

# BIBLE ATLAS

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**Editor**

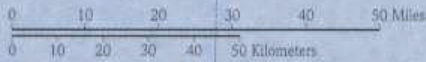
# Chapter 10

## The Kingdoms of Judah and Israel

**THE KINGDOMS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH**

1 KGS. 12

- City
- ★ Capital city
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Israel
- Judah
- International roads
- Local roads





**The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah**

*1 Kings 12–15; 2 Chronicles 10–15*

After Solomon's death, Israel divided into two kingdoms: Judah in the south with Jerusalem as its capital; and Israel in the north with its capital at first at Shechem, then Tirzah, and finally at Samaria. King Jeroboam built his own temples at Bethel and at Dan. Only after prolonged combat was the border established with Benjamin as part of Judah.

Shortly after the division Pharaoh Shishak launched an invasion of Israel and Judah. King Rehoboam responded by fortifying a number of cities in Judah.

The map shows the border between the kingdoms, the route of Shishak's invasion (according to the list of conquered cities recorded in the temple at Karnak), and the cities fortified by Rehoboam.





## CONFLICTS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND ARAM-DAMASCUS

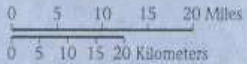
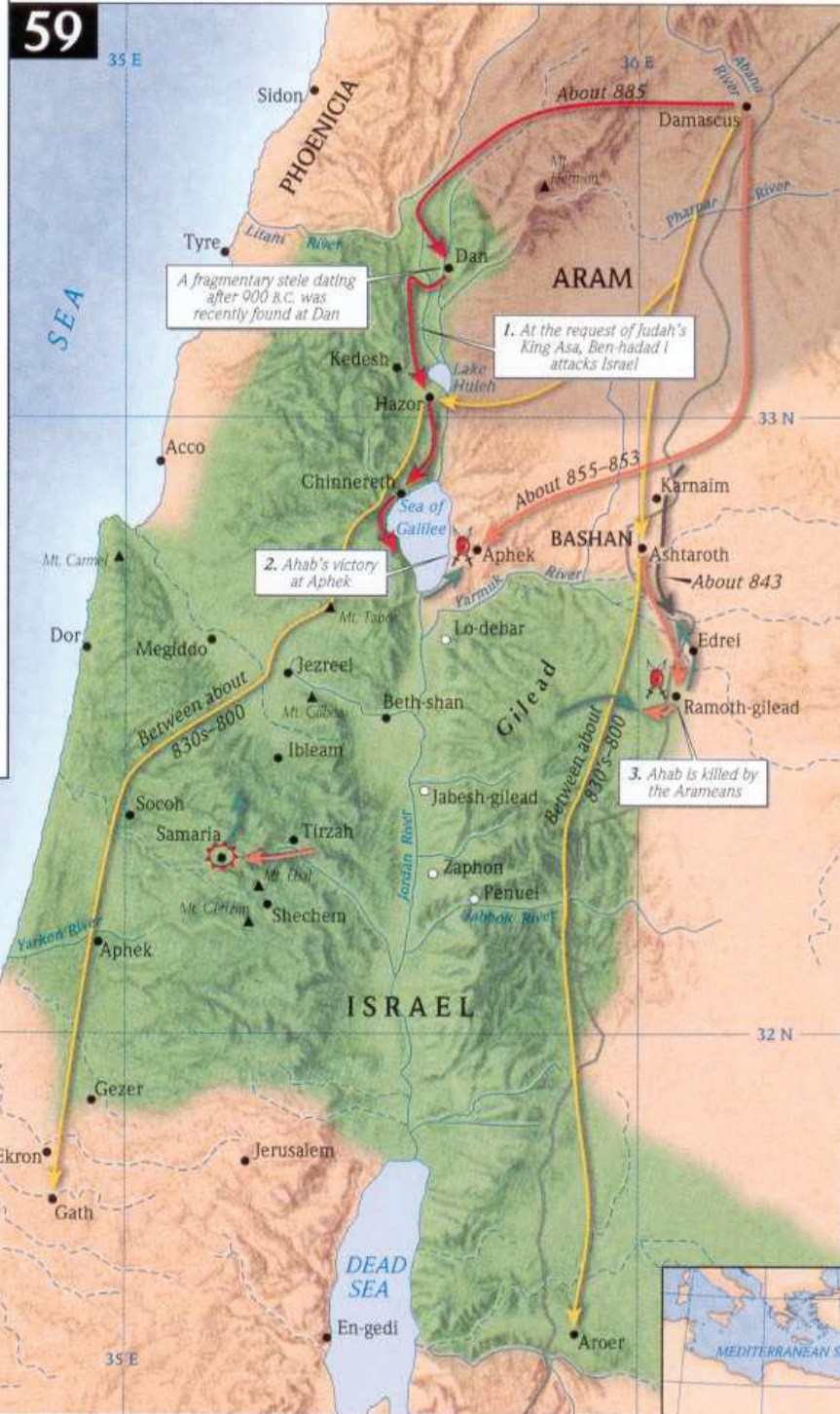
1 KGS. 15:18-22; 20:1-34; 22:1-40  
 2 KGS. 8:28-29; 10:32  
 2 CHR. 16:1-6; 18:1-34

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⚔ Battle
- ⊗ Siege
- Israel
- Aram-Damascus' territory
- ← Israel's routes
- King's Highway

### Arameans' routes:

- ← Campaign of Ben-hadad I against Baasha (1 Kgs. 15:16-22)
- ← Campaigns of Ben-hadad II against Ahab I (1 Kgs. 20:1)
- ← Campaigns of Hazael against Joram (2 Kgs. 8:28-29)
- ← Campaigns of Hazael against Jehu and Jehoahaz (2 Kgs. 10:32-37; 12:17-18; 13:1-3; Amos 1:3)

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# THE OMRIDE DYNASTY

1 KGS. 16:15-31; 20-22;  
2 KGS. 3:4-27

- City
- ★ City (capital)
- City (fortified)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⚔ Battle
- ⊙ Siege
- ➔ Aramean forces
- ➔ Omri's forces
- King's Highway

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60a



**The Golden Age of the 9th Century B.C.**

*1 Kings 16.23–2 Kings 13; 2 Chronicles 17–24*  
 In the mid 9th century B.C., King Omri of Israel and his successor Ahab, with the aid of King Jehoshaphat of Judah, created an empire comparable to that of David and Solomon. Meanwhile King Mesha of Moab was seeking to expand his power westward across the Jordan. Political and religious tensions in Israel led to Jehu's rebellion in 841 B.C., with the destruction of the royal houses of both Israel and Judah and the decline of both kingdoms. This was the period of the prophets Elijah and Elisha in the northern kingdom.

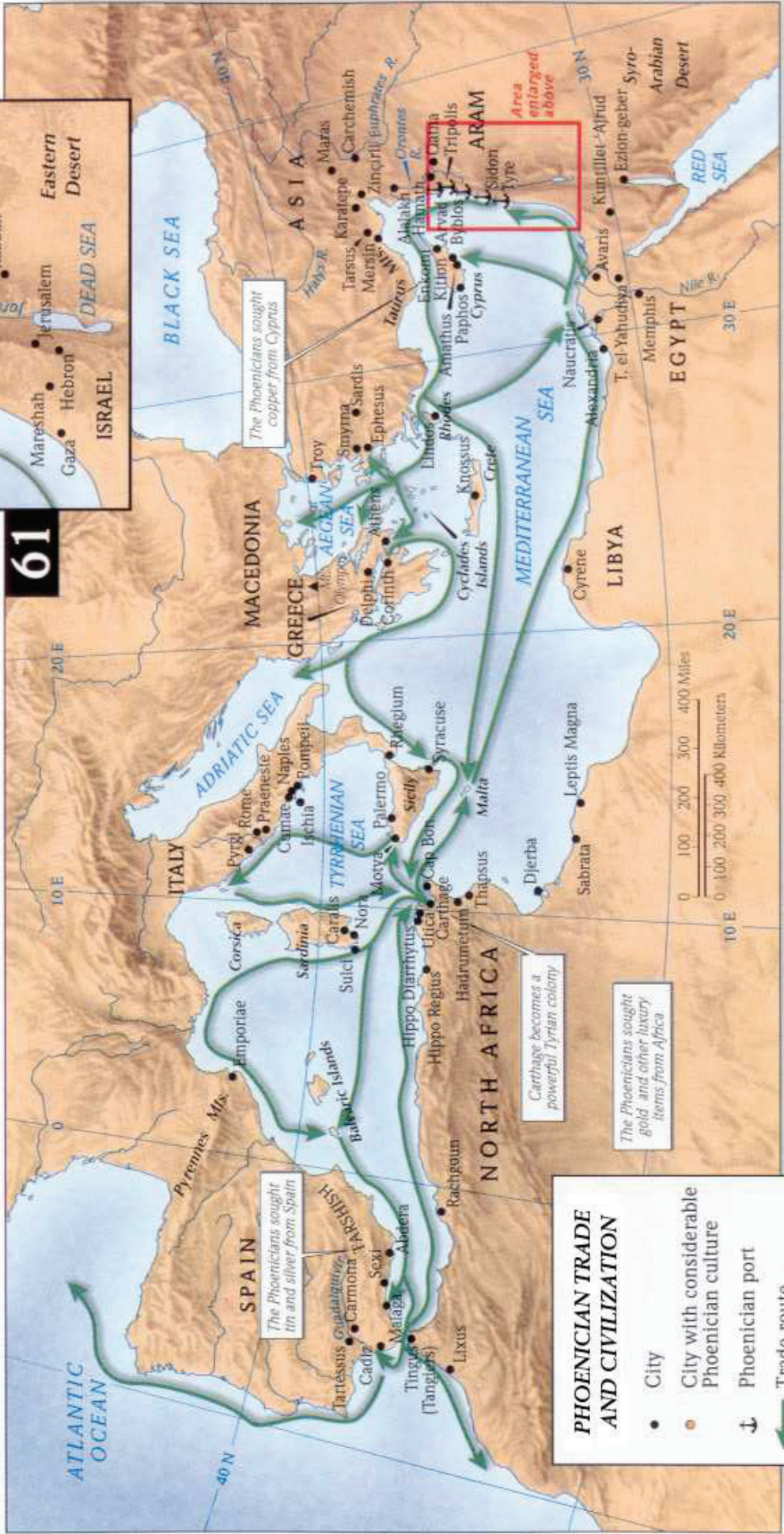


**The Golden Age of the 8th Century B.C.**

*2 Kings 13.10–15.7; 2 Chronicles 25–26; Amos*  
 During the period of 790–750 B.C. the kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam II and the kingdom of Judah under Azariah/Uzziah enjoyed a renaissance of power. Both kings were successful in their wars against Syria in the north, and against Ammon, Moab, Edom and the Philistines in the south. They broadly expanded the areas under their authority and gained control over the major caravan routes — a success made possible by the weakened state of the Assyrian empire. This was the period of the prophets Amos of Tekoa and Hosea in the north.



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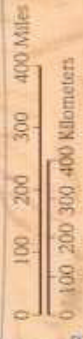
**PHOENICIAN TRADE AND CIVILIZATION**

- City
- City with considerable Phoenician culture
- ↓ Phoenician port
- Trade route

*The Phoenicians sought gold and other luxury items from Africa*

*The Phoenicians sought copper from Cyprus*

*Carthage becomes a powerful Tyrian colony*





**PALESTINE**  
*Travel Routes*

The highways in Palestine are dictated by the terrain and the climate. Besides the two major international routes – the coastal route (Via Maris, the Way of the Sea of Isaiah 9.1 KJV), and the King’s Highway of Numbers 20.17; 21.22 (cf. map 6) – two further north-south routes should be mentioned: one along the crest of the Central Range, and one through the Jordan Valley. There were also several important cross routes, such as the road from the coast north of the Carmel Range, going through Megiddo and Beth-shan to Pella, or from Caesarea through Samaria and Shechem to the Jordan and on to Mahanaim, or from the coastal route through Bethel and Jericho to the Ammonite cities of Rabbah or Heshbon. This system of highways can be traced back to the beginning of the Bronze Age at the beginning of the third millennium B.C.



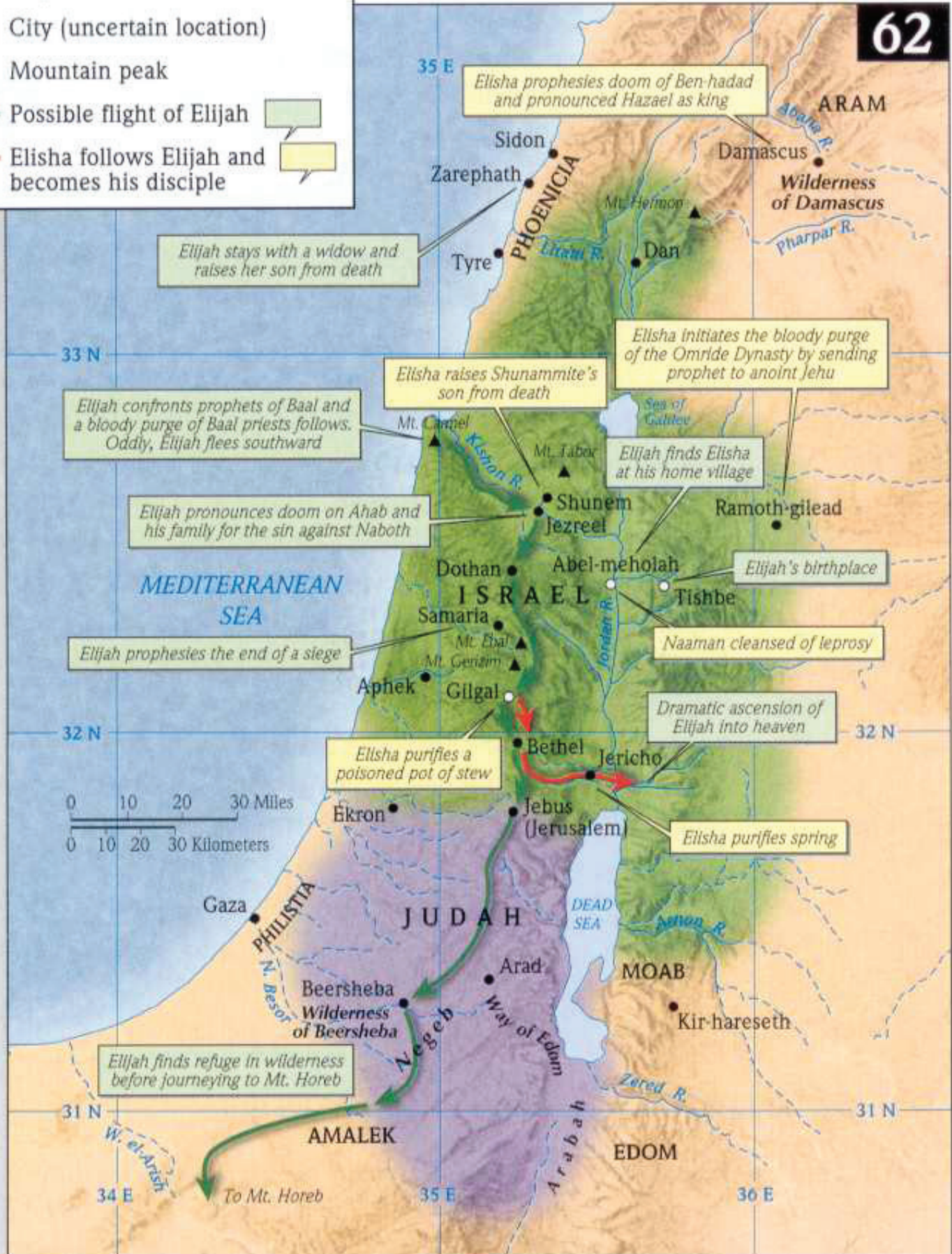
To Bozrah, Elath, and Tema

# ELIJAH AND ELISHA

1 KGS. 17-21;  
2 KGS. 1:1-4; 2:1-25; 4-9; 13:14-21

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak

- ← Possible flight of Elijah
- ← Elisha follows Elijah and becomes his disciple



Elijah stays with a widow and raises her son from death

Elisha prophesies doom of Ben-hadad and pronounced Hazael as king

Elijah confronts prophets of Baal and a bloody purge of Baal priests follows. Oddly, Elijah flees southward

Elisha initiates the bloody purge of the Omride Dynasty by sending prophet to anoint Jehu

Elisha raises Shunammite's son from death

Elijah finds Elisha at his home village

Elijah pronounces doom on Ahab and his family for the sin against Naboth

Elijah's birthplace

Elijah prophesies the end of a siege

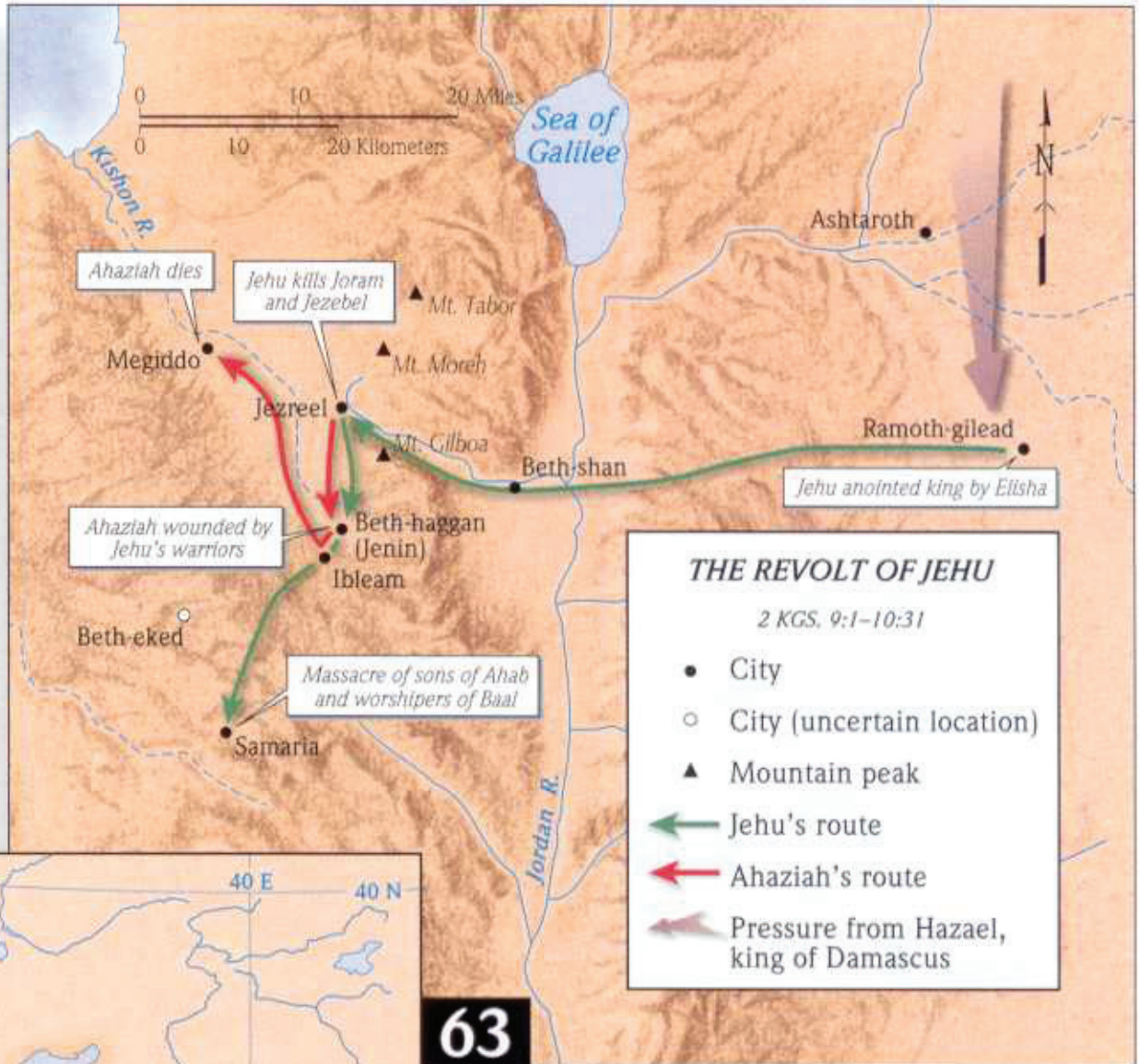
Dramatic ascension of Elijah into heaven

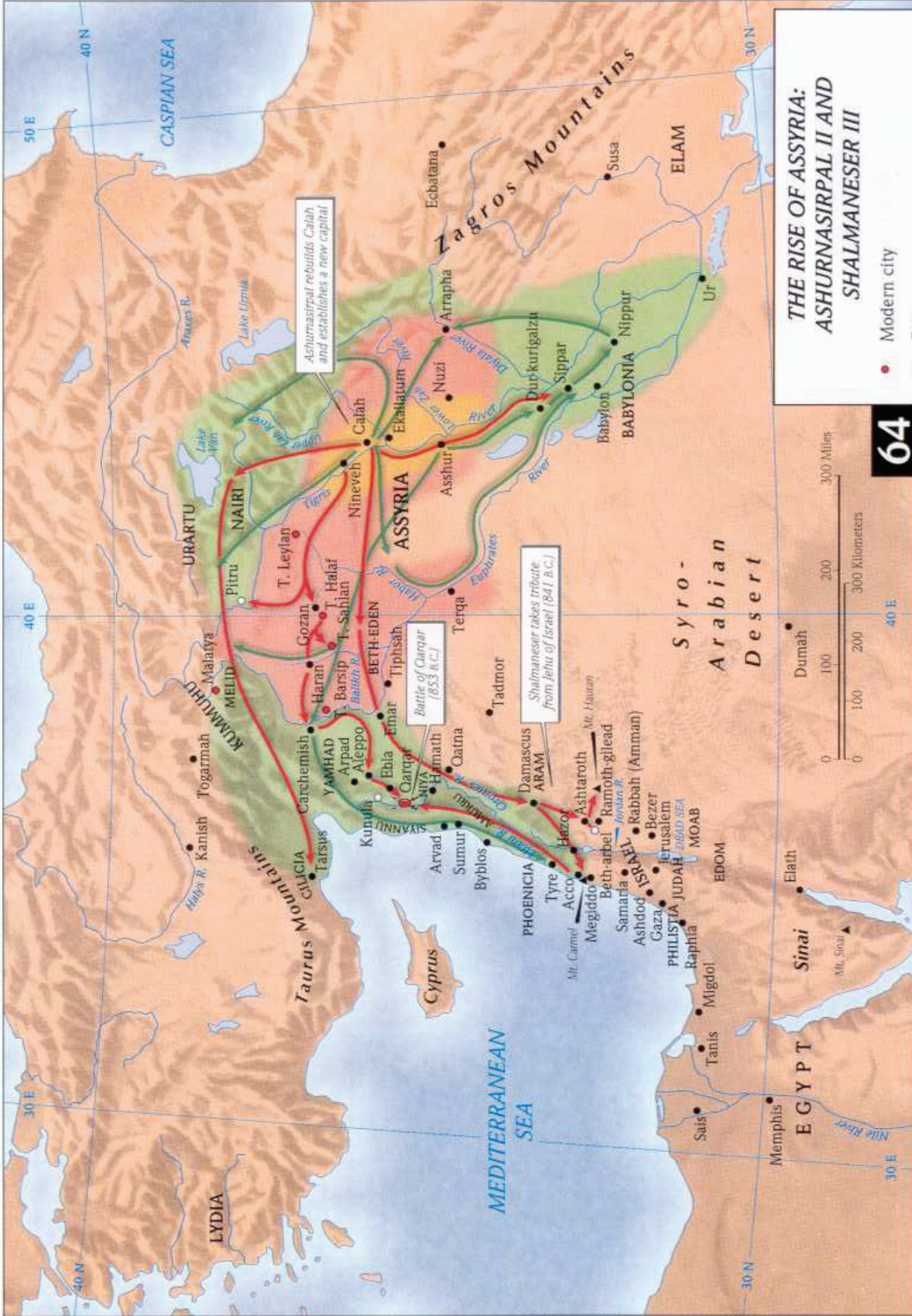
Elisha purifies a poisoned pot of stew

Elisha purifies spring

Elijah finds refuge in wilderness before journeying to Mt. Horeb

To Mt. Horeb





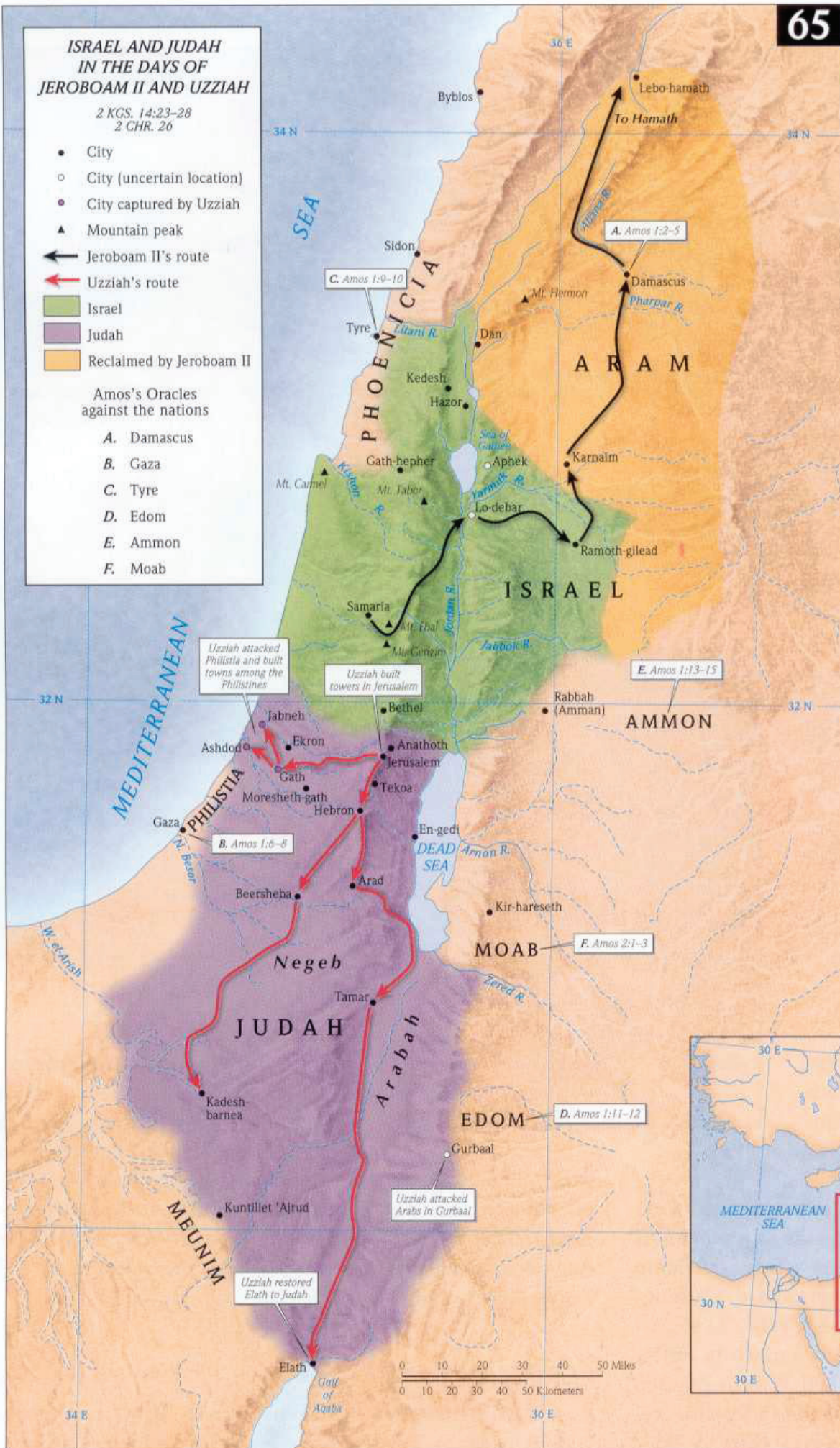
### ISRAEL AND JUDAH IN THE DAYS OF JEROBOAM II AND UZZIAH

2 KGS. 14:23-28  
2 CHR. 26

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- City captured by Uzziah
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ← Jeroboam II's route
- ← Uzziah's route
- Israel
- Judah
- Reclaimed by Jeroboam II

Amos's Oracles  
against the nations

- A. Damascus
- B. Gaza
- C. Tyre
- D. Edom
- E. Ammon
- F. Moab



Uzziah attacked Philistia and built towns among the Philistines

Uzziah built towers in Jerusalem

B. Amos 1:6-8

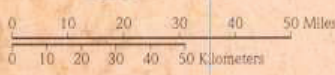
E. Amos 1:13-15

F. Amos 2:1-3

D. Amos 1:11-12

Uzziah restored Elath to Judah

Uzziah attacked Arabs in Gurbaal

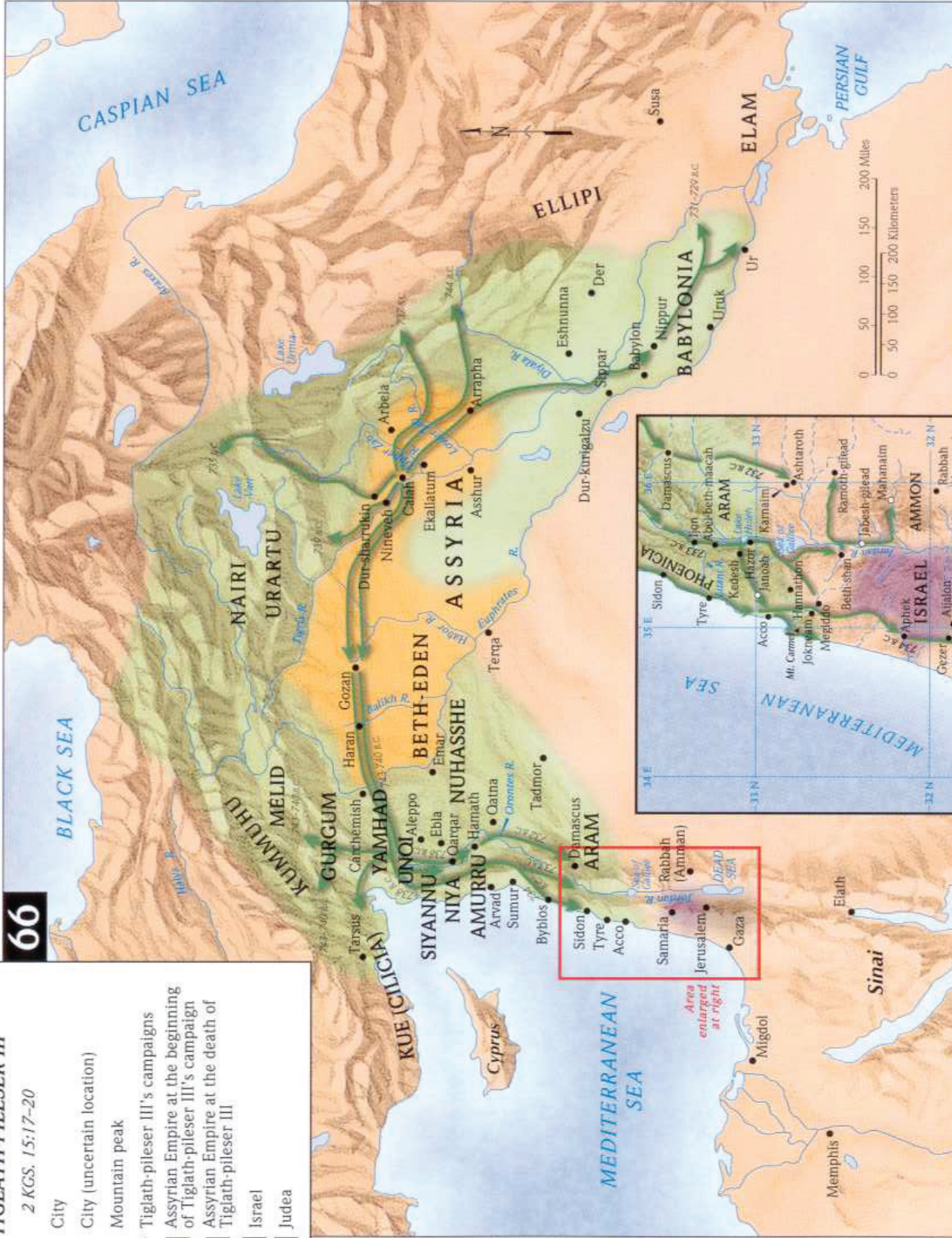




# THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE UNDER TIGLATH-PILESER III

2 KGS. 15:17-20

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ➔ Tiglath-pileser III's campaigns
- Assyrian Empire at the beginning of Tiglath-pileser III's campaign
- Assyrian Empire at the death of Tiglath-pileser III
- Israel
- Judea

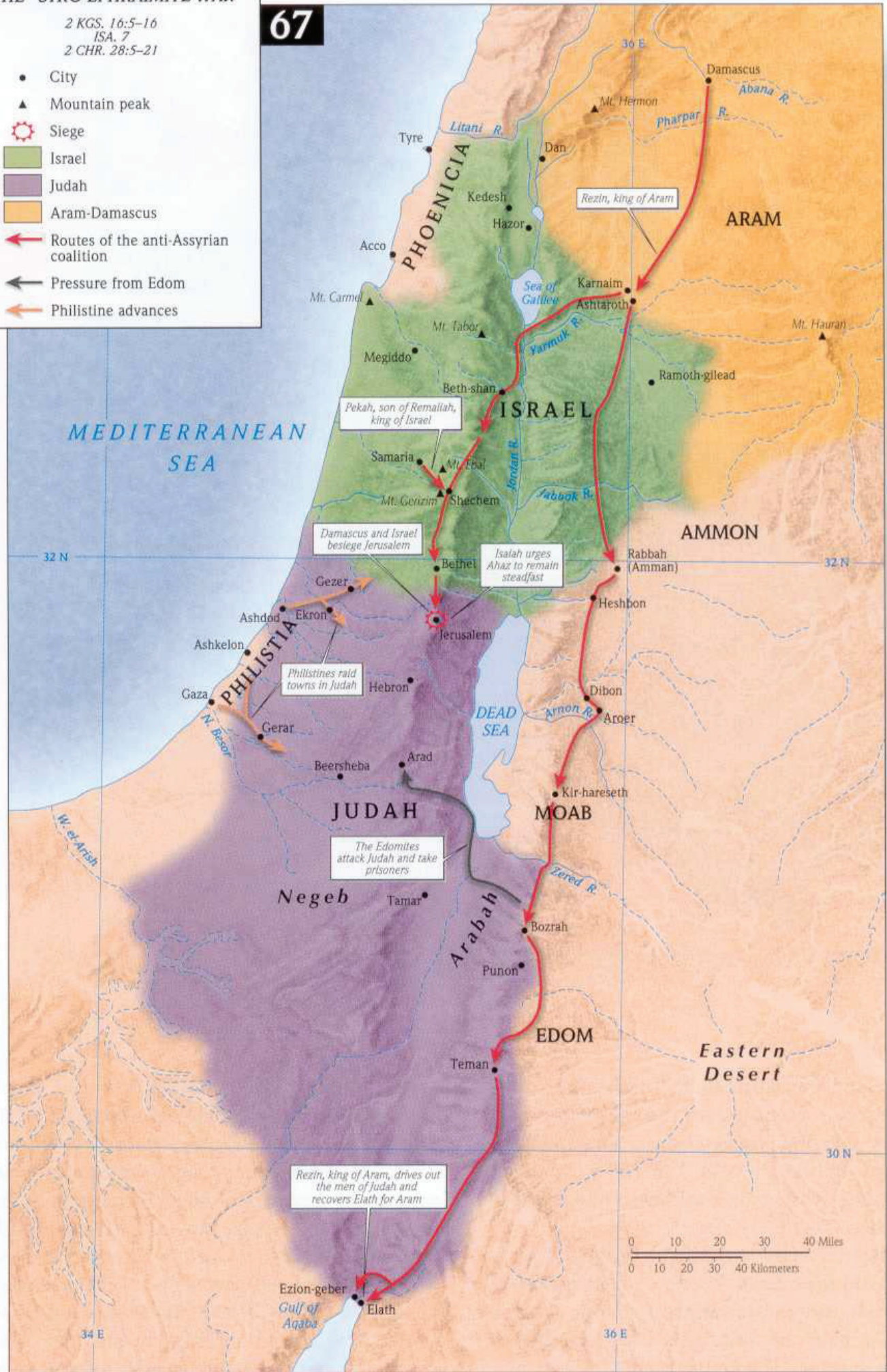


# THE "SYRO-EPHRAIMITE WAR"

2 KGS. 16:5-16  
 ISA. 7  
 2 CHR. 28:5-21

67

- City
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⊗ Siege
- Israel
- Judah
- Aram-Damascus
- Routes of the anti-Assyrian coalition
- ← Pressure from Edom
- Philistine advances



**TIGLATH-PILESER III'S CAMPAIGNS  
AND AREAS TRANSFORMED INTO  
ASSYRIAN PROVINCES**

2 KGS. 15:29  
1 CHR. 5:6, 26

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ◻ City mentioned in 2 Kgs 15:29
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Tiglath-pileser III (734 B.C.)  
(campaign against the Philistines)
- Tiglath-pileser III (733 B.C.)  
(campaign against Israel)
- Tiglath-pileser III (732 B.C.)  
(campaign against Damascus)
- TYRE Assyrian province



A vassal of Assyria

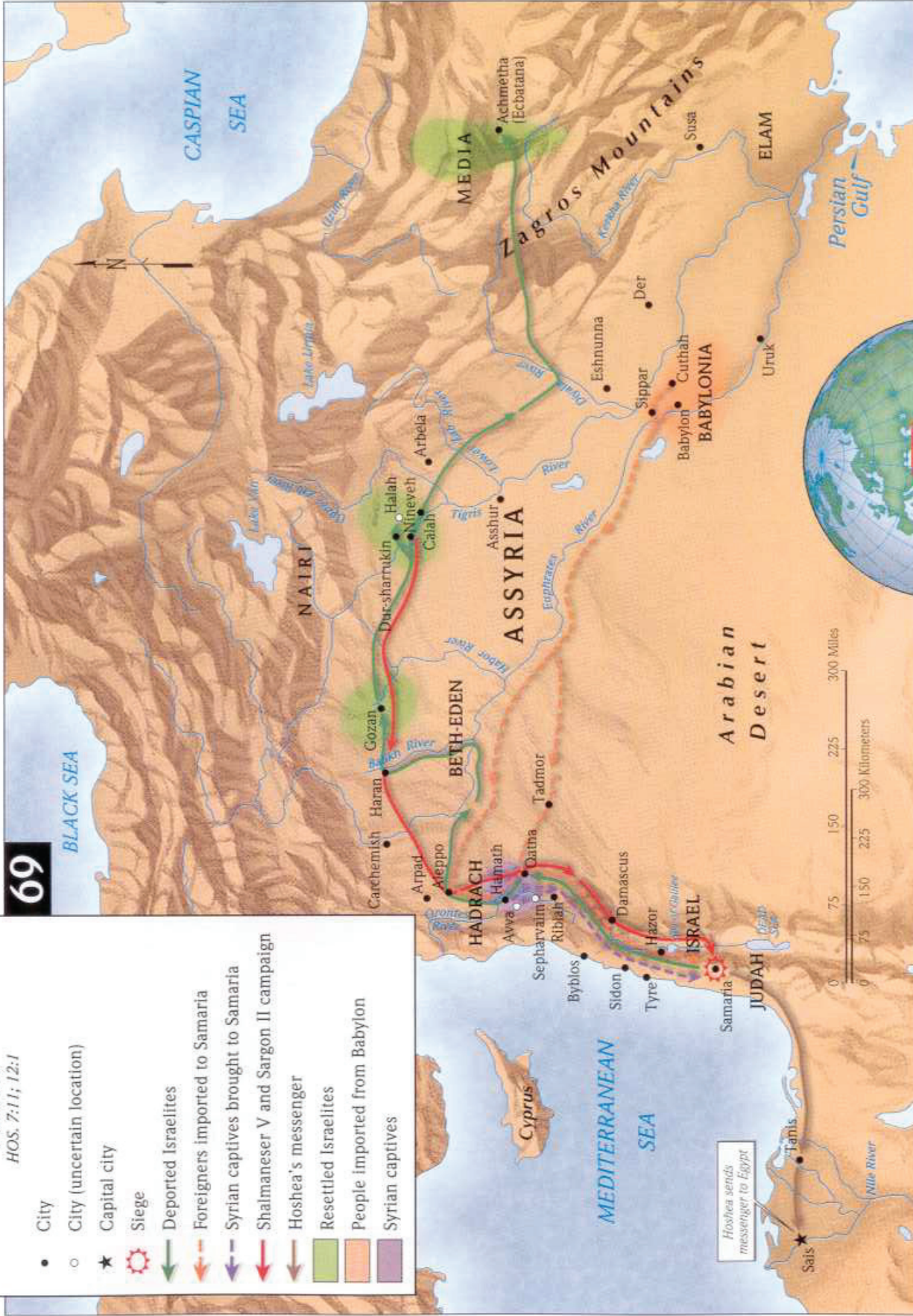
Ahaz builds a pagan altar

A vassal of Assyria

**THE FALL OF SAMARIA AND DEPORTATION OF ISRAELITES**

2 KGS. 17:1-6, 24-34  
 1 CHR. 5:26  
 HOS. 7:11; 12:1

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ★ Capital city
- ⊗ Siege
- Deported Israelites
- Foreigners imported to Samaria
- Syrian captives brought to Samaria
- Shalmaneser V and Sargon II campaign
- Hoshea's messenger
- Resettled Israelites
- People imported from Babylon
- Syrian captives





### The Fall of the Kingdom of Israel

*2 Kings 15-17; 2 Chronicles 28.16-21; Isaiah 7-9; 10.28-32; 20*  
 The Assyrian conquests after 750 B.C. led to the fall of the northern kingdom of Israel. In 732 Tiglath-Pileser III (744-727 B.C.) established Dor (Duru), Megiddo (Magiddu) and Gilead (Galaza) as Assyrian provinces, and made Israel and Judah vassal states. Israel rebelled and was defeated by Shalmaneser V (727-722 B.C.), and had its capital Samaria destroyed (722 B.C.). Sargon II (722-705) deported part of the population to Assyria, and made the northern kingdom the province of Samarina (Samaria). In 713 B.C. Sargon conquered the Philistine cities in the south and organized them as the Assyrian province of Asdudu (Ashdod), leaving the kingdom of Judah surrounded by Assyrian provinces.

**ASSYRIAN DISTRICTS AFTER THE FALL OF SAMARIA**

**70**

- City
- Modern city

TYRE Assyrian Districts

Assyrian vassal states

Semi-independent states



**PROPHETS OF THE EIGHTH CENTURY**

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak

**71**

0 10 20 30 Miles  
0 10 20 30 Kilometers



*Hosea's marriage portrays Israel's faithlessness to Yahweh; predicts Assyria will destroy Israel*

*Amos denounces the social sins of Israel and warns of God's impending judgement*

*Micah condemns corrupt leaders in Jerusalem*

*Hosea's homeland?*

*Isaiah advises Ahaz and Hezekiah in attack against Jerusalem*

*Amos's homeland*