|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Position** | **Period** | **Title** | **Subtitle** | **Left Description** |
| 1 | 1st century AD | BASILICA OF THE ANNUNCIATION | Nazareth at the Time of Jesus | The House of Mary |
| 1 [HE] |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 1st-4th century AD | BASILICA OF THE ANNUNCIATION | The Site of the Annunciation in Early Christianity | By the beginning of the 4th century, the House of Mary had become a focal point for pilgrimages. A Judeo-Christian house of worship was built next to it. |
| 2 [HE] |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 4th-5th century AD | BASILICA OF THE ANNUNCIATION | The Byzantine Basilica | **330s**: Emperor Constantine commissioned Joseph, a convert from Judaism and the governor of Tiberias, to build a basilica over the House of Mary to replace the Judeo-Christian structure. It is unclear if Joseph succeeded in this task.  A small basilica was erected next to the site of the House of Mary in the early 5th century. |
| 3 [HE] |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 614-1109 | BASILICA OF THE ANNUNCIATION | Persian Conquest and Muslim Rule | **614**: The church may have suffered damage during the Persian invasion.  **638**: The site of the Annunciation was likely untouched during the Islamic conquest. |
| 4 [HE] |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 1109-1263 | BASILICA OF THE ANNUNCIATION | The Crusader Cathedral | **1009-1187**: After the Crusaders conquered the Holy Land, Nazareth became a diocese with its own bishop, and so a large cathedral was built that covered the entire area of the grotto.  **1187**: Saladin’s conquest of Nazareth led to the expulsion of the Latin Christians, but the Church of the Annunciation was untouched.  **1229-1263**: The Treaty of Jaffa granted free access to Nazareth for Latin pilgrims. |
| 5 [HE] |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 1263-1730 | BASILICA OF THE ANNUNCIATION | The Crusader Cathedral | In **1263**, Sultan Baybars’ army captured Nazareth and destroyed most of the Crusader cathedral. However, the grotto at the site of the House of Mary was spared, and small groups of Christian pilgrims continued to visit it.  In **1620**, Fakhr ad-Din, the Druze emir of Sidon, gave the site of the Annunciation back to the Franciscans, but a new church was not built on the ruins of the Crusader church until **1730**. |
| 6 [HE] |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 1730-1969 | BASILICA OF THE ANNUNCIATION | The Early Franciscan Church | Unlike the previous buildings, the first Franciscan church faced the north. The grotto was housed in a semi-crypt below the main altar and could be accessed via a stairway.  **1877**: As the number of pilgrims to Nazareth increased, the Franciscans expanded the church. |
| 7 [HE] |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 1969 - Present | BASILICA OF THE ANNUNCIATION | The New Basilica of the Annunciation | The Franciscans built the current basilica in honor of the 100th anniversary of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception (**1854**). |
| 8 [HE] |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 1969 - Present | BASILICA OF THE ANNUNCIATION | The New Basilica of the Annunciation | The new basilica was inaugurated in **1969**, five years after Pope Paul VI became the first Pope to visit Nazareth and the Holy Land. |
| 9 [HE] |  |  |  |  |