

Found traces of the ancient Roman Battlefield in Jerusalem

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Accordingly, this excavation has just taken place in the Russian city of Jerusalem. And according to this finding, a strange object known as the " *third wall* " was found to be closely related to **the ancient Roman schools** that this battlefield was occupied and encircled with the **La** emperor. **Titud code** in the 70s - According to information from historian Josephus.

' *The excavation scene shows that the Roman army may have occupied, conquered the city, including the third image,* ' said Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA) archaeologists in a statement.

Also outside this wall, on the ground, archaeologists also found large ballista slabs, stone sling crumbling, scattered showing that the area was hit, devastated before being occupied.



Photo source: Internet.

' *This is an extremely compelling, detailed proof, clearly proving the Roman army, led by King Titus, attacked and occupied deep into the city, and not only that, a temple the second in this area was also destroyed and occupied by this army .* "- Excavation director, Rina Avner and Kfir Arbib shared.

A historian named Flavius Josephus said that, in historical writings about **Roman** occupations and encircles, he also mentioned a rather important detail that is the third wall.

Josephus said that this third wall was built in a military area called Beit Zeita, located on the border of the city area built by Agrippa I, king of Judea and two decades. Later that century, this wall served as an important barrier to the country's military against the rise of Jewish attack. As a result, this invasion was completely unsuccessful in 66.

In 70, the Roman army returned to Jerusalem, successfully occupying the city, including the third wall and the second temple in this city.

An analysis of the excavation site also shows that the leftover wall is 1.9 meters wide and many traces of discovered pottery surround the area, and a longitudinal watch tower is built along this third wall. .

Israeli archaeologists say that the latest discovery may be an important premise, providing clues to clarify the location, size and defense of the third wall.

It is known that in 1838, archaeologist Edward Robinson announced that he had found a small artifact that could be related to this third wall.

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