



## **EZEKIEL'S PROPHECY FULFILLED:**

**UNEARTHING ANCIENT ISRAELI RUINS AND MESSIANIC JEWS BOTH COMMENCE IN 1967  
AS THE TRAMPLING OF THE HOLY CITY ENDS**

### **Ezekiel 36: 33-36 (NIV)**

**33 “This is what the Sovereign Lord says: On the day I cleanse you from all your sins, I will resettle your towns, and the ruins will be rebuilt. 34 The desolate land will be cultivated instead of lying desolate in the sight of all who pass through it.**

**35 They will say, “This land that was laid waste has become like the garden of Eden; the cities that were lying in ruins, desolate and destroyed, are now fortified and inhabited.” 36 Then the nations around you that remain will know that I the Lord have rebuilt what was destroyed and have replanted what was desolate. I the Lord have spoken, and I will do it.”**

### **Modern Messianic Judaism**

The prophetic watershed event of Jerusalem’s reunification, as a consequence of the Six- Day War in June 1967, sparked a subsequent outpouring of the Holy Spirit that unleashed the modern Messianic Movement. The restoration of Jerusalem marked the fulfillment of Yeshua’s prophecy recorded in Luke 21:24: “Jerusalem will be trampled on by the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles are fulfilled.” This event marked a transition in biblical history, as the Gospel began to return to Israel after almost two thousand years.

This is part of the salvation of the Jewish people predicted to occur in the Last Days (see Hosea 3:4-5, Joel 2:28-29, Deuteronomy 30:1-5, and Romans 11:25-27). Not only do Messianic congregations now exist in nearly every large city in the United States, but they also can now be found throughout the world, including Israel. Today it is estimated there are some 325,000 Messianic Jews in the world with an estimated 80,000 living in Israel. There are more Jews today who believe in Jesus than at any other time since the first century. **In fact, it is likely that more Jews have come to know the Lord in the five decades since 1967 than in the previous nineteen hundred years put together.**

### **The Messianic Movement is a Sign of the Last Days**

We are witnessing an unprecedented move of God, an outpouring of His Spirit promised in the Last Days—and many Christians aren't even aware that this has been happening!

Most Bible prophecy experts overlook the most obvious signs connected to the Last Days, such as the Gospel going to all Nations (Matthew 24:14), the restoration of Israel and Jerusalem (Luke 21:24), and the blindness coming off the eyes of the Jewish People (Romans 11:25). The removal of this blindness, Paul tells us, will take place when the “fullness of the Gentiles come in.” Contrary to what many teach, the correct translation of this verse is not “full number,” but rather “fullness.”



In other words, when the fullness of time has come, the fullness of God's intention for the Church is realized, which includes a revelation and embracing of the Jewish roots of the faith . . . then the blindness will be removed from the eyes of the Jewish Remnant.

### **The Gentiles Will Trample the Holy City for 42 Months**

Using the Dome of the Rock construction (687-691) as a marker in time in Revelation 11:1-2, (I was given a reed like a measuring rod and was told, “Go and measure the temple of God and the altar, with its worshipers. But exclude the outer court; do not measure it, because it has been given to the Gentiles. They will trample on the holy city for 42 months.) gentiles trampled and controlled the Holy City until Jerusalem's liberation in 1967.

There is no timeline given for gentile control of the outer court (Temple Mount), so it is still under control of the Muslim Waqf today.)

The 42 months of trampling (1278.4 modern New Testament days/years) mentioned in Revelation 11 stretches precisely from the midpoint of the Dome construction 688-689 until Israeli troops liberated Jerusalem on June 7, 1967.



## History of Israeli Archeological Activity

Interest in the antiquities of present-day Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan began as early as ancient times. The Jewish historian Josephus Flavius already remarked in his writings on the evident antiquity of certain monuments and attempted to ascribe to them dates, for example in describing the fortification wall surrounding the Upper City of Jerusalem (the "First Wall") he suggested that it dated back to the time of David and the Israelite kings.

One of the earliest descriptions of an excavation in Jerusalem is one which refers to Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, digging in the early fourth century AD in a cistern close to the spot of the crucifixion of Jesus and finding there wooden remnants which she believed were from the holy cross itself.

Throughout Late Antiquity the country was visited by numerous Jewish and Christian pilgrims and many of them left written records of their observations regarding the antiquities they came across during their travels.



**Ancient City of David**

The work of the Palestine Exploration Fund ran from the 1860s onwards. Charles Wilson conducted a survey of Jerusalem and its monuments in 1864–65, and this was followed by excavations in the city by Charles Warren until the early 1870s with work being conducted especially around the edges of the Temple Mount.

The excavations made at Samaria in 1908 and 1910–11, by D.G. Lyon, C.S. Fisher, and G.A. Reisner, were very important in terms of the careful excavation techniques and recording procedures that were employed there. Many objects from these early excavations – including the important Siloam Inscription – ended up in the Ottoman Imperial Museum in Constantinople (Istanbul).

With the establishing of the British Mandate over Palestine in 1920 archaeological excavations became much more systematic and scientific. This was the first "golden age" for archaeology in Palestine, between 1920 and 1940. All excavations were regulated by licenses issued in accordance with the new Antiquities Ordinance, prepared by J. Garstang for the Palestine Department of Antiquities.

## Israeli Ancient City Archeological Findings Mushroom After 1967

From the beginning, and increasingly during the twentieth century, the pursuit of Israeli archaeological investigations had an impact not only on professional and academic circles but also on society at large. This impact came to fullest fruition after the creation of the State of Israel in 1948, and especially after Israel's liberation of Jerusalem in 1967.

With the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, Jewish archaeologists were cut off from the Palestine Archaeological Museum and the archives of the Department of Antiquities. In July of that year the Israel Department of Antiquities was established and its first archaeological activities were connected on sites under danger because of the new building developments in the country. Excavations conducted during these early years included work at Tell Qasile, Jaffa, and Beth Yerah.

Following the war in 1967 and liberation of Jerusalem, excavations on a massive scale were conducted in various parts of Jerusalem including at the foot of the Temple Mount and on Mount Zion. An emergency survey of the occupied territories (the West Bank and the Golan Heights) was conducted by teams of Israeli archaeologists, and many hundreds previously unknown sites were discovered, including the sites of many ancient synagogues. Many sites where Jesus taught and traveled were discovered.

During the fifty years from 1967 to 2017 a massive explosion occurred in activity, with many ancient cities re-discovered and rebuilt. **More than 6,000 archaeological features, 1,600 excavations, and 1,000 referenced publications were conducted and recorded during these fifty years.**

Many of the important key sites are described in the five-volume New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land.

An Archaeological Congress jointly arranged by the various institutions is held once a year to allow archaeologists to discuss recent discoveries and new approaches. Good relations are maintained between Israeli archaeologists and local foreign archaeological institutions.



**Stones Thrown from Temple Mount in 70 AD  
by Romans—Just as Jesus Predicted**