constructed by a number of Jewish exile groups returning from [Babylon](#). However, during the reign of [Herod the Great](#), the Second Temple was completely refurbished.
- 445 BCE: The fourth and final wave of Babylonian returnees is [Nehemiah's Aliyah](#). [Nehemiah](#) is the appointed governor of Judah, and rebuilds the [Old City walls](#).
- 410 BCE: The [Great Assembly](#) is established in Jerusalem.
- 350 BCE: Jerusalem revolts against [Artaxerxes III](#), who retakes the city and burns it down. Jews who supported the revolt are sent to the [Caspian Sea](#).

### Hellenistic Kingdoms ([Ptolemaic](#) / [Seleucid](#)) period

- 332 BCE: [Jerusalem](#) capitulates to [Alexander the Great](#), during his six-year [Macedonian](#) conquest of the empire of [Darius III of Persia](#).
- 323-144 BCE: The city changes hands, back and forth between the Ptolemaics (a Greek royal family), and the Seleucids (a breakoff stated of the empire of Alexander the Great).
- The [Hellenization](#) of the Jews in this period was not universally resisted. Generally, the Jews accepted foreign rule when they were only required to pay tribute, and otherwise allowed to govern themselves internally. Nevertheless, Jews were divided between those favoring Hellenization and those opposing it, and occasionally civil war broke out among them.

### Hasmonean kingdom

- c. 140-63 BCE: The [Hasmonean dynasty](#) ruled Judea and surrounding regions semi-autonomously from the Seleucids. The dynasty was established under the leadership of Simon Thassi, two decades after his brother Judas Maccabeus defeated the Seleucid army during the Maccabean Revolt.
- In this late [Second Temple period](#), Jewish beliefs about the ultimate fate of the individual were diverse. The Essenes believed in the [immortality of the soul](#), but the [Pharisees](#) and [Sadducees](#), apparently, did not. The [Dead Sea Scrolls](#), Jewish [Pseudepigrapha](#) and [Jewish magical papyri](#) reflect this diversity.

## Early Roman period

- 63 BCE: [Roman Republic](#) under [Pompey the Great](#) [besieges](#) and takes the city, enters the temple, but leaves its treasure. [Hyrcanus II](#) is appointed [High Priest](#) and [Antipater the Idumaeen](#) is appointed governor.
- 57–55 BCE: The proconsul of [Syria](#) splits the former Hasmonean Kingdom into five districts of legal and religious councils known as [sanhedrin](#) based at Jerusalem.
- 54 BCE: [Crassus](#) loots the temple, confiscating all its gold, after failing to receive the required tribute.
- **40–37 BCE: The Roman senate appoints [Herod](#) "King of the Jews" and provides him with an army.** Herod and a Roman General wrest Judea from [Antigonus II Mattathias](#), culminating in the [siege of the city](#).
- 37–35 BCE: [Herod the Great](#) builds the [Antonia Fortress](#), named after [Mark Anthony](#), on the site of the earlier [Hasmonean Baris](#).
- **19 BCE: Herod expands the [Temple Mount](#) and rebuilds the Second Temple ([Herod's Temple](#)), including the construction of the [Western Wall](#).**
- 15 BCE: [Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa](#), son-in-law of Emperor [Augustus](#) visits Jerusalem and offers a [hecatomb](#) (a sacrifice of cattle to the gods) in the temple.
- **6 BCE: [John the Baptist](#) (Yahya) is born southwest of Jerusalem, to [Zechariah](#) and [Elizabeth](#).**
- **5 BCE: [Presentation of Jesus](#) at the Temple, 40 days after his birth in Bethlehem ([Biblical sources](#), and apparently a Jewish tradition).**
- 6 BCE: The Herodian governorate in Jerusalem ends, and the city becomes a Roman satellite of Syria. “Tax” revolts ensue.
- 7–26 CE: Brief period of peace, relatively free of revolt and bloodshed in Judea and [Galilee](#).
- **28-36 CE: According to the New Testament, [John the Baptist](#) (Yahya) was [sentenced to death](#) and subsequently [beheaded](#) by [Herod Antipas](#), sometime after John rebuked him for divorcing his wife, and then unlawfully wedding [Herodias](#), his brother’s wife.**
- **28–30 CE: Three-year [Ministry of Jesus](#), during which the bible records a number of key events in Jerusalem, including: [Temptation of Christ](#), [Cleansing of the Temple](#) – Jesus drives the merchants and moneylenders from [Herod's Temple](#) - [Healing the man blind from birth](#).**
- **30 CE: Key events in the [Crucifixion](#) of Jesus which according to the Bible: [Palm Sunday](#) (Jesus enters Jerusalem as the [Messiah](#), while riding on a donkey); [Last Supper](#); Arrest (by the Temple guards of the [Sanhedrin](#) (assembly of elders/rabbis who judged cases in Ancient Israel) in the [Garden of Gethsemane](#). It occurred immediately after the [kiss of Judas](#), which is traditionally said to have been an act of betrayal since Judas made a deal with the chief priests to arrest Jesus, then turn him over for execution to Roman Governor Pontius Pilate; [The Passion](#) and [Crucifixion](#); [Resurrection of Jesus](#); and [Ascension of Jesus](#). According to Quran, Jesus: was betrayed by the Jews; but was not crucified. Rather Allah made it appear so; and Jesus ascended to another plane while still alive.**
- 30 CE: The first Christian martyr [Saint Stephen](#) stoned to death following [Sanhedrin](#) trial.

- 37–40 CE: "Crisis under [Gaius Caligula](#)" – a financial crisis throughout the empire results in the "first open break" between [Jews and Romans](#) even though problems were already evident during the Census in 6 AD.
- 45–46 CE: After a famine in Judea, Paul and Barnabas provide support to the Jerusalem poor from Antioch.
- 50 CE: The Apostles thought to have held the [Council of Jerusalem](#), the first [Christian](#) council. May mark the first formal [schism between Christianity and Judaism](#) at which it was agreed that Christians did not need to be [circumcised](#) (and could eat pork?).
- 57 CE: [Paul of Tarsus](#) is arrested in Jerusalem after he is attacked by a mob in the Temple and defends his actions before a [sanhedrin](#). **[Paul is then thought to begin teaching Trinitarianism.]**
- 64–68 CE: [Nero](#) persecutes Jews and Christians throughout the Roman Empire.
- 66 CE: [James the Just](#), the [brother of Jesus](#) and first [Bishop of Jerusalem](#), is killed in Jerusalem at the instigation of the high priest [Ananus ben Ananus](#).
- 66–73 CE: [First Jewish-Roman War](#), with the Judean rebellion led by [Simon Bar Giora](#)
- **70 CE: [Siege of Jerusalem \(70\)](#) [Titus](#), eldest son of Emperor [Vespasian](#), ends a major portion of the Great Jewish Revolt and destroys [Herod's Temple](#).**
- The Sanhedrin is [relocated](#) to [Yavne](#), and the [Pharisees](#) become the dominant form of Judaism.
- The city's leading Christians relocate to [Pella](#).
- c. 90–117 CE: [Jews](#) and [Christians](#) heavily persecuted throughout the Roman Empire. Jews revolt against the [Romans](#) throughout the empire, including Jerusalem, in the [Kitos War](#).

### Late Roman period (Aelia Capitolin)

- 130: Emperor [Hadrian](#) visits the ruins of [Jerusalem](#) and decides to rebuild it as a city dedicated to [Jupiter](#) called [Aelia Capitolina](#)
- 136-140: After a Jewish revolt, Hadrian formally reestablishes the city as Aelia Capitolina, and forbids Jewish and Christian presence in the city. A Temple to [Jupiter](#) is built on the [Temple Mount](#) and a temple to [Venus](#) is built on [Calvary](#).
- 138: Restrictions over Christian presence in the city are relaxed after Hadrian dies and [Antoninus Pius](#) becomes emperor.
- 259-72: Jerusalem falls , and then becomes part of the Roman Empire again.
- 313: [Brotherhood of the Holy Sepulchre](#) founded in Jerusalem after [Constantine I](#) issued the [Edict of Milan](#), **legalizing Christianity throughout the Roman Empire** following his own conversion the previous year.

### Byzantine period

- 324–25: Emperor [Constantine](#) wins the [Civil Wars of the Tetrarchy \(306–324\)](#) and reunites the empire. Within a few months, the [First Council of Nicaea](#) (first worldwide Christian council) confirms the Trinity dogma of Christianity. A significant wave of Christian immigration to the city begins. This is the date on which the city is generally taken to have been renamed Jerusalem.
- c. 325: The ban on Jews entering Jerusalem remains in force, but they are allowed to enter once a year to pray at the [Western Wall](#).



- 326-600: The Biblical Canon is consolidated, and churches and other facilities for pilgrims are built in the city.
- **610: The [Temple Mount](#) in Jerusalem becomes the focal point for [Muslim salat](#) (prayers), known as the First [Qibla](#), following [Muhammad's](#) revelation ([Wahy](#)). ([Islamic sources](#)).**
- 610: [Jewish revolt against Heraclius](#) begins in [Antioch](#) and spreads to other cities including Jerusalem.
- 614: [Siege of Jerusalem \(614\)](#) – Jerusalem falls to the [Sassanid Empire](#) during the [Byzantine–Sassanid War of 602–628](#). Jewish leader [Nehemiah ben Hushiel](#) allied with Sassanids in the battle, as part of the [Jewish revolt against Heraclius](#), and is made governor of the city. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is burned, Patriarch [Zacharias](#) is taken prisoner, the True Cross and other relics are taken to [Ctesiphon](#), and much of the Christian population is massacred. Most of the city is destroyed.
- 617: Jewish governor [Nehemiah ben Hushiel](#) is killed by a mob of Christian citizens, three years after he is appointed. The [Sassanids](#) quell the uprising and appoint a Christian governor to replace him.
- **620: Muhammad's night journey ([Isra and Mi'raj](#)) from Mecca to Jerusalem. ([Islamic sources](#): Quran 17:1)**
- **624: Jerusalem loses its place as the focal point for Muslim prayers to Mecca, 18 months after the [Hijra](#) (Muhammad's migration to [Medina](#)).**
- **c. 625: According to [Sahih al-Bukhari](#), Muhammad ordained the [Al-Aqsa Mosque](#) as one of the three holy mosques of Islam.**
- 629: Byzantine Emperor [Heraclius](#) retakes Jerusalem, after the decisive defeat of the Sassanids at the [Battle of Nineveh \(627\)](#). Heraclius personally returns the True Cross to the city.

### [Rashidun, Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphate periods](#)

- **636–37: [Siege of Jerusalem \(637\)](#) [Arabian Caliph Umar the Great](#) conquers [Jerusalem](#) and at the request of Jerusalem's Christian Patriarch, enters the city on foot, following the decisive defeat of the [Byzantine Empire](#) at the [Battle of Yarmouk](#) a few months earlier. Patriarch [Sophronius](#) and Umar are reported to have agreed the [Covenant of Umar I](#), which guaranteed non-Muslims freedom of religion, and under Islamic rule, for the first time since the Roman period, Jews were once again allowed to live and worship freely in Jerusalem. Jerusalem becomes part of the [Arab Caliphate](#).**
- 661: [Muawiyah I](#) is ordained as Caliph of the Islamic world in Jerusalem following the assassination of [Ali](#) in [Kufa](#), ending the [First Fitna](#) and marking the beginning of the [Umayyad](#) Empire.
- **687–691: The [Dome of the Rock](#) is built by Caliph [Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan](#) during the [Second Fitna](#), becoming the world's first great work of Islamic architecture.**
- **705: The [Umayyad](#) Caliph [Al-Walid I](#) builds the [Masjid al-Aqsa](#).**
- 744–750: Riots in Jerusalem and other major [Syrian](#) cities during the reign of [Marwan II](#), quelled in 745–46. The Umayyad army is subsequently defeated in 750 at the [Battle of the Zab](#) by the [Abbasids](#), who take control of the entire empire including Jerusalem.
- 797: First embassy sent from [Charlemagne](#) to Caliph [Harun al-Rashid](#) as part of the attempted [Abbasid–Carolingian alliance](#). [Harun al-Rashid](#) is reported to have offered the custody of the Holy places in Jerusalem to Charlemagne. The [Church of the Holy](#)

[Sepulchre](#) was restored and the Latin hospital was enlarged and placed under the control of the [Benedictines](#).

- 801: [Sufi](#) saint [Rabia Al-Adawiyya](#) dies in Jerusalem.
- **813: Caliph [Al-Ma'mun](#) visits Jerusalem and undertakes extensive renovations to the Dome of the Rock.**
- 878: [Ahmad ibn Tulun](#), ruler of Egypt and founder of the [Tulunid](#) dynasty, conquers Jerusalem and most of [Syria](#), four years after declaring Egypt's independence from the [Abbasid](#) court in [Baghdad](#).
- 904: The [Abbasids](#) regain control of Jerusalem after invading Syria, and the army of Tulunid Emir [Harun](#) retreats to Egypt where the [Tulunids](#) were defeated the following year.
- 951–978: [Estakhri](#), *Traditions of Countries* and [Ibn Hawqal](#), *The Face of the Earth* describes [Jund Filistin](#) "Its capital and largest town is [Ramla](#), but the Holy City of Jerusalem comes very near this last in size", and of Jerusalem: "It is a city perched high on the hills: and you have to go up to it from all sides. In all Jerusalem there is no running water, excepting what comes from springs, that can be used to irrigate the fields, and yet it is the most fertile portion of Filastin."
- 968: [Abu al-Misk Kafur](#) dies and is also buried in Jerusalem. The [Ikhshidid](#) government divides and the [Fatimids](#) prepare for invasion of Egypt and Palestine.

### Fatimid Caliphate period

- 969: The [Ismaili Shia Fatimids](#) under General [Jawhar al-Siqilli](#) conquer the [Ikhshidid](#) domains of the [Abbasid](#) empire including [Jerusalem](#), following a treaty guaranteeing the local [Sunnis](#) freedom of religion.
- **1009: Fatimid Caliph [Al-Hakim](#) orders destruction of churches and synagogues in the empire, including the [Church of the Holy Sepulchre](#).**
- **1021: Caliph [Ali az-Zahir](#) undertakes extensive renovations to the [Dome of the Rock](#).**
- 1030: Caliph Ali az-Zahir authorizes the rebuilding of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and other Christian churches in a treaty with Byzantine Emperor [Romanos III Argyros](#).
- 1042: Byzantine Emperor [Constantine IX Monomachos](#) pays for the restoration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, authorized by Caliph [Ma'ad al-Mustansir Billah](#). Al-Mustansir authorizes a number of other Christian buildings, including the [Muristan](#) hospital, church and monastery built by a group of Amalfi merchants in c. 1050.
- 1054: [Great Schism](#) – the [Patriarch of Jerusalem](#) joins the [Eastern Orthodox Church](#), under the jurisdiction of [Constantinople](#). All Christians in the Holy Land came under the jurisdiction of the [Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem](#), setting in place a key cause of the [Crusades](#).
- **1095–96: [Al-Ghazali](#) lives in Jerusalem.**
- 1095: At the [Council of Clermont](#) Pope [Urban II](#) calls for the [First Crusade](#).

### First Crusades to Jerusalem Begin

- 1099: [Siege of Jerusalem \(1099\)](#) – [First Crusaders](#) capture Jerusalem and slaughter most of the city's [Muslim](#) and [Jewish inhabitants](#). The [Dome of the Rock](#) is converted into a Christian church. [Godfrey of Bouillon](#) becomes Protector of the [Holy Sepulchre](#).<sup>[54]</sup>

- **1104: The [Al-Aqsa Mosque](#) becomes the Royal Palace of the [Kingdom of Jerusalem](#).**
- 1113: The foundation of the [Knights Hospitaller](#) by [Gerard Thom](#) at the [Muristan](#) Christian hospice in Jerusalem is confirmed by a [Papal Bull](#) from [Pope Paschal II](#).
- 1119: [Hugues de Payens](#) and [Godfrey de Saint-Omer](#) found the [Knights Templar](#) in the Al Aqsa Mosque.
- 1131: [Melisende](#) became Queen of Jerusalem, later acting as regent for her son between 1153 and 1161 while he was on campaign. She was the eldest daughter of King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, and the Armenian princess [Morphia of Melitene](#).
- 1149: New Church of the Holy Sepulchre built.
- The Crusader defeat at the [Battle of Hattin](#) leads to the end of the First Crusader Kingdom (1099–1187).
- 1135–1204 CE Rabbi Moses ben Maimon, better known as [Maimonides](#), lives in Spain, Morocco, and Egypt, at a time when both Christianity and Islam were developing active theologies. **Maimonides develops 13 Basic Principles of Jewish Faith**, including: The world was created by God; God is one and incorporeal; belief in [revelation](#) (including the divine origin of tradition); man is called to righteousness, and endowed with all necessary qualities of mind and soul to avoid [sin](#); belief in reward and punishment; the [soul](#) is created pure; after death, it leaves the body; belief in [resurrection](#); [Messianic expectation](#), retribution, and final judgment.

### Ayyubid period and Second Crusader Kingdom

- During the Second Crusader Kingdom (1192–1291), the [Crusaders](#) can only gain a foothold in Jerusalem on a limited scale, twice through treaties (access rights in 1192 after the [Treaty of Jaffa](#); partial control 1229–39 after the [Treaty of Jaffa and Tell Ajul](#)), and again for a last time between 1241 and 1244.
- **1187: [Siege of Jerusalem \(1187\)](#) – [Saladin](#) captures [Jerusalem](#) from the Crusaders, after [Battle of the Horns of Hattin](#). Allows Jewish and [Orthodox Christian](#) settlement. The [Dome of the Rock](#) is converted to an [Islamic](#) centre of worship again.**
- 1192: [Third Crusade](#) under [Richard the Lionheart](#) fails to recapture Jerusalem, but ends with the [Treaty of Ramla](#) in which Saladin agreed that Western [Christian](#) pilgrims could worship freely in Jerusalem.
- **1193: [Mosque of Omar](#) built under Saladin outside the [Church of the Holy Sepulchre](#), commemorating [Umar](#) the Great's decision to pray outside the church so as not to set a precedent and thereby endanger the Church's status as a Christian site.**
- **1193: The [Moroccan Quarter](#) is established.**
- 1206: [Ibn Arabi](#) makes a pilgrimage to the city.
- 1212: 300 [Rabbis](#) from England and France settle in Jerusalem.
- 1229–44: From 1229 to 1244, Jerusalem peacefully reverted to Christian control as a result of a 1229 Treaty agreed between the crusading [Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II](#) and [al-Kamil](#), the Ayyubid [Sultan](#) of [Egypt](#), that ended the [Sixth Crusade](#).
- **The Ayyubids retained control of the Muslim holy places, and Arab sources suggest that Frederick was not permitted to restore Jerusalem's fortifications.**
- 1240–44: An-Nasir Dawud competes with his cousin [As-Salih Ayyub](#), who had allied with the [Crusaders](#), for control of the region.

- 1244: [Siege of Jerusalem \(1244\)](#) – In order to permanently retake the city from rival breakaway Abbasid rulers who had allied with the Crusaders, As-Salih Ayyub summoned a huge mercenary army of [Khwarezmians](#), who were available for hire following the defeat of the [Khwarazm Shah](#) dynasty by the Mongols ten years earlier. **The Khwarezmians could not be controlled by As-Salih Ayyub, and destroyed the city.** A few months later, the two sides met again at the decisive [Battle of La Forbie](#), marking the end of the Crusader influence in the region.
- 1246: The Ayyubids regain control of the city after the Khwarezmians are defeated by [Al-Mansur Ibrahim](#) at [Lake Homs](#).
- 1248–50: The [Seventh Crusade](#), launched in reaction to the 1244 destruction of Jerusalem, fails after [Louis IX of France](#) is defeated and captured by Ayyubid Sultan [Turanshah](#) at the [Battle of Fariskur](#) in 1250. The [Mamluk Sultanate](#) is indirectly created in Egypt as a result, as Turanshah is killed by his [Mamluk](#) soldiers a month after the battle and his stepmother [Shajar al-Durr](#) becomes [Sultana](#) of Egypt with the Mamluk [Aybak](#) as [Atabeg](#). The Ayyubids relocate to [Damascus](#), where they continue to control the rump of their empire including Jerusalem for a further ten years.

### Bahri Mamluk and Burji Mamluk periods

- 1260: The Army of the [Mongol Empire](#) reaches Palestine for the first time: [Jerusalem](#) raided as part of the [Mongol raids into Palestine](#) under [Nestorian Christian](#) general [Kitbuqa](#). Hulagu Khan returns to Mongolia following the death of [Mongke](#), leaving Kitbuqa and a reduced army to fight the [Battle of Ain Jalut](#), north of Jerusalem. The [Mongols](#) are defeated by the Egyptian [Mamelukes](#).
- 1267: [Nachmanides](#) goes to Jerusalem and prays at the [Western Wall](#). Reported to have found only two Jewish families in the city.
- 1318–20: Regional governor [Sanjar al-Jawli](#) undertook renovations of the city, including building the Jawliyya [Madrasa](#).
- 1328: [Tankiz](#), the [Governor of Damascus](#), undertook further renovations including of the [al-Aqsa Mosque](#) and building the Tankiziyya Madrasa.
- 1340: The [Armenian Patriarchate of Jerusalem](#) builds a wall around the [Armenian Quarter](#).
- **1347: The [Black Death](#) sweeps Jerusalem and much of the rest of the [Mamluk Sultanate](#).**
- 1377: Jerusalem and other cities in [Mamluk Syria](#) revolt, following the death of [Al-Ashraf Sha'ban](#). The revolt was quelled and a [coup d'etat](#) is staged by [Barquq](#) in [Cairo](#) in 1382, founding the Mamluk [Burji dynasty](#).
- 1392–93: [Henry IV of England](#) makes a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.
- 1482: The visiting [Dominican](#) priest [Felix Fabri](#) described Jerusalem as "a collection of all manner of abominations". As "abominations" he listed Saracens, Greeks, Syrians, Jacobites, Abyssinians, Nestorians, Armenians, Gregorians, Maronites, Turcomans, Bedouins, Assassins, a sect possibly Druzes, Mamelukes, and "the most accursed of all", Jews.
- 1496: [Mujir al-Din al-Ulaymi](#) writes *The Glorious History of Jerusalem and Hebron*.

## Ottoman Empire

- 1516: The [Ottoman Empire](#) replaces the Mamluks in Palestine after Sultan [Selim I](#) defeats the last [Mamluk](#) Sultan [Al-Ashraf Qansuh al-Ghawri](#) at the [Battle of Marj Dabiq \(Aleppo\)](#) and the [Battle of Yaunis Khan](#) (Gaza).
- 1517: Sultan Selim I makes a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and proclaims himself [Caliph](#) of the Islamic world.
- 1518: [Abu Ghosh](#) clan sent to Jerusalem to restore order and to secure the pilgrimage route between [Jaffa](#) and Jerusalem.
- 1535–38: [Suleiman the Magnificent](#) rebuilds walls around Jerusalem.
- **1541: The [Golden Gate](#) (the only Temple Mount gate facing East) is permanently sealed.**
- **1546: On 14 January a damaging earthquake shakes the [Palestine region](#). The epicentre is in the [Jordan River](#), between the [Dead Sea](#) and the [Sea of Galilee](#). The cities of [Jerusalem](#), [Hebron](#), [Nablus](#), [Gaza](#) and [Damascus](#) are damaged, but the [Dome of the Rock](#) holds firm because of its octagonal structure.**
- 1555: Father Boniface of [Ragusa](#), [Franciscan Custodian of the Holy Land](#), repairs the Tomb of Christ (the [Aedicula](#)) in the [Church of the Holy Sepulchre](#).
- 1604: Under the [Protectorate of missions](#), [Ahmad I](#) agreed that the subjects of [Henry IV of France](#) were free to visit the Holy Places of Jerusalem.
- 1700: [Judah the Pious](#) with 1000 followers settle in Jerusalem.
- 1703–05: The [Naqib al-Ashraf Revolt](#), during which the city's inhabitants revolted against heavy taxation. It was ultimately put down two years later by Jurji Muhammad Pasha.
- 1705: Restrictions imposed against the Jews.
- 1744: The English reference book *Modern history or the present state of all nations* stated that "Jerusalem is still reckoned the capital city of Palestine".
- 1771–72: The renegade Christian Mamluk ruler of Egypt [Ali Bey al-Kabir](#) temporarily took control of Jerusalem with 30,000 troops.
- 1774: The [Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca](#) is signed between [Catherine the Great](#) and Sultan [Abdul Hamid I](#) giving Russia the right to protect all Christians in the [Ottoman Empire](#). (Same rights previously given to France (1535) and England.)
- 1798: [Patriarch Anthemus of Jerusalem](#) contended that the Ottoman Empire was part of God's [divine providence](#) to protect the [Orthodox Church](#) from [Roman Catholicism](#) and Western secularism.
- 1799: [Napoleon](#)'s unsuccessful [campaign in Egypt and Syria](#) intends to capture Jerusalem, but is defeated at the [Siege of Acre](#).