





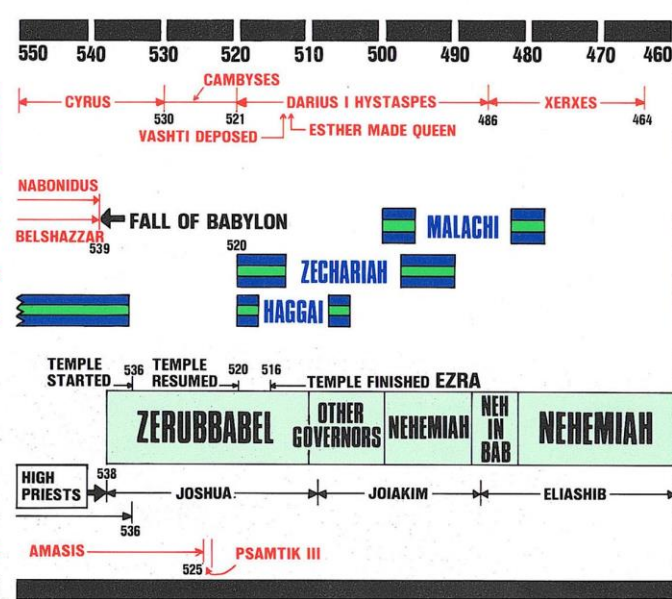
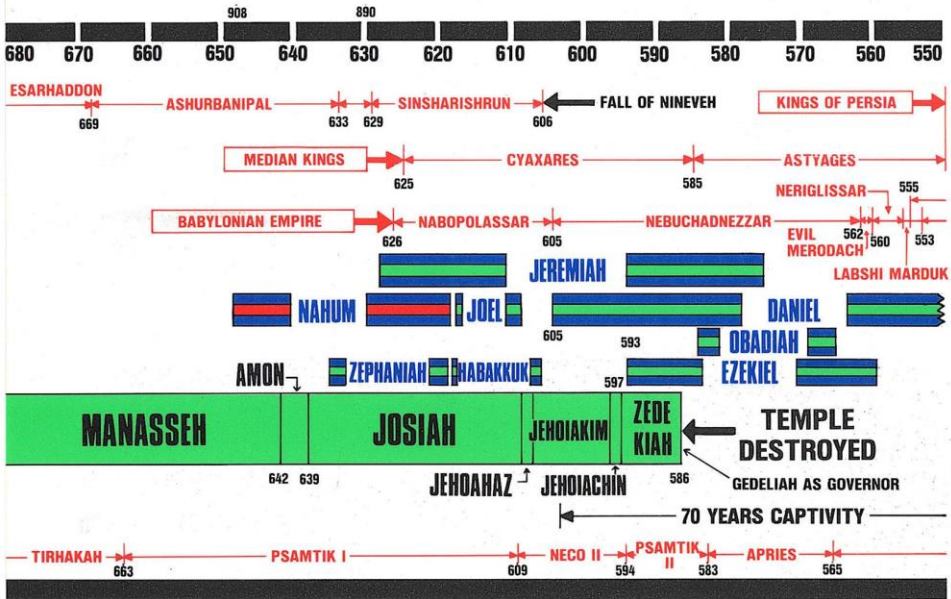
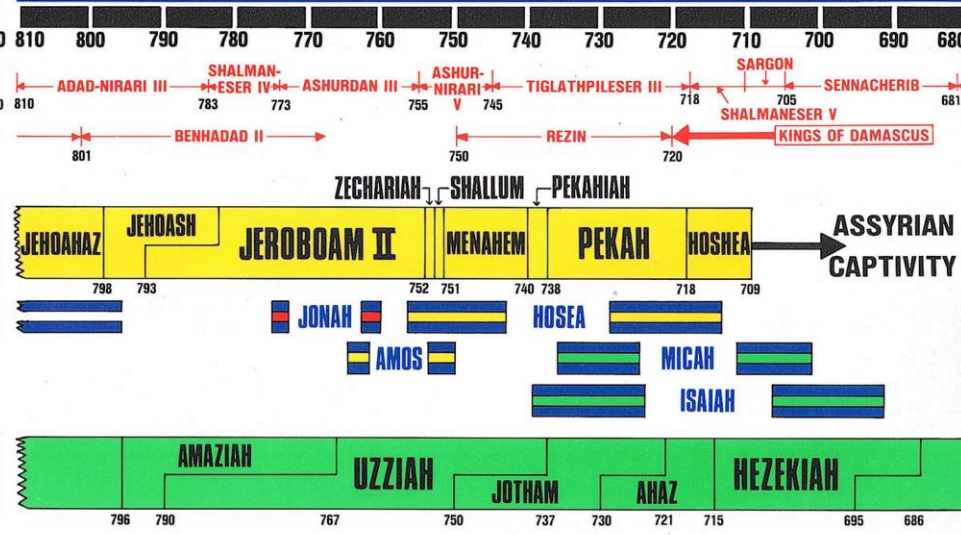
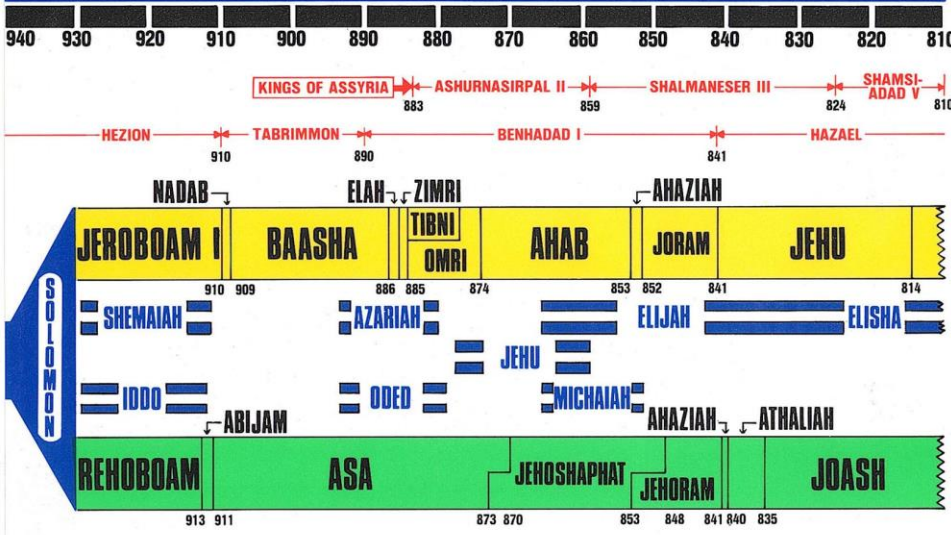
# OUTLINE OF KINGS

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| <b>I. Solomon and the United Monarchy</b>         | <b>1 Kings 1-11</b>          |
| A. Solomon secures the throne                     | 1-2                          |
| B. Solomon's wisdom                               | 3-4                          |
| C. Building the temple                            | 5-8                          |
| D. Solomon's downfall                             | 9-11                         |
| <b>II. Parallel Histories of Israel and Judah</b> | <b>1 Kings 12-2 Kings 17</b> |
| A. Division of the kingdom                        | 12-16                        |
| B. Prophetic ministry of Elijah                   | 1 Kings 17-2 Kings 2         |
| C. Prophetic ministry of Elisha                   | 2-9                          |
| D. Assyrian crisis                                | 10-16                        |
| <b>III. Judah to the Babylonian Exile</b>         | <b>2 Kings 18-25</b>         |
| A. Hezekiah and Isaiah                            | 18-20                        |
| B. Josiah's Reform                                | 21-23                        |
| C. First conquest of Jerusalem                    | 24                           |
| D. Second conquest of Jerusalem                   | 25                           |



# THE KINGS AND PROPHETS

# OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH



## KEY

940 Years B.C.

- Nations around Israel
- Kings of Judah
- Kings of Israel
- Prophets (no book)
- Prophets to Nations
- Prophets to Israel
- Prophets to Judah
- Judah after Captivity



# City of David



# **King Solomon**

## **Selected Scriptures**

# **King Solomon**

## **Solomon's Birth**

**II Samuel 12:24-25**

1. Solomon's mother was **Bathsheba**
  - Solomon's birth came sometime after the death of David and Bathsheba's first child (II Sam. 12:15-23)
    - 1) Solomon means – **peace**
2. Very little else is known about Solomon's early childhood years



“Behold, a son will be born to you, who shall be a man of rest; and I will give him rest from all his enemies on every side; for his name shall be Solomon, and I will give peace and quiet to Israel in his days. He shall build a house for My name, and he shall be My son, and I will be his father, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel forever.”

(I Chronicles 22:9-10)

1. As David's reign as king was coming to a close his preparation for the construction of the Temple and for the one who would succeed him became his primary focus.

“David said, my son Solomon is young and inexperienced, and the house that is to be built for the Lord shall be exceedingly magnificent, famous and glorious throughout all lands. Therefore now I will make preparations for it. So David made ample preparations before his death.”

(I Chronicles 22:5)

“Then he called for his son Solomon, and charged him to build a house for the Lord God of Israel. David said to Solomon, my son, I had intended to build a house to the name of the Lord my God. But the word of the Lord came to me, saying, you have shed much blood and have waged great wars; you shall not build a house to My name, because you have shed so much blood on the earth before Me. “

(I Chronicles 22:6-8)

# King Solomon

## Solomon's Beginnings

## David's words to Solomon

- “Then you will prosper, if you are careful to observe the statutes and the ordinances which the Lord commanded Moses concerning Israel. Be strong and courageous, do not fear nor be dismayed” (I Chronicles 22:13)
- The key component in David's charge to his son Solomon was for him to be **faithful** and **obedient** to the Lord and to the law (the statutes and ordinances). As long as Solomon remained **true** to the Lord – he would be blessed of the Lord.



“Then Solomon said, you have shown great lovingkindness to Your servant David my father, according as he walked before you in truth and righteousness and uprightness of heart toward You; and You have reserved for him this great lovingkindness, that **you have given him a son to sit on his throne, as it is this day**” (1 Kings 3:6)

# **Solomon As King**

## **Solomon's Request and the Lord's Response**

Solomon worships the Lord and prepares to lead the people of Israel

- It was during this time of worship that the Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream and this resulted in a prayer by Solomon that completely changed his life and the course of history for the people of Israel for the next 40 years.
- The Lord says to Solomon; “Ask what you wish Me to give you” (1 Kings 3:5)

The Lord appears and asks, “What shall I give you?”

- A. LONG LIFE
- B. RICHES
- C. DEFEAT OF ENEMIES
- D. UNDERSTANDING HEART

“Now, O Lord My God, You have made Your servant king in place of my father David, yet **I am but a little child**; I do not know how to go out or come in. Your servant is in the midst of Your people which You have chosen, a great people who are too many to be numbered or counted. **So give Your servant an understanding heart to judge Your people to discern between good and evil.** For who is able to judge this great people of Yours”

(1 Kings 3:7-9)

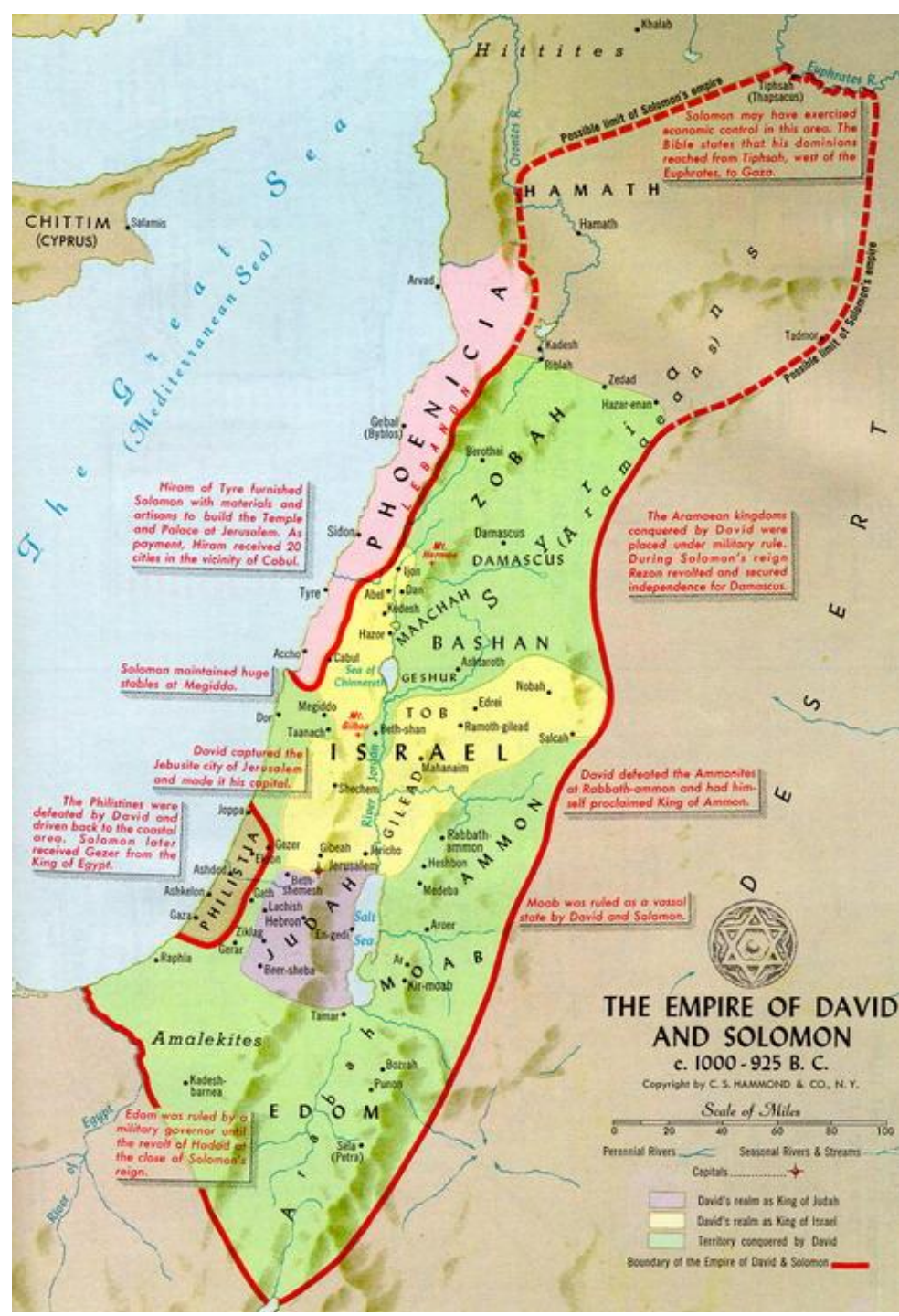


- The reference to him being a child is probably another way of saying he understood that he was inexperienced in comparison to his father David.
- Solomon appeared to have both a sense of humility and an unassuming nature about him which lent itself to a soft heart toward the Lord and a genuine willingness to seek His direction and blessing – very similar to David.

*“It was pleasing in the sight of the Lord that Solomon had asked this thing. God said to him, because you have asked this thing and have not asked for yourself long life, nor have asked for riches for yourself, nor have you asked for the life of your enemies, but have asked for yourself discernment to understand justice, behold, I have done according to your words. Behold, I have given you a wise and discerning heart, so that there has been no one like you before you, nor shall one like you arise after you. I have also given you what you have not asked, both riches and honor so that there will not be any among the kings like you all your days. If you walk in my ways, keeping My statutes and commandments, as your father David walked, then I will prolong your days” (1 Kings 3:10-13)*

- The overwhelming task of leading the people of Israel was not taken lightly by Solomon and the need for wisdom and discernment was clearly his focus.
  - 1) Solomon acknowledges that the Lord **chose** Israel
  - 2) Another thing worth noting is Solomon knew full well that the **source** of wisdom and discernment came directly from the **Lord**, something that Solomon would write about throughout the various **Proverbs**.
  - 3) Ever since the days of Moses when he led the Israelites out of bondage in Egypt, the Israelite people had been a challenge to lead and Solomon was well aware of this enormous responsibility he was taking on in leading the people of God.

# Israel under Solomon



# **Solomon's Coronation as King**

Solomon right to reign  
as king over Israel:



- A. First and foremost he was the Lord's choice
  - 1) “Behold, a son will be born to you, who shall be a man of rest; and I will give him rest from all his enemies on every side; for his name shall be Solomon, and I will give peace and quiet to Israel in his days. He shall build a house for My name, and he shall be My son, and I will be his father, and **I will establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel forever.**” (I Chronicles 22:9-10)

- B. He was David's choice:
  - 1) Of all of David's sons, his choice to reign alongside of him during the final years of his life was **Solomon**. David made preparations for the construction of the temple and it would become Solomon's task to complete.
  - 2) When an attempt was made by another of Solomon's brothers (Adonijah) to take the throne – it was David who set the matter straight by declaring Solomon to be king of Israel. (I Kings 1:47-48)
- C. He was **embraced** by the people of Israel to be their king (I Kings 1:39-40)

# **Solomon As King**

Solomon's initial reign as King of Israel  
begins (1 Kings 2)

“Then David slept with his fathers and was buried in the city of David. The days that David reigned over Israel were 40 years: seven years he reigned in Hebron and thirty three years he reigned in Jerusalem. **And Solomon sat on the throne of David his father, and his kingdom was firmly established**”

(I Kings 2:10-11)

- During the early years of Solomon's reign it was necessary for him to purge the leadership of sin and defilement and deal with some "unfinished" business left over from his father David's reign.
  - 1) Adonijah – Solomon's **brother** who initially attempted and subsequently failed to seize the throne around the time of David's death (I Kings 1). Solomon graciously allowed him to live (although his actions were treasonous), but Adonijah continued to position himself to overthrow Solomon by requesting to marry Abishag (a member of David's harem) and set himself up to make a formal claim to the throne. This request by Adonijah was understood by Solomon to be a further act of treason resulting in Adonijah's death.
  - 2) Abiathar – formally removed from his **priestly** office because he sided with Adonijah.

- During the early years of Solomon's reign it was necessary for him to purge the leadership of sin and defilement and deal with some "unfinished" business left over from his father David's reign.
- 3) Joab – Once the head of David's army and a mighty **military leader** was executed for his earlier actions in which he murdered Abner and Amasa. Joab also participated in Adonijah's attempt to overthrow Solomon's reign.
  - 4) Shimei – a potential **threat** to Solomon's rule was initially allowed to live (though he had earlier cursed David and under judgment for his actions) in exile. Shimei violated the terms of his sentence and subsequently put to death.

# Solomon's achievements

- Unity – united the 12 tribes
- Prosperity – growth, economic expansion,
  - Expanded territory
  - International trade: horses, chariots, olive oil, wheat, copper, gold, timber,
  - Trade partners: King of Tyre (Phoenicians)
- Peace
- Construction projects: Temple, palaces, forts

- Solomon will reign as King of Israel for a total of **40** years (I Kings 11:42)
  - 1) During the reign of Solomon the **temple** will be built
  - 2) Israel will experience its greatest **territorial** expansion during Solomon's reign
  - 3) Israel will be at relative **peace** with its neighbors during this period



Solomon's chooses his closest advisors and important leaders in Israel

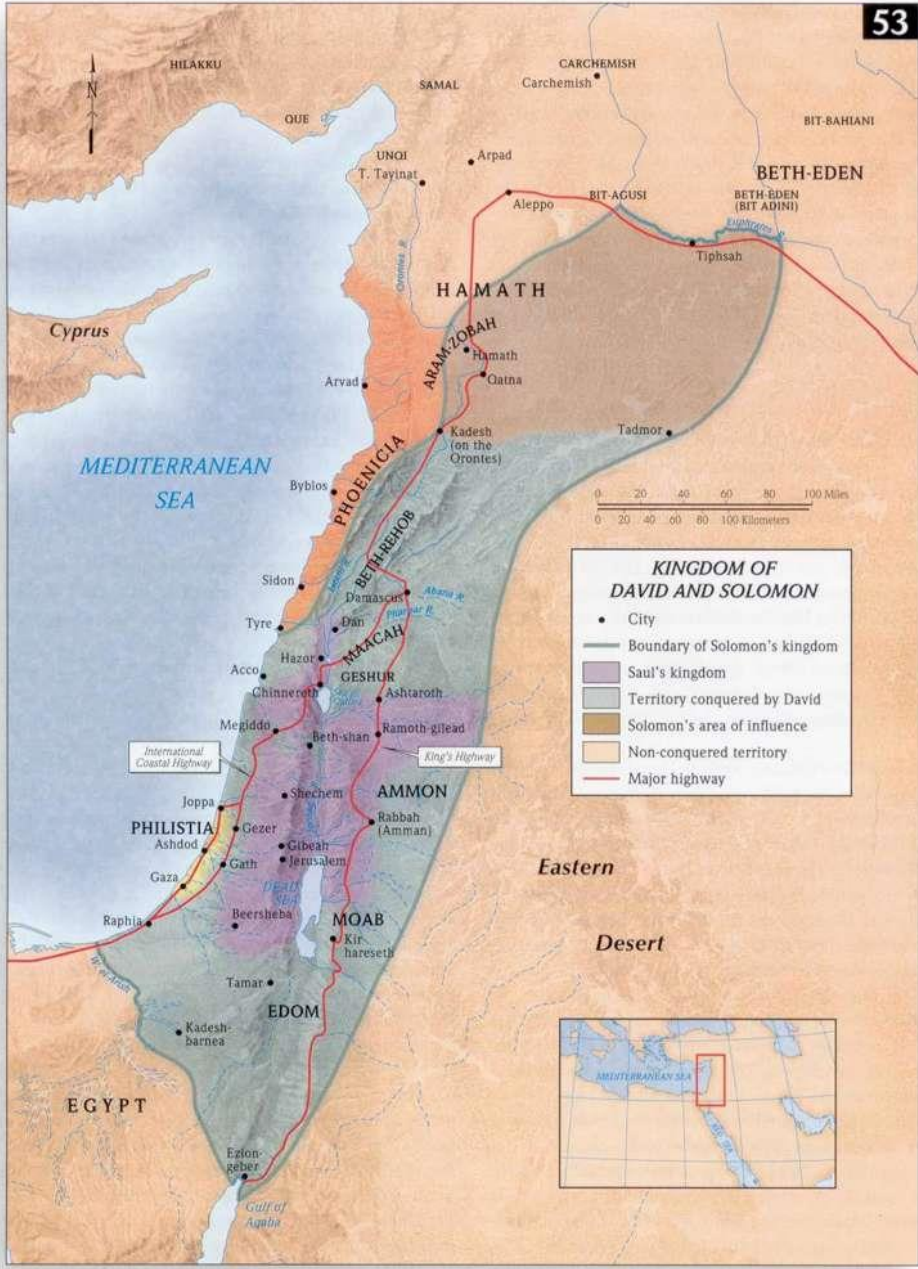
– **Nathan** the prophet

– **Zadok** the Priest – II Kings 2:35

– **Benaiah** (head of the royal bodyguard and military leader – II Kings 2:35)

## Solomon worships the Lord and prepares to lead the people of Israel

- “Now Solomon the son of David established himself securely over his kingdom, and the Lord his God was with him and exalted him greatly. Solomon spoke to all Israel, to the commanders of thousands and of hundred and to the judges and to every leader in all Israel, the heads of the fathers households” (II Chronicles 1:1-2)
- The worship of the Lord (prior to the Temple) was to take place at the Tabernacle (also referred to as the Tent of Meeting) and as was customary, Solomon and the leaders of Israel made a pilgrimage to the Tabernacle which was located at Gibeon to offer sacrifices to the Lord. (II Chron. 1:3-6, I Kings 3:2-4)



# Solomon's wealth was beyond compare and his wisdom was unmatched by any other:

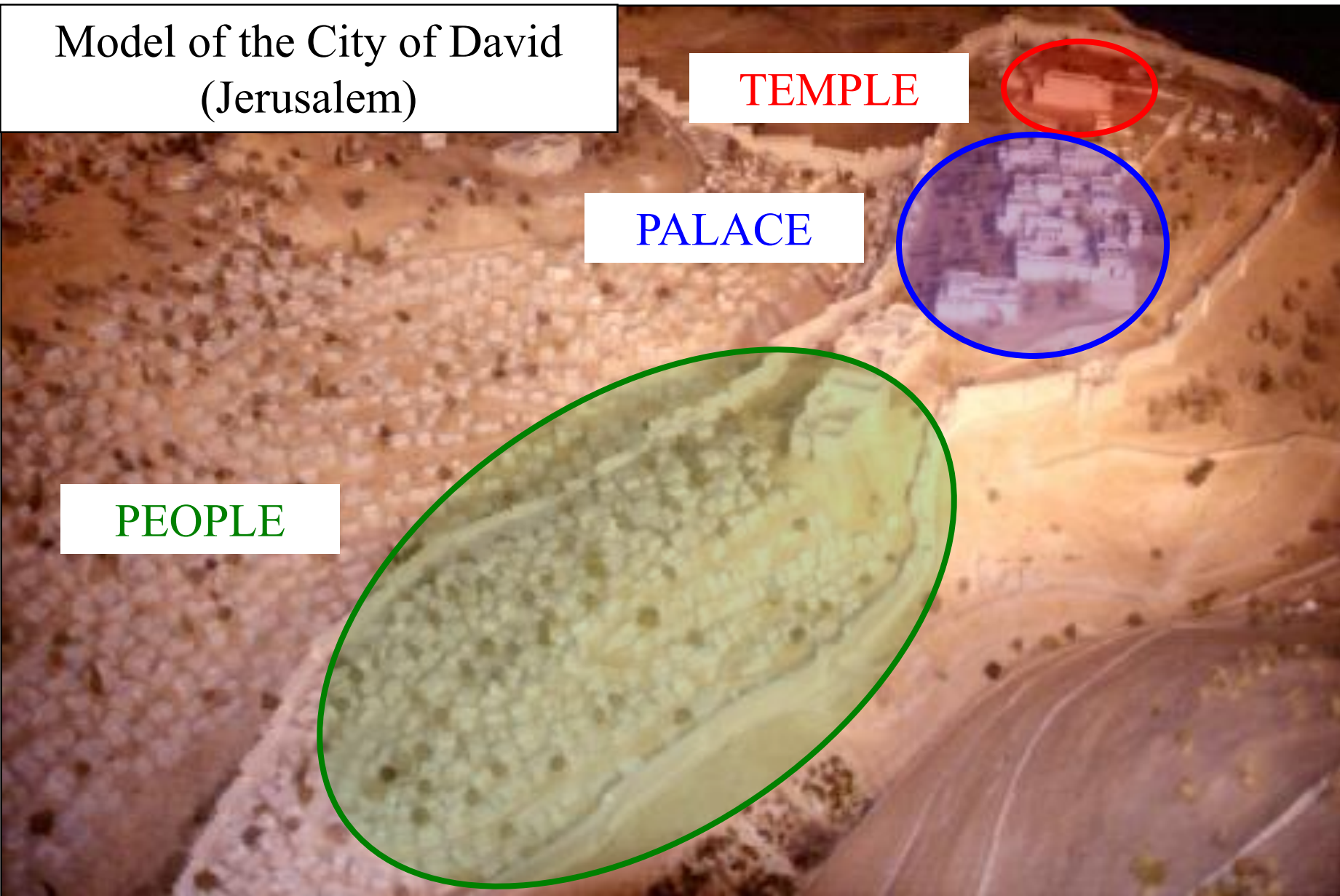
- 12,000 horses, 1400 chariots, his annual revenue of gold alone was recorded to be 25 tons, his throne was made of ivory and overlaid in refined gold.
- “So King Solomon became greater than all the kings of the earth in riches and in wisdom. All the earth was seeking the presence of Solomon, to hear his wisdom which **God had put in his heart**” (I Kings 10:23-24)
- He spoke 3000 proverbs (several hundred preserved in the Books of *Proverbs* and *Ecclesiastes*), wrote 1005 songs (one was recorded as *The Song of Songs*) and he was an expert in botany and zoology. (I Kings 4:32-34)

Model of the City of David  
(Jerusalem)

TEMPLE

PALACE

PEOPLE



# 1 Kings 6:1



In the four hundred and eightieth year after the Israelites came out of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv, which is the second month, he began to build the house of the Lord.

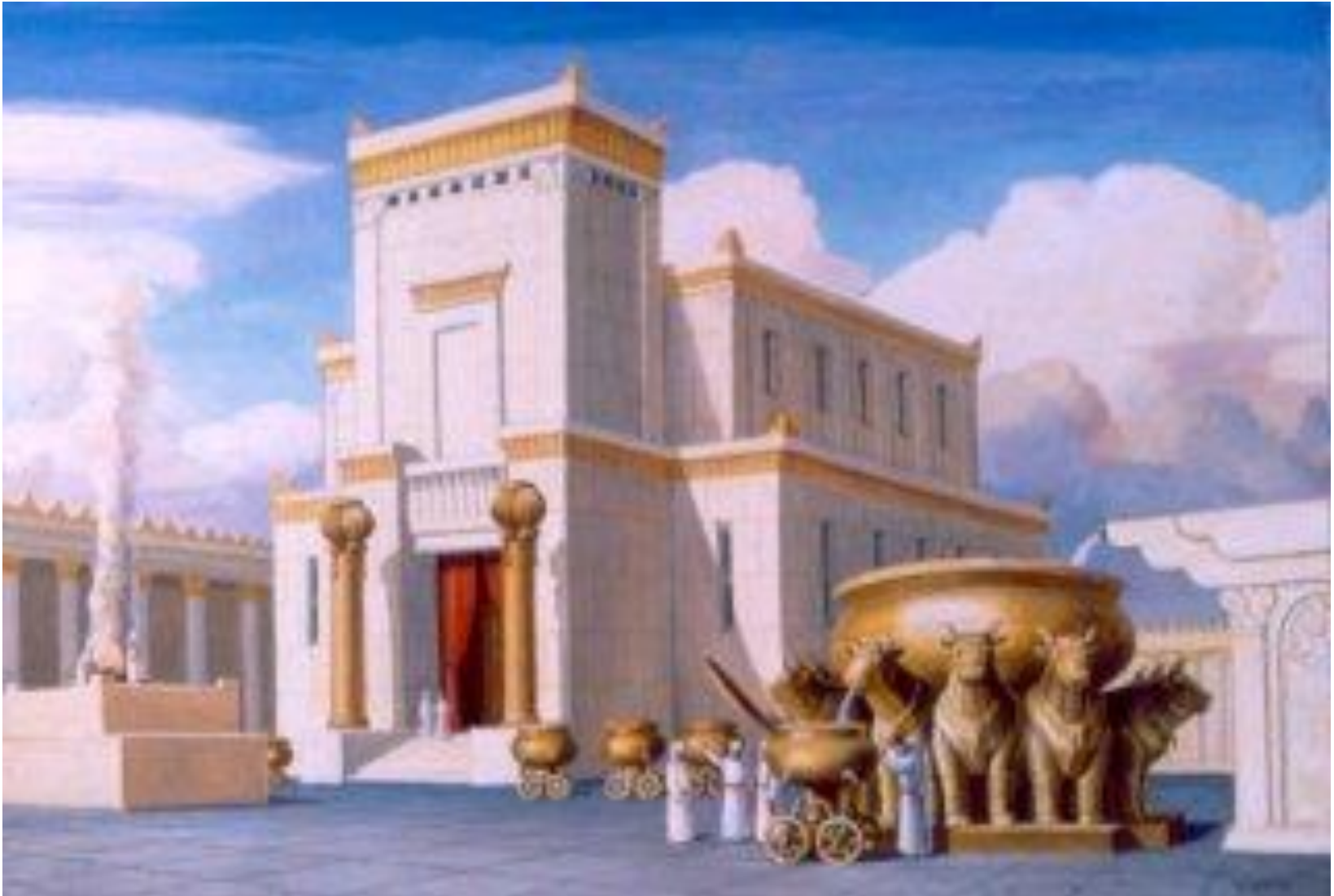
# I Kings 6:11-14



Now the word of the Lord came to Solomon, “Concerning this house that you are building, if you will walk in my statutes, obey my ordinances, and keep all my commandments by walking in them, then I will establish my promise with you, which I made to your father David. I will dwell among the children of Israel, and will not forsake my people Israel.” So Solomon built the house, and finished it.



# Solomon's Temple



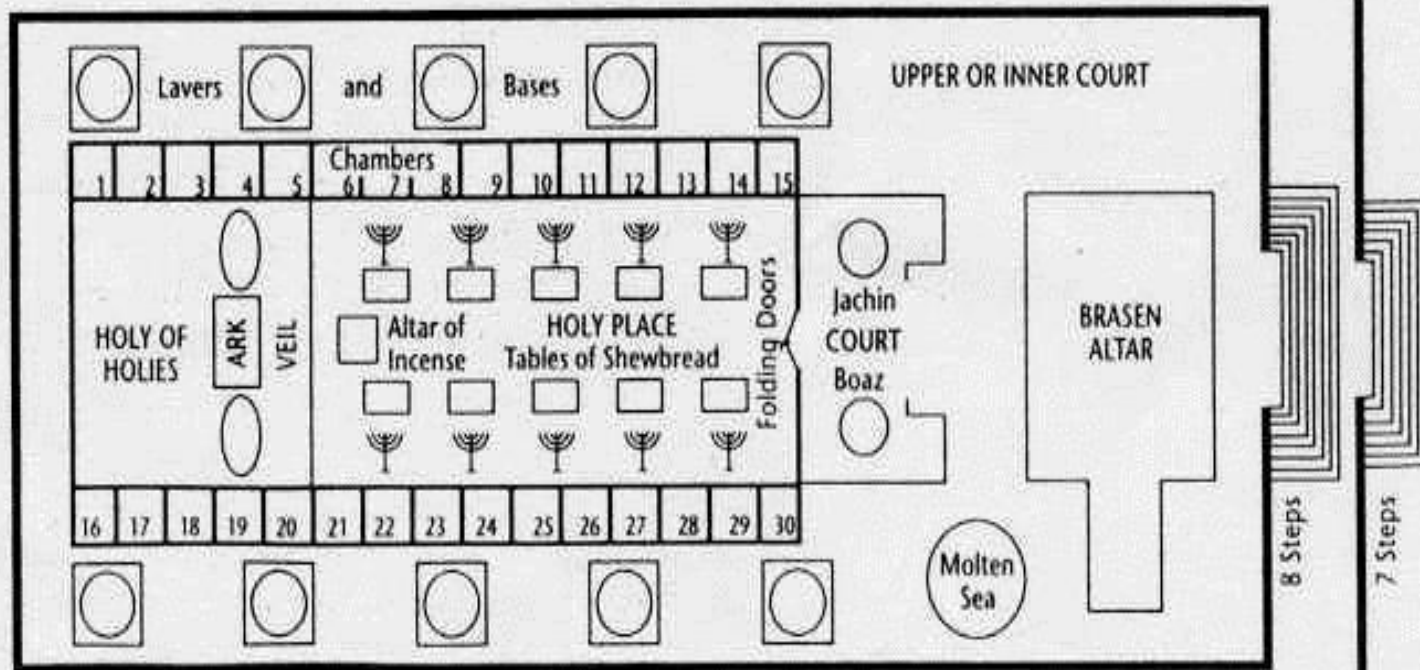


# The Plans

## 90 x 30 x 45

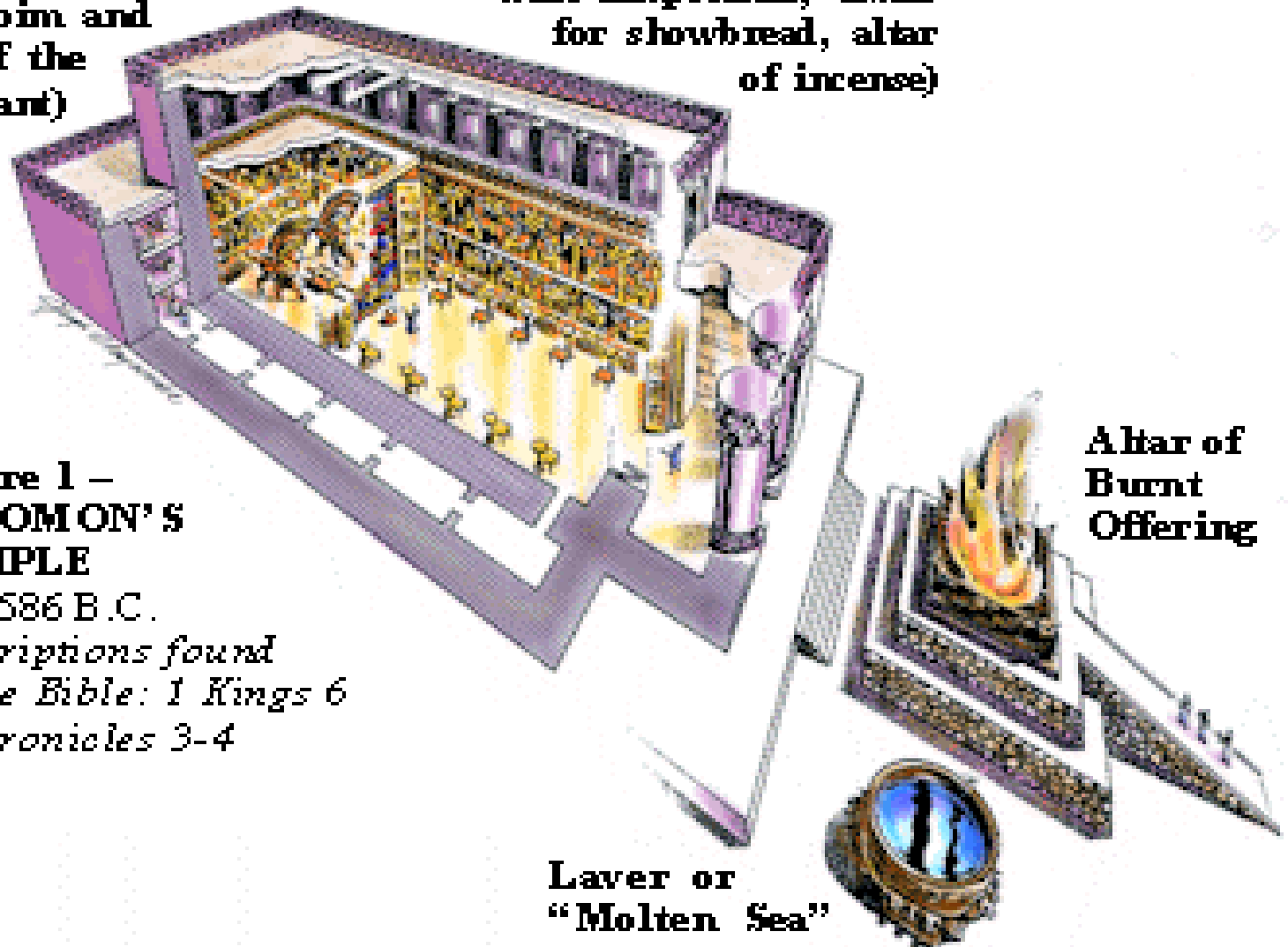
### SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

GREAT COURT OR OUTER COURT



**Holy of Holies**  
(smaller room with  
Cherubim and  
Ark of the  
Covenant)

**Holy Place** (larger room  
with lampstands, tables  
for showbread, altar  
of incense)



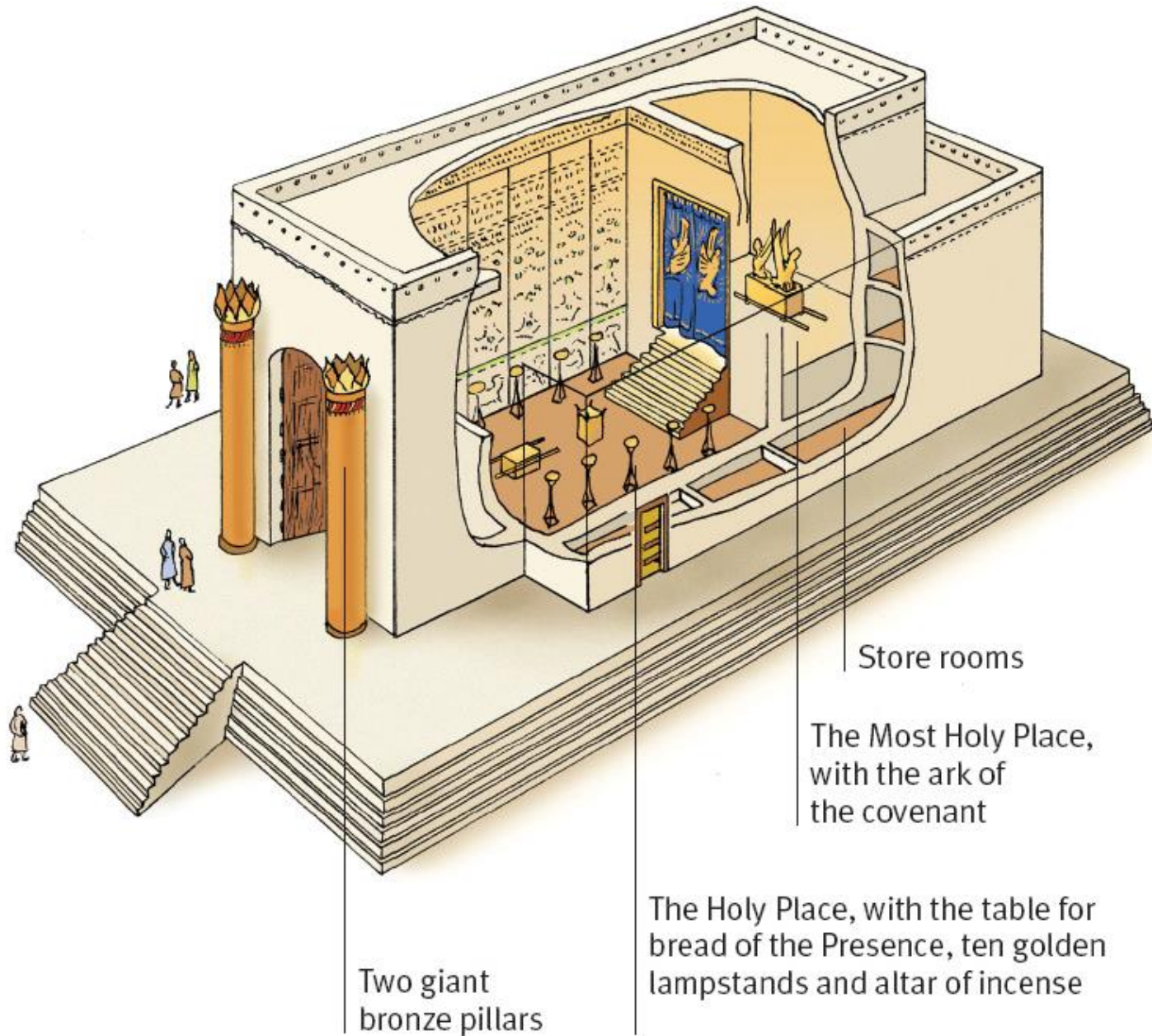
**Figure 1 –  
SOLOMON'S  
TEMPLE**

960-586 B.C.

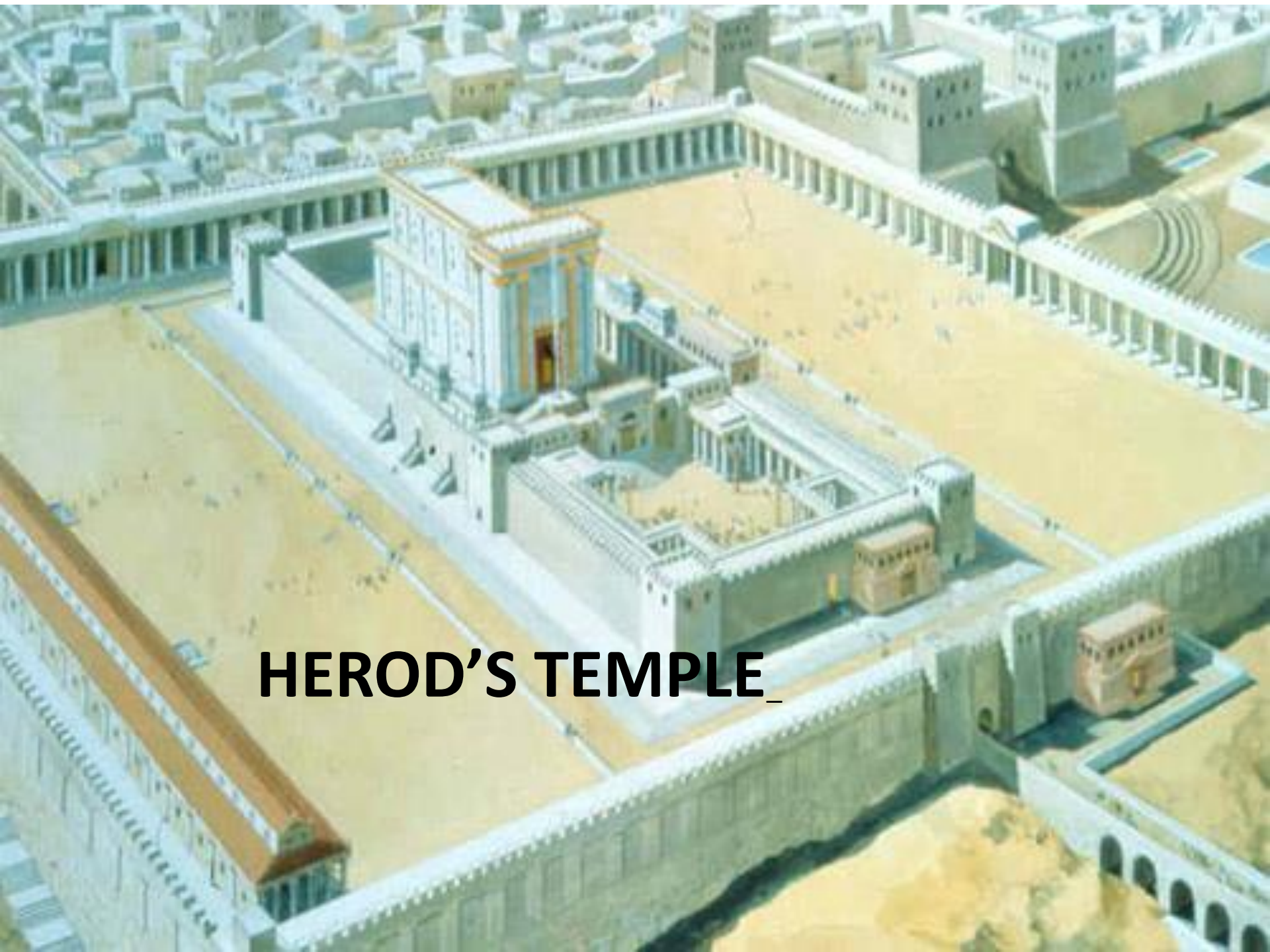
*Descriptions found  
in the Bible: 1 Kings 6  
2 Chronicles 3-4*

**Laver or  
"Molten Sea"**

Solomon's temple. The colonnaded outer courtyard held an enormous altar for burnt offerings and a large cast metal basin, or Sea, that was supported by 12 metal bulls







# HEROD'S TEMPLE

# Divided Israel



# Divided Israel



- North  
– “Israel”

- South  
– “Judah”

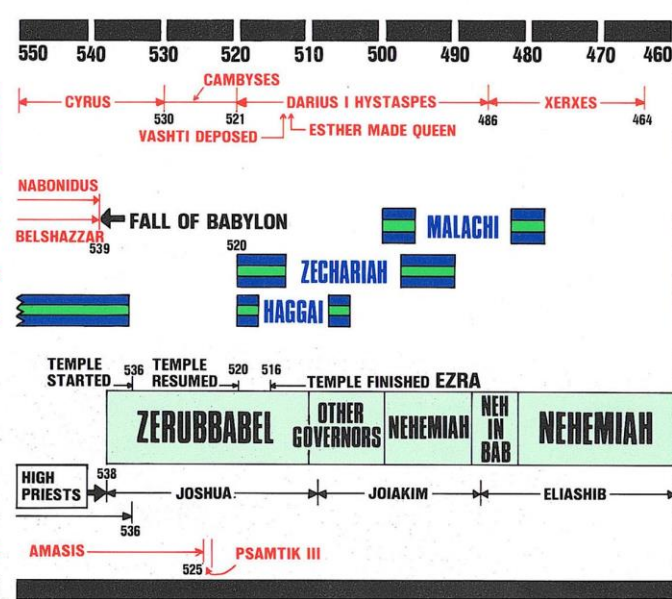
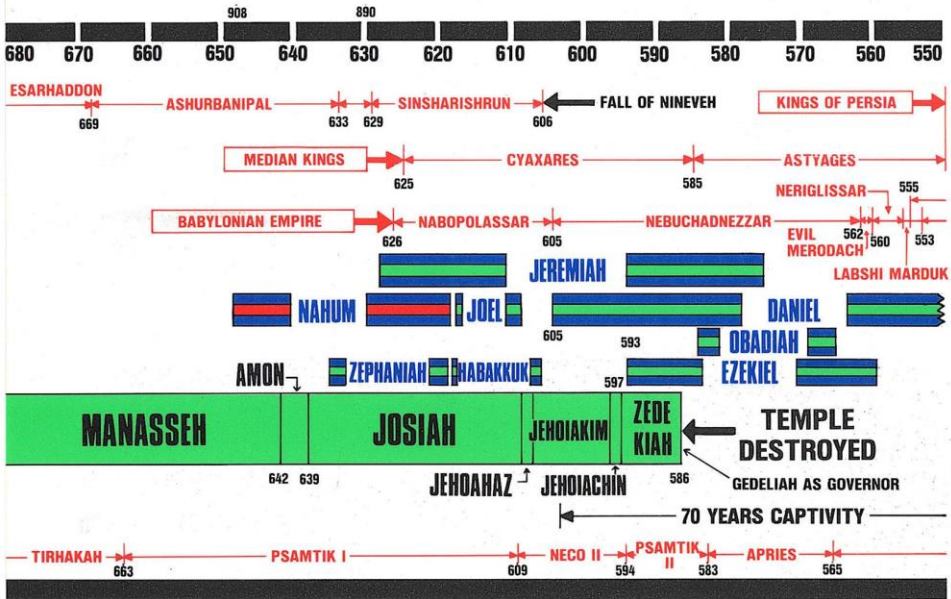
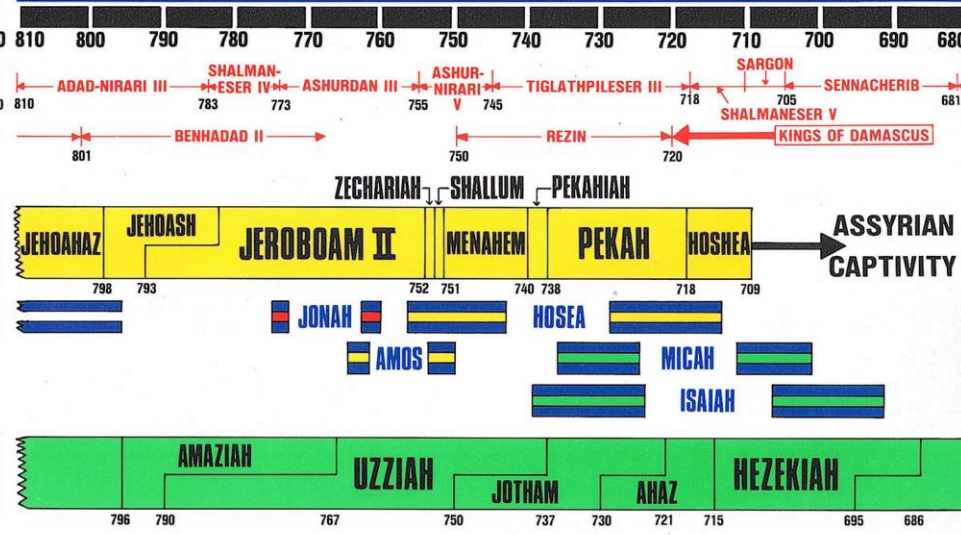
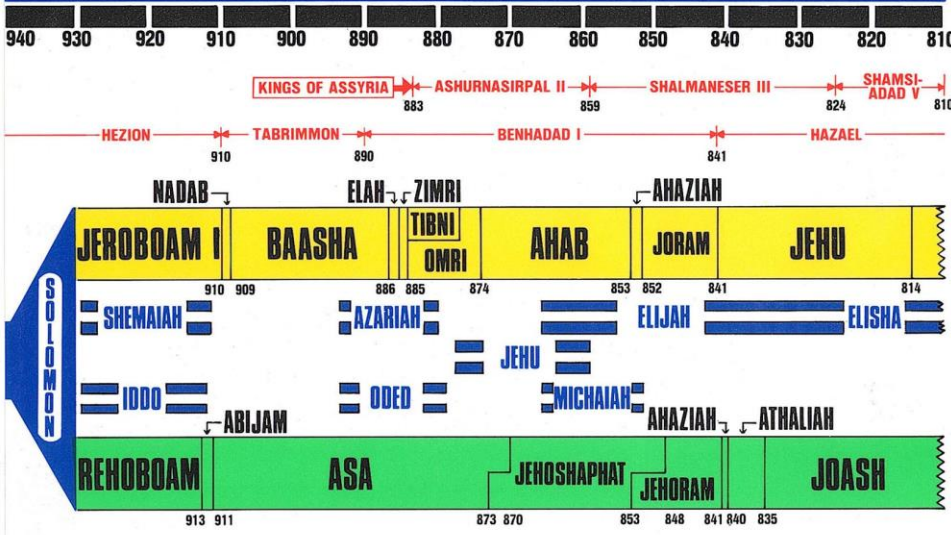


Map 2.1 Small Kingdoms of the Near East, ca. 800 B.C.E.  
Chapter 2, *A History of Western Society*, Tenth Edition  
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Page 38



# THE KINGS AND PROPHETS

# OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH



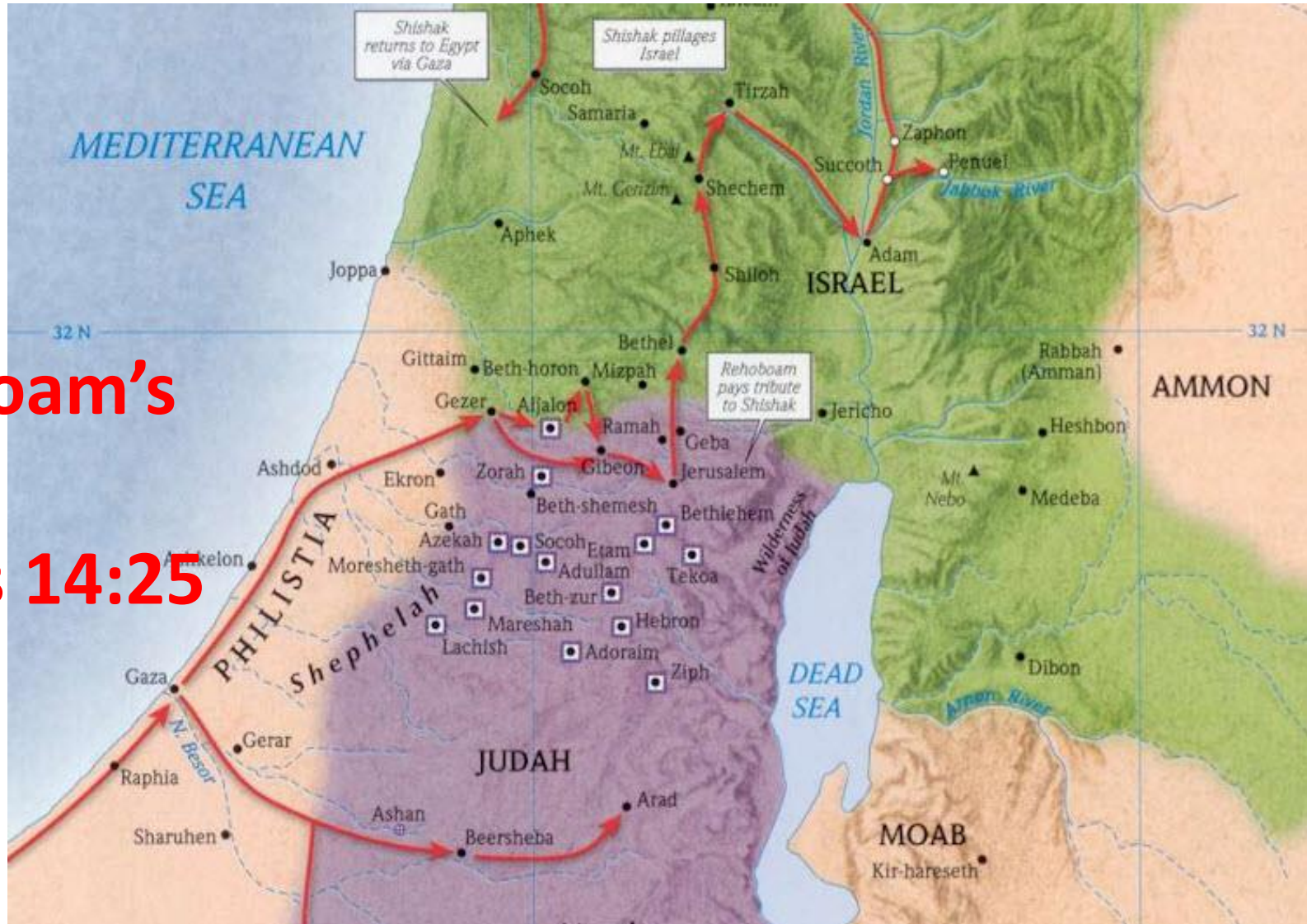
### KEY

- 940 Years B.C.
- Nations around Israel
- Kings of Judah
- Kings of Israel
- Prophets (no book)
- Prophets to Nations
- Prophets to Israel
- Prophets to Judah
- Judah after Captivity



# Egyptian King Shishak invasion

**During  
Rehoboam's  
reign;  
1 Kings 14:25**

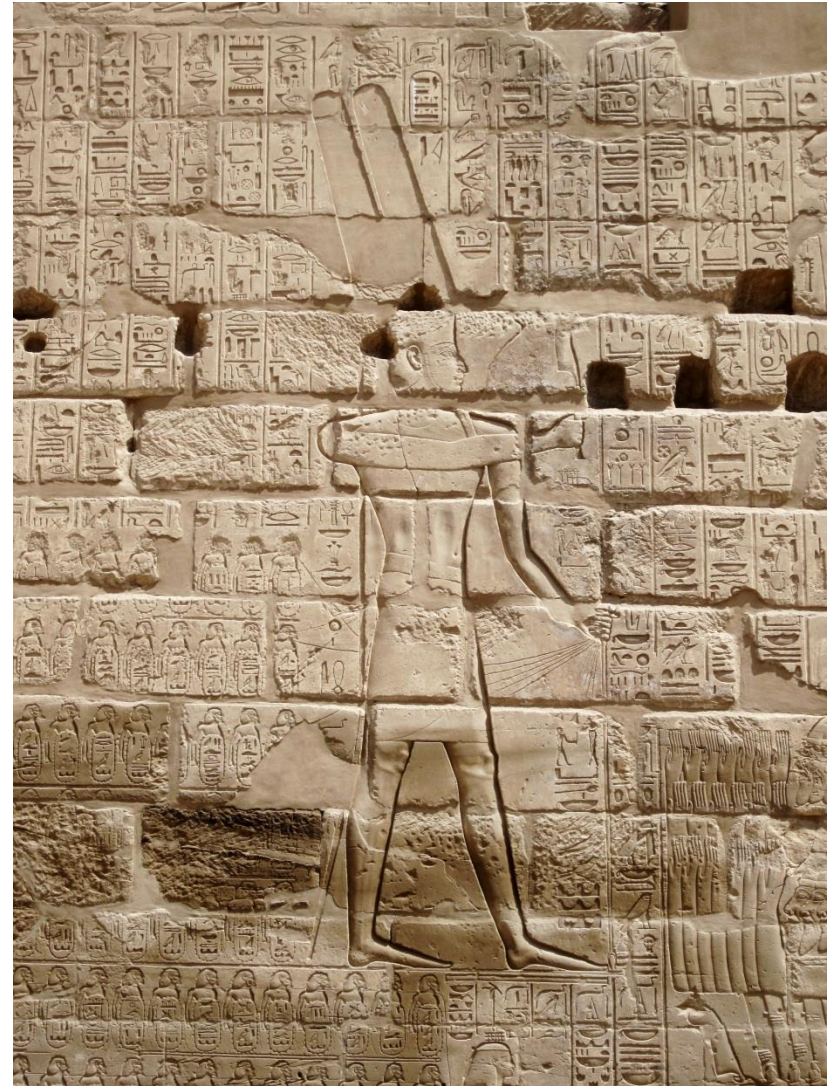




# Sources for kings of Israel



# Egyptian sources





3023 A.H.

# THE KINGS OF ISRAEL

3520 A.H.

**SAUL**  
3023 A.H.  
(1102 B.C.) 40 YEARS

**DAVID**  
3063 A.H.  
(1062 B.C.) 40 YEARS

**SOLOMON**  
3103 A.H.  
(1022 B.C.) 40 YEARS

UNITED

KINGDOM

## DIVIDED

## KINGDOM

### SOUTHERN

### NORTHERN

<b>REHOBOAM</b> 17 YEARS 3143 A.H. (982 B.C.)	<b>JEREBEAM</b> 22 YEARS 3143 A.H. (982 B.C.)	<b>JEHOASH</b> 16 YEARS 3278 A.H. (847 B.C.)
<b>ABIJAH</b> 3 YEARS 3160 A.H. (965 B.C.)	<b>NADAB</b> 2 YEARS 3164 A.H. (961 B.C.)	<b>JEREBEAM II</b> 41 YEARS 3293 A.H. (832 B.C.)
<b>ASA</b> 41 YEARS 3183 A.H. (965 B.C.)	<b>BAASHA</b> 24 YEARS 3165 A.H. (960 B.C.)	<b>INTERREGNUM</b> 22 YEARS 3334 A.H. (791 B.C.)
<b>JEHOSHAPHAT</b> 25 YEARS 3204 A.H. (921 B.C.)	<b>ELAH</b> 2 YEARS 3188 A.H. (937 B.C.)	<b>ZECHARIAH</b> 6 MONTHS 3358 A.H. (769 B.C.)
<b>JEHORAM</b> 8 YEARS 3225 A.H. (900 B.C.)	<b>ZIMRI</b> 7 DAYS 3189 A.H. (936 B.C.)	<b>SHALLUM</b> 1 MONTH 3357 A.H. (768 B.C.)
<b>AHAZIAH</b> 2 YEARS 3231 A.H. (894 B.C.)	<b>OMRI</b> 12 YEARS 3190 A.H. (936 B.C.)	<b>MENAHEM</b> 10 YEARS 3358 A.H. (767 B.C.)
<b>ATHALIAH</b> 7 YEARS 3233 A.H. (892 B.C.)	<b>AHAB</b> 22 YEARS 3200 A.H. (925 B.C.)	<b>PEKAHIAH</b> 2 YEARS 3368 A.H. (757 B.C.)
<b>JOASH</b> 40 YEARS 3239 A.H. (886 B.C.)	<b>AHAZIAH</b> 2 YEARS 3220 A.H. (905 B.C.)	<b>PEKAH</b> 20 YEARS 3370 A.H. (755 B.C.)
<b>AMAZIAH</b> 29 YEARS 3279 A.H. (846 B.C.)	<b>JEHORAM</b> 12 YEARS 3221 A.H. (904 B.C.)	<b>INTERREGNUM</b> 8 YEARS 3390 A.H. (735 B.C.)
<b>INTERREGNUM</b> 11 YEARS 3308 A.H. (817 B.C.)	<b>JEHU</b> 28 YEARS 3233 A.H. (892 B.C.)	<b>HOSHEA</b> 9 YEARS 3398 A.H. (727 B.C.)
<b>UZZIAH</b> 52 YEARS 3319 A.H. (806 B.C.)	<b>JEHOAHAZ</b> 17 YEARS 3261 A.H. (864 B.C.)	<b>KINGDOM OVERTHROWN BY ASSYRIA</b> 3406 A.H. (719 B.C.)
<b>JOTHAM</b> 16 YEARS 3371 A.H. (754 B.C.)		
<b>AHAZ</b> 16 YEARS 3387 A.H. (738 B.C.)		
<b>HEZEKIAH</b> 29 YEARS 3401 A.H. (724 B.C.)		

## KINGDOM OF

## JUDAH

<b>MANASSEH</b> 3430 A.H. (695 B.C.) 55 YEARS	<b>AMON</b> 3485 A.H. (640 B.C.) 2 YEARS	<b>JOSIAH</b> 3487 A.H. (638 B.C.) 31 YEARS	<b>JEHOAHAZ</b> 3517 A.H. (608 B.C.) 3 MOS.	<b>JEHOIAKIM</b> 3518 A.H. (607 B.C.) 11 YEARS	<b>JEHOIACHIN</b> 3528 A.H. (597 B.C.) 3 MO. 10 DAYS	<b>ZEDEKIAH</b> 3529 A.H. (596 B.C.) 11 YEARS
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JERUSALEM DESTROYED  
JUDAH CARRIED AWAY CAPTIVE 3539 A.H. (586 B.C.)

Designed by David L. Cooper  
Drawn by James L. Mitchell

# KINGS OF JUDAH

REHOBOAM		930-913 BC	17 YRS
ABIJAH		913-910 BC	3 YRS
ASA		910-869 BC	41 YRS
JEHOSHAPHAT		872-848 BC	25 YRS
JEHORAM		848-841 BC	7 YRS
AHAZIAH		841 BC	1 YR
ATHALIAH		841-835 BC	7 YRS
JOASH		835-796 BC	40 YRS
AMAZIAH		796-767 BC	29 YRS
AZARIAH		792-740 BC	52 YRS
JOTHAM		750-735 BC	16 YRS
AHAZ		735-715 BC	16 YRS
HEZEKIAH		715-686 BC	29 YRS
MANASSAH		697-642 BC	55 YRS
AMON		642-640 BC	2 YRS
JOSIAH		640-609 BC	31 YRS
JEHOAHAZ		609 BC	3 MTHS

## KINGDOM DIVIDES (922 BC)



# KINGS OF ISRAEL

JEROBOAM I		930-909 BC	22 YRS
NADAB		909-908 BC	2 YRS
BAASHA		908-886 BC	24 YRS
ELAH		886-885 BC	2 YRS
ZIMRI		885 BC	7 DAYS
TIBNI		885-880 BC	5 YRS
OMRI		885-874 BC	11 YRS
AHAB		874-853 BC	21 YRS
AHAZIAH		853-852 BC	1 YR
JORAM		852-841 BC	11 YRS
JEHU		841-814 BC	28 YRS
JEHOAHAZ		814-798 BC	17 YRS
JEHOASH		798-782 BC	16 YRS
JEROBOAM II		793-753 BC	41 YRS
ZECHARIAH		753 BC	6 MTHS
SHALLUM		752 BC	1 MTH
MENAHEM		752-742 BC	10 YRS
PEKAHIAH		742-740 BC	2 YRS
PEKAH		752-732 BC	20 YRS
HOSHEA		732-722 BC	9 YRS

## ISRAEL ASSIMILATED BY ASSYRIA (722 BC)

# Reigns of the Kings

The years of reign of each king

## Kings of Judah

**Rehoboam** *1 Kings 14:21*

 **17** (years)

**Abijah** *1 Kings 15:1–2*

 **3**

**Asa** *1 Kings 15:9–10*

 **41**

**Jehoshaphat** *1 Kings 22:41–42*

 **25**

**Jehoram** *2 Kings 8:16–17*

 **8**

**Ahaziah** *2 Kings 8:25–26*

 **1**

**Athaliah (Queen)** *2 Kings 11:1–4*

 **7**

**Joash** *2 Kings 12:1*

 **40**

**Amaziah** *2 Kings 14:1–2*

 **29**

**Azariah** *2 Kings 15:1–2*

 **52**

**Jotham** *2 Kings 15:32–33*

 **16**

**Ahaz** *2 Kings 16:1–2*

 **16**

**Hezekiah** *2 Kings 18:1–2*

 **29**

## Kings of Israel

**Jeroboam I** *1 Kings 14:20*

 **22** (years)

**Nadab** *1 Kings 15:25*

 **2**

**Baasha** *1 Kings 15:33*

 **24**

**Elah** *1 Kings 16:8*

 **2**

**Zimri** *1 Kings 16:15*

**<1** (7 days)

**Tibni** *1 Kings 16:21–22*

 **4**

**Omri** *1 Kings 16:23*

 **12**

**Ahab** *1 Kings 16:29*

 **22**

**Ahaziah** *1 Kings 22:51*

 **2**

**Joram** *2 Kings 3:1*

 **12**

**Jehu** *2 Kings 10:36*

 **28**

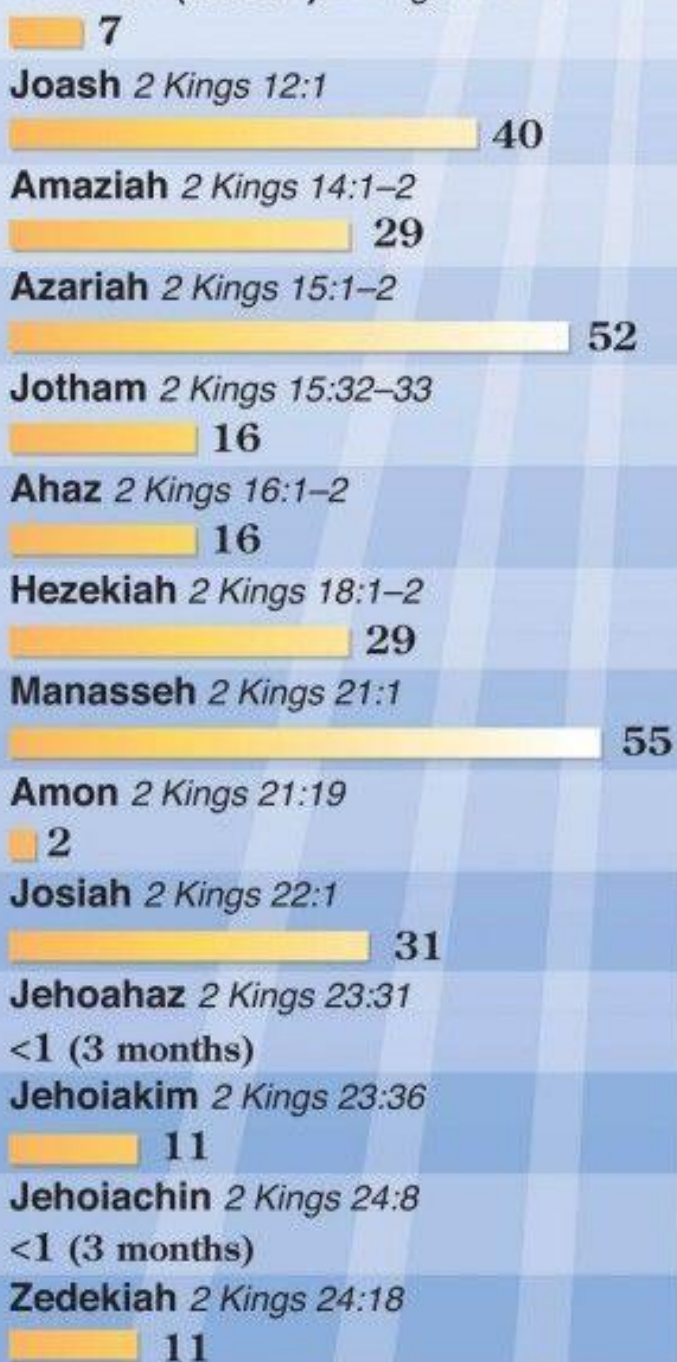
**Jehoahaz** *2 Kings 13:1*

 **17**

**Jehoash** *2 Kings 13:10*

 **16**





# Asa

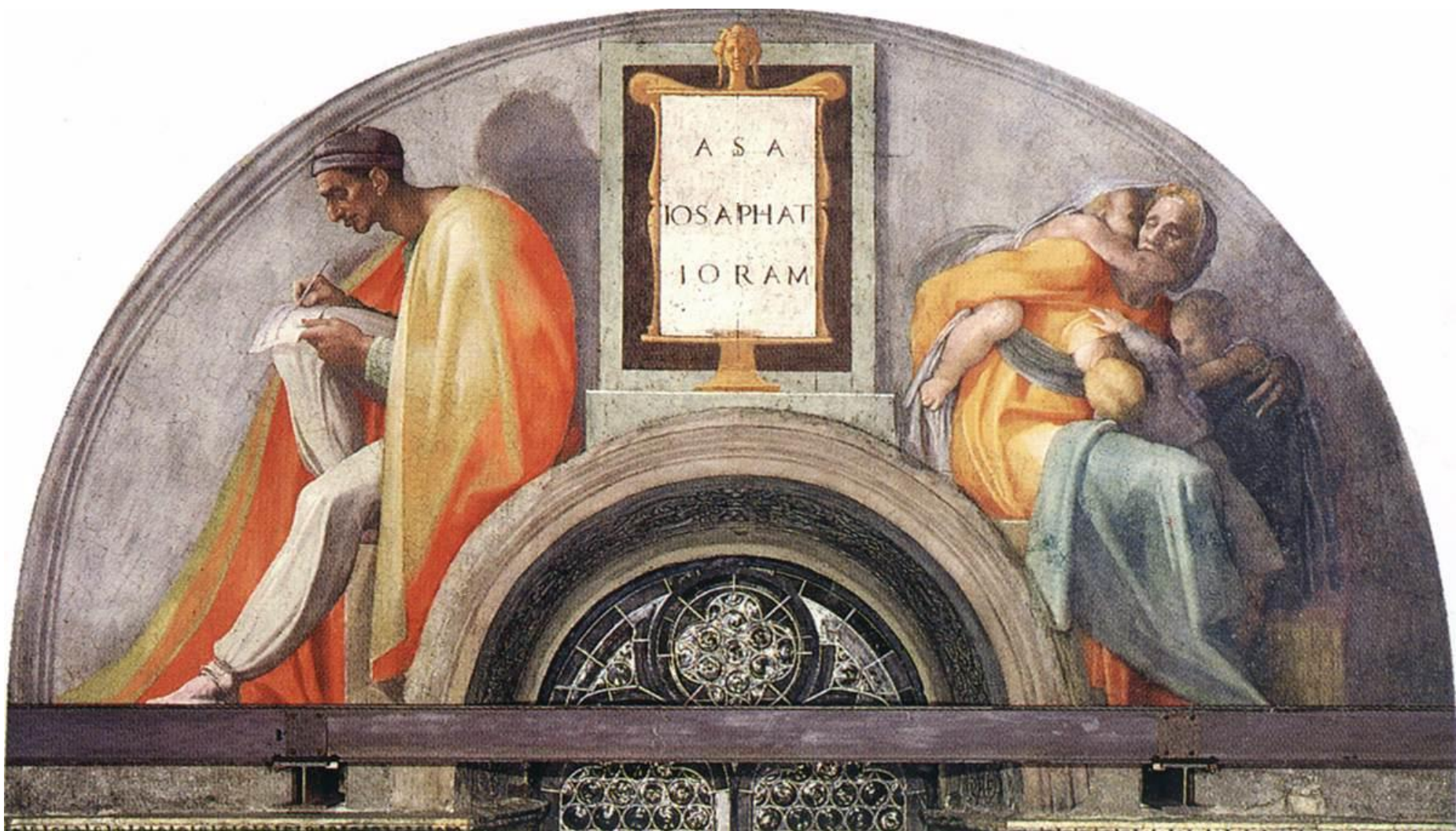


# Jehosophat





# Matthew 1:7-8





# Death of Jezebel



# Death of Athaliah





# Jehu [2 kings 9]





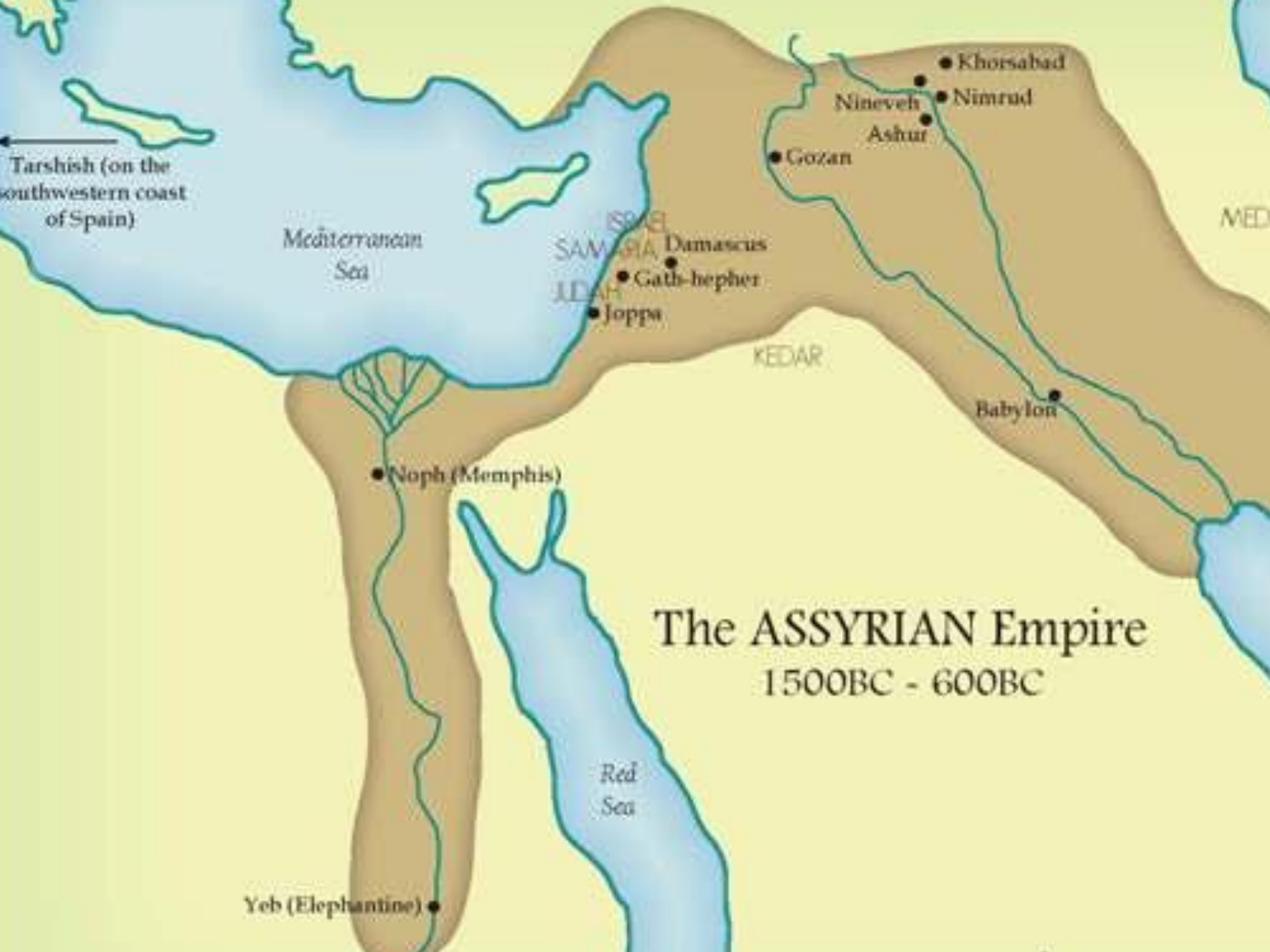
# Hezekiah's Tunnel and defeat of Assyrians



Prophet*	Propheied	Kings Who Ruled During Prophet's Time	Approximate Date (bc)	Prophet's Place of Birth
<b>Elijah</b>	To Israel	Ahab, Ahaziah, Joram	870-845	Tishbe
<b>Elisha</b>	To Israel	Joram, Jehu, Jehoahaz	845-800	Abel Meholah
<b>Isaiah</b>	To Judah	Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh	760-673	Jerusalem
<b>Jeremiah</b>	To Judah	Manasseh, Amon, Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	650-582	Anathoth
<b>Ezekiel</b>	To Exiles in Babylon	Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah, Babylonian Exile	620-570	Jerusalem
<b>Daniel</b>	To Exiles in Babylon	Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah, Babylonian Exile	620-540	Judah (Jerusalem?)
<b>Hosea</b>	To Israel	Jeroboam II, Zechariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, Pekah, Hoshea	758-725	Israel
<b>Joel</b>	To Judah	Governor Ezra	450	Jerusalem
<b>Amos</b>	To Israel	Jeroboam II	765-754	Tekoa**
<b>Obadiah</b>	Concerning Edom	Zedekiah	590	Jerusalem
<b>Jonah</b>	To Nineveh	Jeroboam II	781	Gath Hepher**
<b>Micah</b>	To Judah	Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh	738-698	Moresheth-gath**
<b>Nahum</b>	Concerning Nineveh	Manasseh, Amon, Josiah	658-615	Elkosh**
<b>Habakkuk</b>	To Judah	Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin	608-598	Unknown
<b>Zephaniah</b>	To Judah	Amon, Josiah	640-626	Unknown
<b>Haggai</b>	To Judah	Governor Zerubbabel	520	Jerusalem
<b>Zechariah</b>	To Judah	Governor Zerubbabel	522-509	Jerusalem
<b>Malachi</b>	To Judah	Governor Zerubbabel	465	Jerusalem

\* Prophets are listed in the order they are found in the Bible.

\*\* Exact location unknown.



Tarshish (on the southwestern coast of Spain)

Mediterranean Sea

ISRAEL  
SAMARIA  
JUDAH  
Damascus  
Gath-hepher  
Joppa

KEDAR

Babylon

Noph (Memphis)

Red Sea

Yeb (Elephantine)

# The ASSYRIAN Empire

1500BC - 600BC



# Jehu before Shalmaneser







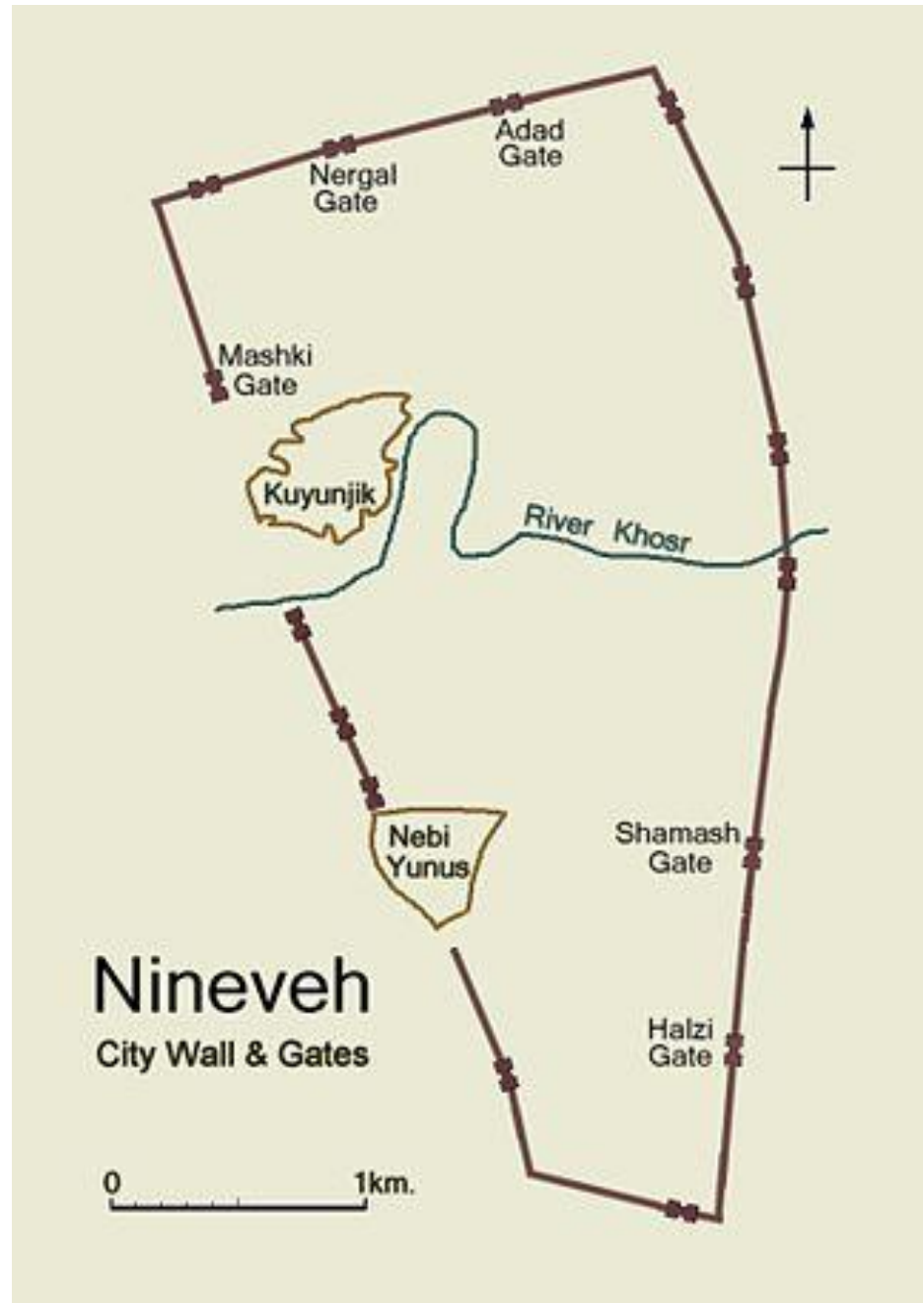
- **Ashur** -- god of war and associated with the sun.
- The sun disc is from the Hittites, who received it from Egypt.

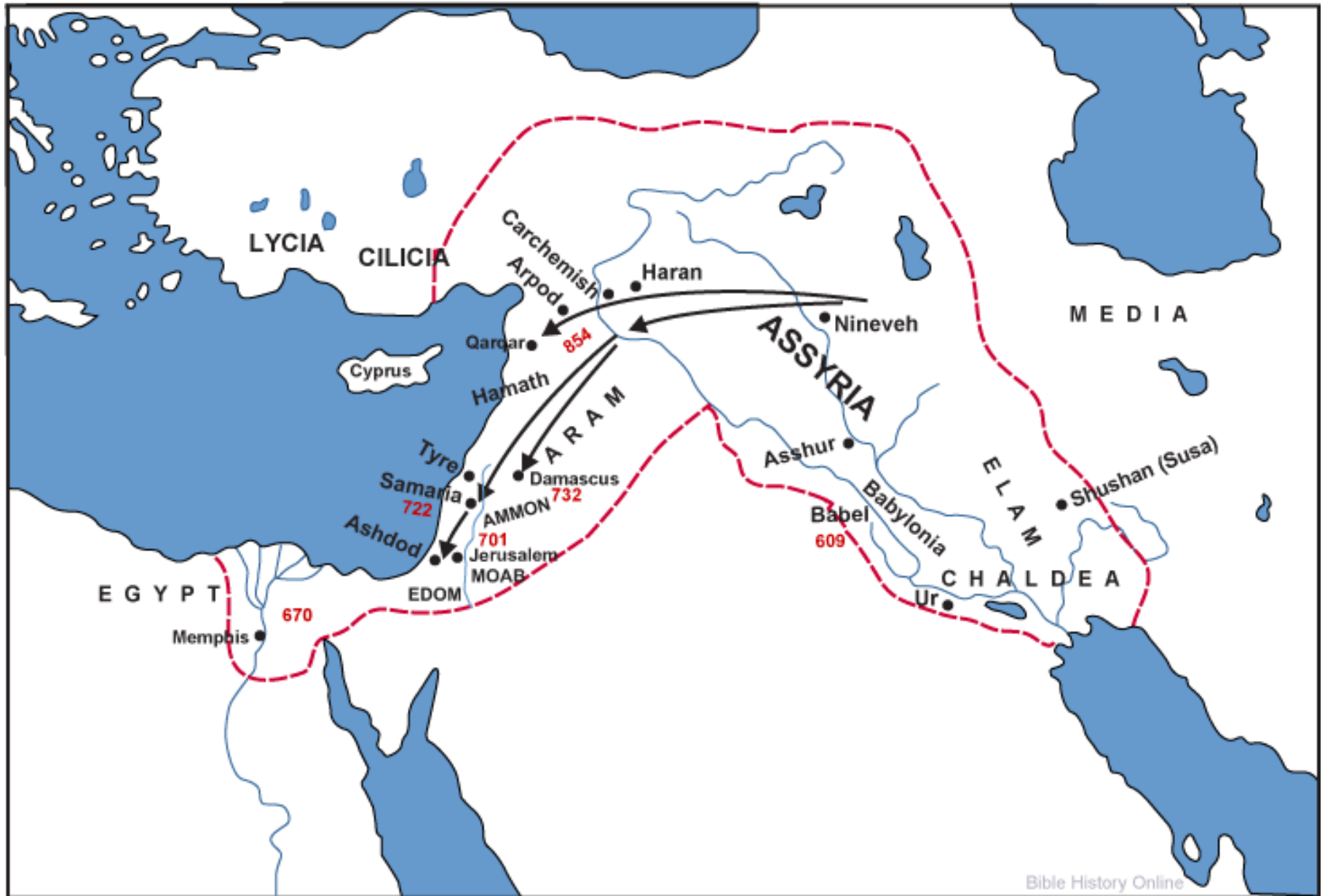
Map 2.2 Expansion of the Assyrian Empire, ca. 900–660 B.C.E.



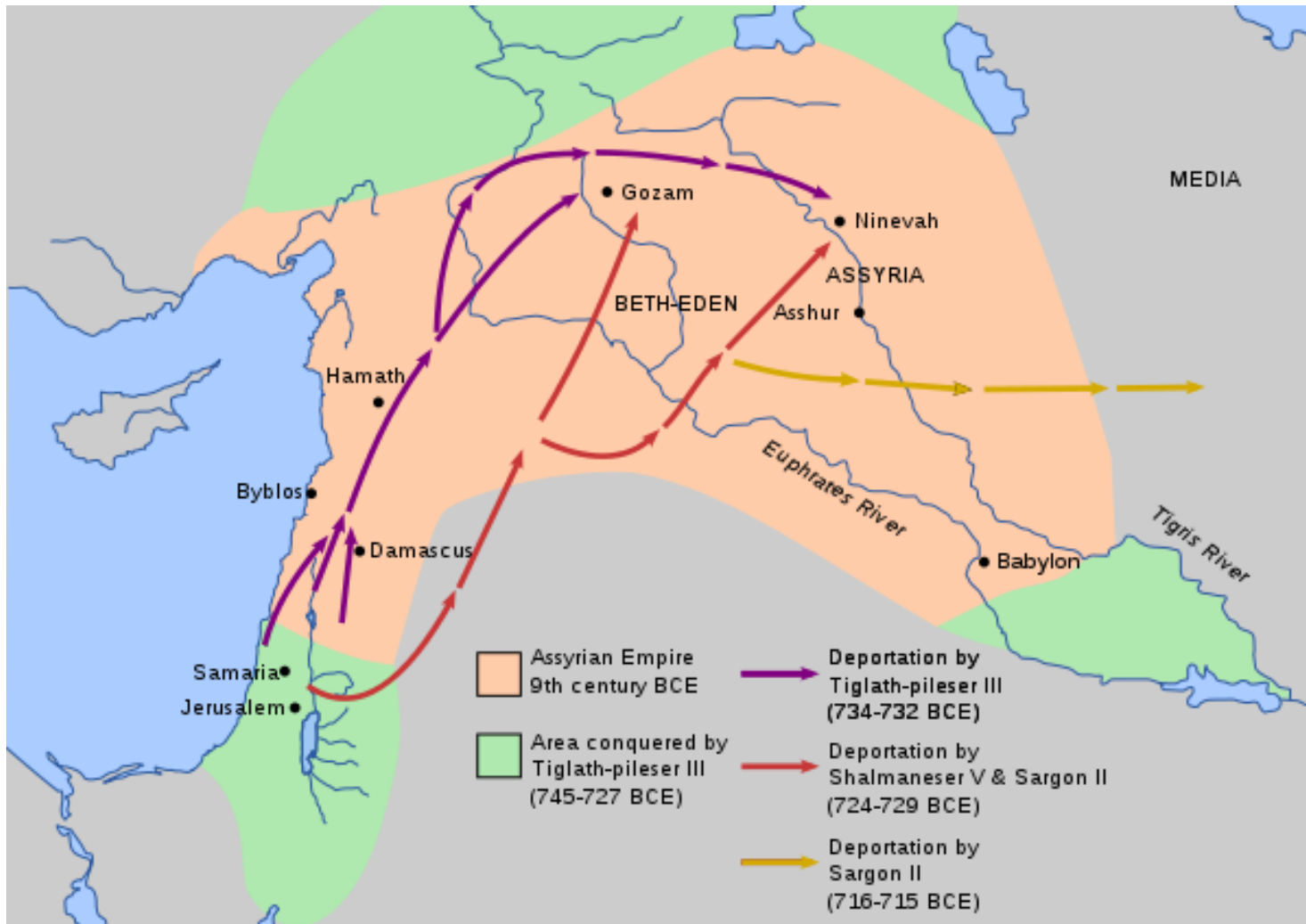
# Capital of Assyrians

Genesis 10:11





# Assyrian Deportation of Jews



# Palace of Sennacherib







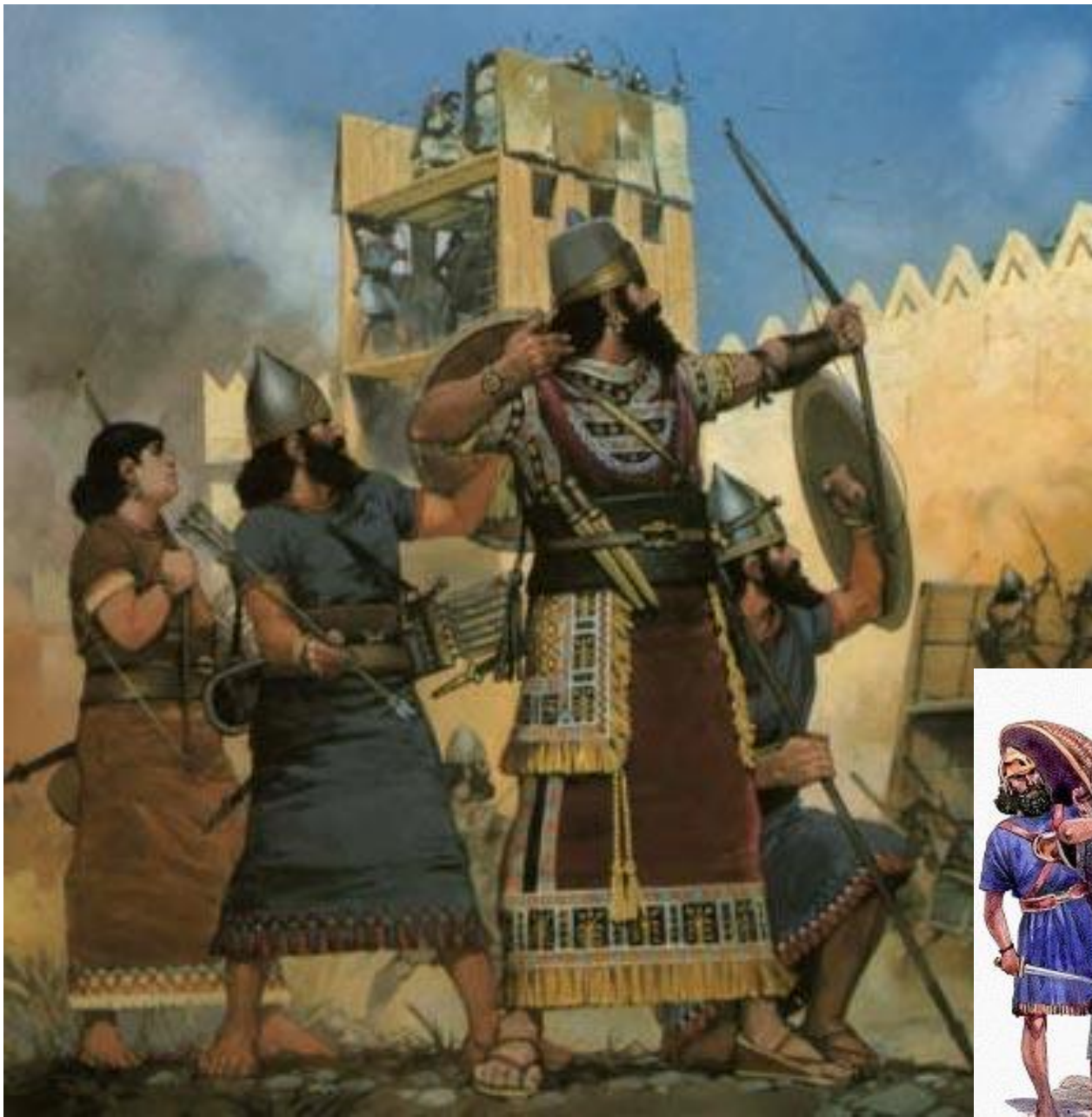




# Assyrian War Machine







# Countries paying tribute to Assyria





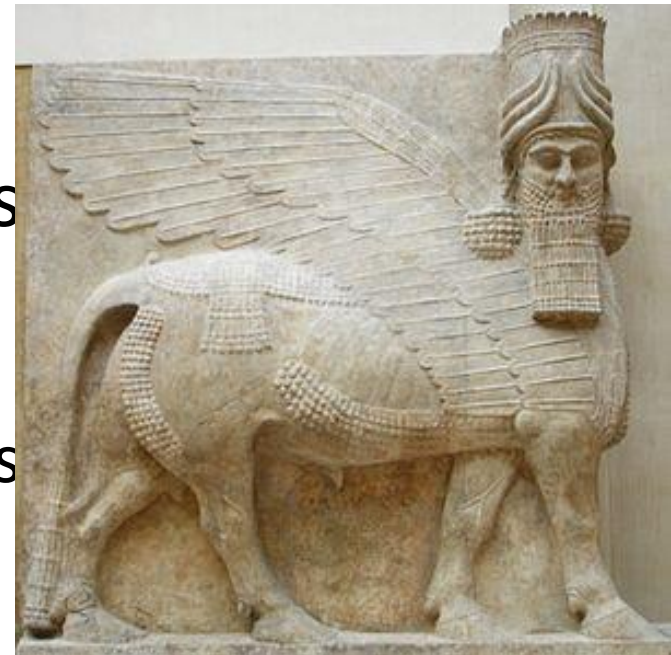
# Sennacherib (705 – 680)

- Conquered: Levant and Egypt



# Adonai on the Assyrians

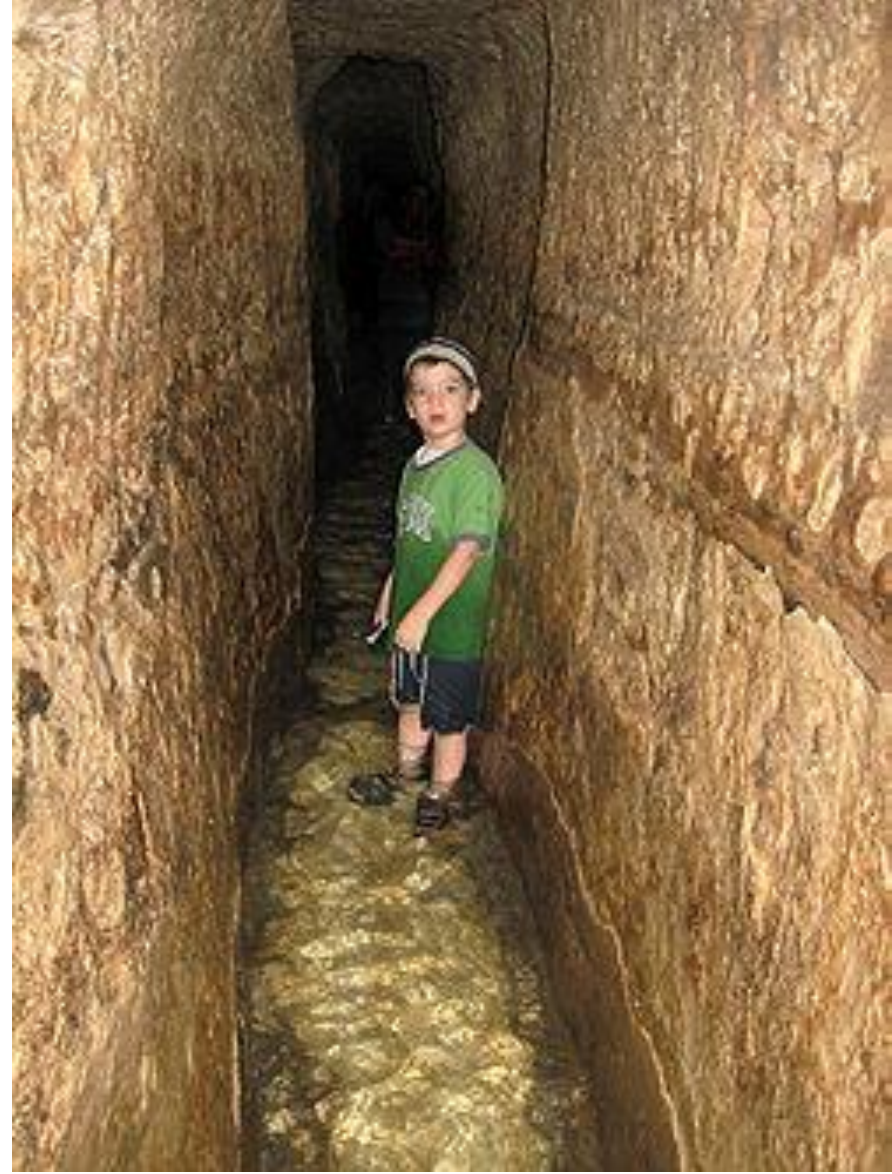
- G-d called the Assyrians two objects...
- “Razor”
- “Rod of My anger”
- Then, after using Assyria against Israel, G-d turns Nineveh into a...
  - “pool” ...and Nineveh came to its “utter end.”



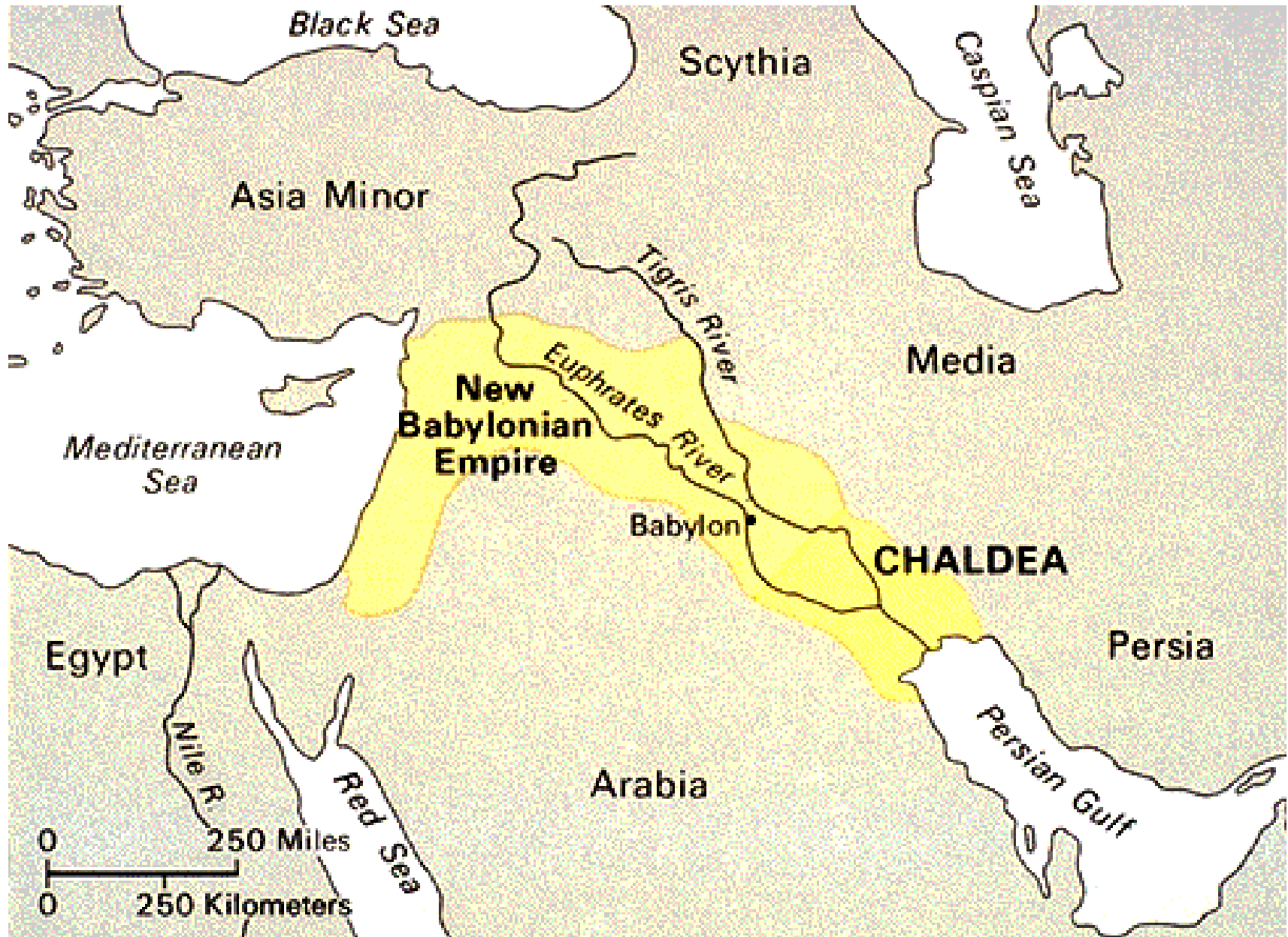
# POOL OF SILOAM



# Hezekiah's Tunnel



# 626-539

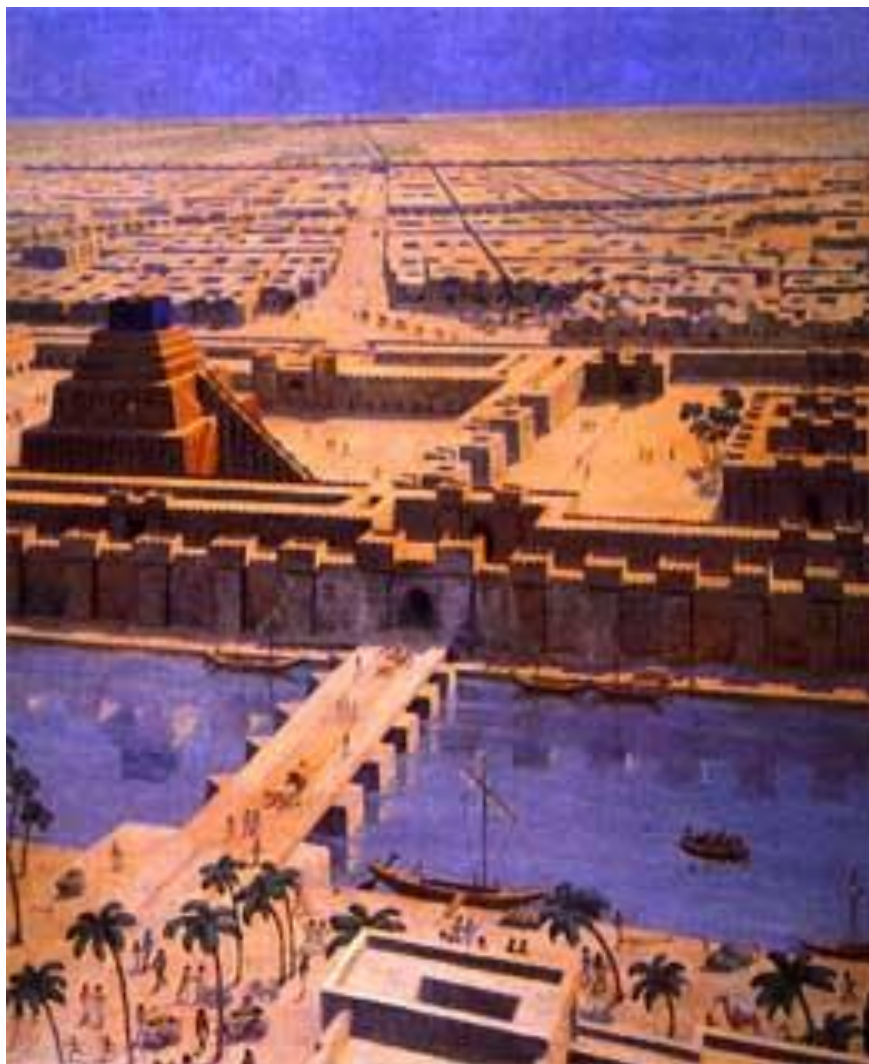




# Chaldeans



# Babylon





# Ishtar Gate



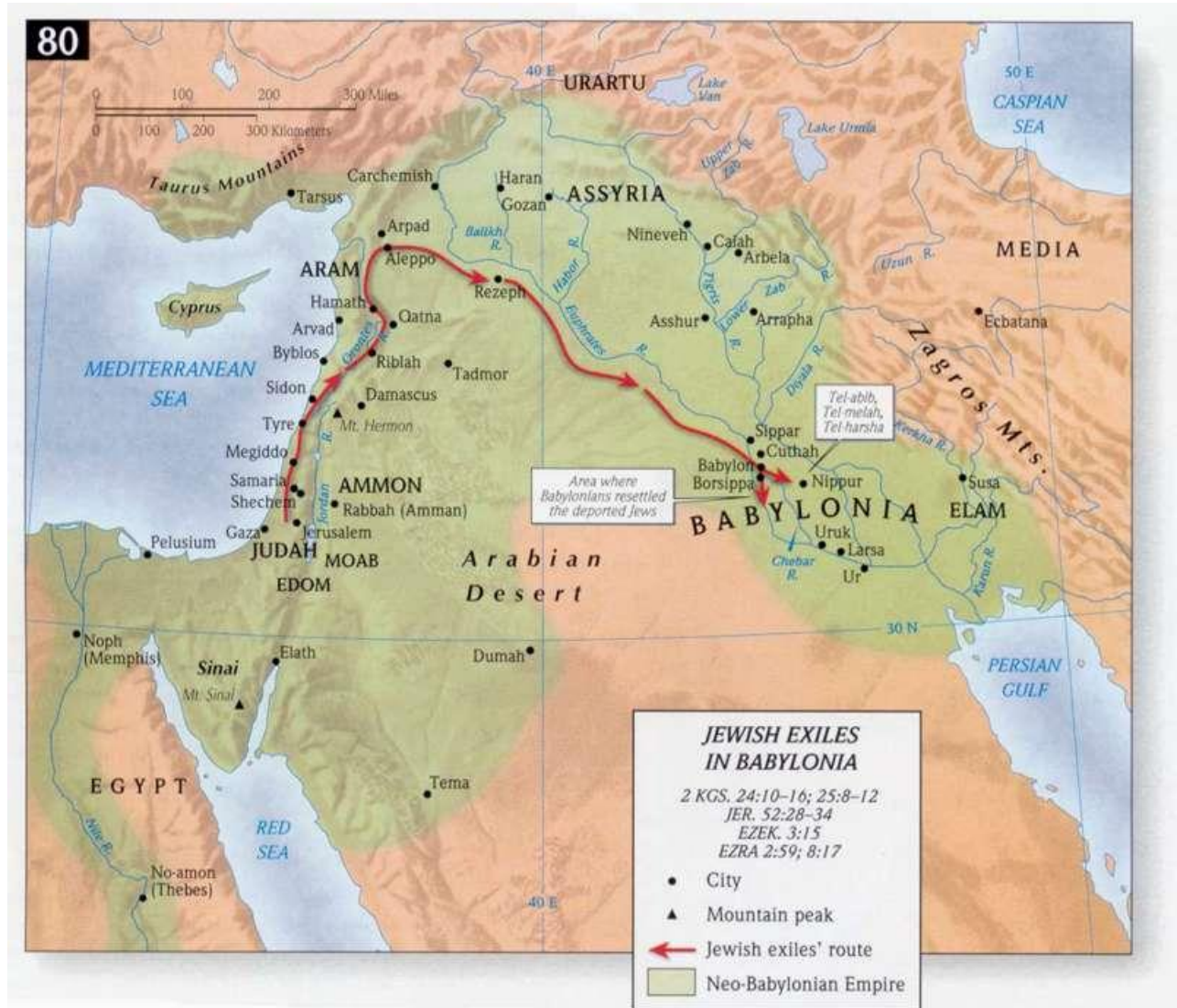
# II Kings 25:8-12



In the fifth month, on the seventh day of the month – which was the nineteenth year of King Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon – Nebuzaradan, the captain of the bodyguard, a servant of the king of Babylon, came to Jerusalem. He burned the house of the Lord, the king’s house, and all the houses of Jerusalem; every great house he burned down. All the army of the Chaldeans who were with the captain of the guard broke down the walls around Jerusalem. Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard carried into exile the rest of the people who were left in the city and the deserters who had defected to the king of Babylon – all the rest of the population. But the captain of the guard left some of the poorest people of the land to be vinedressers and tillers of the soil.



# Jews sent into exile in Babylon



# Belshazzar's Feast

