

Chronology

1 Kings 6:1

480 years after the Exodus

Exodus 1492BC

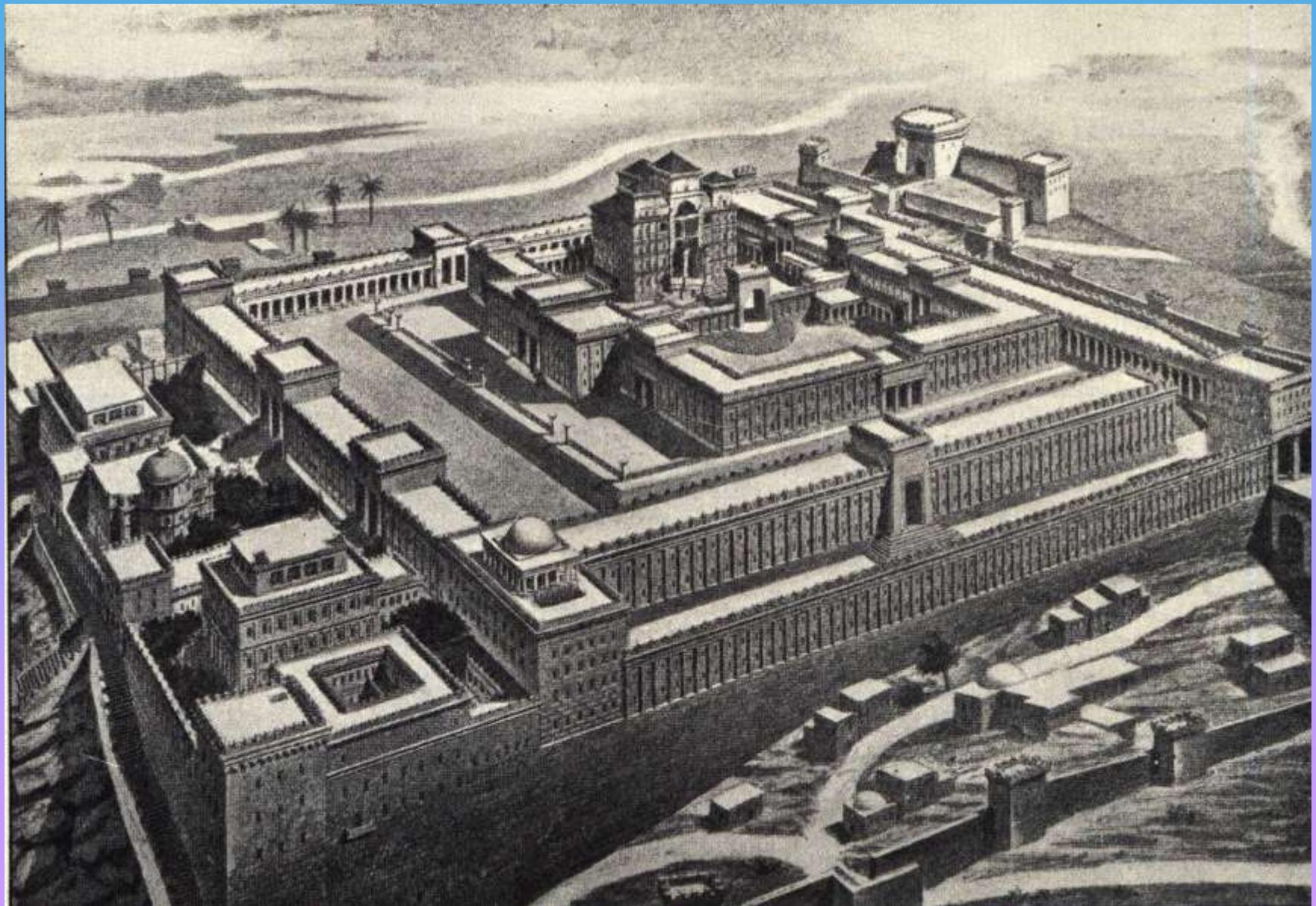
$$1492 - 480 = 1012 \text{ BC}$$

1012 BC

Fourth year of Solomon's reign

Began to build the Temple

Solomon's Temple (1 Kings 5 – 8)



Solomon's reign (1016 – 976 BC)

Reigned 40 years (1 Kings 11:42)

Ships of Tarshish

Sailed from Eziongeber, on the Red Sea (1 Kings 22:48; 2 Chr. 9:21).

To go to Ophir for gold



Ships of Tarshish refers to large ships that sailed anywhere.

It does not refer to the place in Spain where Jonah intended going on the ship from Joppa.

Greek Vase showing a Phoenician ship.

Kings of the Northern Kingdom of Israel

Dates are not exact but close

Jeroboam I (976 – 955 BC) reigned 22 years

False worship. Two calves of gold in Dan and Bethel (1 Kings 12:29)

Nadab (955 – 954 BC) reigned two years (15:25-26)

Baasha (954 – 931 BC) reigned twenty-four years (15:33)

Elah (931 – 930 BC) reigned two years (16:8)

Zimri (930 BC) reigned seven days (16:15)

Israel divided between Tibni and Omri – Tibni killed (16:21-22)

Omri (930 – 919 BC) reigned twelve years (16:23)

Moved capital from Tirzah – Samaria (16:24)

Ahab (919 – 897 BC) reigned twenty-two years (16:29)

Ahaziah (897 – 895 BC) reigned two years (22:51)

Jehoram (895 – 883 BC) reigned twelve years (2 Kings 3:1) Moabite Stone

Jehu (883 – 855 BC) reigned twenty eight years (2 Kings 10:36)

Black Obelisk - Paid tribute to Shalmaneser III reigned Assyria (859 – 824 BC)

Jehoahaz (855 - 838) reigned seventeen years (2 Kings 13:1)

Jehoash (838 - 822) reigned sixteen years (2 Kings 13:10)

Jeroboam II (822 - 781 BC) reigned forty-one years (2 Kings 14:23)

First Interregnum (781 - 768)

Zachariah (768 - 767) reigned six months (2 Kings 15:8)

Shallum (767) reigned a full month (2 Kings 15:13)

Menahem (767 - 757) reigned ten years (2 Kings 15:16-17)

Pekahiah (757 - 755) reigned two years (2 Kings 15:23)

Pekah (755 - 735) reigned twenty years (2 Kings 15:27)

Second Interregnum (735 - 731)

Hoshea (731 – 722) reigned nine years (2 Kings 17:1)

Kings of Judah (20 RULERS)

(8 good rulers – 12 evil rulers)

Solomon died 976BC - Jerusalem destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar in 586BC

Rehoboam	(976 – 959BC)	17yrs	(1 Kings 14:25-26; 2 Chron.12:13)
Abijah	(959 – 956BC)	3yrs	(2 Chron.13:2)
Asa	(956 – 915BC)	41yrs	(2 Chron.16:13)
Jehoshaphat	(915 – 890BC)	25yrs	(2 Chron.20:31)
Jehoram	(890 – 882BC)	8yrs	(2 Chron.21:20)
Ahaziah	(882 – 881BC)	1yr	(2 Chron.22:2)
Athaliah (usurper)	(881 – 875BC)	6yrs	(2 Chron.22:12)
Joash	(875 – 835BC)	40yrs	(2 Chron.24:1)
Amaziah	(835 – 806 BC)	29yrs	(2 Chron.25:1)
Uzziah -Azariah	(806 – 754BC)	52yrs	(2 Chron.26:3)

Jotham	(758 – 742 BC)	(2 Chron 26:21)	16 yrs	(2 Chron.27:1)
Ahaz	(742 – 726BC)		16yrs	(2 Chron.28:1)
Hezekiah	(726 – 697BC)		29yrs	(2 Chron.29:1)
Manasseh	(697 – 642 BC)		55yrs	(2 Chron.33:1)
Amon	(642 – 640 BC)		2yrs	(2 Chron.33:21)
Josiah	(640 – 609 BC)		31yrs	(2 Chron 34:1)
Jehoahaz	(609 - 608 BC taken to Egypt)		3 mths	(2 Chron 36:2)
Jehoiakim	(608 –597 BC taken to Babylon)		11years	(2 Chron 36:5)
First exiles taken to Babylon 606BC (Daniel 1:1)				
Jehoiachin	(597 BC taken to Babylon)		3mths	(2 Chron 36:9)
Zedekiah - brother of Jehoiachin	(597 – 586BC)		11yrs	(2 Chron 36:11)

Jerusalem destroyed by the Babylonians (586 BC)
 (2 Kings 25:8, 9; Jeremiah 52:12, 13)

The Moabite Stone (850 BC)



King Mesha of Moab rebelled against King Jehoram of Israel.

2 Kings 3:4-5 ‘And Mesha king of Moab was a sheepmaster, and rendered unto the king of Israel an hundred thousand lambs, and an hundred thousand rams, with the wool.

But it came to pass, when Ahab was dead, that the king of Moab rebelled against the king of Israel.’

'I (am) Mesha, son of Chemosh... King of Moab, ...'

The Moabite Stone

830 BC



Discovered by F.Klein of the CMS in Dhiban , Jordan (August 1868) – Dibon was the northern capital of Moab.

The stone was broken by Arabs in Jerusalem who sought to make as much profit as possible from the quarrelling Europeans.

Black basalt stone

3 feet 10 inches high (1.15 m)

Two feet wide (60-68 cm)

14½ inches thick

34 lines written in Ancient Phoenicean

Kept in the Louvre Museum, Paris

Moabite Stone (Edersheim Old Testament Bible History)

- ‘I Mesha am son of Chemoshgad, King of Moab, the
- Dibonite. My father reigned over Moab thirty years and I reign
- ed after my father. And I erected this stone to Chemoth at Kirkha (a stone of
sa) lvation, for he saved me from all despoilers, and made me see my desire
upon all my enemies, upon Om
- (r)i, king of Israel. He afflicted Moab many days, for Chemosh was angry
with his count
- (r)y. His son succeeded him, and he also said, I will afflict Moab. In my days
he said (Let us go)
- And I will see my desire on him and his house. And Israel (said), I will destroy
with an everlasting destruction. Now Omri took (had taken) the land
- Medeba and ... occupied it ...the days of his son, forty years. And Chemosh
(had mercy)
- On it in my days, and I built Baal Meon, and made therein the tank, and I
(built...)



The Black Obelisk –2 Kings 10

Shalmaneser III reigned Assyria 859 – 824 BC

Jehu reigned Israel 841 – 814 BC



Inscription reads

“The tribute of Jehu, son of Omri: I received from him silver, gold, a golden bowl, a golden vase with pointed bottom, golden tumblers, golden buckets, tin, a staff for a king [and] spears.”

Location: Nimrud (Kalhu), N. Iraq (1845)

Kept in the British Museum

6 feet high

The Black Obelisk



Jehu bows before Shalmaneser III

Story of how black obelisk was found

In 1845 Henry Layard excavated Tell Nimrud on the Tigris with only £50.

He found a palace and excavated 20 feet down but nothing appeared.

After three days his money was gone and he was about to give up. Just then his workers saw something black in the sand.

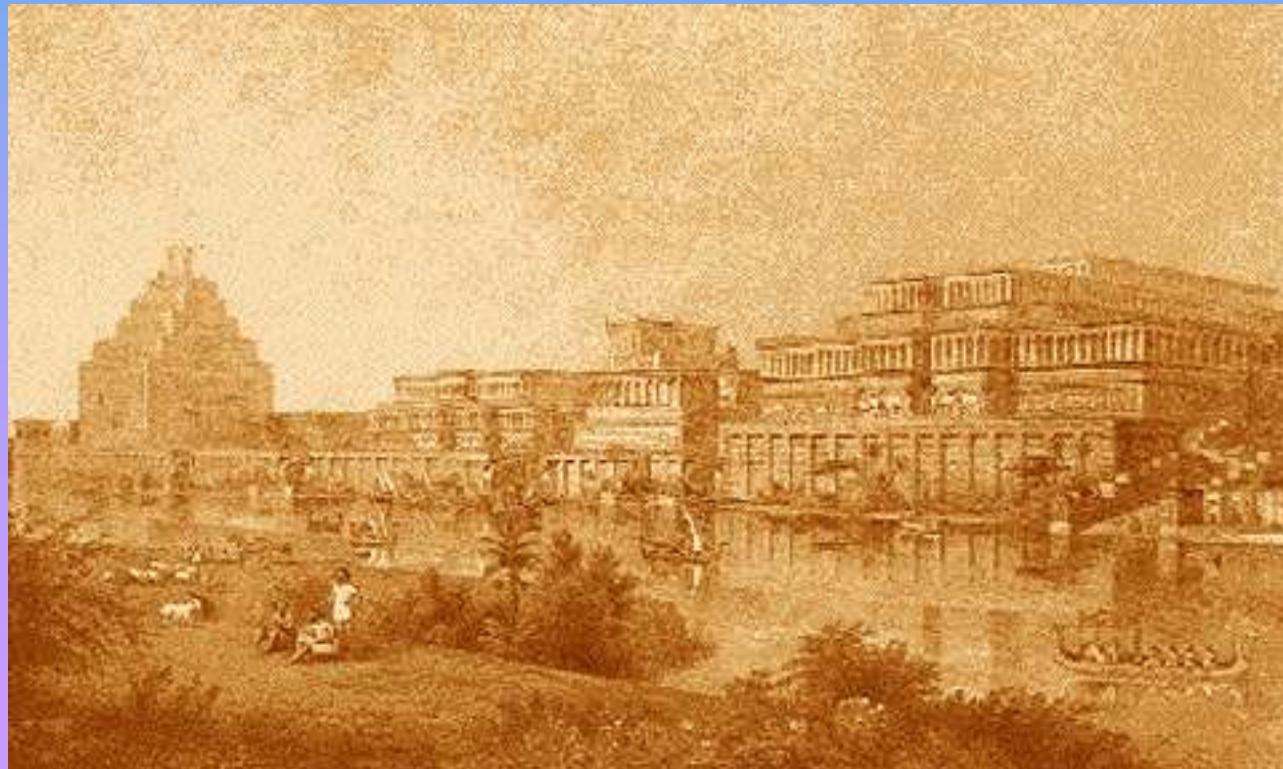
Layard and his workers dug out the black obelisk one of the greatest archeological finds.

The black obelisk was quickly taken to the British Museum where it is today.

Ashurdan III (reigned 773 – 755 BC)

King who repented through the preaching of Jonah

Nineveh may have been prepared to hear message from Jonah as there had been two plagues (765 BC and 759 BC) and a solar eclipse in 763 BC. There had also been a revolt which lasted from 763 BC to 759 BC.



The city of
Nineveh
by the Tigris
River

Assyrian rulers

Tiglath-pileser III (745 – 727BC)

Shalmaneser King of Assyria

Samaria besieged from 724 – 722 BC (2 Kings 18:9)

Sargon II (722 – 705BC)

The Fall of Samaria (722 BC) took place under Sargon II

2 Kings 18:9-12

Sennacherib (705 –681 BC)

The murder of Sennacherib by his sons is recorded in Isaiah 37:38.

Sargon II (722 –705 BC)

Took the Northern kingdom of Israel into captivity in 722 BC.

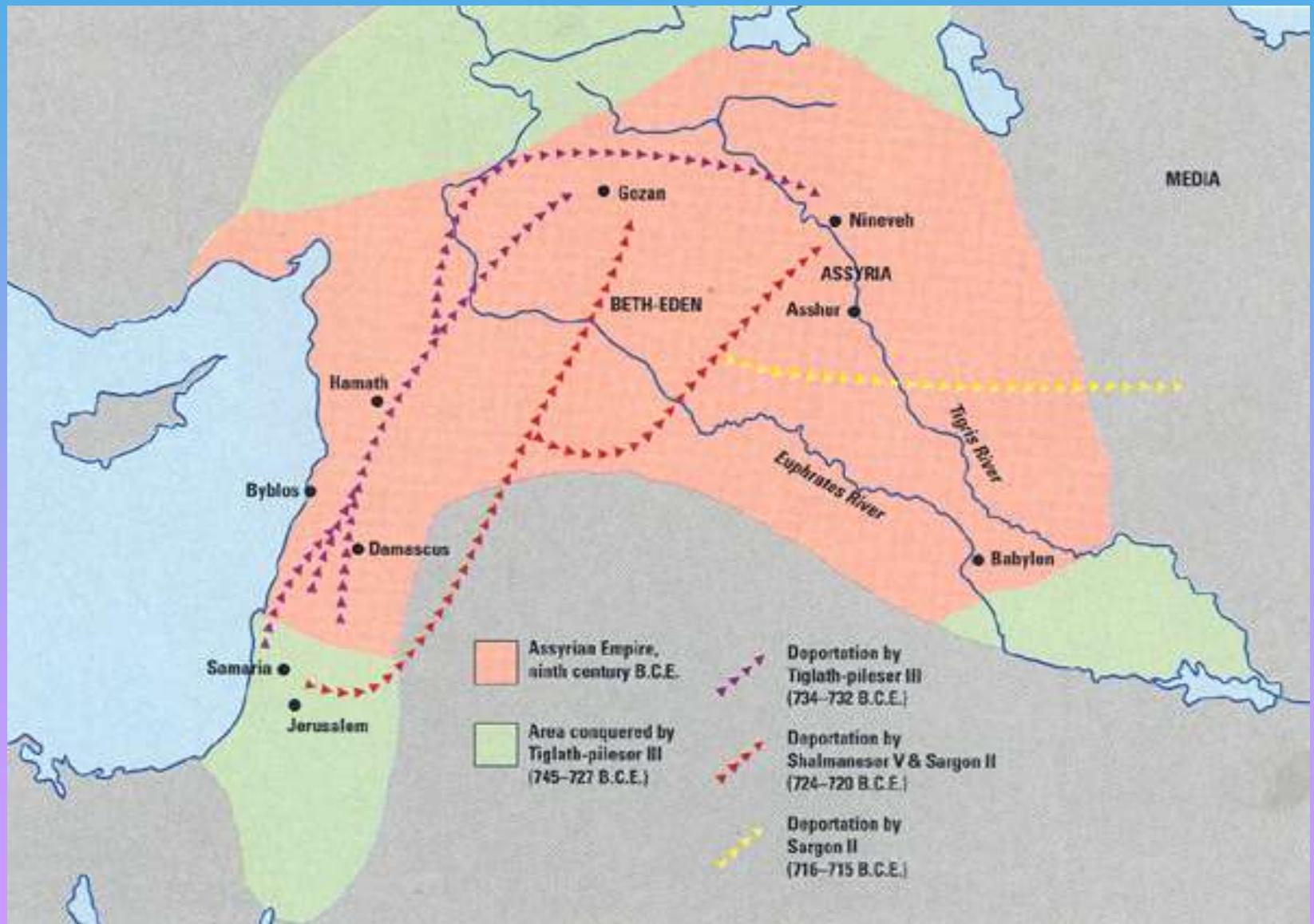
Sargon with a dignitary
(716 -713 BC)

Sargon II's Palace, Dur Sharrukin, Assyria

Louvre, Paris



Deportation of Northern Israel by the Assyrians



Sargon II's Palace, Dur Sharrukin, Assyria

Transporting cedars from Lebanon 716 - 713 BC



Louvre, Paris

Siege of Lachish 701 BC

Captured by Sennacherib 2 Kings 18:13-17

Scenes from the siege of Lachish decorated the walls of the palace of Sennacherib in Nineveh.

14th year of the reign of King Hezekiah – Hezekiah stripped the temple of silver and paid tribute to Sennacherib with the silver and gold from the temple.

Victory at Lachish led to the siege of Jerusalem.



Sennacherib's Prism known as the Taylor Prism (British Museum)

Taylor Prism c. 689 BC

Now in the British Museum

Six sided prism recording campaigns of Sennacherib.

Made of baked clay.

Akkadian

Found in Nineveh (Nebi Yunus)

Bought by Colonel R Taylor in Baghdad (1830)

Sold to British Museum in 1855

Height: 38.5 cm

Width: 16.5 cm



British Museum

The siege of Jerusalem (c. 690 BC)

Deliverance of Jerusalem from Sennacherib

Sennacherib ruled Assyria 705 –681 BC

2 Kings 18:13 – 19:37; Isaiah 36-37

The Taylor Prism makes no mention of the Bible account that Jerusalem was saved when 185,000 Assyrians died outside the wall of Jerusalem (2 Kings 19:35).

But there is also no claim that Jerusalem was destroyed. Only that Hezekiah paid tribute.

Sennacherib's Prism c. 689 BC

Records campaigns of Sennacherib.

Contains 487 lines of cuneiform text

1. Defeat of Merodach-baladan King of Babylon.
2. Conquest of Ellipi & subjection of the Medes.
3. Invasion of Judah and siege of Jerusalem.
4. Second campaign against Merodach-baladan.
5. Campaign in N.W. Assyria
6. Campaign against the Edomites and the Persian Gulf.
7. Campaign in Elam against the Babylonians and the Elamites.

The Taylor Prism

The 15 inch high Taylor Prism claims that Sennacherib encaged Hezekiah the Judahite within Jerusalem, his own royal city, like a caged bird.

'As to Hezekiah, the Jew, he did not submit to my yoke'

'I laid siege to 46 of his strong cities, walled forts and to countless small cities in their vicinity, and conquered them'

'I made (Hezekiah) a prisoner in Jerusalem, his royal residence, like a bird in a cage'.

'As for Hezekiah the Judahite, who did not submit to my yoke: forty-six of his strong, walled cities, as well as the small towns in their area, which were without number, by levelling with battering-rams and by bringing up seige-engines, and by attacking and storming on foot, by mines, tunnels, and breeches, I besieged and took them. 200,150 people, great and small, male and female, horses, mules, asses, camels, cattle and sheep without number, I brought away from them and counted as spoil.

'(Hezekiah) himself, like a caged bird I shut up in Jerusalem, his royal city. I threw up earthworks against him— the one coming out of the city-gate, I turned back to his misery. His cities, which I had despoiled, I cut off from his land, and to Mitinti, king of Ashdod, Padi, king of Ekron, and Silli-bêl, king of Gaza, I gave (them). And thus I diminished his land. I added to the former tribute, and I laid upon him the surrender of their land and imposts—gifts for my majesty. '

'As for Hezekiah, the terrifying splendor of my majesty overcame him, and the Arabs and his mercenary troops which he had brought in to strengthen Jerusalem, his royal city, deserted him. In addition to the thirty talents of gold and eight hundred talents of silver, gems, antimony, jewels, large carnelians, ivory-inlaid couches, ivory-inlaid chairs, elephant hides, elephant tusks, ebony, boxwood, all kinds of valuable treasures, as well as his daughters, his harem, his male and female musicians, which he had brought after me to Nineveh, my royal city. To pay tribute and to accept servitude, he dispatched his messengers.'

Sennacherib's Prism (c. 689)

The Taylor Prism is not the only existing prism recording Sennacheribs campaigns.

Another was bought in Baghad in 1919 and is now in the Oriental Institute, Chicago.

Found in Mosul, Iraq

Records military campaigns

Jerusalem - 3rd recorded campaign

15 inches high (38 cm)

14cm wide



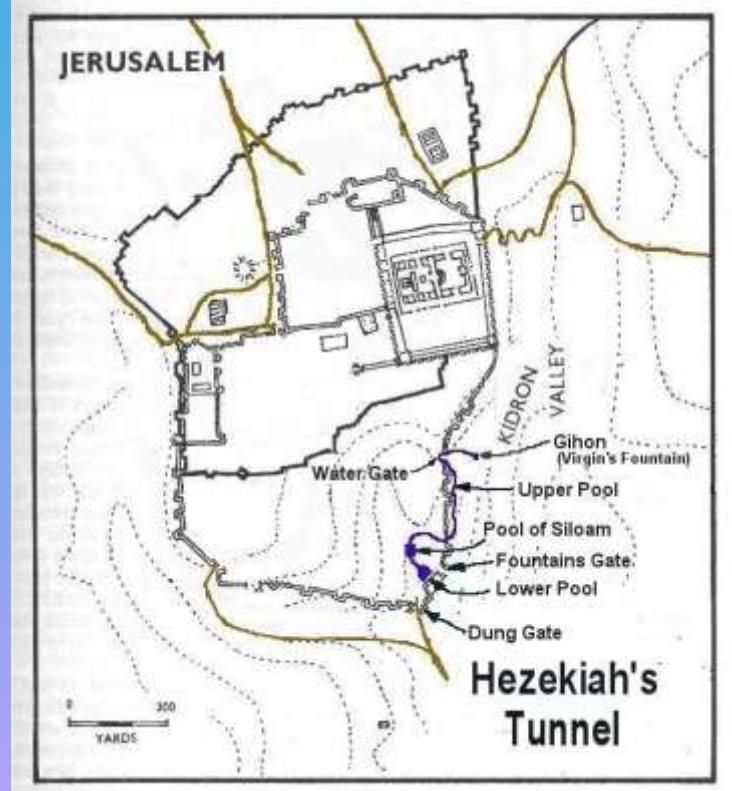
Hezekiah's Tunnel

2 Kings 20:20

2 Chronicles 32:30

The tunnel supplies water from the Gihon Spring to the Pool of Siloam.

An earlier tunnel existed now known as ‘Warren’s Shaft’ which was excavated about 1867 by Captain Charles Warren.





Pool of Siloam (1890)

Two Arab boys were playing here. One fell in the water. He paddled across and found a small passage. 2 feet wide, 5 feet tall, c.500 yards long.

An inscription was found later showing this was Hezekiah's tunnel.

Hezekiah's Tunnel

The inscription read

‘The boring through is completed. And this is the story of the boring: while yet they plied the pick, each toward his fellow, and while yet there were three cubits to be bored through, there was heard the voice of one calling to the other that there was a hole in the rock on the right hand and on the left hand. And on the day of the boring through the workers in the tunnel struck each to meet his fellow, pick upon pick. Then the water poured from the source to the pool twelve hundred cubits, and a hundred cubits was the height of the rock above the heads of the workers in the tunnel.’

The inscription was removed by the Turks and put in the Museum at Istanbul.

Josiah 640 – 609 BC

The Battle of Megiddo (609 BC)



Josiah tried to prevent the Egyptian army under Necho II going through Israel to assist the Assyrians against the Babylonians.

Egyptians defeated Judah and Josiah was killed.

Tophet (Jeremiah 7:31-32; 19:6,11)

Tophet was at the southeast end of the Valley of Hinnom.

The children of Israel burned their children in sacrifice to Molech.

The valley of Hinnom later became the place where the rubbish was burnt continuously.

God spoke of an eternal Tophet, Isaiah 30:33, a place of judgment.

Josiah stopped child sacrifice in Tophet (2 Kings 23:10).

Altar used for child sacrifice



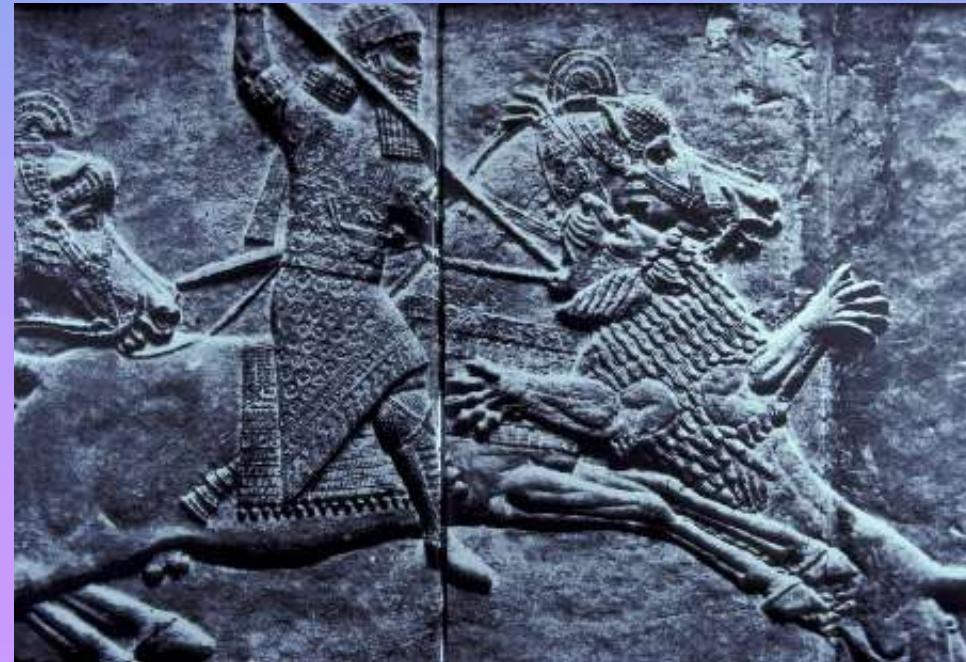
Assyrian Empire

Ashurbanipal (reigned 669 – 627 BC)



Could read and write – enjoyed hunting

Founded a library in Nineveh – 22,000 clay tablets have been found. Including the Epic of Gilgamesh.



Royal lion hunt

Ashurbanipal (reigned 669 – 627 BC)

Royal Lion Hunt – North Palace, Nineveh (645 – 635 BC)



British Museum

Assyrian Empire



Assyrian warship (700 – 692 BC) British Museum

Assyrian Empire

Tree of Life



**Sign of Zoroastrianism
over the Tree of Life**



The Rise of the Babylonian Empire

Reign of Nabopolassar (626 – 605 BC)

612 BC Destroyed Assyrian capital of Nineveh

Reign of Nebuchadnezzar (605 – 562 BC)

Battle of Carchemish 605 BC

Nebuchadnezzar defeated the combined Assyrian and Egyptian armies at Carchemish.

Nebuchadnezzar then invaded Egypt and Judah.

First invasion of Judah 604 - 605 BC

Deported 10,000 from Jerusalem to Babylon.

Silver Amulets – two small rolled pieces of silver

Oldest fragments of the Old Testament

Dated c. 600 BC

Discovered 1979 in a burial cave on the slopes overlooking the Hinnom Valley in Jerusalem by archaeologist Gabi Barkai of Bar Ilan University.

Contains Hebrew words from Book of Numbers Chapter 6 and a verse from Deuteronomy.

