



## 858-824 - Shalmaneser III

- took tribute from Jehu in 824 BC writing:  
*"The tribute of Jehu, son of Omri; I received from him silver, gold, a golden saplu-bowl, a golden vase with pointed bottom, golden tumblers, golden buckets, tin, a staff for a king."* (Black Obelisk)



## 810-782 – Adad-nirari III

- Claimed he had submission over “Omri Land”, or Northern Israel:
 

“I conquered the lands of the Hittite, Amurru entirely, Tyre, Sdon, **the Land of Omri**, Edom, Palastu (Philistia), up to the Great Sea of the Setting sun...Against Syria I marched, Mariu (Ben-hadad III) King of Syria in Damascus his royal city I shut up. The terrifying splendor of Assur my Lord overwhelmed him, and he laid hold of my feet, and became my vassal.”
- When Adad-nirari III “shut up” the king of Syria in Damascus he was the deliverer or “savior” for Northern Israel mentioned in 2 Kings 13:5 which created the situation where Elisha’s prophecy of 2 Kings 13:14-25 would be able to occur.
  - 2 Kings 13:5 – “Therefore the LORD gave Israel a savior, so that they escaped from the hand of the Syrians, and the people of Israel lived in their homes as formerly.”
  - Elisha had prophesied in 2 Kings 13:14-25 that Jehoash, king of Israel, would be able to defeat the Arameans (Syrians)
- As Adad-nirari III was returning to Assyria around 800 BC he set up a stela stone as a memorial to commemorate the defeat of Damascus and his collection of tribute from Israel, Tyre and Sidon. This stela of Adad-Narari III is found at Tell al Rimah in Iraq. I mentions Israel’s king Jehoash when he writes:
 

“I received the tribute of Jehoash the Samarian, of the Tyrian ruler and of the Sidonian ruler.”



## 782-773 – Shalmaneser IV

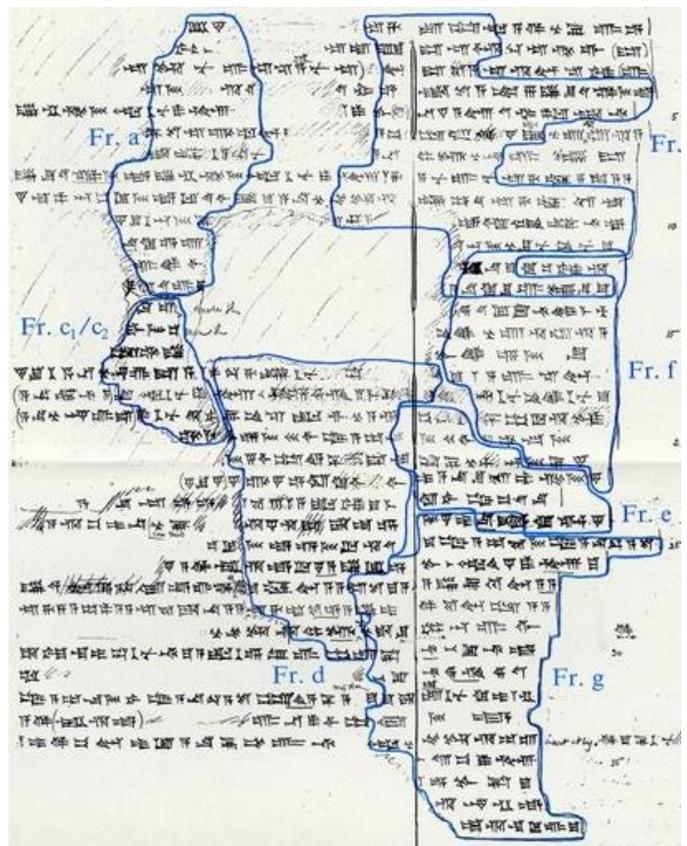
## 773-755 – Ashur-dan III

## 755-745 – Ashur-nirari V

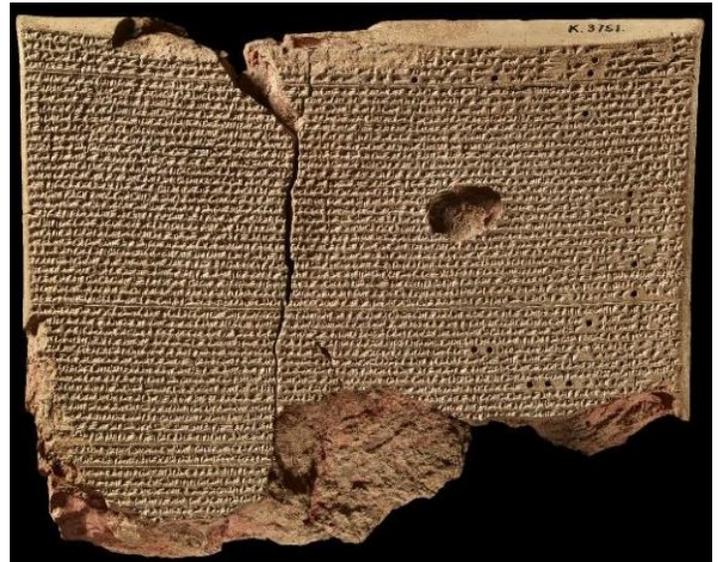
## 745-727 – Tiglath-Pileser III

- Israel kings Pekah and Hoshea:
  - Tiglath-pileser III records this:
 

“**Omri-Land (Israel)** all its inhabitants and their possessions I led to Assyria. They overthrew their king **Pekah (Pa-qa-ha)** and I placed **Hosea (a-u-si-’)** as king over them. I received from them 10 talents of gold, 1,000 talents of silver as their tribute and brought them to Assyria.”



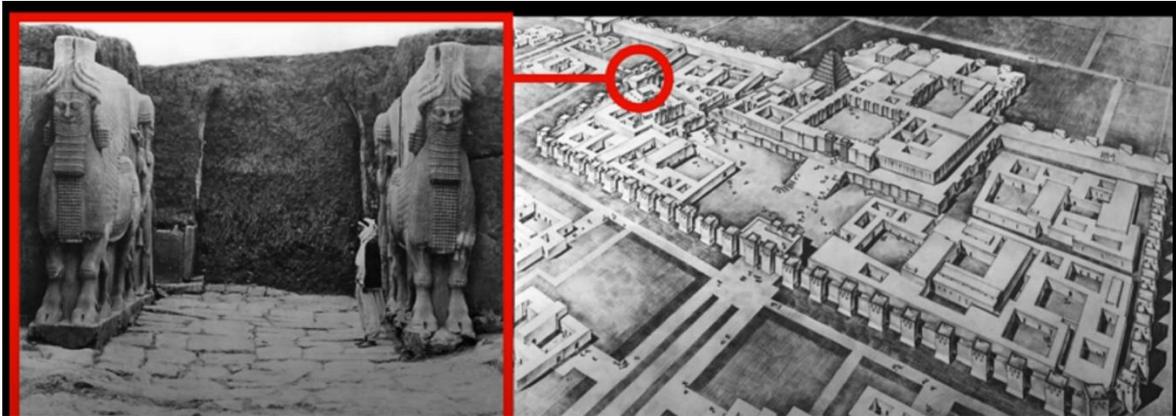
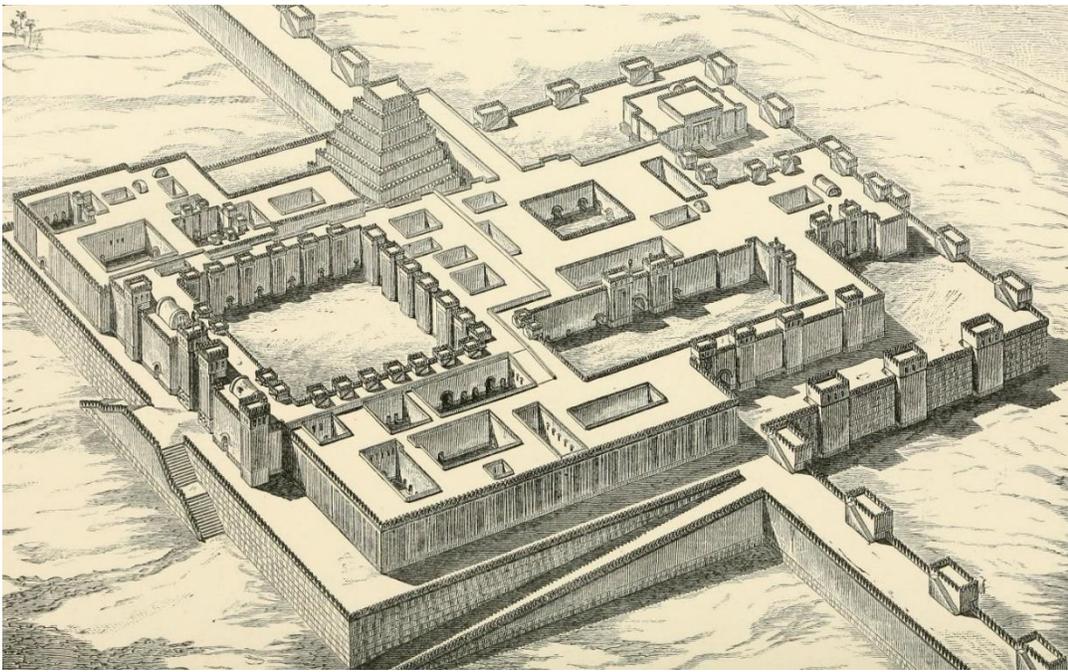
- This comes from the Kalah Palace Summar Inscription 4 from 730 BC written in cuneiform.
- “discovered Summary Inscription 4 in 1853 or 1854 during his second season of excavation at Nimrud. After making a squeeze, or copy, of the inscription, he left the slab in situ. The inscription was published in 1875 from the squeezes, which have since been lost.” (source - <http://cojs.org/tiglath-pileser iii and the syro-ephraimite war-kalah palace summary inscription 4- 730 bce/> )
- 2 Kings 15:30 - The deporting of “all its inhabitants” being led to Assyria” by Tiglath-Pileser is recorded in 2 Kings 15:30:  
“In the time of Pekah king of Israel, Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria came and took Ijon, Abel Beth Maakah, Janoah, Kedesh and Hazor. He took Gilead and Galilee, including all the land of Naphtali, and deported the people to Assyria.”
- 743 BC Menahem, king of Israel:
  - 2 Kings 15:19 - “Then Pul (*Tiglath-pileser*) king of Assyria invaded the land, and Menahem gave him a thousand talents of silver to gain his support and strengthen his own hold on the kingdom.”
  - Assyrian inscription records Tiglath-Pileser’s boasting:  
“As for Menahem I overwhelmed him like a snowstorm and he...fled like a bird, alone, and bowed to my feet.”
    - Then “Menahem of Samaria” is recorded as one of 17 kings who brought Tiglath-pileser tribute that included: “gold, silver, tin, iron, elephant-hides, ivory, linen garments with multicolored trimmings, blue-dyed wool, purple-dyed wool, ebony-wood, boxwood wood, whatever was precious enough for a royal treasure.”
- Ahaz, king of Judah turned to Tiglath-pileser for help against Isaiah’s advice:
  - 2 Kings 16:7-9 – ““So Ahaz sent messengers to Tiglath-pileser king of Assyria, saying, “I am your servant and your son. Come up and rescue me from the hand of the king of Syria and from the hand of the king of Israel, who are attacking me.” Ahaz also took the silver and gold that was found in the house of the LORD and in the treasures of the king’s house and sent a present to the king of Assyria. And the king of Assyria listened to him.”
  - A clay tablet called the “Annals of Tiglath-Pileser III” was found in his palace in 1873 in Nimrud (Calah) which is a summary of Tiglath-pileser’s accomplishments. Among the list of kings and their tribute is “Jeohahaz the Judahite” which would be Ahaz.



## 727-722 – Shalmaneser V

## 721-705 – Sargon

- Finishes destroying Samaria
- Departs Israel
- Great palace in Dur-Sharruki



SARGON with long staff with son SENNACHERIB



Lamassu (winged human-headed bulls) from the citadel of Sargon

## 705-681 – Sennacherib

- Destroys fortresses in Judah including Lachish
- Attacks Jerusalem
- Major palace in Nineveh
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701 – Isaiah warns Assyria that arrogance would bring her down – Isaiah 10:5-34 and 14:24-27

## 681-669 – Esarhaddon –

- Sennacherib’s son
- Reach Egypt
- Invade Nile Delta and take Memphis in 671
- Take Thebes in 663
- Esarhaddon mentions **Manasseh**, king of Judah, on Esarhaddon’s Prism B:

“I called up the kings of the country Hatti and of the other side of the river (Euphrates)..**Manasseh**, king of Judah...{along with 21 other kings}, 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...”

(sources here:

- <https://www.livius.org/sources/content/anet/291-esarhaddons-prism-b/>

- See line 55 and 72-76 -

[https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/W\\_1929-1012-1](https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/W_1929-1012-1)



## 669-627 – Ashurbanipal

- Esarhaddon’s son

- Ashurbanipal claimed to be able to read and write cuneiform script. He collected a library with over 6,000 of Babylonian literary texts.
- Ashurbanipal called upon Manesseh to supply him with some troops from Judah to assist in his invasion of Egypt:  
“(Then) I called up my mighty armed forces which Ashur and Ishtar have entrusted to me and took the shortest road to Egypt and Nubia. During my march (to Egypt) 22 kings from the seashore, the islands, and the mainland [including] Manesseh, king of Judah...servants who belong to me, brought heavy gifts 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 (ANET 294).

## **627-623 – Ashur-etel-ilani**

## **622-612 – Sin-shar-ishkun**

## **611-609 – Ashur-uballit II**

There are nine kings of Israel and Judah mentioned in Assyrian inscriptions.

References to five of these kings (Menaham, Pekah, Hosea, Ahaz and Hezekiah) are paralleled by biblical passages.

Details here: <https://biblearchaeology.org/research/divided-kingdom/3993-israelite-kings-in-assyrian-inscriptions>

# **Introduction to Nahum**

1. Two sections:
  - a. Chapter 1 – a judicial decree against Nineveh
  - b. Chapter 2-3 – the precise manner the penalty will be inflicted on Nineveh
2. Themes throughout Nahum
  - a. Key words:
    - i. Fire -1:6; 2:4; 3:13, 15
    - ii. Consume or Devour – 1:10; 2:13; 3:12-13, 15
    - iii. Destroy or Cut down – 1:14-15; 2:13 3:15
  - b. Disaster is anticipated as:
    - i. Fire – 1:6, 10; 2:3-4, 13; 3:3, 13, 15
    - ii. Military – 1:12, 14-15; 2:1, 3-5, 13; 3:2-3, 8-11, 12-15, 19
    - iii. Flooding - 1:8; 2:6, 8; 1:3; 3:8
  - c. Nineveh is described and threatened with (cause of their coming destruction and the manner of their coming destruction):
    - i. Evil opposition to the Lord – 1:2-3, 8-9, 11, 13, 15
    - ii. Cruelty – 2:11-3:1, 4, 19
    - iii. Opposition from the Lord – 1:2-6, 8-9, 14; 2:13; 3:5
    - iv. Immorality and depravity – 1:10; 3:12-13, 15-18; 3:11
    - v. Nineveh will be helpless and exposed – 1:10, 14; 2:9-10; 3:5-7. 11, 13
    - vi. Dynasty will end, Nineveh will cease and population dispersed – 1:8-9, 11-12, 14-15; 2:1, 13, 6, 7-8, 11-13; 3:7, 10-11, 16-19
  - d. Judah will be vindicated – 1:3, 7, 12-13, 15; 2:2

3. Nahum is similar to the writings of Isaiah in several places. It is likely that Nahum (645 BC) was familiar with the writings of Isaiah (740-681) and, even possible that Nahum had been a student or a hearer of the words of the prophet Isaiah. (Assuming that Isaiah died in 681 at the age of 80, then if Nahum wrote his book in 645 at the age of 60 Nahum would have been born in 705 and would have been 20-25 years old in 685-681 during the last five years of Isaiah's life.) So, Nahum would have written about 40 years after Isaiah's final years of ministry. Here are the similarities where it could be assumed that Nahum was building on or using the writings of Isaiah to express his own words of prophecy:

- a. Nahum 1:15 -  
Isaiah 52:7 -
- b. Nahum 1:15 – “No more will the wicked invade you”  
Isaiah 52:1 – “The uncircumcised...will not enter you again.”
- c. Nahum 1:12-15 – “no more” and “not again”  
Isaiah 51:17-23 –
- d. Nahum 1:4 – “He rebukes the sea and dries it up; he makes all the rivers run dry. **Bashan** and **Carmel** wither and the blossoms of **Lebanon** fade.”  
Isaiah 50:2 – includes “rebuke” (*ga’ar*), “sea” (*yam*), “rivers” (*neharot*), “dry” (*hareb*)
- e. Nahum 1:4 – “Lebanon. . . Bashan. . . Carmel”  
Isaiah 33:9 – “**Lebanon**. . . **Bashan** . . . **Carmel**”
- f. More. . .

Nahum	Isaiah
1:2	59:17-19
1:3-6	29:6
1:4	33:9; 50:2
1:4-5	42:15
1:15	52:1, 7
2:9-10	24:1, 3
2:10	21:3-4
3:5-7	47:2-3
3:7	51:19

- g. Note: Nahum uses both the first and second half of Isaiah which strikes a blow to the concept that the book of Isaiah was written by two different people the high critics refer to first Isaiah and second Isaiah.