This foundation of a wall may look plain, but this exciting archaeological discovery in the 1970s was probably Hezekiah’s massive fortification (701 B.C.) against the impending Assyrian invasion by Sennacherib (II Ki. 18:13; II Ch. 32). The city had grown up outside the original Solomite city walls; and Isaiah, a contemporary of Hezekiah, mentions, as the archaeological evidence proves, that a number of eighth century private houses had to be demolished, because they stood in the way of the Wall (Isa. 22:10).

This 23 foot wide, and 27 centuries old, Broad Wall is thought to have started at the Temple Mount and have run west to the present Citadel, this picture being taken along the route in the Old City. Nehemiah mentions this Broad Wall by name twice (Ne. 3:8 and 12:38), with regard to the repairing of the walls and their subsequent jubilant dedication.

In the new Jerusalem, “descending out of heaven,” we look forward to “a wall great and high”—”an hundred and forty and four cubits,” made “of jasper,” with “twelve foundations,” “garnished with all manner of precious stones”! (Re. 21:10-20)

Just as the joyful dedication of the wall of Jerusalem was kept “with gladness, both with thanksgiving, and with singing, with cymbals, psalteries, and with harps” (Ne. 12:27, 43), so much more joyful will it be in that day when all the redeemed of the Lord shall say, “Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever” (Re. 5:13).