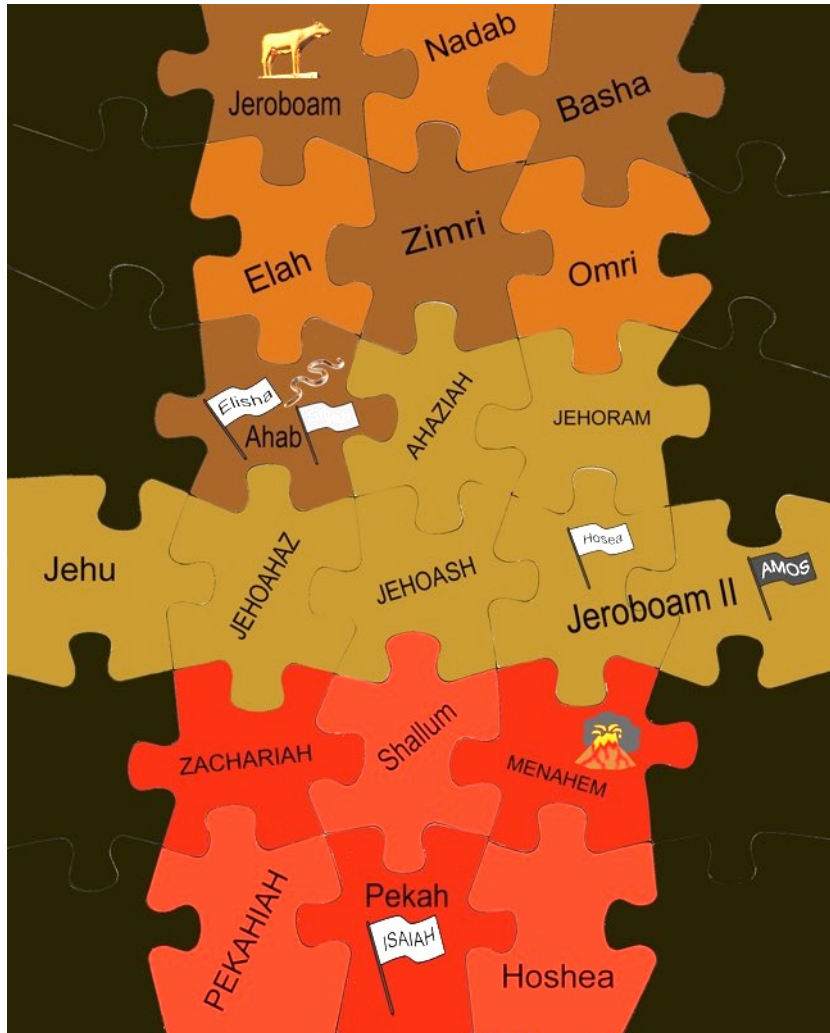


# The Bible Project

Part 1

## *Dispersed Northern Kingdom—Slouching toward Gomorrah*



Solomon:

In Bright: “The temptation was inevitable to hallow the state in the name of God and to suppose that the aims of the state and the aims of religion [God] must necessarily coincide. (Hist, 227)

Solomon began the process of identifying the blessing of God with having wealth, success and a grand kingdom. 1 K 11. 4-8 shows a thoroughly decadent Solomon worshipping the gods of his wives:

Astarte (Sidon)

Chemosh (Moab)

Molech (Ammon) – on Mt. Olives

***Solomon’s pursuit of success, as if it were God’s blessing, led directly to rebellion of the Northern Kingdom***

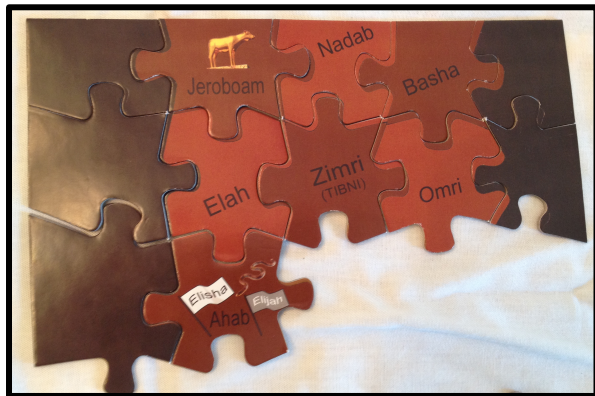
The indisputable result of Solomon’s foreign worship AHIJAH of Shiloh gave God’s promise that Jeroboam (Ephraim) would reign over 10 tribes and, though Solomon had promoted Jeroboam to head of forced labor, he sensed his incipient disloyalty and drove him into hands of the rising power of Shishak in Egypt, who protected Jeroboam trying to make trouble for the Israelite empire.

At exactly this point of forced labor the kingdom split through the foolishness of Rheoboam.

His Forced Labor Chief Adoram was stoned and Jeroboam was anointed King of North (1K 12.20)

### THREE ERAS IN NORTHERN KINGDOM HISTORY

- **Brown Section – Age of civil strife: Jeroboam I – Ahab**
- **Golden Section – Age of Wealth & Prosperity: Ahaziah – Jeroboam II**
- **Red Section – Age of Rapid Decline: Zechariah -- Hoshea**



**BIG IDEA BROWN: Civil strife** delayed by Shemaiah (1K 12.21-24) did break out (1K 14.30, 15.16 – Ramah) Until menace from Syrian King (1K 22.1-4, 29) forced **alliance between Ahab and Jehoshaphat** – See chart.

Remember that Civil War is the most horrible of All Catastrophes

[Prophets – throwback to the old means of leading God's people – hardly accidental that on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line were Prophets who supported the split of the kingdom.]

Look at the place where Rehoboam had to come to be confirmed in the north == Shechem.

Shechem became Jeroboam's first capital → Tirzah just 7 miles north.

Jeroboam had formidable task to unite the Northern Kingdom and to give it a separate identity:

- 1 Capital
- 2 Administration – probably continued Solomon's system
- 3 Military – conscription like Solomon
- 4 Religion

### Golden Calf on Jeroboam – Dan & Bethel Shrines de-emphasize Jerusalem

Because religion had come to be associated with the reason for being of the state, Jeroboam had to be particularly sharp on establishing a credible Northern Kingdom Worship Plan

He comes up with Shrines at Dan and Bethel – extreme north and south in land

He is a REFORMER[!] – he goes back to the bull symbol from Ex 32.

Probably this should not be thought of as an idol in the strict sense, but as a sort of way to say the whole land is sacred, like the space between the cherubim on the holy of holies. Judah might have a few square yards of holiness, but look God is enthroned on our whole land – holy of holies.

Advantage: Everybody could participate in this kind of worship.

Problem: Bulls were also adaptable to all forms of worship:

Baal is pictured by the Canaanites as enthroned on Bulls.

And the EX 32 precedent cuts against him – because of God’s rejection of that attempt.

So Ahijah rejects Jeroboam I, like Samuel rejects Saul (1K 14.7ff.)

AND THE NORTHERN KINGDOM BECOMES A **BANANA REPUBLIC** WITH CONSTANT INTRIGUE, REBEL AND COUPS D’ETAT. ISRAEL HAS NO STABLE DYNASTY.

In addition John Bright makes clear that in the split the empire of Solomon/David disintegrates:

Damascus – seizes independence

Moab—has to be re-conquered by Omri – according to the Moabite Stone

Ammon

Judah only holds on to Gath of Philistines

Judah fortifies Jerusalem by capturing Benjamin

Shishak – ravages whole land – even though Kings does not say that – stele is found at Megiddo.

Fortunately Shishak is forced by home weakness to withdraw – not by either Israel or Judah.

Economy suffers – no tribute, no trade routes

Jeroboam dies, Nadab his son inherits throne for two years but done in by Palace Conspiracy led by Baasha  
Assassination at Gibbethon where Israel was fighting the Philistines again. Jehu the prophet predicts his  
downfall.

Ahijah the Shilonite had predicted this. So we now see the prophets being King-makers or un-makers in  
North Kingdom.

Baasha follows Jeroboam’s religious policies and his son Elah succeeds him but not for long (2 yrs)

Zimri Chariot general kills him in Tirzah at a party.

Zimri was king for a week! Committed suicide and saved OMRI the trouble.

It took Omri several [4?] years to consolidate his power. [Conflict with Tibni]

## **ASCENDENCY OF Syria threatens Baasha→ Omri – Egypt in decline**

Baasha attacks Benjamin and fortifies RAMAH 5 miles north of Jerusalem—BORDER WAR W/JUDAH  
ASA of Judah then bribes Ben-hadad I of Damascus (SYRIA) to break treaty with Baasha and harry North  
Galilee so that ASA could recapture RAMAH for the south.

Syrians then take over Trans-Jordan north of the Yarmuk more or less

Ben-hadad II attacks westward all the way to **Tyre and makes treaty with Phoenicians there**. Dedicates  
stele to Baal Melqart at Aleppo as marker of treaty. SYRIANS ALLY WITH PHOENICIANS.

**Over the historical horizon, Assyria** is rising. Ashur-nasirpal II made frightfulness an instrument of state  
and conquered Aramean--SYRIAN kingdoms all the way to the Mediterranean where he “washed his  
weapons in the sea.” Then he withdraws leaving opportunity for Omri to expand at Syria’s expense.

Omri’s foreign policy: modeled on David’s

- 1 internal peace
- 2 friendly relations with Judah
- 3 close ties with Phoenicia
- 4 strong hand against east – especially the Syrians [Arameans].

Implementation of this policy – difficult to give in chronological order

1. Alliance with Ittobaal (Ethbaal) of Tyre (priest-king) → marriage of Jezebel (“princess of baal?”) to Omri’s son Ahab.

Tyre at height of colonial expansion – Carthage was founded later in the century

[**Carthage** *An ancient city and state of northern Africa on the Bay of Tunis northeast of modern Tunis. It was founded by the Phoenicians in the ninth century B.C. and became the center of Carthaginian power in the Mediterranean after the sixth century B.C. The city was destroyed by the Romans at the end of the Third Punic War (146 B.C.) but was rebuilt by Julius Caesar and later (A.D. 439-533) served as capital of the Vandals before its virtual annihilation by the Arabs (698 AD).*]

2. Alliance with Jehoshaphat – Marries daughter Athaliah to Jehoram, Jehoshaphat’s son – military and commercial – tried to start up trade through Ezion-geber to recapture routes of Solomonic resource gathering.

Recaptured all of Trans-Jordan except Ammon

Eventual alliance with Damascus

Vassal of Ben-hadad

Later conquered Ben-hadad in Trans-Jordan near Aphek? Spared Ben-hadad and makes alliance with him – to dismay of prophets [1K 20.35]

Assyria attacked [not in Bible] coalition of Syria, Judah, Israel, etc at **Qarqar 853 BC**,

Ahab sent 2000 chariots & 10K infantry and Assyria stopped for 5 years.

Internal situation – external alliances created internal tensions that will crack dynasty.

Socioeconomic situation – Material prosperity

Best evidence was new capital of Samaria – high hill, defensible, purchased by Omri

[1K 16.24 – like Jerusalem crown property.

The best fortifications in Palestine

Ivory inlays – like Ivory house Ahab said to have built [1K 22.39]

Second residence at Jezreel—the Summer Palace

Fortified Megiddo & Hazor with tunnels to springs.

Ahab or Omri also built the stables at Megiddo for 450 horses. Great ingenuity for offensive weaponry and battle gear such as the chariots on the battlefield at Qarqar.

But society began to deteriorate. No telling how many people lost land and freedom in the drought. Poor at mercy of rich. Usurious interest rates, led to mortgaging of land, slavery of children. Practices denounced by Amos a century later hardly developed overnight.

Ahab, Naboth and Jezebel show different conceptions of monarchy – Jezebel has absolute monarch in mind – Ahab still held to the rights of the subjects given them by covenant. But he capitulated.

“Israel was full of people who, like Jezebel, had no conception of covenant law, or like Ahab, little concern for it.” [Bright, 245]

*Burke--Nothing is so fatal to religion as indifference which is, at least, half infidelity.*

## **Snake on Ahab segment – Baalism cult gains solid foothold in Israel in Ahab’s reign.**

### **RELIGIOUS CRISIS**

Jezebel: A worshipper of Tyrian deities, Baal Melqart and Asherah, Jezebel was naturally allowed, together with her retainers and merchants to practice her native religion. –

Solomon had done it ...

ONLY THE NARROW-MINDED OBJECTED.



Jezebel was missionary for Baal. – apparently sought to supplant Yahweh with Baal.  
By this time many would have welcomed a state policy officially including Baal.

Enemy from without replaced by enemy from within.

See Bright Comment.

Now the Canaanites absorbed by David were at best – half-baptized Yahwists – limping  
between two opinions – 1K 18.21.

*question: what was the cause of this kind of popular weakness in Israel?*

Baal prophets became the court prophets –divided prophets – Micaiah against the rest. Elijah  
alone against the 450 prophets of Baal.

### **Elijah and Elisha banners on Ahab segment – These Prophets denounce Baalism**

Elijah – Nazarite probably, from Gilead – declared holy war on the pagan state – throwback to the  
God of Sinai who brooked no rivals.

Ahab dies fighting the Syrians – had success at Qarqar which may have set the allies to  
quarreling? Killed by a stray arrow while in disguise after luring Jehoshaphat into his ill-  
fated scheme.



### **BIG IDEA: GOLDEN PERIOD: Wealth & Prosperity**

Sons – Ahaziah – 850-49 reigned for a few months, fell and died.

Jehoram 849-843 [12 yrs?] sensed the resentment – tried to remove some of the pagan cult – but  
kept Jeroboam's practices. BUT Jezebel still lived.

### **Prophet banners in black and white – Prophet voices of doom and hope**

Elisha and the Prophets continued to oppose the Omride dynasty.

Moab rebelled. Damascus [Syria] kept Israel engaged for 8 years after Ahab fell at Ramoth  
Gilead.

The war with Syria showed that the foreign policy internally and externally was losing its  
power in Israel.

The military leads the purge under Jehu – the fact that this was the quarter from which rejection came  
was indicative of ineffectual leadership and a resentment of the importation of “soft, foreign  
ways.”

Elisha takes advantage of Jehoram's absence --- healing wounds in Jezreel to anoint Jehu—soldiers  
acclaim him – Prophetic designation → popular acclamation pattern.

Jehu in 843 kills Jehoram and his cousin Ahaziah, king of Judah

Jehu proceeds to Jezreel and kills Jezebel and all others there.

Then to Samaria and destroys delegation of Judah before a great slaughter at the Baal Melqart temple built there by Jezebel – unspeakable and inexcusable brutality leads to “disastrous consequences.”

But Baal put down. Yahweh raised up—at least officially.

**Jehu founds a dynasty that lasted a century – longest in Israel’s history 843-815.**

Results of Jehu’s purge:

Alliance with Phoenicia is destroyed;

Alliance with Judah is destroyed – Athaliah reigns at least temporarily there.

Lost source of commerce at Phoenicia and only dependable military ally in Judah.

Crippled internally

Must have created tremendous recriminations from indiscriminate bloodletting.

Hosea says Jehu went too far. (Hos 1.4—I will punish the house of Jehu for the blood of Jezreel.)

Destroyed public servants, who were also servants of Baal.

Jehu shows no evidence of leadership or administration – nor was he God’s man.

Syria became ascendant under Hazael who had to deal with Assyrians who did not come to stay.

Jehu did pay tribute to Assyria at this time, but real enemy was Hazael of Syria.

Jehu lost entire Trans-Jordan to Syria.

Jehoahaz 815-801 was restricted to a body guard for his army, 10 chariots and 50 horsemen + 10K infantry.

Israel became a virtual dependency of Damascus under Jehoahaz

Amos 1 – “taken advantage of by all her neighbors.”

## **Amos & Hosea banners on Jeroboam II segment – they warn against spiritual laxness during Jeroboam II’s age of gold**

Resurgence in 8<sup>th</sup> Century

World events favored a time of peace for Israel

Damascus defeated by now seriously **rising Assyrian empire** – Adad-nirari III [802BC]

Israel paid tribute but was not attacked.

Jehoash [802-786 BC] recovered all the cities lost by his father – no details in 2 K 13.25.

he even conquered Amaziah of Judah and sacked Jerusalem, but left Amaziah in place.

Jeroboam II (786-746 BC) – Stable and able leader

Though we know nothing of his battles – 2 are alluded to in Amos 6.13—Jeroboam II was able to place his borders at Solomon’s borders –defeated Damascus and retook north of Yarmuk t

Trans-Jordan south to the Sea of the Arabah – Amos 6.14; Ammonites and Moabites ejected – Israel may have taken all the way to south end of Dead Sea.

Judah prospered likewise into the full size of Solomon’s empire—so trade, taxes and economic benefit were fully as great as Solomon’s – Tyre, as with Solomon and the Omrides was drawn into treaty.

Prosperity like no one remembered came to be in Samaria

Splendid buildings and costly ivory inlays of Phoenician or Damascene origin have been unearthed at Samaria – Amos did not exaggerate the luxury of the upper classes.

Population was probably at its greatest density ever in this period.

Archeology reveals industry:

Weaving and dying at Debir, eg.

*Are you better off than ever – YES*

Amos and Hosea reveal a somewhat different reality than the golden surface – like a golden painted casket – society in an advanced state of decay.

State did nothing to alleviate extreme poverty

Amos: egregious injustices and shocking contrast between wealth and poverty.

Harsh system made harsher by greed, falsification of weights, various legal dodges and dishonest practices – can't wait to finish temple worship to chew up the poor.

People no longer knew the covenant of God, no longer lived in a society where that could be communicated, tribal ties were gone, and secular monarchy with much Canaanite and foreign influence had eroded even covenant concepts given by Moses in such detail.

Yahwism may have been the nominal religion, but its practice had suffered so many additions as to be unrecognizable – as practiced at Dan and Bethel

Samarian name lists contain almost as many names made with Baal as with Yahweh. – Contemporary Judah by this time yields no such compound names!

Even the official state religion had absorbed rites of pagan origin (Amos 2.7f, 5.26, Hosea *passim*) and what was worse, accorded the cult the wholly pagan function of ***appeasing the Deity by ritual and sacrifice*** in order to secure the peace of *status quo* --Bright, 261.

Priests had become pagans, too. Religion was an instrument of the state – so no rebuke was forthcoming. And no effective rebuke from prophetic orders either.

The optimism of the times was seen to be God's blessing – blessing was sought, obligations forgotten. Notion had established itself that the bond between God and people was something in the nature of things, assuring the nation unconditionally of the divine favor. Covenant obligation, insofar as it had not lost all meaning, was conceived to belong to the worship setting – met by elaborate ritual and lavish shrines.—Bright 261,62

Amos in particular attacks the heresy that Yahweh's election of Israel guarantees her protection – (Chs. 1, 2 3.1f, 9.7)

Hosea warns of future ruin for Israel's breaking of the marriage covenant with God—as Hosea's Gomer had broken his marriage covenant with him.

But he does foresee the time when God, after disaster, renews his covenant.



**BIG IDEA: RED PERIOD: rapid decline**

## **Erupting volcano on Menahem segment – Assyrian –violent threat**

Jeroboam dies 746 BC Anarchy prevails in Israel at the resurgence of Assyria

Tiglath-Pileser III [T-P III] rises 745-727 BC

By 738 T-P III is taking tribute from Israel – Judean coalition could not stop him.

T-PIII did not do tribute-gathering campaigns, but conquest campaigns. – he incorporated a novel approach to conquered lands – when they rebelled he simply deported their residents.

Jeroboam II's son Zechariah – murdered after 6 months by Shallum ben Jabesh.

Shallum killed 1 month later by Menahem ben Gadi – country plunged into civil war.

## **Tribute money to Assyria to maintain semblance of peace**

Menahem [745-737] gave T-PIII tribute from head tax levied on every landholder. Menahem relied on the Assyrians to shore up his dynasty, but when his son Pekahiah [737-6] came to the throne, the populace rose; officer assassinated him – Pekah ben Remaliah

## **Pekah seeks freedom from military alliance with Syria**

Rezin of Damascus, Philistines, backed Pekah to overthrow Menahem – may have hoped for Egyptian help. Pekah (737-732) becomes leader in anti-Assyrian coalition which led to war with Judah and set in motion the death throes of Israel.

Hosea – descriptive of the utter moral collapse of Israel – like an oven their hearts burn with intrigue Hos 4.1-3; 7.1-7, 8.4, 10.3 f.

Pekah and Rezin attack Judah under Jotham and Ahaz [who burns his son]. Jerusalem is besieged. Edom revolts against Judah and Ahaz of Judah calls on his friend T-PIII for help. Edom joins fight from east, Philistines from southwest

## **Isaiah banner on Pekah – Isaiah cites futility of military alliance and prophesies destruction of Northern Kingdom**

—Isaiah 9 shows the perspective from Judah – Rezin and Pekah are cigar butts – Isaiah warns against involving T-PIII – trust God, but Ahaz is unwilling (incapable) to do that.

734 T-PIII moves down the coast to Gaza strip and River of Egypt to cut off any help that might come from a meddling Egypt.

733 takes Galilee and Trans-Jordan and deports some Israelites.

Israel saved from immediate annihilation by Hoshea's coup d'état. Hoshea surrendered to T-PIII and gave tribute and ruled as Assyrian Vassal – [as if Obama had paid off Trump to remain President.]

All Israel that was left was a little of Ephraim and part of Manasseh.

Meanwhile, T-PIII dies and Shalmanezar V begins to rule.

## **Hoshea attempts military alliance with Egypt to rid of Assyrian Threat**

Hoshea decides to withhold tribute, make coalition with Egypt and rebel. [What was he thinking???

The “So” whom Hoshea approaches in Egypt may not even have been a king

724 BC Shalmanezar V attacks –Hoshea gives himself up

Samaria resists and Shalmanezar V dies

### **Say “Goodbye Hoshea” – full scale destruction during Hoshea’s reign**

Sargon II becomes Assyrian king and captures Samaria in 722 and destroys her

### **Overall portrayal – Assyria destroys Northern kingdom in 722 BC**

Sargon claimed to have defeated and scattered 27,290 people

Israel is no more.

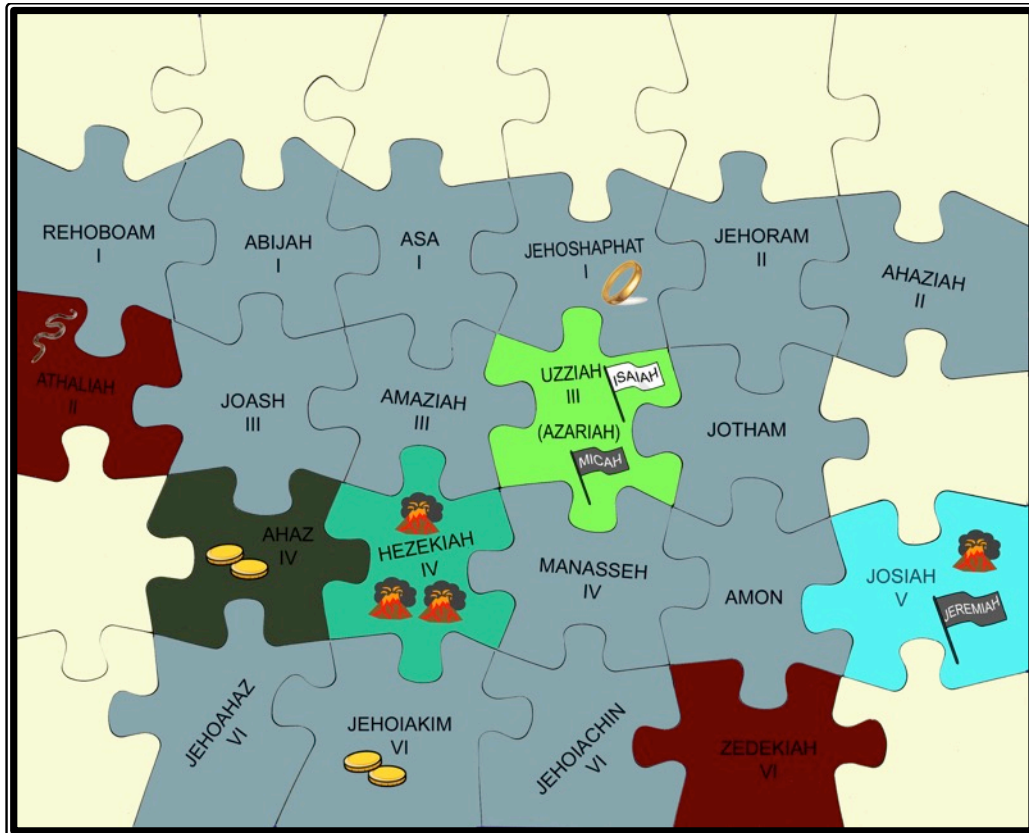
Assyria settles refugees from Babylonia; Hamath and elsewhere in Samaria under Assyrian direct rule.

Israel is no more → **SAMARITANS ENTER HISTORY’S STAGE.**

Back to points of this lesson.



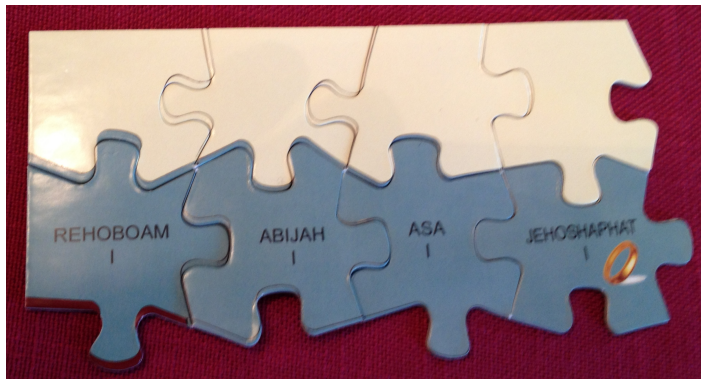
# Deported South



Six eras in history of Judah before Exile:

|                         |  |                |
|-------------------------|--|----------------|
| <b>I. Civil Strife:</b> | <b>Rehoboam, Abijah, Asa, Jehoshaphat</b>        | <b>922-849</b> |
| <b>II. Baalism</b>      | <b>Jehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah</b>                | <b>849-837</b> |
| <b>III. Golden Age</b>  | <b>Joash, Amaziah, Uzziah, Jotham</b>            | <b>837-735</b> |
| <b>IV. Decline</b>      | <b>Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh, Amon</b>            | <b>735-640</b> |
| <b>V. Reform</b>        | <b>Josiah</b>                                    | <b>640-609</b> |
| <b>VI. Destruction</b>  | <b>Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah</b> | <b>609-586</b> |

Judah is not quite the banana republic that Israel became: Stable monarchical heritage – house of David-- and Temple worship kept Israel closer to original vision for the land.



## ***BIG IDEA 1. Civil Strife:***

### ***Egypt a political threat during Rehoboam's reign***

Rehoboam [922-915]

Did not try to force Israel back – prophet Shemaiah

Jerusalem on Benjamite border; Therefore Rehoboam fought for and occupied Benjamite territory including Aijalon (2 Chron 11.10)

SHISHAK OF EGYPT INVADES – Shishak had given Jeroboam asylum. Devastated Judah all the way to Edom; destroyed Solomon's copper works.

### ***Rehoboam paid enormous tribute; gold shields in temple went to bronze 1 K 14.25***

Egypt became too weak to continue; abandoned posts in Judah, but Egypt forced Judah to defend herself rather than have the opportunity to attack Israel.

Rehoboam was son of Ammonite princess Naamah. Son Abijah was of Maacah of the house of Absalom— Both names suggest pagan background; Maacah was an Asherah worshipper and while these kings were in power, pagan rites, sacred prostitution and homosexual activity were uninhibited.

## **TOLERANCE FOR INTERNATIONALISM, AND MULTICULTURALISTIC WORSHIP.**

Swings between syncretistic & primitive tendencies.

Abijah [915-913] – defeated Jeroboam in Ephraim after appealing to reason [2Chr 13.5-12] and occupied Bethel – seat of Calf.

Asa [913-873]– invaded from Ethiopia – may have been at the behest of Egypt – met by Asa at Mareshah → ended Egyptian/Ethiopian meddling.

Ramah fortified by Baasha – Asa desperate calls on Ben-hadad of Syria to harass Israel from north by gifts

Ben-hadad broke with Israel and attacked Israel

Ramah dismantled and Geba and Mizpah fortified.

Maacah said to be mother both of Abijah and Asa – she was an Asherah worshipper whose influence was cleansed under Asa who burned the Asherah pole in the Kidron Valley – his son Jehoshaphat cleaned out the cult shrines.

Asa & Jehoshaphat made Israel once again officially Yahwist

Peace and Prosperity came to Judah when civil strike ended – Judah controlled trade route south to Aqabah— Red Sea.

## ***Jehoshaphat – [873-849]***

**Civil war ends under Jehoshaphat**

**Wedding Ring – Peace brought by marriage alliance between North and South royalty—Marriage brings Baalism—and Ahab in-laws**

Jehoshaphat made marriage for his son Jehoram with Athaliah, daughter of Ahab.

### ***Attempted to revive trade out of Ezion-Geber***

Edom made province of Judah – controlled trade routes to Arabia

### ***Attacked Philistines and took territory***

Jehoshaphat took high places down and Asherah removed.

The Book of the Law was taught throughout Judah—Appointed Judges including an appeals system to represent Yahweh – royally appointed, not just village elders

Established system of justice that prevented the kind of injustice that Amos protested in Israel.

### ***Separated Temple from State***

Chief priest Amaziah, Zedariah over the state.

Jehoram – 849-842—began to reign the year after Ahab died in battle with Jehoshaphat escaping – kills brothers –



## **BIG IDEA II. Baalism characterizes this period of kings—Jehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah (snake on Athaliah)**

Wife was Athaliah, who may have had a long range plan to reunite the North and South through his own dynastic schemes. Athaliah called the shots and led him worship Baal Melqart

Lost Edom to rebellion and with it Ezion Geber port and the overland trade routes to Arabia

Lost Libnah of Philistia

Athaliah introduced cult of Baal to Jerusalem

Jehoram died early of disease to bowels [extreme hemeroids?]

‘he departed with no one’s regret’

Ahaziah [842] – swept away a year later in Jehu’s purge, along with 42 princes and kinsmen [1K10.12]

Athaliah [842-37] – Killed Grandsons – Ahaziah’s children and royal seed

Followed pattern of Israel, but less thoroughly

Socioeconomic tensions between the rich and poor were not so marked at least in part because of Jehoshaphat's judicial reforms.

Athaliah had no real following – considered illegitimate, not of Davidic blood

Joash/Jehoash, 2 years old, at time his father died, was saved by aunt Jehoshabab, the wife of Jehoida the high priest.

Brought out at 7 by Jehoida



### **BIG IDEA III. Golden Age: Joash, Amaziah, Uzziah, Jotham**

Jehoash/Joash [837-800]

Athaliah summarily executed – no other bloodshed.

Main work: Cleansed temple of Athaliah's Baal elements.

FIRST TEMPLE PURIFICATION – the way committees in church have always worked – 2 K 12

Godliness lasted as long as Jehoida lived – Joash rebelled when Jehoida died

Stoned Jehoida's son – Zedekiah—in court of temple; his last words "May the Lord see and avenge"

Joash defeated by Syria which sacks Jerusalem

God deserts Joash

House servants destroy Joash – death of Zedekiah

Unpopular because of his apostasy, defeats, murder

Amaziah [800-783] 8<sup>th</sup> Century prosperity

Good rulers & favorable world situation

802 Adad-Nirari of Assyrian crushes Damascus & Benhadad II

Assyrians' existence then threatened by Urartu of Babylon

Quarrels with Israel – had originally hired Israel mercenaries to fight Edom for re-conquest, then decided not to use them – who then sent home go along looting cities as they go home north to "make up" their losses.

Amaziah beats the Edomites decisively and declares war on Jehoash of Israel who tried to dissuade him

Fight at Beth-shemesh – Judah defeated, Amaziah captured

Jehoash takes Jerusalem—loots and breaks down walls, takes hostages, but leaves Amaziah on throne – with what embarrassment?!

Judah could have been annexed, if he had been prepared for guerrilla war

Plot to kill Amaziah, but he hears and flees to Lachish where he is taken and killed.

### **UZZIAH – GOLDEN COLOR – PERIOD OF WEALTH AND PROSPERITY REACHES HEIGHT**

Uzziah/Azariah [783-742] begins reign at 16

Repairs defenses of Jerusalem, reorganizes and refits army; develops siege engines

Controls Edom and Arabian trade routes

Reopens port & industries at Ezion-geber

Late in reign stricken with leprosy 750-42 Jotham becomes co-regent – public king but Uzziah reigns.

Leprosy breaks out when he offers his own incense rather than allowing Azariah the high priest

Kept peace with Israel

Controlled major trade routes and took tolls

Copper industry at Arabah; Red Sea trade

Tyre drawn into trade by treaty

Judah extremely prosperous – population reaches greatest density – town overflowed walls

Negev more intensively settled than at any other time

Time of great optimism – great confidence in promises of God for the future

World relative power vacuum for the 500 years of Israel's existence 1250-750

743 Assyrian advanced & Uzziah at the head of a coalition opposed Tiglath-Pileser III [T-P III] in Syria, but failed; Uzziah died before Assyrians could get him.

### **Isaiah & Micah banners on Uzziah – prophets speak to historical circumstances from age of Uzziah to Hezekiah**

Jotham [742-35] – refused to join Israel & Syria against Assyria. Menahem of Israel had given heavy tribute to Assyria to gain Assyrian power to hold his throne. His son Pekahiah continued this policy which brought his assassination by anti-Assyrian nationalist Pekah who wanted to fight T-P III. Therefore, Israel attacked Judah under Jotham and Jotham died.



## **BIG IDEA IV. PERIOD OF DECLINE**

Ahaz -- [735-715]

Coalition closed in on Jerusalem and intends to put the Syrian, Ben Tabeel (Isaiah 7.6) on throne

At same time Edom revolts & drives Judah out of Ezion-geber; joins coalition

Philistines raid Negev

**Ahaz forms alliance with Assyria to ward off threats: Israel, Syria**

Ahaz – THOUGH WARNED BY ISAIAH [7.1-8.18] saw no choice but to appeal to T-P III for aid.

**Coins on Ahaz – Alliance with Assyria ends in Judah becoming Assyrian vassal**

Ahaz incapable of faith – sends enormous gift to T-P III, who probably did not need Ahaz request to do the obvious in destroying Israel, but because Ahaz had refused to join the coalition, Judah was spared Assyrian conquest.

Ahaz had signed away his freedom by his appeal to T-P III with disastrous consequences.

Syncretistic tendencies: In ancient east, political subservience usually involved recognition of the suzerain's gods – not in place of but alongside native religion.

Ahaz has to appear before T-P III at altar in Damascus to pay homage to the Assyrian gods.

He then makes a copy of that altar for installation at the temple at home in Jerusalem

Without real faith in Israel's God, he did not prevent the inroads of paganism – and he participated 2 K 6.3f, Is 2.6-8; 8.19f; Mic 5.12-14; 2Chr 28.3.

Social and economic conditions worsened –tribute exacted, heavy taxes, religion at the service of the state.

Revenue lost; trade lost

Rich and poor conflict – rich have no values, poor lose their lawful recourse



Is 1. 10-17 Official religion fostered the notion that God's demands could be met by ritual and sacrifice.

### **Hezekiah [713-686]**

Reversed all of Ahaz's policies – sought freedom from Assyrian, though doomed.

Bright: Patriotism was a motivating factor

Paganism attracted a lot of negative reaction in Judah—more than Israel. But with Assyria in charge, paganism could not be removed.

Intense Messianic longing began for better Davidic king – Is 9.2-7, 11.1-9, Mic 5.2-6—ideal Davidic heir.

### **Three volcanos on Hezekiah—Judah seeks freedom from Assyrian bondage and entertains hopes for alliances with Egypt and Babylon**

Assyria weakened by a Babylonian rebellion under Merodach-baladan (2K 20.12, Is 39.10)

After 721, Sargon, son of T-P III conducted no campaign in Palestine at all.

Egypt revived under Ethiopian king after Israel fell.

Egypt wants to attack Assyria through Israel – Is 18: Ambassadors from Ethiopian king wait on Hezekiah  
Isaiah opposed – Is 20 symbolically demonstrates the outcome – walks around Jerusalem in only a loin cloth.

Judah apparently did not join Egypt & Philistines and escaped revenge of Sargon in 711.

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Temple Purification**

Hezekiah introduced religious reform; cleansed temple; gradually to reduce the immediate danger of creating a rebellion

Final break 705 swept beyond the neo-paganism of Ahaz to cult objects and places associated with Yahweh worship, including the bronze image of the snake: 2 K 18.4--*Nehushtan*

Closed local shrines.

Later used by Rabshekah to taunt Hezekiah

Hezekiah reached out to native Israelites to join – dynastic claims & dreams of Messianic reunion.

Hezekiah's own son Manasseh was of a Galilean family – but unsuccessful in idea of greater Judah/Israel – United Israel had to be given up.

When Sargon died, Sennacherib (705-681) takes Assyria.

Hezekiah makes his break in 705 – so does Merodach Baladan in Babylonia – no coincidence – M-B sent envoys to Hezekiah – 2K 20.12-19, Is 39

Large coalition formed: Tyre, Phil, Moab, Edom, Ammon, Egypt—including Judah.

Hezekiah became ringleader against Isaiah's advice (Is 30.1-7; 31.1-3)

Built up defenses and dug Siloam Tunnel (2 Chr 32.30; 2K20.20) See **Siloam Inscription**



### **Sennacherib's attack 701**

First crushed Tyre – destroys Tyre – Carthage founded—according to John Bright, p. 286

Revolutionary coalition fell apart after crushing of Tyre – rushed to pay tribute—

ONLY Judah, Ashkelon and Ekron held out.

Sennacherib destroyed 42 Judean towns w/ great carnage

Shut up Hezekiah “like a bird in a cage,” Sennacherib said.

Isaiah advises Hezekiah to give up Is 1.5

Hezekiah sues for terms, from Sennacherib at Lachish – great defeat, high tribute; including daughters given as concubines to Nineveh

The deliverance of 2 K 19.35ff was later.

Circumstances repeated; Egypt rises again; Babylon eventually succeeds in revolt.

Hezekiah could have taken back his territory;

Sennacherib was finally free to turn west again in 689—blockaded Hezekiah in Jerusalem.

Tried to intimidate Hezekiah —Isaiah assured him Jerusalem would not be taken – 2K 19.29-34,

Is 14.24-27, 17.12-14

Herodotus says Sennacherib was overrun by plague of mice

Assyrians retired leaving Jerusalem unharmed, but Judah not free.

Hezekiah died 686; sparing Sennacherib the trouble of coming against him because Hezekiah son

**Manasseh** gave up and made peace – which meant giving up Judah's independence.

Spiritual emergency:

Same internal sickness that destroyed Israel

Socioeconomic ills for which religion had no restraint

Syncretism ran wild under Ahaz' recognition of Assyrian gods

Sinai covenant forgotten

God made into national caretaker who in return for meticulous ritual observance, gave nation protection and blessing. –Is 1.10-20

National covenant with David replaced obedience with the idea that God and Zion were

unconditionally associated. 8<sup>th</sup> century challenged this idea: If Assyrian power can

challenge and Assyrian gods move into the temple, where is Yahweh's power to fulfill his promises? Judah's reaction: 2 polar opposites both destructive: Blind and fanatical

overconfidence and a cowardly unfaith—like Ahaz who could see no way of saving

Judah but to make her a willing tool of Assyrian aggression.

Application: Church today, either sing the old time religion – ala Barbara Mandrell—and go on as if

God makes no difference, or like liberal churches mimic the world in order to be relevant.

**Manasseh** [687-642] gladly surrendered and paid tribute

Assyrians at height of their power

663 Assurbanurpal destroyed Thebes (Nahum 3.8)

Egypt dead—Manasseh had to be quiet – hauled in chains once before Assurbanurpal

Returned to Ahab's policy: high place restored, astral deities, fertility cult & prostitution practiced inside temple, divination and magic, worshipped Molech, sons passed thru fire;

Primitive Yahwism so forgotten & rites practiced that distinction between God and gods obscured that they did not realize they were even turning away from God. danger of slippery slope of polytheism.

God surrounded by heavenly host which were popularly identified with the heavenly bodies. Astral deities just slipped right in as members of Yahweh's court.

Contempt for law and incidents of violence and injustice.

Hezekiah's reforms completely reversed; prophets silenced, protestors killed;

Chronicles says Manasseh repented; Kings brands him the worst of all.

Assyria reaches Zenith, but overextended, collapses.

Egypt stirring again. Babylon, Medes and Indo-Aryan peoples arising.

Babylon led full scale revolt which Assurbanurpal did finally put down but he could not re-subdue Egypt;

Therefore, it is just possible he did allow Manasseh to refortify Jerusalem as a dike against Egypt.

Assurbanurpal died 627; by 607 Assyrians collapsed.

**Amon** [642-640] Assassinated by Anti Assyrian Coup d'état.



## BIG IDEA V. REFORM

**Josiah** [640-609]

Judah again finds herself, by default on the world stage, a free country.

The “people of the land” put down the uprising and put Josiah, age 8 on throne.

By the time he was 16, he launched sweeping reforms and began to move to take in Assyria’s northern Israel provinces.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> TEMPLE PURIFICATION – MOST THOROUGH

18<sup>th</sup> year [Kings]’; 12<sup>th</sup> -Chronicles

Features of reform:

1. Purge of foreign cults
2. Shrines of Samarian and Temple of Bethel
3. 2 Chr. 34.6 – extended to Galilee

The law book was Deuteronomy

Deut. 13 makes idolatry a capital offense – explains Josiah’s measures against priests and cult practices.

**Volcano on Josiah segment – Babylon replaces Assyria as major world power**

### Prophet Banner on Josiah – Jeremiah speaks...from Josiah’s time through exile

Young Jeremiah – Zephaniah ministered stirrings of repentance

Times troubled:

Egypt tried to recapture Pyramid religion

Assurbanurpal had ancient document copied

Great governing insecurity

In Bright “Into this ferment of resurgent nationalism, and yet of anxiety, the Deuteronomy law fell like the thunderclap of conscience.”

How successful was Josiah’s reform?

Clergy resisted centralization in Jerusalem

Class of subordinate clergy created

Jerusalem center left secular vacuum outside of Jerusalem

Reform external – false sense of peace – Jeremiah 6.16-21

609 Pharaoh Neco II & Josiah fought at Megiddo to stop Egypt from joining Assyria against Babylon.

& AT Carchemish, Egypt & Assyria fought Babylon—was Josiah allied to Babylon? Like Hezekiah?

Josiah killed



## BIG IDEA VI. Destruction

**Jehoahaz** takes kingdom. 3 months, deposed by king of Egypt. Brother **Jehoiakim** replaces him as vassal of Egypt

605 Egypt is crushed by Babylon at battle of **Carchemish**. Judah changes masters.

**Jehoiakim** pays tribute to Babylon

Reform completely collapses

Disaster of Josiah may have even undermined faith in Deut promises.

Official Davidic covenant theology triumphed in its most distorted form

Jehoiakim rebels in 601 against Babylon

Dec 598 Jehoiakim dies (assassinated?)

**Jehoiachin** placed on throne

597 Babylon comes to Jerusalem, ransacks Temple. First deportation of Judahites—leading citizens.

Babylon deports Jehoiachin and mother to Babylon where he is imprisoned for 37 years. Has heirs who return to lead in the Exile Period to come—see 1 Chr. 3.

Nebuchadnezzar placed uncle **Zedekiah** on throne

Fierce patriotism 589, combined with foolish theology of unconditional confidence

586 Jerusalem taken, walls destroyed, population deported, Temple razed. See Jeremiah 7.4—Temple will be no protection. Zedekiah saw sons killed and then blinded and led to Babylon.