

Church of the Holy Sepulcher



St. Alexander's Church



St. Anne's Church (Salahiyya School)



Via Dolorosa Stations 1-9

Main Events at the Station

1. Christ's trial and sentencing to death
2. Christ carries the Cross and is lashed
3. Christ falls for the first time under the weight of the Cross
4. Christ meets his mother, Mary
5. Simon the Cyrene carries the Cross for Christ
6. St. Veronica wipes Christ's face
7. Christ falls again under the weight of the Cross
8. Christ faces the weeping women of Jerusalem
9. Christ falls under the weight of the Cross for the third time

Via Dolorosa Stations 1-9

Station Location

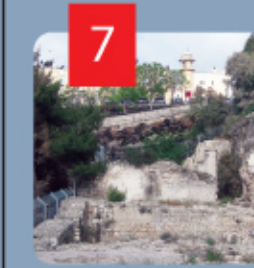
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| Umariyya School |
| Church of Flagellation and Condemnation, opposite of Umariyya School |
| First junction of Mujahidin Street (Via Dolorosa) and al-Wad |
| A few meters south of the third station |
| Beginning of 'Aqabat al-Mufti junction with al-Wad Street |
| Halfway down 'Aqabat al-Mufti |
| The junction of 'Aqabat al-Mufti and Suq Khan al-Zait |
| Halfway down Khanqa al-Salahiyya southwards |
| The Coptic Church at the entrance of Deir al-Sultan |

Trail 3 Via Dolorosa and Churches



St. Mark's Church / Syrian Monastery

It is one of the oldest churches in Jerusalem and was established by the Syrian church, whose members consider themselves to be some of the earliest Christians of Jerusalem. According to Syrian tradition, this church is located on the home of St. Mark and the place of the Last Supper of Christ with his disciples. The current church is from the Crusader period.



Nea Maria Church

Located close to the Zion Gate, the archeological remains of this church are reflecting its majesty. This church was the greatest church in Jerusalem after the Holy Sepulcher. The church was built by Emperor Justinian in the year 443 AD, as part of a huge complex containing hospitals, hospices, monastery and library.



Cathedral of St. James / Armenian Monastery

St. James Cathedral is one of the main features of the Armenian Quarter and Monastery. The church is reflecting a long tradition of St. James but also an exhibition of Armenian art. The Armenian monastery has an extensive library containing important manuscripts and decrees from Mamluk and Ottoman sultans; it houses also a museum, which is tracing the long history of the Armenian community in Jerusalem.



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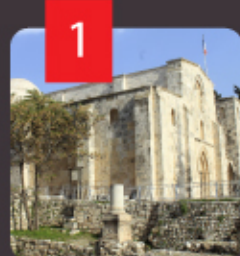


Funded by EU



St. Anne's Church (Salahiyya School)

St. Anne's Church, for centuries the most important Islamic school in Jerusalem, is located twenty meters west of Lions Gate. Built by the Crusader of Romanesque style, and is considered one of the best preserved of its kind. In 1192 AD this church was turned into a school of Islamic law and in the 19th century converted again into a church.



Via Dolorosa Stations 1-9

The Via Dolorosa refers to the route inside the Old City that Jesus Christ walked as he carried the Cross after he was sentenced to crucifixion and until his death and burial. The route is divided into 14 stations, nine of which are outside the Church of Holy Sepulcher and five inside it.



Church of the Holy Sepulcher and Stations of the Cross 10-14

The Holy Sepulcher is the most important and the holiest church in Jerusalem and probably in the world. It was built in the 4th century during the Byzantine period, it was identified as the place where Jesus Christ was crucified, tortured, suffered, died, and was resurrected, and where his tomb lies.



St. Alexander's Church and Russian Excavations

The site was acquired in 1859 AD by the Russian government. After the establishment of the Russian Palestinian Orthodox Society by Emperor Alexander III on 8 March 1882, a series of excavations began at the site. The present building, which contains a modern church, offices and archaeological artifacts found during excavations, was built later. Among the discoveries are part of Roman Jerusalem and parts of the 4th century Holy Sepulcher Church.



John the Baptist Church

This church is located a few meters to the southwest of the Suq Aftimos fountain and near the road leading to Jaffa Gate. Its humble entrance is deceptive and leads to a few steps that arrive in an open courtyard at the church entrance. The crypt of the Church can be dated to the 11th century on remains of 5th century church. The current church is from the Crusader period.



Via Dolorosa and Churches



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