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History of the City of Tiberias

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The city of Tiberias, named after Emperor Tiberius, was founded by Herod Antipas, the son of King Herod, in 20 CE, it was intended to be the capital of the kingdom of Herod Antipas. In 61 CE, Tiberias was annexed to the kingdom of Agrippa II.

At the outbreak of the Great Revolt (67 CE), Tiberias was fortified in the walls, and these stood on Teilen even after the city surrendered before the Roman troops. Tiberias was part of the kingdom of Agrippa II, until his death in 96 CE. When Tiberias passed into Roman rule in the year 100 CE, it enjoyed the prosperity that marked the entire empire. In the middle of the 2nd century CE, after the Bar-Kochba revolt, the city was purified by the impurity of its graves by Rabbi Shimon Bar-Yochai, thus being trained for the seat of Torah scholars. In the late 2nd century, Rabbi Yehudah the President copied his seat from Zippori to Tiberias. Now the institutions of the Jewish people were copied from Tzipori to Tiberias: first the Sanhedrin, headed by Rabbi Yochanan, and then the Presidency headed by Rabbi Yehuda President.

In Tiberias, Rabbi Yochanan established the "Great Beit Midrash," a tradition is that in this institution, which is often mentioned in the literature of the Sages, the majority of the Talmud of the Land of Israel (the Jerusalem Talmud). When Tiberias became the capital of the Jewish people in Israel and the Diaspora, it had a long period of flowering. The sages of Tiberias made it as a city of Torah and knowledge.

In the sixth century, a Yeshiva of the Land of Israel was established in Tiberias, the heir to the Sanhedrin. During this period, the period of the geniuses, the schools of peitans and preachers flourished in Tiberias, and alongside them count and dottors. The Hebrew scoring method, which is accepted to the present day – "Tiberian score" – is named after the city.

Milestones in the History of the City

The occupation of Tiberias by the Muslim troops benefited the city, Tiberias was designated for the capital of the Jordan Province (Gondi Ordon) and served as an important center of government and administration. Even under Muslim rule, the majority of the city's population was Jews, along with a minority of a rather large Christian community and a smaller minority of Muslims. During the period of the Muslim rule, Tiberias was hit several times by deadly earthquakes. - **749**

The most famous of them – “Sevent Noise” – took place in 749 CE. The destruction caused by it is well evident in all excavation sites in and around the city.

During the 10th century, Tiberias, like the entire Land of Israel, suffered from repeated raids of occupying armies and nomadic groups.

Another earthquake hit Tiberias, which destroyed many buildings - **1033**

Despite the vulnerability, Tiberias' status was preserved as the capital of the Galilee, until it was occupied by the Crusaders.

Tancred, the commander of the occupation army, conquered Tiberias as the capital of the - **1099**

"Princesss of the Galilee," whose territory nearly surrounded the areas of the Jordan River Province during the Muslim rule.

The walls of Tiberias were restored, and in the north of the Roman city of Byzantine a large fortress was built, around which the inhabitants were concentrated, in this process the inhabited area of the city until then, and a nucleus was created for the growth of the new Tiberias today.

The conquest of Tiberias by the Muslims. After the battle against the Kurneys of Hittin, the - **1187** city fell to Saleh a-Din, and it was under Muslim rule Ayubi until 1240, when Tiberias and the entire Galilee returned to a short-term Crusader rule.

The city fell to the Mamluk soldiers, and since then it has been ruled by the Muslims – **1247** continuously, until the conquest of the Land of Israel by the British (1917-1918). For a long period of time, the city suffered many casualties: security destabilization, hunger, epidemics and earthquakes.

Renewal of the Jewish community in Tiberias at the initiative of Don Joseph President and - **1564** Donna Gracia. The walls of the Crusader city were first renewed by the representative of Don Joseph President, Joseph Ivan Erdit, and second by D'Aher Al Omar.

Established the son of D'Aher, Choliebi, a fortress on a hill northwest of the Crusader city. - **1745**

Parts of the wall and its towers, and the fortress, are still standing on their mark.

The restoration of the walls by Ibrahim Fah, the governor of Egypt - **1833**

A severe earthquake hits the city and its inhabitants and causes the destruction of the - **1837** walls.

The construction of the new city of Tiberias with the establishment of the Ahava - **1913** neighborhood, the first neighborhood built outside the walls.

The Kiryat Shmuel neighborhood was established in the fortress area - **1920**

The city was struck by a fierce flood, with parts of the Old City destroyed. The British – **1934**

Mandate authorities restored the city and paved streets two and evening in a new format.

In the War of Independence, Tiberias was the first mixed city to be liberated and declared - **1948**

Hebrew rule on Nissan, 19/4/1948, four days after the establishment of the State of Israel.



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