

The Church of All Nations, also known as the Church or Basilica of the Agony, is a Roman Catholic Church located on the Mount of Olives in East Jerusalem, next to the Garden of Gethsemane. It enshrines a section of bedrock where Jesus is said to have prayed before His arrest. The current Church rests on the foundations of two earlier ones, that of a 4th-century Byzantine Basilica, destroyed by an earthquake in 746, and of a small 12th-century Crusader Chapel abandoned in 1345. The Church was built between 1919 and 1924 using funds donated from many different countries. The coat-of-arms of twelve of the countries from which donations originated are incorporated into the ceiling, each in a separate, small dome, and also into the interior mosaics. The countries honored in this way are, east to west (altar to entrance) and beginning with the northern apse: Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico; in the middle of the Church are commemorated: Italy, France, Spain and the United Kingdom, and to the right: Belgium, Canada, Germany, and the United States of America. The mosaics in the apses were donated by Ireland, Hungary, and Poland. The crown around the bedrock itself was a gift of Australia. These multi-national donations give the Church one of its present names as the "Church of All Nations".

In 1920, during work on the foundations, a column was found two meters beneath the floor of the medieval crusader chapel. Fragments of a magnificent mosaic were also found. Following this discovery, the architect immediately removed the new foundations and began excavations of the earlier Church. After the remains of the Byzantine-era Church were fully excavated, plans for the new Church were altered and work continued on the current Basilica from April 19, 1922 until June 1924 when it was consecrated. Two types of stone were used in the construction of the Church: the interior utilizes a stone from the quarries at Lifta, north-west of Jerusalem; and the exterior, a rose colored stone from Bethlehem. The building is divided by six columns into three aisles, but with an even ceiling lacking a clerestory. This design gives the impression of one large open hall. Alabaster panels dyed violet were used for the windows to evoke a mood of depression analogous to Christ's agony, and the ceiling is painted a deep blue to simulate a night sky. The facade of the Church is supported by a row of Corinthian columns. Atop each column sits statues of the Four Evangelists. First is Mark. Second, Luke holds a quote from Luke 22:43–44 "...And being in agony He prayed more earnestly; and His sweat became like great drops of blood falling down to the ground." Followed by Matthew holding Matthew 26:42b "My Father, if this cup cannot pass unless I drink it, Your will be done." The final statue is of John. The columns and statues are set below a modern mosaic depicting Jesus Christ as mediator between God and man. The bedrock where Jesus is believed to have prayed.

In December 2020, archaeologists revealed the remains of the foundations of a Second Temple-era ritual bath during construction work on a modern tunnel under the Church of All Nations and a 1,500 year-old Byzantine Church. According to Dr. Leah and Dr. Rosario, Greek inscriptions were written on the Church's floor as: "for the memory and repose of the lovers of Christ... accept the offering of your servants and give them remission of sins."

According to Israel Antiquities Authority's Jerusalem district head, the uniqueness of bath is that it is the first archaeological evidence at the site of Gethsemane where Christians have made pilgrimages for centuries, in the days of Jesus.

