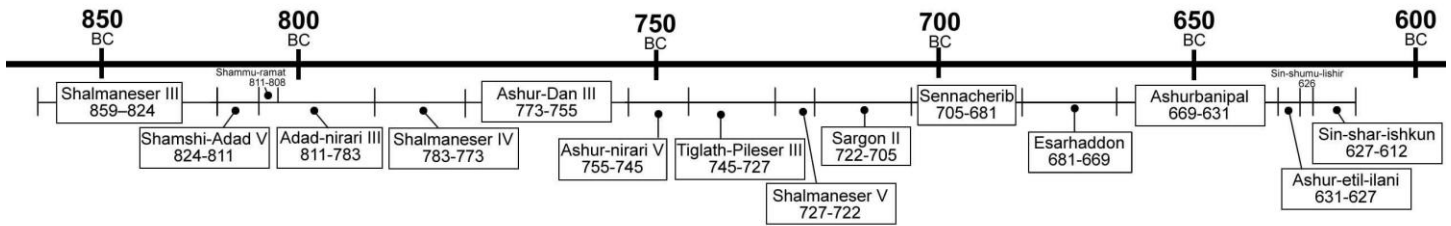


2 Kings	853 - 560	1, 2, 10, 33, 43, 66, 67, 71, 89, 92-100, 102, 104-106, 111-125, 127-136, 146 -150	2 Chronicles 21-36; Joel, Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Zephaniah, Jeremiah; Habakkuk, Obadiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel
Joel	835		
Amos	760 – 750		
Hosea	740		
Isaiah	740 – 681		
Jonah	759		2 Kings 14:25-26
Micah	750 – 686		
Nahum	663 – 654		
Zephaniah	630		
Jeremiah	627 – 580		
Habakkuk	609 – 598		
Obadiah	586		
Lamentations	586		
Ezekiel	7/1/593 – 4/28/573	Psalm 137	
Daniel	605 – 530		
Ezra	539 – 450		
Haggai	520		
Zechariah	520	Psalms 107, 126	
Nehemiah	445 – 410		
Esther	483 – 474		
Malachi	430		

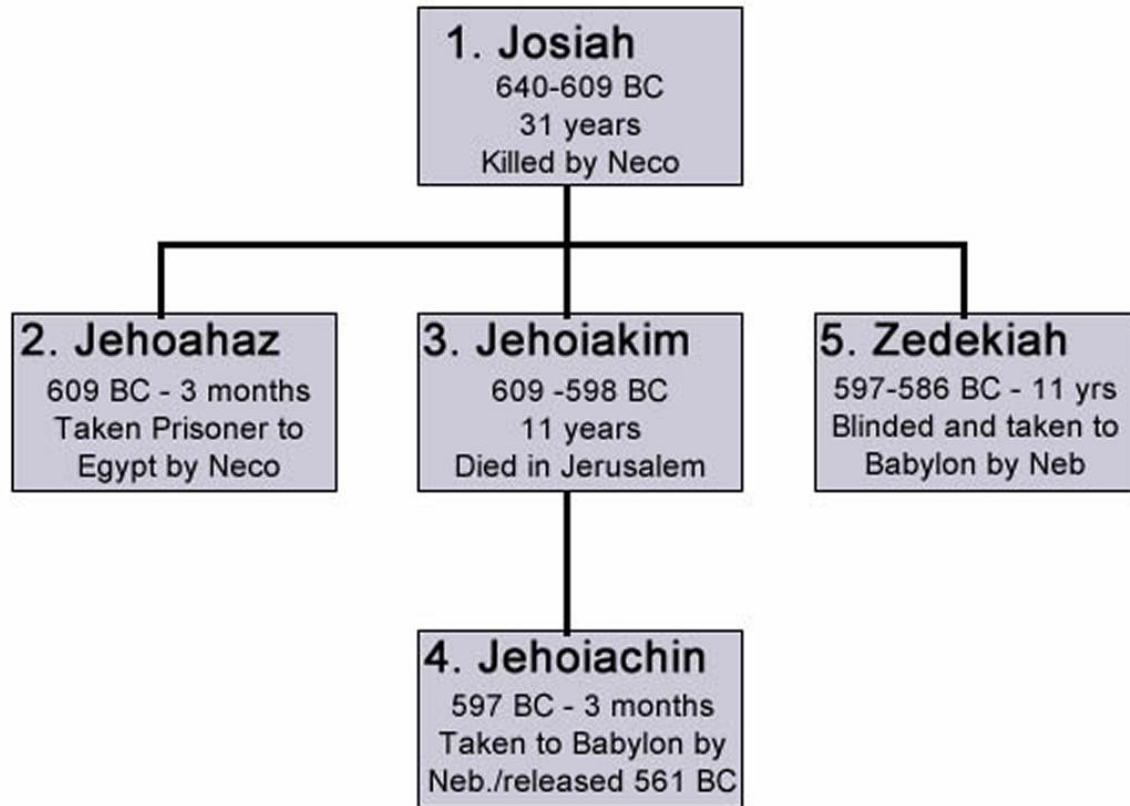
Egypt												
Babylon	<div>703 BC - Marduk-apla-iddina rebels against Assyria and takes Babylon. 702 - Babylon captured by Sennacherib. 701 - Sennacherib moves into Judah.</div> <div>ASSYRIA RULES BABYLON</div> <div>Nabopolassar (626-605) 620 Assyria loses control Babylon 616 took Babylonia control from Sin-shar-ishkun of Assyria 612 took control of Nineveh</div>											
Syria	<div>Hazael - Elijah to ancient Hazael. 1 Kings 19:15 (842-796) - Elijah speaks to Hazael - Fought Jehoram of Israel and Ahaziah of Judah at Ramoth-Gilead - Threatens Jerusalem 2 Kings 12:17-18 - Dies 2 Kings 13:24</div> <div>Rezin (754-732) - 734, Rebels against Tiglath-Pileser - 732, Tiglath-Pileser takes Damascus</div> <div>Ben-Hadad III (796-792) - - - - - (792-754) - - - - -</div>											
Assyria	Adad-nirari III (811-783) - Defeated Aram - Subjugated Damascus	Shalmaneser IV (783-773) - 1st weak king leading to Assyria's decline	Ashur-Dan III (773-758) - 2nd weak king of decline	Ashur-nirari V (755-745) - 3rd weak king of decline	Tiglath-Pileser III (745-727)	Shalmaneser V (727-722) - Defeated Israel 722 BC	Sargon II (722-705) - Defeated Israel 722	Sennacherib (705-681) - Invaded Judah - Defeated Lachish 701 BC - Threatened Hezekiah	Esarhaddon (681-669)	Ashurbanipal (669-631, or 627)	Ashur-etil-ilani (631-627?)	Sin-shar-ishkun (627-612) - Nineveh falls
Israel	Jehu (841-814) - Subjugated Damascus	Jehoash (798-782)	Jeroboam II (793-753)	Zechariah (753)	Menahem (752-742)	Pekah (740-732)	Hoshea (731-721)					
	Jehoahaz (814-798)			Shallum (752)	Pekahiah (742-740)							
Judah	Joash (836-796)	Amaziah (796-767)	Uzziah (767-740)	Jotham (760-735)	Ahaz (735-715)	Hezekiah (715-686)	Manasseh (697-642)	Amon (642-640)		Josiah (640-609)		
PROPHET	<div>AMOS 760-754</div> <div>JONAH 759</div> <div>HOSEA 760 - 710</div> <div>MICAH 750-686</div> <div>ISAIAH 740-681</div> <div>NAHUM 663-654</div> <div>ZEPHANIAH 630</div> <div>JEREMIAH 627-580</div> <div>HABAKKUK 609-598</div>											

Assyrian Kings (859-612 BC)



Egypt						
Babylon		703 BC - Marduk-apla-iddina rebels against Assyria and takes Babylon. 702 - Babylon captured by Sennacherib 701 - Sennacherib moves into Judah	ASSYRIA RULES BABYLON			Nabopolassar (626-605) - 620, Assyria loses control Babylon - 616, took Babylonia control from Sin-shar-ishkun of Assyria - 612, took control of Nineveh
Syria						
Assyria	Sargon II (722-705) - Defeated Israel 722	Sennacherib (705-681) - Invaded Judah - Defeated Lachish 701 BC - Threatened Hezekiah	Esarhaddon (681-669)	Ashurbanipal (669-631, or 627)	Ashur-etil-ilani (631-627?)	Sin-shar-ishkun (627-612) - Nineveh falls
Israel						
Judah	Hezekiah (715-686)	Manasseh (697-642)		Amon (642-640)	Josiah (640-609)	
PROPHET		ISAIAH 740-681		NAHUM 663-654 ZEPHANIAH 630	JEREMIAH 627-580 HABAKKUK 609-598	

Judah's Last Five Kings



Basic Dates and Historical Setting

626-605 BC	Judah remains stable during Nabopolassar's rule in Babylon
612	Nineveh falls and power base begins to shift. Judah becomes unstable
610	Babylon takes Haran
(610-595	Pharaoh Neco rules Egypt)
609	Josiah killed in Megiddo Valley
605	Egypt defeated at Carchemish
609-598	Jehoiakim switches allegiance back and forth between Egypt and Babylon.
598	Nebuchadnezzar raids between Egypt and Babylon: Arameans of Syria, Moabites, Ammonites, Judah
597-586	Zedekiah follows popular opinion (while rejecting history, facts and Jeremiah) and rebels against Babylon and sides with Egypt
586	Jeremiah observes his prophecies in real time be fulfilled

Timeline for the Life and Times of Jeremiah

- 721** Northern Israel (10 tribes) dispersed by Shalmaneser (2 Kings 17:3).
Sargon I resettles the land of northern Israel (2 Kings 17:24).
- 701** Sennacherib invades Judah and his army is annihilated (2 Kings 18:13)
- 697** Manasseh becomes king of Judah
- 681** Isaiah sawed in two about this time (2 Chron. 33:10; 2 Kings 21:16; Hebrews 11:37)
- 650** Manasseh taken prisoner to Babylon by Ashurbanipal, king of Assyria, because Manasseh joined Shamash-Shum-Ukin's rebellion (652-648 BC) (2 Chron. 33:11)
- 648** Manasseh repents and is released to return to Jerusalem (2 Chron. 33:12)
Manasseh begins an attempt to reform and rebuild Jerusalem and Judah
Manasseh's son Amon has a son named Josiah.
Jeremiah is born (?)
- 642** Manasseh dies and Amon begins an evil two year reign (2 Kings 21:19-22)
- 640** Amon is assassinated (2 Chr. 33:24-25; 2 Kings 21:23-26)
Eight year old Josiah becomes king (2 Chr. 33:25-34:1-2; 2 Kings 22:1-2)
Jeremiah is about eight years old
Zephaniah is about eight years old
Habakkuk is also a young boy or man
- 632** Josiah, 16 years old, begins to seek the Lord (2 Chr.34:3)
Jeremiah has been growing up in Anathoth with the priests, prophets and the Levites who are the students of the Word
- 628** Josiah, 20 years old, begins to smashed the idols in Judah (2 Chr.34:3-7)
Daniel is born around this time
- 627** Jeremiah is called by God to stand in the office of a prophet to Judah and the nations
Nabopolassar rallies the Chaldean tribes against the Assyrians
Jeremiah chapters 1, 2, 3
Assyria's last great king, Ashurbanipal, dies
- 626** Scythian invaders (from the north) invade Assyria and weaken Ninevah
Nabopolassar drives Assyrians out of Babylon
- 625** Nabopolassar becomes King of Babylon
- 624** The prophet Zephaniah gives his book. He discusses:
1) the present Scythian invasions into Judah,
2) the coming Babylonian destruction, and
3) the coming of the day of the Lord.

Manasseh followed Hezekiah as king in 697 BC. Manasseh would rule for fifty-five years and may have led the most evil life of any king of Judah, but in the end he did repent. Manasseh rebuilt the high places his father Hezekiah had destroyed. Manasseh set up Baal altars and Asherah poles and even placed them in the temple in Jerusalem. He also offered his own son as a sacrifice in the fire. The prophets, including Isaiah, told him that he had gone beyond the wickedness of the Amorites who were driven out of the land before Israel. Tradition tells us that it was Manasseh who pursued Isaiah from Jerusalem towards Bethlehem (about 680 BC) and had him sawn in half with a wooden saw once he was captured. God promised to bring disaster to Jerusalem and Judah because of this wickedness. Around the year 678 BC Assyrian records show that Manasseh, along with other kings controlled by Assyria, were ordered to appear in Nineveh to receive their orders concerning the supplies they were to provide for Esarhaddon's new palace. An inscription of Esarhaddon says:

"At that time the older palace of Nineveh, which the kings who went before, my fathers, had built. . . had come to seem too small to me. . . . That small palace I tore down in its totality. . . . And I summoned the kings of Syria and those across the sea - Baalu, king of Tyre; Manasseh, king of Judah; Kaushgabri, king of Edom; Musurri, king of Moab. . . . twenty kings in all. I gave them their orders."

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King Esarhaddon's restoration of Babylon

A clay prism and a stone monument record restoration of Babylon by the Assyrian king Esarhaddon (680–669 BC). The symbols on the top of both objects are representations of the king's name and titles in imitation of Egyptian hieroglyphs. The cuneiform inscription on the stone is written in archaic characters to suggest antiquity and authenticity. Babylon was destroyed in 689 BC by Esarhaddon's father Sennacherib (704–681 BC).

The statue of Marduk, supreme god of Babylon, was removed and religious festivals ceased. Esarhaddon restored the rights of Babylon's citizens. His son Ashurbanipal (668–630 BC) eventually returned the statue of Marduk to Babylon.

About 670 BC

Prism, from Al-Hillah, southern Iraq

ME 78223

Stone, from Babylon, southern Iraq

Presented by the 4th Earl of Aberdeen, ME 91027

Annals of Esarhaddon

Manasseh is listed as one of the 22 kings

"I called up the kings of the country Hatti and (of the region) on the other side of the river (Euphrates) (to wit) : Ba'lu, king of Tyre, Manasseh (Me,-na-si-i), king of Judah (la-ti-di)...[etc.]...together 22 kings of Hatti, the seashore and the islands; all these I sent out and made them transport under terrible difficulties, to Nineveh, the town (where I exercise) my rulership, as building material for my palace: big logs, long beams (and) thin boards from cedar and pine trees, products of the Sirara and Lebanon (Lab-na-na) mountains."



"In my first campaign I marched against Egypt (Magan) and Ethiopia (Meluhha). Tirhakah (Targa), king of Egypt (Musur) and Nubia (Kicsu), whom Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, my own father, had defeated and in whose country he (Esarhaddon) had ruled, this (same) Tirhakah forgot' the might of Ashur, Ishtar and the (other) great gods, my lords, and put his trust upon his own power (Then) I called up my mighty armed forces which Ashur and Ishtar have entrusted to me and took the shortest (lit. : straight) road to Egypt (Musur) and Nubia . During my march (to Egypt) 22 kings from the seashore, the islands and the mainland, Ba'al, king of Tyre, Manasseh (Mi-in-si-e), king of Judah (la-ti-di)...[etc.]...servants who belong to me, brought heavy gifts (tdmartu) to me and kissed my feet . I made these kings accompany my army over the land-as well as (over) the sea-route with their armed forces and their ships."

Rassam Prism Annals of Ashurbanipal



Ashurbanipal, king of Assyria, faced a revolt by his brother Shamash-Shum-Ukin in Babylon in 652 BC. After a three year siege of Babylon Ashurbanipal defeated his brother. It was at this time Manasseh was forcibly taken out of Jerusalem by the Assyrians with a hook in his nose and in bronze shackles. Manasseh was taken as a prisoner to Babylon by Ashurbanipal. It appears Manasseh had either sided with Shamash-Shum-Ukin or was suspected of having supported the rebellion. While in prison Manasseh repented before the Lord and the Lord restored Manasseh to his throne in Jerusalem. For the remaining six years of his life Manasseh got rid of the foreign gods and removed the images from the temple. He restored the temple and temple services and told the people of Judah to seek the Lord. The people did not listen. Manasseh's son Amon would have a short, evil reign for two years but this would be followed by Josiah who took the throne at the age of eight. Josiah would have been born the year his grandfather Manasseh returned from his Babylonian prison. Josiah's first six years of his life would have been lived during King Manasseh's six years as a believer who was trying to restore the proper worship of the Lord.

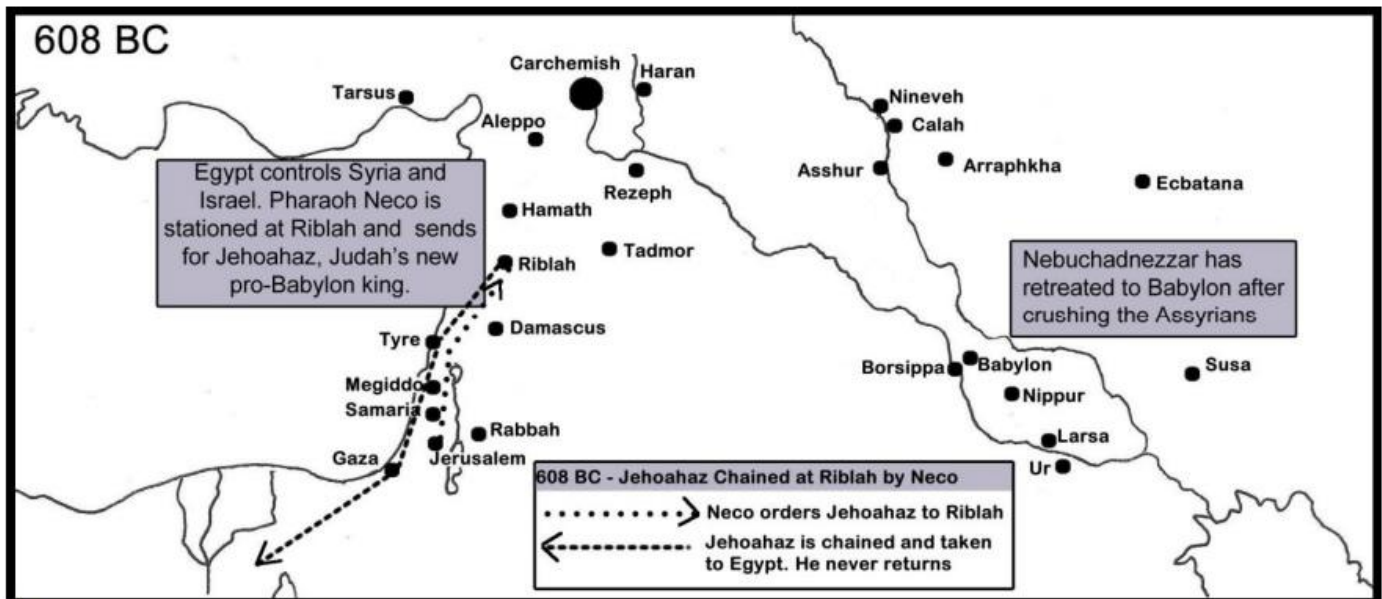
Three Captivities of Jerusalem by Babylon			
Date of Captivity	King of Jerusalem	Captives Taken	Event
August, 605	Jehoiakim	Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach, Abednego, and other members of the royal family	Nebuchadnezzar had just defeated Assyria and Egypt when his father, King Nabopolassar, dies
April, 597	Jehoiachin	Ezekiel, Jehoiachin, and many craftsmen	King Jehoiakim had rebelled and not paid his annual tribute for 3 years
July 18, 586	Zedekiah	Multitudes taken in chains back to Babylon, but not Jeremiah	Jerusalem had rebelled and is totally destroyed after a 2 year siege

		Form		
Chapter One	1:-2:5	Dialogue	Between Habakkuk and God	
Chapter Two	2:6-20	Five Woes	The nations taunt the fall of Babylon; End with God's universal kingdom	
Chapter Three		Psalm	Includes musical directions	

Kings of Judah	Year BC	Chapter	(alternate)	Current Event
Josiah	630			Religious reform begins 632
Josiah	629			
Josiah	628			
Josiah	627	1-3		Ashurbanipal Dies; Nabopolassar Rises
Josiah	626			Assyria collapsing
Josiah	625			
Josiah	624			Zephaniah 1-3
Josiah	623	3-6		Law found in Temple; (Daniel born?)
Josiah	622	11-12	7-10	(Ezekiel born?)
Josiah	621			
Josiah	620		(11-12)	
Josiah	619			
Josiah	618			
Josiah	617			
Josiah	616			
Josiah	615			
Josiah	614			
Josiah	613			
Josiah	612			Ninevah Falls
Josiah	611			
Josiah	610			
Josiah/Jehoahaz	609			Gen. Neb. defeats Assyria; Josiah dies
Jehoahaz/Jehoiakim	608	22:1-19	26	Pharaoh Neco takes Jehoahaz to Egypt
Jehoiakim	607		(7-10)	
Jehoiakim	606			Habakkuk 1, 2, 3
Jehoiakim	605		(14-20)	Carchemish; Egypt defeated; Nabop. Dies; 1 st Captivity; Daniel Captive; Neb. Is king;
Jehoiakim	604	35 45 (Baruch)	46-49 (nations)	Daniel appears before Neb. (Dan. 1:1-20); Neb's Statue Dream – Gold, Silver, Br. Iron
Jehoiakim	603	25	36:1-8 13-20	
Jehoiakim	602	36:9-32		
Jehoiakim	601			Egypt driven out of Syria and Israel; Babylon suffers heavy losses; Jehoiakim rebels
Jehoiakim	600			Neb. Rebuilds; Nomadic raiders in Judah;
Jehoiakim	599			Neb. Returns to Syria
Jehoiachin	598	22:20-30	(13)	Jehoiakim Dies; Neb. Returns to Israel
Jehoiachin/Zedekiah	597	24	(23)	Neb. Arrives to Jerusalem; Zedekiah made king; Second Deportation; Ezekiel taken
Zedekiah	596	29	49:34-39 (30-31)	
Zedekiah	595			
Zedekiah	594	27, 28, 23,	50, 51	
Zedekiah	593			Ezekiel sees his first vision, Ezekiel 1
Zedekiah	592			
Zedekiah	591			
Zedekiah	590		(50-51)	
Zedekiah	589	21		Zedekiah Revolts
Zedekiah	588			Final Siege Begins; 2 Kings 25:1
Zedekiah	587	30, 31, 32-34	37	Babylon Fights Egypt; Break in Babylon's Siege of Jerusalem; Jeremiah in dungeon, courtyard, cistern
Zedekiah	586	38, 39, 40-44		Jerusalem's Walls Fall on July 18; Temple Destroyed; Jerusalem Burnt August 14
		Lamentations		
		Psalms 74, 79, 94		
(Gedaliah)	585			
	584			
	583			
	(561)	52		

640 – 4 BC – Jeremiah to Jesus

YEAR	HISTORICAL EVENTS	SUMMARY
	ASSYRIAN EMPIRE	
640	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King Amon of Judah is assassinated. Eight year old Josiah becomes king. Jeremiah is approximately eight years old. Zephaniah is a young boy; Habakkuk is a young man. 	Josiah Jeremiah Zephaniah Habakkuk
632	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Josiah begins his religious reforms. Jeremiah has grown up in Anathoth with the priests. 	
628	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Josiah begins to smash the idols in Judah. 	
627	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jeremiah is called by God to be a prophet to Judah and to the nations. Assyria's last great king, Ashurbanipal, dies. A Chaldean chieftain named Nabopolassar organizes the Chaldean tribes against Assyria. This is the beginning of the Babylonian empire that Nabopolassar's son, <u>Nebuchadnezzar, will build to rule the Middle East.</u> 	Jer. 1, 2, 3 Ashurbanipal dies Nabopolassar of Chaldeans
626	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scythians from the north invade Assyria and weaken their capital city of Nineveh. Nabopolassar from the south drives Assyrians out of <u>Babylon.</u> 	Assyria is Collapsing
625	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nabopolassar becomes king of Babylon. 	
624	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zephaniah, the prophet, writes his book. He discusses: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the present Scythian invasions into Judah the coming Babylonian destruction <u>the coming of the day of the Lord</u> 	Zephaniah Zeph. 1-3
623	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Josiah repairs the temple (age 25). Hilkiah, the priest, finds the Book of the Law, or Deuteronomy. April 14-21 – Josiah celebrates the Passover for the first time in many years. Jeremiah 3:6 – 6:30 are given. Huldah, the prophetess, prophesies to Josiah a message similar to Jeremiah's. This is approximately the year Daniel was born if we assume <u>Daniel was 18 years old when he was taken into captivity.</u> 	Law Found in Temple Huldah Jeremiah 3 – 6 Daniel
622	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jeremiah 11 and 12 are given. These are followed by chapters 7, 8, 9, 10. Ezekiel is born. <u>Josiah tries to purify the land.</u> 	Jeremiah 11-12 Jeremiah 7-10 Ezekiel
612	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nineveh is destroyed according to Nahum's prophecy from 663-654 BC. <u>Babylon, under Nabopolassar, becomes a world power.</u> 	Ninevah Falls Nahum 1-3 fulfilled
609	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nabopolassar's son, the crown prince and general, <u>Nebuchadnezzar, defeats Assyria at Carchemish. This is the death blow to the Assyrian Empire.</u> Josiah dies trying to prevent Pharaoh Neco from arriving at Carchemish to assist the collapsing Assyrians. Pharaoh Neco drives General Nebuchadnezzar out of <u>Carchemish. Carchemish is now an Egyptian stronghold.</u> 	Nebuchadnezzar Assyria Falls Josiah Dies
	BABYLONIAN EMPIRE	



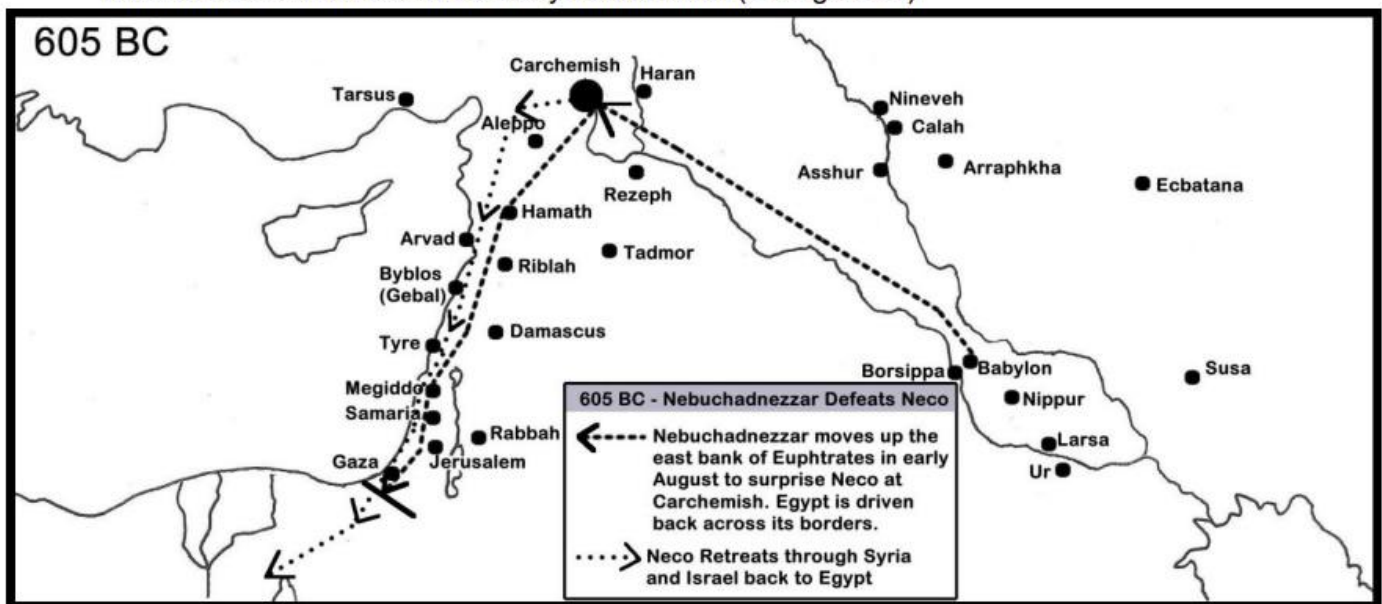
607 Jehoiaim opposes Jeremiah
Egyptian forces battle Babylonian forces near the Euphrates River

606 Habakkuk is written

605 General Nebuchadnezzar moves up the east bank of the Euphrates early in August to surprise attack Pharaoh Neco at Carchemish

General Nebuchadnezzar drives Pharaoh Neco back into Egypt

Nebuchadnezzar takes control of Syria and Israel (2 Kings 24:1)



August 16 Nebopolassar, Nebuchadnezzar's father, dies.

Nebuchadnezzar stops pursuing Neco in order to begin a 3 week race 580 miles back to Babylon
Nebuchadnezzar sets his newly acquired lands in order and takes Jews, Phoenicians, Syrians, Egyptians and others captive and send them back to ABabylon with his heavily armed military.

Daniel (age 23?) is taken captive to Babylon (Daniel 1:1-13; Jeremiah 46:2; 52:28-30)

King Jehoiakim is also taken to Babylon, but he will return.

September 7, Nebuchadnezzar has arrived in Babylon and secured the throne

October 1, King Nebuchadnezzar is back in Syria

608	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jehoahaz, Josiah's evil 23 year old middle son, becomes king for 3 months. Jehoahaz goes up to Riblah on Orontes River and is put in chains by Pharaoh Neco. Jehoahaz is taken to Egypt and never returns. Neco makes Josiah's oldest son, Jehoiakim, the king of Judah. Jeremiah is 40 years old. Daniel is 15 years old. Ezekiel is 14 years old. <u>Jeremiah chapters 22, 26, 27 are written.</u> 	<p>Jehoahaz, king of Judah</p> <p>Jehoiakim, king of Judah</p> <p>Jeremiah 22,26,27</p>
606	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Habakkuk is written. Habakkuk speaks to God concerning the apparent unjustness of God's prophecy to Habakkuk regarding the coming Babylonian invasion.</u> 	<p>Habakkuk</p> <p>Habakkuk 1, 2, 3</p>
605	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Nebuchadnezzar returns to face Pharaoh Neco at Carchemish. Nebuchadnezzar moves up the east bank of the Euphrates early in August to surprise Neco. General Nebuchadnezzar drives Pharaoh Neco back into Egypt and takes control of the Middle East. August 16 Nabopolassar, Nebuchadnezzar's father, dies. Nebuchadnezzar has to return quickly to Babylon to claim the throne. He sets his newly acquired lands in order. First Captivity: Nebuchadnezzar also takes captives from the royal families of Judea, Phoenicia, Syria, Egypt, Philistia and others to insure no government revolts in his absence. The captives are sent to Babylon under heavily armed military. Nebuchadnezzar takes a personal escort and travels 580 miles back to Babylon in 3 weeks. Daniel is one of the royal children taken from Judea. Daniel is 18 years old. King Jehoiakim is taken captive but will be sent back to his throne as a vassal of Nebuchadnezzar. September 7, Nebuchadnezzar secures his throne in Babylon. October 1, Nebuchadnezzar is back in Syria leading his military. 	<p>Carchemish</p> <p>Egypt Defeated</p> <p>Nabopolassar Dies</p> <p>Nebuchadnezzar takes Daniel captive</p> <p>Nebuchadnezzar becomes king of Babylon</p>

604 Jeremiah chapters 35, 45 (to Baruch), and 46-49 (to the nations)
 Jeremiah prophecies to Baruch (ch. 45)
 Prophet Uriah flees and is killed (Jer. 26:20)

603 Jeremiah chapters 25 and 36:1-8
 Jeremiah chapters 13-20
 Aramean, Moabite, Ammonite, Chaldean raiders invade Judah because of the famine mentioned in Jeremiah 14 and Second Kings 24:2, 3 (and, again in 599):
"The Lord sent Chaldean, Aramean, Moabite and Ammonite raiders against him. He sent them to destroy Judah, in accordance with the word of the Lord proclaimed by his servants the prophets."

February, Nebuchadnezzar returns to Babylon

In Babylon Nebuchadnezzar calls for some of his captives (including Daniel) to make an appearance before him (Daniel 1:14-20)

Daniel is placed into the service of Nebuchadnezzar's palace.

Nebuchadnezzar has a dream of the statue with the head of gold and body of silver, bronze, iron and clay. Daniel interprets the dream (Daniel 2:1-49)

Nebuchadnezzar's younger brother, Nabu-suma-lisir, rebels against him

Nebuchadnezzar orders that a statue be created and bowed down to, but Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego refuse (Daniel 3:1-30)

602 Jeremiah chapter 36:9-32

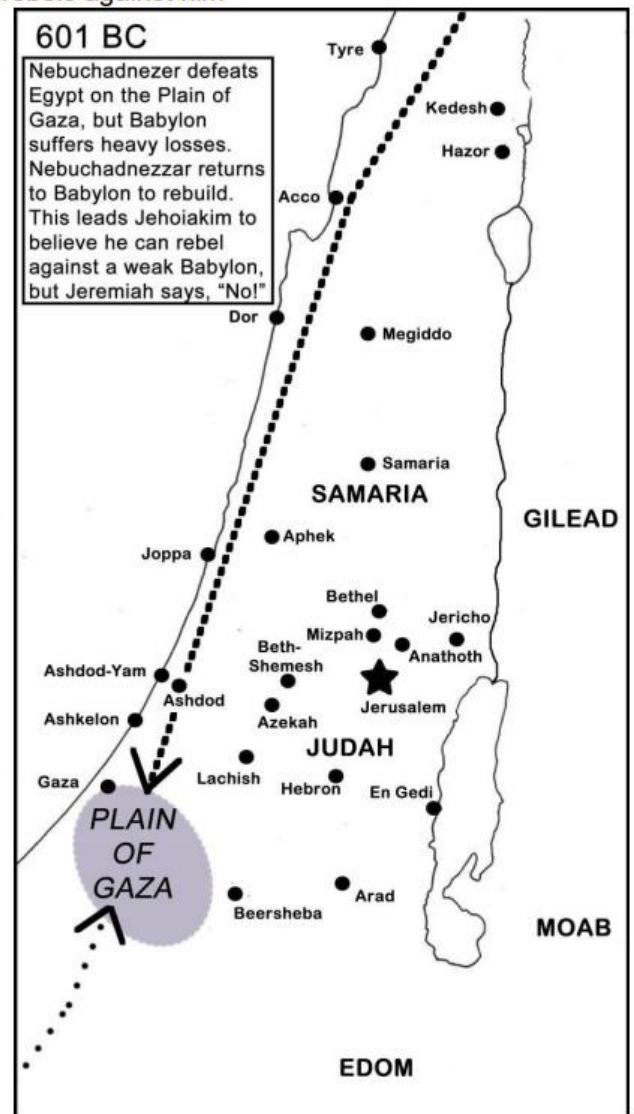
601 Egypt and Babylon meet on the Plain of Gaza
 Egypt is driven out of Asia, but Babylon suffers heavy losses
 Nebuchadnezzar and his troops have to return to Babylon to recover
 Jehoiakim sees this as a chance to rebel and stops paying his annual tribute which he had paid three times beginning in 605 BC. (2 Kg 24:1)
 Darius the Mede is born.


600 Nebuchadnezzar stays in Babylon all year rebuilding his military

599 Due to the void of power in the Middle East (Assyria fallen, Egypt driven back, Babylon retreated) tribal raiders from the east such as Arameans, Ammonites, Moabites and Chaldeans resume raiding Judah.

Second Kings 24:2, 3:

"The Lord sent Chaldean, Aramean, Moabite and Ammonite raiders against him. He sent them to destroy Judah, in accordance with

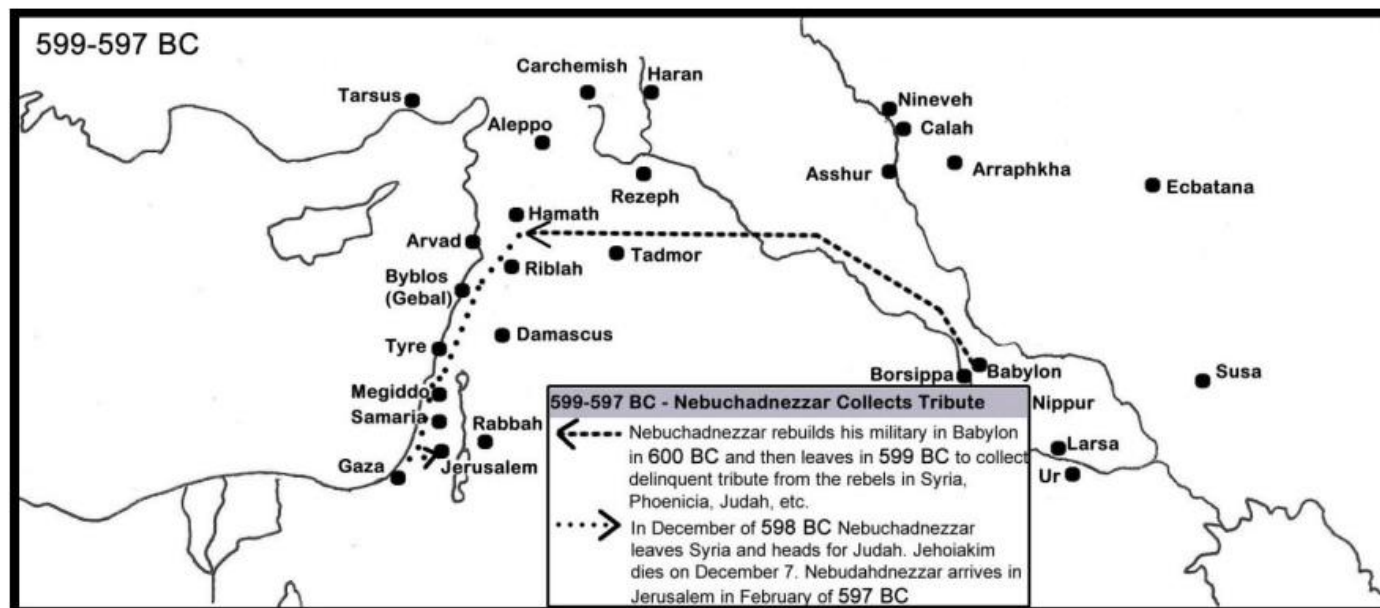


604	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jeremiah writes chapters 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 35, 36, 25. Jeremiah prophecies to Baruch, his scribe. Prophet Uriah flees and is captured and killed. (Jer. 26:20) Nebuchadnezzar returns to Babylon in February. While there he meets some of his royal captives including Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. (Daniel 1:1-20) Daniel is put into service in Nebuchadnezzar's palace. Nebuchadnezzar has a dream of the statue with the head of gold. Daniel interprets the dream. 	Jeremiah 45-49, 35, 36, 25 Daniel Appears before Nebuchadnezzar Statue Dream – Gold, Silver, Bronze, Iron & Clay
603	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jeremiah chapters 13-20. Raiders invade Judah because of the famine. They come from Aram, Moab, Ammon, Chaldea. This is mentioned in Jeremiah 14 and 2 Kings 24:2,3. 	Jeremiah 13-20
602	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King Nebuchadnezzar's younger brother, Nabu-suma-lisir, rebels in Babylon 	
601	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egypt and Babylon meet on the plain of Gaza for Battle. Egypt is driven out of Asia but Babylon suffers heavy losses. Nebuchadnezzar returns to Babylon to rebuild his military. Judah's king Jehoiakim decides it is a good time to rebel against Babylon. Jehoiakim has been paying tribute for three years. In this fourth year he withholds his tribute. Darius the Mede is born. 	Egypt driven out of Syria & Israel Babylon suffers heavy losses Jehoiakim Rebels
		
600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nebuchadnezzar stays in Babylon all year rebuilding his military. 	Nebuchadnezzar Rebuilds
599	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judah continues to be invaded by raiders from the East. Cyrus the Persian is born. Nebuchadnezzar marches back into Syria to begin collecting delinquent tributes in December. 	Raiders Nebuchadnezzar Returns
598	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jehoiakim has not paid Judah's tribute for three years. Nebuchadnezzar has finished in Syria and heads into Judah to collect tribute. December 7 Jehoiakim dies. Because of the continual raids from eastern people Jehoiakim has no burial. Instead his body is thrown over the Jerusalem wall. This fulfills Jeremiah's prophecy to Jehoiakim in Jeremiah 22:18-19. Jehoiachin, son of Jehoiakim and Grandson of Josiah, becomes king at age 18. Jeremiah prophecies to Jehoiachin in Jer. 22:24-40 	Jehoiakim Dies Jehoiachin becomes King

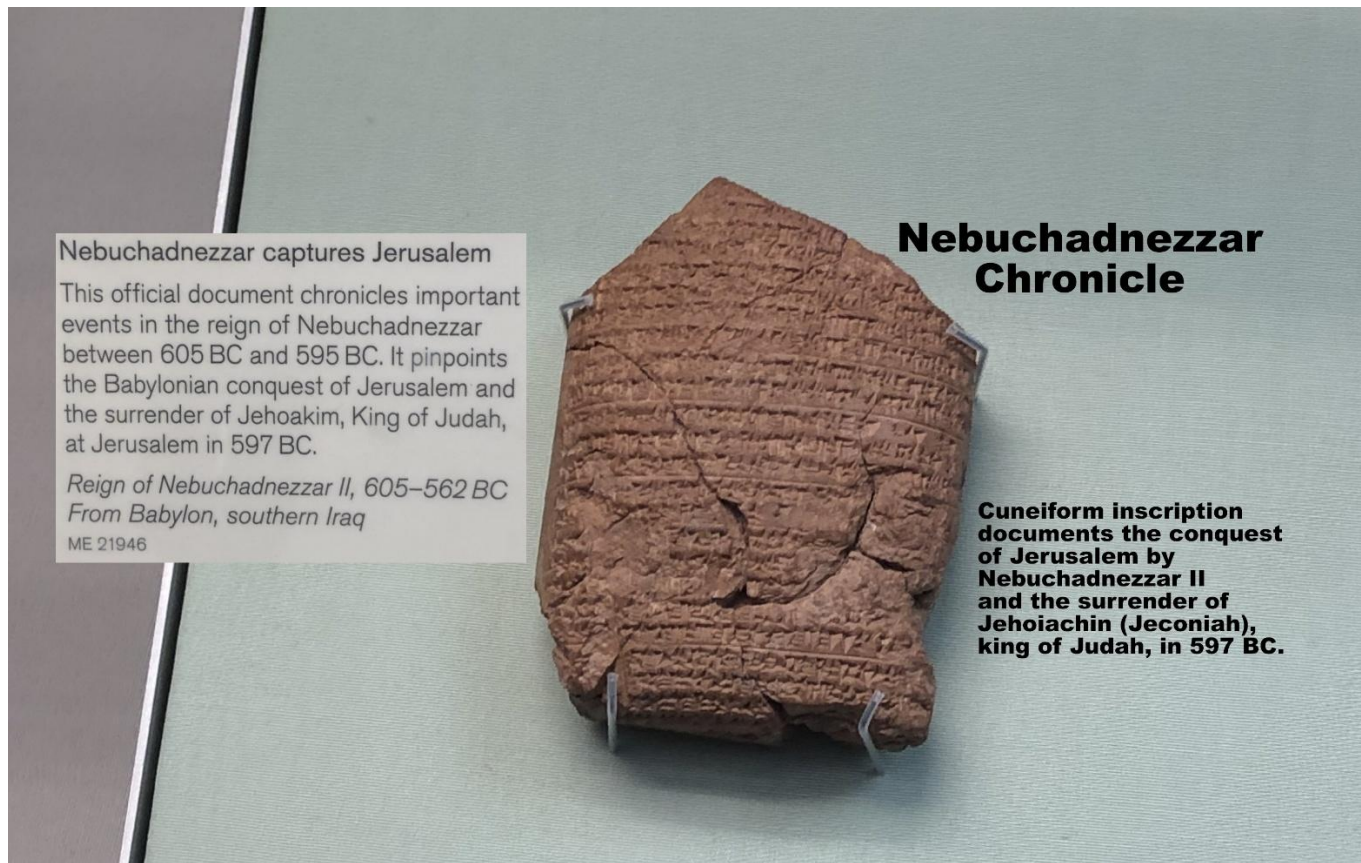
the word of the Lord proclaimed by his servants the prophets."

Cyrus is born

December, Nebuchadnezzar marches out to begin collecting his delinquent tributes from all the countries he had taken but who had withheld payment in his absence. He begins in Syria.



- 598** Jehoiaikim is three years delinquent on his Babylonian tribute payment. Nebuchadnezzar is ready to head south into Judah to collect his tribute. Jehoiaikim dies on December 7 and due to the eastern raiders his body is thrown over the wall and is not buried since people can't risk going outside the city walls. This fulfills Jeremiah's prophecy to Jehoiaikim in Jer.22:18-19. Jehoiaikim's son Jehoiachin becomes king at age 18 (2 Kings 24:6, 8-9) Jeremiah prophecies to Jehoiachin in Jeremiah 22:20-30
- 597** February, Nebuchadnezzar arrives in Jerusalem and begins to besiege the city (2 Kings 24:10-16) March 10, Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem 2 Chronicles 36:9-10 2 Kings 24:11-16 – *"Nebuchadnezzar removed all the treasures from the temple...and from the royal palace...he carried into exile all Jerusalem: all the officers and fighting men, and all the craftsmen and artisans...only the poorest people of the land were left."* Jehoiachin is removed as king and Josiah's third son, Zedekiah, becomes king at the age of 21 (2 Kings 24:15-18) April, Nebuchadnezzar heads back to Babylon with 10,000 more captives which include Ezekiel and Jehoiachin (2 Chron. 36:10; 2 Kings 24:15-17)) Ezekiel is 25 years old Ezekiel settles in the captives colony on a canal of the Euphrates River called Tel-Abib. Here Ezekiel will work with other captive craftsman and artisans for the next five years. When Ezekiel is 30 years old in 593 the Lord will appear to him and call him to be a prophet (Ezekiel 1) Jeremiah 24 Jeremiah writes a letter found in Jeremiah chapter 29 and send it to the recent captives in Babylon
- 596** Nebuchadnezzar fulfills Jeremiah 49:34-39 when he marches to Carchemish to drive out the Elamite



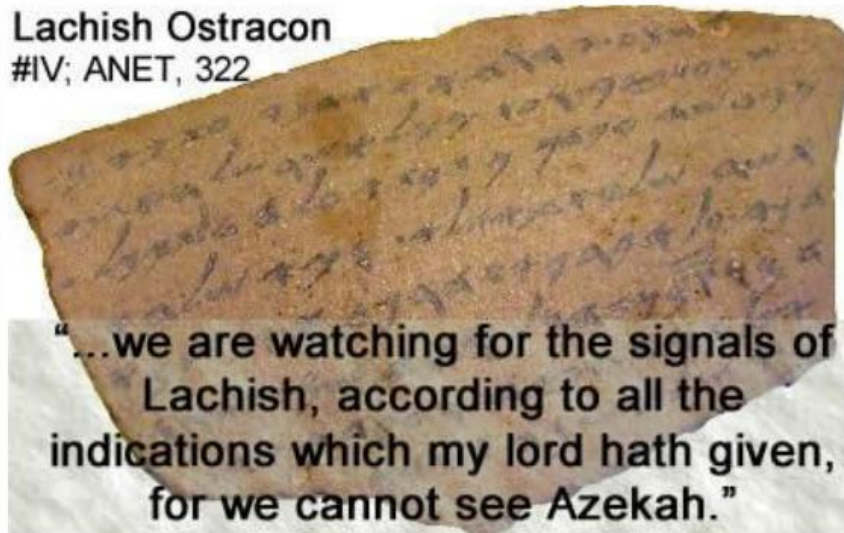
Kings of Babylon

1. **Nabopolassar** – 626-605 BC – defeated Assyrian king SinSharishkun
2. **Nebuchadnezzar II** – 605-562 BC – son of Nabopolassar
3. Amel-Marduk – 2 years (562-560 BC) – son of Nebuchadnezzar
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5. Labashi-Marduk – 2 months (556) – son of Neriglissar
6. **Nabonidus** – 556-539 BC – son-in-law of Nebuchadnezzar, Married **NITOCRIS**
co-rulers: wife NITOCRIS and son **BELSHAZZAR**

597	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> February, Nebuchadnezzar arrives at the walls of Jerusalem and begins to besiege the city in order to secure the last three years of tribute. March 10, Nebuchadnezzar seizes Jerusalem. Jehoiachin is removed as king and Josiah's third son, Zedekiah, becomes Judah's last king at the age of 21. Second Captivity: Nebuchadnezzar heads back to Babylon with 10,000 more captives in April. Included among the captives are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19 year old king Jehoiachin 25 year old craftsman who has been trained for the priesthood and will soon become a prophet, Ezekiel Ezekiel settles in the captive's colony on the canal Tel-Abib. Here he will work with the other captives craftsman and artisans for the next five years. At the age of thirty (592 BC) God will appear to Ezekiel and call him to be a prophet. Jeremiah writes chapter 24. Jeremiah writes a letter, chapter 29, and sends it to the captives in Babylon. 	<p>Nebuchadnezzar arrives at Jerusalem</p> <p>Zedekiah becomes King</p> <p>Ezekiel Taken in Second Captivity</p> <p>Jeremiah Writes Captives</p> <p>Jeremiah 24, 29</p>
596	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nebuchadnezzar fulfills Jeremiah 49:34 when he marches to Carchemish to drive out the Elamite raiders. They are driven down the Tigris River. Nebuchadnezzar begins a thirteen year siege on Tyre. He never finishes the siege. Alexander does take Tyre in 332 BC. These prophecies are recorded in Ezekiel 26:2-21. 	<p>Tyre Siege Begins</p>
594	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zedekiah, along with Edom, Moab, Ammon, Trye, and Sidon, begins to plan a revolt against Babylon. (Jeremiah 27:3) Nationalistic prophets are whipping up support for Zedekiah's revolt by generalizing and mis-applying Scripture such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Isaiah 37:21-35 Psalm 2 Psalm 20 Psalm 21 Psalm 72 August, Hananiah gives the false prophecy of Jeremiah 28. October, Hananiah is dead as prophesied by Jeremiah in Jer. 28:16. Nebuchadnezzar sends for Zedekiah to be brought to Babylon to interrogate him concerning the rumors he has heard of another Judean revolt. Burach's brother, Seraiah, accompanies King Zedekiah to Babylon. Seraiah is given a scroll from Jeremiah that contains prophecies of Babylon's fall. Seraiah is to read it aloud in Babylon, tie it to a rock and throw it into the Euphrates. (Jer. 50, 51) 	<p>Zedekiah Plans a Revolt</p> <p>False Prophets</p> <p>Hananiah</p> <p>Zedekiah Appears Before Nebuchadnezzar</p> <p>Babylon Prophecy</p> <p>Jeremiah 27, 28, 23, 50, 51</p>
593	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 5, Ezekiel sees his first visions and is placed in the office of a prophet by God. Ezekiel is 30 years old living with the craftsmen south of Babylon on the Kebar River. Jeremiah is 55 years old living in Jerusalem. Daniel is 30 years old and serving in the palace in Babylon or traveling as an ambassador for Nebuchadnezzar. He has been in Babylon for 12 years. 	<p>Ezekiel See Vision</p> <p>Ezekiel 1-7</p>

588 January 15, Babylon marches against Judah (Jeremiah 25:3; 2 Kings 25:1) and the siege begins
According to Jeremiah 34:6-7 and a Hebrew ostraca found at Lachish (number IV and ANET, 322)
Nebuchadnezzar first attacked the cities in the Shephelah: Lachish and Azekah.

Lachish Ostrakon
#IV; ANET, 322



This ostraca was discovered in 1935-38 by J.L. Starkey in a small guardroom next to the outer gate of the city of Lachish. It was written shortly before the fall of Jerusalem in 586 BC.

This was written by an average soldier named Hoshniah and not by royalty. It was sent to a commanding officer at Lachish called Taosh. It is written in a short, abbreviated telegraphic style while using conventional expressions with a flowery salutation. Since the fire signals of Azekah could no longer be seen it is most likely that Azekah had fallen to the Babylonians at the time of this writing. This historical account agrees with the words of Jeremiah in Jeremiah 34:7 which says the last three cities to fall were:

- 1) Azekah
- 2) Lachish
- 3) Jerusalem.

The translation reads:

"May Yahweh cause my lord to hear this very day tidings of good!

And now according to everything that my lord hath written, so hath they servant done; I have written on the door according to all that my lord hath written to me.

And with respect to what my lord hath written about the matter of Beth-Hataphid there is no one there.

And as for Samachiah, Shemachiah hath taken him and brought him to the city. And as for thy servant, I am not sending anyone thither. (today(?), but I will send) tomorrow morning.

And let (my lord) know that we are watching for the signals of Lachish, according to all the indications which my lord hath given, for we cannot see Azekah."

587 Nebuzaradan begins reigning with Nebuchadnezzar
Nebuzaradan is in charge of the Jerusalem siege
January 12, Ezekiel 29
Egypt comes to Jerusalem's aid and the Babylonians leave Judah to fight Pharaoh Hophra
Jeremiah attempts to leave Jerusalem during the break in the siege to go to the territory of Benjamin to buy some property (Jeremiah 37)
Jeremiah 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 37
Jeremiah is put in a vaulted cell in a dungeon (Jeremiah 37:16)
Jeremiah is put in the courtyard by Zedekiah (Jeremiah 37:21)

586 BC - Bullae from Jeremiah 38:1 belonging to:

1) Gedaliah son of Pashhur

2) Jehucal son of Shelemiah

A bulla (or, bullae plural) is a piece of clay pressed with an impression from a ring that served as a symbol or signature of an individual, generally only used by royalty or high-ranking officials in government. The small piece of clay would be attached to a rolled up document (scroll) that had been wrapped with a string. The moist clay would be used to seal the scroll and then stamped or pressed with the seal (or, signet ring). The bullae in Jerusalem that were on sealed documents were burned in the fire set to the city by the Babylonians in 586. The clay bullae were baked or "fired" in the heat causing them to be hardened which preserved them like small pieces of glazed tile. Once these two bullae were discovered in 2005 and 2008 they were still legible after 2,500 years. It would appear that these two officials of Judah's last king, Zedekiah, had left some "paperwork" on their desk tops or in the royal "files" (archives) that fateful day that Nebuzaradan set fire to the royal palace as described in 2 Kings 25:8 and Jeremiah 52:12 on Aug 14, 586. The scrolls were consumed in the flames, but the small drops of clay with the "signature" of these two men who opposed Jeremiah in the very royal palace where they were found were preserved. They are now on display.



**Figure 1 Gedaliah son of Pashhur. The ancient text reads:
"Le Gedaliyahu Ben Pashhur"**



**Figure 2 - Jehucal son of Shelemiah. The ancient text reads:
"Le Yehuchal Ben Shelemiyahu Ben Shavi"**



Figure 3 - Galyn stands by display of the Gedaliah (L) and Jehucal (R) Bullae

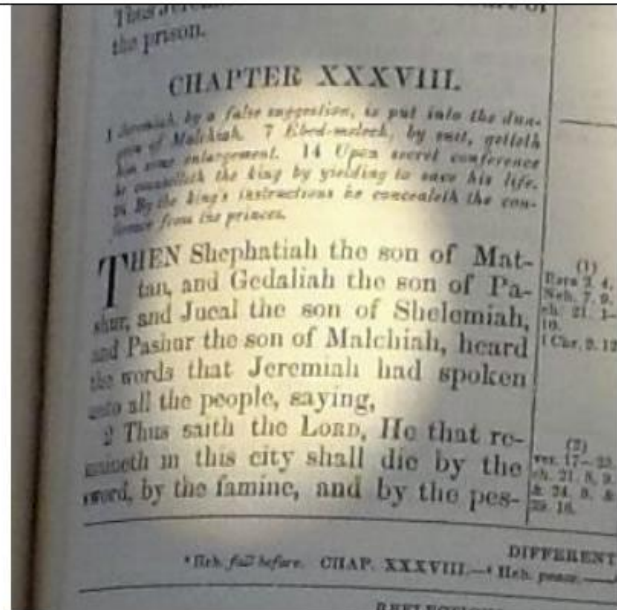


Figure 4 - Biblical text from Jeremiah 38:1



Figure 5 - Gedaliah Bulla discovered in 2008 in the City of David below the palace of David



Figure - Gedaliah Bulla. The bullae measure about 1 cm.

Jeremiah has a dream of Israel's pleasant future while he is in the courtyard (Jeremiah 30-31)

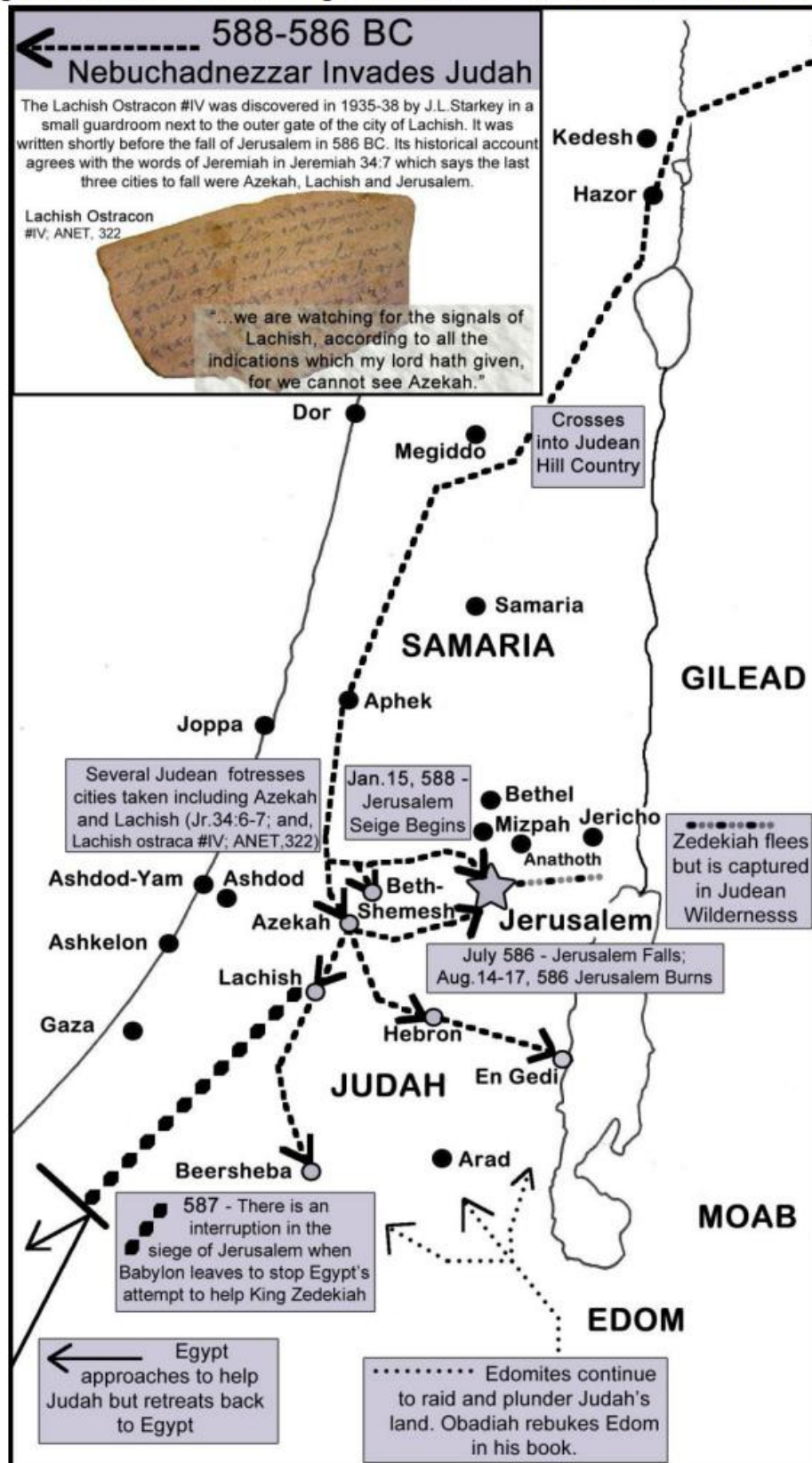
Jeremiah buys the field while he is in the courtyard (Jeremiah 32)

Jeremiah promises restoration (Jeremiah 33)

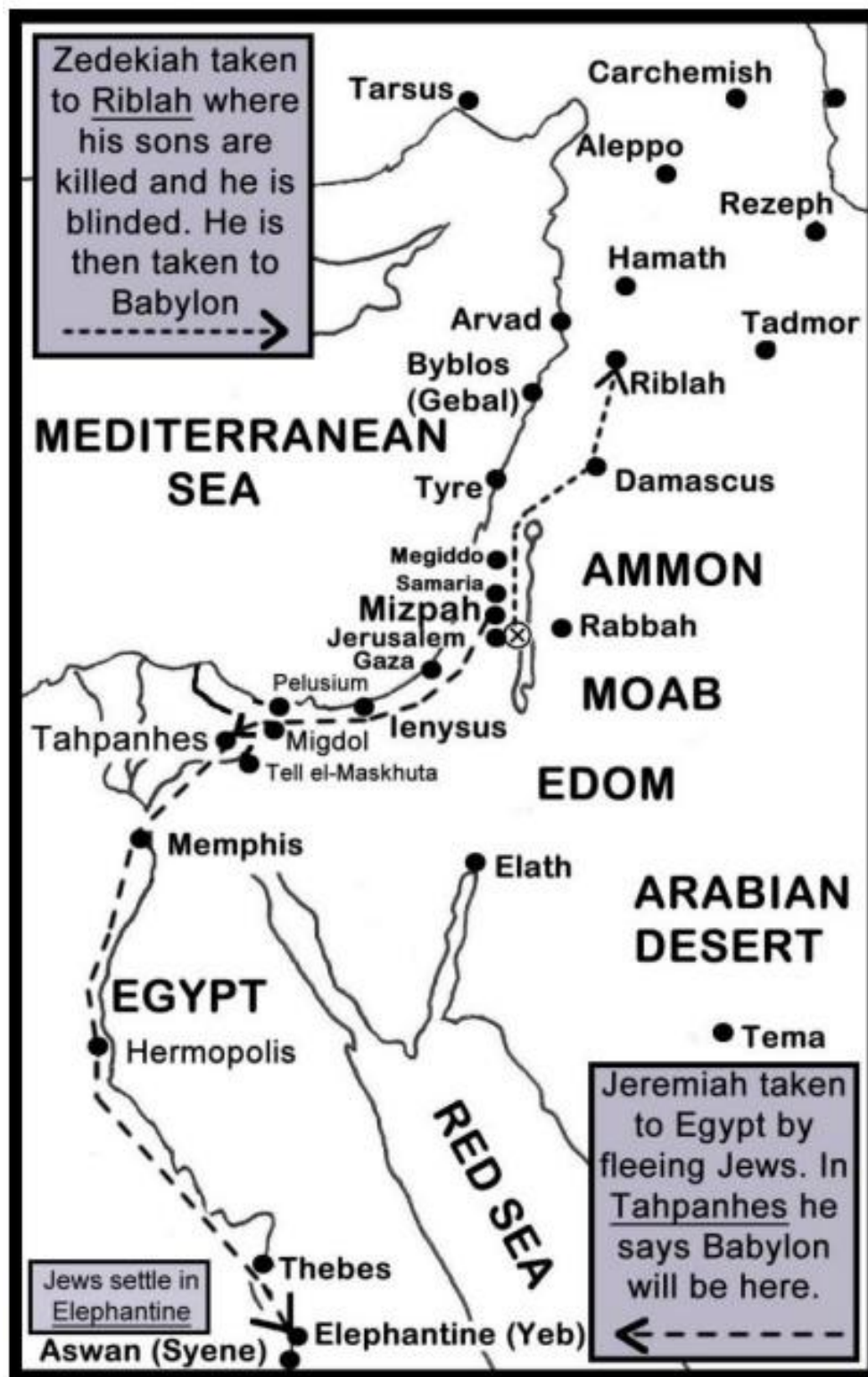
Zedkiah sends for Jeremiah (Jeremiah 21)

Jeremiah is thrown into the cistern (Jeremiah 38:6)

Jeremiah gives Zedekiah final warning and the slaves are released, but taken back (Jeremiah 34)



592	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ezekiel 8, 9, 10 – The glory of God leaves the temple. Ezekiel 12 – Ezekiel digs through the wall. Ezekiel 13 and 14 – False prophets are condemned. Ezekiel 15-19 	Ezekiel 8-10,12-19
591	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ezekiel 20-23 	Ezekiel 20-23
589	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pharaoh Hophra promises Judah that Egypt will help Zedekiah's revolt against Nebuchadnezzar. 	Zedekiah Revolts
588	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 15, Ezekiel sees the boiling kettle and Ezekiel's wife dies. January 15, Babylon marches against Judah. (2 Kings 25:1) 	Ezekiel 24 Final Siege Begins 2 Kings 25:1
587	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nebuzar-Adan begins reigning with Nebuchadnezzar. Nebuzar-Adan is in charge of the Jerusalem siege. January 7 – Ezekiel chapter 29, a prophecy against Egypt Egypt comes to help Jerusalem but Babylonians leave Judah to fight Pharaoh Hophra. Jeremiah attempts to leave Jerusalem during the break in the siege to go to the territory of Benjamin to buy some property. (Jer. 37) Jeremiah is put in a vaulted dungeon cell. (Jer. 37) Jeremiah is put in the courtyard by Zedekiah. (Jer. 37:21) Jeremiah has a dream of Israel's pleasant future while he is in the courtyard. (Jer. 30-31) Jeremiah buys the field while he is in the courtyard. (Jer. 32) Jeremiah promises there will be restoration. (Jer. 33) Zedekiah sends for Jeremiah. (Jer. 21) Jeremiah is thrown into the cistern. (Jer. 38) Jeremiah gives Zedekiah a final warning; the slaves in Jerusalem are released but taken back. (Jer. 34) 	Ezekiel 29 Jeremiah 37 Babylon Fights Egypt Break in Siege Jeremiah 30, 31, 32, 33, 21, 38, 34 Jeremiah is in a dungeon, courtyard and a cistern
586	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egypt has been driven back and the Babylonian siege at Jerusalem has resumed. July, there is no food left inside Jerusalem. July 18, Babylon breaks through the walls. The siege lasted two and a half years. Ezekiel prophesies that Zedekiah will come to Babylon but he will not see Babylon. (Ezekiel 12:13) Jeremiah 39 and 52 August 14, Nebuzar-Adan returns to burn Jerusalem. Psalms 74, 79 and 94 are written. Jeremiah writes the book of Lamentations. Nebuzar-Adan looks for and finds Jeremiah. Jeremiah is released from his chains. Jeremiah is invited to go to Babylon as a royal guest. Jeremiah chooses to stay in Judah. Jeremiah is given provisions and a money gift from King Nebuchadnezzar. (Jer. 40) Gedaliah, a Jewish man, is made governor in Judah for King Nebuchadnezzar. October 7, Gedaliah is assassinated by Ammonites. Although Jeremiah warns them not to go, the remaining Jews flee to Egypt for safety. Jeremiah prophesies against the Jews fleeing to Egypt and against Egypt. He says Nebuchadnezzar will be back to take Egypt. 	Jerusalem's Walls Fall July 18 Temple is Destroyed Jerusalem Burnt August 14 Jeremiah 39, 52 Psalm 74, 79, 94 Lamentations Nebuzar-Adan Releases and Rewards Jeremiah Jeremiah 40 Gedaliah Appointed Governor & is Assassinated
571	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 26, Ezekiel prophesies that Nebuchadnezzar will invade Egypt. (Ez. 29:19) Ezekiel's last recorded prophecy at the age of 52. 	Ezekiel 29
570	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nebuchadnezzar dreams of a great tree and is warned by Daniel of his pride. 	Daniel 4



569	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nebuchadnezzar invades Egypt in fulfillment of Jer. 43:8-13; 46:13-26; Ez. 29:19. Jeremiah was either stoned by the Jews in Egypt or Nebuchadnezzar found him again and took him back to Babylon to live his final years in peace. Both are traditional endings for Jeremiah's life. Jeremiah is 79 years old and lived his final days either in Egypt or Babylon. Daniel is 54 years old and is in the palace in Babylon with Nebuchadnezzar administrative team. 	Egypt is taken by Nebuchadnezzar
569 563	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In fulfillment of Daniel's warning, Nebuchadnezzar goes insane and lives in exile for seven years. The Babylonian government continues without Nebuchadnezzar. His administrative team, which includes Daniel, runs the empire. 	Nebuchadnezzar in Exile
562	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> August, Nebuchadnezzar repents and glorifies God. Nebuchadnezzar is restored to his throne. September, Nebuchadnezzar dies after having humbled himself before God. 	Nebuchadnezzar Repents, is Restored and Dies
561	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evil Merodach, Nebuchadnezzar's son, begins to reign. Evil Merodach releases the 55 year old Jewish king Jehoiachin from 36 years in prison in Babylon. Jehoiachin had reigned for 3 months and was taken captive at the age of 19. 	Evil Merodach Jehoiachin Released
560 559	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jeremiah would be 88 years old if he died in Babylon. Cyrus begins reigning in Persia. Neriglissar assassinates Evil Merodach as King of Babylon. Neriglissar had been a senior official at the destruction of Jerusalem. 	Cyrus
556	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nebuchadnezzar's son-in-law, Nabonidus, begins to reign. Nabonidus marries Nebuchadnezzar's daughter Nitocris and they have a son Belshazzar. Nitocris is the one who sends for Daniel when the hand of God writes on the wall at Belshazzar's party. 	Nabonidus Nitocris Belshazzar
554	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nabonidus leaves Babylon in the hands of his son Belshazzar (Nebuchadnezzar's grandson). Nabonidus moved to Harran to work on a temple of the old Chaldean moon god, Sin. Babylonians prefer to worship Marduk. 	Nabonidus
555	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nabonidus makes a treaty with Cyrus the Persian king. Together they conquer most of Southwest Asia. 	Babylon and Persia Treaty
553	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nabonidus marches through Syria, Palestine and Edom building a workforce to restore the family shrine in Harran to the moon god Sin. Daniel has the dream of the four beasts in Daniel 7. 	Daniel 7
552	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nabonidus moves into Arabia for the next ten years leaving Babylon in the hands of his son, Belshazzar. Nabonidus lives in Teima, Arabia (Central western Saudi Arabia). During the years 552-542 BC inflation increases 50% in Babylon, a famine strikes the land and Nabonidus blames the people for having rejected the moon god Sin. In Teima Arabia there is plenty of rain and the spice routes bring prosperity. 	
551	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daniel has a vision of a ram (Persian King Darius of 330 BC) and a goat (Alexander the Great of Greece). These events will take place 220 years in the future. 	Daniel 8
549	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyrus captures Astyages, the king of the Medes. Cyrus and Darius begin the empire of the Medes and the Persians. Egypt, Persia and Media resume good relations. 	Cyrus Captures the King of the Medes
547	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medes cross the Tigris and overrun eastern Babylon. 	Babylonia falls in

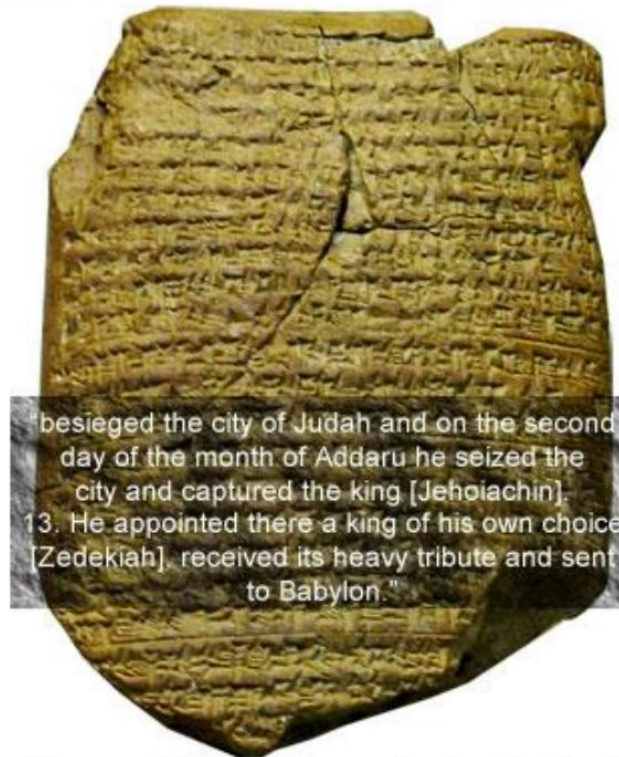


Kings of Babylon

1. **Nabopolassar** – 626-605 BC – defeated Assyrian king SinSharishkun
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6. **Nabonidus** – 556-539 BC – son-in-law of Nebuchadnezzar, Married **NITOCRIS**
co-rulers: wife NITOCRIS and son **BELSHAZZAR**

546	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyrus defeats Croesus, the fabulously wealthy king of Lydia (in Asia Minor). 	
545	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> October, Nabonidus returns to Babylon to carry out work on the shrines to the gods and to bring the Babylonian gods from the other cities into Babylon for protection. Babylon is economically weak and is not able to defend itself. 	
539	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nabonidus flees Babylon and goes 11 miles south to Borsippa, the site of the famous ziggurat which still stands today and is identified in the Talmud as the actual Tower of Babel. September, Cyrus defeats Babylon at Opis and Sippara. Only the double wall of the city of Babylon remains. October 12, Belshazzar is having a drunken feast when the Lord writes on the plaster of the banquet hall wall: "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Parsin". <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Belshazzar's mother Nitocris (Nebuchadnezzar's daughter) hears the noise and enters the banquet hall and suggests that Belshazzar send for a man named Daniel. Daniel interprets the writing to mean: "God has numbered your days, you have been weighed on the scales and your kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and the Persians." The Persian military, under the leadership of Darius the Mede, enter Babylon that night, killing Belshazzar and taking over the city of Babylon. October 29, Cyrus enters Babylon himself. Cyrus is presented as a gracious liberator. Cyrus reverses the policies of the Assyrians and the Babylonians by sending the captured people back to their homelands. Daniel is 84 years old if he was taken captive at the age of 18 in 605 BC. Daniel prays the prayer in Daniel chapter 9 and receives a visit from Gabriel explaining the "seventy 'sevens'". (9:24) (See notes on the year 458 BC for details.) Daniel may have shown Cyrus Isaiah 41:2-7, 25; 44:28; 45:1 along with Jeremiah 25:11, 12. Josephus says Cyrus read these prophecies and an "earnest desire and ambition seized upon him to fulfill what was written." Thus, 2 Chronicles 36:22, 23 says, "In the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, in order to fulfill the word spoken by Jeremiah the Lord moved the heart of Cyrus, king of Persia, to make a proclamation throughout his realm . . ." The people were sent back to Jerusalem. Read Ezra 1:1-3. 	<p>Daniel 5</p> <p>Babylon Falls to Darius</p> <p>Cyrus Arrives</p> <p>Daniel 9</p> <p>Jews sent back to their land.</p>
PERSIAN-MEDE EMPIRE		
538	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Darius appoints 120 satraps to rule the kingdom with three administrators over them. One of the administrators is Daniel. Darius plans on putting Daniel over the whole kingdom (Dan.6:3). King Darius is tricked into putting Daniel, age 85, into the lions den. Cyrus allows any Jews to return and rebuild the temple in Jerusalem. 	<p>Daniel in the Lion's Den</p> <p>Daniel 6</p> <p>Ezra 1:2</p>

Babylonian Chronicle of 605-594 BC



"besieged the city of Judah and on the second day of the month of Addaru he seized the city and captured the king [Jehoiachin]. 13. He appointed there a king of his own choice [Zedekiah], received its heavy tribute and sent to Babylon."

The cuneiform text records the Battle of Carchemish and the accession of Nebuchadnezzar II in 605 BC. The fifth paragraph records the capture of Jerusalem and Jehoiachin on March 16th, 597 BC which is followed by the recording of the appointment of Zedekiah as king to replace Jehoiachin. Other prisoners are recorded as being exiled to Babylon which agrees with the text in 2 Kings 24:10-17

"As for me, Nabonidus, king of Babylon, save me from sinning against your great godhead and grant me as a present a life long of days, and as for Belshazzar, the eldest son -my offspring- instill reverence for your great godhead in his heart and may he not commit any cultic mistake, may he be sated with a life of plenitude."



Nabonidus and sacred buildings

Nabonidus' preoccupation with the moon god Sin led to building work outside Babylon. This clay cylinder records the restoration of Sin's ziggurat at Ur and also asks him to protect Nabonidus and his son, Belshazzar.

*Reign of Nabonidus, 556-539 BC
From Ur, southern Iraq*

ME 91125



One of several cuneiform tablets from Babylonian archives which mention Jehoiachin after his release from prison (March 561 BC) and the provisions of food that was supplied to him and his sons. Together these cuneiform texts are known as ANET 308.

Jehoiachin is known as *ia'-u-kin*, or *ia'-kin*, or *ia-ku-u-ki-nu* on these cuneiform tablets. There are three lines that mention him:

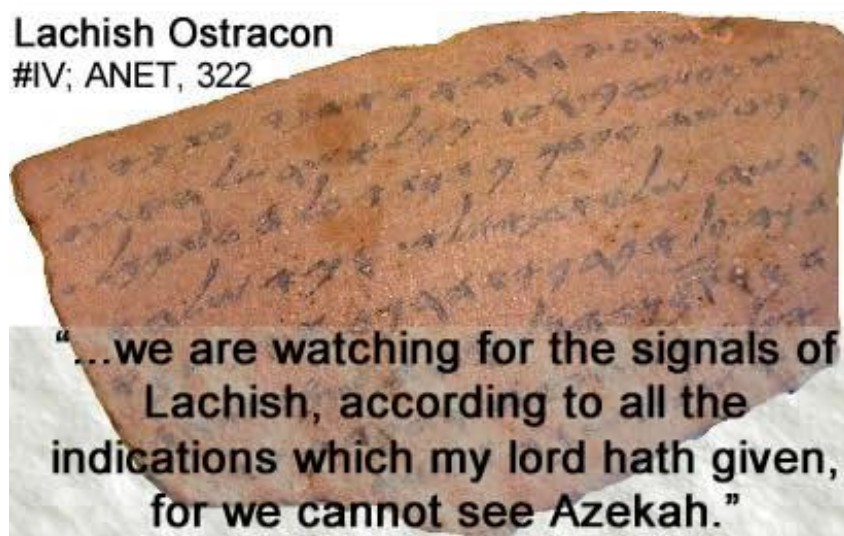
... to *ia'-u-kin*, king ...
to the qîpûtu-house of ...
... for Shalamiamu, the ...
... for 126 men from Tyre ...
... for Zabirum the Ly[dian] ...

10 sila of oil to ... *[ia]-'-kin*, king of Ia-[a-hu-du] (JUDAH)
2½ sila of oil to the [five so]ns of the king of Ia-a-hu-du (JUDAH)
4 sila to eight men from ia-a-hu-da-a-a ...

1½ sila for three carpenters from Arvad, ½ sila each
11½ sila for eight ditto from Byblus, 1 sila each ...
3½ sila sila for seven ditto, ½ sila each
½ sila for Nabû-êtir the carpenter
10 sila to *ia-ku-ú-ki-nu*, the son of the king of Ia-ku-du (JUDAH)
2½ sila for the five sons of the king of Ia-ku-du through Qana'a

Lachish Ostrakon

#IV; ANET, 322



"...we are watching for the signals of Lachish, according to all the indications which my lord hath given, for we cannot see Azekah."



Most Holy Place

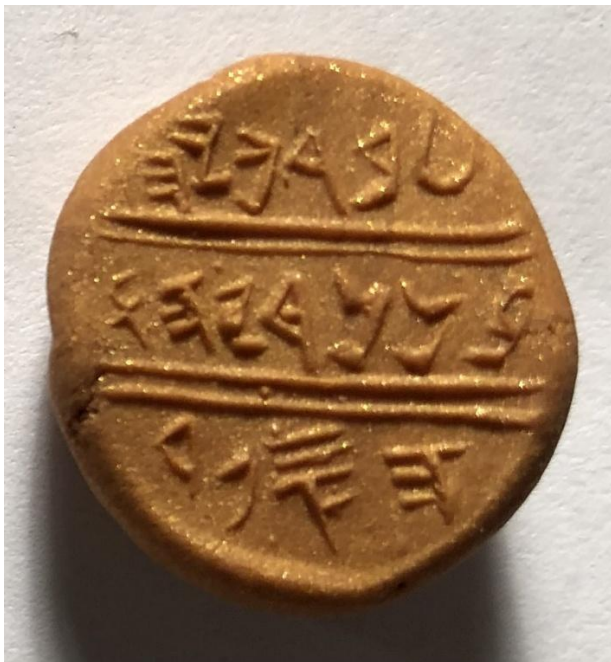
**Sacrificial
Stone**

מזבח
הקרבנות
SACRIFICIAL
ALTAR

**Outer Court
Sacrificial Altar**







**Bulla of Jeremiah's scribe
Baruch son of Neriah** (replica)

The original is in the Israel Museum and has a visible fingerprint in the upper right center.

1) First line on bulla says:
"Belonging to Baruch"

2) Second line on bulla says:
"son of Neriah"

3) Third line on bulla says:
"the scribe"

**Bulla of
Seriah son of Neriah** (replica)

1) First line on bulla says:
"Belonging to Seriah"

2) Second line on bulla says:
"son of Neriah"



Seraiah went with Judah's king Zedekiah to Babylon to meet with King Nebuchadnezzar.

"The word that Jeremiah the prophet commanded **Seraiah the son of Neriah**, son of Mahseiah, when he went with Zedekiah king of Judah to Babylon, in the fourth year of his reign. **Seraiah** was the quartermaster."
- Jeremiah 51:59-64

**Manasseh Bulla
(697-642 BC)**
(replica)



"Instead, the king commanded **Jerahmeel, a son of the king,** ...to arrest **Baruch the scribe** and **Jeremiah the prophet.** But the Lord had hidden them."

(Jeremiah 36:23-26)



Jerahmeel Bulla (replica)

- 1) First line on bulla says:
"Belonging to Jerahmeel"
- 2) Second line on bulla says:
"son of the king"



Gemariah, the son of Shapan. (replica)
Both son and father were scribes and are recorded serving as scribes .

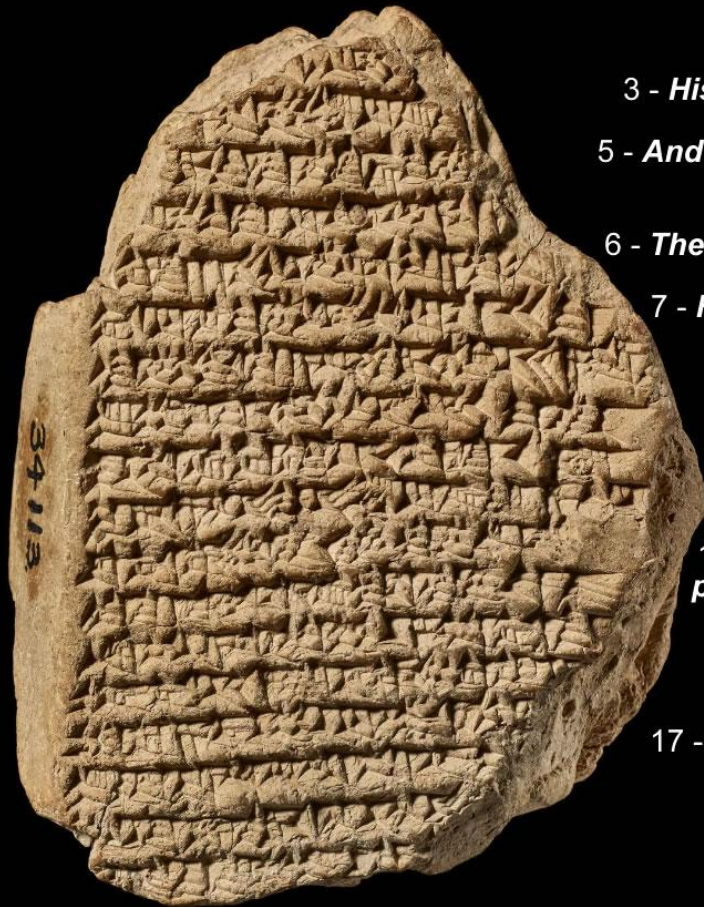
1) First line on bulla says:
"Belonging to Gemariah"

2) Second line on bulla says:
"son of Shapan"

Shapan was the scribe who read the lost book of the law to King Josiah according to 2 Kings 22:4-10!



Nebuchadnezzar's Lion made of glazed bricks (blue, yellow, white) on wall of Throne Room in Babylon



2 - *[Nebu]chadnezzar considered*

3 - *His life appeared of no value to [him,]*

5 - *And (the) Babylon(ian) speaks bad counsel to Evil-merodach [....]*

6 - *Then he gives an entirely different order but[. . .]*

7 - *He does not heed the word from his lips, the cour[tier(s) – -]*

11 - *He does not show love to son and daughter [. . .]*

12 - *... family and clan do not exist [. . .]*

14 - *His attention was not directed towards promoting the welfare of Esagil [and Babylon]*

16 - *He prays to the lord of lords, he raised [his hands (in supplication) (. . .)]*

17 - *He weeps bitterly to Marduk, the g[reat] gods [.....]*

18 - *His prayers go forth to [.....]*

This cuneiform tablet states that during a period of time in Nebuchadnezzar's reign as king of Babylon:

- his life appeared of no value
- he continually gave contradictory orders
- he could not recognize his own family members,
- he could not contribute in any of his building projects.

Also, concerning archaeological discoveries during a seven year period in Nebuchadnezzar's reign there have NOT been found any royal decrees by Nebuchadnezzar and neither did the Babylonian army partake in any military campaigns during this time.

The description, the lack of contemporary artifacts, the medical diagnosis all match Daniel's description in Daniel 4:33-37:

"(Nebuchadnezzar) was driven away from people and ate grass like the ox. His body was drenched with the dew of heaven until his hair grew like the feathers of an eagle and his nails like the claws of a bird...At the same time that my sanity was restored, my honor and splendor were returned to me for the glory of my kingdom. My advisers and nobles sought me out, and I was restored to my throne and became even greater than before."

Clay cuneiform tablet with text concerning Amel-Marduk.

Dated: 589-590 BC;

Excavated from Babylon (Iraq); kept in British Museum - object number 34113