

HJews
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Kelso, J. A.
A History of the Hebrews
in Outline.

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IN OUTLINE

JAMES A. KELSO



57h

A
History of the Hebrews
in Outline

Down to the
Restoration Under Ezra and Nehemiah

Syllabus of a Course of
Class Studies and Lectures

By *James A. Kelso*

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For use in the Classes of
THE WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
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PREFACE

This outline syllabus of Old Testament History, covering the ground from the Patriarchal Age to the times of Ezra and Nehemiah, is intended for use in the classes of the Western Theological Seminary. It presupposes the discussions and lectures of the professor; and the arrangement of the material is such as to compel the student to study the original sources and to get a comprehensive idea of the chief works of modern historical literature that bear on the history of ancient Israel. The chief merit of this method of approach to the subject lies in the compulsion which it exerts on the student: first, to master the material; and secondly, to think out the problems for himself instead of taking his conclusions secondhand from a textbook.

Books of Reference

ABBREVIATIONS—

Bd	Baedeker	Syria and Palestine
Ball	Ball	Light from the East
Barton	Barton	Archaeology and the Bible
Breasted ARE	Breasted	Ancient Records of Egypt
Breasted H	Breasted	A History of Egypt
Clay	Clay	Light on Old Testament from Babel
Curtiss	Curtiss	Primitive Semitic Religion To-day
Dr LOT	Driver	Literature of the Old Testament
Hall	Hall	The Ancient History of the Near East
Hand	Handcock	The Latest Light on Bible Lands
HDB	Hastings	Dictionary of the Bible
Harper	Harper	The Code of Hammurabi
Hogarth	Hogarth	Authority and Archaeology
Hom	Hommel	Ancient Hebrew Tradition
Jos	Josephus	ed. by Shilleto
Kent	Kent	History of the Hebrew People, 3 vols.
Kent OT	Kent	Student's Old Testament
Kit	Kittel	History of the Hebrews

Mercer	Mercer	Extra Biblical Sources for Hebrew and Jewish History
McC	McCurdy	History, Prophecy, and the Monuments
Ot	Ottley	Short History of the Hebrews
Pat	Paton	Early History of Syria and Palestine
Peters	Peters	The Religion of the Hebrews
Rogers	Rogers	Cuneiform Parallels to the Old Testament
Sayce	Sayce	Higher Criticism and the Verdict of the Monuments
Schultz SDB	Schultz	Old Testament Theology Standard Dictionary of the Bible
Smith HGHL	G. A. Smith	Historical Geography of the Holy Land
Smith JER	G. A. Smith	Jerusalem, 2 vols.
Smith OTH	H. P. Smith	Old Testament History
Stanley	Stanley	History of the Jewish Church 3 vols.*
Thomson	Thomson	The Land and the Book
Wade	Wade	Old Testament History
The Old Testament R. V. American Standard Edition.		

*Many editions, pagination varies.

I. INTRODUCTORY STUDIES

1. Definition of history; point of view of the historian and his methods Kit I § 1; McC §§ 1-16; Briggs, Study of Holy Scripture ch xxii
2. The methods and material of history are briefly treated in the 'Guide to the Study of the Christian Religion' ed. by G. B. Smith 21-28; at greater length in Briggs, *op cit* ch xxi. For details see Langlois and Seignobos, Introduction to the Study of History. For the moral and spiritual factors of history, Mathews, The Spiritual Interpretation of History.
3. Sources of Hebrew History
 - a. Biblical Sources Kent I ch 1
 - b. Extra-Biblical—literary sources

Later Jewish literature: Josephus, The Antiquities; for an outline of this great historical work and an estimate of its value as a source HDB V 464-466; Schürer, History of Jewish People I i 84-89. I, II Maccabees Schürer *op cit* II iii 6-13, 211-216 The references to the Jews in Græco-Roman literature have been collected by Reinach and arranged in a convenient volume (Reinach, *Textes d'Auteurs Grecs et Romains relatifs au Judaïsme*).

c. Monumental sources

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| (i) Egyptian | (iv) Moabite |
| (ii) Assyro-Babylonian | (v) Hebrew |
| (iii) Phœnician | |

These sources will be discussed in the proper place as they touch on the history of the Hebrews

4. The significance of the following subjects for the historian

a. Archæology Sayce 1-30; Barton 11-14

b. Historical Geography Smith HGHL ch 1

c. Modern oriental customs Thomson 363-371; Curtiss ch v

5. Palestine the home of the Hebrews

a. Geology Smith HGHL ch 2; Kent I ch 3

b. Natural features Smith HGHL ch 2; Kent I ch 3

c. Climate and products Smith HGHL ch 3

d. O. T. geography Smith HGHL ch 2; Kent I ch 3

These four topics are fully discussed in article on Palestine HDB and SDB; Kit § 3; Peters, Religion of Hebrews ch 2 'Land and People'

Every student should read Smith's HGHL

6. Inhabitants of Palestine

a. Palestine before its occupation by the Hebrews
McC §§ 125-146; Sayce 283-307; Kent I pp 27, 28; HGHL I

b. The neighbors of the Hebrews

(*i*) Canaanites

(*ii*) Amorites

(*iii*) Hittites McC §§ 156-164; Barton 68f

(*iv*) Philistines

(*v*) Moabites

(*vi*) Edomites

(*vii*) Ammonites

(*viii*) Hivites, Perizzites, Gergashites, Jebusites MeC § 130 (Merely subdivisions of the Canaanites and not coördinate independent races) Kent I ch 4; Kit § 4

c. The Hebrews a Semitic race

(*i*) Significance of name

(*ii*) Language

(*iii*) Origin

MeC §§ 17-26; HDB V 87a; Sayce 357-360; Kent I ch 5

7. Classification of the Semitic peoples

a. Northern Semites

(*i*) Babylonian: { Old Babylonian
Assyrian
Chaldean

(*ii*) Aramaean: { Mesopotamian
Syrian

(*iii*) Canaanitic: { Canaanites
Phœnicians

HDB V 86f

(*iv*) Hebraic: { Hebrews
Moabites
Ammonites
Edomites

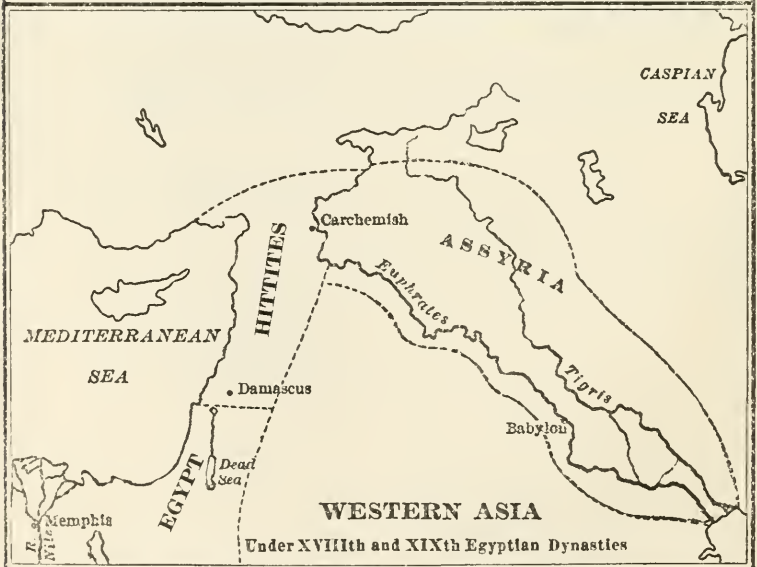
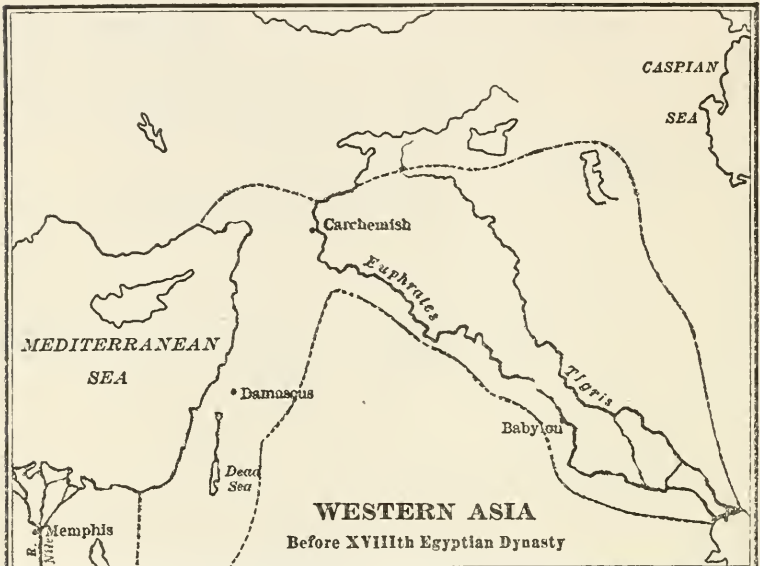
HDB V 87

b. Southern Semites

(*i*) Sabæans

(*ii*) Ethiopians

(*iii*) Arabs



c. General characteristics of Semites

(i) Political

(ii) Psychological

(iii) Their position in the history of religion

Barton, Semitic Origins ch 2; HDB V 90

II. FROM THE MIGRATION TO EGYPT UNTIL THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN

1. Sources

a. Biblical: Gn, Ex, Num, Dt. A comprehensive outline of the contents and a knowledge of the structure of these books is important.

b. Monumental:

(i) Stele of Merneptah Breasted H465,466; ARE III 264f; Mercer 133; Barton 311; Hall 375f

(ii) Story of Sargon of Agade Barton 310

(iii) Tell-el-Amarna Letters, Smith JER II 3-23; Breasted H 382-389; McC §§ 147-155; Rogers 252-261 Text of the letters from Jerusalem, Rogers 268-278; Barton 344-351

Problem: identity of Habiri of these letters? Barton 350; Hancock 79-81; Clay 264ff; Paton 111, 113f; Cam Bible Ex xxxiii; Appendix D in Gn Cam Bible; Hall 403ff; Burney, Judges lxxiiiiff

(iv) Code of Hammurabi or Hammurapi B.C. 2000 (*circa*). For text Kent OT IV 229ff; Harper, The Code of Hammurabi; Rogers 395-465; Barton

313-340; HDB V 584ff

Parallels between the Book of the
Covenant Ex 20-23 and the Code of
Hammurabi:

Book of the Covenant	Code of Hammurabi
Ex. 21:2	No. 117
21:7	117
21:8	280
21:11.....	171
21:15.....	195
21:16.....	14
21:18,19.....	206
21:22.....	209
21:26.....	199
21:28.....	250
20:29.....	25
21:32.....	252
22:1	262,263
22:2	22
22:3.....	8
22:5.....	57
22:7.....	125
22:9	9
22:10,11.....	266
22:12.....	267
22:13.....	244
22:16.....	130
22:26.....	241
23:8	4

The relation between the Mosaic Code
and the Babylonian, Barton 340; HDB V
608-612; Kelso, Princeton Review
July 1905, 399-412; Cam Bible Ex 423ff

2. The Genesis of the Hebrew People

The history of the Hebrews as a nation begins with the exodus from Egypt under Moses, but that wonderful birth of a nation cannot be fully understood without the patriarchal age.

3. History

a. Abraham the hero of faith, the father of the Hebrew race

- (*i*) Call Gn 11:10-12:9;
- (*ii*) Home 11:31 cf 27:43; 24:3, 4, 10
- (*iii*) His motive for going to Canaan Stanley I 11-22
- (*iv*) Promises made to him 12:2f, 7; 13:14, 15, 17, 18; 21:12; 22:16
- (*v*) His character as shown in dealings with Lot 12:5; 13:1-18
- (*vi*) His faith in God's justice 18:1-33; 19:1-14, 24-28
- (*vii*) His supreme test 21:1-6; 22:1-19
- (*viii*) A mighty chieftain chs 14, 23. Many facts suggest a tribal or racial movement. On historical implications of the much disputed ch 14 Driver Gn 171f; Ryle Gn Cam Bib 179ff; Skinner Gn 271-276

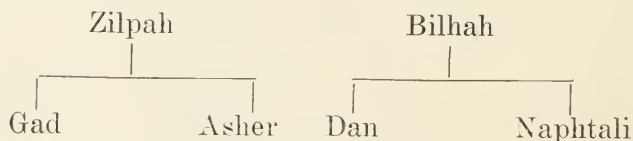
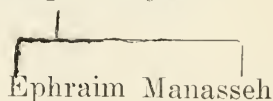
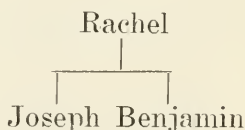
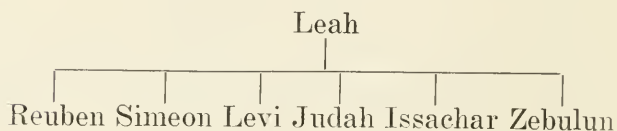
b. Jacob-Israel

- (*i*) Marriage of Isaac and Rebekah; the birth of Jacob and Esau 24; 25:20-34 cf Dt 21:15-17
- (*ii*) Jacob's unscrupulous treatment of his brother 27:1-45

- (iii) His flight to Haran 28:10—29:35;
(dream at Bethel 28:10-22)
- (iv) His return to Canaan chs 31-35 (Struggle at the Jabbok 32:9-32) Stanley I 57-59; Driver *op cit* 296f; Smith HGHL 583f; F. W. Robertson's famous sermon.

For entire subject Art Jacob HDB

- c. The interpretation of the patriarchal narrative as tribal history Gn 35:22-26



Two current theories Smith OTH ch 3; HDB (one vol) 947f; cf criticism SDB 877f; HDB II 533b

- d. Joseph carried to Egypt

- (i) Boyhood and youth Gn 37
- (ii) The prime minister of Pharaoh 39:1—41: 57; 47:13-26

- (iii) The Pharaoh of the Joseph narrative:
(1) A Hyksos King Hall 212-220; Breasted H 210-222 or (2) a monarch of the xviii dynasty? Possibly one of the kings of the Tel-el-Amarna Letters Barton 28f; Breasted H 465-471; Driver Gn 347; on the relation of the of Hyksos to Hebrews *vide* Hall 403-409.
- (iv) The Egyptian coloring of the Joseph story is in harmony with the results of archaeological research. Driver Gn Lf; Skinner Gn 440-442; Orr Problem of OT 413-417; Kit § 19
- (v) The magnanimity of Joseph to his brethren 42:1-45:26

e. Israel in Egypt

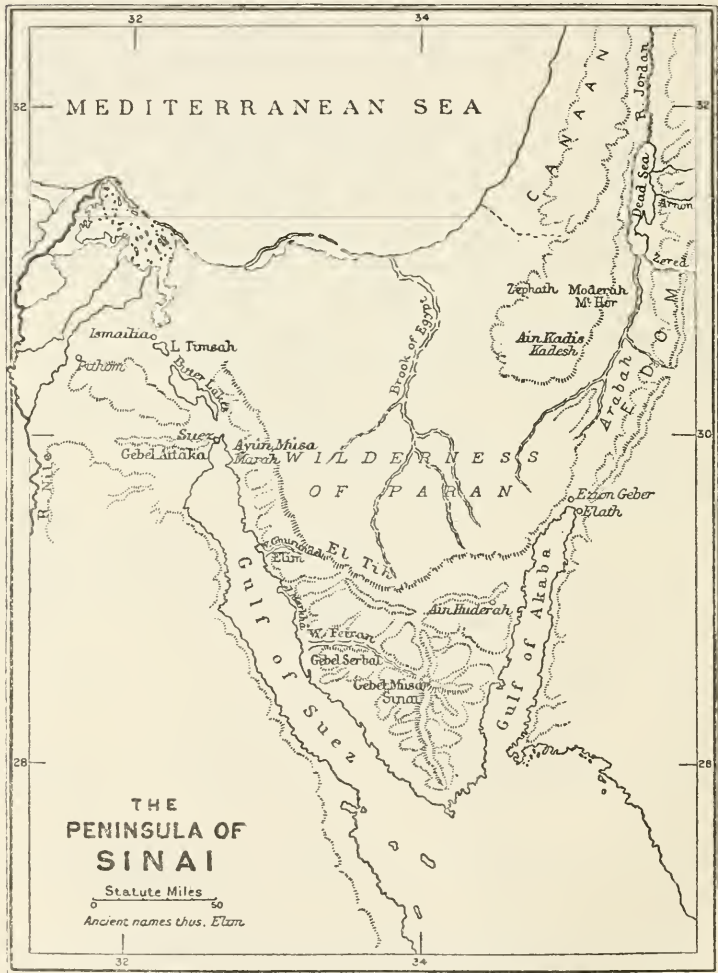
- (i) The migration to Egypt Breasted H 243f; Barton 33f; Kit § 18
- (ii) The length of sojourn: four centuries Gn 15:13; Ex 12:40; or four generations Gn 15:16; Ex 6:16-20?
- (iii) The oppression Ex 1. Note name of store cities Ex 1:11; Breasted H 446f; HDB Art Pithom; Paton 132, 135; Hogarth 54-68; Barton 35f; Driver Cam Bib *ad loc*; Naville, The Store City of Pithom
- (iv) The Pharaoh of the oppression Rameses II 1292-1225, 'the king who knew not Joseph' 1:8, 11. Barton 30; Driver Exodus xxxivff; Breasted H 301-326; Pharaoh of Exodus, Merneptah or Rameses III McC § 167; on Egyptian history McNeile, Exodus 12ff

f. The Exodus

- (*i*) Moses the deliverer; birth and education Ex 2, cf Acts 7:20-29; Driver *op cit* 11f; sojourn in Midian 2:15-25; his vision of God and new name for God 3:1-6, 14; 6:2ff; call to leadership 3:10ff, 15ff; 4:1-23
 - (*ii*) Deliverance from Egypt: The ten plagues Ex 5:1-12:39. Note especially the last plague and the exemption of the Israelites 11:1-12:36; HDB Art Plagues; McNeile Exodus 12ff
 - (*iii*) The Passover Feast Ex 12:1-14, 43-50 cf 5:1-3; 7:16; 8:25-30; 10:8-11, 24-26; SDB 255ff; HDB s.v. 683f; Driver Cam Bib Ex LIIIff
 - (*iv*) Exodus and the passage of the Red Sea Ex 12:37-14:31 cf Ex 15 HDB Art Exodus
 - (*v*) The number who took part in the Exodus: statements seem contradictory cf Ex 1:1-5, 15-20 and Jd 5:8 with Ex 12:37; Num 1:46; 26:51 (latter imply two millions) in the light of Ex 23:30; Num 13:31; Driver *op cit* 101; Petrie, *Researches in Sinai* 206-208; McNeile Exodus 75, *per contra* Orr *op cit* 367-369
- g.* Israel in the Wilderness. In Num 33 forty stations are mentioned between Rameses and plains of Moab; the sites of only four are certain—Ezion-geber, Kadesh, Dibon, and Nebo. Sinai (Horeb Ex 3:1; 17:6; in Dt; I K 19:8; Ps 106:19) has been located in the ‘Sinaitic’ Peninsula since the third century of our era; recently many scholars have advocated a location E of

Gulf of Akaba Driver *op cit* 186-191 (cautious inclining to tradition); Sayce 263-272; Moore, Judges 140; McNeile Exodus § 6; Burney *op cit* comment on Jd 5:4, *per contra* SDB 816

- (i) The year at Sinai-Horeb Ex 19:1 cf Nu 10:11; visit of Jethro and organization of people 18; the theophany 19:9-25; the covenant 24:1-8; ethical requirements of the covenant 19:1-8; 20:1-17 cf Dt 5:6-21; ceremonial decalogue 34:11-28; the incident of the golden calf 32; Tent of Meeting 33:7-11 Driver Cam Bib *ad loc*
- (ii) Departure from Sinai Nu 10:11-36
- (iii) Incidents on the march: Taberah Nu 11:1ff; Kibroth-hattavah Nu 11:4-35; Hazeroth Nu 12
- (iv) Kadesh-barnea the headquarters of the tribes during their stay in the wilderness: location Nu 20:1; Dt 1:46; identification of site HDB II 830; Trumbull, *Kadesh-barnea*
- (v) The spies and failure of attack on Southern Canaan Nu 13, 14
- (vi) The insurrection against the authority of Moses Nu 16, 17
- (vii) Death of Miriam and Aaron Nu 20:1, 22ff; the brazen serpent 21:4-9
- (viii) The march from Kadesh-barnea to plains of Moab Nu 20 cf Dt 2:8, 9, 36
- (ix) The conquest of the Amorite Kingdom of Sihon Nu 21:13-35; Smith HGHL 557-562; Paton *passim*; on Amorite, *vide* Clay, The Empire of the Amorites



- (x) The heathen seer Balaam and his predictions Nu 22-24; 31:8, 16; Smith HGHL 565f; Stanley I 168-175; HDB Art Balaam. On Balaam as a character study *vide* famous sermons by F. W. Robertson and Bishop Butler
- (xi) Moses addresses the people and reformulates the law. First address 1:6-4:40; second chs 5-26; third 29:2-30:20
- (xii) The close of the career of Moses and his death Nu 27:12-23; Dt 31, 32, 34

h. The character and achievements of Moses

Statesman, lawgiver, and prophet: he appears as a man of spirit Ex 2:12, 17; 10:29; 11:8; Nu 16:15; 20:10; his self-distrust Ex 3:11; 4:10; his intercessory prayers Ex 33:11ff; Nu 14:17; his recognition of others Nu 11:27-29; his control of the people Nu 11:4-6; 16:12-15. The ultimate founder of Israel's religion and her national life Dr. LOT 152f; McC §§ 449-464. He passes into history as the prophet *par excellence* Dt 34:10-12 cf 34:5; Hos 12:13; and as 'man of God' Ezr 3:2; Ps 90:1

Driver Exodus lxix; Stanley I 180; Kit I § 24; McNeile, *op cit* cixff

i. The conquest of Canaan under Joshua

- (i) Sources: Joshua 1-12; Judges 1
- (ii) The chief events: passage of the Jordan. Jos 3:1—5:9; fall of Jericho 5:10—6:27; capture of Ai 7:1—8:35; league of Gibeon ch 9; battle of Bethoron ch 10; battle of Hazor 11:1-15; convocation at Shechem 8:30-35 cf 18:1ff; final exhortation of Joshua 23:1—24:33; Kit §§ 27, 28, 29

- (iii) Successive steps in conquest according to Jd 1: southern tribes vs. 1b-7, 10-18, 19-21; Smith HGHL 273-278, 659-662; northern tribes vs. 22-26; Smith HGHL 210, 250; conquest incomplete vs. 27-36; McC §§ 182-187
- (iv) Problem: explanation of the difference in point of view of the two accounts Dr LOT 162; Ot 83f
- (v) For the conquest in its larger historical implications Hall, Near East 409-414

III. FROM THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN TO THE CLOSE OF THE REIGN OF SOLOMON

A. Period of the Judges

1. Sources: Jd, Ruth, 1 S 1:1—7

a. Structure of the Book of Jd

b. Its value as history Dr LOT 163f, 171

2. The problem of chronology Dr LOT 160, 161; HDB I 399; Kit § 30, 2: Burney, Book of Judges, p Lf; Cooke, Cam Bib § 3 (Introduction)

MAJOR JUDGES

3:8	Israel serves Cushan—Rishathaim	8	years
3:11	Deliverance by Othniel (Judah 3:9): the land rests	40	“
3:14	Israel serves Eglon	18	“
3:30	Deliverance by Ehud (Benjamin 3:15); the land rests	80	“
5:31	Deliverance by Deborah (Ephraim 4:5), Barak (Kadesh-Naphtali 4:6): the land rests	40	“
6:1	Oppression by Midian	7	“
8:28	Deliverance by Gideon (Manasseh 6:15, 34f 8:3): the land rests	40	“
9:22	Abimelech reigns over Israel	3	“
10:8	Oppression of Ammon	18	“
12:7	Jephthah (Gileadite 11:1) judges Israel	6	“
13:1	Oppression of the Philistines	40	“
15:20, 16:31	Samson (Dan 13:2) judges Israel	20	“



MINOR JUDGES

4:2	Oppression by Jabin (Shamgar judge)	20	“
10:2	Tola judges Israel	23	“
10:3	Jair judges Israel	22	“
12:9	Ibzan judges Israel	7	“
12:11	Elon judges Israel	10	“
12:14	Abdon judges Israel	8	“
		90	“

Major and minor judges were not successive, but contemporaneous.

Exodus occurred 1200; David ascended the throne 1010. Problem: compress into 200 years the wanderings (40 years), conquest (years?) the period of the Judges, and the reign of Saul. Solution: Judges ruled only locally and in many instances were contemporaneous. Three simultaneous series of events: one in the South, a second in the North, and a third in the East. Each series lasted about 120 years. The years of oppression are not to be counted. Burney *op cit* p liii

3. The History

a. The principal events

- (i) Deliverance from foreign yokes by judges who were temporary local military dictators 3:7-31; McC § 188
- (ii) Defeat of the Canaanitish coalition by the tribes of the North—two accounts: one in prose ch 4, the second in poetry ch 5 McC §§ 188, 479; Sayce 309; Smith HGHL 391-397
- (iii) Gideon and the Midianites in Central Palestine 6:1—8:21; McC § 189; HDB s. v.; Smith HGHL 397-400 of the day of Midian Is 9: 4; Ps 83:9-12. The

story of Wenamon throws light on conditions in Western Palestine in the times of Deborah and Gideon Barton 352 ff; Breasted ARE IV 274 ff

- (*iv*) Rule of Gideon and the reign of his son Abimelech 8:22—9:57; Kent I 76-83
- (*v*) Victory of Jephthah over the Ammonites 11:1—12:7; McC §§ 190, 191
- (*vi*) Samson and the Philistine wars 13:2—16:31; McC §§ 166, 192-194
- (*vii*) Migration of the Danites 17:1—18:31; cf Jos 19:40-48; Jd 1:34-36; McC §§ 50, 62, 193; Smith HGHL 220, 473
- (*viii*) Eli and the boy Samuel. The Hebrews vassals of the Philistines I S 1:1—7:11; McC § 194; Hall 415-428 treats the Philistines at length and touches on the other oppressions

b. The social and religious conditions

- (*i*) Age of transition McC §§ 50, 51
- (*ii*) Influence of the Canaanites McC § 49; Kent I 89-93; Smith HGHL 85-90
- (*iii*) Religion and morality: "Patriotism" Jd 5:2-8; idolatry 6:25-32; idolatry and immorality 8:24-27; 9:4; return to Jehovah 11:30-40; idolatry 18:30, 31; lapses into gross immorality chs 19, 20, 21; Kent I 92-98; Kit II § 38
- (*iv*) The best side of the God-fearing community is illustrated in the beautiful idyll of the Book of Ruth McC §§ 503-510

B. The founding of the Hebrew monarchy—reign of Saul

1. Sources: I Sam 7:1-31:13

a. Outline of I Sam Dr LOT 172, 173

b. Book of Samuel as historical sources:

“They represent the finest standards of Hebrew history writing. The author of those books, whose name no one will ever know, was a man of prophetic spirit, who preached to his generation through these historical details. His real theme was the share of Jehovah in the founding of the kingdom.” Kirkpatrick *Cam Bib* 9ff; HDB 823-825 (one vol ed)

2. Political history

a. The work of Samuel as founder of the monarchy 8-12

(*i*) Saul introduced 9:1—10:16. The author has blended two narratives in these chapters: the older 9:1-10:16; 10:27f cf R. V. marg; 11:1-11, 15; the later 8; Kirkpatrick *Cam Bib ad loc*

(*ii*) Election of Saul 10:17-24; 11:15; McC §196 (*vide* Driver on the two accounts of Saul's election LOT 175-177)

(*iii*) The monarchy a necessity McC §§ 50, 51

b. Saul king c 1030

(*i*) Ammonite invasion 11:1-15

(*ii*) Other wars 13:1-7a, 16-23; 14:1-52

(*iii*) Alienation of Samuel 15:1-35; 16:1-13

- (*iv*) Introduction of David: the minstrel 16:14-23 cf 17; David at court 18:6-30; blending of two narratives in 16-18 cf Dr LOT 179f, Kennedy, Sam 119, 121
 - (*v*) David's flight from the King's court 19-22
 - (*vi*) His friendship with Jonathan 20
 - (*vii*) David the outlaw 24-26: at Keilah 23: 1-13; in the wilderness of Ziph 23:14-29; in En-gedi 24; in Carmel 25; in wilderness of Ziph 26
 - (*viii*) David takes refuge with the Philistines 27:1—28:2; 29:1—30:31
 - (*ix*) Saul consults the witch at En-dor 28:3-25; and is defeated at Gilboa 31:1-13
- c. Saul's work and character Kit II §42; Kent I 133f; McC §§ 199, 200; Davidson, *The Called of God* 141

C. The reign of David 1010-970

1. Sources: II Sam outline and structure Dr LOT 182f; I Ch 10-29; Chronicles as a historical source Dr LOT 516-519, 525-535; Sayce 457-469; HDB I 389; Kit II § 52. For convenience a comprehensive outline of I Ch is given
2. Political history
 - a. David king of Judah
 - (*i*) Lament over Saul and Jonathan ch 1
 - (*ii*) Election at Hebron 2:1-4
 - (*iii*) Civil War 2:5—3:1
 - (*iv*) End of the dynasty of Saul 3:6—4:2
 - b. David king of United Israel 5:1-3

c. Wars and conquests

- (*i*) Subjugation of the Philistines 5:17-25; 21:18-22; 8:1; exploits of heroes in these wars 23:8-23
- (*ii*) Capture of Jebus 5:6-12; Smith JER II 24ff; HDB I 567a; Barton 188
- (*iii*) Moabites 8:2
- (*iv*) Ammonites and the Syrian allies 10:1—11:1; 12:26-31; MeC §204; Sayce 313-317
- (*v*) Syrians 8:3-11
- (*vi*) Edomites and southern tribes 8:12-14; I K 11:15-17; Ps 60

d. Kingdom of David

- (*i*) Transference of the Ark to Jerusalem and its significance 6:1—7:29; I Ch 13, 15, 16; HDB I 567b
- (*ii*) Extent Kit II p 164
- (*iii*) Foreign alliances 5:11, 8, 9, 10
- (*iv*) Army 23:8-39; HDB I 563b
- (*v*) Court 8:15-18; 20:23-26; HDB I 568a
- (*vi*) Census 24:1-25; HDB I 568

e. David's personal life and family history

- (*i*) His marriage 3:2-5
- (*ii*) His sin 11:1—12:25 cf Ps 51
- (*iii*) Amnon's rape of his half-sister, Tamar; murdered in revenge by Absalom ch 13
- (*iv*) Absalom's rebellion 14:1—20:22
- (*v*) Attitude to the family of Saul 9:1-13; 21:1-14

- (vi) Dying injunction I K 2:5-9
- (vii) Character of David HDB I 571b; Kit II p 175ff
- (viii) David the Psalmist Dr LOT 377, 378, 533f; HDB IV 149f; MeC §§ 898-908

D. The reign of Solomon

1. Sources: I K 1-11 (cf 11:41); II Ch chs 1-9 (outline); Canticles or Song of Solomon

2. Political History

a. Solomon's accession

- (i) Court intrigues 1:1-53
- (ii) Conspiracy of Adonijah 2:13-24
- (iii) Enemies of the throne 2:25-46; Kit II §47

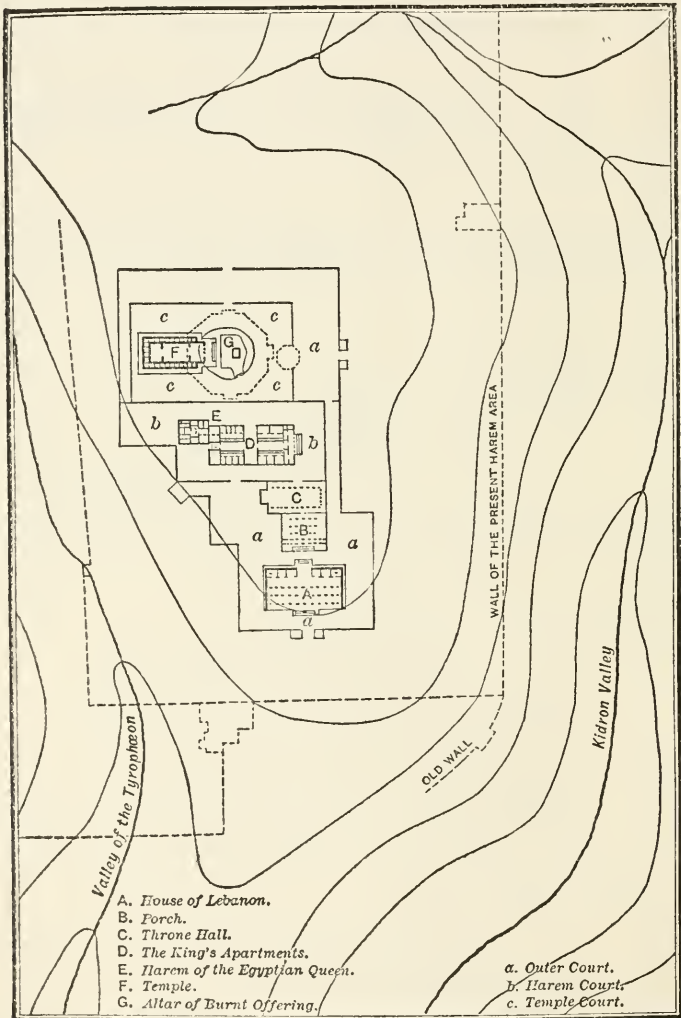
b. Solomon's foreign policy

- (i) "Diplomacy rather than war"
- (ii) Alliances 3:1; 5:1-12; 9:10-14; MeC §207; HDB IV 563b ff
- (iii) Commerce 9:27, 28; 10:11, 12, 22, 28, 29

c. Wars: Rebellion in Edom and Syria 11:14-25

d. Internal policy

- (i) Organization of court and state 4:1-20; MeC §§205, 206
- (ii) Levies and taxation 4:21-28; 5:13-18; 9:20-23
- (iii) Revenues 10:14, 15, 22-25
- (iv) Buildings 7:1-12; 9:15-19; HDB IV 564b ff



PLAN OF SOLOMON'S PALACE

(ACCORDING TO STADE)

e. The Temple

- (*i*) Preparations
- (*ii*) Plan 6:1-38
- (*iii*) Furnishings 7:13-51
- (*iv*) Dedication 8:1-66; HDB s. v.; Kent 181-195; Smith JER II 48-82; "Le Temple de Solomon", by Perrot and Chipiez
- (*v*) Influence on the people
Kit II §49

f. Character of Solomon

- (*i*) Splendor and wealth 10:16-27; Ca 3:6-11; HDB IV 566
- (*ii*) Wisdom 3:16-28; 4:29-34; 10:1-10; HDB IV 565
- (*iii*) Polygamy 11:1-8
- (*iv*) His religion HDB IV 567

3. Civilization under the United Monarchy Kit II §50; Kent I 196-206

IV. FROM THE DISRUPTION TO THE BABYLONIAN EXILE

A. Introductory topics

1. Sources

- a.* Biblical: I K 12—II K 25; outline, sources, compilation Dr LOT 185-189; date of compilation II K 25:27 cf II K 24:5; and point of view of compiler Dr LOT 198f; HDB II 857ff; II Ch 10:36; additions and sources of Ch Dr LOT 525-535; on the relation of Kings and Chronicles cf Dr LOT 516-519, 525-535, HDB I 389; Kit II § 53; the oracles of Am, Hos, Is, Mic, Nah, Hab, Zeph, Ez, Jer

- b. Monumental: the most important are
- (1) The Moabite Stone HDB III 406ff; Barton 363f; Mercer 147
 - (2) The inscription of Shishak (I K 14: 25-28), Sheshonk I (954-924), on the walls of the Temple of Karnak Breasted ARE IV 350-354; Barton 359f
 - (3) The Assyrian inscriptions:
 - (i) The Eponym Canon or Limmu list Barton 359; text in Rogers 219-238
 - (ii) Annals of the Assyrian kings: Ashurnazirpal (885-860), Shalmaneser III (859-825), Adad-Nirari IV (812-783), Tiglathpileser IV (745-727), Sargon II (722-705), Sennacherib (704-682), Esarhaddon (680-668), and Ashurbanapal (668-625). The pertinent sections of these annals will be discussed later in their relation to the history of the Hebrews, but their general characteristics ought to be noted at this point cf Kit II § 53
2. The problem of chronology Kit II § 53; McC § 216 cf p 410; Sayce 406-410; Kent II 12-15; New Schaff Herzog XI 442f; Encyclopædia Britannica 11th Ed Vol III 867f
 3. Chronological synchronism of the divided kingdom

a. First Century of Divided Kingdom

		937 (The Disruption)			
JUDAH		ISRAEL			
Rehoboam	937-920	Jeroboam I	937-915	}	First Dynasty
Abijam	920-917				
Asa	917-886	Nadab	915-913		
		Baasha	913-889	}	Second Dynasty
		Elah	889-887		
		Zimri	7 days		Third Dynasty
Jehoshaphat	876-851	Omri	887-875	}	Fourth Dynasty
		Ahab	875-853		
Jehoram	851-843	Ahaziah	853-851		
Ahaziah	843-842	Jehoram	851-842		
		842 (Jehu pays tribute to Shalmaneser III)			

b. Second Century of Divided Kingdom

		842			
JUDAH		ISRAEL			
Athaliah	842-836	Jehu	842-814	}	Fifth Dynasty
Joash	836-796				
		Jehoahaz	814-797		
Amaziah	796-782 or 789	Jehoash	797-781		
Uzziah	782 or 789-740	Jeroboam II	781-740		
Jotham co-regent	751-740				
		740			

According to the numbers in the Book of Kings, the sum of the reigns of the monarchs of Judah was 127 years; of the kings of Israel, 102 years. It is impossible to reconcile these numbers.

c. The Downfall of Israel

	740		
	JUDAH	ISRAEL	
Jotham	740-735	Zechariah and Shallum	740
			Sixth Dynasty
Ahaz	735-715[?]	Menahem	740-736
		Pekahiah	736-735
			} Seventh Dynasty
		Pekah	735-732
			Eighth Dynasty
		Hoshea	732-721
			Ninth Dynasty
Hezekiah	715-786	Samaria fell	722/21
II K 18:13 cf 18:9			
	710		
Isaiah determines policy toward Sargon Is 20			
	711		
Merodach-baladan's embassy	705		
Sennacherib's first invasion	701		
Sennacherib's second invasion	689		
	686		

d. The Final Century of Judah

	686
Manasseh	686-641
Amon	641-639
Josiah	639-609
Jehoahaz (three months)	609
Jehoiakim	608-597
Jehoiachin (three months)	597
Zedekiah	597-586

4. The Disruption

- a. Causes
 - b. Effects
- } Kit II § 54; Kent II 16-25;
Smith JER 83f

B. Political History: For the first fifty years the two kingdoms were engaged in civil war, then followed half a century of a close alliance. From 842 to 722, when the Assyrians destroyed Israel, the two kingdoms were in antagonism

1. Rehoboam and Abijam

- a. Character and policy of Rehoboam 12:1-11
- b. Internal organization II Ch 11:5-23
- c. Invasion of Shishak 14:25, 26; McC §210; Mercer 140f
- d. Abijam 15:2, 3
- e. War with Northern Israel 14:30; 15:6, 7
- f. Religious conditions 14:22-24

2. Asa

- a. Zerah's Invasion II Ch 14:9-15; 16:8; Sayce 362-364
- b. War with Baasha 15:16-22, 32
- c. Reform in religion 15:11-15; Kit II §55; Smith-JER II 84-96

3. Jeroboam, Nadab, Baasha, Elah. Reference to Jeroboam on seal, Barton 359

- a. Political organization of Northern Kingdom 12:25f

- b. War with Judah 14:30; 15:6, 7
 - c. Religion of Northern Kingdom
 - (i) History of sanctuaries at Bethel and Dan Gn 28:18, 19; 35:14, 15; Jd 18:29-31
 - (ii) Significance of Jeroboam's policy 13:33, 34
 - (iii) Organization of religious service 12:28-32
 - d. The prophets 14:1-18
 - e. Nadab and the fall of the dynasty of Jeroboam 15:25-31
 - f. Baasha 15:16-22, 33, 34, 16:1-6
 - g. Elah 16:8-22; McC §211, 212
4. Dynasty of Omri
- a. Omri
 - (i) Character and acts 16:21-27
 - (ii) War with Moab McC § 212; Sayce 366; Moabite stone ls 3, 5
 - (iii) War with Syria 20:34
 - b. Ahab
 - (i) Alliance with Judah 22:44
 - (ii) Defeat of the Syrians 20:1-43
 - (iii) Battle of Karkar McC §§ 225-234; 390-394; Rogers p 295, l 90f of Monolith Inscription; Barton 360f; Mercer 28
 - (v) Ahab's policy of Orientalism 21:1-16; 22:39
 - (iv) Second war with Syria 22:1-38

- (vi) Marriage with Jezebel and Tyrian alliance 16:31
- (vii) Baalism 16:30-33; McC §§ 213, 214; Kit II § 58; HDB I 209f
- (viii) Elijah's personality and work 17:1—19:21; 21:17-29; II K 1—2:14; HDB (one vol ed) s. v. Kit II § 58

c. Ahaziah-ben-Ahab

- (i) Character and death of king 22:51-53; II K 1:1-17
- (ii) Revolt of Moab II K 1:1; Moabite Stone ls 1, 8ff

d. Jehoram-ben-Ahab

- (i) His rule II K 3:1-3
- (ii) War with Mesha 3:4-7; McC § 235; Sayce 366-370; Moabite Stone ls 11-34
- (iii) War with Syria 9:1, 14, 15

5. Jehoshaphat of Judah; his sons Jehoram and Ahaziah; Athaliah; Judah in alliance with Israel

a. Jehoshaphat

- (i) Alliance with Northern Israel I K 22:44, 49
- (ii) Wars with Syria and Moab I K 22:1-38
- (iii) Commercial policy I K 22:47-49
- (iv) Religious policy I K 22:43-46; II Ch 17: 7-9
- (v) Establishment of courts of justice II Ch 19:5-11

b. Jehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah

- (*i*) Rebellion of Edomites II K 8:20-33
- (*ii*) Marriage of Jehoram and results II K 8:18
- (*iii*) Athaliah usurps the throne 11:1-13*
- (*iv*) The counter revolution organized by priests 11:14-20

6. The revolution of Jehu

- a.* Elisha's message 9:1-13
- b.* The revolution 9:14—10:14
- c.* Overthrow of the Baal religion in Israel 10:15-31; Kit II §61

7. Joash and Amaziah; the dynasty of Jehu; Israel and Judah in fresh antagonism

a. Joash

- (*i*) Restoration of Jehovah worship 12:4-16
- (*ii*) Invasion of the Syrians 12:17, 18
- (*iii*) Death of the king 12:1-3, 20, 21; II Ch 24:15-22

b. Amaziah

- (*i*) Home policy 14:1-6
- (*ii*) Conquest of Edom 14:7, 22
- (*iii*) Attack upon Northern Israel 14:8-15; McC § 260
- (*iv*) Conspiracy against the king 14:19f. Kit II § 62; Smith JER II 113-116

*From this point on, unless otherwise designated, the references are to II Kings.

c. Jehu

- (*i*) Tribute to Assyria Sayce 395, 396; McC §§ 241-243; Rogers 303-4; Barton 363; Mercer 33
- (*ii*) War with Syria 10:32-34

d. Jehoahaz-ben-Jehu

- (*i*) Wars with Syria 13:3-9, 22, 23; 8:12; 6:24—7:20; Sayce 397, 398; McC §§ 245, 246
- (*ii*) National disasters 13:20; prey to slave trader Am 1:6; famine, drought, pestilence, and destruction of cities Am 4:6-11; McC § 264
- (*iii*) Elisha and his mission I K 19:16-21; II K 2:1-5; 2:19-25; 4:1—6:23; HDB (one vol ed) s v

e. Joash

- (*i*) Assyria on the horizon; Adad-Nirari IV S12-873; Barton 365f; McC §§ 250-254; Rogers 305 Calah Inscription; Mercer 33f
- (*ii*) War with Syria 13:25
- (*iii*) Victory over Judah 13:12; 14:8-14

f. Jeroboam II

- (*i*) War with Syria and the influence of Assyria 14:27, 28; Sayce 398-401; McC §§ 237, 238
- (*ii*) Conquests of Jeroboam 14:25, 28; McC §§ 262, 263
- (*iii*) Assyria McC §§ 255-259

- (iv) Amos and Hosea reveal the state of society and religion during this period. Growth of classes: Am 3:12, 15; 6:3-7; oppression of the poor Am 2:6-8; 3:9-10; 4:1; 5:11, 12; 6:6; 8:4-6; injustice Am 5:10, 12; popular syncretistic religion prevailed II K 14:24; Am 3:14; 4:4, 5; 5:5, 6, 22; influence of Baalism Hos 1:2; 2:5, 8, 13, 16 cf Am 2:7, 8. For the influence of the prophets, *vide* Kit II §§ 65, 66; as reformers Kent II 86-91

8. The end of Northern Israel

a. Downfall of dynasty of Jehu 15:8-15

b. Menahem and Pekahiah

- (i) Character of the king 15:16-18; Hos 5:1, 2
- (ii) Tribute to Assyria 15:19, 20; McC §§ 285-288, 310
- (iii) Two political parties in Israel Hos 7:11; 12:1; McC §§ 312-314

c. Pekah

- (i) Usurps the throne 15:23-26
- (ii) Alliance with Syria against Judah 15:37; 16:5-9; Sayce 402
- (iii) Invasion of Tiglath-Pileser 15:29; McC §§ 331-333; Sayce 404
- (iv) Murder of Pekah 15:30; Sayce 410ff

d. Hoshea 17:1-14; McC §§ 345-351; Sayce 415, 418; Mercer 40; Rogers 321 ls 17, 18

e. The Fall of Samaria

- (*i*) Siege 17 :5; 18 :9, 10; McC §§ 352-354, 360
 - (*ii*) Deportation of the inhabitants 17 :6; 18 :11; McC §§ 287, 288, 361, 362; Sayce 421ff
 - (*iii*) Sargon's own statement Barton 369f; Rogers 326f; Mercer 43
- f.* (The Lost Ten Tribes?) 17 :24-41; McC §§ 289-291, 363

9. Azariah-Uzziah and Jotham

- a.* Azariah of Judah mentioned in annals of Tiglathpileser; Barton 366; Rogers 314 l 104f; Mercer 35-37
- b.* Wars of Uzziah II Ch 26 :6-8; McC § 268; Sayce 468
- c.* Regentship and reign of Jotham 15 :32-38; McC §§ 305-308
- d.* Commerce 14 :22; McC § 269
- e.* Internal organization II Ch 26 : 9-15; 27 : 3f; McC § 268; Smith JER II 117-125

10. The religious and social conditions from 937-722

- a.* The status of religion Kit II § 64; Kent II 92-97
- b.* The status of society
 - (*i*) Mode of life and customs Kit II § 64; Kent 86-91
 - (*ii*) Constitution Kit II § 64; Kent 86-91

11. Ahaz

a. Character of king 16:1-4

b. Syro-Ephraimitish Invasion

(i) Causes Is 3:12 a weak king

(ii) Policy of Ahaz 16:7-9; McC §§ 325, 326

(iii) Statesmanship of Isaiah McC §§ 327-330

(iv) Details of Invasion 16:5, 6; II Ch 28:5-8

(v) Homage to Tiglathpileser 16:10; McC § 336; Tiglathpileser's annals touch on these events Barton 366-369; Rogers 322 l 61; Mercer 38f

c. The religious policy of the king 16:2-4, 10-18; II Ch 28:22-25; Smith JER II 125-131

12. Reign of Hezekiah

a. Accession: contradictory statements II K 18:10-13

b. Reformation: Causes

(i) Fall of Samaria 17:4-6

(ii) Attitude of the king 18:3

(iii) Sermons of Micah and Isaiah setting forth the sins of the nation Micah 1-3:5:10-15; Is 28:1-8; Kent II 134ff

c. Character 18:4-6 cf II Ch 29-31

d. Home policy 20:13-20; Is 22:15-25; patron of literature Is 38:9-20; Prov 25:1

e. Foreign policy

(i) Conquest of the Philistines 18:7, 8

-
- (*ii*) Two parties in Judah Sayce 422, 423; McC §§ 649-654
- (*iii*) Isaiah's counsel Is 20:1-6
- f.* Invasion of Sargon 711 B C (Mention of Judah) Rogers 330 l 29; McC §§ 631-633; Is 20 cf 10:28-32; Barton 371f; Rogers 328-330; Mercer 45
- g.* Negotiations of Merodach-baladan 20:12-19; Sayce 425
- h.* Invasion of Sennacherib in 701 B C
- (*i*) Rebellion in Palestine Is 29:1-8, 11f
- (*ii*) Negotiations with Egypt Is 30:1-4, 6, 7; 31:1
- (*iii*) Sennacherib's two campaigns:
- (A) Sennacherib subdues the Palestinian states 18:13—19:8; Sayce 428-432; Sennacherib's own account McC § 675; Taylor Cylinder, Rogers p 340f (701 B C); Mercer 47f
- (B) The second campaign: 19:9-19 cf Rogers 345; Mercer 50 (681 B C). The hypothesis of two campaigns has been assumed, for grounds of Rogers 336ff A parallel account Is 36-39; Is omits II K 18:14-16 but adds a Psalm 38:9-20
- (*iv*) The great deliverance 19:20-37; Sayce 433, 435-437; Herodotus, Rogers 346 translation of HGHL 158ff; Smith JER II 148-180; McC §§ 675-709
- i.* Isaiah the great statesman McC §§ 702-710

13. Reigns of Manasseh and Amon

a. Character of Manasseh 21:2

b. The great religious reaction 21:3-16; MeC §§ 799, 800; Smith JER II 181-196

c. Assyrian invasion II Ch 33:11-13; Sayce 450; MeC §§ 801-805; Manasseh mentioned Esarhadden Prism B Col 5 l 13; Rogers p 356; Barton 378

d. Reign of Amon 21:19-26

14. Decline of Assyria and rise of Babylonia

a. Weakened by Scythian invasion MeC §§ 810-814

b. Nabopolassar and the Medes; the fall of Nineveh MeC §§ 822-833

15. Reign of Josiah

a. Accession of the young king 22:1

b. Conditions in Judah ch 22

c. The threatening Scythian invasion see above 14a

d. The great Reformation of 621 an epochal event in the religious history

(*i*) Reforms and methods MeC §§ 842-845

(*ii*) Attitude of Josiah 22:1, 2

(*iii*) Discovery of the Book of the Law 22:3—23:3; MeC §§ 846-852

(*iv*) The nature of the reform 23:4-24 cf Jer 11:1-8; MeC §§ 853-859

(v) Permanent results McC §§ 860-862; Smith JER II 196-222; McC §§ 1019-1026; Kent II 172-182

e. Necho's advance against Assyria 23:29; McC §§ 1031-1034; for inscription of Necho, Barton 379

f. Death of Josiah 23:29, 30; McC §§ 1035-1037

16. Reign of Jehoaahaz

a. Called to the throne by the prophetic party 23:31, 32

b. Deposed by Necho 23:33-34; Jer 22:10-12; Ez 19:3, 4

17. Reigns of Jehoiakim and Jehoiachin

a. Character and policy of Jehoiakim 23:35-37; 24:4

b. Activity of the Prophets

(i) Fate of Uriah Jer 26:20-23

(ii) Habakkuk: the Babylonian a moral problem 1:6ff, 13ff

(iii) Sermons of Jeremiah: Oracles of Jeremiah are the oldest and best commentary on the Books of Kings. Proclamation of the coming captivity Jer 16:1-17:18; sin of Judah 14:1—15:21; marred girdle 13:1-14; potter's vessel 18:1-10; earthen jar 19:1-13; concerning Nebuchadnezzar and the kings of Judah Jer 25:1-38; 22:1-9; 21:11-14

c. The Babylonian yoke 24:1

d. The reading of the roll Jer 36:1-32

- e. Revolt of Jehoiakim 24:1; Jer 13:15-27; 35:1-19
 - f. Attacks of surrounding nations 24:2-4
 - g. Death of Jehoiakim Jer 22:18, 19
 - h. Jehoiachin king three months 24:8, 9; Jer 22:24-30; 52:31-34
 - i. Siege and capture of Jerusalem 24:10-16
18. Reign of Zedekiah
- a. Accession as vassal of Babylon 24:17-19; Jer 52:1-3
 - b. Revolt of Judah 24:20; Ez 17:11-21; Jer 34:1-7
 - c. The siege
 - (i) Zedekiah's embassy to Jeremiah and his reply Jer 21:1—23:40
 - (ii) Jeremiah a traitor Jer 37:11—38:28; 39:15-18
 - (iii) Release of slaves Jer 34:8-22
 - (iv) Siege temporarily raised on account of approach of Pharaoh Jer 37:1-10
 - d. Final capture of Jerusalem 25:8-21; Jer 52:4-8; 39:1-4
 - e. Fate of king and people Jer 39:4-18; 52:9-30 vs 28, 29 give the numbers carried captive, far from a general deportation 40:1-4
19. The closing chapter in Judah's history
- a. Gedaliah as governor 25:22-24; Jer 40:5-12
 - b. Attack of Ishmael and the murder of Gedaliah 25:25; Jer 40:13—41:10

- c. Rescue of Judeans Jer 41:11-18
- d. Pitiabie conditions in Judah Lam 5:8, 9, 10; 3:52; 5:13
- e. Flight to Egypt 25:26; Jer chs 42, 43

V. THE EXILE AND RETURN: THE PERIOD OF THE RISE OF JUDAISM

A. The Babylonian Period 597-537 B C

1. The sources

- a. Biblical: Jer (exilic chapters 38:28b; 39:3, 14; chs 40-44, 50-52); Ez 26, 29; Ob, Lam, Ps 137, Dan 1-6, Is 40-66; II Ch 36
- b. Babylonian inscriptions: Nebuchadnezzar Inscriptions and Nabonidus-Cyrus Annals Kent III 15; Rogers gives a sketch of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar and his chief inscriptions 360-371; Barton 379f; Mercer 57-62

2. The History

- a. The Neo-Babylonian Empire McC §§ 1364-1372 cf Driver's Daniel (xxiiiiff)
- b. The condition of the exiles
 - (i) Exiles in Egypt Jer 44 Kent III 18ff
 - (ii) The superior character of the exiles in Babylon II K 24:14-16; Jer 29:1ff; Ez 17:3-6, 12-14; Dan 1; McC §§ 1263-1267
- c. The social and political conditions
 - (i) Settled in colonies Ez 1:3; 8:1; Ezr 8:15, 17; McC §§ 1307-1312

(ii) Married and owners of their own homes
Ez 3:24; 24:18

(iii) A degree of self-government Ez 8:1; Ezr
8:1ff, 16ff

d. Their religious conditions

(i) The prevalence of idolatry Ez 20:30ff;
14:3-7; Is 42:17

(ii) Owing to the impossibility of worship-
ing Jehovah in the Temple, the empha-
sis was laid upon prayer, fasting, cir-
cumcision, and the Sabbath Dan 6:10ff
Ezr 8:21; Neh 1:4; Zech 7:3-5; Ez 20:
12-21; 22:26; 23:38

e. The political and religious influences of the
Babylonian Exile Kent III 93-98; McC §§ 1318-
1349

f. The Jews at home Smith JER II 266ff

B. The Persian Period 537-332 B. C.

1. The Sources

a. Biblical: Ezr, Neh, outline and structure Dr
LOT 541ff, 544; Smith Jer II 327f. The pro-
phetic oracles of Hag, Zech, Mal, Jon, Joel, and
Daniel

b. Extra-Biblical, Monumental, and Literary: Jo-
sephus; fragments in Greek writers; Elephan-
tine Papyri; Barton 387ff; Hancock 188-199;
Mercer 149-153; Journal of Biblical Literature
Vol XXVIII, p 71; Business Documents of Mu-
rashu Sons of Nippur Hancock 181-188

2. The history

a. The fall of the Neo-Babylonian Empire and the rise of Persia under Cyrus, Kent III 66-78; McC §§1373-1389; Rogers 371ff, 371-384 (Nabonidus-Cyrus Annals); Barton 385f

b. Cyrus and the Hebrew exiles

(i) Decree of Cyrus Ezr 1:1-4; 6:1-6; vessels of Temple at Jerusalem restored; statesmanship of Cyrus Is 44:28; 45:1f; Hancock 171ff

(ii) List of the returning exiles Ezr 2; Neh 7

(iii) Numbers and classes represented Ezr 2:64ff

(iv) Altar of Burnt-Offering Ezr 3:1-7

(v) Foundations of the Temple Ezr 3:8-13; Gifts for building 2:68, 69 cf Neh 7:70-72

(vi) Samaritans hinder the work Ezr 4:1-24; II K 17:24-32

c. The new Temple

(i) Work resumed Ezr 4:24b

(ii) Influence of the prophets Haggai and Zechariah Ezr 5:1ff; 6:14; Hag chs 1 and 2

(iii) Attitude of the local authorities Ezr 5:3-17

(iv) Instructions of the king Ezr 6:1-13

(v) Temple completed Ezr 6:14-18

(vi) Dedication followed by a passover Ezr 6:15-22

(*vii*) Hopes connected with the house Hag
2:23; Zech 8:16-23

(*viii*) Disillusionment and bitterness of spirit
Mal 2:17; 3:13ff

d. The mission of Ezra

(*i*) The man and his mission Ezr 7:1-10

(*ii*) Edict of Artaxerxes Ezr 7:11-26

(*iii*) The return of Ezra Ezr 8. A critical
question: date of Ezra's return Kent
III 199-204, 355ff; Smith JER II 332f;
Dr LOT 552

(*iv*) Problem of mixed marriages Ezr 9 and
10

(*v*) Character of Ezra Smith JER II 343f

e. The mission of Nehemiah

(*i*) His commission Neh 1:1—2:8

(*ii*) The nocturnal ride Neh 2:11-16

(*iii*) Rebuilding of the walls Neh 3; Smith
JER II 346f; SDB p 403

(*iv*) Opposition from without Neh chs 4
and 6

(*v*) Internal troubles Neh 5; 6:17ff

(*vi*) Walls completed and dedicated Neh 6:
15; 7; 12:27-43

(*vii*) Means to increase the population of
Jerusalem Neh 11:1, 2

(*viii*) The law Neh chs 8 and 9

(*ix*) The national covenant Neh 9:38—10:39

(*x*) Nehemiah's second visit Neh 13:6ff

(*xi*) Character of Nehemiah Smith JER II 341f

f. From Nehemiah to Alexander the Great Smith JER II 350-366; Ot 241-251; Kent III 224-238
For details see Hirschy, Artaxerxes Ochus and His Reign

VI. THE HERBEW LEGISLATION

1. The terms “Torah” and “Toroht” s v Oxford Lexicon Ot 293f

2. The codes imbedded in the Pentateuch

a. The Decalogue Ex 20:1-17; Dt 5:1-21; HDB Art “Decalogue”

b. The Book of the Covenant Ex 20:20—23:33 of 34:10-28

(*i*) The civil and criminal law 21:2—22:16

(*ii*) Moral, religious, and ceremonial precepts 20:24-26; 22:29ff; 23:10-19

(*iii*) Note the humanity and justice of these laws 22:21-27; 23:4ff

c. The Deuteronomic Code Dt 5—28

(*i*) Religious precepts: unity of the sanctuary Dt 12; destruction of all symbols of heathenism Dt 12:2ff; 16:21ff; 18:9ff; prohibition of intermarriage with heathen Dt 7:3ff; 13:6ff; love of Jehovah its fundamental law Dt 6:5; 10:12; 11:1, 13, 22; 30:6, 16 *et al*

(*ii*) The humanitarian spirit is emphasized Dt 20:19; 24:5; 17:14-20; 15:1-6

d. The Holiness Code Lv 17—26

- (*i*) Duties connected with agriculture: reservation for poor Lv 19:9ff; wave sheaf 23:9ff; Sabbath for land in 7th year 25:1-7
- (*ii*) Sin is impurity which defiles Jehovah's people and land Lv 18:25ff; 20:3, 7. For this reason heathenism is denounced Lv 18:3, 24, 30; 20:24
- (*iii*) Humanity and justice Lv 19 *passim* and vs 13, 18

e. The Priestly Code

- (*i*) Circumcision Gn 17
- (*ii*) Passover Ex 12
- (*iii*) Tabernacle, priesthood, and ceremonial Ex 25-31; 35-40
- (*iv*) Ritual of sacrifices
 - (a) Burnt-offering Lv 1
 - (b) Meal offering Lv 2
 - (c) Peace offering Lv 3
 - (d) Sin and guilt offerings Lv 4:1—6:7
- (*v*) The priests, their dress, rights, duties, etc. Lv 6:8—10:15
- (*vi*) Purification and atonement Lv 11-16; Nu 5:1-4; 19
- (*vii*) Tithes and vows Lv 27; Nu 30
- (*viii*) Nazirite Nu 6
- (*ix*) Priests and Levites Nu 18; Levitical cities 35:1-8

- (x) Miscellaneous laws Nu 27:1-11; 31:21-30; 35:9-34

VII. SACRED SEASONS AND FESTIVALS

1. Those connected with the Sabbath

- a. Weekly Sabbath HDB *s v*
- b. New Moon Nu 10:10; 28:11-15
- c. Feast of Trumpets Nu 29:1-6; Lv 23:24ff
- d. Sabbatical Year Ex 23:10ff; Dt 15:1-3, 12-15; 31:9-13
- e. Year of Jubilee Lv 25:8-16, 23-35; 27:16-25

2. National Festivals

- a. The Passover Ex chs 12, 13. Critical question: relation of "Mazzoth" or Feast of "Unleavened Bread" to the Passover HDB I 860 also III 5ff; John 10:22; HDB I 861f
- b. Feast of Pentecost or Weeks Ex 23:16; Nu 28:26; Lv 23:15-17; HDB I 861a, III 739
- c. Feast of Tabernacles or Booths Ex 23:16; Lv 23:34ff; Nu 29:12-40; Dt 16:13ff; Neh 8; HDB I 861a

3. Minor historical festivals

- a. Feast of Purim Esth 3:7; 9:15-32 cf II Mac 15:36
- b. Feast of Dedication I Mac 4:56, 59; II Mac 10:5ff; John 10:22; HDB I 861f

4. Fasts

- a. Day of Atonement Lv 16; HDB I 199
- b. Two fasts observed after 586 Zech 7:3-5. For feasts, Schultz I 189, 196, 202, 359-369, 372, 402; II 87-100

VIII. THE MOST IMPORTANT DATES OF HEBREW HISTORY

- c. 1950 Hammurapi King of Babylon
- c. 1950 Age of Abraham
- c. 1950 Tale of *Simuhe* an exile in Palestine
- 1788-1580 Hyksos rule in Egypt
- c. 1700-1650 Descent of Hebrews into Egypt
- 1501-1447 Thothmes III (Thutmose) made seventeen campaigns into Asia. His empire reached the Euphrates
- 1411-1375 Amenophis III Tel-el-Amarna Age
Amenophis IV (Ikhnaton) interested in the establishment of solar monotheism allows Hittites to seize Syria
- 1313-1292 Seti I (XIX Dynasty)
- 1292-1225 Ramses II (Pharaoh of the Oppression)
- 1208 Merneptah (Pharaoh of Exodus (?))
- c. 1200 Exodus of Hebrews
- c. 1020 Saul king of Israel
- 1010 David king of Israel
- 970 Solomon
- 168-165 Antiochus Epiphanes. Maccabean Uprising
- 854 Battle of Karkar
- 842 Jehu pays tribute to Assyria
- 735 Syro-Ephraimitish War
- 722 Fall of Samaria
- 621 The Reformation under Josiah
- 596 The First Deportation
- 586 The Capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar
- 537 Return under Cyrus
- 520-516 Rebuilding of the Temple under Zerubbabel
- 458 Mission of Ezra
- 444 First Visit of Nehemiah
- 432 Second Visit of Nehemiah
- 358 Revolt of Jews (Artaxerxes Ochus)
- 333 Battle of Issus
- 937-930 Disruption of the Monarchy

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

Year		Month	English Months Approximately	Feasts and Fasts	Season
Sacred	Civil				
i	7	Abib or Nisan	April	14. Passover and Feast of Mazzoth	Latter or Spring Rains
ii	8	Ziv	May		
iii	9	Sivan	June	6. Pentecost or Feast of Weeks	Barley and Wheat Harvest
iv	10	Tammuz	July		
v	11	Ab	August		Hot and Dry Season Vintage
vi	12	Elul	September		
vii	1	Tishri or Ethanim	October	1. Feast of Trumpets 10. Day of Atonement 15. Feast of Tabernacles	Former Rains Ploughing and Seed time
viii	2	Bul or Marcheshvan	November		
ix	3	Kislev	December	25. Feast of Dedication	Winter
x	4	Tebeth	January		
xi	5	Shebat	February		
xii	6	Adar	March	14, 15. Feast of Purim	Early Spring

A Comparative Table of the History of Old Testament Literature

Period	Books of Undisputed Date	Traditional View	Historico—Critical View
Before the Founding of the Monarchy		Job, Hexateuch, Psalm 90	Sources of Hexateuchal Documents and Judges
From Accession of Saul to the Disruption		Judges; Ruth; I, II Samuel; Psalms with titles, David, Solomon, Asaph, and others; Canticles, Ecclesiastes, and part of Proverbs.	Some Psalms? Part of Proverbs. Sources of part of Samuel and Kings.
From Disruption to about Accession of Josiah	Parts of Isaiah 1-39; Hosea; Amos; Micah (in part); Part of Proverbs; Some Psalms.	All Isaiah. All Micah, Joel, Jonah.	J E (Hexateuch) I, II Samuel, Joel? Canticles? Ruth? Zech 9-14?
From Accession of Josiah to Fall of Jerusalem	Nahum, Zephaniah, Habakkuk; Parts of Jeremiah and Ezekiel.		Deuteronomy Part of Proverbs
Exile	Kings; rest of Jeremiah and Ezekiel; some Psalms; Lamentations, Obadiah.		Judges? Law of Holiness (H), Job? Isaiah 40-66. Part of Proverbs.
Persian Period	Haggai; Zech. 1-8; Some Psalms.	Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Daniel, Esther. Canon Closed	Most of the Psalms Priestly Code (P). Parts of Isaiah and Jeremiah; Jonah; Joel? Canticles? Ruth?
Greek Period			Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Zech. 9-14, Ecclesiastes
Maccabean Period			Some Psalms Daniel, Esther



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