

Chronology of the Church of The Holy Sepulchre

9th – 8th centuries B.C.	Site used as a quarry.
7th – 6th centuries B.C.	Intermittent settlements and some tombs occupy the area.
5th century B.C. – 1st century A.D.	Area cultivated and used for tombs. Some quarrying occurs.
A.D. 41–43	Area included within the city by the 'Third Wall' built by Herod Agrippa. Contents of the tombs removed.
after 135	Temple complex dedicated to Venus built by Hadrian.
325	Temple of Venus torn down by order of the emperor Constantine. New Christian structures begun.
335, September	Constantinian basilica dedicated.
614, 4 May	Persian army under Chosroes Parviz sacks Jerusalem and loots the Byzantine complex.
c.629	The Abbot Modestus of the Monastery of Theodosius makes restorations to the buildings and adds new structures.
1009, 18 October	Caliph Hakim extensively damages and loots the complex. Constantine's basilica destroyed, never to be rebuilt.
1042	Restorations conducted by Constantine Monomachus.
1048	The Rotunda built.
1099, 15 July	Crusaders conquer Jerusalem under Godfrey de Bouillon and shortly thereafter undertake reconstruction work on the site.
1149, 15 July	The Crusader Church of the Holy Sepulchre consecrated.
1555	Edicule rebuilt by Boniface of Ragusa.
1719	Franciscan restorations conducted.
1808–10	Fire greatly damages the interior of the Rotunda.
1867, March – 1868, September	Dome of Rotunda replaced.
1927	An earthquake causes extensive damage.
1934	A fire causes further damage.
1949	Another fire partly destroys the lead roof of the Dome.
1959	Agreement reached between the communities of the Church to undertake a repair programme.
1960	Archaeological investigations, repairs and reconstruction operations begin.