

Draft sections of the 'Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended' and of a treatise on Daniel: section a(10)

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Source: Yahuda Ms. 25.1a X, National Library of Israel, Jerusalem, Israel

Published online: June 2013

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to make war. 1 Chron. V.26.

Salmanasser (called Enemesser by Tobit (chap. 1) invaded ^{a[1]} all Phœnicia, took the city Samaria & captivated Israel & placed them in Chalach & Chabor by the river Gozan, & in the cities of the Medes. And Hosea ^{b[2]} seems to say that he took Arbela. And his successor Sennacherib saith that his fathers had conquered also Gozan & Haran (or Carrhæ) & Reseph (or Resen) & the children of Eden & Arpad or the Arradij. 2 King XIX.12.

Sennacherib the son of Salmanasser in the 14th year of Hezekiah, invaded Phœnicia, & took several cities of Iudah, & attempted Egypt; & Sethon or Sevechus king of Egypt and Tirhakah king of Æthiopia coming against him, he lost in one night 185000 men, as some say by a plague, or perhaps by lightning or a fiery wind which blows sometimes in the neighbouring deserts, or as others by being disarmed by mice eating their bowstrings, or rather surprised by Sethon & Tirhakah. For the Egyptians in memory of this action erected a statue to Sethon holding in his hand a mouse the Egyptian symbol of destruction. Vpon this defeat Sennacherib returned in hast to Nineveh, & ^{a[3]} his kingdom became troubled so that Tobit could not go into Media. And he was slain by two of his sons who fled into Armenia & his son Asserhadon succeeded him. At that time did Merodach Baladin or Mardocempad king of Babylon send an embassy to Hezekiah king of Iudah.

Asserhadon

[1] a Annales Tyrij apud Iosephum l. 9 Antiq. c. ult.

[2] b Hosea X.14

[3] a Tobit. I.15
