

ABOVE ISRAEL: JERUSALEM THE HOLY CITY

Name	Scripture reference*	Notation
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MOUNT OF OLIVES

Mt. of Olives Overview	2 Sm 15:30–34 Ez 11:23 Zec 14:4–6 1Kgs 11:7–8 2 Kgs 23:13 Lk 24:50	<p>This clip views the Mount of Olives from the north, looking southward toward the distant hills of Judea. At the beginning of the clip, we see the Hebrew University (Mt. Scopus campus) that lies directly below; it's prominent tower visible for a few seconds on the left-hand side. The Mount of Olives is a ridge approximately two miles long and an average of 2,650 feet above sea level.</p> <p>The next tower visible, directly ahead, marks the Augusta Victoria Hospital. As the helicopter flies over this complex, it turns, following the ridge, and flies over the village of A-Tur, which sits in a small depression on the ridge. As David fled from Absalom he would have passed this way.</p> <p>The third tower on this ridge is the "Tower of the Ascension," marking a church that remembers Jesus' post-resurrection ascent from the Mount of Olives. After passing over this tower, the southwestern slopes of the ridge come into view, and the massive Jewish cemetery is easily visible. The Mount of Olives has been a place of burial since before the days of the Israelite kings.</p> <p>Beyond the cemetery is a small tree-covered knoll that marks the Hill of Corruption. This was the location of a high place to the idol Chemosh built by King Solomon and destroyed by Josiah.</p>
Hebrew University		<p>Hebrew University in Jerusalem has two campuses, one in the western part of the city and one on the Mount of Olives, seen here. This campus is known as the Mt. Scopus campus, since this northern part of the Mount of Olives ridge is in close proximity with Mt. Scopus mentioned in numerous ancient sources. The cornerstone for the campus was laid in 1918 and was officially opened in 1925. From 1948–1967 it was an outpost held by the Israeli army, surrounded by the Jordanians. Since 1967 the campus has been rebuilt and today is the main campus of the university.</p> <p>The clip opens with a view from the north, then turns to face the west. The gold dome of the Mosque of Omar, marking the site of the ancient Temple Mount comes into view, southwest of the campus.</p>
Augusta Victoria Hospital		<p>This site, the Augusta Victoria Hospital, has been in operation since the late 1800's. The view of the complex begins from the north, with the desert clearly visible in the distance. As the clip progresses, the Tower of the Ascension quickly passes in view, followed by a view of most of the city of Jerusalem. Particularly noticeable in the background are the tall buildings on a low ridge, which marks the heart of west Jerusalem. The clip concludes facing the northeast.</p>
Mosque of Ascension	Lk 24:50	<p>This small mosque remembers the ascension of Jesus from the Mount of Olives. The mosque apparently was founded during the Ottoman period (late fifteenth to early twentieth century AD).</p>
Church of the Ascension	Lk 24:50	<p>The Russian Church of the Ascension was first built at the end of the fourth century in remembrance of Jesus' ascension. Luke mentions that the ascension was somewhere in the region of Bethany, which is located very nearby to the east of the prominent peak on which the church is built. Reconstructed in the late 1870s, the church tower provided a view of the Jordan River for pilgrims</p>

		<p>unable to make the journey there. During the Crusader period, in the twelfth century AD, a new church was built and for the most part the present church is built on the general lines of that structure.</p> <p>The brief horizon view is westward into Jerusalem.</p>
Mt. of Olives Cemetery	Mt 23:27	<p>This view, taken in the late afternoon, begins with a northeasterly view of the cemetery with the ridge of the Mount of Olives visible in the background. The clip ends viewing the cemetery from the north.</p> <p>The slopes of the Mount of Olives have been a place of burial from ancient days. Jesus may have made his statement likening some of the Pharisees to “white graves” from the entrance into Jerusalem’s Temple complex, from where he could have pointed over to this place of burial.</p>
Bethany Area	Mk 11:1 Lk 19:29 Lk 24:50 Jn 11:18	<p>The view begins on the east side of the Mount of Olives, about two miles from Jerusalem, as the helicopter flies low over a modern village near ancient Bethany. The tower of the Augusta Victoria Hospital is visible on top of the ridge. The helicopter continues westward and the distinctive Tower of the Ascension comes into view. As the helicopter continues, a panoramic view of the city of Jerusalem unfolds. The gold dome of the Mosque of Omar, marking the ancient Temple Mount, is readily visible as are the tall buildings of the more modern section of the city known today as West Jerusalem. While the route that the helicopter flies is not precisely the route that Jesus would have traveled from Bethany to Jerusalem, it does give a good perspective of the proximity of the two and the topography between.</p>
Dominus Flavit Church	Lk 19:41	<p><i>Dominus Flavit</i> in Latin means “the Lord wept.” The church marks the traditional site at which Jesus looked over the city of Jerusalem and wept. Designed by the Italian architect Barlozzi, the building is shaped like a tear drop</p>
Church of All Nations (Gethsemane)	Mt 26:36 Mk 14:32 Lk 22:39 Jn 18:1	<p>The Church of All Nations stands in the Kidron valley at the base of the Mount of Olives on the site that early tradition remembers as being the place of Jesus’ arrest. “Gethsemane” means, “the place of the olive press.” The “garden” to which the gospel account refers was undoubtedly an olive grove. The church, also called “the Church of the Agony,” was designed by Barlozzi and built between 1919 and 1924.</p>

EAST JERUSALEM

Jerusalem Overview (South)		<p>This footage shows Jerusalem as viewed from the south. On the top center and right of the frame the three towers that mark the Mount of Olives are clearly visible: The Mount Scopus Hebrew University tower to the north (the furthest tower), the Augusta Victoria Hospital in the middle and the Tower of the Ascension to the right. Separating the Mount of Olives ridge from the city itself is the Kidron Valley. The road that runs the length of that narrow valley is clearly visible. The ancient Temple Mount is marked by the gold dome of the Mosque of Omar (the Dome of the Rock). A tongue of land bounded by the Kidron Valley on the East (the right), the Temple Mount on the north and another valley to the west marks the ancient city of Jerusalem from the time of King David and before.</p> <p>As the video progresses the southwest corner of the Old City comes into view. This corner, marked by the gray conical dome and tower of the Church of the Dormition, today is known as Mount Zion.</p>
City of David/Valleys		<p>The City of David, the oldest section of Jerusalem, is viewed from almost directly above. The Kidron Valley is directly below, separating the lower slopes of the Mount of Olives to the east (left) from the City of David to the west (right). The helicopter slowly moves over the southern end of the Mount of Olives. The wooded Hill of Corruption comes into view at the bottom of the screen. This hill was a “high place,” a pagan worship site established by King Solomon. As the clip progresses, the entire modern city of Jerusalem is</p>

		viewed, from southwest to northeast.
City of David (Excavation 1)	Gn 14:18 Jos 10:1-5 Jgs 1:21 2 Sm 5:5-7 1 Kgs 6 Ps 121:1 Ps 122 Ps 125:2	When the Israelites moved into the Promised Land, as recorded in the books of Joshua and Judges, they encountered Canaanites living in cities. One of those cities was Jebus, later called Jerusalem. Assigned to the tribe of Benjamin, it remained in the hands of Canaanites (Jgs 1:21) until David took it to be the capital of all Israel and it became known as "The City of David." David did this to unite the northern and southern tribes and move his capital from the more southerly location, Hebron (see 4, above). David's and the earlier Jebusite city was built on this narrow ridge, around which the camera circles, because the only source of ground water was from a spring, the Gihon, located on the eastern slope, above the road, near the long terraces. The narrow, steep sides of this ridge necessitated that homes be built close together which is alluded to in Ps 122. The ridge is surrounded by higher hills which are mentioned by David in Ps 121:1 and 125:2. Most scholars believe this location was "Salem" where Abraham met and offered tithes to the king, Melchizedek (Gn 14:18 and Heb 7:1), probably in the deep valley, the Kidron, just outside the walls near the Gihon Spring. The modern city of Jerusalem now extends in many directions from this little ridge. About halfway thorough the video is a view of the ridge from the south and in the distance can be seen a golden dome marking the location where Solomon built the Temple called Zion (1 Kgs 8:1) in the Bible. Today, the dome is the Islamic site called the Mosque of Omar.
City of David (Excavations 2)	1 Kgs 6:1 2 Kgs 18 & 19 2 Kgs 20:20 2 Kgs 25:10 2 Chr 32:22 2 Chr 36:19 Neh 2:1-17 Mk 11:11, 15, 27	After David's capture of Jerusalem from the Canaanites, the city increased in size and Solomon, David's son, built the Temple on the high hill to the north where the Dome of the Rock is today. During the period of the divided kingdom, Jerusalem remained the capital of the southern kingdom, Judah. Two hundred years later the Israelite king Hezekiah, threatened by the Assyrian king, Sennacherib, protected the city with new walls and an underground water system that brought water from the Gihon Spring to a pool inside the city walls. The Assyrians retreated without taking the city. However, about 140 years later Jerusalem fell to the Babylonians who viciously destroyed the city and took the survivors to Babylon. Remains of those fortification walls are visible today in the excavations on the side of the hill as well as fortification walls constructed by the Israelites' when they returned from Babylonian captivity in the days of Nehemiah. As has been pointed out, the Temple stood above the lower city and in the years just before Christ's birth, Herod the Great transformed the earlier Temple into one of the architectural wonders of the Roman world. At the end of the clip the viewer can see where this magnificent structure stood. It was to this place that the Messiah, Jesus, came. He descended from the Mount of Olives, seen in the distance and marked by a tower on the skyline. Jesus came over the Mount of Olives, crossed the valley, walked through the lower city and then entered the complex on the hill from its southern side.
St. Peter in Galicantu	Lk 22:60-61	This close-up aerial views the church complex known as St. Peter in Galicantu, remembering Peter's denial of Jesus at the house of Caiaphas, the High Priest. The church was built in 1931 on the slopes of modern Mount Zion on the site of an earlier, Byzantine church. Archaeological excavations conducted prior to the building of the present church uncovered finds from the First Temple (OT) and Second Temple periods. One of the finds from the Second Temple Period is a terraced street between the lower, poorer, part of Jerusalem to the upper city, the wealthy part of town.
Hinnom Valley	Jos 15:8, 18:16 2Kgs 23:10 Jer 7:31,32	The Hinnom Valley forms the southern and western boundary of the ancient city of Jerusalem. The helicopter flies from south to north along the western rim of the valley, which appears at the bottom of the screen. Other prominent features are the three towers on the Mount of Olives, the conical dome of the Church of the Dormition, and the gold dome of the Mosque of Omar.

Mt. Zion	1Kgs 2:10 Mt 26:17–29 Mk 14:12–25 Acts 2	<p>The prominent structure capped by a conical dome is the Church of the Dormition. This church marks the site where, according to early Christian tradition, Mary the mother of Jesus died. The church is built on the site of an earlier Byzantine church of Mount Zion, one of the three earliest church buildings in Jerusalem.</p> <p>The low, rectangular building houses two traditional sites. On the lower floor is the traditional location of the tomb of David, although the Bible indicates that David was buried in the “City of David,” the tongue of land that extends southward from the Temple Mount. Jesus’ last supper, a Passover meal, and the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost are remembered on the second floor “upper room.” The building, however, was part of a Crusader church, dating to the twelfth century.</p> <p>Behind the church the city wall and Zion Gate can be seen.</p>
Mt. Zion (Night)		See above.

OLD CITY

Old City Wall (South, West)	Mk 14:43–65 Mk 15 Lk 22:8–38	<p>This panoramic view of old Jerusalem begins by viewing the city from the south and then moves to the western side. In the early seconds of the clip a church complex with a gray dome shines in the foreground just outside of the city walls. This complex marks the traditional site of the Upper Room and the Last Supper. The golden dome on the original Temple Mount stands out and helps to mark where the Temple stood in Jesus' day. Behind the golden dome is the Mount of Olives. In the foreground on the western wall, half way through the clip, is a good view of the Jaffa Gate and, to its right, the remains of the Herodian palace complex. In Jesus' day, between the Temple Mount and the Herodian palace complex, would have been the homes of Caiaphas and another palace where Herod Antipas stayed during Passover week. Once the Jewish 23-member court convicted Jesus of blasphemy, but did not want to carry out the death sentence due to Jesus' popularity, they sent Him to Pilate, the Roman governor. Pilate was either at the Herodian palace near today's Jaffa Gate or the Fortress Antonia. Jesus was then sent to Herod Antipas. Jesus was finally returned to Pilate at the Antonia. There, Jesus was scourged and led, carrying His cross, to a place called Golgotha, the place of crucifixion.</p>
Old City Wall (Night-South, West)		See above
Jewish Quarter-Hurva Synagogue		<p>The Old City of Jerusalem is divided into four “quarters,” or ethnic neighborhoods, the Muslim Quarter, the Armenian Quarter, the Jewish Quarter, and the Christian Quarter. The Jewish Quarter, seen in this clip, is in the southwest section of the Old City. The Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem have settled this section of the city since the fourteenth century. Prior to that, the majority of Jewish settlement was on the slopes of nearby Mount Zion. In the 1948 war the Arab legion captured the region after many days of fierce fighting, and expelled the Jewish residents. Most of the buildings in the quarter were destroyed, including the once magnificent “Hurva Synagogue.” The prominent structure with the reconstructed arch is the remains of that synagogue. Since 1968, the quarter has been rebuilt. Before and during rebuilding extensive excavations were carried out, which resulted in many impressive and important discoveries from the biblical and later periods.</p>
Old City Wall (West)	Zec 9:9 Mk 11:12–14, 19–26 Jn 12:1, 12–16	<p>Looking at this clip, which views the city from the west, one will see a large hill in the background with a tall tower on the skyline. That is the ridge known as the Mount of Olives. At the bottom of the green area descending from the tower is a valley, the Kidron, and just above it is the traditional site</p>

	Jn 18:1	<p>of the Garden of Gethsemane, barely visible at the base of the ridge. West across the Kidron Valley is the golden dome marking the site of the Temple of Jesus' day. In the far distance can be seen the Judean Wilderness and in the foreground the modern Old City bounded with walls constructed by the Ottoman Turk Suleiman I (the Magnificent) about A.D. 1540. The village of Bethany is located just out of sight on the far side of the Mount of Olives. The large gate complex shining in the sun in the west (nearest) wall is today called the Jaffa Gate and just right of the gate can be seen the archaeological reconstruction of part of Herod's Jerusalem palace. Although Herod the Great was not alive during Jesus' final days, his magnificent palace was used by Roman governors and dignitaries who lodged there during their visits to Jerusalem. Jesus' final week began with a journey from Bethany, over the Mount of Olives, descending into the Kidron Valley and onto the Temple mount marked today by an Islamic shrine with a golden dome. For this processional, traditionally called Palm Sunday, Jesus mounted a donkey at the crest of the Mount of Olives in a small village called Bethpage. For each of the next several days Jesus walked from Bethany to the Temple and back. It was during one of these journeys that he cursed the fig tree and answered His disciples' questions about the signs of His coming.</p>
YMCA to Western Wall		<p>In this video footage the helicopter flies eastward from the King David Hotel and the YMCA in West Jerusalem to the Western Wall place of prayer (formerly called "the Wailing Wall"). The tall tower marks the location of the YMCA, while the King David Hotel is the "H" shaped building immediately behind it. As the helicopter moves eastward it flies over Jaffa Gate, the main entrance to the Old City today. The Mount of Olives is visible in the background. Immediately after passing over Jaffa Gate the helicopter turns slightly southward to fly over the meeting point of three of the four quarters of the Old City; the Christian, Armenian and Jewish quarters. The flight path continues over the Jewish quarter and ends with a view of the plaza in front of the Western Wall, a place of Jewish prayer for hundreds of years.</p>
Jaffa Gate-Citadel	Mt 27:2 Mk 15:1 Lk 23:1	<p>This close-up view shows the area of the Jaffa Gate, one of seven entrances through the city wall into the Old City. The present Old City wall was built by the Ottoman Empire around AD1540. The line of the section of the wall to the south (right) of the gate stands on the line of earlier walls, certainly from the first century AD and probably as far back as the time of Hezekiah, in the eighth century BC.</p> <p>The base of two major towers can be seen to the right of Jaffa Gate, one forming the right hand side of the gate itself, and the other behind it. These are remains of towers that were part of a monumental palace built by Herod the Great in the first century BC. This palace was the residence of the Roman governor Pilate when he visited Jerusalem.</p> <p>At end of the clip a structure becomes visible that cannot be readily seen from the ground. The rectangular depression surrounded by buildings just below the center of the frame is the remains of "Hezekiah's Pool." This pool was an important water source for Jerusalem in the Second Temple Period. The Jewish historian Josephus calls it "Amygdalon," meaning pool of the towers. It is not known when the pool popularly became known as "Hezekiah's Pool," but there is no connection between this pool and Hezekiah's water projects.</p>
Holy Sepulcher (To South)	Mt 27:33 Mk 15:22 Jn 19:17	<p>The Church of the Holy Sepulcher is marked by the two domed structures and attached buildings. Early Christian tradition has remembered the site of The Church of the Holy Sepulcher since the fourth century, if not earlier, as Golgotha, the place of the crucifixion, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ.</p> <p>As it is seen today, the church dates mostly from the Crusader period (twelfth century). Inside, the layout and some remains of the earlier, Constantinian church (AD fourth century) are still visible, however.</p>

Holy Sepulcher (To East)		See above. Note that at the end of this clip the Temple Mount, Mount of Olives and the desert to the east beyond the Mount of Olives are all visible.
Old City Wall (North)	Mt 26:47 Mt 27:3, 12 Lk 19:45–21:4 Jn 18:31	In this aerial view of the Old City, taken from north outside of the northern wall, the grassy area around the golden dome marks the site of the Temple complex of Jesus' day. In the first few seconds of the clip, inside the city on the right side of the screen, a large gray dome can be seen. This is a church built over the traditional site of Jesus' crucifixion and resurrection. In Jesus' day, this part of the city was outside of the city wall. As the camera progresses, one will see to the left of the screen and on the far side of the valley and across the road, a small gray church that marks the traditional site of the Garden of Gethsemane. When in Jerusalem, Jesus spent much of his time teaching and discussing the Law with religious leaders whose chief ambition was not to shepherd the nation of Israel but to maintain power and control around the Temple complex. They perceived Jesus' popularity as a threat. The Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke describe this group as "the chief priests and elders" but John's Gospel simply calls them "the Jews." John's term has, unfortunately, led many to believe that it was the Jewish nation as a whole who were antagonistic to Jesus. Rather, it was only certain elements of the Jerusalem religious authority—some Pharisees, the teachers of the Law, and especially the Chief priests who served in the Temple—who opposed Him.
Damascus Gate (Night)		Damascus Gate is the major entrance to the city from East Jerusalem. Much of the merchandise sold in the Old City marketplace enters by hand-pushed carts through this gate.
Rockefeller Museum		The Rockefeller Museum is situated just outside the Old City. The northeast corner of the city wall can be seen from time to time in the clip. The museum was built with funds contributed from the Rockefeller family and was opened in 1938. The museum contains some of the most important archeological finds of the Holy Land, including the ivories of Samaria, the Seti I stele from Beth Shean, the "Theodotos" inscription and more.
St. Anne's Church (View from East)	Jn 5:1–13	St. Anne's Church and the excavations of the Bethesda Pools is located in the Muslim Quarter, just inside Lion's Gate, on the east side of the Old City. A section of the Old City wall is visible throughout the clip. The church was first built on the site in the fourth century, and completely rebuilt in 1140. The church as it stands today almost completely preserves this Crusader era church, and is one of the best preserved from that period in Jerusalem. In front of the church, and slightly to the right, is a rectangular deep hole. This hole is the remains of the Bethesda Pools and later church complexes built over it. Next to this large pool were smaller pools, no longer visible, for washing sheep to be offered as sacrifices in the Temple. The pools are just north of the Temple Mount complex, near the location of the former Sheep Gate.
Old City Wall (East)	Lk 22, 23	The camera now circles the city, first looking south and then showing the eastern wall of the city and Temple Mount. In the shadow below the large platform supporting the Islamic golden dome, is the Kidron Valley that can be seen winding its way south into the distance. Adjacent to the Temple Mount in Jesus' day was a fortress, called Antonia, housing the Roman Jerusalem garrison. It was located near where the tall greenery is seen in the foreground of the Temple Mount today. The camera then parallels the eastern wall of the Temple Mount, one of the oldest walls still standing in Jerusalem dating back to the First Temple period. The final view is the recently excavated southern wall of the Temple Mount. One of the 23-member Sanhedrin courts met along this southern wall, another on the Temple Mount and the third in the Temple complex itself. All 73-members were required to sit in judgment of the nation of Israel or the Chief Priest; however, other capital crimes, including ones that

		<p>resulted in the death sentence, needed only a 23-member court. In the year of Jesus' crucifixion, Caiaphas was the presiding Chief Priest. He arranged to have Jesus arrested in the Garden of Gethsemane and from there Jesus was taken to the High Priest's house in the upper part of the city which is discernable in the upper left edge of the screen as the clip ends. As the camera pans around the Temple platform, the viewer can see how the modern city has grown from its humble beginnings on the small spur of land jutting south of the Temple Mount. This original small city was captured by King David, 3000 years ago, and made the capital of a united Israel.</p>
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TEMPLE MOUNT

Southern Wall (Excavations)		<p>The view in this clip, and those that follow in this section, are of biblical Mount Zion, a hilltop to the north of the ancient city of Jerusalem. Solomon built the first temple to the God of Israel on this location, a structure which later came to be known as "The First Temple." A second temple was built during the period of the return from the Babylonian captivity. In the days of King Herod the Great (ca. 20 BC), this temple was rebuilt and a massive platform was constructed to increase the level area surrounding the Temple. This platform, almost rectangular in shape, is known as "the Temple Mount."</p> <p>This view focuses on the excavations at the southern end of this platform. These significant excavations were begun shortly after the "Six Day War" (1967) and continued into the early 1980's. Remains from three major periods were uncovered and left exposed: the "Second Temple period (mostly firstcenturies BC and AD), the Byzantine period (mostly AD fifth and sixth centuries) and the Ummayid period (AD seventh and eighth centuries).</p> <p>The video moves from east to west. First visible are remains that are mostly from the Second Temple period, including a massive staircase that led to the major entrance to the Temple complex. Following are a number of square structures surrounded by a wall; these are remains of Ummayid palace complexes. At the end of the clip, the western side of the Temple Mount becomes visible, including the Western Wall place of prayer.</p>
Southern Wall (Night)		(see Southern Wall Excavations)
Temple Mount (SW Corner)		The clip opens with a view of the black dome of the El-Aksa mosque, one of the most important mosques in the Islamic world. The camera then zooms out giving a good overhead view of the lines of the Temple Mount platform. The camera then turns to the southwest corner of the platform, and the Western Wall plaza comes into view. The camera then zooms out and again the Temple Mount is visible, along with part of the Old City.
Western Wall (Day)	Gn 12:2, 3 Gn 26:2-5 Gn 17:9-11 Gn 22:15-18 Dt 28:15-68 2 Sm 7:4-16 Mi 5:2, 4 Lk 1:67-71	The Western Wall has been a place of Jewish prayer for hundreds of years. This wall is a small section of the western support wall to the Temple Mount platform. This western support wall is sacred to religiously observant Jews because it is close to where the Holy of Holies of the Temple was located.
Western Wall (Night)	Gn 12:2, 3 Gn 26:2-5 Gn 17:9-11 Gn 22:15-18 Dt 28:15-68 2 Sm 7:4-16 Mi 5:2, 4 Lk 1:67-71	The clip opens with a view of the illuminated Western Wall plaza. As the camera continues to move, the platform with the golden dome comes into view. In the background the lights on the columns of a church across the road are visible marking the location of the Garden of Gethsemane. Finally, the camera zooms out for a panoramic view of the Mt. of Olives. This lovely night view reminds us of the entire story of the Bible: how God had promised through Abraham, Moses and David that He would rescue fallen humanity from the consequences of the rebellion, a rescue that would ultimately lead to

		the restoration of all of God's purposes on earth. While this world is yet in the darkness of false religions, injustice, deceptions and pain, there is hope, for as surely as God's rescue of humanity was accomplished on the cross of Jesus the Messiah, so God's restoration of all things shall come at His return.
Temple Mount-Mosque of Omar		This view of the Temple Mount is from the northeast. Parts of the Christian and Muslim Quarters of the city are visible at the beginning of the clip. The camera then zooms in on the golden domed Mosque of Omar, or "Dome of the Rock." This mosque, one of the most important in the Islamic world, was built in AD 691-692. The structure apparently stands where the Israelite Temples stood.
Temple Mount - Mosque of Omar (Night)		See "Temple Mount-Mosque of Omar" and "Temple Mount (SW Corner)" above.
Temple Mt. Islamic Shrines		See "Temple Mount-Mosque of Omar"

WEST JERUSALEM

YMCA (Night)		The Jerusalem YMCA building, with the King David Hotel in the foreground, at the beginning and end of the clip.
King David Hotel (Night)		The King David Hotel, with the YMCA tower in the foreground. At the beginning of the clip the Old City wall is briefly visible
Hilton Hotel (Night)		The Jerusalem Hilton, just outside the Old City. The Old City wall is briefly visible at the end of the clip.
Russian Orthodox Church (Night)		In 1860, the Russian government built the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity near the northwest corner of the Old City over an area once used as a quarry in building the Temple during Herod the Great's reign. The limestone façade and bronze domes compare to the Kremlin's cathedral.
President's House		"Beit HaNasi," the president's house. The president is elected by the Knesset (Parliament) for a five-year term, and may serve a maximum of two terms. The Israeli governmental system is parliamentary, so the President's role is primarily symbolic.
Knesset		The Knesset has housed the Israeli parliament since 1966. The Knesset consists of 120 members who are elected for a four-year term, though as in other parliamentary systems, early elections may be called.
Israel Museum		The Israel Museum and Shrine of the Book. The Shrine of the Book, which houses the Dead Sea Scrolls and other ancient documents found in the desert is the low structure with a cap-like dome. This dome is designed to look like a cover of the jars in which the Dead Sea Scrolls were found.
Israel Museum (Night)		See "Israel Museum" above.
Monastery of the Cross (Wide View)		The Monastery of the Holy Cross, a Greek Orthodox monastery in West Jerusalem. The monastery was first built in the fifth century AD by King Tartian of Georgia, and destroyed in AD 614 by the Parthians. It was rebuilt in the Crusader period, and stands today mostly intact from that time. At the beginning of the clip the Mount Scopus Hebrew University Campus is visible on the ridge in the distance.
Monastery of the Cross (Close View)		See "The Monastery of the Cross" above.
Holocaust Memorial		In the Judean Hill country on the west end of Jerusalem is the Israeli Memorial to the Holocaust, the "Yad V'Shem" Memorial. Yad V'Shem stands

(Yad V'Shem)		as a memorial to the approximately six million Jews who were exterminated under the Nazi regime, as well as a testimony to the many non-Jews who risked or gave their lives in an effort to save European Jewry. The memorial was opened to the public in 1957.
Hadassah Hospital (Ein Kerem)		<p>West of the Yad V'Shem Memorial, on the extreme west end of Jerusalem is the Hadassah Hospital. The hospital was opened in 1961 to replace the facility on Mt. Scopus that became inaccessible after the War for Independence in 1948. The synagogue at the hospital features 12 large stain glass windows by the French artist Marc Chagall depicting the blessing of Jacob on the twelve sons.</p> <p>At the end of the clip, Jerusalem can be seen in the distance. This view clearly depicts the mountainous setting of the city.</p>

* The Scripture references are not intended to be exhaustive.