

BIBLE ATLAS

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Editor

Chapter 11

Judah Alone amid International Powers

HEZEKIAH'S PREPARATION FOR REVOLT

2 KGS. 18:1-8; 20:12-20

1 CHR. 4:39-42

2 CHR. 32:1-8; 27-31

- City
- City (modern name)

Gath L'melek City

■ City (fortified)

■ Royal collection/
distribution center?

← Hezekiah's activities

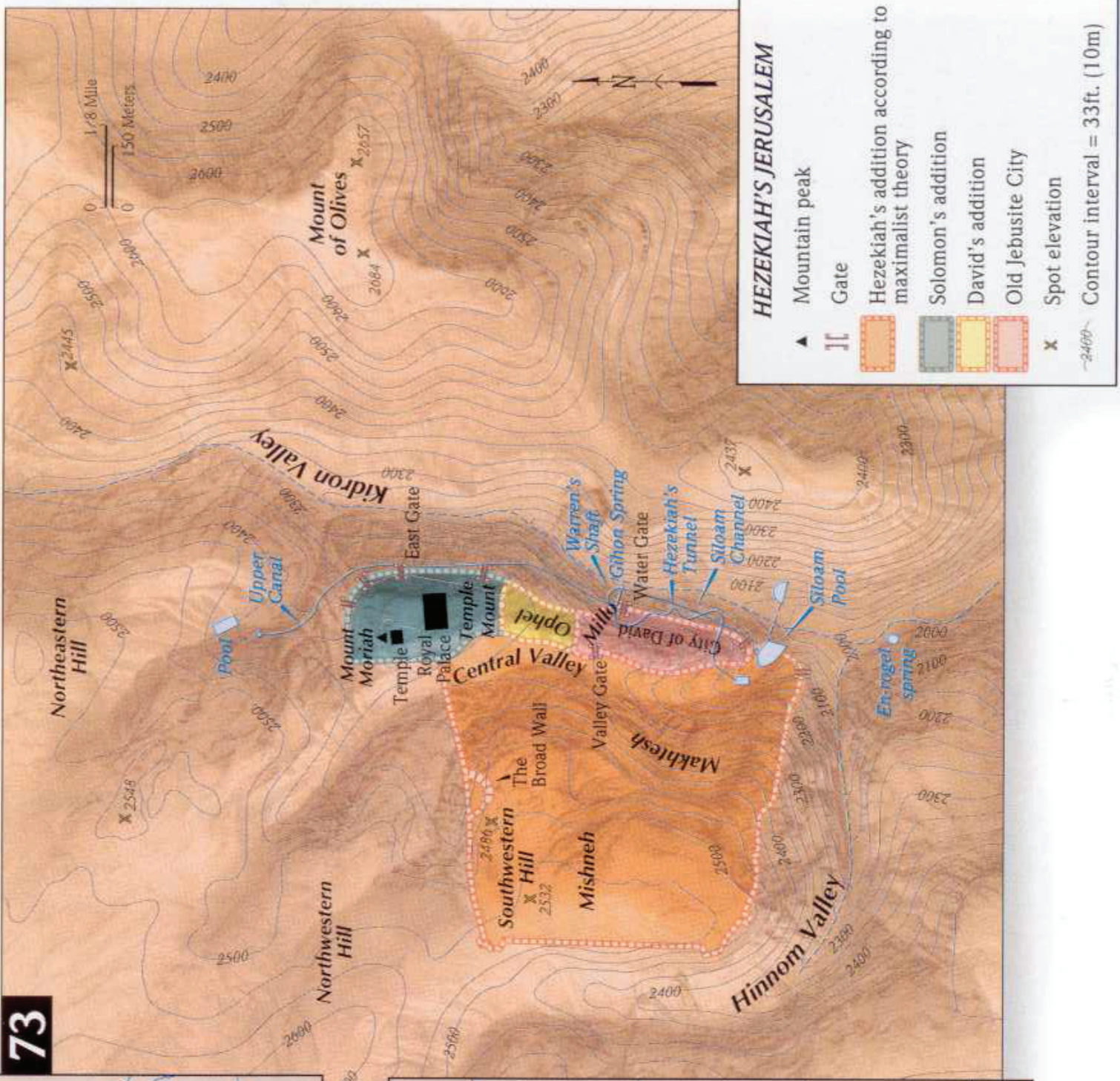
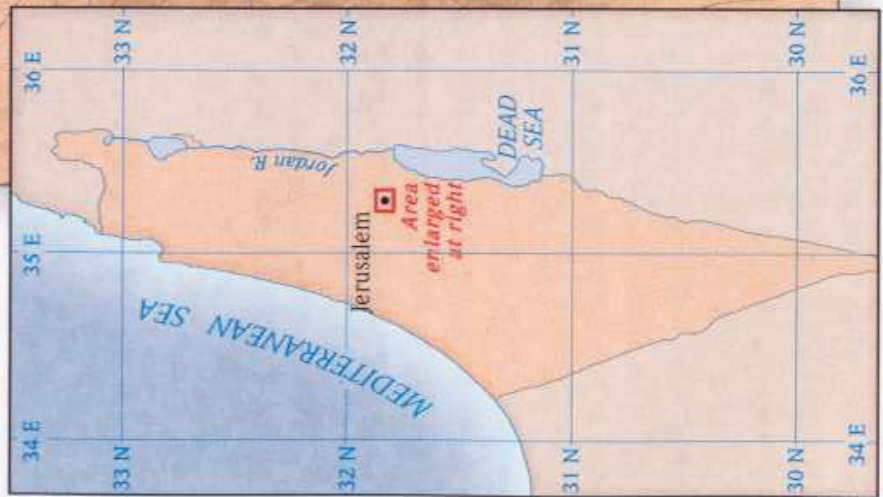


Judah under King Hezekiah

2 Kings 18–20; 1 Chronicles 4.35-43; 2 Chronicles 29–32; Isaiah 10.28-32; 20; 36–39; Micah 1.8-16

Under Hezekiah (716-687 B.C.) Judah was a vassal of Assyria. Hezekiah attempted to strengthen his national defenses by designating four cities as military depots. On the death of Sargon II (705 B.C.) Hezekiah rebelled against his successor Sennacherib (704-681 B.C.) who responded in 701 by invading Judah and besieging Jerusalem. Sennacherib defeated an Egyptian force at Eltekeh and made his headquarters in Lachish, the capture of which is depicted on the gates of his new palace in Nineveh.



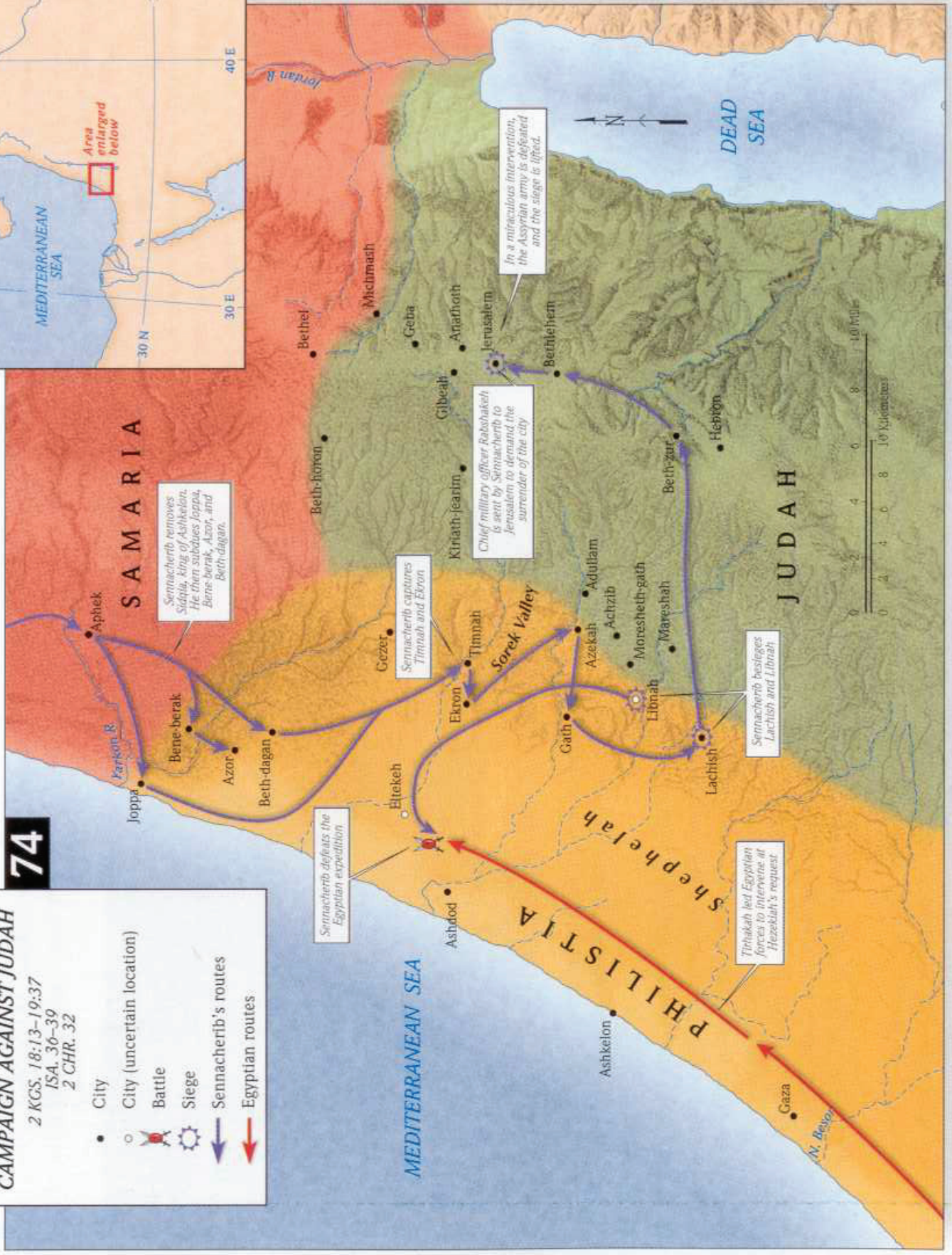


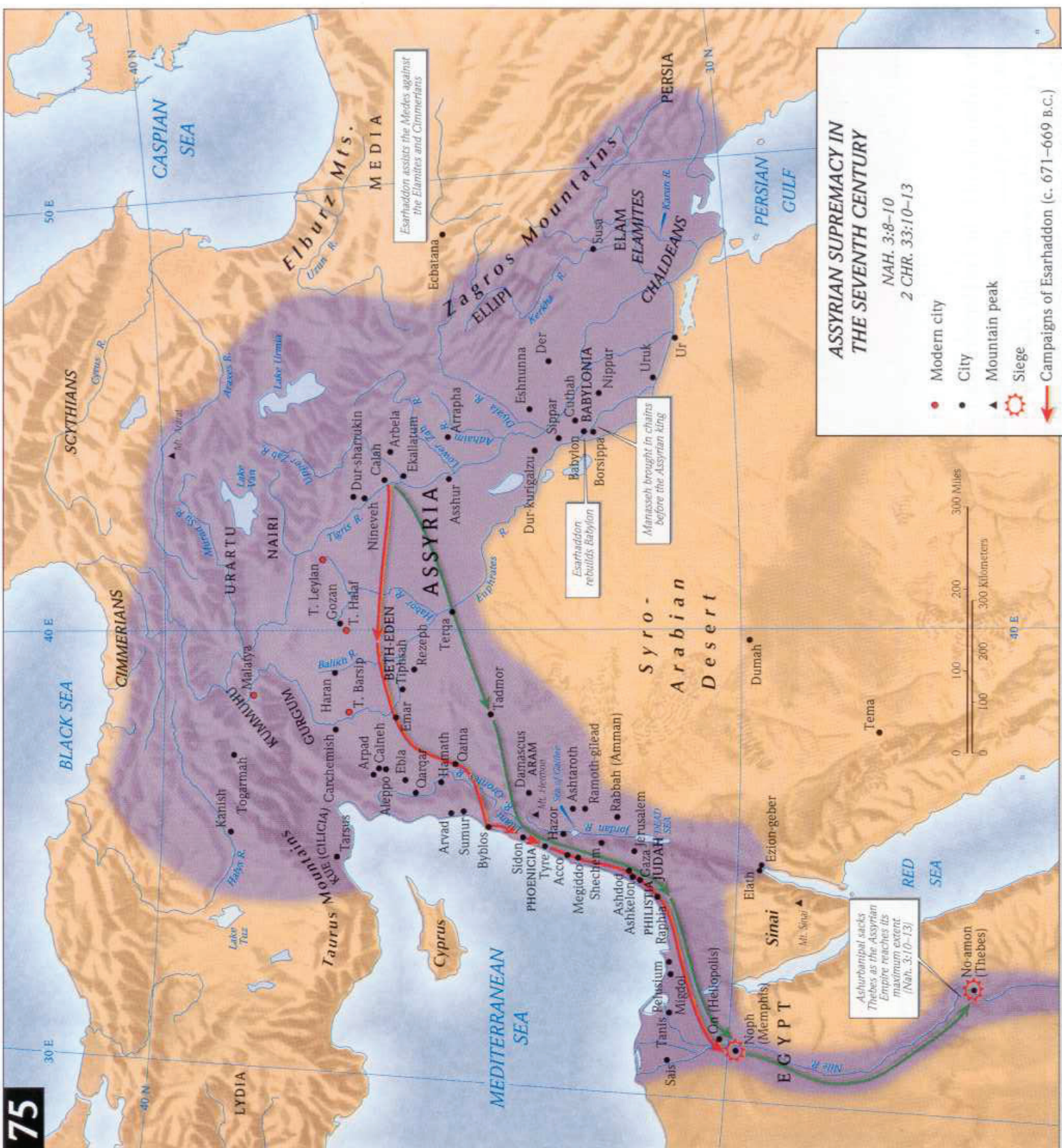
SENNACHERIB'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST JUDAH

2 KGS. 18:13-19:37
ISA. 36-39
2 CHR. 32

74

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ⚔ Battle
- ⚙ Siege
- ➡ Sennacherib's routes
- ➡ Egyptian routes





ASSYRIAN SUPREMACY IN THE SEVENTH CENTURY
 NAH. 3:8-10
 2 CHR. 33:10-13

- Modern city
- City
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⊗ Siege
- Campaigns of Esarhaddon (c. 671-669 B.C.)
- Campaigns of Ashurbanipal II (c. 667-663 B.C.)
- Assyrian Empire at its zenith

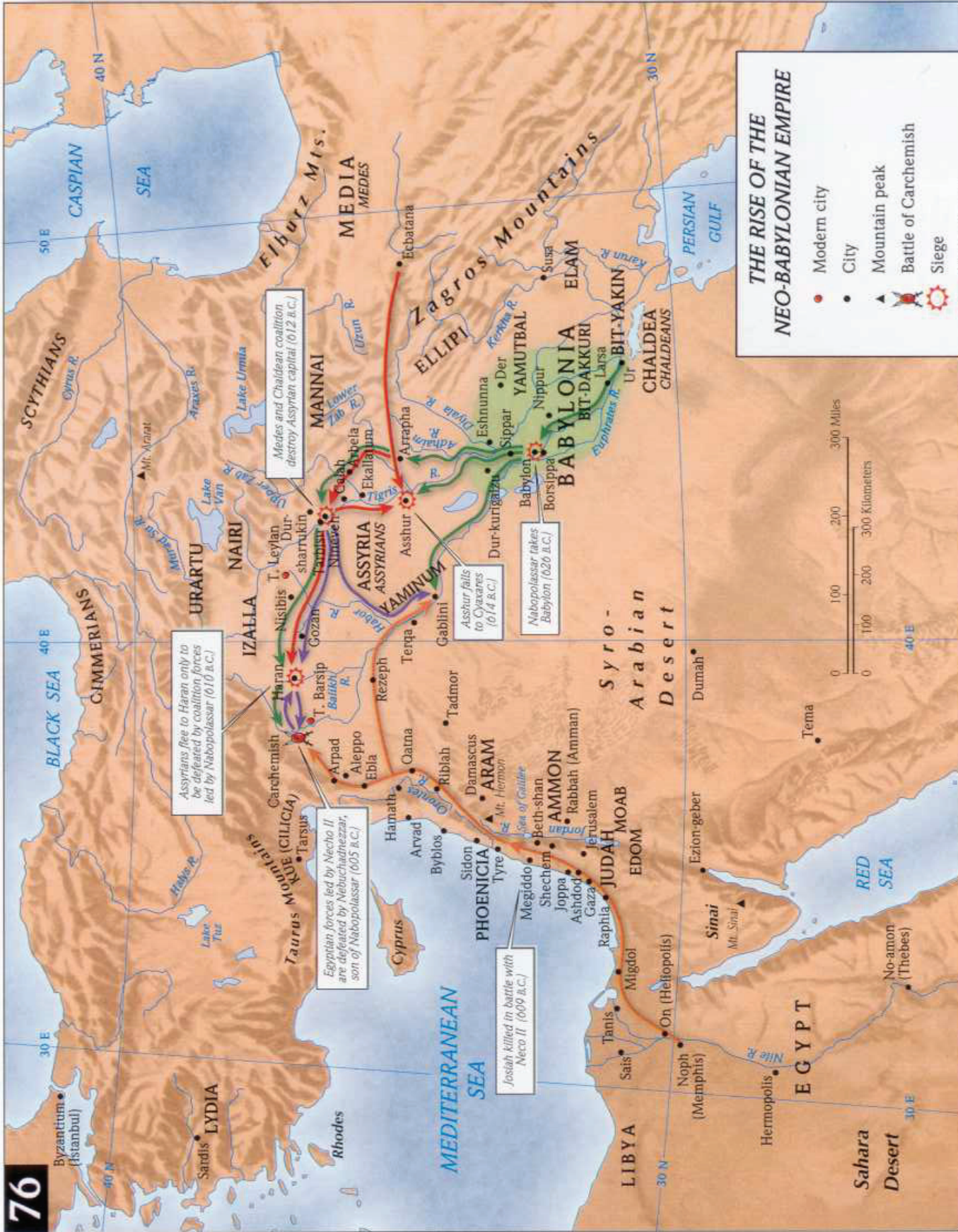
Esarhaddon assists the Medes against the Elamites and Chaldeans

Esarhaddon rebuilds Babylon

Manasseh brought in chains before the Assyrian King

Ashurbanipal sacks Thebes as the Assyrian Empire reaches its maximum extent (Nah. 3:10-13)





THE RISE OF THE NEO-BABYLONIAN EMPIRE

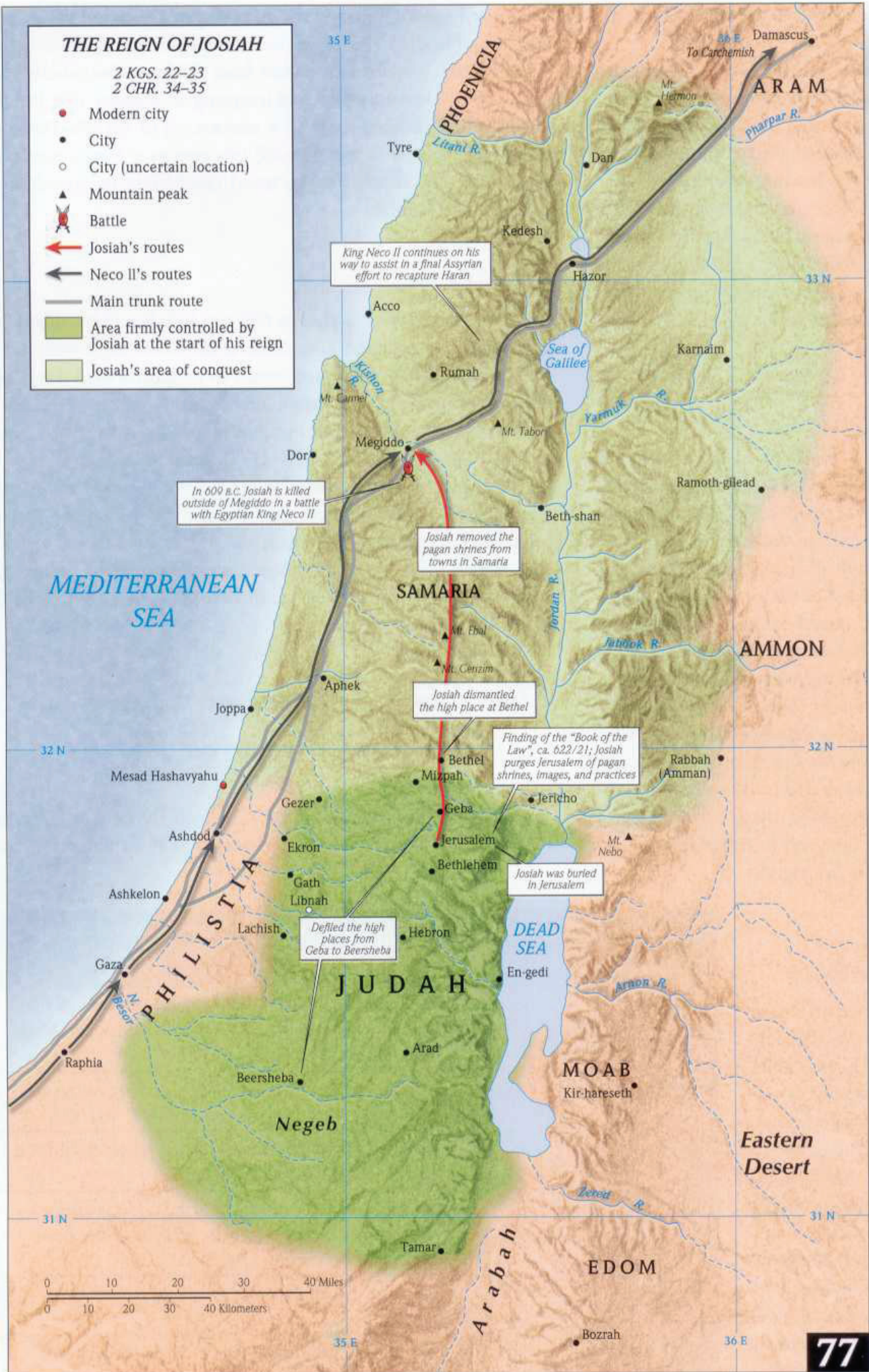
- Modern city
- City
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⚔ Battle of Carchemish
- ⚙ Siege
- ➔ Medes forces
- ➔ Chaldean forces
- ➔ Assyrian forces
- ➔ Egyptian forces
- Neo-Babylonian influence

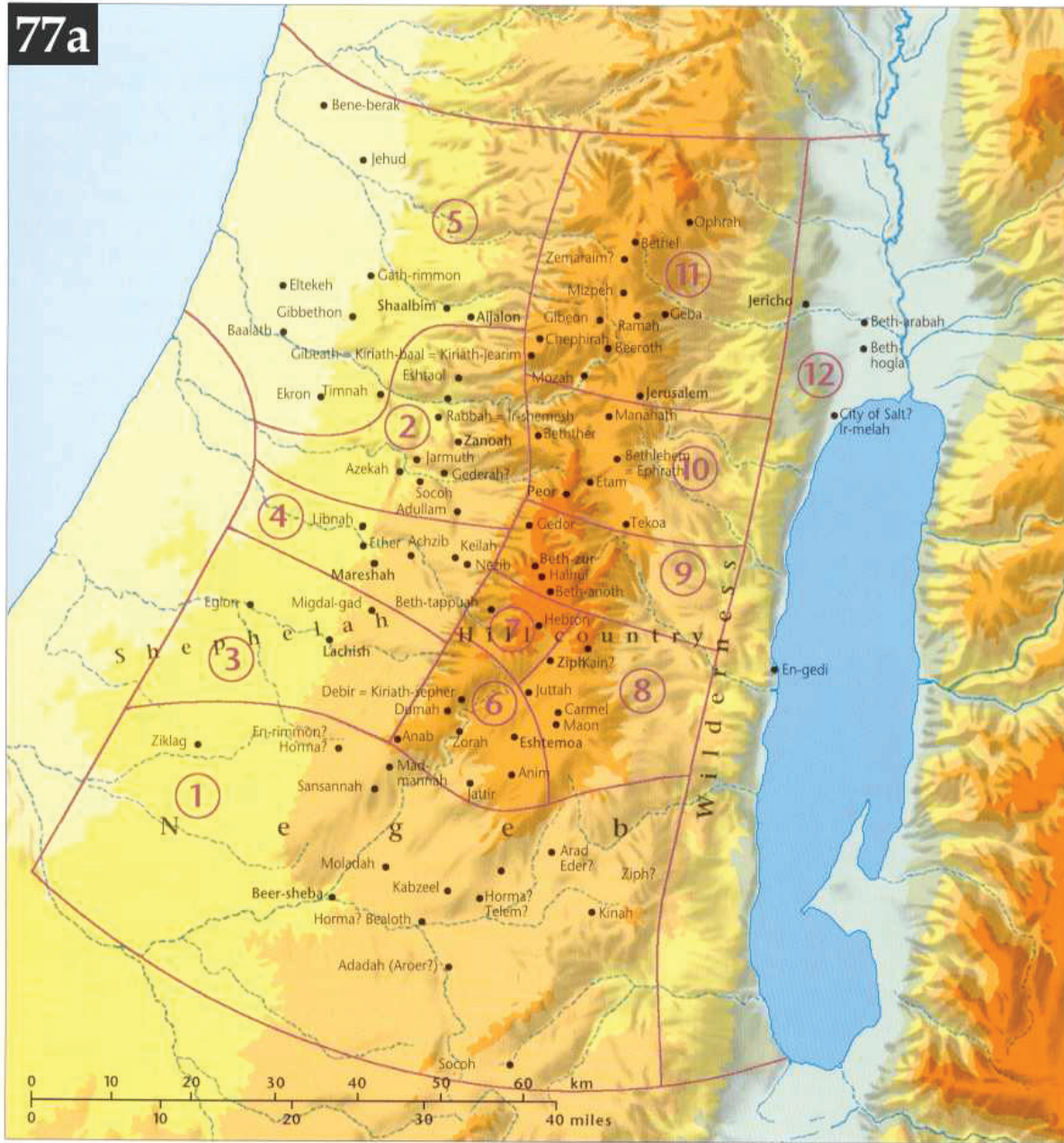


THE REIGN OF JOSIAH

2 KGS. 22-23
2 CHR. 34-35

- Modern city
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⚔ Battle
- ← Josiah's routes
- Neco II's routes
- Main trunk route
- Area firmly controlled by Josiah at the start of his reign
- Josiah's area of conquest





The Districts of Judah under King Josiah

Joshua 15.20-62; 18.21-28; 19.40-46

These lists enumerate the towns in the twelve districts of Judah. According to recent scholarship they reflect conditions during the reign of Josiah about 620 B.C., although they are cited in the book of Joshua to illustrate a much earlier period.

The map shows the districts of Judah and the relative density of their population in the time of Josiah. Only the towns whose locations have been identified are shown on the map. The remainder are listed below it. When the topographical evidence has been convincing, some places have been transposed from the districts indicated in the book of Joshua.

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| <p>1 Jagur
Dimonah
Kedesh
Hazor
Ithnan
Hazor-hadatta
Amam
Kerioth-hezron
Shema
Hazar-gadda
Heshmon
Beth-pelet
Hazar-shual
Baalath-
lim
Ezem
Eltolad
Chesil
Bethul
Lebaath
Shilhim</p> | <p>2 Ashnah
En-gannim
Tappuah
Enam
Shaaraim
Adithaim
Gederothaim</p> <p>3 Zenan
Hadaah
Dilan
Mizpeh
Jokthe-el
Bozkath
Cabbon
Lahmam
Chitlish
Gederoth
Beth-dagon
Naamah
Makkedah</p> | <p>4 Ashan
Iphtah
Ashnah</p> <p>5 Ithla
Elon
Me-jarkon
Rakkon</p> <p>6 Shamir
Dannah
Goshen
Holon
Giloh</p> | <p>7 Arab
Eshan
Janim (Janum)
Aphekah
Humtah
Zior</p> <p>8 Jezreel
Jokdeam
Zanoah
Gibeath
Timnah</p> <p>9 Maarath
Eltekon</p> | <p>10 Kulon
Tatam
Shoresh
Kerem
Gallim</p> <p>11 Avim
Parah
Chefar-ammoni
Ophni
Rekem
Irpeel
Taralah
Zela
Haeleph</p> | <p>12 Emek-keziz
Middin
Secacah
Nibshan</p> |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|



The Golden Age of King Josiah

2 Kings 21–23; 2 Chronicles 33–35

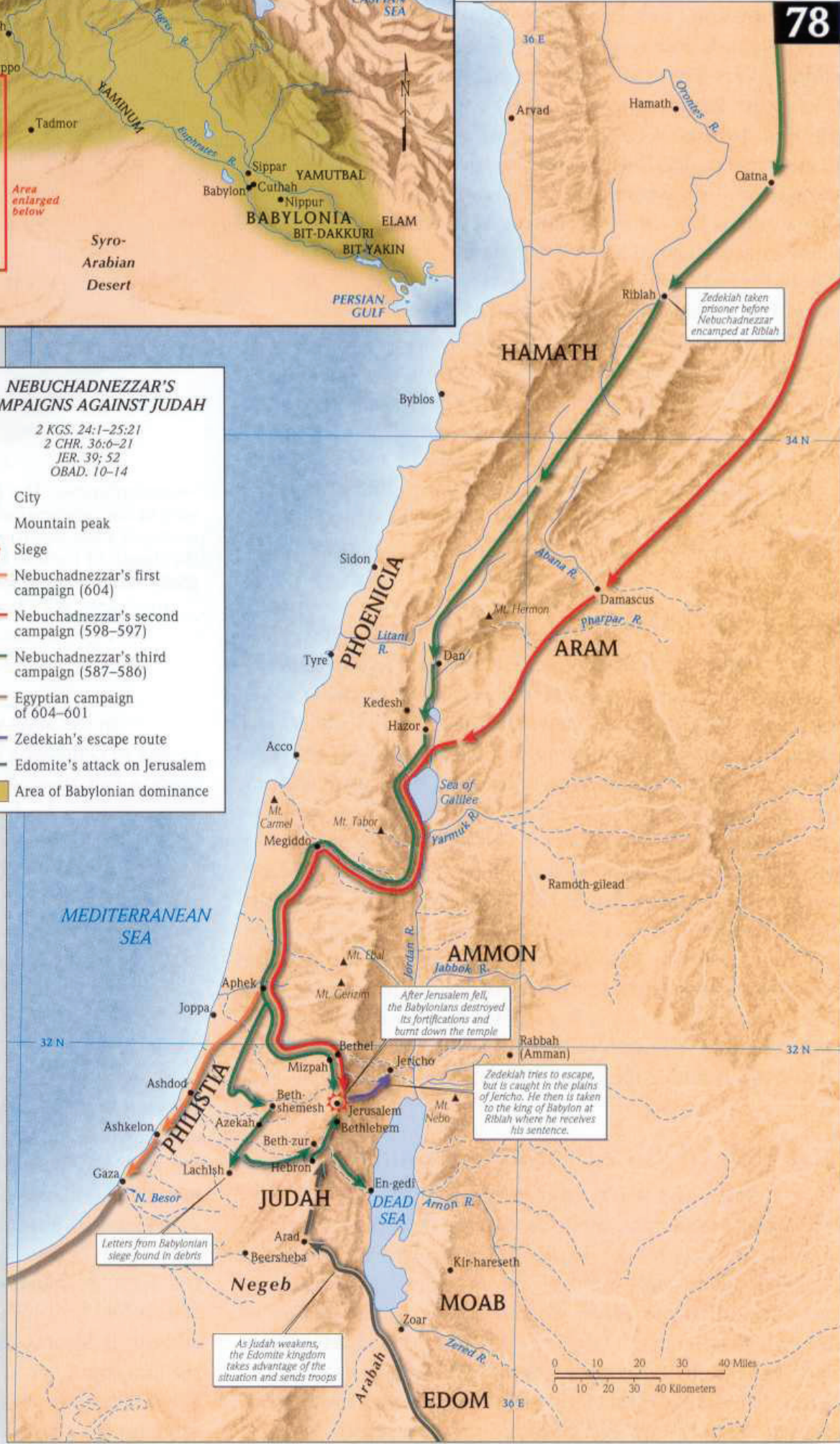
As the Assyrian empire weakened (cf. map 17), Josiah was able to recapture parts of Israel that had been lost in 732 and 722 B.C. However, the extent to which he established his control over the former northern kingdom is questionable. Josiah was killed at Megiddo in an attempt to halt an Egyptian army from joining forces to support the Assyrian army in its frontier wars (cf. map 18). Josiah's reign saw the beginning of Jeremiah's prophetic ministry.



NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S CAMPAIGNS AGAINST JUDAH

2 KGS. 24:1–25:21
 2 CHR. 36:6–21
 JER. 39; 52
 OBAD. 10–14

- City
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⊗ Siege
- Nebuchadnezzar's first campaign (604)
- ← Nebuchadnezzar's second campaign (598–597)
- ← Nebuchadnezzar's third campaign (587–586)
- ← Egyptian campaign of 604–601
- ← Zedekiah's escape route
- ← Edomite's attack on Jerusalem
- Area of Babylonian dominance



Zedekiah taken prisoner before Nebuchadnezzar encamped at Riblah

After Jerusalem fell, the Babylonians destroyed its fortifications and burnt down the temple

Zedekiah tries to escape, but is caught in the plains of Jericho. He then is taken to the king of Babylon at Riblah where he receives his sentence.

Letters from Babylonian siege found in debris

As Judah weakens, the Edomite kingdom takes advantage of the situation and sends troops

