

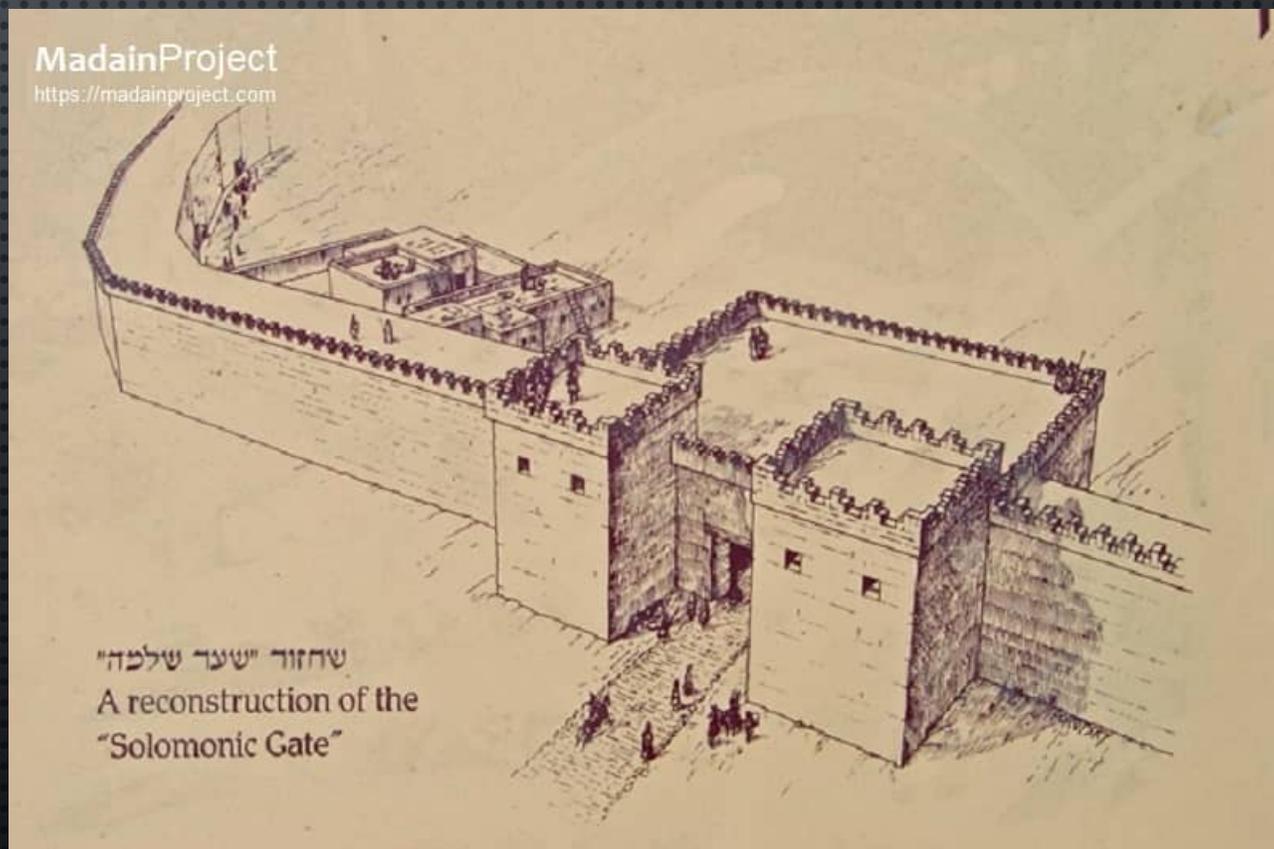
Session 4:

The Divided Kingdoms

Emergence Winter Sessions, 2022–23



Hazor City Gate



“In the fifth year of King Rehoboam, Shishak king of Egypt came up against Jerusalem. He took away the treasures of the house of Yahweh and the treasures of the king’s house. He took away everything. He also took away all the shields of gold that Solomon had made.”

1 Kings 14:25–26

“In the fifth year of king Rehoboam, because they had been unfaithful to Yahweh, Shishak king of Egypt came up against Jerusalem with 1,200 chariots and 60,000 horsemen. And the people were without number who came with him from Egypt—Libyans, Sukkiim, and Ethiopians. And he took the fortified cities of Judah and came as far as Jerusalem.”

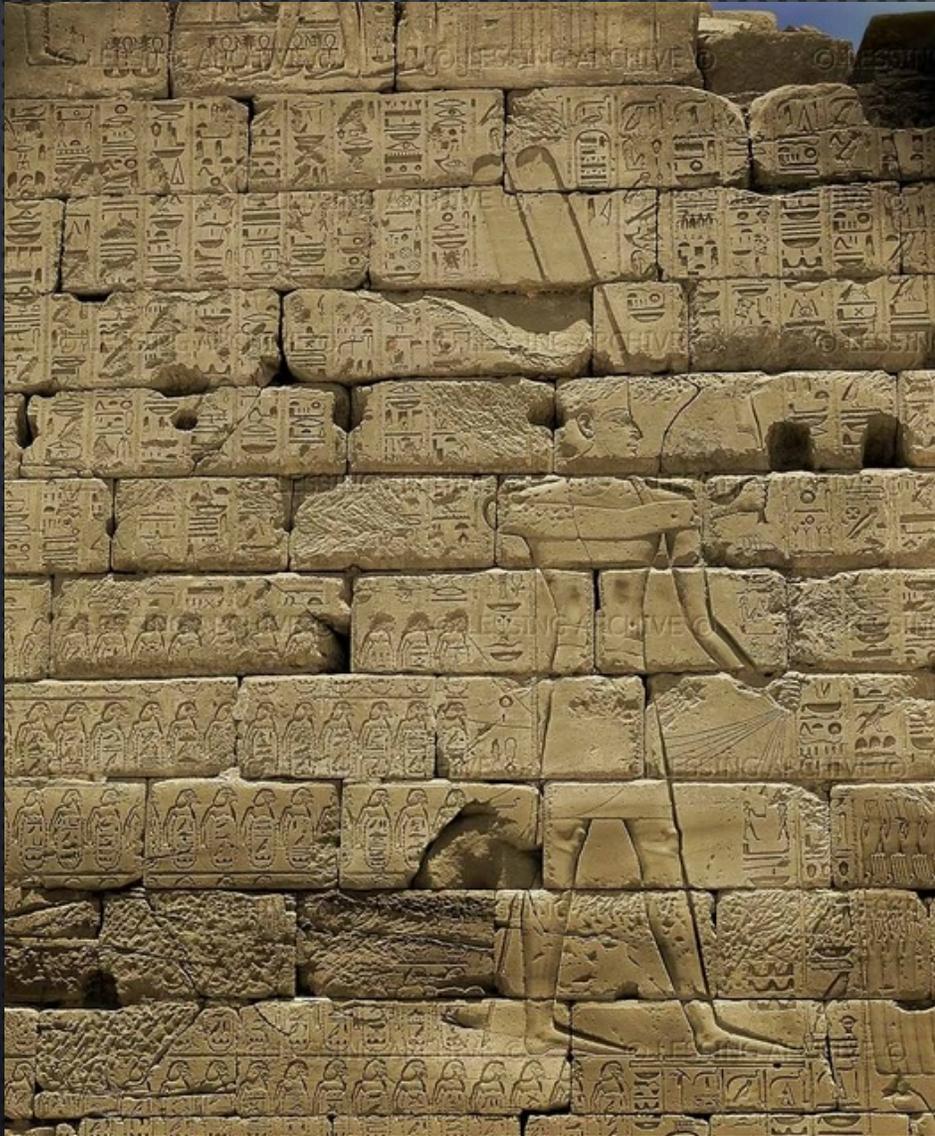
2 Chronicles 12:2–4

Karnak Temple of Amun, Bubasite Portal



“Sheshonk, king, great in fame, smiting the countries that assail him, achieving with his sword, that the Two Lands may know that he has smitten the chiefs of all countries. . . . Thou hast smitten every land, my mighty sword was the source of the victories which I have given . . . all the Asiatics. . . .”

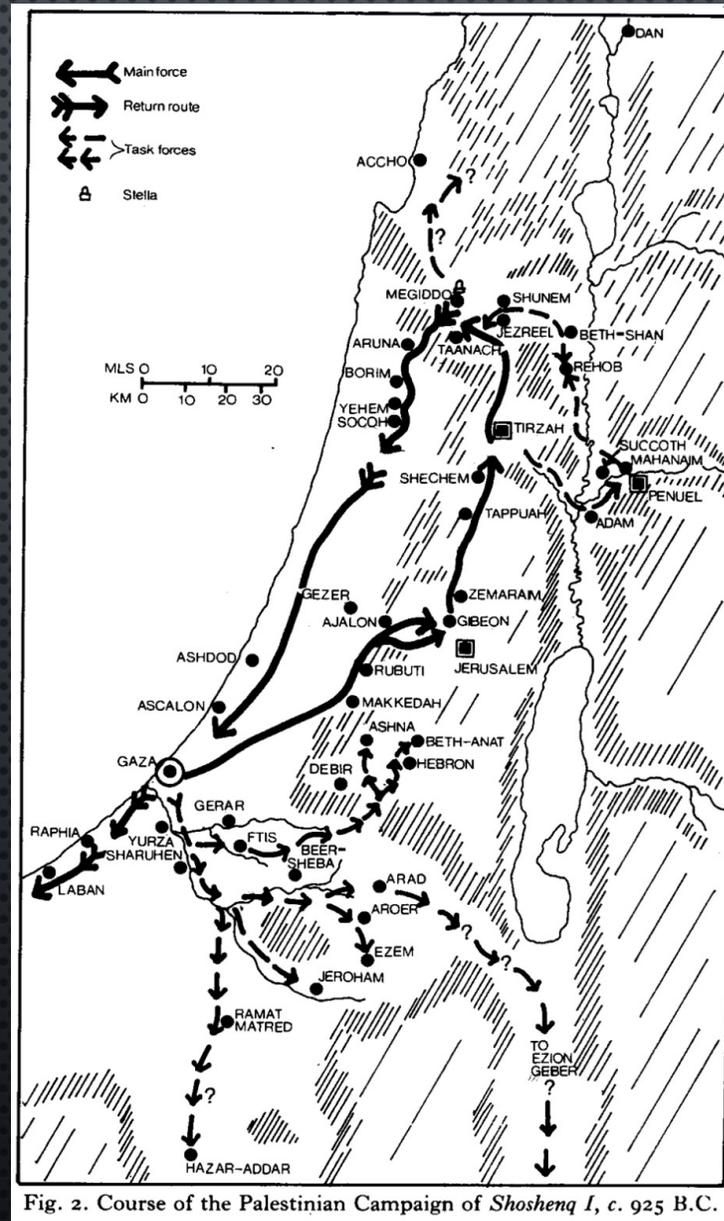
Karnak Temple of Amun, Bubasite Portal



“I made thy boundaries as far as thou desiredst; I made the Southerners come in obeisance to thee, and the Northerners to the greatness of thy fame. Thou hast made a great slaughter among them without number, falling in their valleys, being multitudes, annihilated and perishing afterward, like those who have never been born. All the countries that came – []; thy majesty has destroyed them in the space of a moment.”

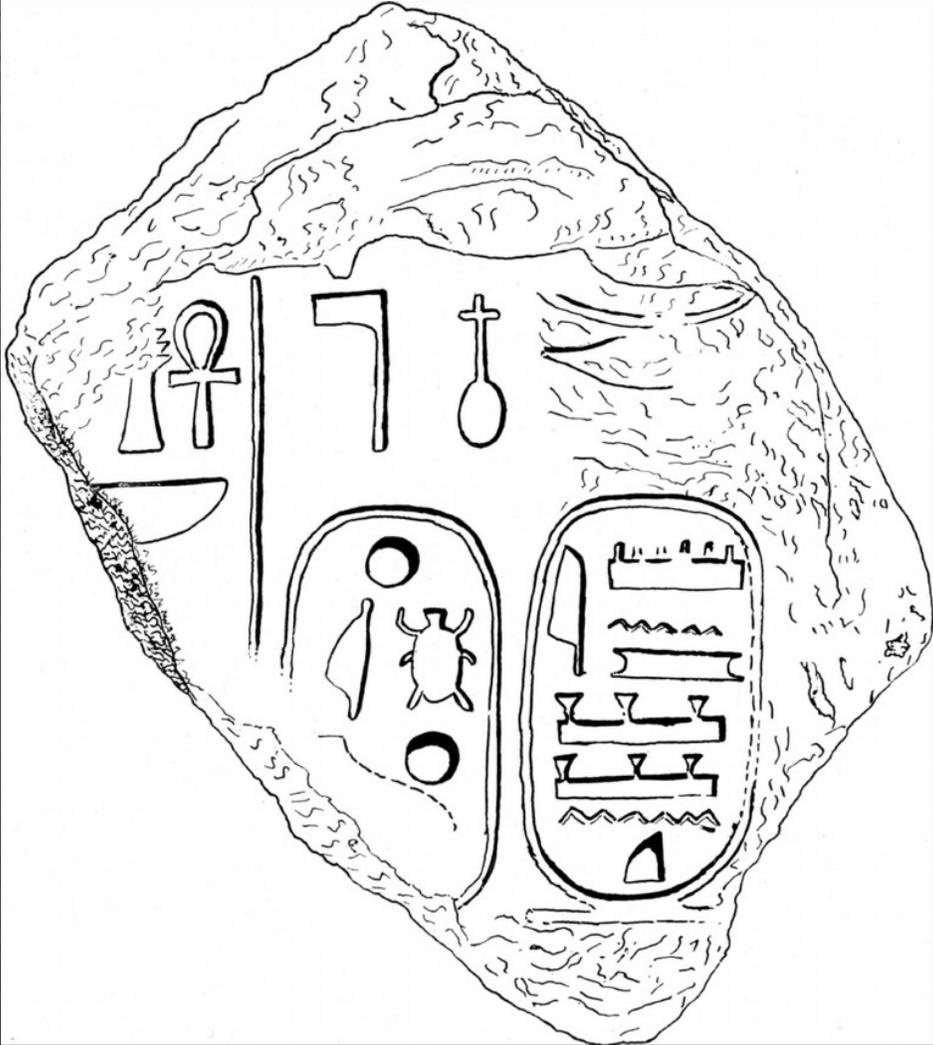
James Henry Breasted, *Ancient Records of Egypt: Historical Documents*, vol. IV (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1906), § 719, 722.

Shoshenq I's Invasion

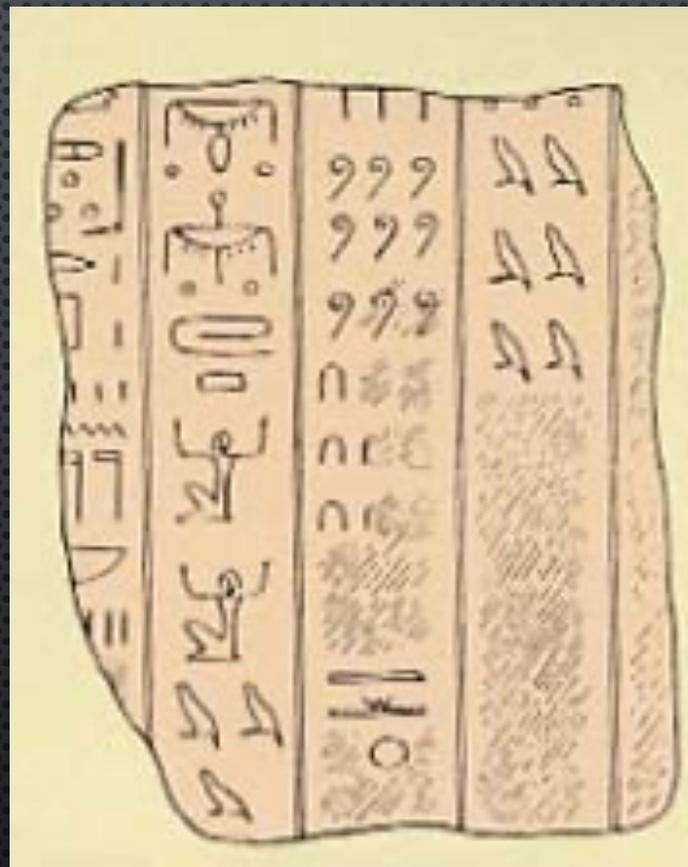


Kenneth A. Kitchen, *The Third Intermediate Period in Egypt (1100–650 B.C.)* (Warminster, England: Aris & Phillips, 1973), 297.

Shoshenq I Megiddo Monument Fragment



Osorkon I Bubastis Offerings



Jezebel Seal

Seal:

yzbl

Hebrew Bible:

'yzbl

Possible
reconstruction:

{l}'*yzbl*

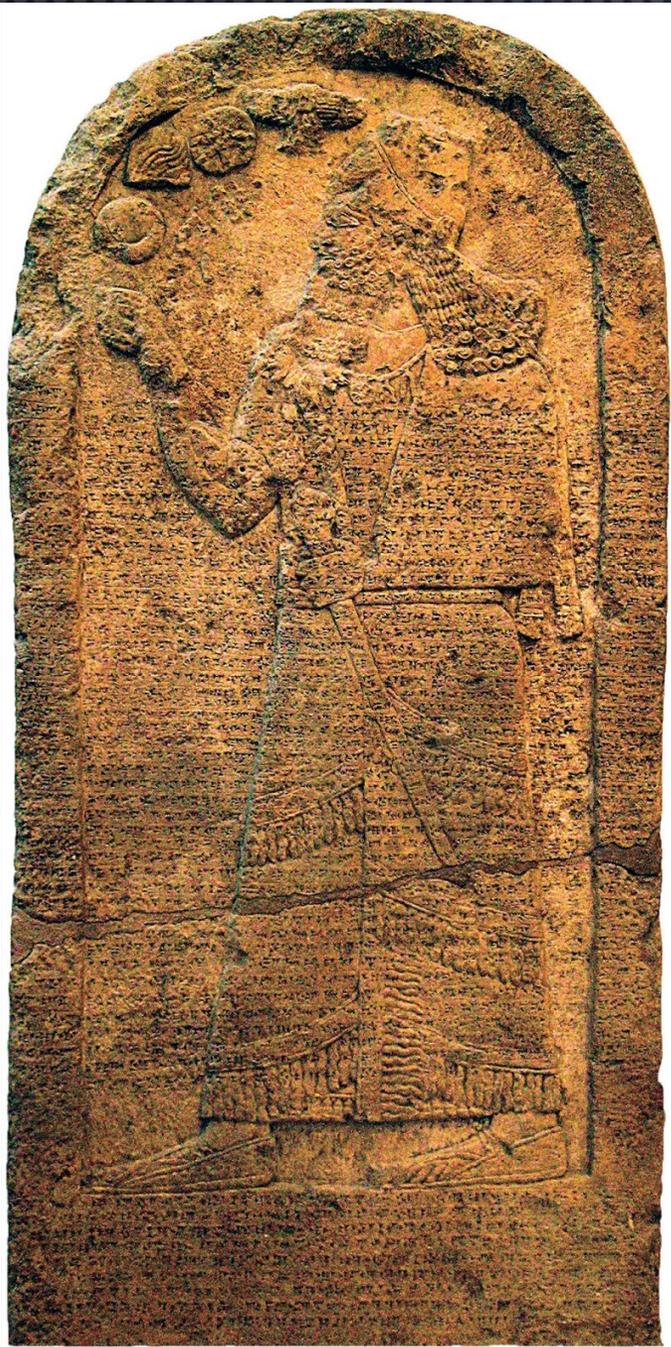
“belonging to
Jezebel”



Jezebel's name:

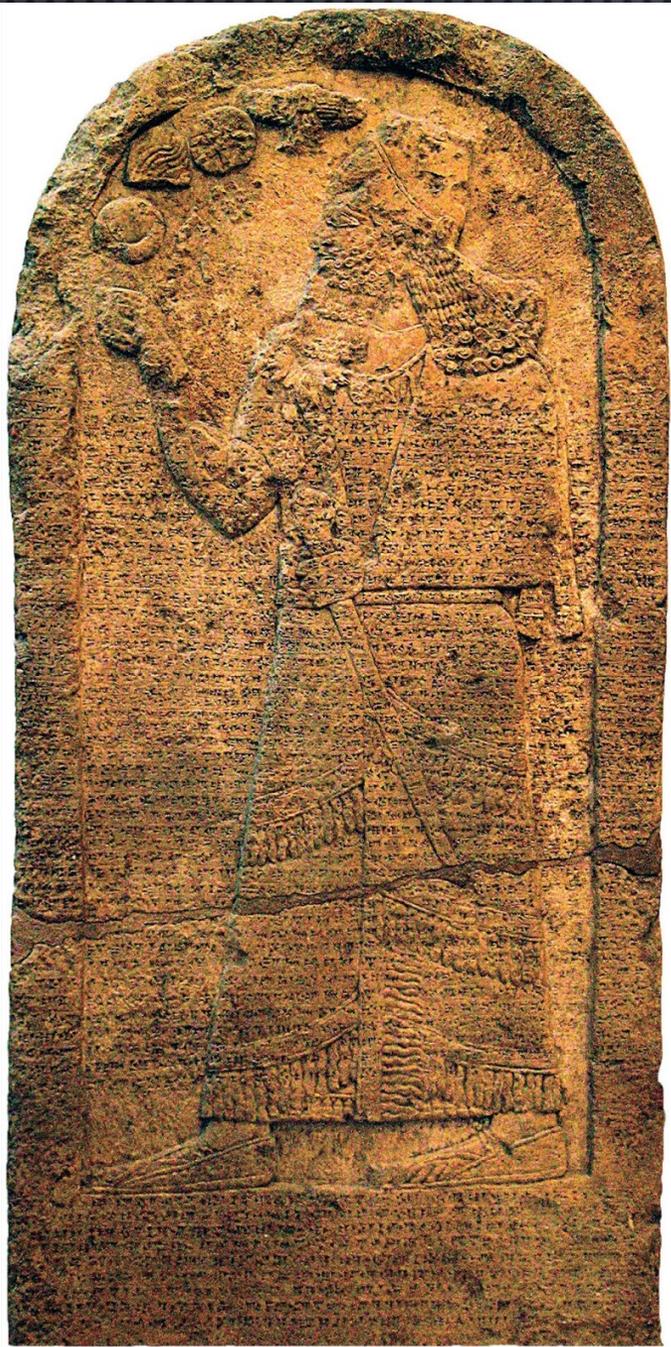
“Where is Valiant Baal?
Where is the Prince (*iy
zbl*), Lord of the earth?”

Nicholas Wyatt,
“KTU 1.5–1.6: Baal and Mot,”
in *Religious Texts from Ugarit*, 2d ed.
(BS 53; Sheffield: Sheffield Academic
Press, 2002), 139.



The Kurkh Monolith (Shalmaneser III)

“I departed from the city of Arganâ. I approached the city of Qarqar. I razed, destroyed and burned the city of Qarqar, his royal city. 1,200 chariots, 1,200 cavalry, (and) 20,000 troops of Hadad-ezer (*Adad-idri*) of Damascus; 700 chariots, 700 cavalry, (and) 10,000 troops of Irhulēni, the Hamathite; 2,000 chariots, (and) 10,000 troops of Ahab, the Israelite; 500 troops of Byblos; 1,000 troops of Egypt; 10 chariots (and) 10,000 troops of the land of Irqanatu; 200 troops of Matinuba'al of the city of Arvad; 200 troops of the land of Usanatu; 30 chariots (and) [],000 troops of Adon-ba'al of the land of Šianu; 1,000 camels of Gindibu' of Arabia; []. Hundred troops of Ba'asa, (the man) of Bīt-Ruḥubi, the Ammonite—these 12 kings he took as his allies.”



The Kurkh Monolith (Shalmaneser III)

“They marched against me [to do] war and battle. With the supreme forces which Aššur, my lord, had given me (and) with the mighty weapons which the divine standard, which goes before me, had granted me, I fought with them. I decisively defeated them from the city of Qarqar to the city of Gilzau. I felled with the sword 14,000 troops, their fighting men. Like Adad, I rained down upon them a devastating flood. I spread out their corpses (and) I filled the plain. <I felled> with the sword their extensive troops. I made their blood flow in the *wadis*(?) []. The field was too small for laying flat their bodies; the broad countryside had been consumed in burying them. I blocked the Orontes River with their corpses as with a causeway. In the midst of this battle I took away from them chariots, cavalry, (and) teams of horses.”

K. Lawson Younger, Jr., “Kurkh Monolith,” *COS* 2.113A.

The Mesha Stele/Moabite Stone



The Mesha Stele/Moabite Stone

“I am Mesha, son of Kemosh[yat], king of Moab, the Dibonite.
My father ruled over Moab thirty years, and I ruled after my father.
Now I have made this high place (*hbmt*) for Kemosh in Qarhoh,
—a high pl[ace of deli]verance—because he delivered me from all kings,
and because he caused me to see (my desires) over all my adversaries.”

The Mesha Stele/Moabite Stone

“Omri was king of Israel, and he oppressed Moab for many days, because Kemosh was angry with his land. And his son followed him, and he also said, ‘I will oppress Moab!’ In my days he said [. . .] But I saw my desire over him and his house, and Israel has utterly perished forever.”

- “After the death of Ahab, Moab rebelled against Israel.”

2 Kings 1:1

“But when Ahab died, the king of Moab rebelled against the king of Israel.”

2 Kings 3:5

- “Now Mesha king of Moab was a sheep breeder, and he had to deliver to the king of Israel 100,000 lambs and the wool of 100,000 rams.”

2 Kings 3:4

The Mesha Stele/Moabite Stone

“Now Omri had possessed [all the la]nd of Madaba, and had dwelt in it during his time and half his son’s time, forty years. But Kemosh restored it in my days.”

King	Bible:	Actual, accession-year
Omri	12 years	11 years
Ahab	22 years	21 years
Ahaziah	2 years	1 year
Jehoram	12 years	11 years
Total:	48 years	44 years

Omri (11) + Ahab (21) + Ahaziah (1) + $\frac{1}{2}$ Jehoram (5.5) = 38.5 years

The Mesha Stele/Moabite Stone

“Now I built/rebuilt Baal meon, and I made in it the reservoir/water canal, and I built/rebuilt Qiryaten.

Now the Gadite had settled in the land of Atarot from antiquity, and the king of Israel had fortified for him Atarot. But I fought against the town and took it.

And I slew all the people. The town became Kemosh’s and Moab’s.

And I brought back from there its Davidic altar hearth (*’r’l dwdw*).

And I dragged it before Kemosh in Qiryat(en), and I brought back into it the man of Sharon and the man of Maḥarit.”

-
- “And Benaiah the son of Jehoiada . . . struck down two ariels of Moab” (2 Samuel 23:20).
 - “Ah, Ariel, Ariel, the city where David encamped! . . .
Yet I will distress Ariel, and there shall be moaning and lamentation,
and she shall be to me like an Ariel. . . .
And the multitude of all the nations that fight against Ariel . . .” (Isaiah 29:1–2, 7).

The Mesha Stele/Moabite Stone

“Then Kemosh said to me: ‘Go, seize Nebo from Israel.’

So I went by night

and I fought against it from the break of dawn until noon;

and I took it and I put all to death:

7,000 native men and foreign men//men and boys,

besides native women and foreign women//women and girls,

and//including pregnant women,

because to Ashtar-Kemosh I had dedicated it (*hḥrmth*).

And I took from there the a[ltar-hear]ths of Yahweh, and I dragged them before Kemosh.”

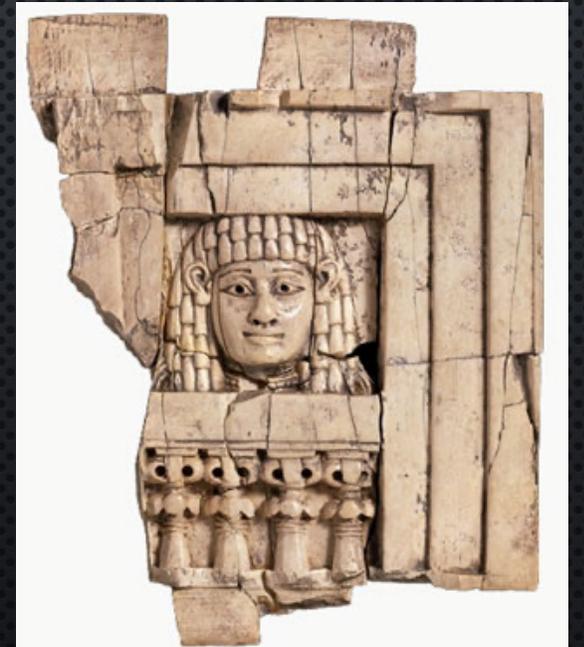
Samaria



The Samarian Ivories

“Now the rest of the acts of Ahab and all that he did, and the ivory house that he built and all the cities that he built, are they not written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel?”

1 Kings 22:39



The Samarian Ivories

“I will strike the winter house along with the summer house, and the houses of ivory shall perish, and the great houses shall come to an end.”

Amos 3:15



“Woe to those who lie on beds of ivory and stretch themselves out on their couches, and eat lambs from the flock and calves from the midst of the stall.”

Amos 6:4

Tell Megiddo



Megiddo Water System



Water shaft



Water tunnel

Hazor (Tell Qedah)



Tell Dan



Tell Dan Shrine Area



Tell Dan Shrine Area



Tell Dan Altar Horn



Courtesy Hebrew Union College

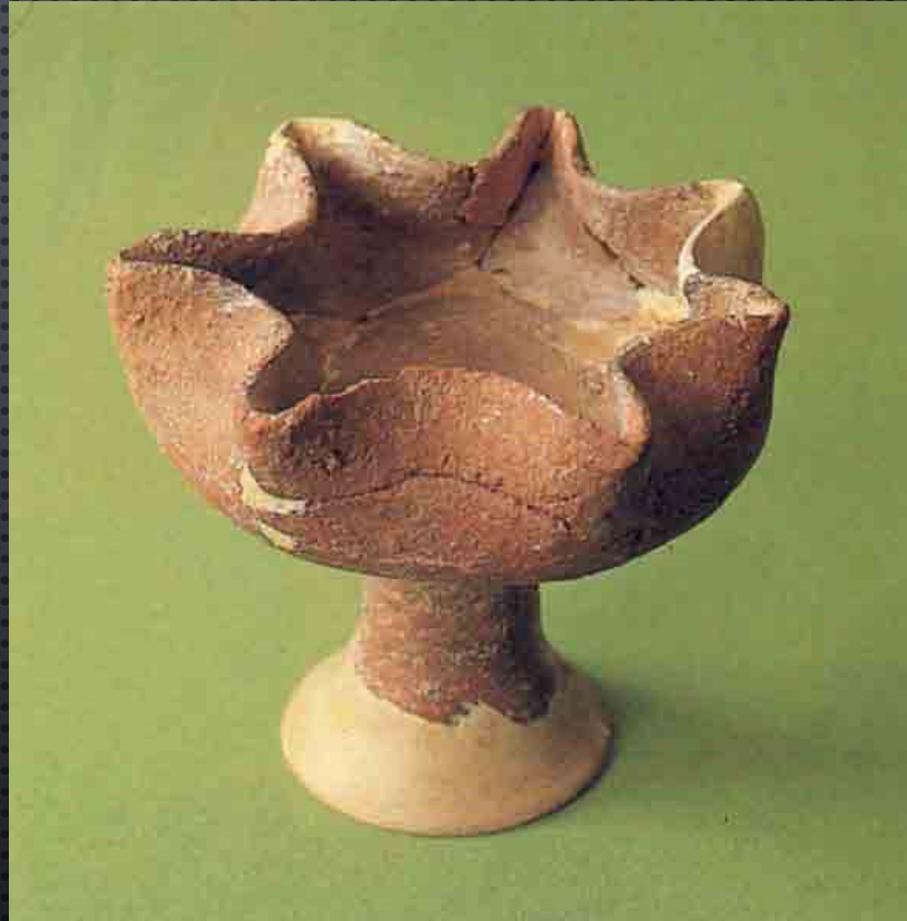
Tell Dan Shrine Cultic Objects



Silver & bronze
scepter head



Canaanite
Astarte



Seven-spouted lamp



Shovels

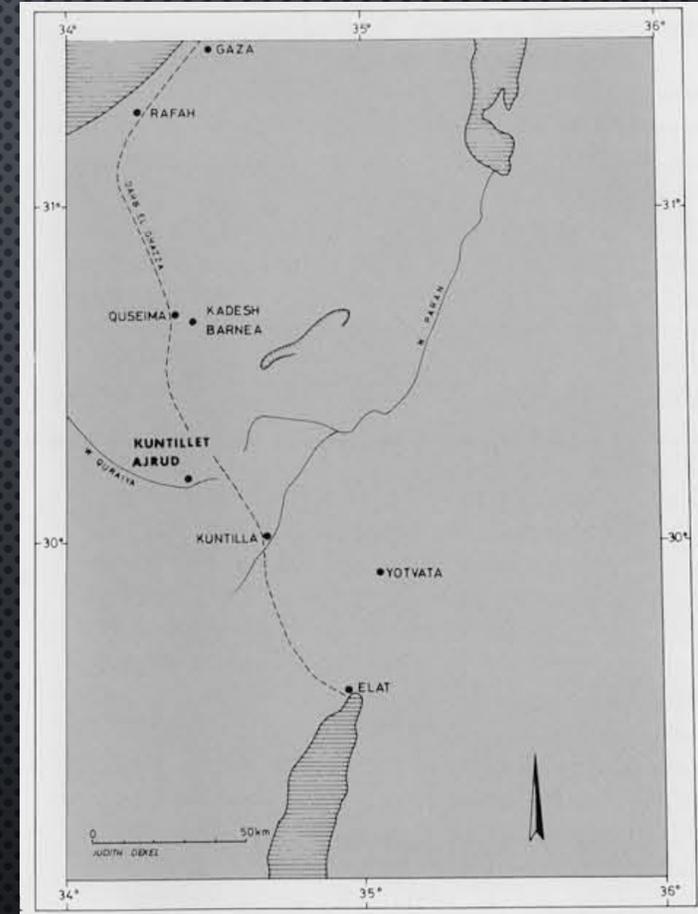
Tell Dan Standing Stones/Pillars (*Maṣṣēbôt*)



Kuntillet 'Ajrud

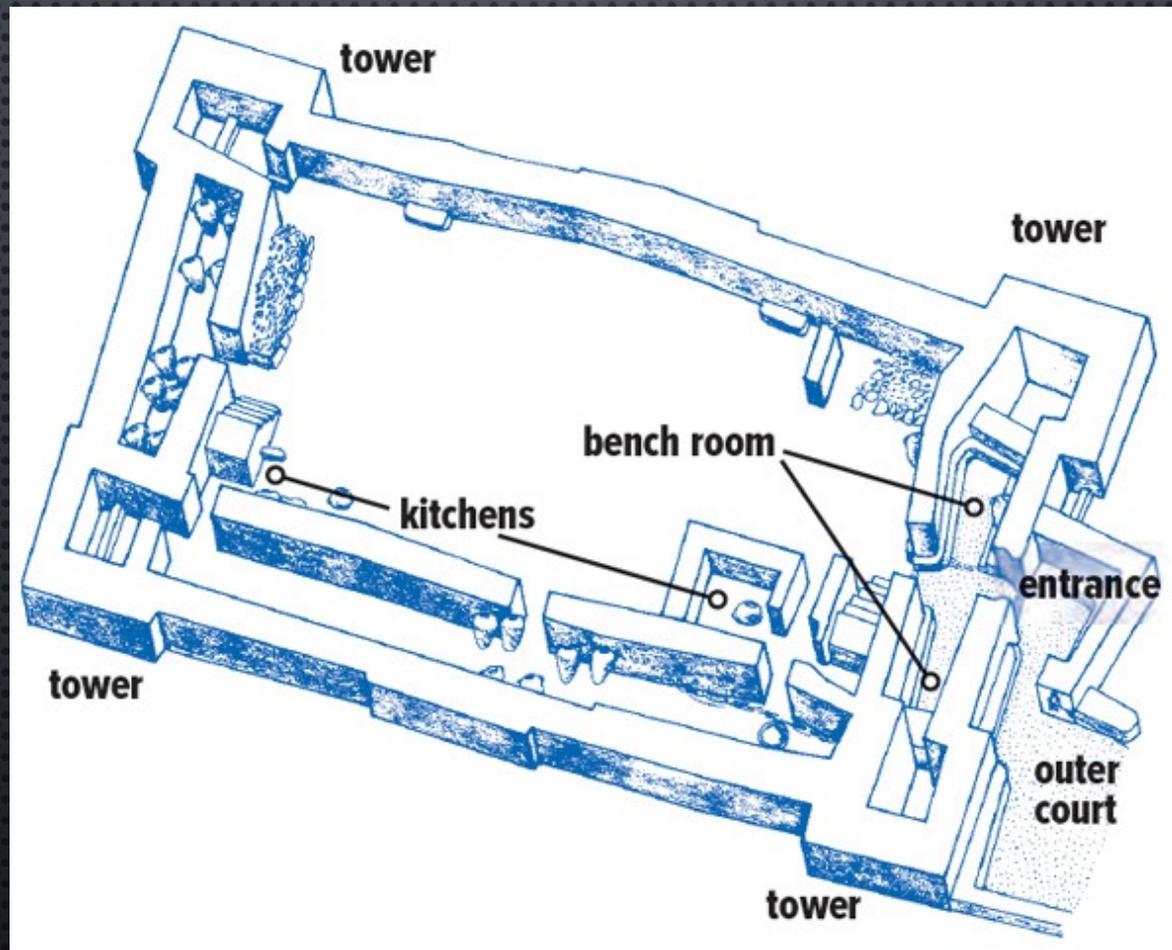


Avraham Hai/Tel Aviv University
Institute of Archaeology



Ze'ev Meshel, "Kuntillet 'Ajrud: An Israelite Religious Center in North Sinai" *Expedition* 20.4 (1978): 50.

Kuntillet 'Ajrud



Courtesy Dr. Ze'ev Meshel/Israel Exploration Society

Kuntillet 'Ajrud Incised Stone Bowl

“(Belonging) to
Obadiah, the son of
Adnah. Blessed be
he by YHW.”



Ze'ev Meshel, “Kuntillet 'Ajrud: An Israelite Religious Center in North Sinai”
Expedition 20.4 (1978): 53.

Kuntillet 'Ajrud Plaster Debris

“] and when God shone forth . . .[
] and the mountains melted [
] the peaks were crushed [
] and the most high (? , 'ly[n]) uprooted [
] for the one blessed by the lord/Baal (*b 'l*) on the day of the bat[tle
] for the name of God/El ('l) on the day of batt[le”

Kuntillet 'Ajrud Pithos A



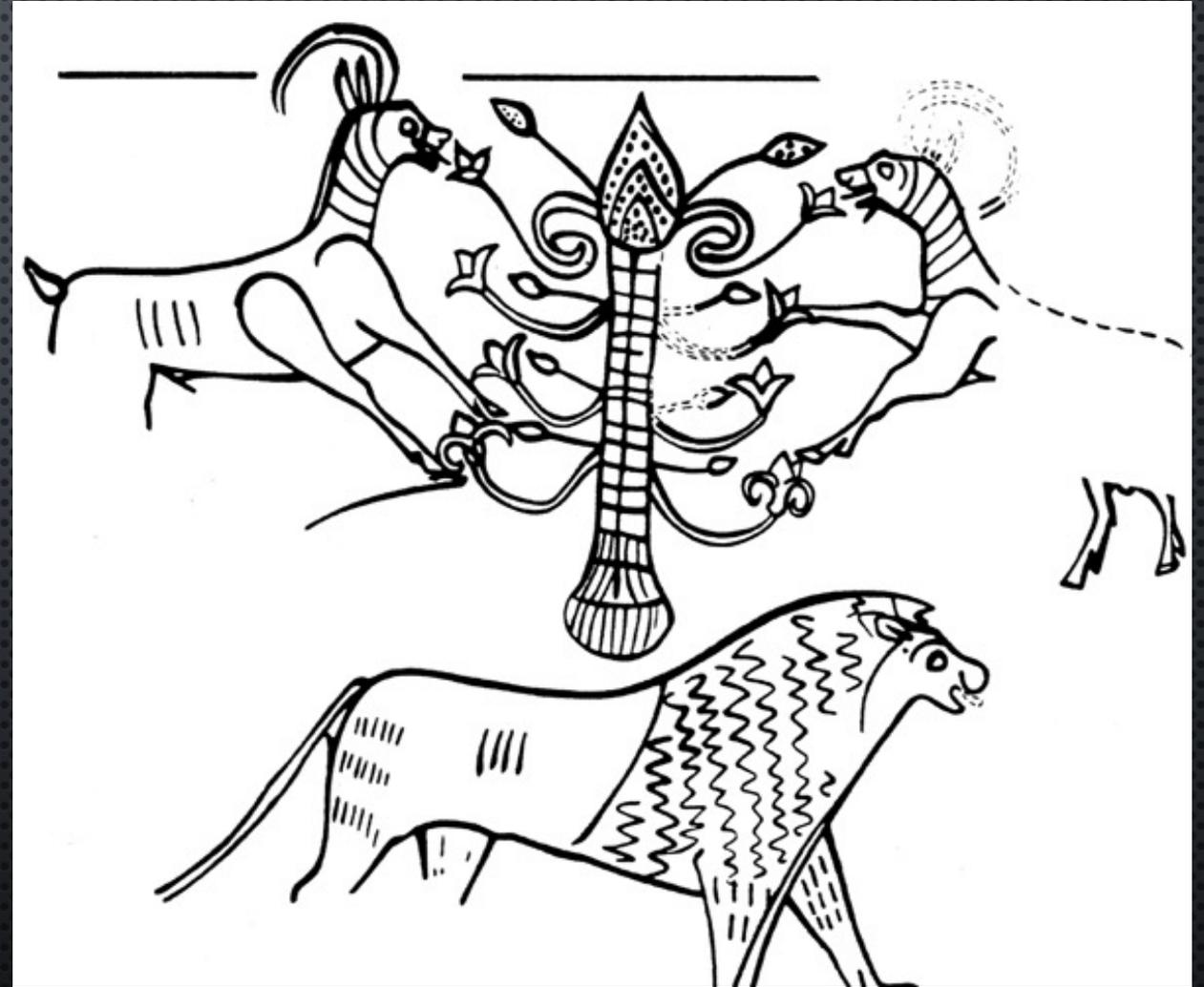
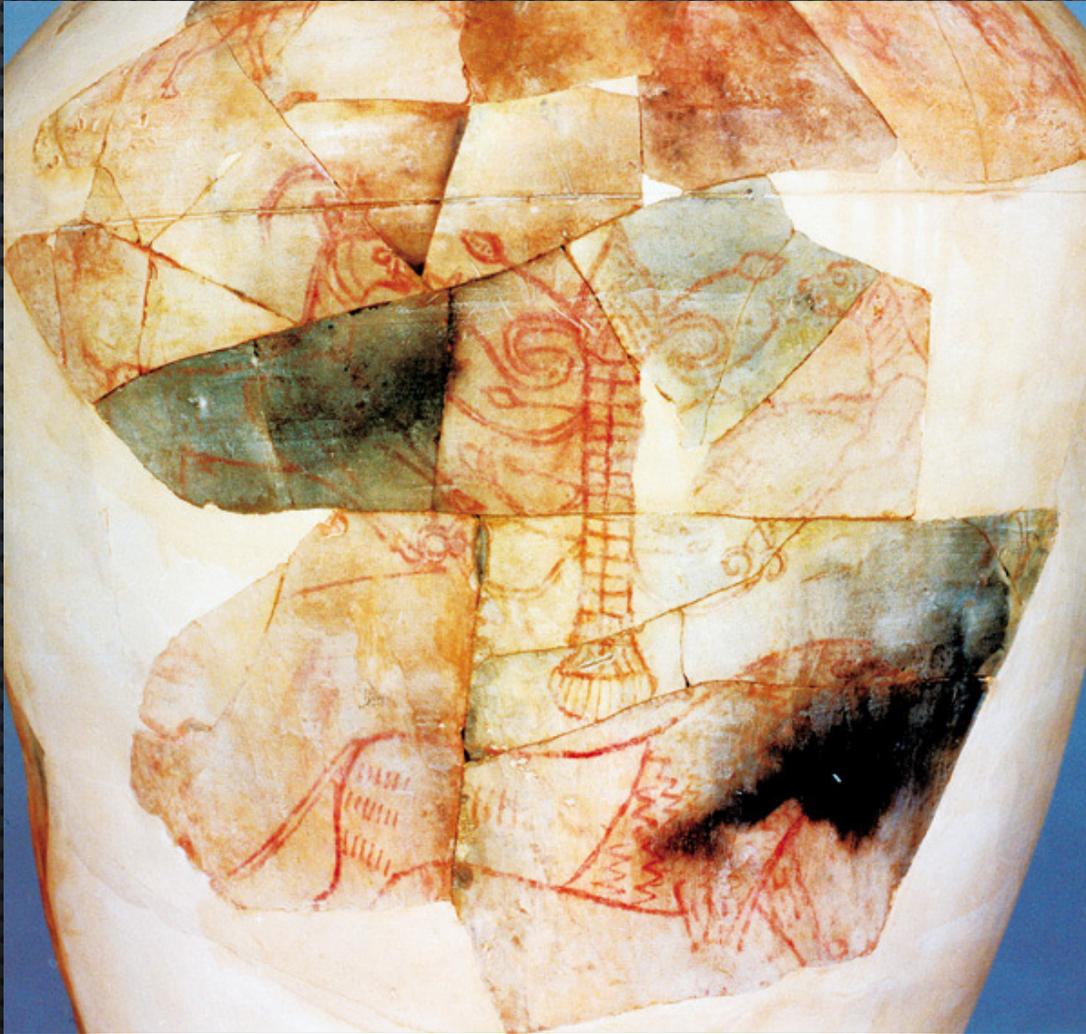
“X says: Say to Yahil[yaw] and to Yaw‘asa and to [PN]: I bless you by YHWH of Samaria and by his Asherah (*wl šrth*).”

Bes



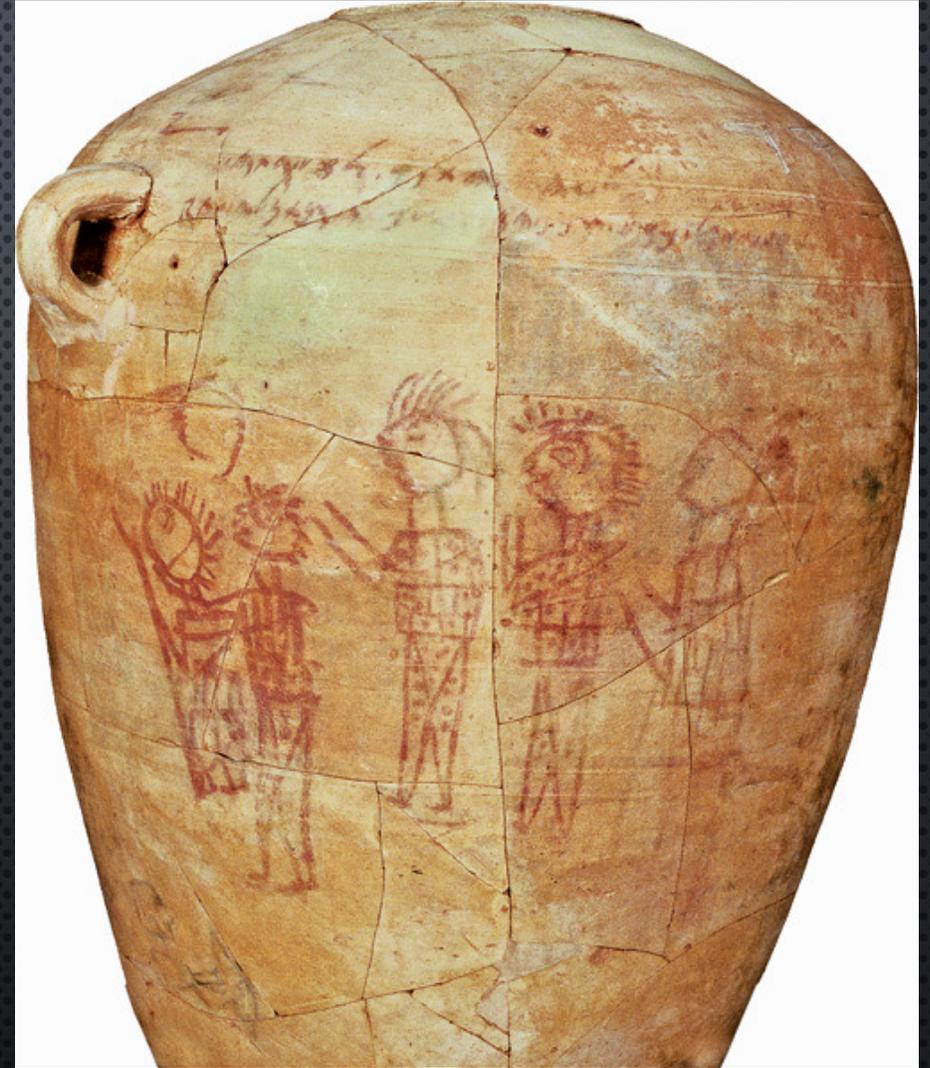
Courtesy of the British Museum

Kuntillet 'Ajrud Pithos A



Kuntillet 'Ajrud Pithos B

“Amariah [s]ays: ‘Say to my lord, ‘Is it well with yo[u]? I bless you by [Y]HWH of Teman and by his Asherah (*wl'šrth*). May he bless and keep you (*ybrk wyšmrk*) and may he be with my lord.’”



Courtesy of Ze'ev Meshel/Tel Aviv University
Institute of Archaeology

Khirbet el-Qom

“Uriyahu the rich (honorable?) wrote this.
Blessed be Uriyahu by YHWH,
for from his distress, by his Asherah
(*l'šrth*), he has saved him.
(Written) by Oniyahu.
. . . by his Asherah.”



Figure 3. Inscription 3, Tomb 2 at Khirbet el-Qom. Israel Museum; photo by Jeremy D. Smoak, July 2012.

Alice Mandell and Jeremy Smoak, “Reading and Writing in the Dark at Khirbet el-Qom: The Literacies of Ancient Subterranean Judah,” *Near Eastern Archaeology* 80.3 (2017): 191

Yahweh of Teman

“Yahweh came from Sinai and dawned from Seir upon us;
he shone forth from Mount Paran;
he came from the ten thousands of holy ones,
with flaming fire at his right hand.”

Deuteronomy 33:2

“Yahweh, when you went out from Seir,
when you marched from the region of Edom,
the earth trembled and the heavens dropped, yes, the clouds dropped water.
The mountains quaked before Yahweh,
even Sinai before Yahweh, the God of Israel.”

Judges 5:4–5

Yahweh of Teman

“God came from Teman,
and the Holy One from Mount Paran. *Selah*.
His splendor covered the heavens,
and the earth was full of his praise.”

Habakkuk 3:3

Asherah



Taanach Cult Stand



Taanach Cult Stand



Panel 1

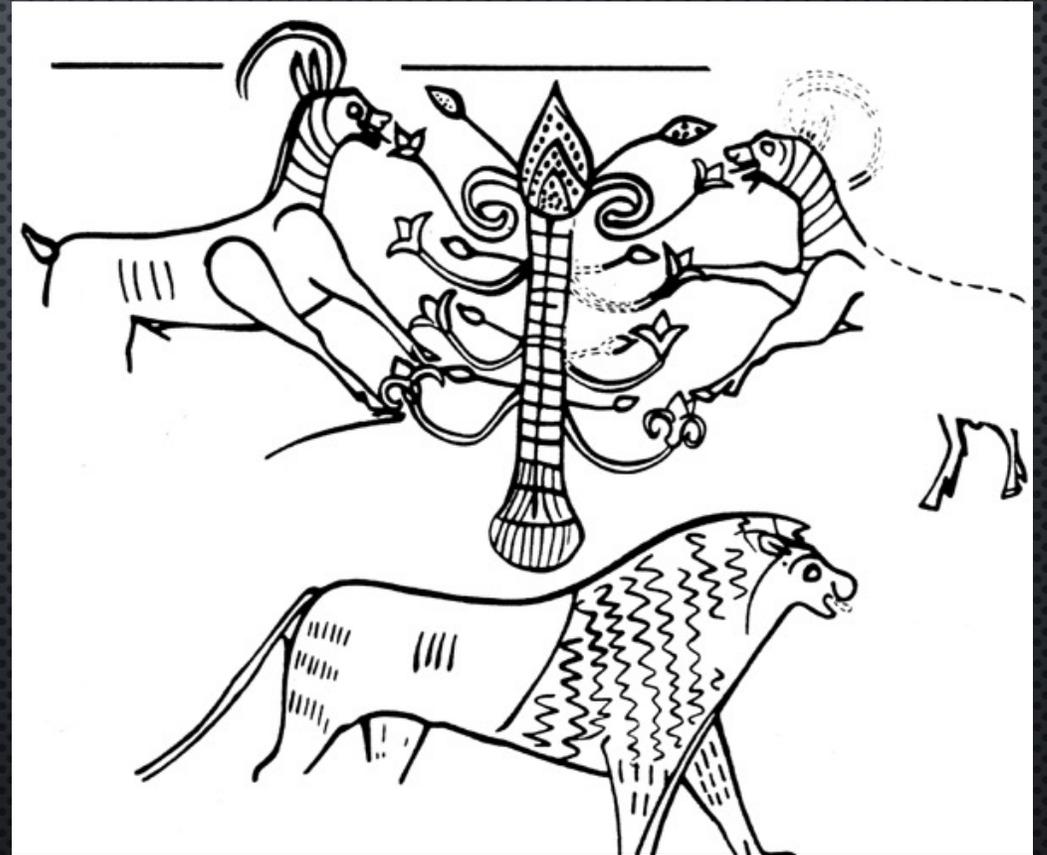


Panel 3

Taanach Cult Stand



Panel 3



Kuntillet 'Ajrud Pithos A

Taanach Cult Stand



Panel 3



Panel 4

Hazael

King of Damascus (ca. 843–803 BC)

The Aššur Basalt Statue (Shalmaneser III)



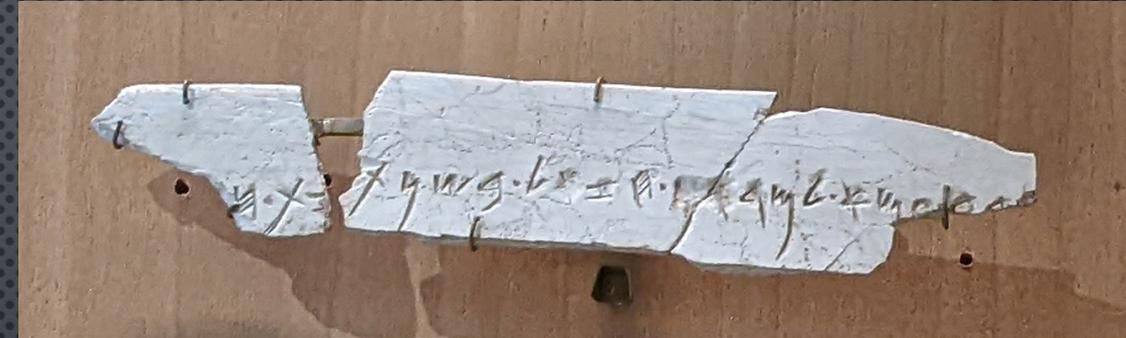
“Hadad-ezer (Adad-idri) passed away (and) Haza’el, the son of a nobody (*mār lā mammāna*), took the throne. He mustered his numerous troops (and) moved against me to wage war and battle. I fought with him (and) defeated him. I took away from him his walled camp. He fled to save his life (and) I pursued (him) as far as Damascus, his royal city. [I cut down his] gardens. [. . .] The gods Anu and A[dad . . .] peace [. . .] I received tax [. . .].”

A Kirk Grayson, *Assyrian Rulers of the Early First Millennium BC II (858745 BC)* (The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Assyrian Periods, vol. 3; Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996) § A.0.102.40.

Samos:

Hazael Booty Inscriptions

Arslan Tash (Hadatu):



“[] x the people for our lord . . . Hazael in the year . . .”
 Alan Millard, “The Hazael Booty Inscriptions,” *COS* 2.40.B1.

“That which Hadad gave
 to our lord Hazael from
 ‘Amq in the year when our
 lord crossed the river.”

Alan Millard, “The Hazael Booty
 Inscriptions,” *COS* 2.40.A.

Eretria:



“That which Hadad gave
 our lord Hazael from
 ‘Umqi in the year that our
 lord crossed the river.”

Israel Eph'al and Joseph Naveh,
 “Hazael's Booty Inscriptions,” *Israel
 Exploration Journal* 39 (1989): 193.

The Zakkur Inscription



“... Then Bar-Hadad, son of Hazael, king of
Aram, united against me s[even]teen kings ...”

Alan Millard, “The Inscription of Zakkur, King of Hamath,” *COS* 2.35.

- “When Hazael king of Syria died, Ben-hadad
his son became king in his place.”

2 Kings 13:24; cf. 13:3, 25

The Zakkur Inscription

cf. excavations at Tell eṣ-Ṣāfi (Gath)



“At that time Hazael king of Syria went up and fought against Gath and took it ”

2 Kings 12:17

“They raised a wall higher than the wall of Hazrach, they dug a ditch deeper than [its] ditch.”

Alan Millard, “The Inscription of Zakkur, King of Hamath,”

COS 2.35.

