

<i>King of Judah</i>	<i>Length of Reign</i>	<i>Years of Reign (BC)</i>
Rehoboam	17 years	930-913
Abijam	3 years	913-910
Asa	41 years	910-869
Jehoshaphat	25 years	872-848
Jehoram	8 years	853-841
Ahaziah	1 year	841
Athaliah	7 years	841-835
Joash	40 years	835-796
Amaziah	29 years	796-767
Uzziah	52 years	792-740
Jotham	16-20 years	750-735
Ahaz	16-20 years	735-715
Hezekiah	29 years	715-686
Manasseh	55 years	697-642
Amon	2 years	642-640
Josiah	31 years	640-609
Jehoahaz	3 months	609
Jehoiakim	11 years	609-598
Jehoiachin	3 months	597
Zedekiah	11 years	597-586

Babylon invaded Judah in 605 BC & 597 BC. In 586 BC Jerusalem was captured after a two year siege. The city and temple were burnt and the people taken to captive to Babylon.

Kings of Judah – Rehoboam to Hezekiah (930-686 BC)

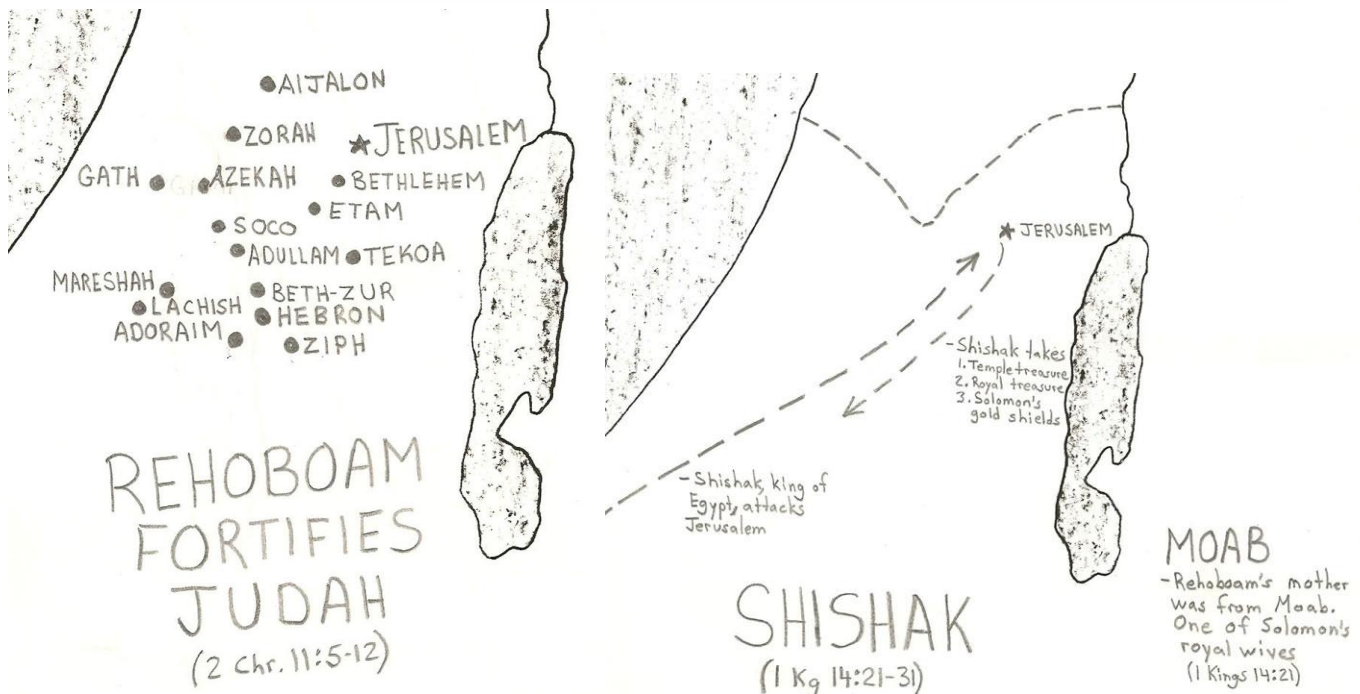
– 13 of 20 kings of the Southern Kingdom of Judah

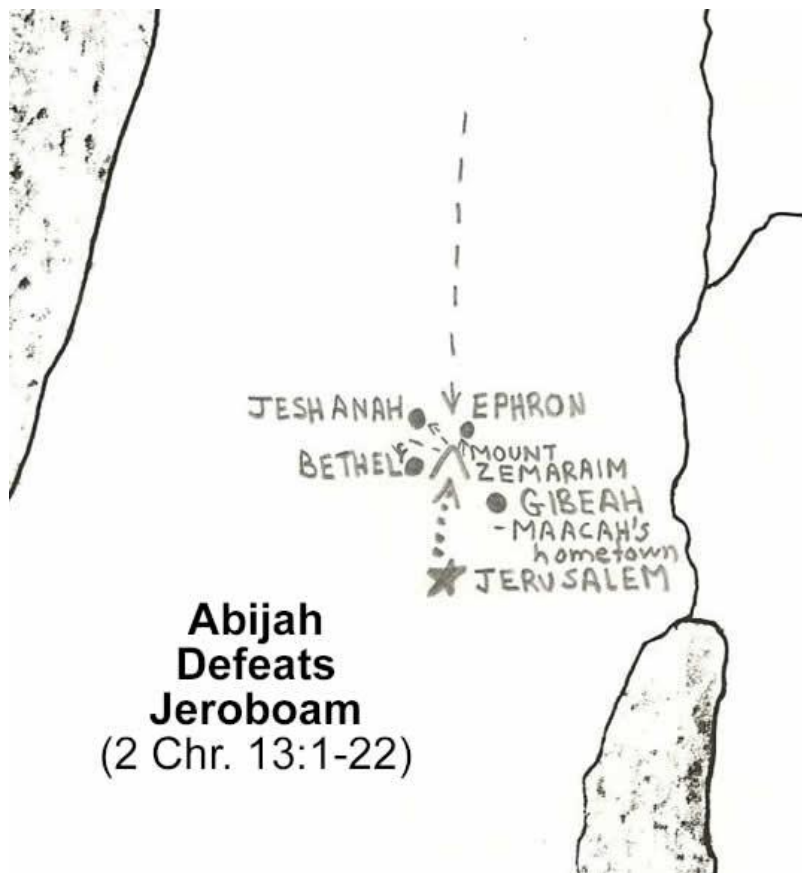
1. Rehoboam (930-913)
2. Abijam (913-910)
3. Asa (910-869)
4. Jehoshaphat (872-848)
5. Jehoram (853-841)
6. Ahaziah (841)
7. Athaliah (841-835)
8. Joash (835-796)
9. Amaziah (796-767)
10. Uzziah (Azariah) (792-740)
11. Jotham (750-735)
12. Ahaz (735-715)
13. Hezekiah (715-686)

WHEN **SOLOMON** DIED in 930 BC his son **Rehoboam** became king of the united kingdom of the twelve tribes at the age of forty-one. When Rehoboam rejected the northern tribes' request for lower taxation and less required labor the kingdom suffered a split. Solomon's son was left with the tribe of Judah and Benjamin which included the city of Jerusalem and the temple. Rehoboam's mother was an Ammonite and the decline of the nation of Judah continued as high places, Baal stones and Asherah poles were set up. Worship at a high place included worship of YHWH but without the guidance of the priests or the rituals of prescribed in the Law of Moses. Soon these independent worship centers began to reflect the surrounding pagan cultures more than the temple worship. During Rehoboam's day, worship even began to include male shrine prostitutes (1 Kg. 14:24). As a form of judgment God sent Shishak king of Egypt into Jerusalem. In Rehoboam's fifth year Shishak carried off the temple treasures, the royal palace treasures and the gold shields that Solomon had made to hang in the halls of his palace.

23 For they also built for themselves high places and pillars and Asherim on every high hill and under every green tree, 24 and there were also male cult prostitutes in the land. They did according to all the abominations of the nations that the Lord drove out before the people of Israel.

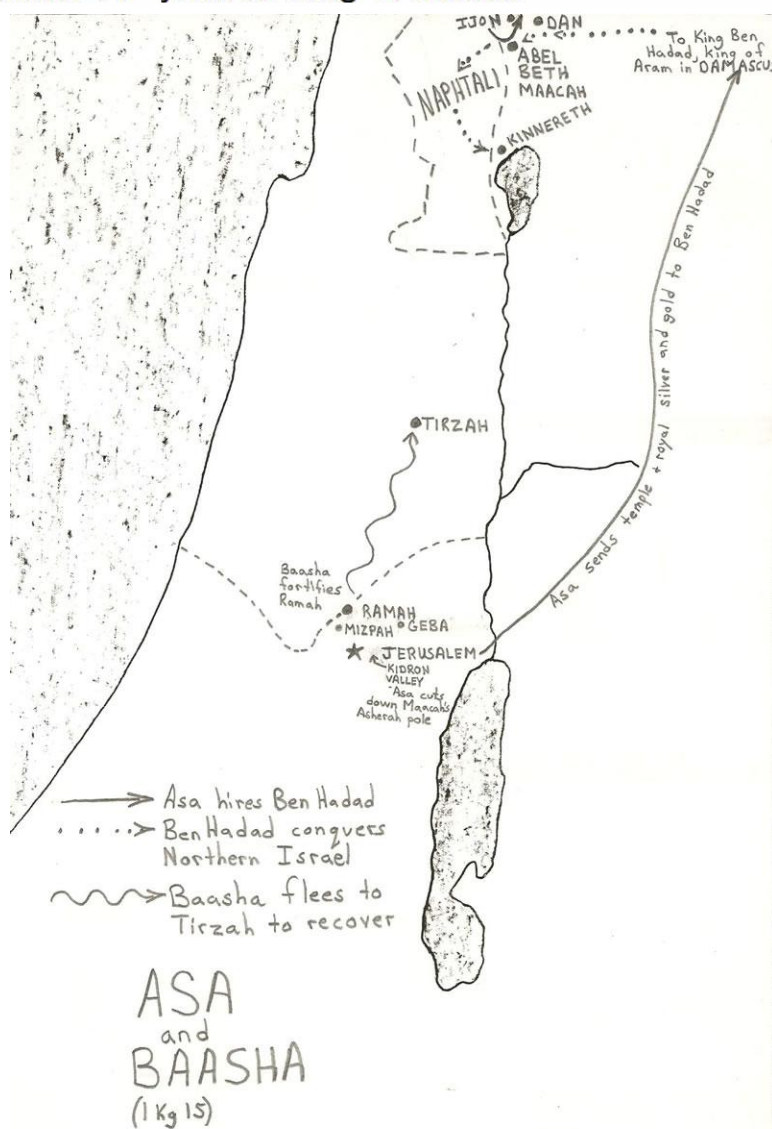
- 1 Kings 14:23-24





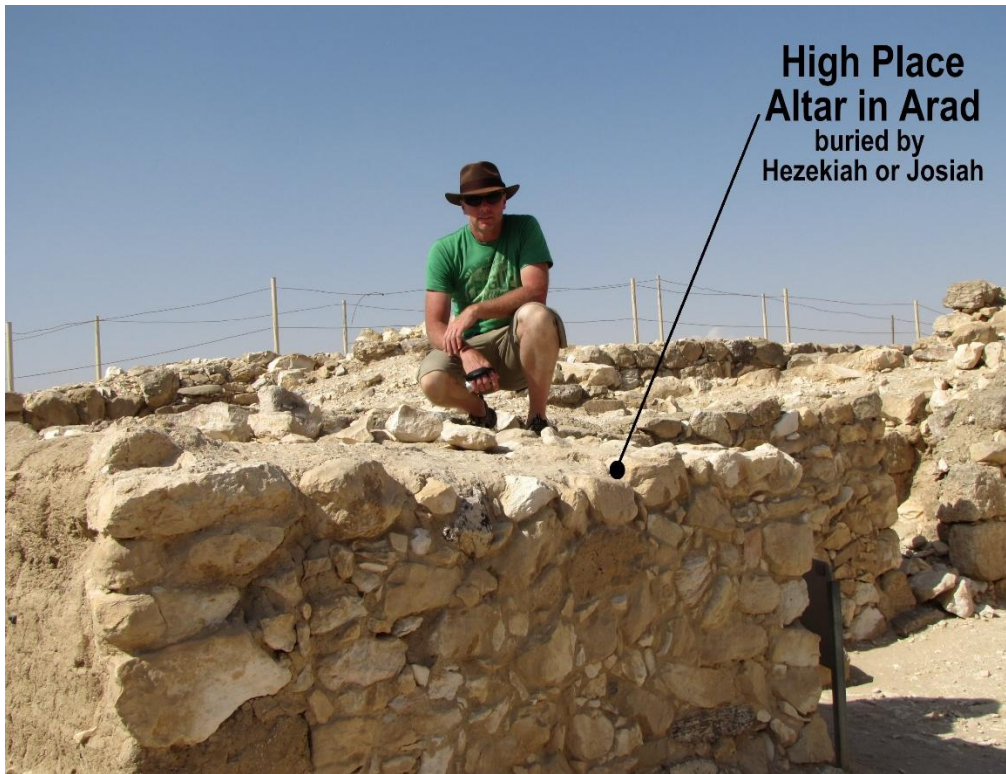
Abijah son of Rehoboam and his wife, idolatrous **Maachah** of Gibeah, became king and queen while Jeroboam was still king in Israel. Abijah captured Bethel and other towns from Jeroboam.

Asa became king in 910 BC and removed the high places, foreign altars, smashed the Baal stones and cut down the Asherah poles. Asa had peace and prosperity in the land so he built up the fortified cities. Zerah the Cushite, a general from Egypt, marched as far as the road that led to Jerusalem through the foothills of Judah. Asa called on the Lord and defeated him in battle with an army of 300,000 from Judah and 280,000 from Benjamin. Inspired by the prophet Azariah, Asa repaired the temple of the Lord and continued to cleanse the land of idols. He removed his queen mother **Maacha** from her throne and burnt her Asherah pole in the Kidron Valley east of Jerusalem. Many people from the tribes of Ephraim, Manasseh and Simeon from the Kingdom of Israel moved into Judah during this time. Asa made a treaty with **Ben-Hadad of Aram** when **Baasha, king of Israel**, fortified his border with Judah to prevent any more people from leaving Israel and going into Judah. The prophet Hanani rebuked Asa for going to Aram for help. Asa imprisoned the prophet and began to mistreat the people of Judah. Asa was inflicted with a severe foot disease in his 39th year and died in 869 BC in his 41st year as king of Judah.











A Canaanite temple (right) with a large circular altar (left) in Megiddo. This was in use from 3000-1000 BC. Two small circular stone bases that supported pillars in the temple can be seen on the ground inside the temple.





- BIBLE MUSEUM -

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Terra cotta bull figurine from 1000-600 BC made grey-slipped with tapered legs, curved horns and details of a face.

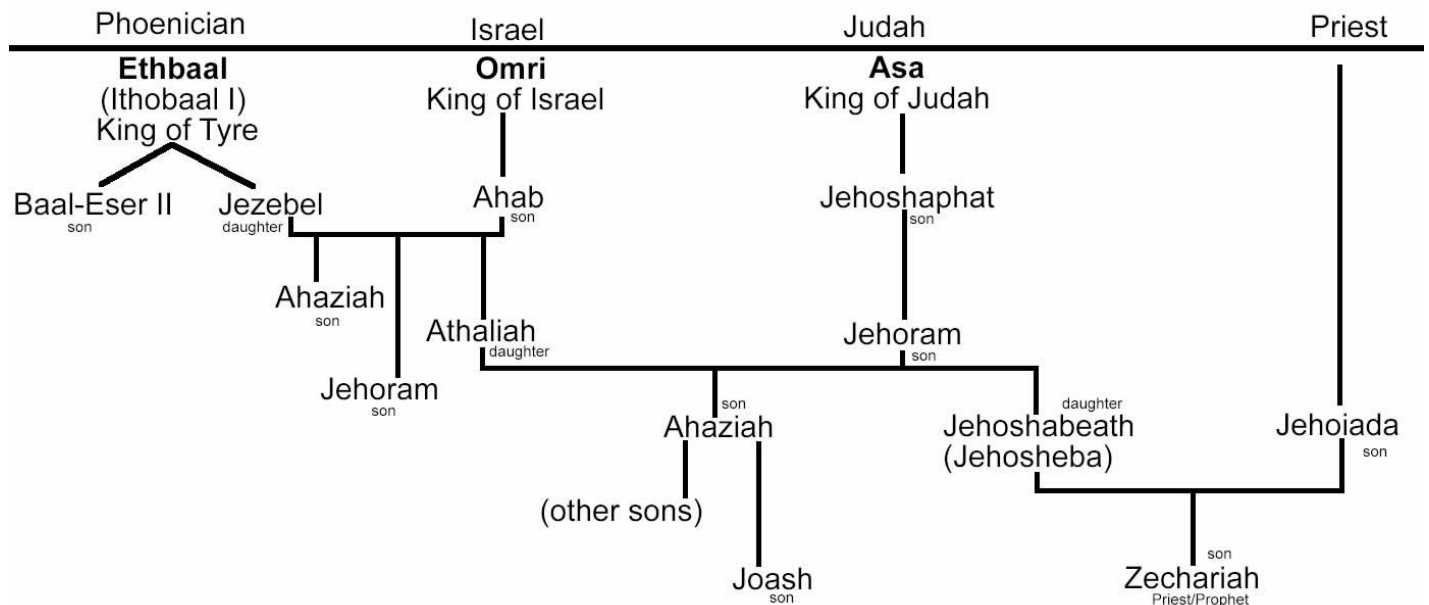


Jehoshaphat began to reign with his father in 872 BC. He followed God and stationed troops in the fortified cities and put garrisons in the cities his father had captured. Jehoshaphat sent officials and Levites throughout the land of Judah to teach the Book of the Law. The fear of the Lord fell on the kingdoms around Judah including the Philistines who brought gifts and the Arabs who brought Jehoshaphat 7,000 rams and 7,000 goats. When Ahab, king of Israel, was preparing to go to battle against Aram, Jehoshaphat joined him. Ahab disguised himself as a foot soldier and was killed. Jehoshaphat returned safely to Judah but was rebuked by the prophet Jehu. Jehoshaphat appointed judges from Beersheba to the hill country of Ephraim to turn the people back to the Lord and to administer the law of the Lord. When the Moabites and Ammonites united in war against Judah, Jehoshaphat declared a fast and the people sought the Lord. Jahaziel, a Levite, prophesied that the battle was God's and there would be deliverance if the people marched out to face the enemy. Jehoshaphat consulted the people then appointed men to march in front of the army and to sing praise to the Lord. The armies of Moab and Ammon turned on each other and Judah carried off plunder for three days. Jehoshaphat followed God all his days except for the time he aligned with Ahaziah of Israel to construct a fleet of trading ships to sail to Tarshish. The prophet Eliezer told him that because he had made an alliance with wicked Ahaziah the ships would never sail. The fleet was destroyed.

Jehoram Jehoshaphat's son, had married the Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel from the kingdom of Israel. Jehoram reigned like a king of Israel and not like the kings of Judah. He killed all of his brothers. Edom and Libnah rebelled against Judah at this time and set up their own kings. The prophet Elijah, who was taken by the chariots in 852 BC, had written Jehoram (853-841 BC) a prophetic letter rebuking him for his wickedness. This letter would have been written right after Jehoram had killed his brothers in 853 BC and right before Elijah was taken in 852 BC. The letter spoke of a lingering disease of the bowels that would kill Jehoram. The Philistines and Arabs of southern Egypt invaded Judah and carried off the palace treasures and killed all of Jehoram's sons. Only Ahaziah, the youngest son of Athaliah, was left. Jehoram died of a painful, incurable disease of the bowels at the age of 40. The people of Judah did not honor him at his death.

Ahaziah, the son of Jehoram and Athaliah (Jezebel and Ahab's daughter), became king at the age of twenty-two. His mother encouraged him to do wrong and the house of Ahab in Israel became his advisers. **Ahaziah's** uncle Joram, the king of Israel, was injured when he went to war against Hazael of Aram at Ramoth Gilead. Ahaziah went down to Jezreel with his sons and the royal princes to visit his Uncle Joram while he was recovering from his injuries. It just so happened that while **Ahaziah** was visiting in the kingdom of Israel in Jezreel the Israel general Jehu was anointed at Ramoth Gilead by the prophet that Elisha had sent over. When **Jehu** came back across the Jordan to Jezreel he killed **King Joram** when he came out to meet him in his chariot, and **Jezebel** was pushed out a window to her death when Jehu reached Jezreel. Jehu found and killed the sons of **Ahaziah** and the princes of Judah who were staying in Jezreel with their family from **Athaliah's** side. Jehu's men searched and found **Ahaziah**. **Jehu** killed the twenty-four year old **Ahaziah** in his second year as king of Judah.

Back in Jerusalem in Judah the queen mother, **Athaliah**, destroyed the whole royal family of Judah when she heard that her brother Joram and her son **Ahaziah** were dead. The royal line of David would have been wiped out if **Ahaziah's** sister, **Jehosheba** (Jehoram's daughter and Jehoshaphat's granddaughter), had not taken and hid **Ahaziah's** one year old son **Joash**. **Jehosheba** was also married to the priest **Jehoiada** who then hid **Joash** for six years.



Athaliah, the daughter of Jezebel, then reigned the kingdom of Judah for six years while prince Joash of the line of David was hidden. In the seventh year when Joash was eight years old the priest **Jehoiada** brought out the king's son and presented him at pillar of the temple. **Athaliah** shouted, "**Treason**" but she was struck down on the palace grounds. The people then tore down the temple of Baal in Jerusalem and killed the priest of Baal.

Holy of Holies
containing Cherubim
and Ark of the Covenant

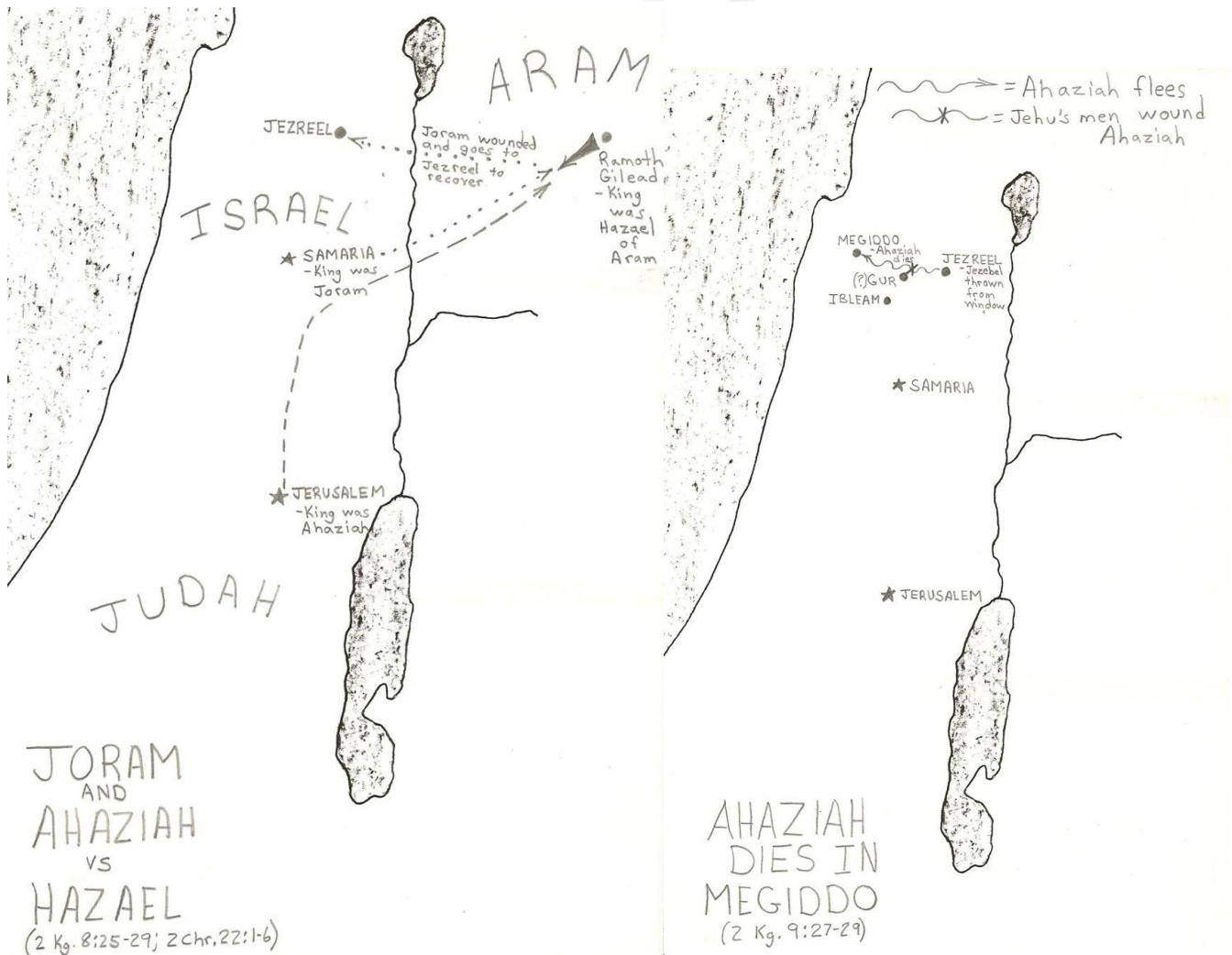
Holy Place
containing lampstands
tables for showbread
altar of incense

PILLAR

Altar of
Burnt Offering

Solomon's
Temple

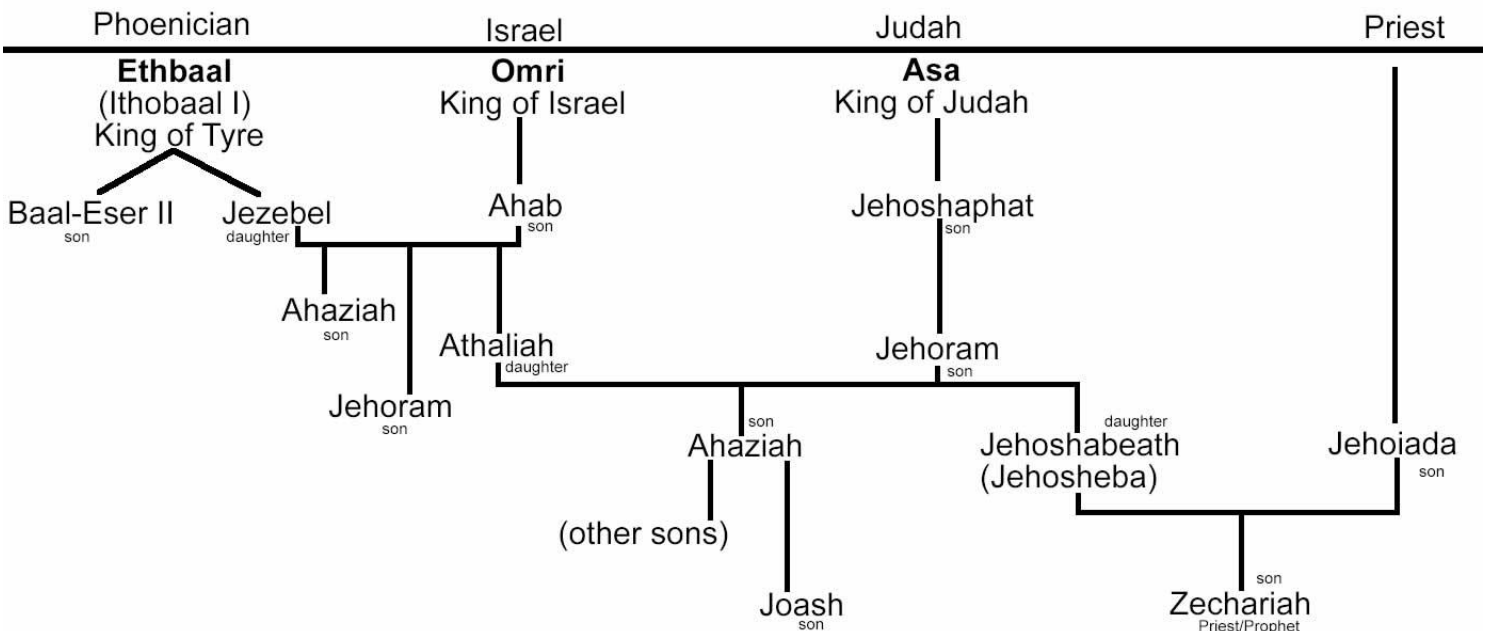
Laver



Joash was seven years old when he began to reign and he reigned for forty years. Joash restored the temple and Judah followed the Lord during the life of the priest Jehoiada. When Jehoiada died the officials of the Jerusalem led Joash and the land back to Asherah poles. When **Zechariah** son of Berekiah and grandson of Jehoiada, prophesied to the people concerning their disobedience Joash had **Zechariah** stoned in the courtyard of the temple. (This is the Zechariah that Jesus mentions in **Luke 11:51** and Matthew 23:35 as the last martyr of the Old Testament. Zechariah was the last because this story is in 2 Chronicles which was the last book in the order of the Jewish Scriptures.) The next year, in the spring of 796 BC, Aram invaded Judah and Jerusalem and killed the leaders and sent plunder back to Damascus. Joash was wounded and his officials killed him in his bed for murdering the priest and prophet Zechariah.

"So that the blood of all the prophets, shed from the foundation of the world, may be charged against this generation, ⁵¹ from the blood of Abel to the blood of Zechariah, who perished between the altar and the sanctuary. Yes, I tell you, it will be required of this generation. ⁵² Woe to you lawyers! For you have taken away the key of knowledge. You did not enter yourselves, and you hindered those who were entering."

- Jesus in Luke 11:50-51



Amaziah replaced his father as king when he was twenty-five years old. He followed the law of the Lord in his judgment and he built up and organized the military. When Amaziah paid 3 ¾ ton of silver for 100,000 soldiers from Israel to fight with them a prophet rebuked him and Amaziah sent them home but allowed them to keep the silver. Amaziah then marched off and defeated the Edomites. While he was gone the 100,000 men he sent back to Israel plundered Judean towns and killed 3,000 people. Amaziah carried back the idols of Edom and, amazingly, began to worship them. Amaziah was rebuked by a prophet but when he threatened the prophet the prophet said, "I know that God has determined to destroy you, because you have done this and have not listened to my counsel" (2 Chron. 25:16). Amaziah then challenged **Jehoash, king of Israel**, son of Jehoahaz and grandson of Jehu. Jehoash then invaded Judah and captured Amaziah at Beth Shemesh. They went to Jerusalem and tore down part of the walls and took gold and silver from the temple and hostages from the palace. Amaziah fled to Lachish but men from Jerusalem pursued him and killed him there.

Uzziah followed his father and became king of Judah at the age of sixteen. He would maintain the title of king for fifty-two years. Uzziah followed God and his fame spread to the border of Egypt as he defeated the Philistines and the Arabs to the south. The powerful Jeroboam II ruled to the north in Israel at this time. Uzziah supplied his army of over 307,000 men with shields, spears, helmets, armor, bows and slingstones. Uzziah helped pioneer the concept of the catapult (2 Chron. 26:15) and war machines. Besides building towers in Jerusalem he also built towers in the desert and dug cisterns to water his livestock. He had many people working his fields and vineyards in the fertile soil. Around the year 750 BC Uzziah entered the temple in an attempt to burn incense like a priest. Uzziah's anger flared up at the priests who confronted him in front of the incense altar in the holy place and leprosy broke out on his forehead. Uzziah had to live in a separate house away from the city and the temple and his son, Jotham, had charge of the palace and governed for him.

14 Uzziah prepared for all the army shields, spears, helmets, coats of mail, bows, and stones for slinging. 15 In Jerusalem he made machines, invented by skillful men, to be on the towers and the corners, to shoot arrows and great stones. And his fame spread far, for he was marvelously helped, till he was strong.

Jotham was twenty-five when his father **Uzziah** received leprosy in the temple of the Lord. Jotham did what was right but the people continued in corruption. He built up the northern wall of the temple court and the eastern wall of the city of David on the hill of Ophel. Jotham built towns in the Judean hills and forts and towers in the wooded areas. The **Ammonites** were conquered and brought him annual tribute that included $3\frac{3}{4}$ tons of silver and 62,000 bushels of wheat. Jotham walked with God and grew powerful.



Jotham

Ahaz became king when he was twenty years old and did not do what was right. He cast idols of Baal and burned sacrifices in the Valley of Ben Hinnom on the south side of Jerusalem including sacrificing his sons in the fire. The Arameans defeated him and took many of his people to Damascus. Also, Pekah of Israel, son of Remaliah, killed 120,000 soldiers of Judah in one day. An Ephraimite warrior named Zicri killed the king's son and 200,000 wives, sons and daughters were taken north into Israel. A prophet named Obed confronted the army of Israel as they led the people of Judah away as slaves and warned them that they also were guilty before the Lord and should send the people from Judah back. The leaders of Israel agreed and did not want to face the wrath of God so they clothed the naked prisoners with clothes from the plunder, put the weak on donkeys and provided the prisoners with sandals, food, drink and salve before they took them back to Jericho. Isaiah spoke to Ahaz in chapter seven of the book of Isaiah telling him to stand firm in his faith and not go to Assyria for help against Israel and Aram but Ahaz went to Tiglath-pileser III of Assyria for help around the year 733 BC. Isaiah warned Ahaz that Tiglath-pileser III would be "a razor hired from beyond the River to shave your head and the hair of your legs, and to take off your beards also." (Isaiah 7:20) Tiglath-pileser III did come to Jerusalem and Ahaz gave him things from the temple and from the royal palace. Ahaz shut down the temple of the Lord and removed the furnishings. Instead, Ahaz began to worship the gods of Damascus since they had helped the Arameans. But according to the word of Isaiah in chapter 7 of his book, by the time Ahaz died Israel and Aram had been completely overrun by the Assyrians and were no longer a threat to worry about.

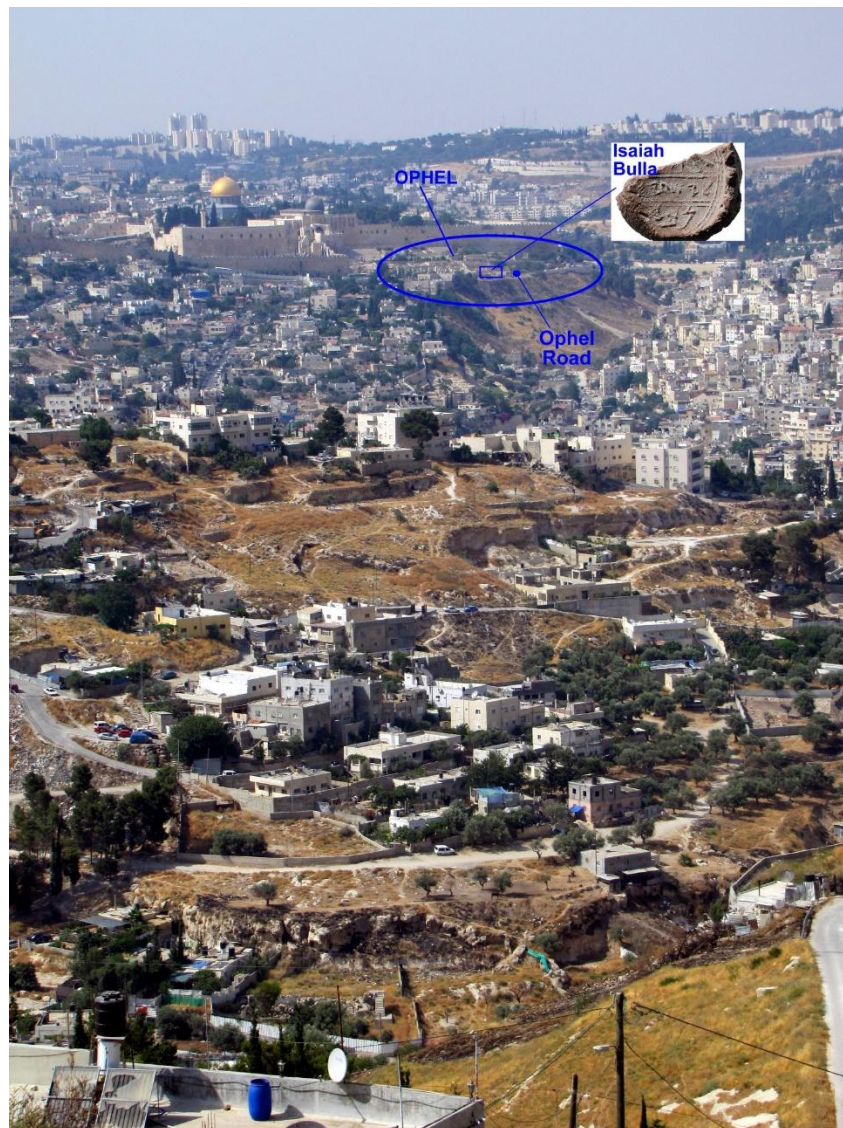


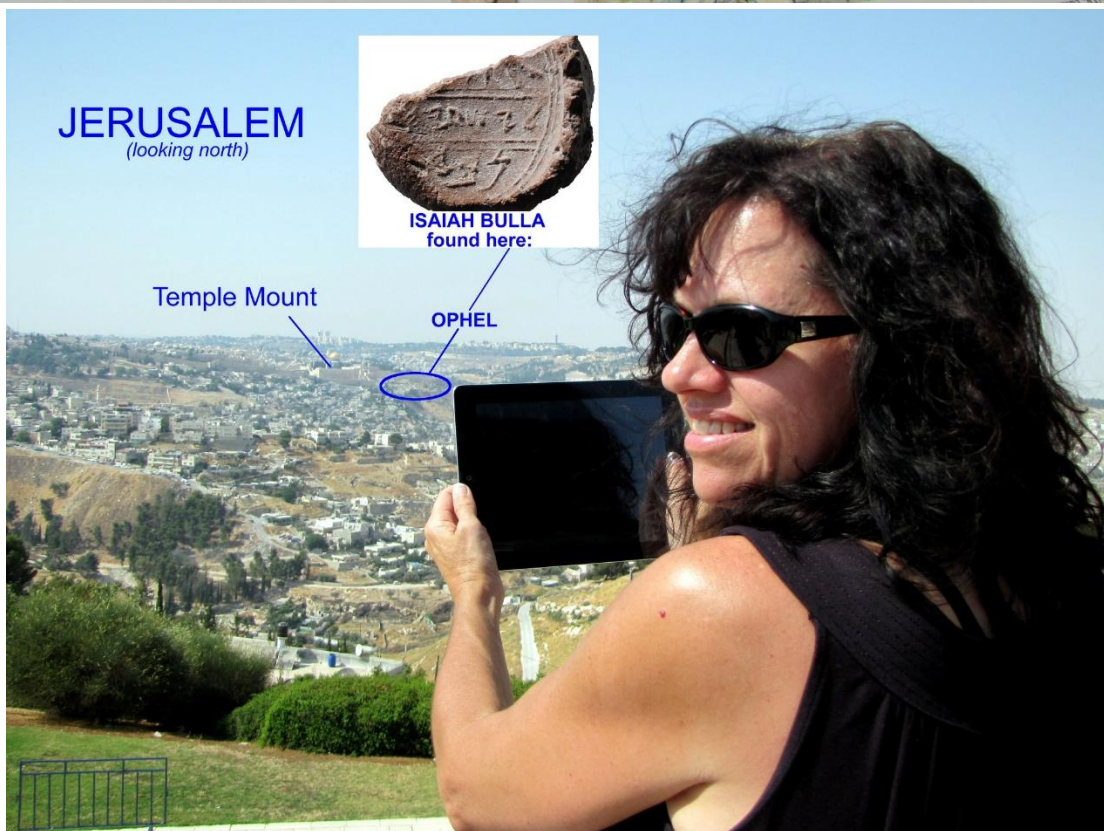
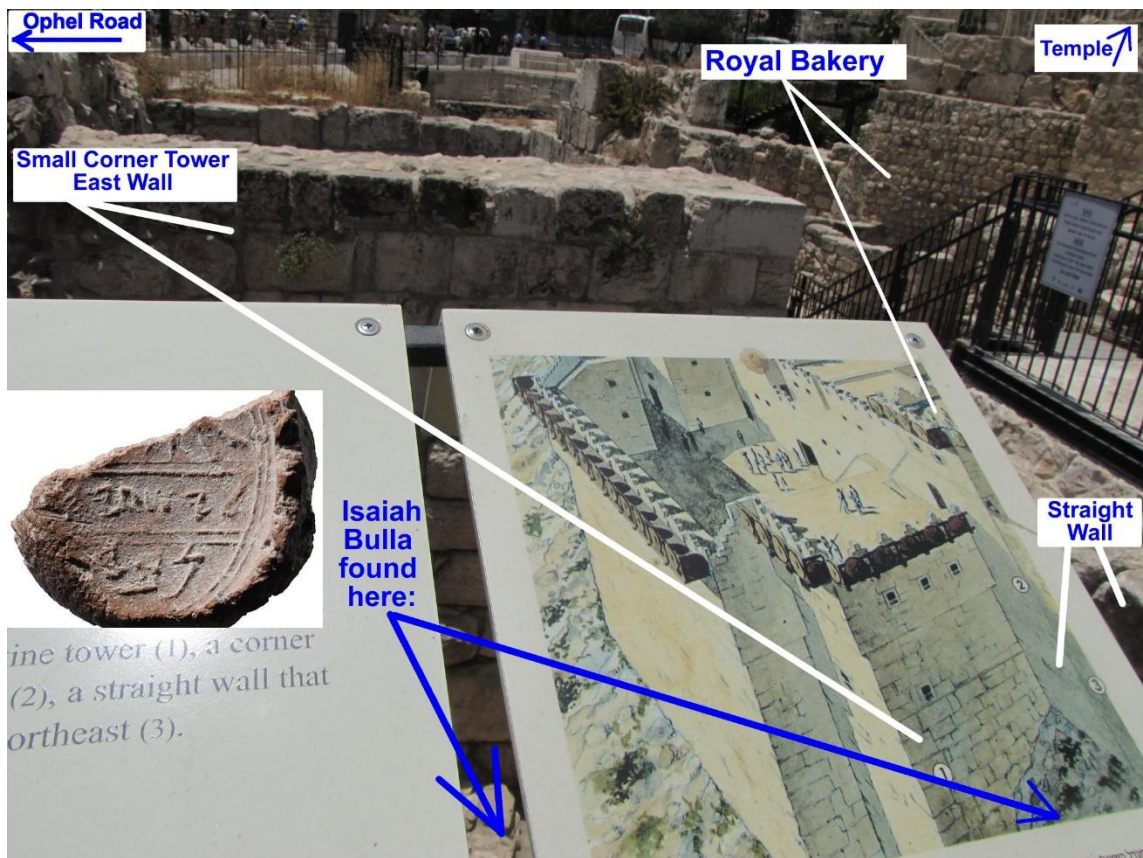


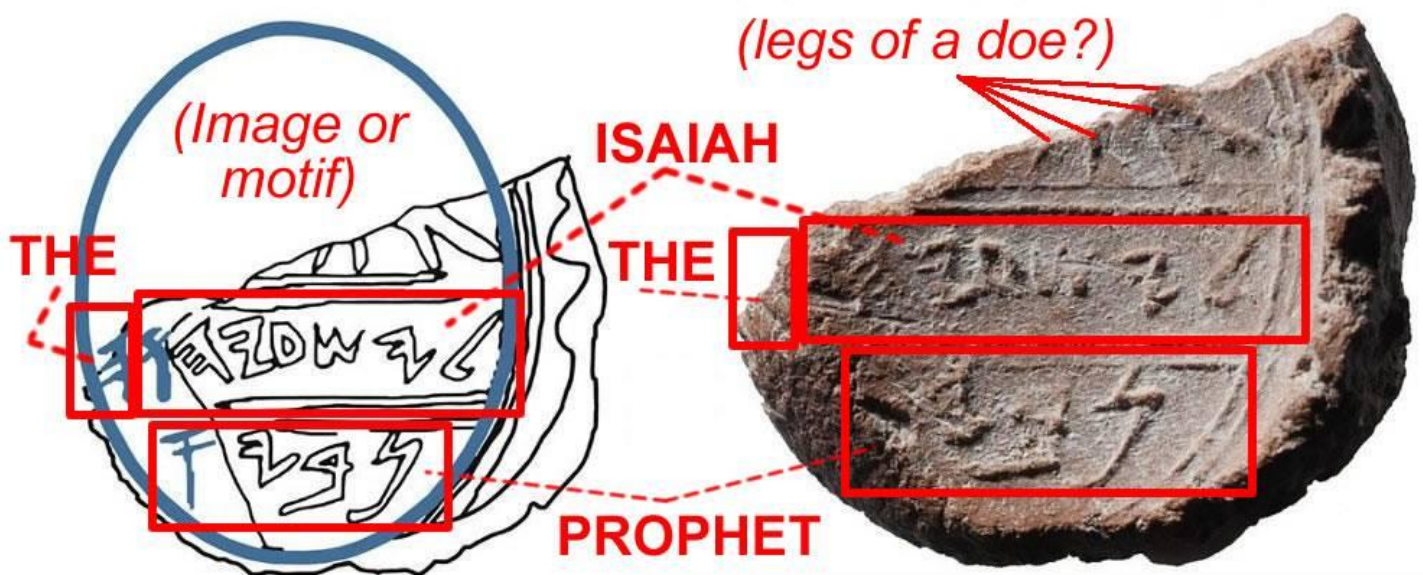
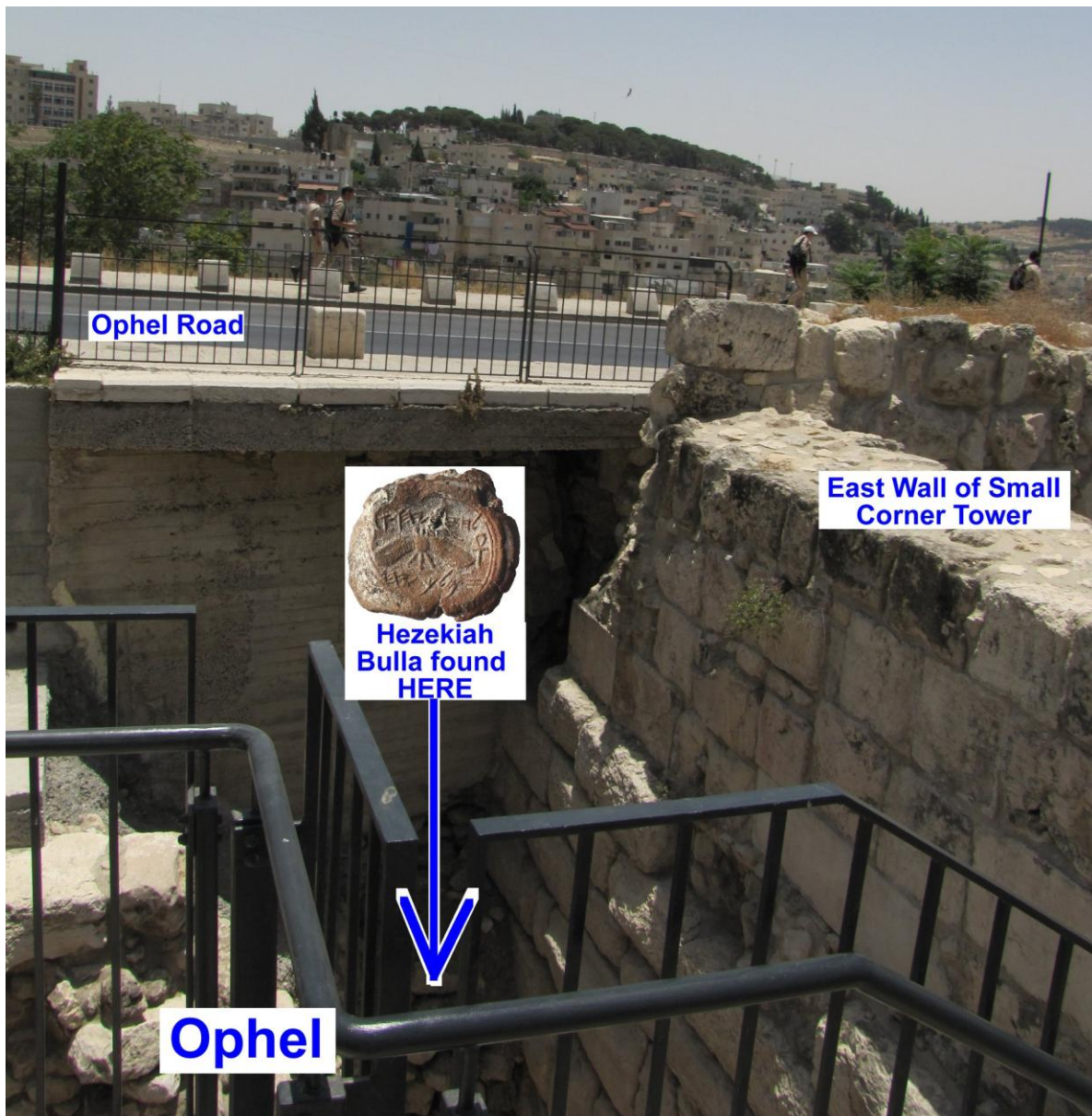
**"ISAIAH THE
PROPHET"**

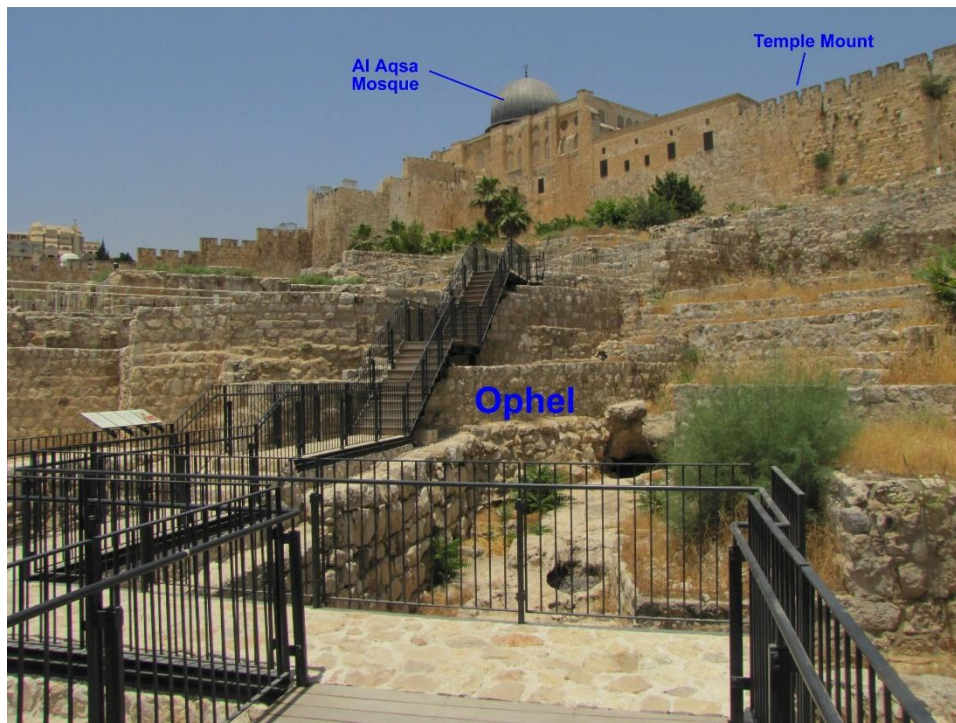
**(Finger
prints.
Could be
Isaiah's?)**







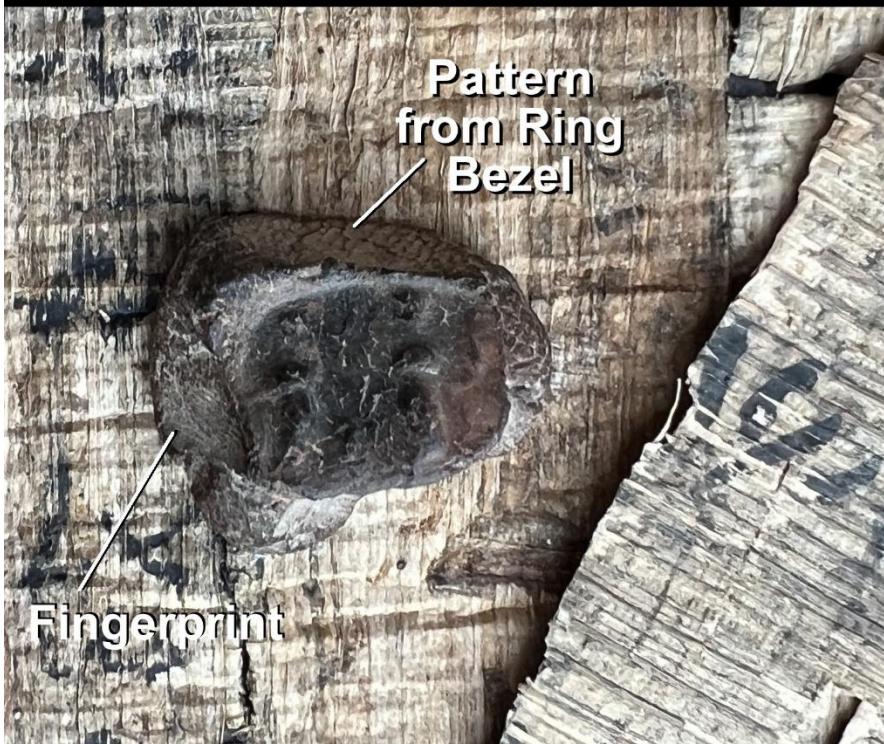






Papyri markings on the back of Bullae
Both the two bullae and the papyrus fragment are from 50 BC-190 AD.

20-190 AD Bulla on Papyrus



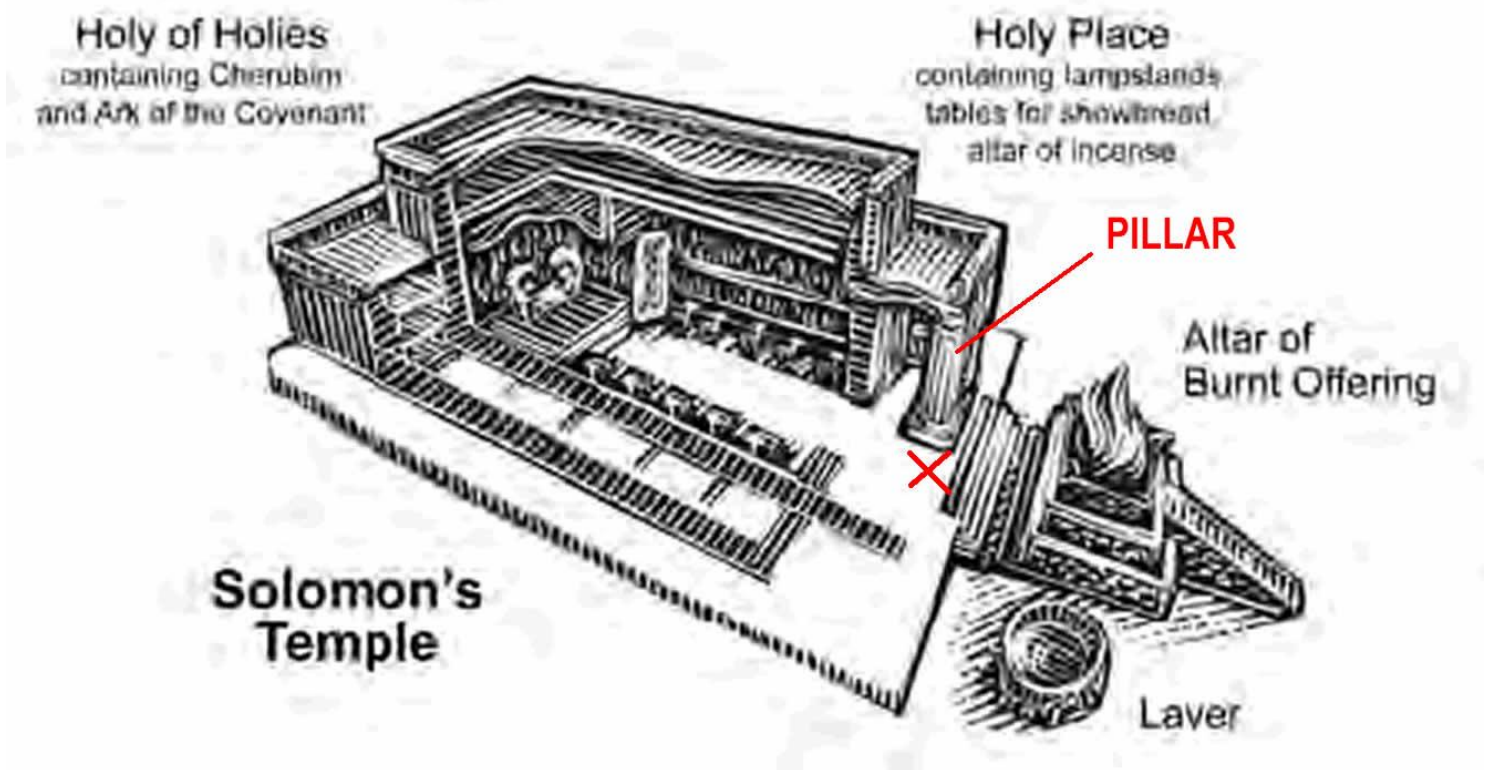
A man on left facing a goddess

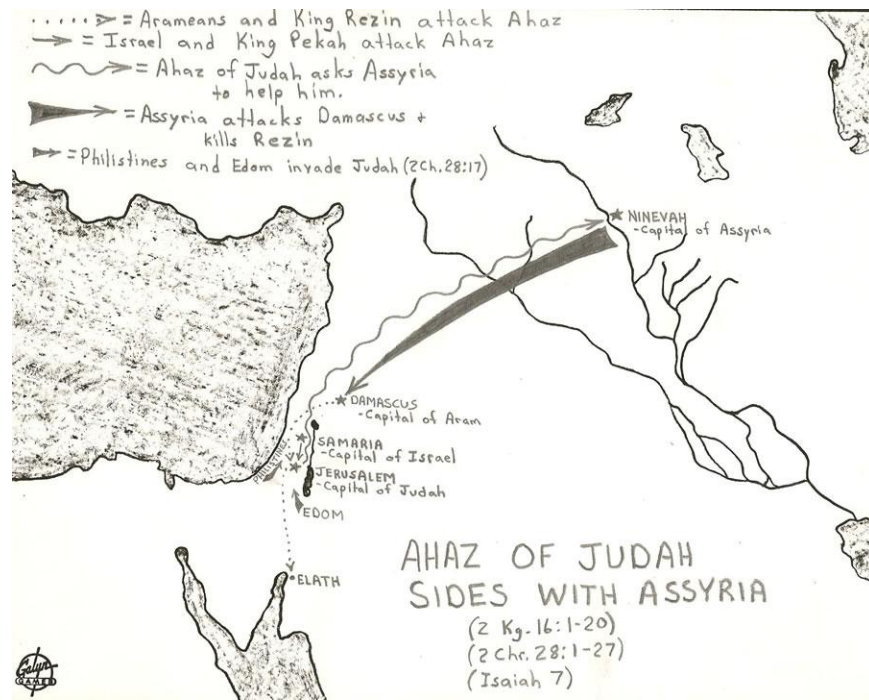


10-190 AD Roman Clay Bulla
Image is a man on left side facing a goddess.
Fingerprint can be seen on the left edge.
Pattern from the frame (bezel) of ring can be seen on top and right edge

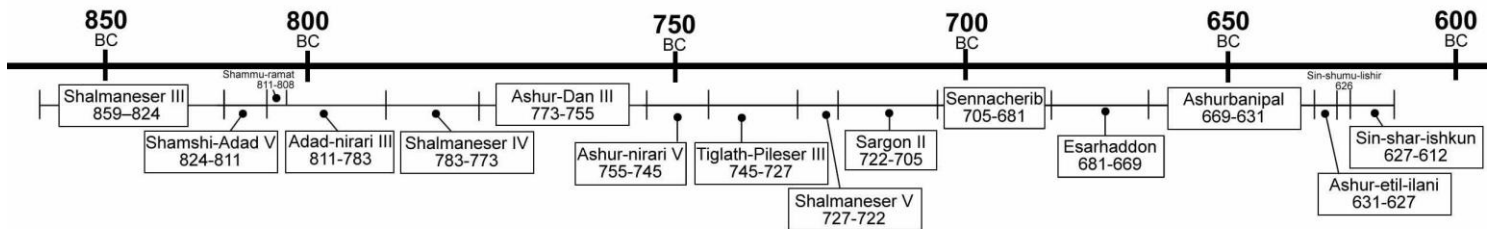


10-190 AD Roman Clay Bulla
Reverse side shows the imprint of the fibers from the papyrus document that this bulla sealed.





Assyrian Kings (859-612 BC)





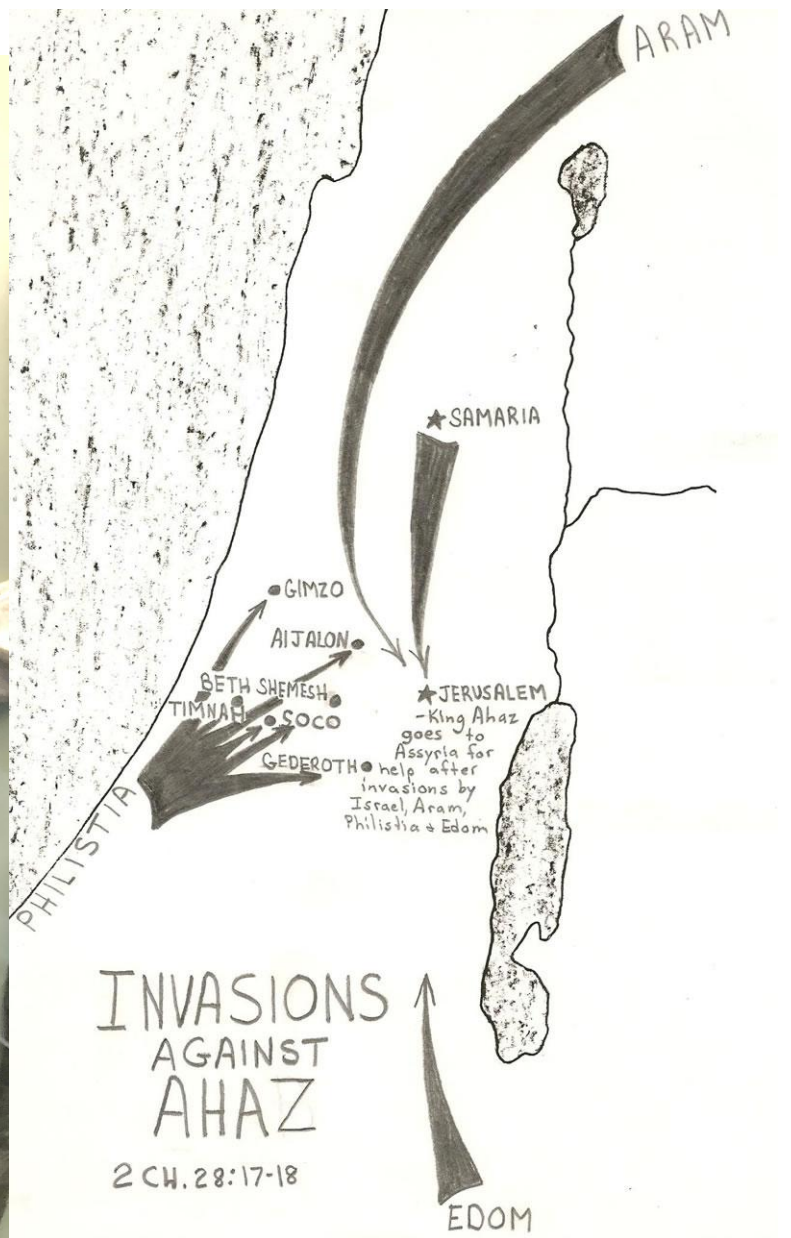
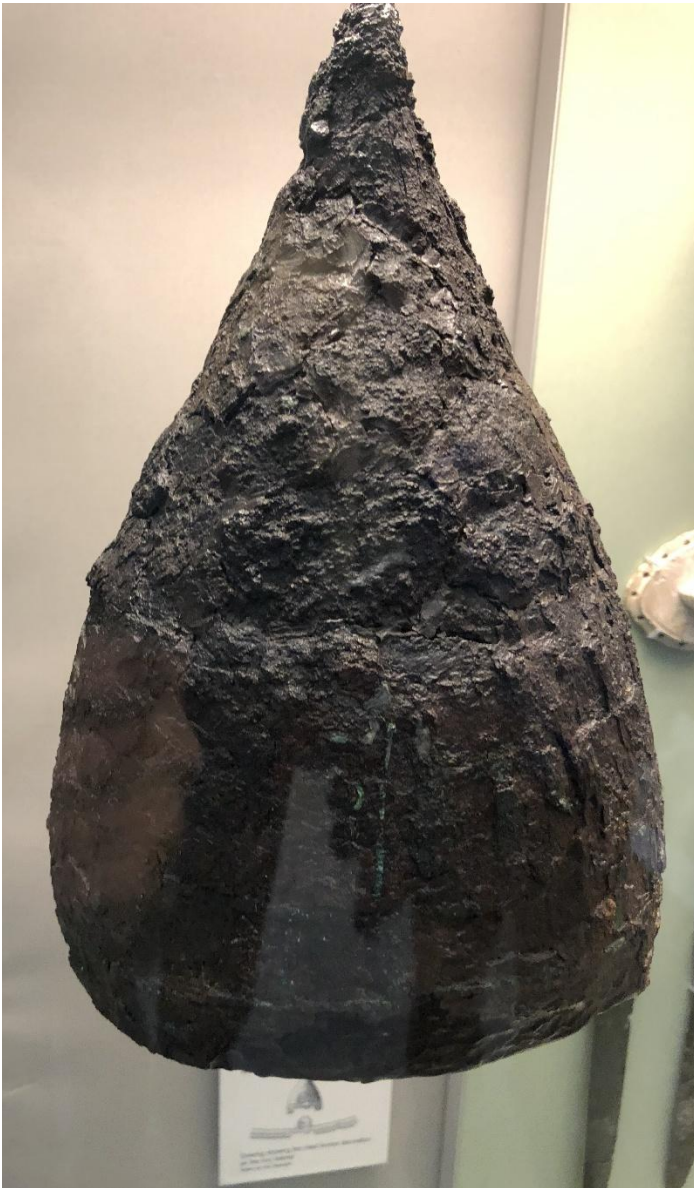
Tiglath-pileser III



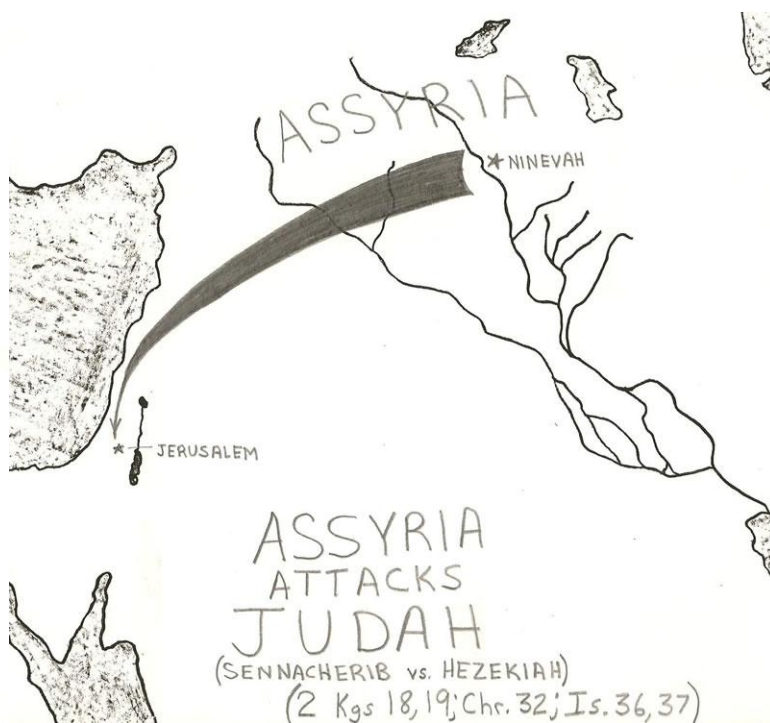
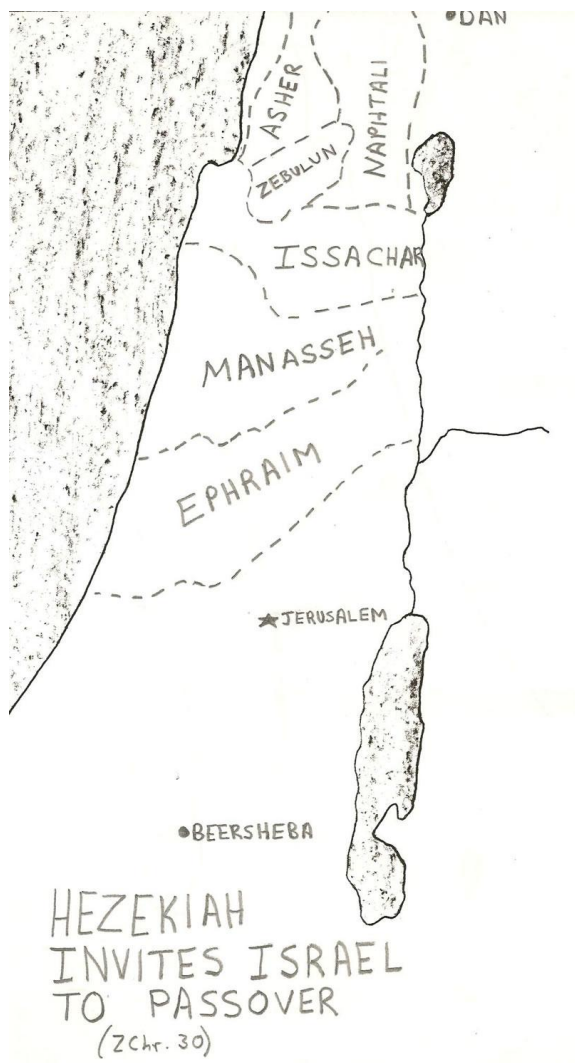
Tiglath-pileser III
vs.
ARAM (Syria)

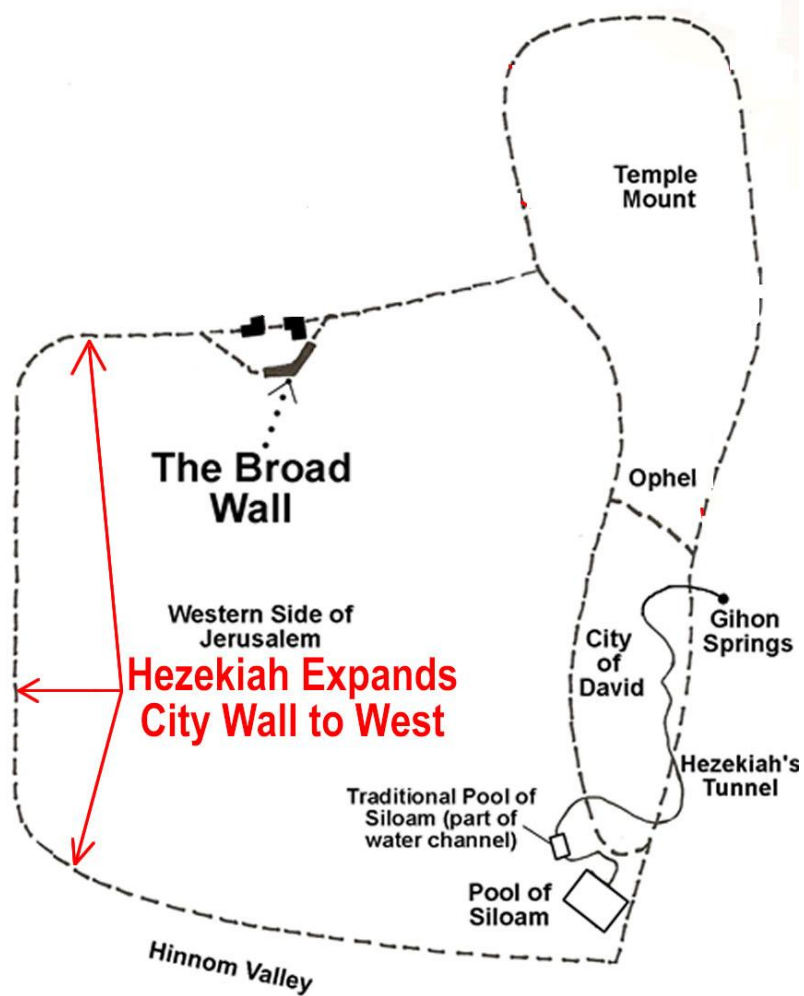
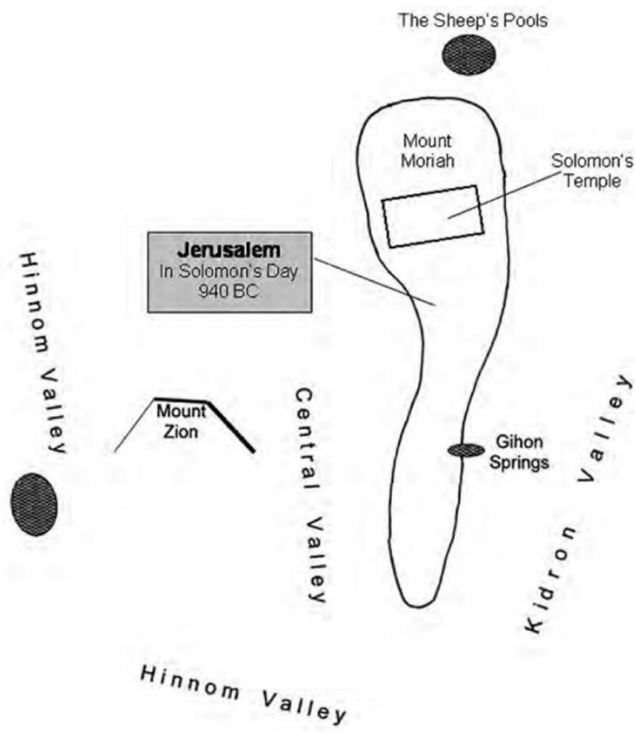


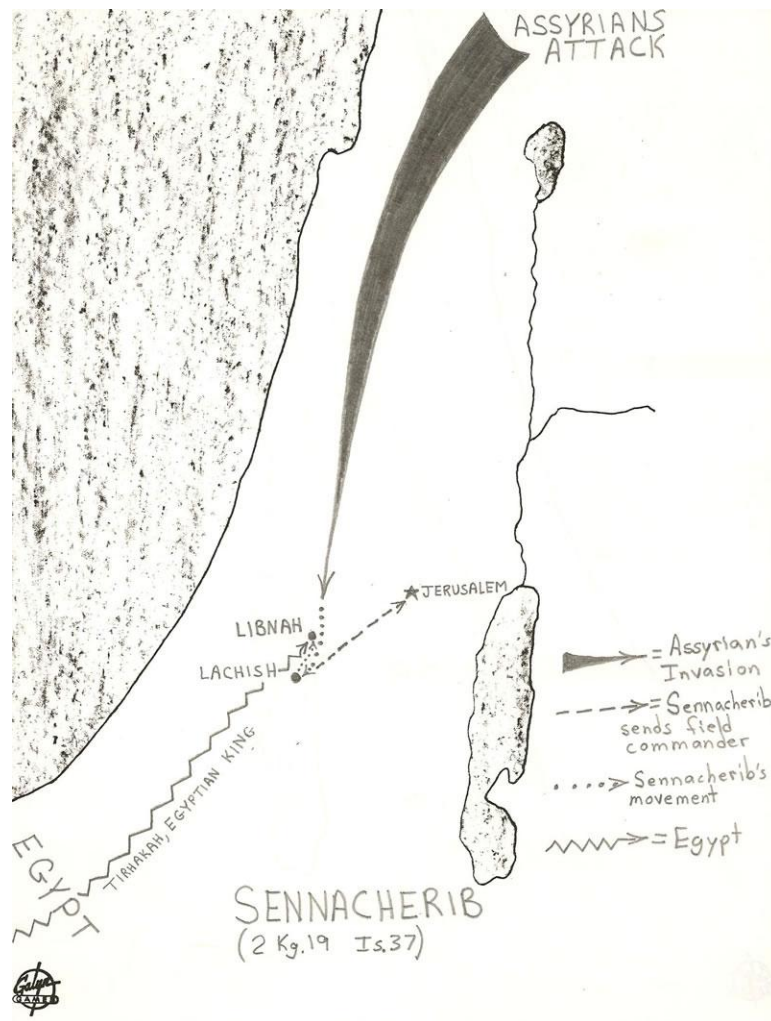


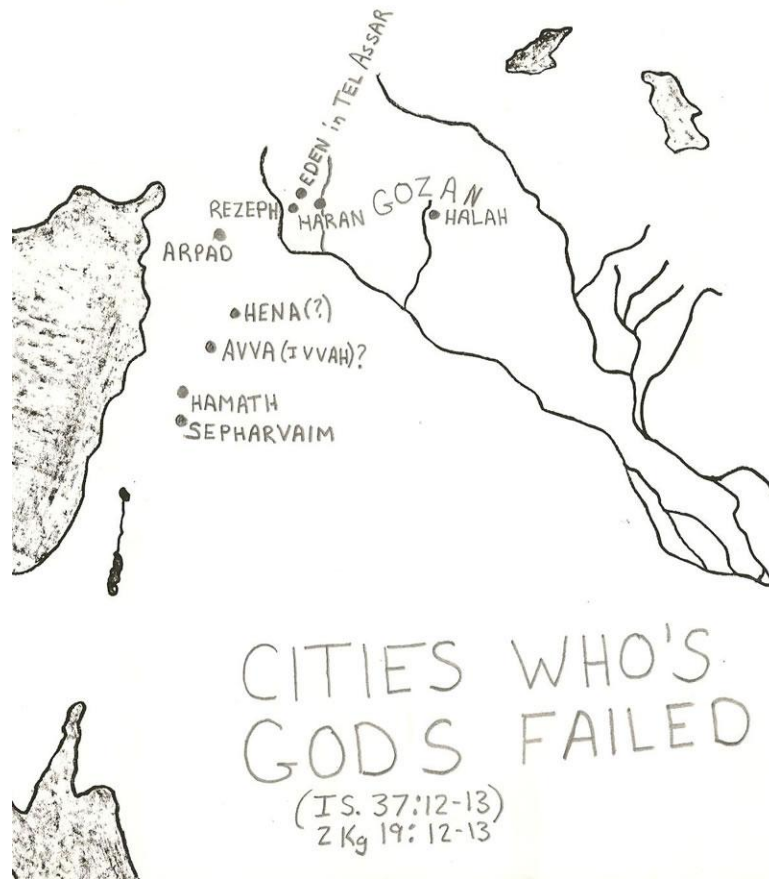


Hezekiah, one of the sons his father Ahaz did not sacrifice in the fire, became co-regent with his father in 729 BC and became the sole king in 715 BC. Hezekiah was both a moral man and a great leader. He would rule Judah for 25 years. Hezekiah destroyed the high places, cut down the Asherah poles and even had to crush the bronze snake Moses had made in the wilderness because the people had begun to worship it. The first thing Hezekiah did as king was open the doors to the temple and begin restoring it. The priests and Levites were reorganized and given orders to prepare themselves and the temple for public worship again. When the people of Judah responded there were not enough priests to keep up with the sacrifices. Hezekiah then invited all the people, including the northern tribe, to come and celebrate the Passover. The Passover had not been celebrated by all twelve tribes of Israel since the days of Solomon over 200 years before. An enormous crowd gathered and overwhelmed the priests and the Levites who were not fully prepared. Concerning international relationships Hezekiah rebelled against the Assyrian Emperor Shalmaneser and then turned to defeat the Philistines who had taken territory from King Ahaz and had refused to join Hezekiah's anti-Assyrian stance. Hezekiah then watched as the Assyrians invaded Israel, his neighbors to the north, in 725 BC and defeated them in 721 BC. In 701 BC Sennacherib began attacking the fortified cities of Judah. When Sennacherib conquered Lachish Hezekiah sent him the silver from the temple and the royal palace and the gold Hezekiah had used to cover the doors of the temple. Sennacherib sent a letter calling Jerusalem to surrender and not to trust Hezekiah or the Lord. It was read to the people of Jerusalem who had been forced into the city for protection and were standing around the wall. This letter can be found in 2 Kings 18:19-25, 2 Chronicles 32:10-15 and Isaiah 36:4-10 Hezekiah went to the temple with the letter and sent his men to the prophet Isaiah. All of Jerusalem cried out to the Lord. Isaiah received a word from the Lord that was reported to Hezekiah that said, "Do not be afraid of what you have heard . . . I am going to put such a spirit in him that when he hears a certain report, he will return to his own country." That night the angel of the Lord put to death a hundred and eighty-five thousand Assyrian soldiers. The Greek historian Herodotus (484-425 BC) wrote of this disaster when he recorded an oral tradition he heard as he traveled this area that credits this Assyrian defeat to field mice that invaded the camp to gnaw the quivers, bow stings and leather shield handles leaving the Assyrians disarmed.







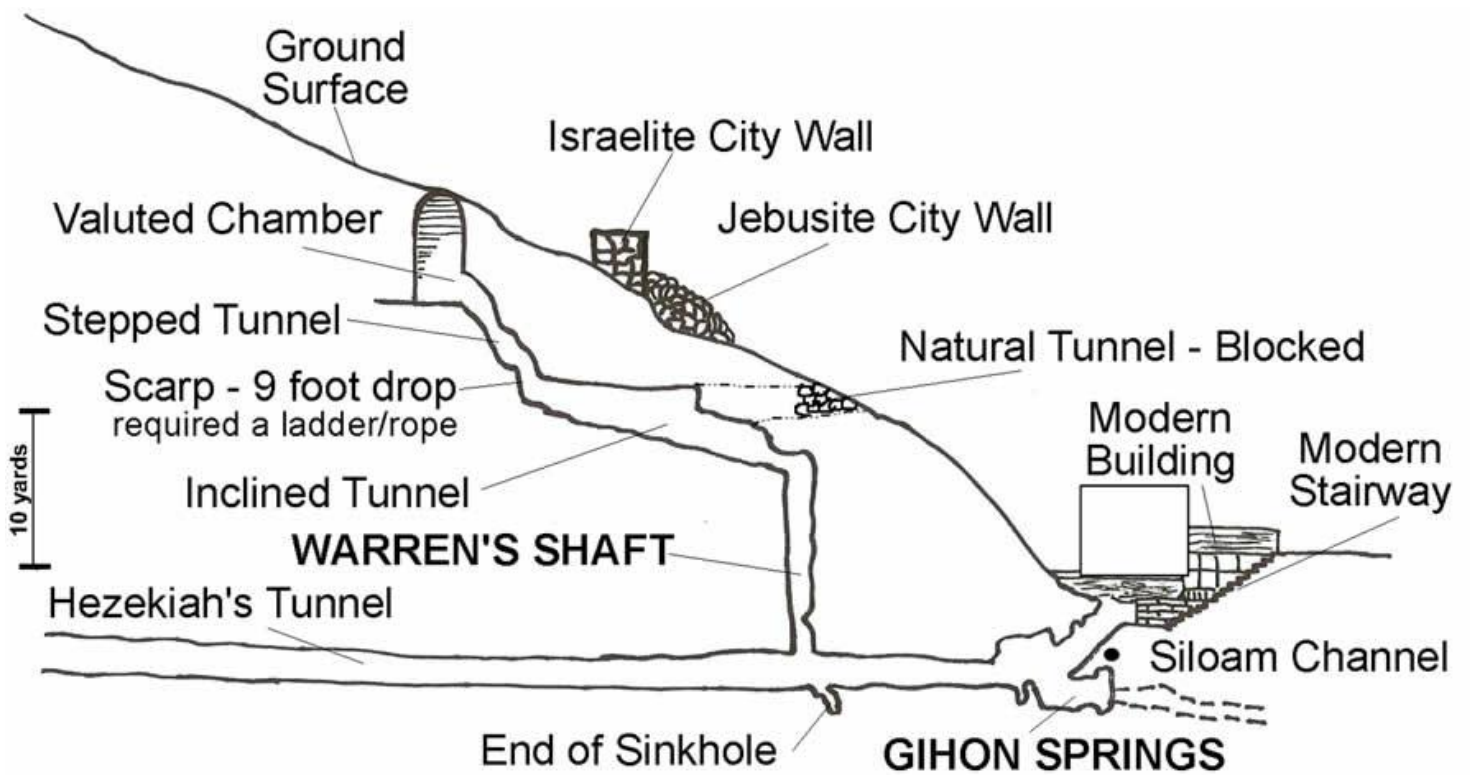
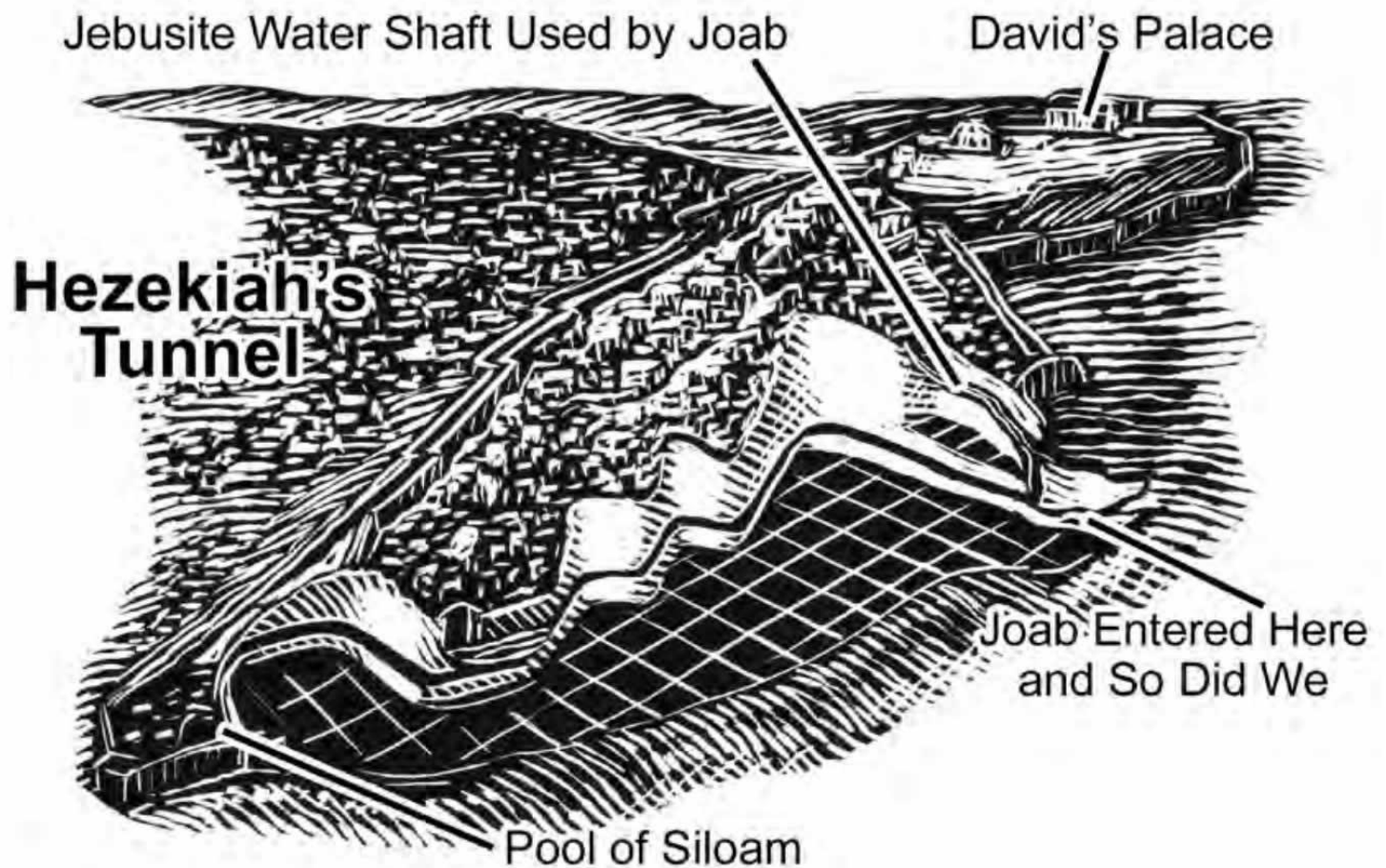


Hezekiah's Tunnel

In response to the great influx of Israelites moving into Jerusalem after the Assyrian invasion of northern Israel (723-721) and in anticipation of an Assyrian invasion of Judea, Hezekiah had his men tunnel through the bed rock under the city of Jerusalem to redirect the water source on the east edge of the city to flow into the center of the expanded city west of the original City of David.

“It was Hezekiah who blocked the upper outlet of the Gihon spring and channeled the water down to the west side of the City of David.” (2 Chron. 32:30)

“As for the other events of Hezekiah’s reign, all his achievements and how he made the pool and the tunnel by which he brought water into the city, are they not written in the book of the annals of the kings of Judah?” (2 Kings 20:20)





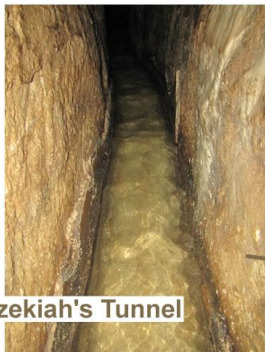
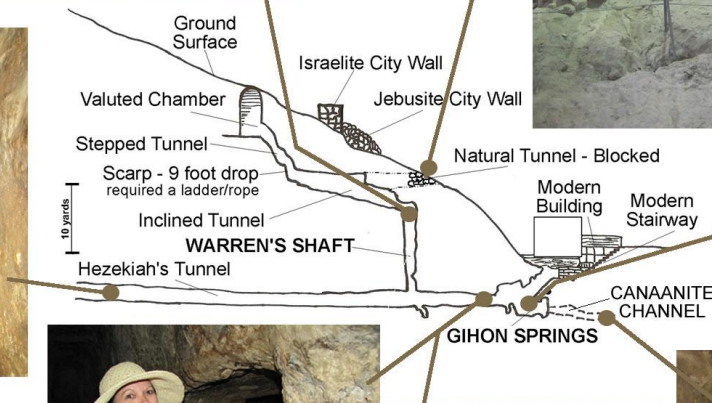
Natural Tunnel Blocked



Warren's Shaft



Gihon Springs Towers



Hezekiah's Tunnel



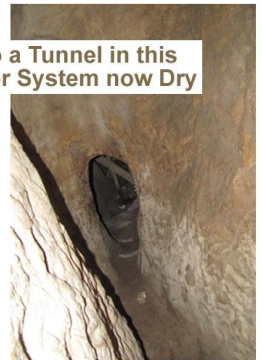
Entering Hezekiah's Tunnel



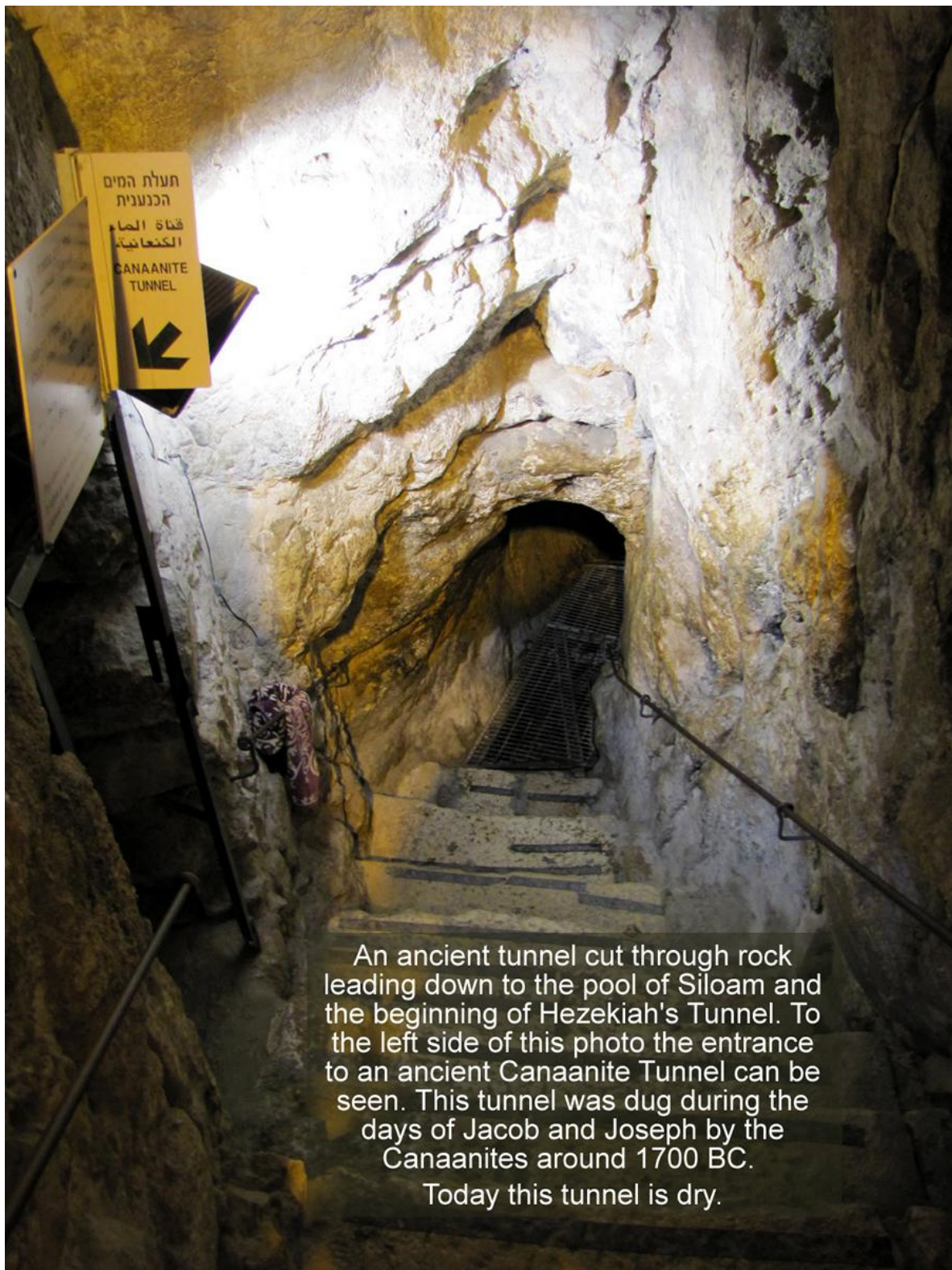
Entrance to a Tunnel in this Ancient Water System now Dry



Canaanite Channel

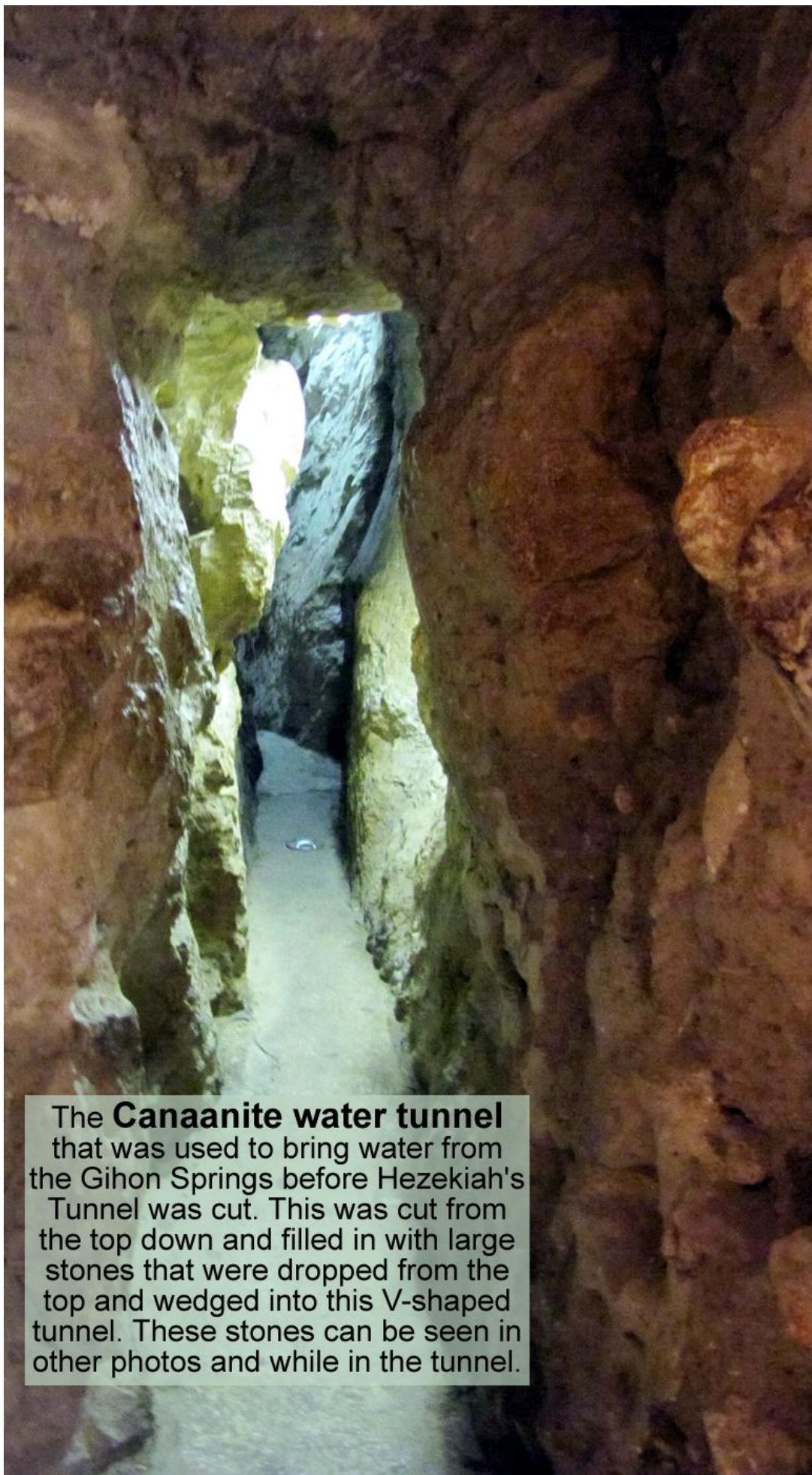


Gihon Towers

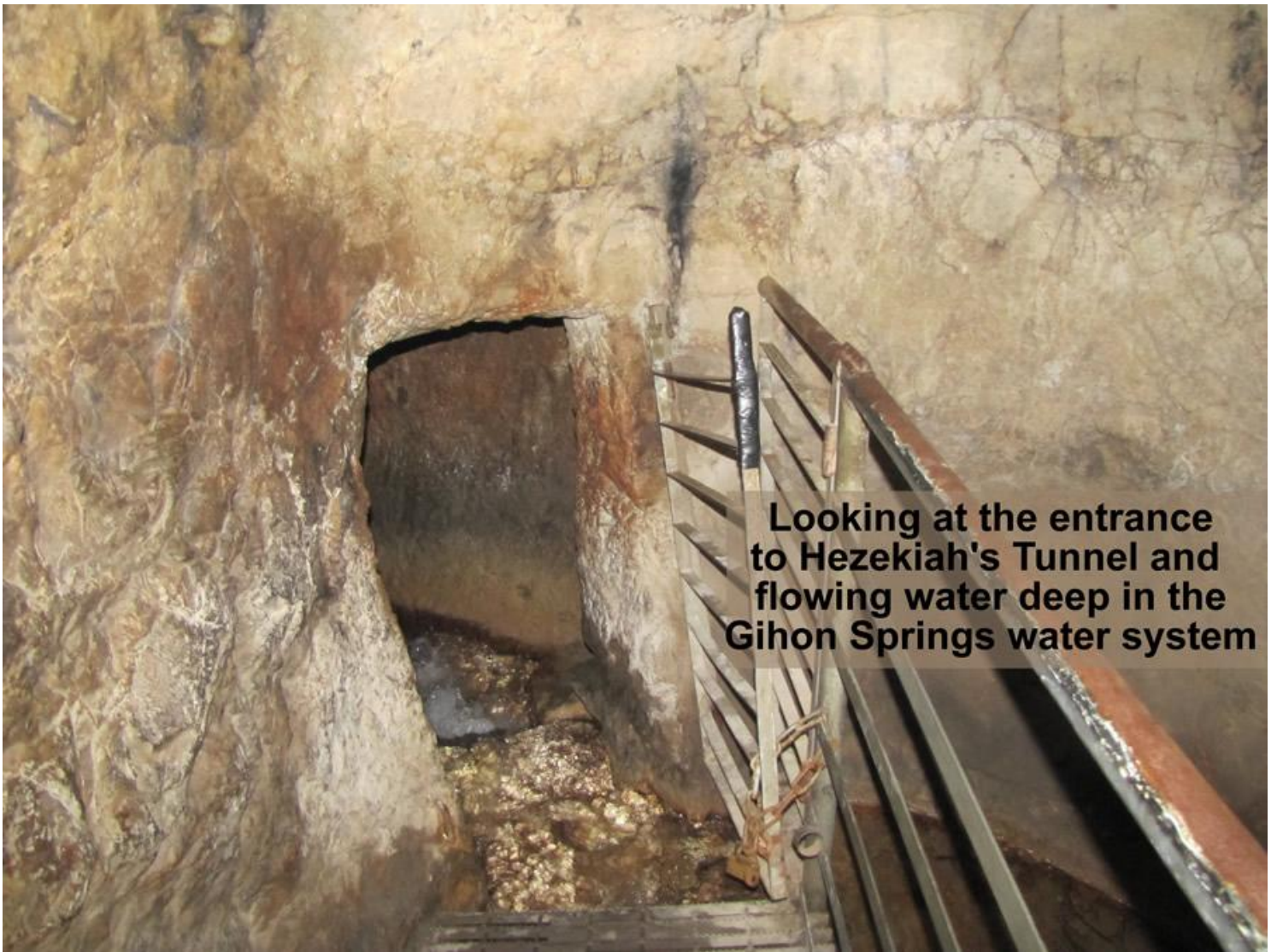


An ancient tunnel cut through rock leading down to the pool of Siloam and the beginning of Hezekiah's Tunnel. To the left side of this photo the entrance to an ancient Canaanite Tunnel can be seen. This tunnel was dug during the days of Jacob and Joseph by the Canaanites around 1700 BC.

Today this tunnel is dry.



The **Canaanite water tunnel** that was used to bring water from the Gihon Springs before Hezekiah's Tunnel was cut. This was cut from the top down and filled in with large stones that were dropped from the top and wedged into this V-shaped tunnel. These stones can be seen in other photos and while in the tunnel.



**Looking at the entrance
to Hezekiah's Tunnel and
flowing water deep in the
Gihon Springs water system**



Water from the Gihon Springs flowing at the beginning of Hezekiah's Tunnel



Ceiling
Height
for
North
Crew

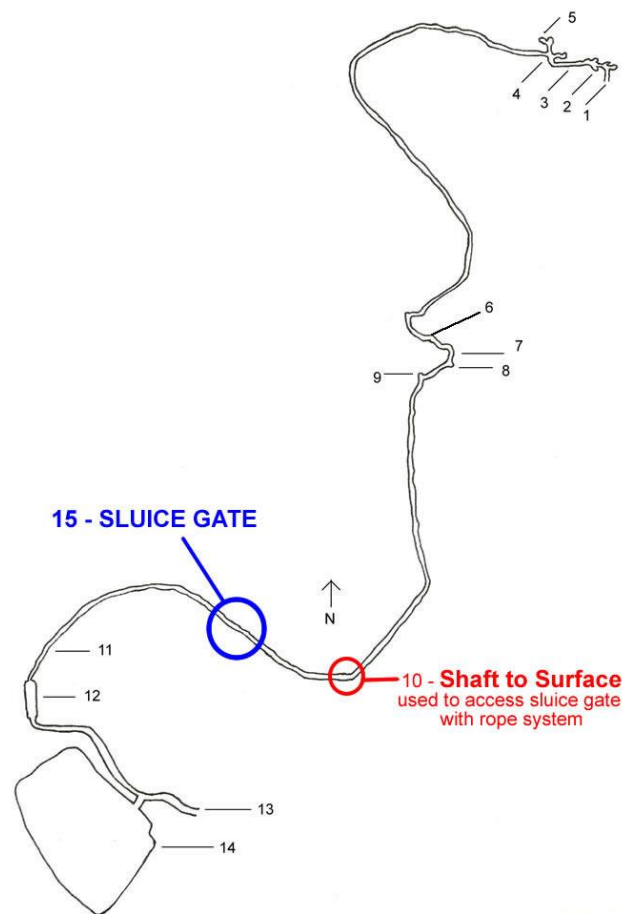
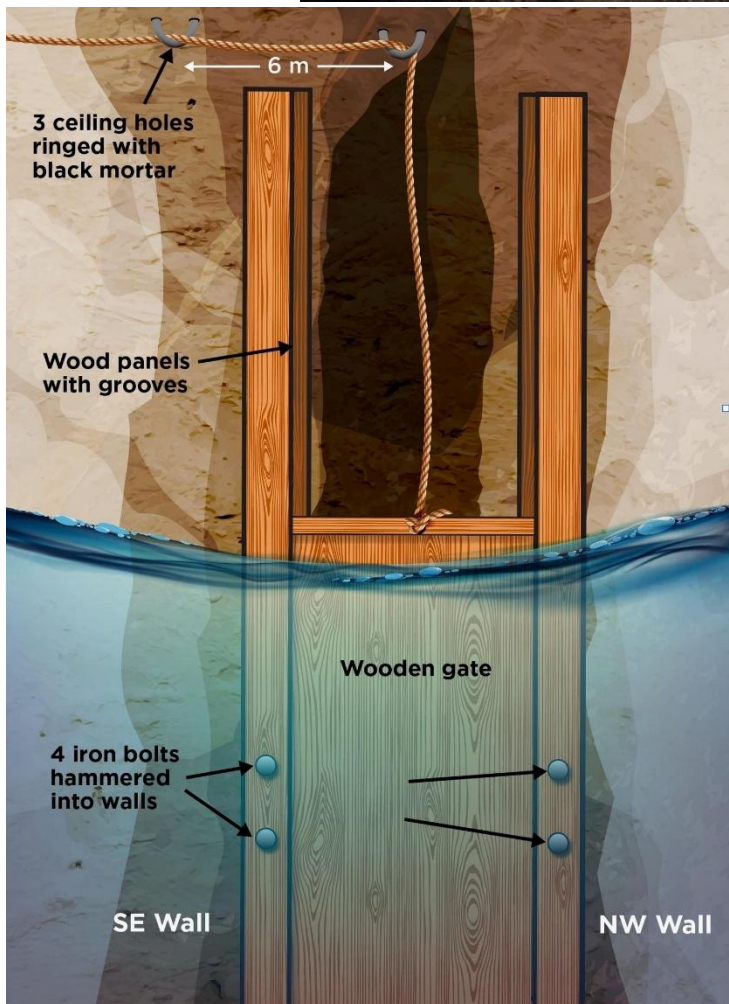
A Ledge in the ceiling
can be seen where
the two crews met.

Ceiling
Height
for
South
Crew

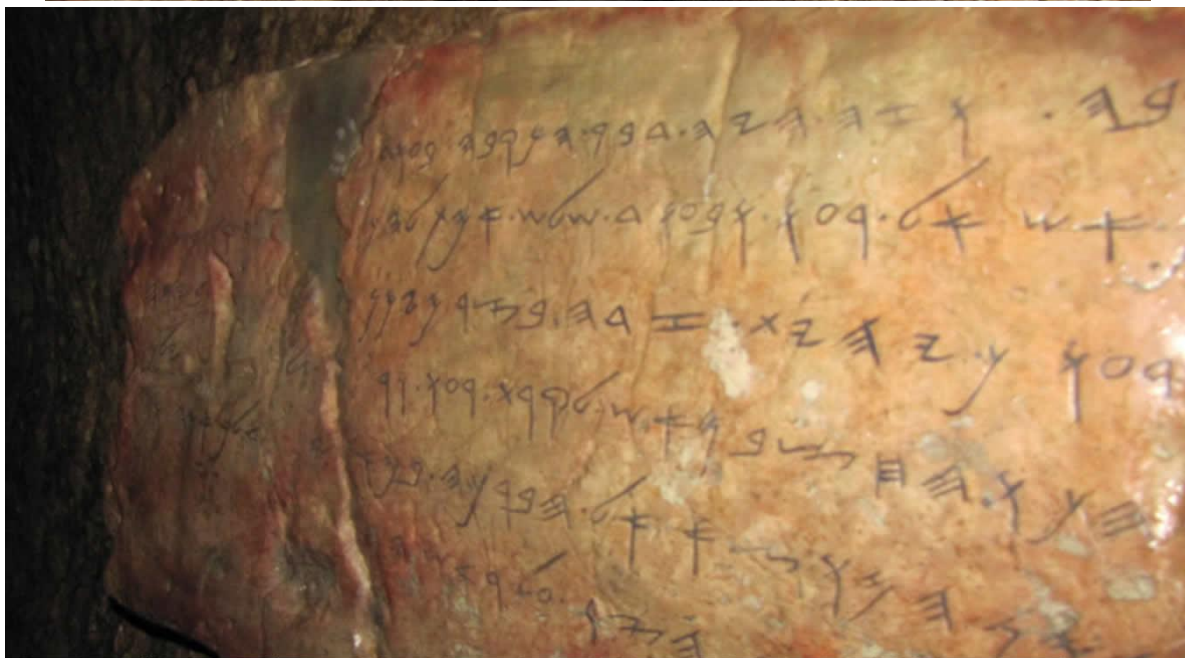
Straight edges with
square corners
cut by north crew
compared to
arched top cut by
south crew
at this point.

The two crews finally met here.
Chip marks in the wall from the worker's
pick axes switch direction at this point.









[...when] (the tunnel) was driven through. And this was the way in which it was cut through: While [. . .] (were) still [. . .] axes, each man toward his fellow, and while there were still three cubits to be cut through, [there was heard] the voice of a man calling to his fellows, for there was an overlap in the rock on the right [and on the left]. And when the tunnel was driven through, the quarrymen hewed (the rock), each man toward his fellow, axe against axe; and the water flowed from the spring toward the reservoir for 1200 cubits, and the height of the rock above the heads of the quarrymen was 100 cubits.
- Siloam Inscription, engraved in 701 BC

Hezekiah

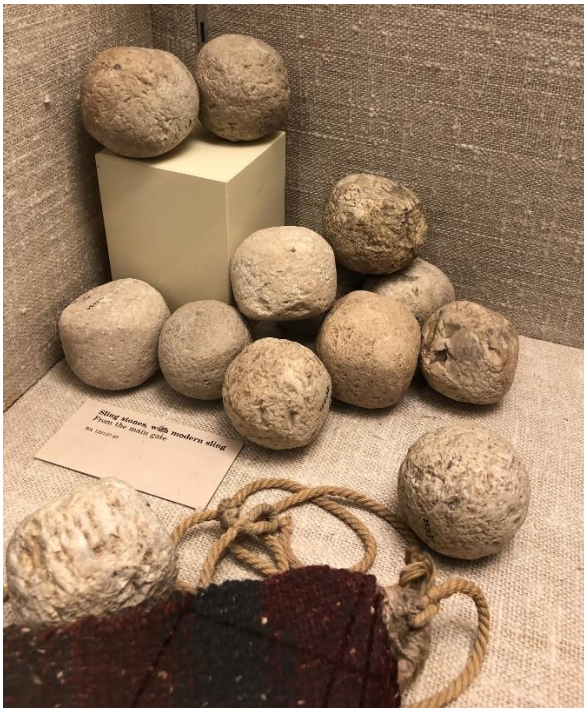
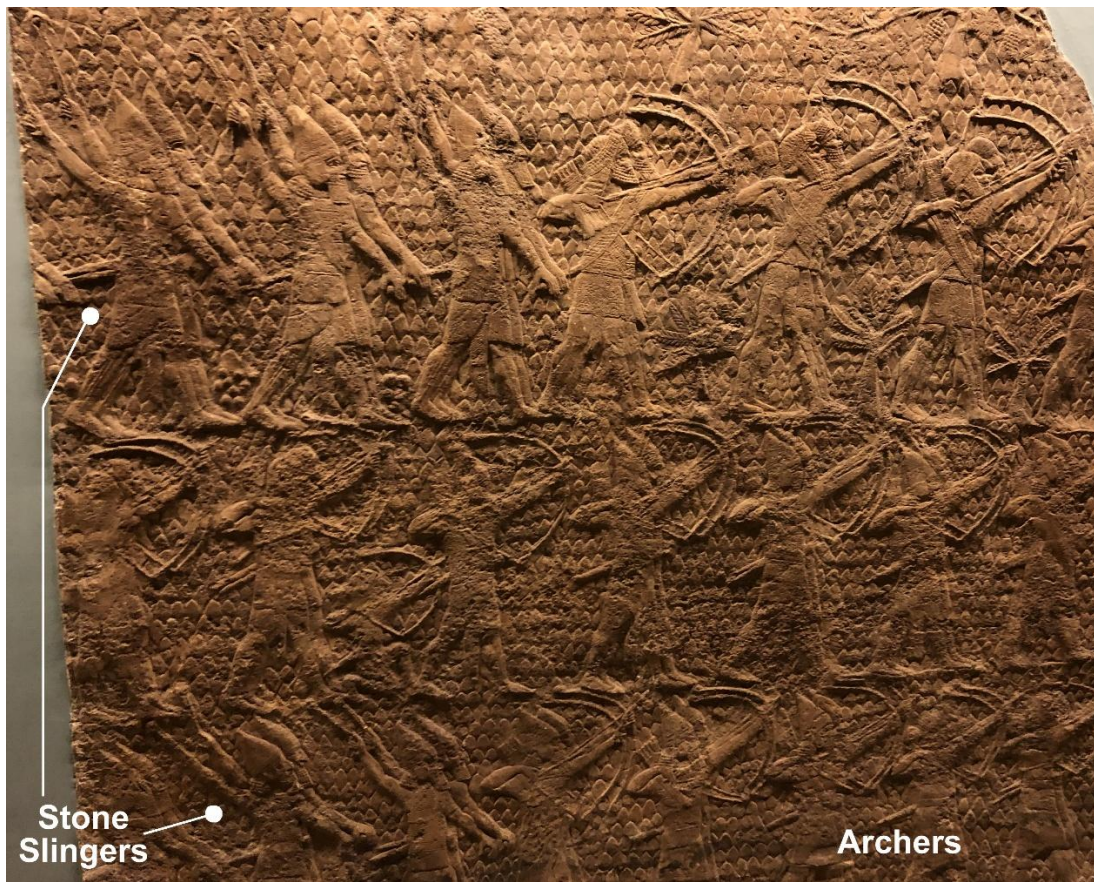


This is a view of Lachish in Judah and the remains of the wall of the city and the Assyrian ramp used by Sennacherib in 701 BC right before 185,000 of his soldiers were destroyed by the Angel of the Lord.



Lachish

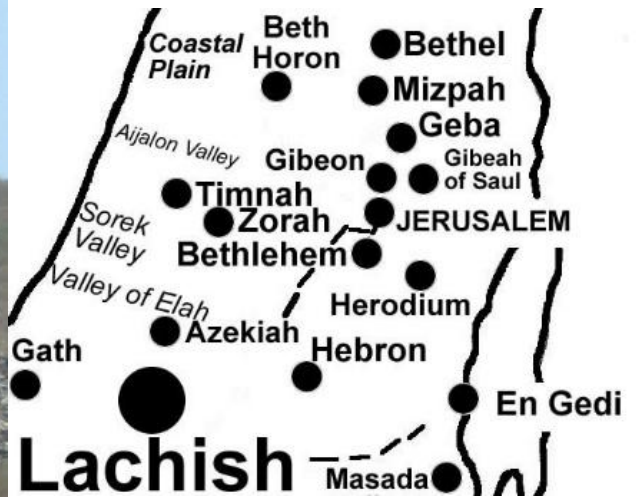






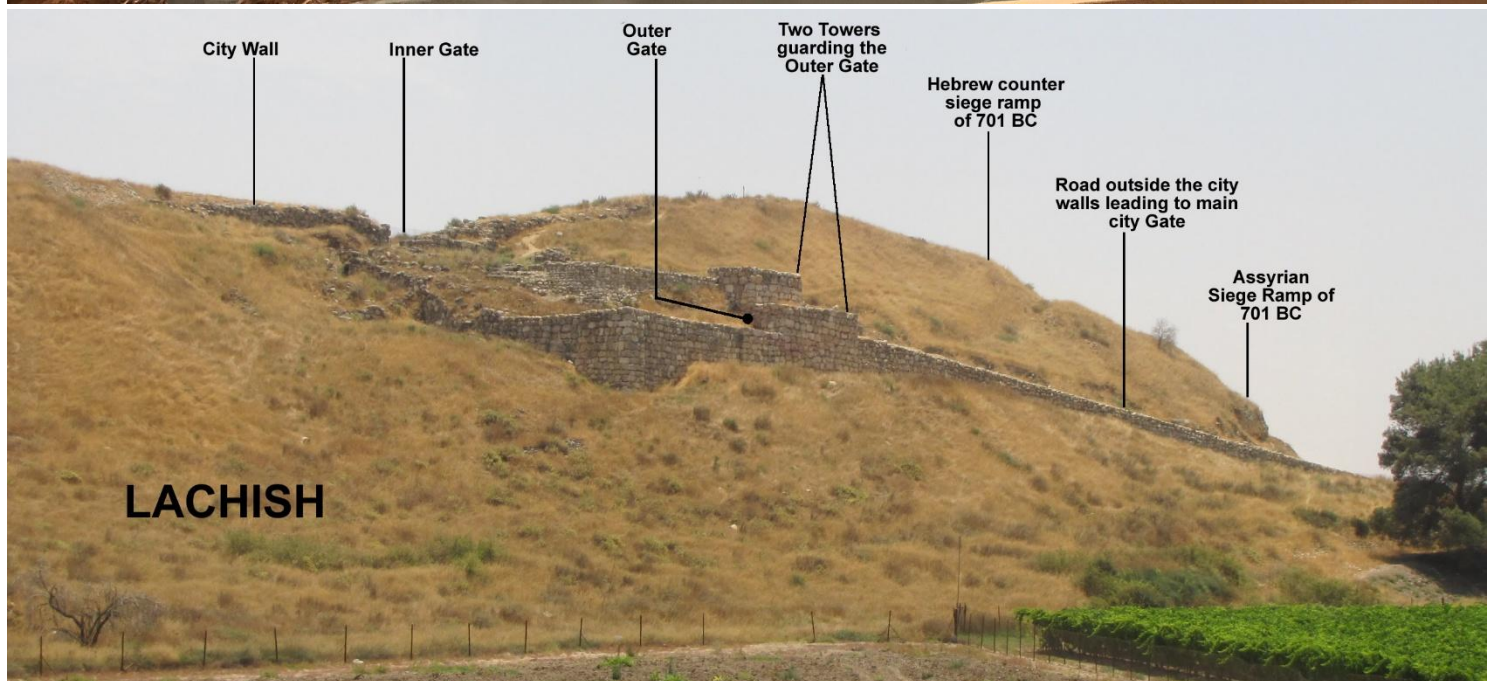
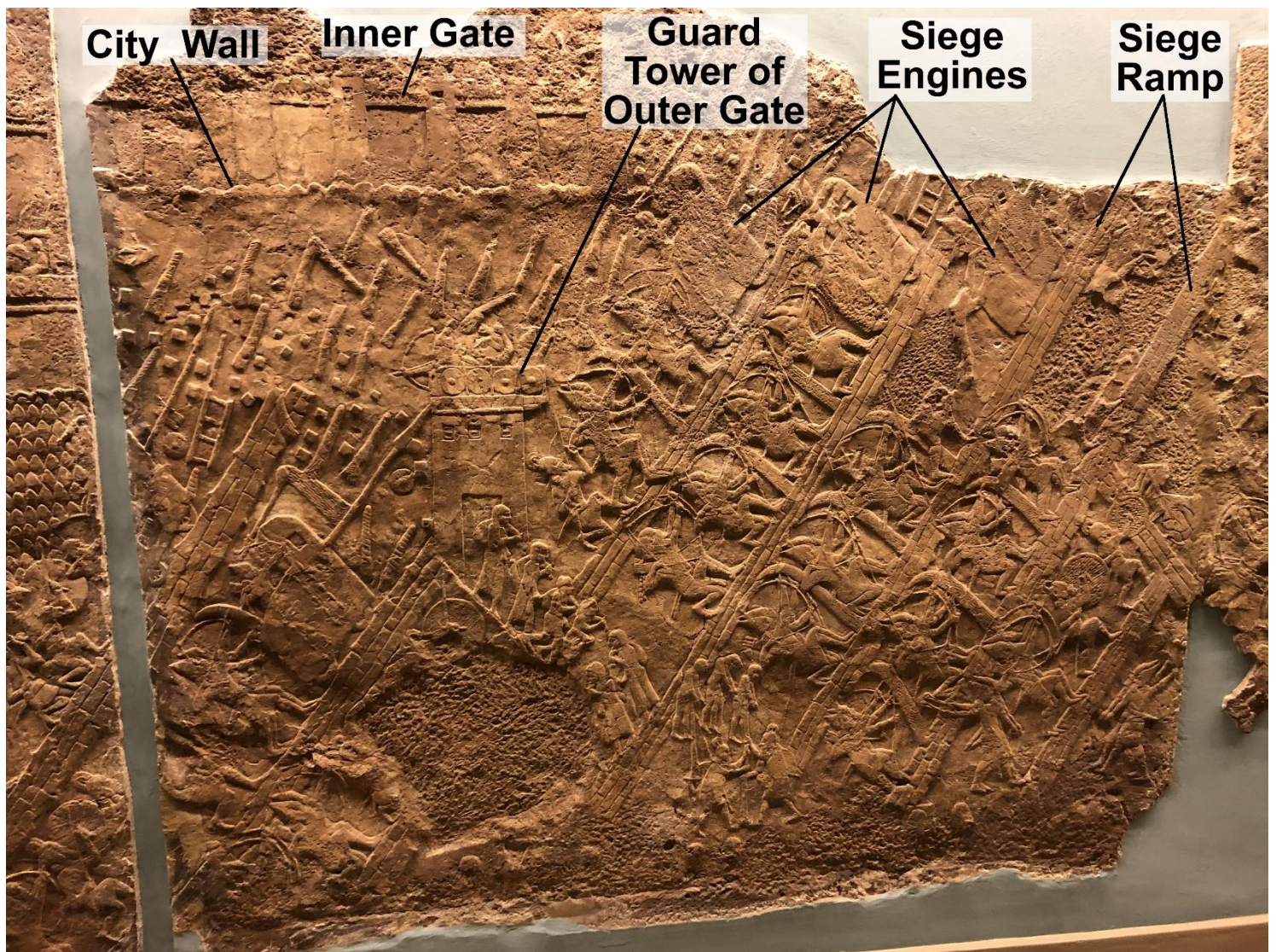
**Assyrian sling
stones recovered
from the main gate
of Lachish**





Lachish

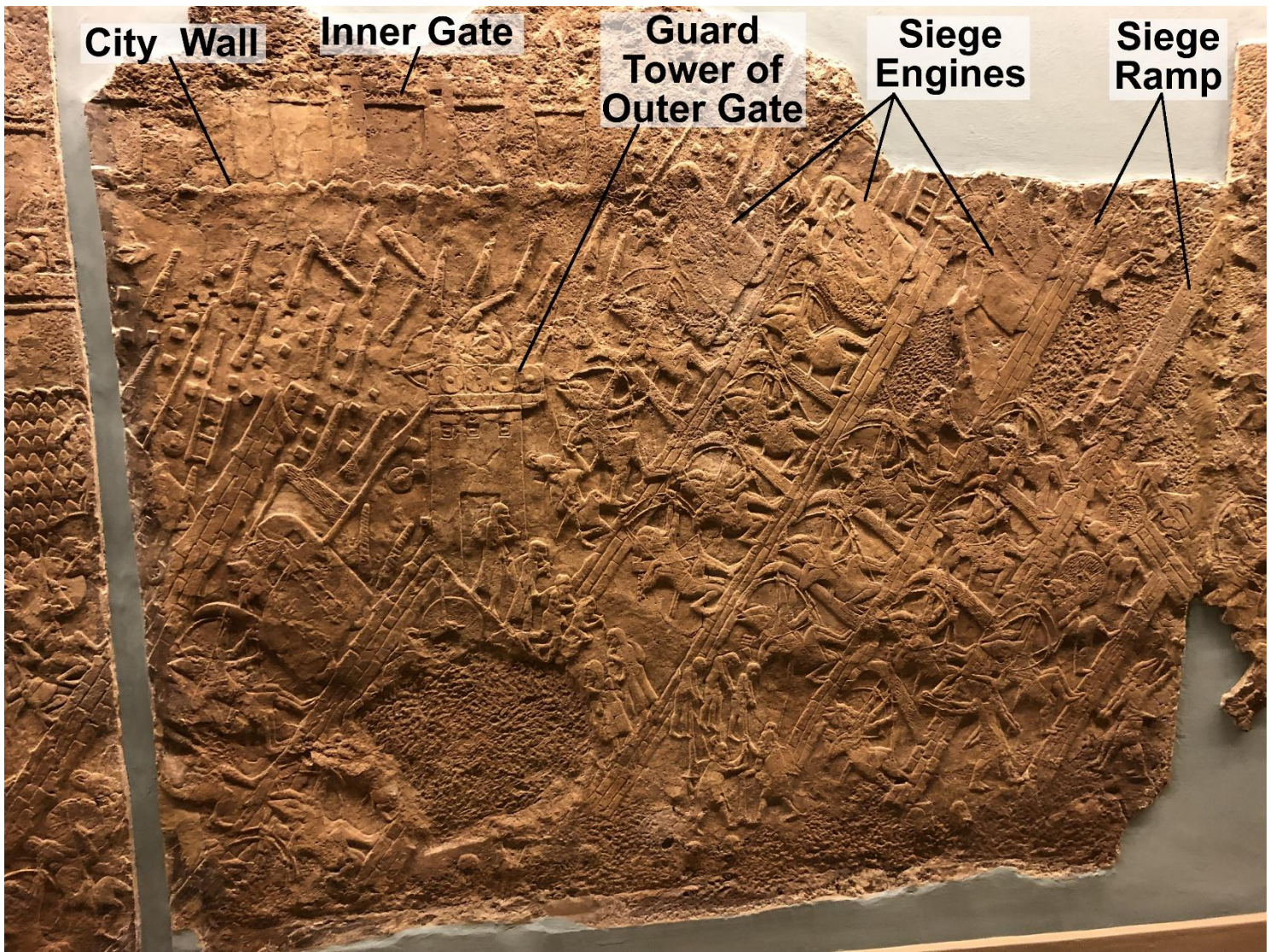


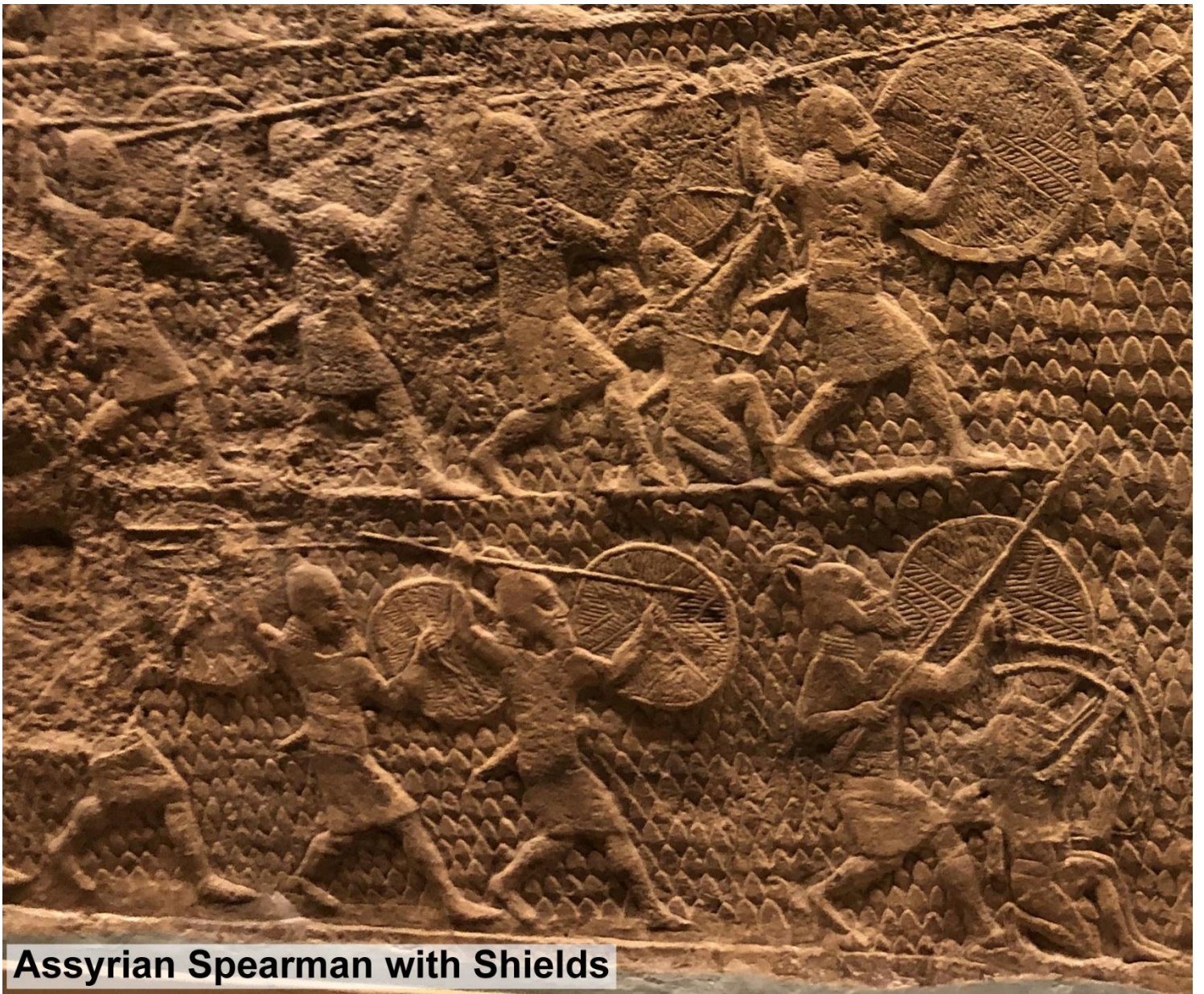


Lachish

- the NW wall





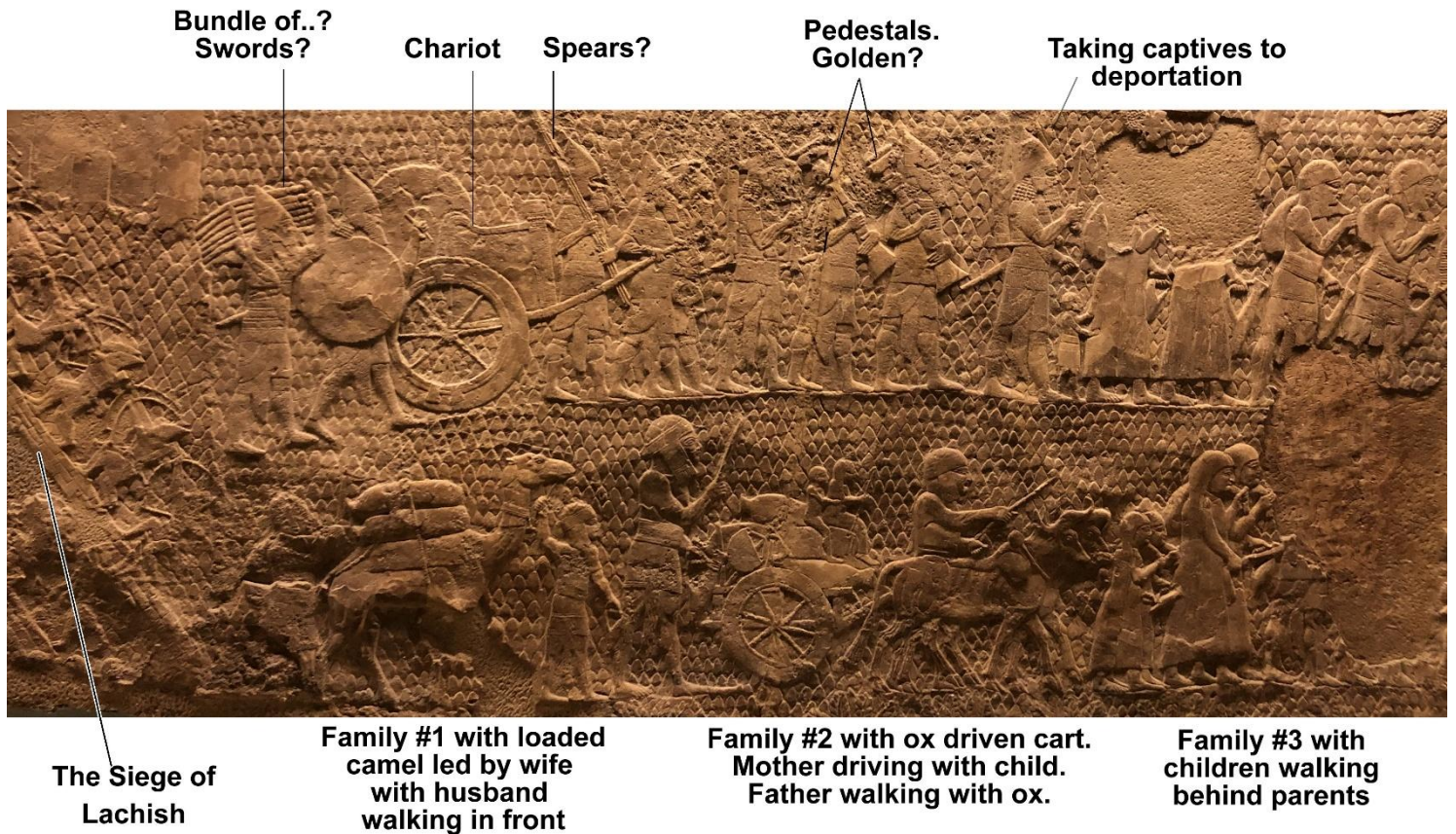


Assyrian Spearman with Shields

Top of Lachish City Walls

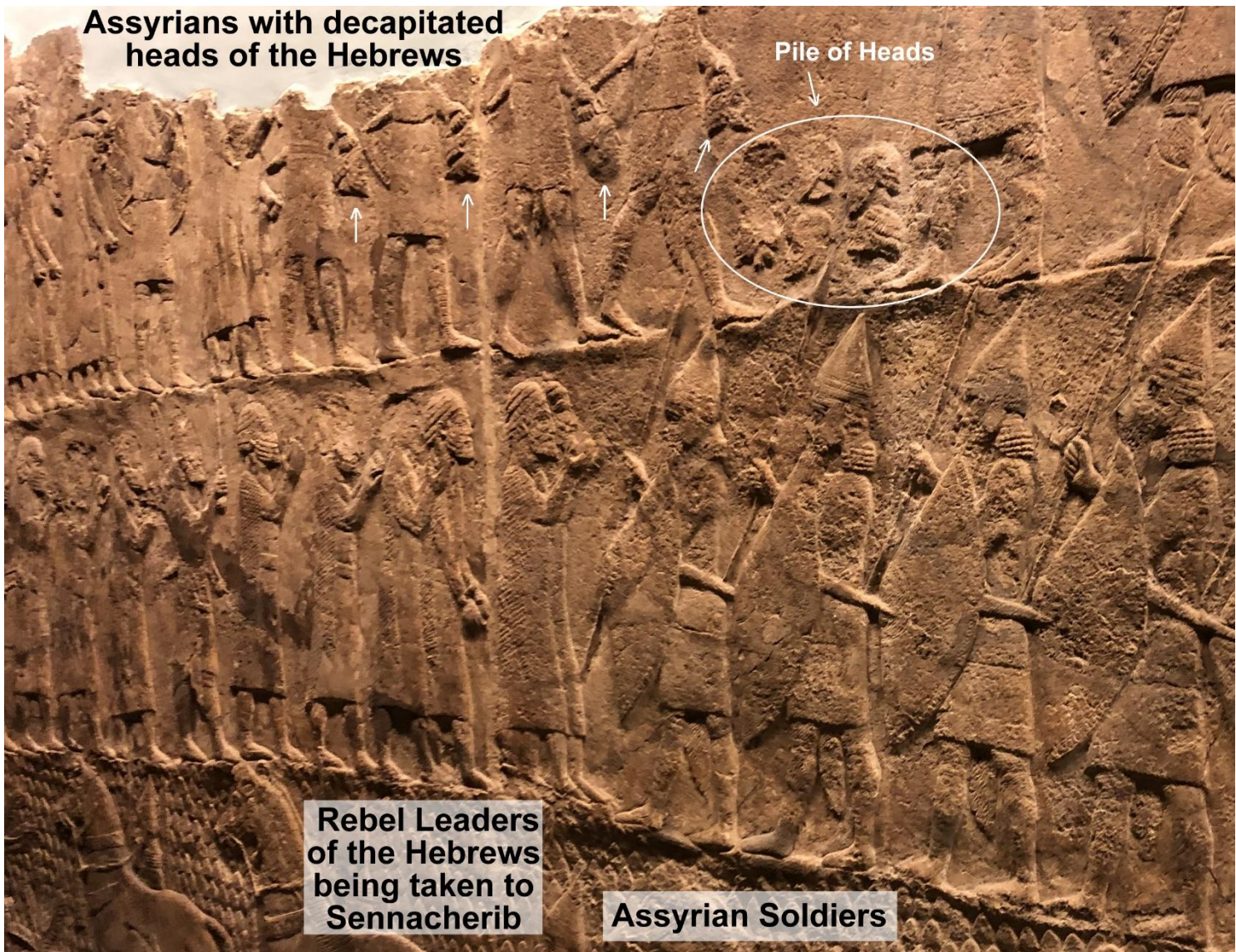


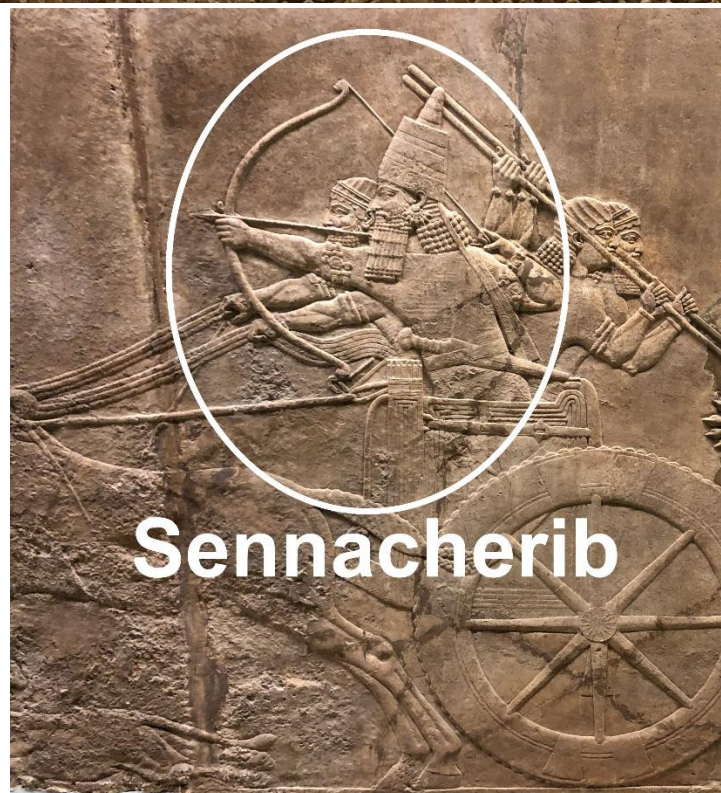
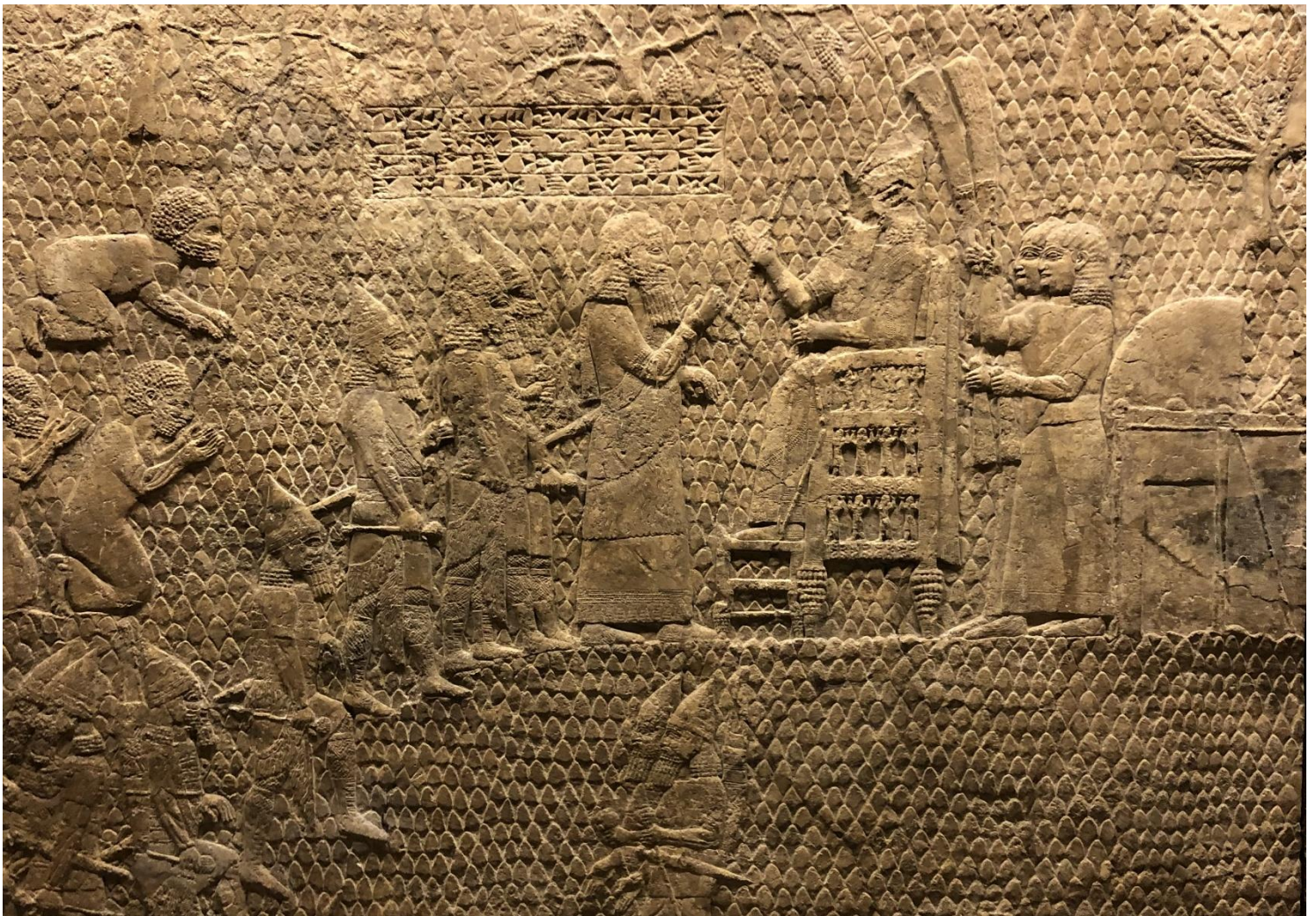
Assyrian soldiers take the plundered treasure



Hebrews of Lachish being deported to other countries with their possessions







Sennacherib

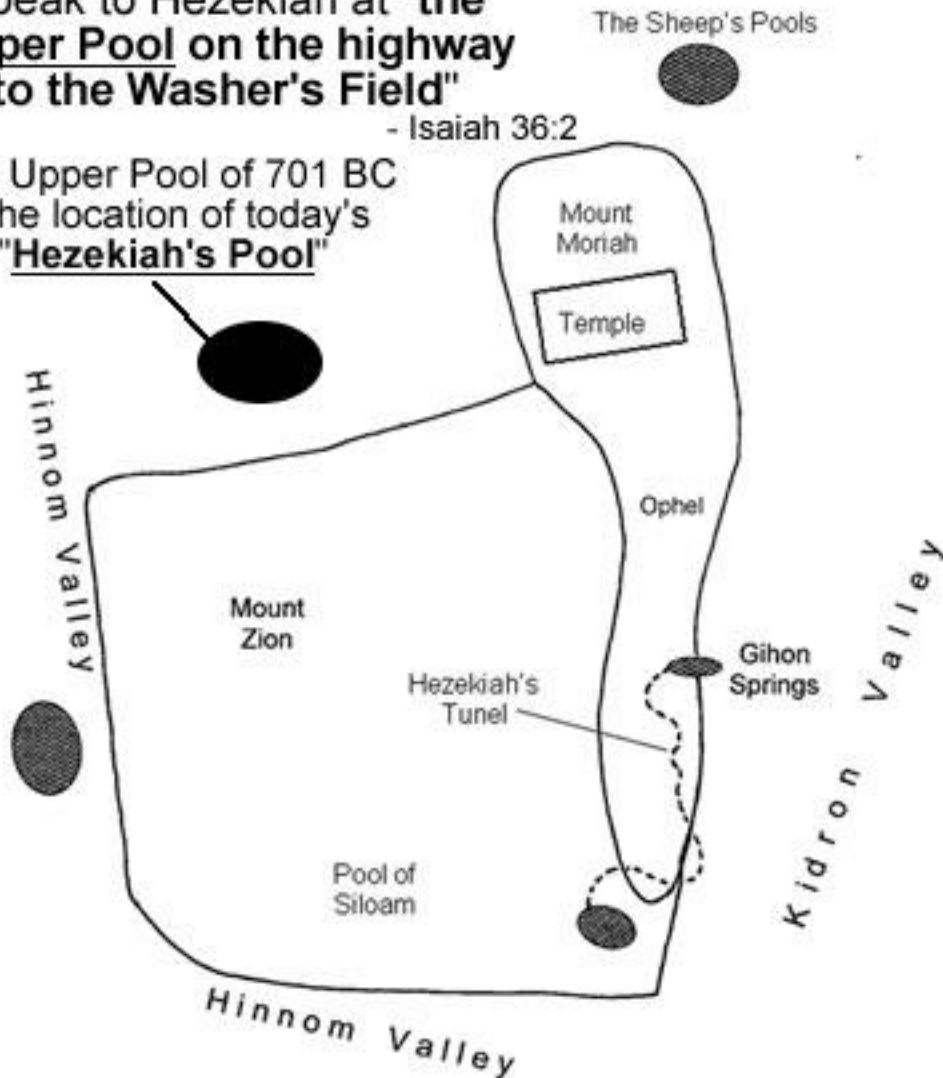




Sennacherib sent a messenger
from the siege at Lachish to
speak to Hezekiah at "**the
Upper Pool on the highway
to the Washer's Field**"

- Isaiah 36:2

The Upper Pool of 701 BC
is the location of today's
"Hezekiah's Pool"

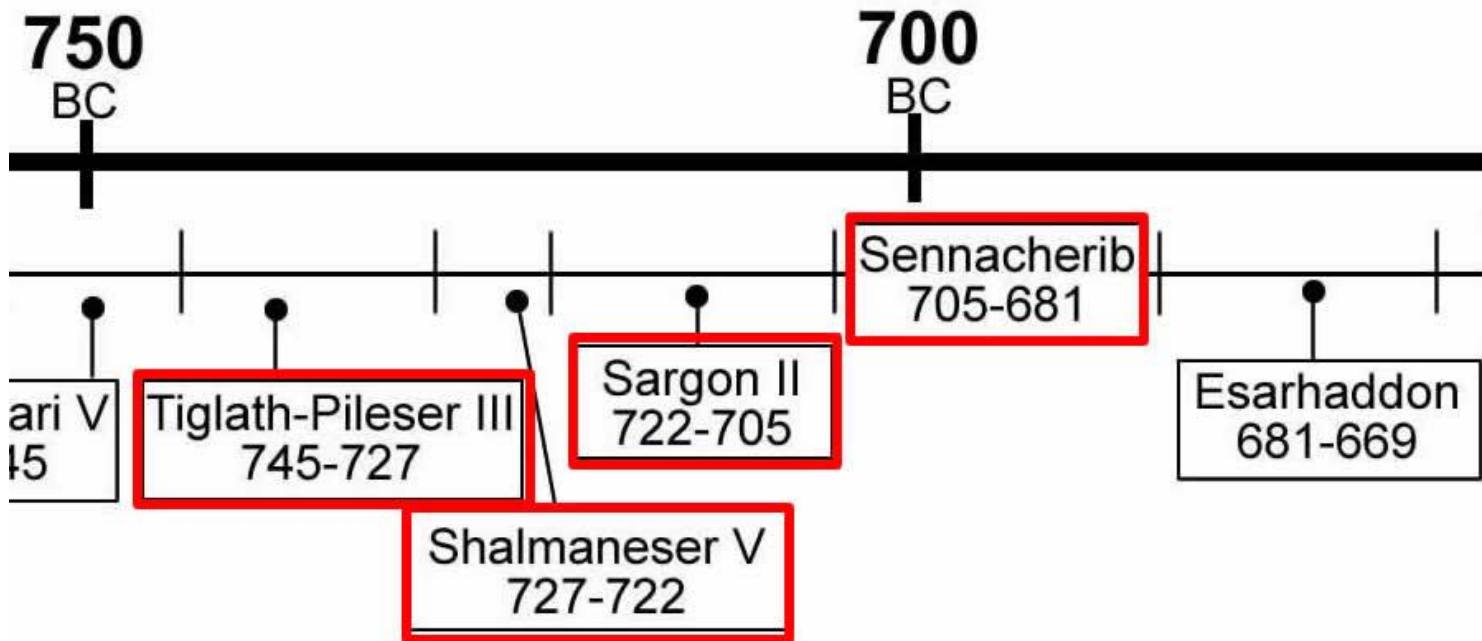
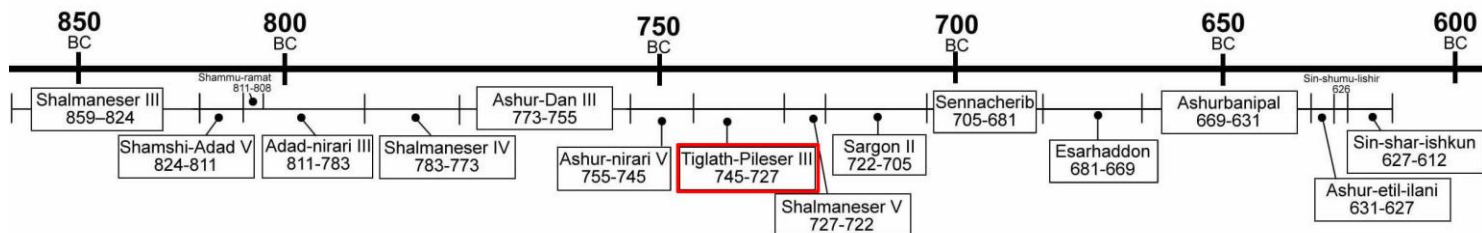
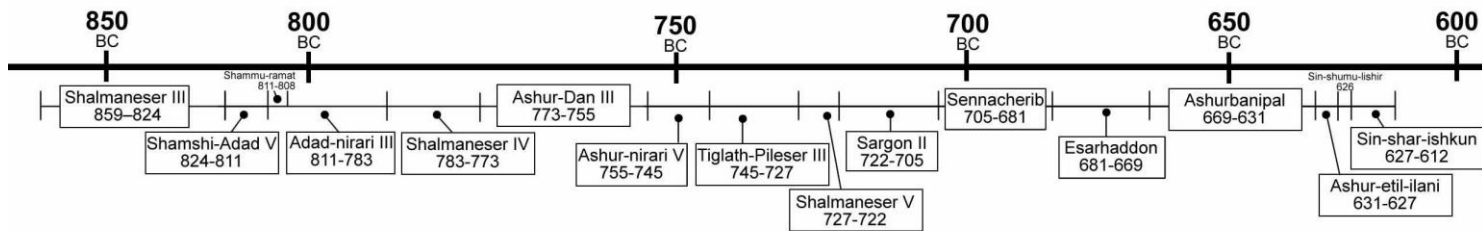


JERUSALEM

in Hezekiah's Day in 701 BC



Assyrian Kings (859-612 BC)





- BIBLE MUSEUM -

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Lamassu or cherubim designed as human-headed, eagle-winged, bulls or lions that protected Sargon's palace in 713 BC in Khorsabad (ancient Dur Sharrukin). Carved from a single block and are about 14 feet high.



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King Sargon and his son, Sennacherib, the next king of Assyria.

SENNACHERIB'S PRISM

The Sennacherib Prism was discovered in Nineveh, the ancient capital of the Assyrian Empire, in 1830 BC. It records the Annals of Sennacherib. This is one of three Assyrian accounts of their invasion of Judah discovered so far. Jerusalem was approached but never taken. Hezekiah paid tribute after the invasion but was never defeated. Sennacherib agrees with the biblical account that Judah was invaded and many of its cities fell but in the end Jerusalem and Hezekiah were not touched by the military. Hezekiah continued as a subject of the Assyrian Empire but was not overthrown or defeated. The best Sennacherib can say is concerning Hezekiah is "I made a prisoner in Jerusalem . . . like a bird in a cage." It is not surprising that Sennacherib does not mention his flight out of Judea, the loss of 185,000 men or even anything resembling Herodotus' account.

"In my third campaign I marched against Hatti. Luli, king of Sidon, whom the terror-inspiring glamour of my lordship had overwhelmed, fled far overseas and perished.... As to Hezekiah, the Jew, he did not submit to my yoke, I laid siege to his strong cities, walled forts, and countless small villages, and conquered them by means of well-stamped earth-ramps and battering-rams brought near the walls with an attack by foot soldiers, using mines, breeches as well as trenches. I drove out 200,150 people, young and old, male and female, horses, mules, donkeys, camels, big and small cattle beyond counting, and considered them slaves. Himself I made a prisoner in Jerusalem, his royal residence, like a bird in a cage. I surrounded him with earthwork in order to molest those who were coming out of his city's gate. Thus I reduced his country, but I still increased the tribute and the presents to me as overlord which I imposed upon him beyond the former tribute, to be delivered annually. Hezekiah himself, did send me, later, to Nineveh, my lordly city, together with 30 talents of gold, 800 talents of silver, precious stones, antimony, large cuts of red stone, couches inlaid with ivory, nimerdu-chairs inlaid with ivory, elephant-hides, ebony-wood, boxwood and all kinds of valuable treasures, his own daughters and concubines. . ."



"As for **Hezekiah the Judahite**,...
...himself, like a caged bird I shut
up in Jerusalem, his royal city.

...As for Hezekiah, the terrifying
splendor of my majesty
overcame him,....
...Jerusalem, his royal city..."





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Lamassu or cherubim designed as human-headed, eagle-winged, bulls or lions that protected Sargon's palace in 713 BC in Khorsabad (ancient Dur Sharrukin). Carved from a single block and are about 14 feet high.

700 BC
Black-hued Stone
Stamp Seal

2 Two-Winged Sun Disks
(early form of a Faravahar)
symbol of royalty, power, divinity
5 Striated Columns in center



This is a modern
impression from
this 700 BC seal



