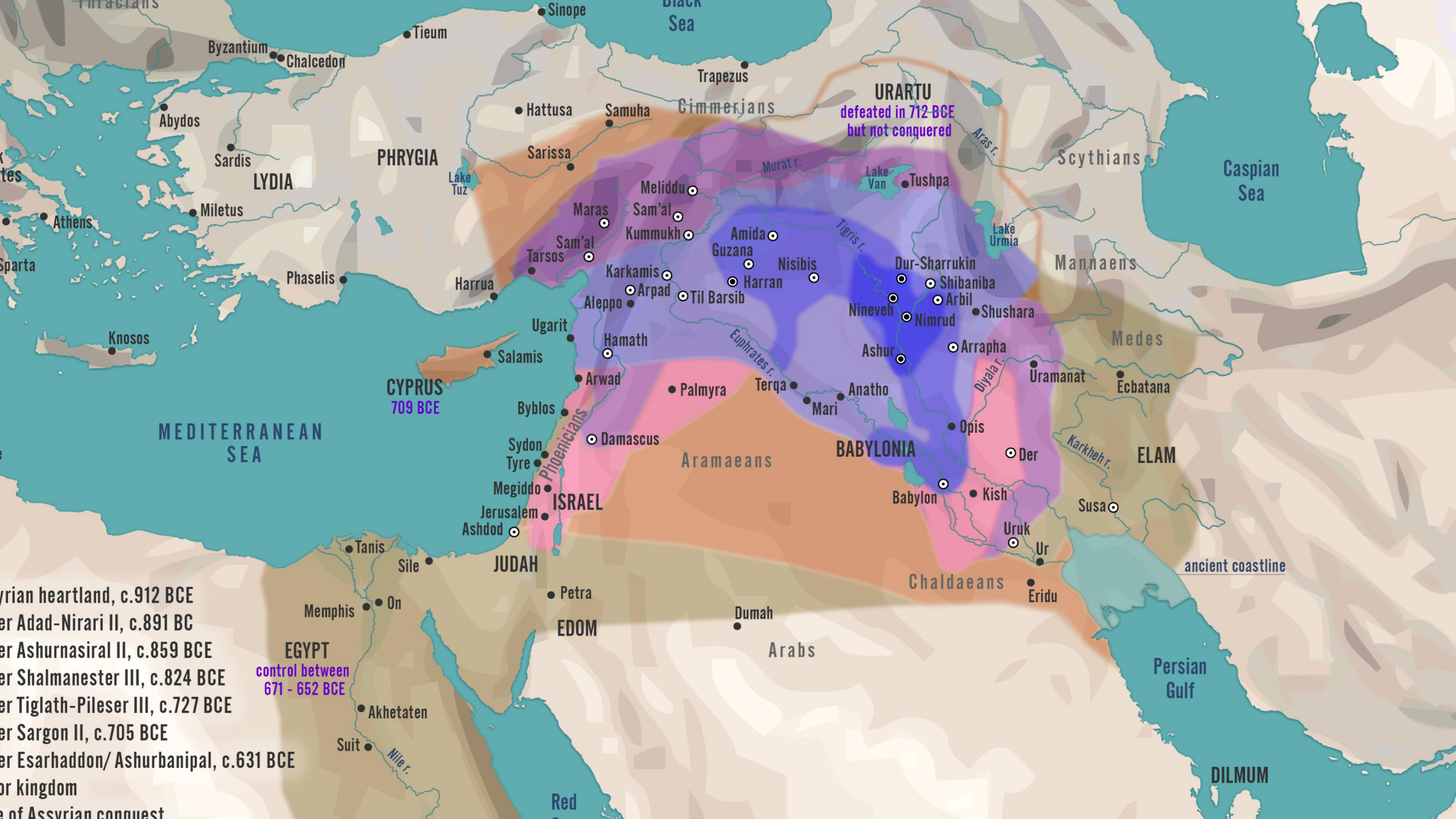


Between the Testaments



Samaria Captured 722 BC

The Assyrian Empire



Assyrian heartland, c.912 BCE
Assyrian king Adad-Nirari II, c.891 BC
Assyrian king Ashurnasirpal II, c.859 BCE
Assyrian king Shalmaneser III, c.824 BCE
Assyrian king Tiglath-Pileser III, c.727 BCE
Assyrian king Sargon II, c.705 BCE
Assyrian king Esarhaddon/Ashurbanipal, c.631 BCE
Assyrian empire
Assyrian kingdom
Assyrian conquest

EGYPT
control between
671 - 652 BCE

URARTU
defeated in 712 BCE
but not conquered

CYPRUS
709 BCE

ancient coastline

Assyrian Kings

And the Northern Kingdom

Shalmaneser III (859-824 BC)

- Not mentioned in the Bible, but...
- Monolith Inscription: fought with King Ahab (1 Kings 16-22)
- Black Obelisk: Tribute of Jehu (2 Kings 9-10)





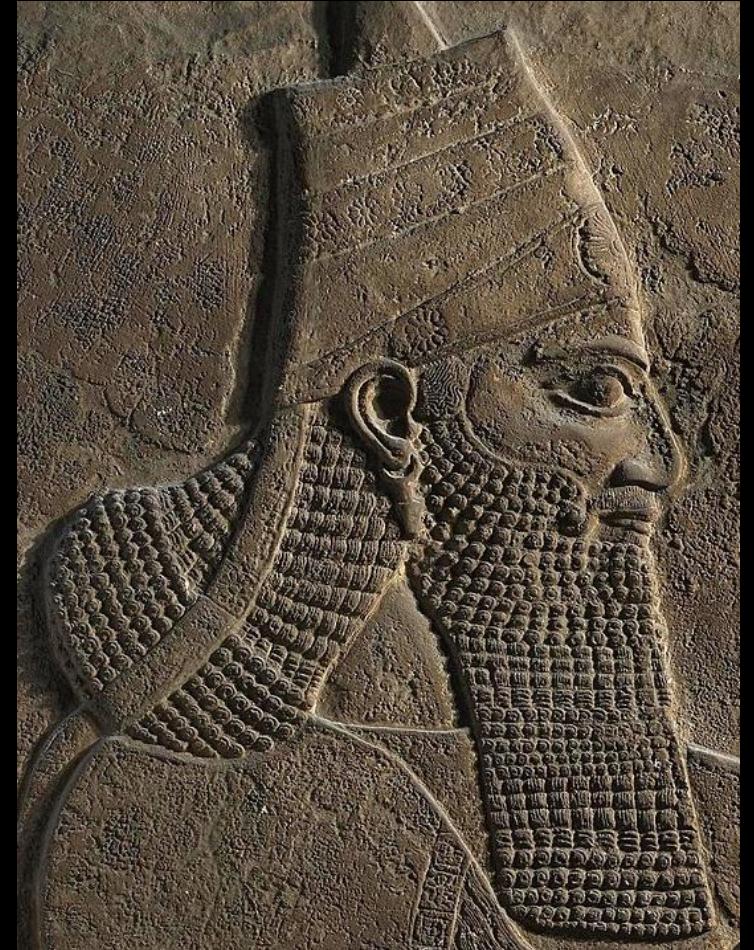
“The tribute of Jehu, son of Omri...”

Assyrian Kings

And the Northern Kingdom

Tiglath-Pileser III (Pul) (745-727 BC)

- King Menahem gives 1000 talents of silver in tribute. (2 Kings 15:19)
- Invaded Northern Kingdom and deported residents of many of its cities. (2 Kings 15:29)
- Allied with King Ahaz (2 Kings 16:7-9)



Assyrian Kings

And the Northern Kingdom

Shalmanezzer V (727-722 BC)

- 2 Kings 17-18
 - King Hoshea ceases to give tribute to Assyria
 - Shalmanezzer lays siege to Samaria
 - After three years, Samaria falls, and many of its inhabitants are taken into exile.



Samaria Captured 722 BC
The Assyrian Empire

Jerusalem Captured 596 BC
The Babylonian Empire

Assyrian Kings

And the Southern Kingdom

Sennacherib (689-681)

- 2 Kings 18-19; 2 Chron 32; Isaiah 36-37
 - Sennacherib invades the Southern Kingdom.





“Sennacherib, the mighty king, king of the country of Assyria, sitting on the throne of judgment, before the city of Lachish (Lakhisha). I give permission for its slaughter.” Lachish Relief

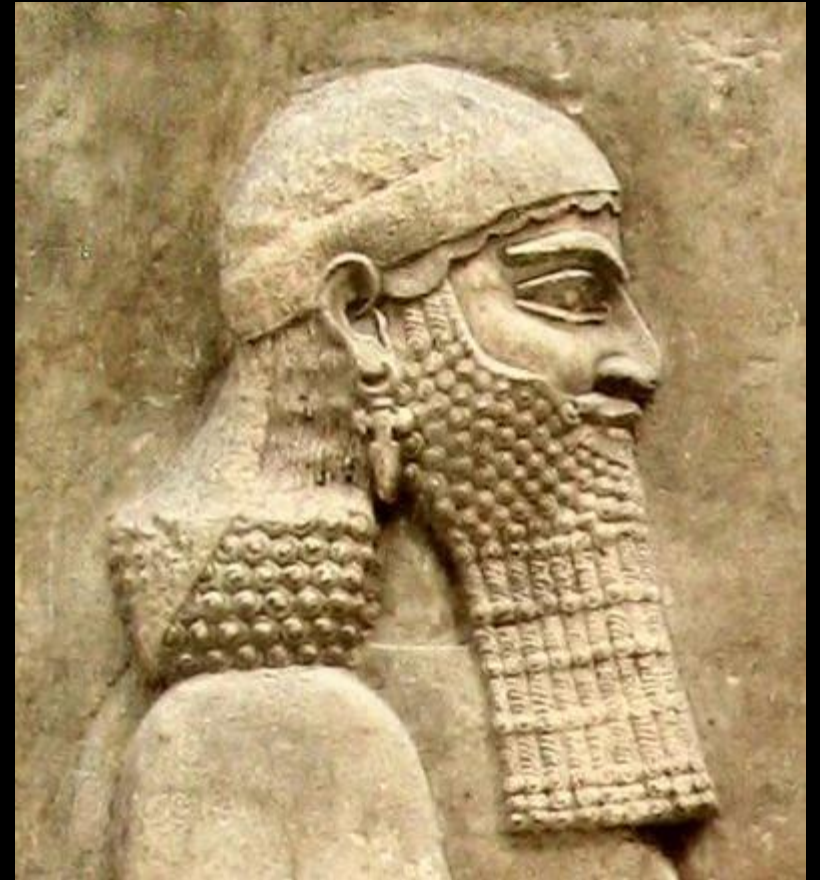


Assyrian Kings

And the Southern Kingdom

Sennacherib (Assyrian) (689-681)

- 2 Kings 18-19; 2 Chron 32; Isaiah 36-37
 - Sennacherib invades the Southern Kingdom.
 - Lays siege to Jerusalem but is miraculously turned back.
 - “That night the angel of the Lord went out and struck down 185,000 in the camp of the Assyrians. And when people arose early in the morning, behold, these were all dead bodies...” (2 Kings 19:35)





Babylonian Kings

Nebuchadnezzar II (605-652 BC)

- Conquers Jerusalem (596 BC) (2 Kings 25; 2 Chron 36; Jeremiah 39; Jeremiah 52)
- Destroys temple (Kings 25:8-17; Jeremiah 52:12-20)
- Deports residents of Judah.
- Daniel interprets his dream (Daniel 1-2)
 - More on this dream later



Babylonian Kings

Nebuchadnezzar II (605-552 BC)

- Throws three Jewish youths into a fiery furnace for refusing to worship him (Daniel 3)
- Daniel interprets a second dream (Dan 4)
- He lives like a wild animal for a time (Dan 4)



Babylonian Kings

Belshazzar (Crown Prince) (556-539 BC)

- Writing on the wall at his feast signals the fall of Babylon to the Persians and Medes (Dan 5).
- Holy vessels



Samaria Captured 722 BC
The Assyrian Empire - Exile

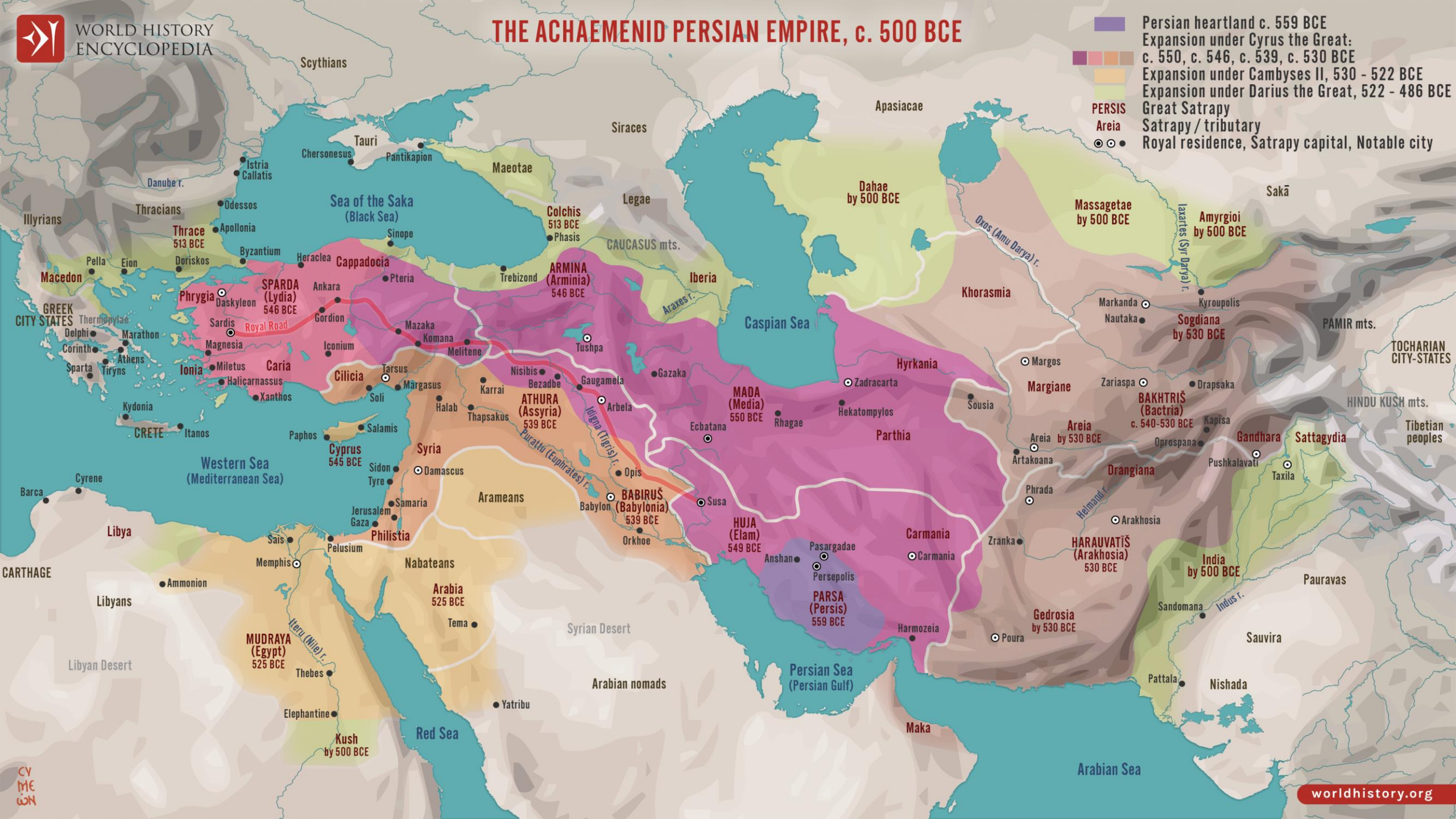
Jerusalem Captured 596 BC
The Babylonian Empire - Exile

Judean Exiles Return 538, 457, 445 BC
The Persian Empire - Return



THE ACHAEMENID PERSIAN EMPIRE, c. 500 BCE

- Persian heartland c. 559 BCE
- Expansion under Cyrus the Great:
c. 550, c. 546, c. 539, c. 530 BCE
- Expansion under Cambyses II, 530 - 522 BCE
- Expansion under Darius the Great, 522 - 486 BCE
- Great Satrapy
- Satrapy / tributary
- Royal residence, Satrapy capital, Notable city





VeggieTales

Persian Kings

Cyrus II (Cyrus the Great) (560-530)

- Conquers Babylon in 539
- Decrees that the temple should be rebuilt in Jerusalem. (Ezra 1:2-4)
 - Provides funding, materials and animals
- Decrees that the temple vessels be returned (Ezra 1:7-11)



Persian Kings

Darius I (Darius the Great) (522-486)

- Renews the decree of Cyrus, ordering that the temple construction be allowed to continue (Ezra 6:6-12)



Samaria Captured 722 BC
The Assyrian Empire - Exile

Jerusalem Captured 596 BC
The Babylonian Empire - Exile

Judean Exiles Return 538, 457, 445 BC
The Persian Empire - Return

Last Written OT Prophecy
Malachi – about 430 BC

Nebuchadnezzar's Dream: Daniel 2

Nebuchadnezzar's Dream of a Statue and The Stone

605 BC–539 BC

Kingdom of Babylon
King Nebuchadnezzar

539 BC–331 BC

Kingdom of Medo-Persia
King Cyrus

331 BC–146 BC

Kingdom of Greece
Alexander the Great

146 BC–AD 395

Kingdom of Rome
Divided between 2 capitol

???

Kingdom of a Revived Roman Empire
The Antichrist rules with 10 Kings



Head
Made of gold

Chest & Arms
Made of silver

Belly & Thighs
Made of brass

Legs
Made of iron

Feet & Toes
Made of iron & clay

Daniel 2:1-31-49: "Daniel: God's Sovereignty Over the Nations," part 5

Jerusalem Captured 596 BC
The Babylonian Empire - Exile

Judean Exiles Return 538, 457, 445 BC
The Persian Empire - Return

Last Written OT Prophecy
Malachi – about 430 BC

Judea Under the Greek Empire
332 BC-141

Jews Under Greek Rulers

Alexander the Great (lived 356-323)

- Between 334-323, conquers entire Persian Empire
- Apparently friendly toward Jews.
 - Daniel 8:5-8
 - Ezekiel 26:4, 5, 12-14
- Dies young, of a fever (323)





THE EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER 334-323 B.C.

- Conquest course of Alexander
- X Battle
- Siege
- Town founded by Alexander
- ◐ Settlement of existing town
- () Mountain pass
- Greek colony
- Persian royal road
- A Alexandria





HELLENISTIC KINGDOMS AFTER ALEXANDER, c. 301 BCE

Daniel 11:4 fulfilled?

“... his kingdom shall be broken and divided
toward the four winds of heaven...”



c.305 Seleukos ceded the province
to the Maurya for 500 war elephants

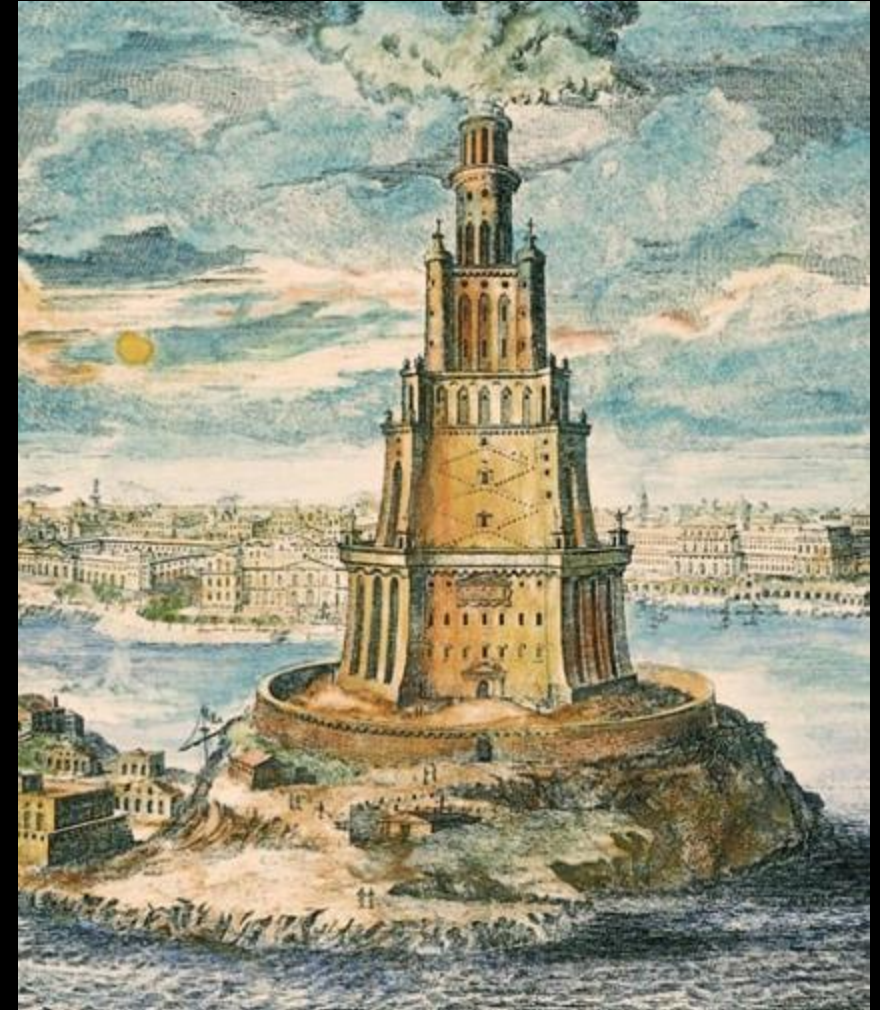
MAURYA
EMPIRE



Jews Under Greek Rulers

Ptolemy and Sons

- Ruled Palestine 319-198
- Ptolemy I (Library at Alexandria)
- Ptolemy II (Lighthouse at Alexandria)



Jews Under Greek Rulers: Seleucids

Seleucus and Sons: ruled palestine 198-141

- Antiochus III (222-187)
 - conquered Palestine in 198
 - Lost big-time to Rome in 190
- Seleucus IV (187-175): tried to take tribute for Rome from Jerusalem temple.



Jews Under Greek Rulers: Seleucids

- Antiochus IV (175-163)
 - Made extreme efforts to bring Greek culture into his realm.
 - Massacred Jewish people on multiple occasions.
 - Ransacked the temple
 - Desecrated the temple with Greek worship, sacrifices and immorality.

