



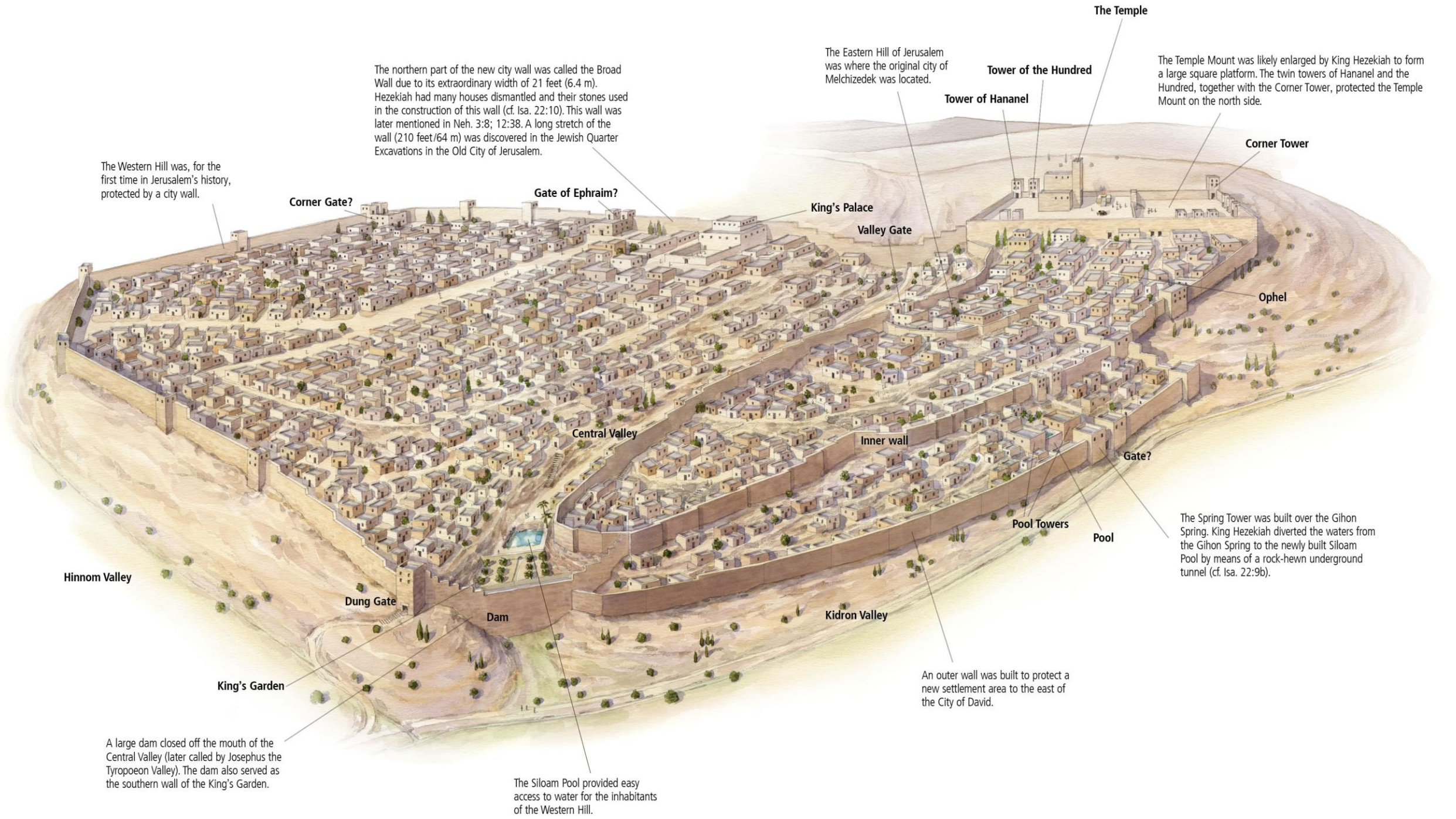
VENTURE
CHURCH

Through the Bible

2 Kings 21-23

2 Chronicles 33-35

Joshua Tallent, 1/31/2024



The northern part of the new city wall was called the Broad Wall due to its extraordinary width of 21 feet (6.4 m). Hezekiah had many houses dismantled and their stones used in the construction of this wall (cf. Isa. 22:10). This wall was later mentioned in Neh. 3:8; 12:38. A long stretch of the wall (210 feet/64 m) was discovered in the Jewish Quarter Excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem.

The Western Hill was, for the first time in Jerusalem's history, protected by a city wall.

The Eastern Hill of Jerusalem was where the original city of Melchizedek was located.

The Temple Mount was likely enlarged by King Hezekiah to form a large square platform. The twin towers of Hananel and the Hundred, together with the Corner Tower, protected the Temple Mount on the north side.

Gate of Ephraim?

Corner Gate?

Tower of Hananel

Tower of the Hundred

Corner Tower

King's Palace

Valley Gate

Ophel

Central Valley

Inner wall

Gate?

Pool Towers

Pool

The Spring Tower was built over the Gihon Spring. King Hezekiah diverted the waters from the Gihon Spring to the newly built Siloam Pool by means of a rock-hewn underground tunnel (cf. Isa. 22:9b).

Hinnom Valley

Dung Gate

Dam

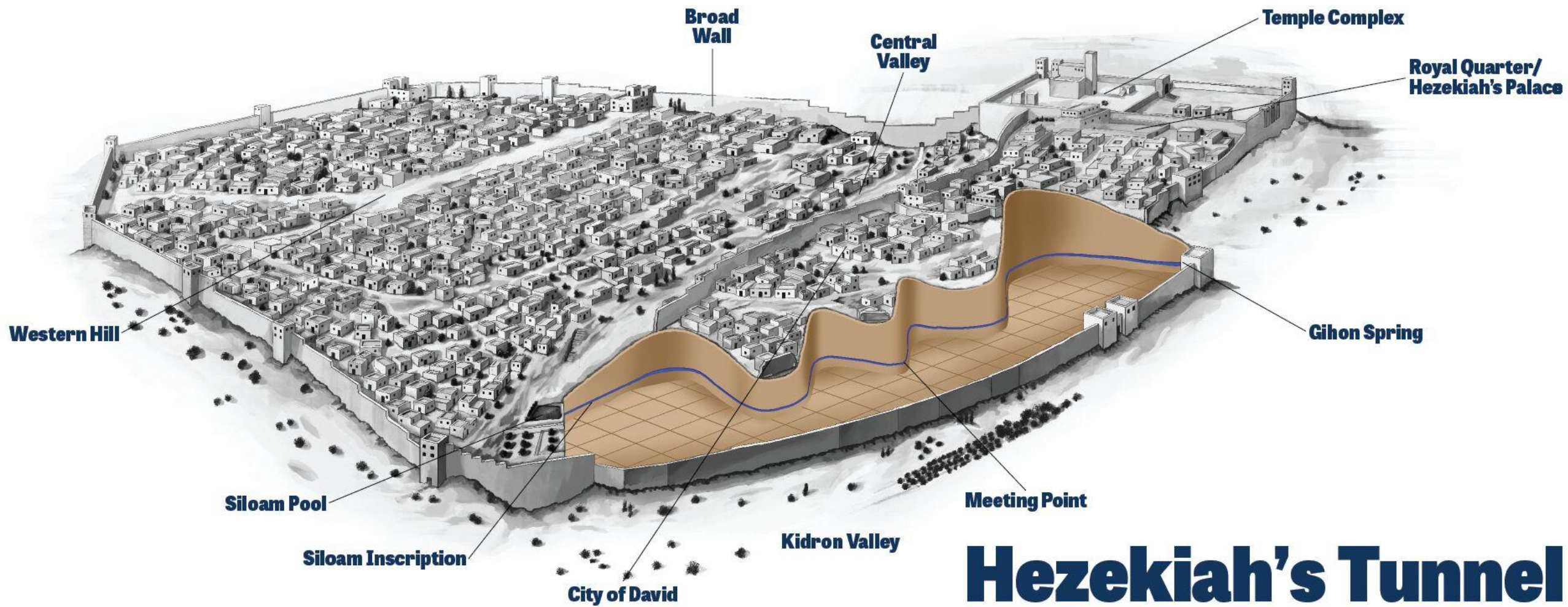
Kidron Valley

An outer wall was built to protect a new settlement area to the east of the City of David.

King's Garden

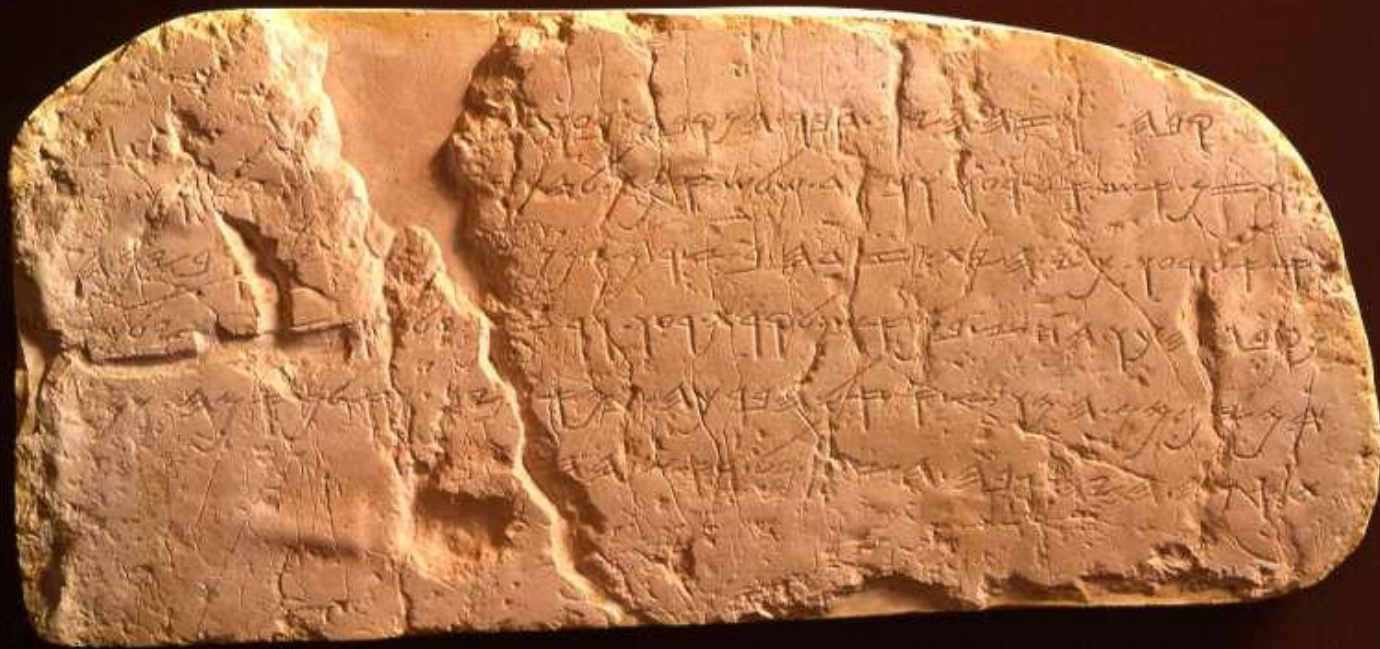
A large dam closed off the mouth of the Central Valley (later called by Josephus the Tyropoeon Valley). The dam also served as the southern wall of the King's Garden.

The Siloam Pool provided easy access to water for the inhabitants of the Western Hill.









Siloam Inscription

“and this is the story of the tunnel... the axes were against each other and while three cubits were left to (cut?) ... the voice of a man ... called to his counterpart... and on the day of the tunnel (being finished) the stonecutters struck each man towards his counterpart, ax against ax...”



Signpost with directional information, including a sign for 'CASA DE LAS URSAS'.

Informational sign with a decorative border.





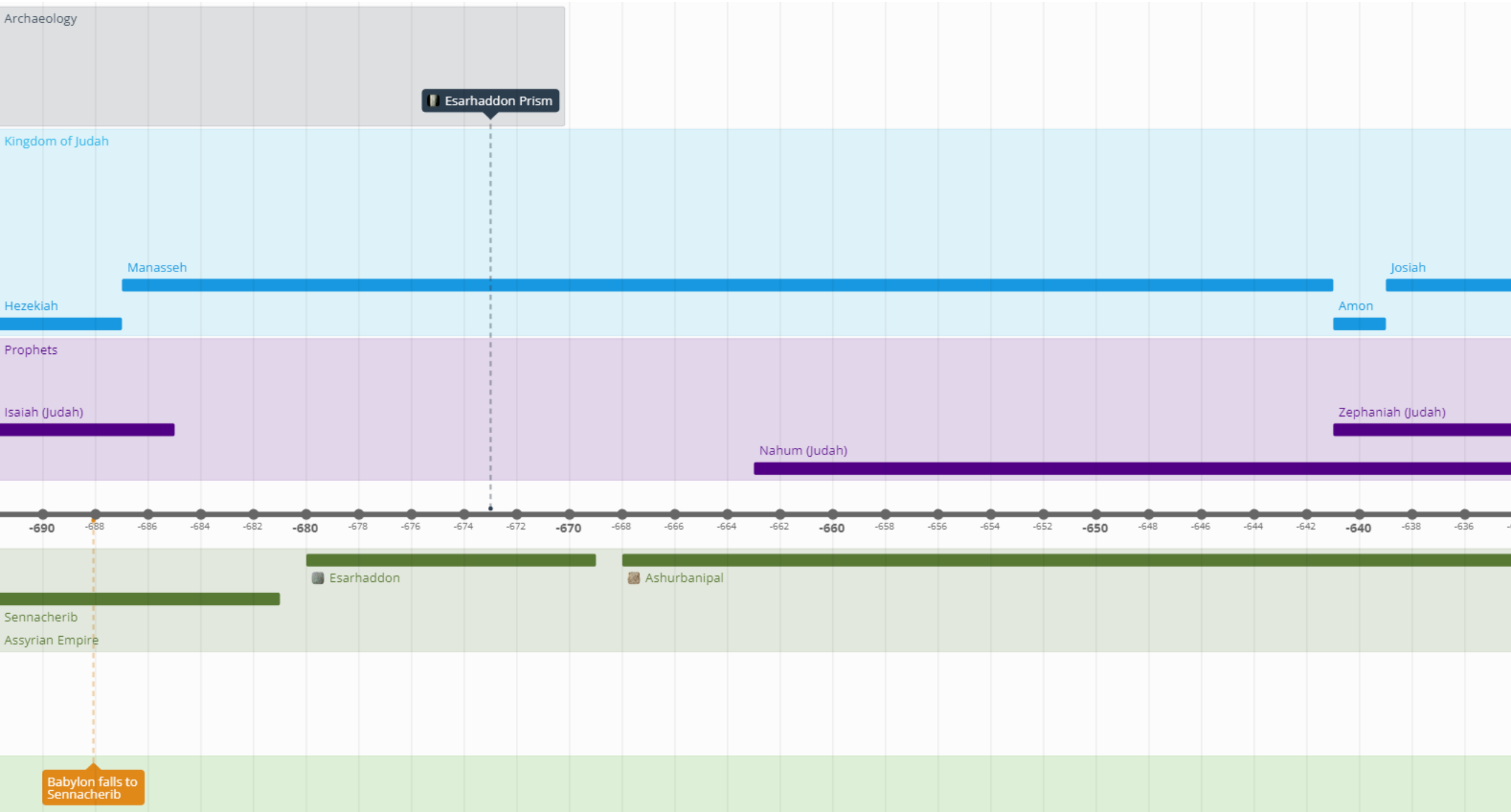






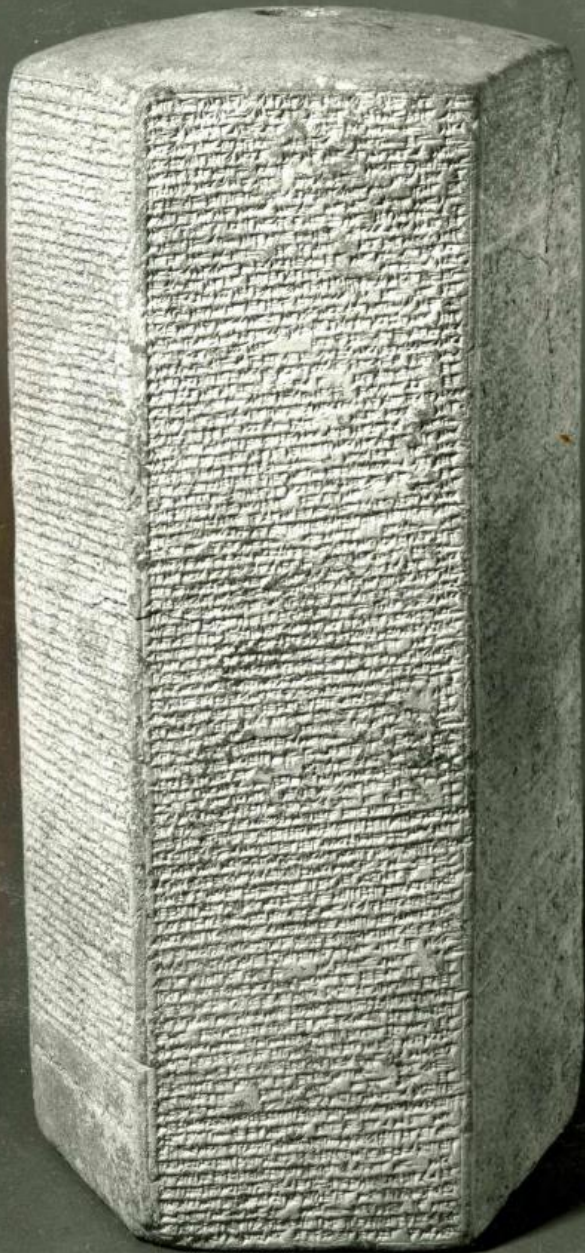
Taylor Prism

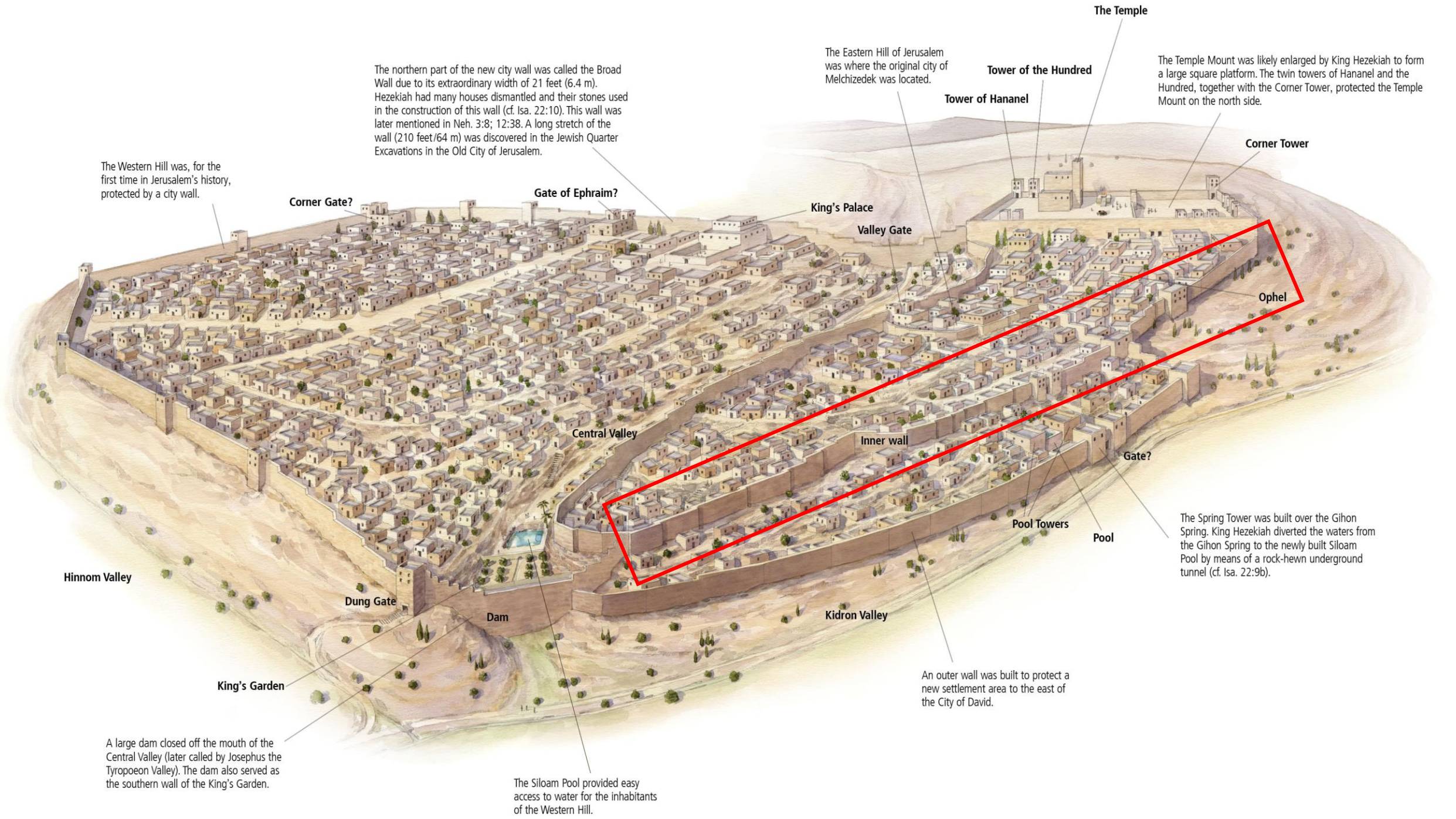
"As for the king of Judah, Hezekiah, who had not submitted to my authority, I besieged and captured forty-six of his fortified cities, along with many smaller towns, taken in battle with my battering rams. ... I took as plunder 200,150 people, both small and great, male and female, along with a great number of animals including horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, and sheep. As for Hezekiah, I shut him up like a caged bird in his royal city of Jerusalem."



Esarhaddon Prism

I called up the kings of the country Hatti and (of the region) on the other side of the river Euphrates: Ba'al, king of Tyre; Manasseh, king of Judah; ... Together twenty-two kings of Hatti, the seashore, and the islands. All these I sent out and made them transport under terrible difficulties, to Nineveh, the town of my rulership, as building material for my palace: big logs, long beams and thin boards from cedar and pine trees, products of the Sirara and Lebanon mountains, which had grown for a long time into tall and strong timber, also from their quarries in the mountains...





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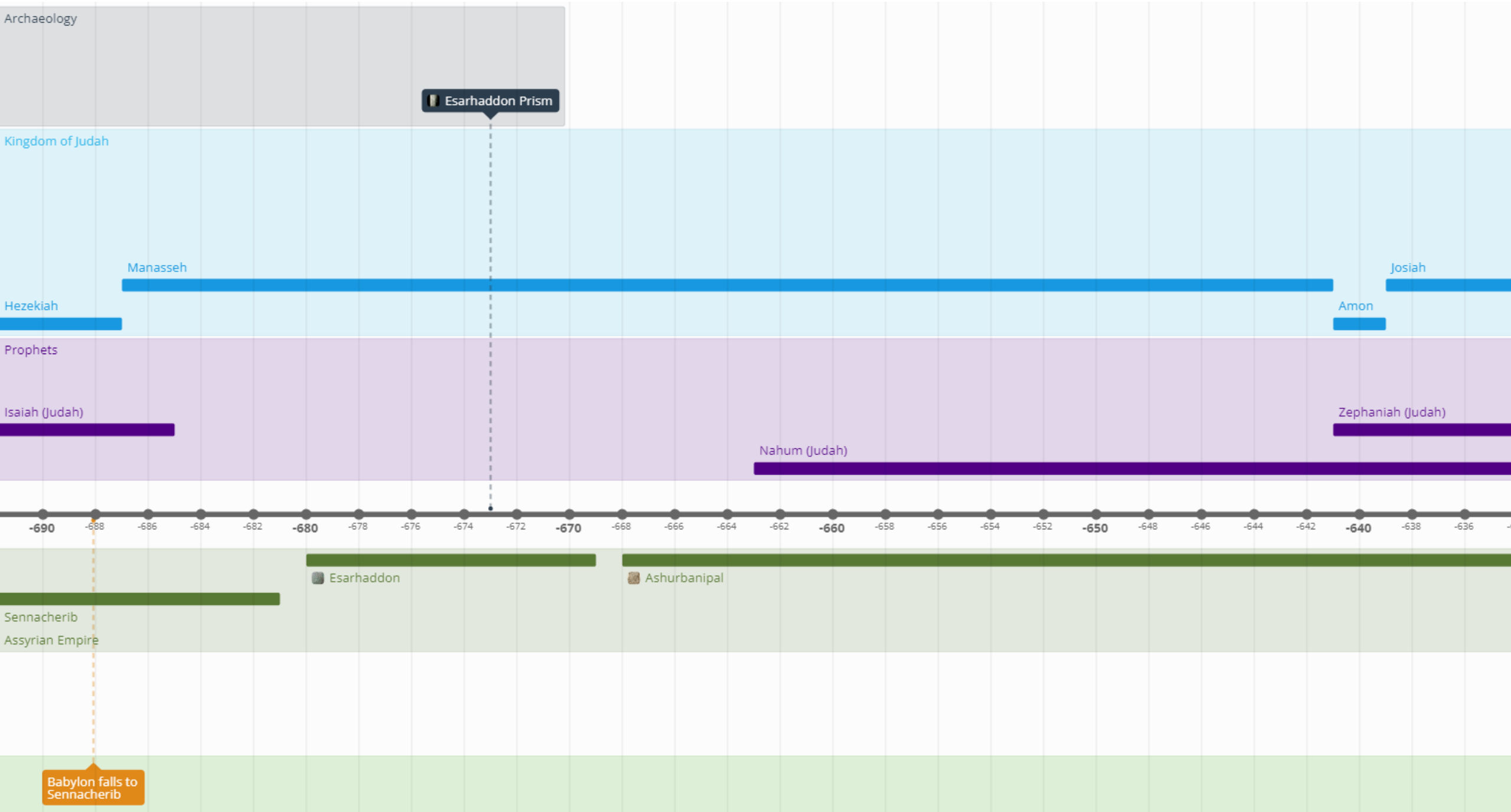
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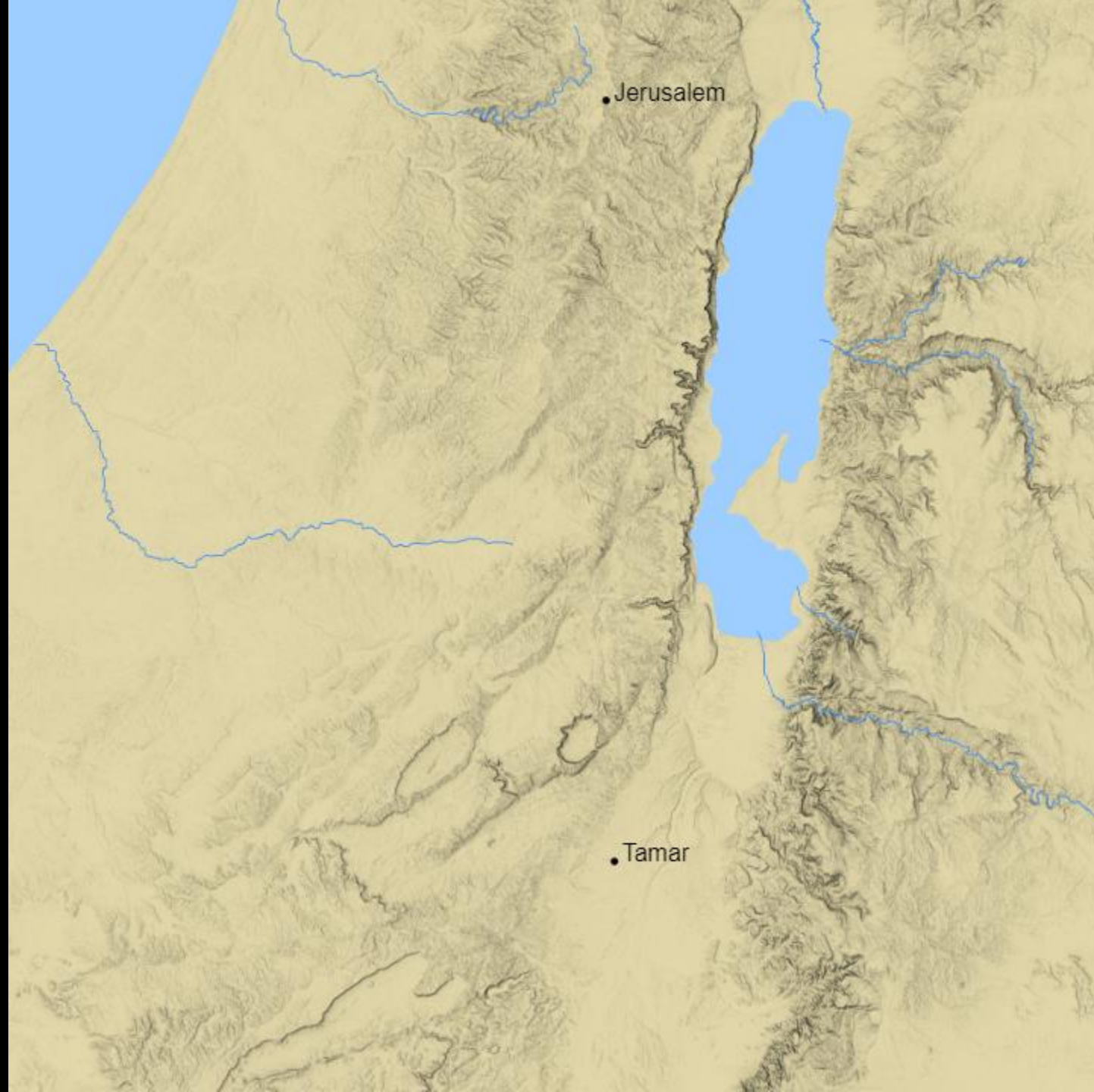
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• Jerusalem

• Tamar

**Edomite Shrine
cult objects
found at
Ein Hatzevah
(Tel Tamar)**



**A restored clay
anthropomorphic cult stand**

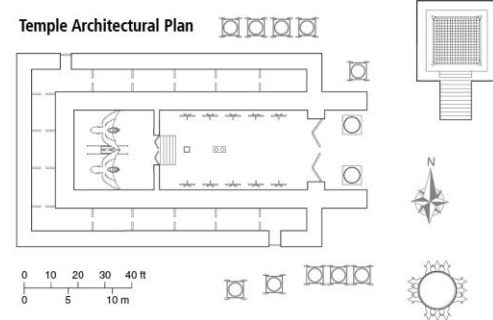
A structure with three levels was built around the walls of the temple. The lower chamber was 7.5 feet (2.3 m) wide, the middle chamber was 9 feet (2.7 m) wide, and the upper chamber was 10.5 feet (3.2 m) wide (1 Kings 6:5–6, 8, 10).

Two ornate wooden doors, overlaid with gold, separated the inner sanctuary from the nave (1 Kings 6:31–32).

The nave had clerestory windows with recessed frames (1 Kings 6:4).

The vestibule was 30 feet (9.1 m) wide and 15 feet (4.6 m) deep (1 Kings 6:3; cf. 2 Chron. 3:4).

Temple Architectural Plan



The hollow bronze pillar on the north was called "Boaz," and the one on the south was called "Jachin" (1 Kings 7:21; cf. 2 Chron. 3:17).

Two ornate wooden, folding doors, overlaid with gold, separated the nave from the vestibule (1 Kings 6:33–35).

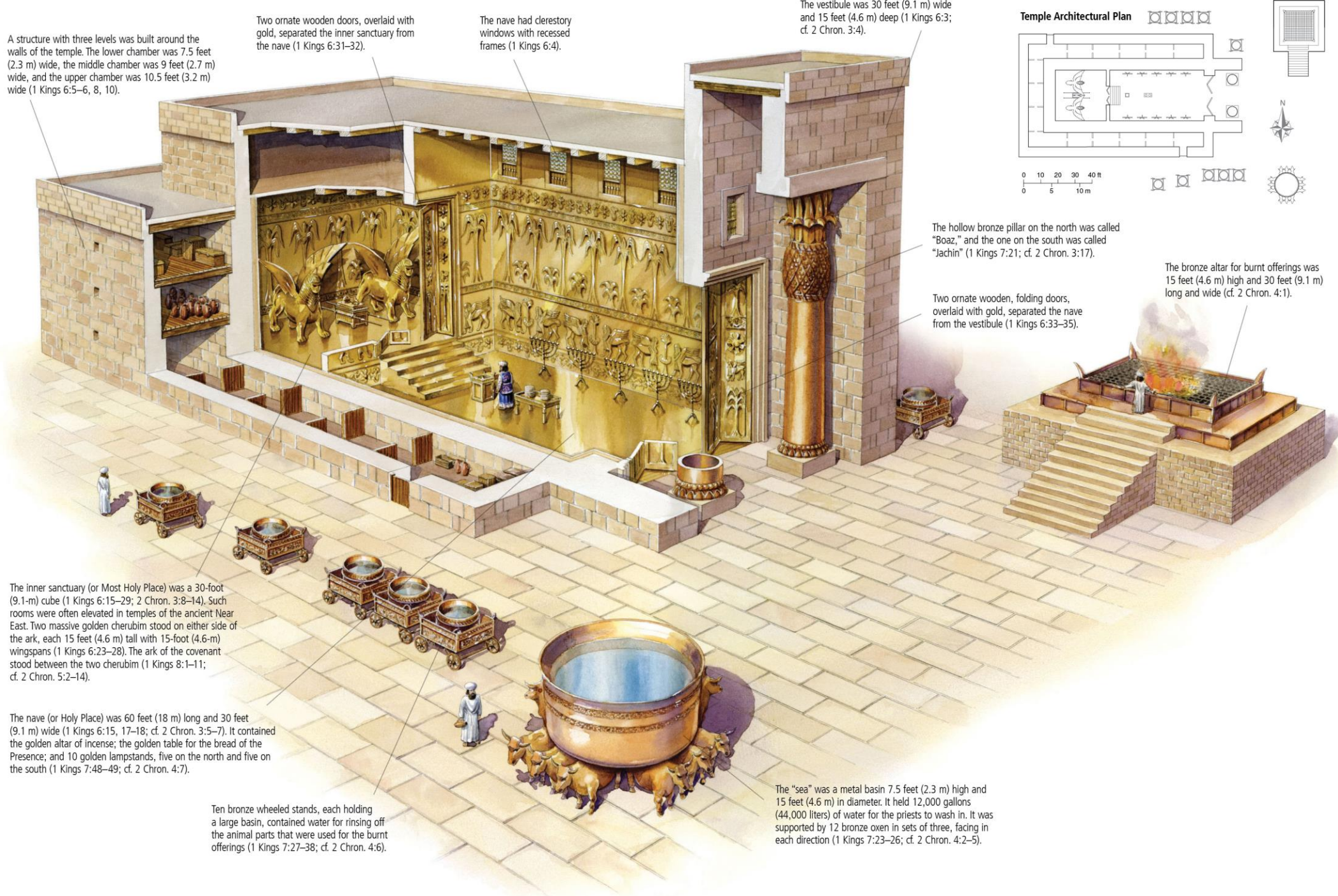
The bronze altar for burnt offerings was 15 feet (4.6 m) high and 30 feet (9.1 m) long and wide (cf. 2 Chron. 4:1).

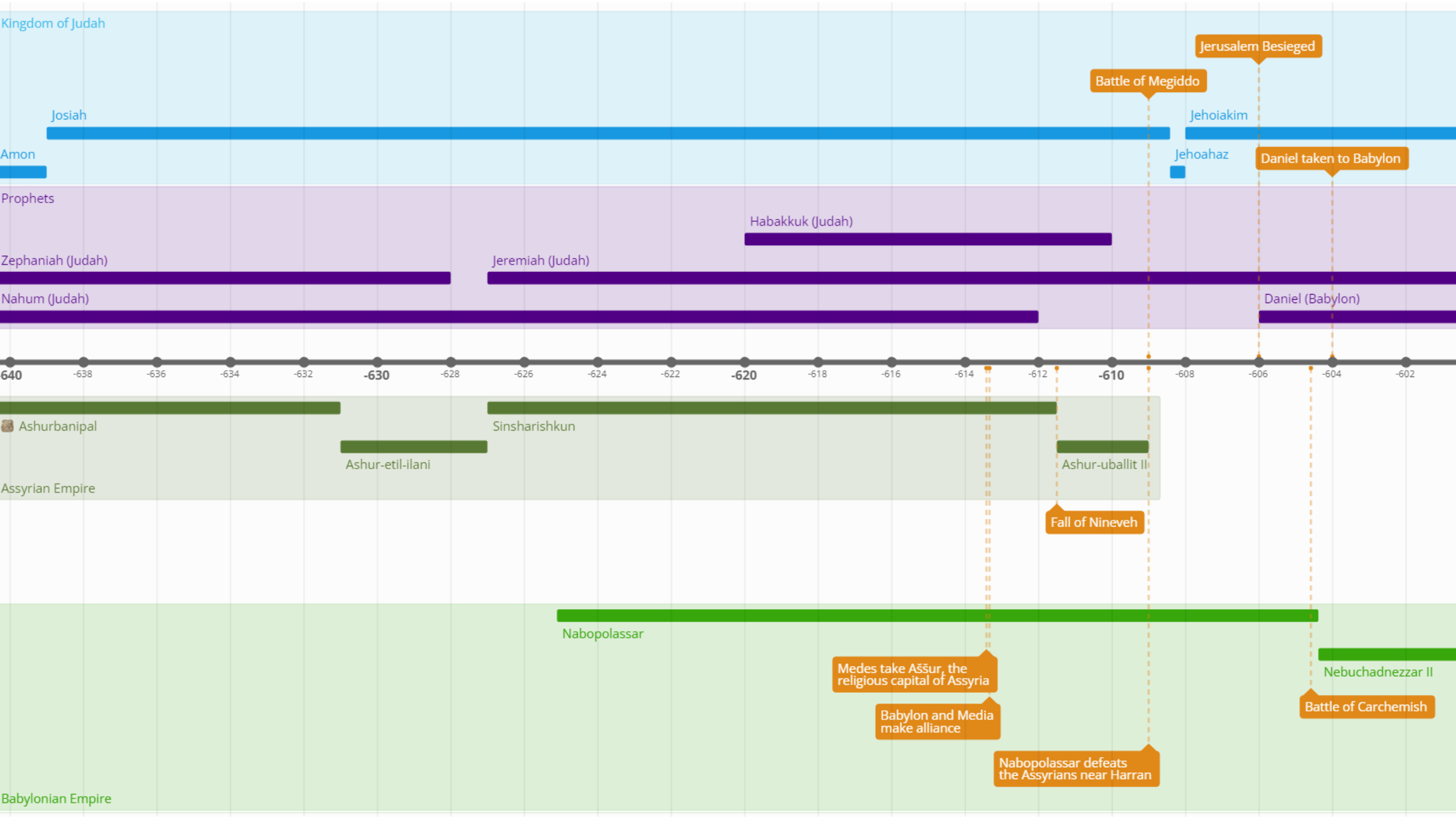
The inner sanctuary (or Most Holy Place) was a 30-foot (9.1-m) cube (1 Kings 6:15–29; 2 Chron. 3:8–14). Such rooms were often elevated in temples of the ancient Near East. Two massive golden cherubim stood on either side of the ark, each 15 feet (4.6 m) tall with 15-foot (4.6-m) wingspans (1 Kings 6:23–28). The ark of the covenant stood between the two cherubim (1 Kings 8:1–11; cf. 2 Chron. 5:2–14).

The nave (or Holy Place) was 60 feet (18 m) long and 30 feet (9.1 m) wide (1 Kings 6:15, 17–18; cf. 2 Chron. 3:5–7). It contained the golden altar of incense; the golden table for the bread of the Presence; and 10 golden lampstands, five on the north and five on the south (1 Kings 7:48–49; cf. 2 Chron. 4:7).

Ten bronze wheeled stands, each holding a large basin, contained water for rinsing off the animal parts that were used for the burnt offerings (1 Kings 7:27–38; cf. 2 Chron. 4:6).

The "sea" was a metal basin 7.5 feet (2.3 m) high and 15 feet (4.6 m) in diameter. It held 12,000 gallons (44,000 liters) of water for the priests to wash in. It was supported by 12 bronze oxen in sets of three, facing in each direction (1 Kings 7:23–26; cf. 2 Chron. 4:2–5).







SCYTHIA

ASSYRIAN EMPIRE

MEDIA

ELAM

BABYLONIA

Carchemish Haran

Nineveh

Asshur

Hamath

Riblah

Damascus

Megiddo

Jerusalem

Babylon

Jerusalem Chronicle

In the twenty-first year the king of Akkad [Nabopolassar] stayed in his own land, Nebuchadnezzar his eldest son, the crown-prince, mustered the Babylonian army and took command of his troops; he marched to Karchemiš which is on the bank of the Euphrates, and crossed the river to go against the Egyptian army which lay in Karchemiš. They fought with each other and the Egyptian army withdrew before him. He accomplished their defeat and beat them to non-existence. As for the rest of the Egyptian army which had escaped from the defeat so quickly that no weapon had reached them, in the district of Hamath the Babylonian troops overtook and defeated them so that not a single man escaped to his own country.