

THE HISTORY OF ESARHADDON (SON OF SENNACHERIB KING OF ASSYRIA, B.C. 681-668 pdf

1: Esarhaddon - Wikipedia

Excerpt from The History of Esarhaddon (Son of Sennacherib), King of Assyria, B. C. Translated From the Cuneiform Inscriptions Upon Cylinders and Tablets in the British Museum Collection, Together With Original Texts.

Rise to power[edit] Victory stele. When, despite being the youngest son, Esarhaddon was named successor by his father, his elder brothers tried to discredit him. Oracles had named him as the person to free the exiles and rebuild Babylon , the destruction of which by Sennacherib was felt to have been sacrilegious. Esarhaddon remained crown prince , but was forced into exile at an unknown place beyond Hanilgalbat Mitanni , that is, beyond the Euphrates , most likely somewhere in what is now southeastern Turkey. Esarhaddon described his exile in the following words: Malicious gossip, slander and falsehood they [i. They plotted evil behind my back. Esarhaddon returned to the capital of Nineveh in forced marches and defeated his rival brothers in six weeks of civil war. He was formally declared king in the spring of BC. His brothers fled to the land of Ararat and their followers and families were put to death. In the same year Esarhaddon began the rebuilding of Babylon, including the well-known Esagila and the Ekur at Nippur structures sometimes identified with the Tower of Babel. He also ordered the reconstruction of the Assyrian sanctuary of Esharra in Ashur as well. Foreigners were forbidden to enter the temple. Both buildings were dedicated almost on the same date, the second year of his reign. Military campaigns[edit] Esarhaddon cylinder from fort Shalmaneser at Nimrud. It was found in the city of Nimrud and was housed in the Iraqi Museum, Baghdad. Erbil Civilization Museum, Iraqi Kurdistan. The first military campaigns of Esarhaddon were directed against nomadic tribes of southern Mesopotamia , the Dakkuri and Gambulu , who had been harassing the peasants. Esarhaddon defeated them near Hubushna Hupisna , and defeated the rebellious inhabitants of Hilakku as well. The Cimmerians withdrew to the west, where, with Scythian and Urartuan help, they were to destroy the kingdom of Phrygia in BC. Black basalt monument of king Esarhaddon. From Babylon, Mesopotamia, Iraq. The British Museum, London. The population was deported to Assyria. A share of the plunder went to the loyal king of rival Tyre , Baal I , himself an Assyrian puppet. The partly conserved text of a treaty with Tyre mentions the kings of Judah , Edom , Moab , Gaza , Ashkelon , Ekron , Byblos , Arvad , Samsi-muruna , Ammon , Ashdod , ten kings from the coast of the sea, and ten kings from the middle of the sea usually identified with Cyprus , as Assyrian allies. The Mannaeans , the Scythians under their king Ishpakaia , and the " Gutians " of the Zagros proved to be a nuisance as well, as is attested by numerous oracle-texts. The Mannaeans, former vassals of the Assyrians, were no longer restricted to the area around Lake Urmia , but had spread into Zamua , where they interrupted the horse trade between Parsuash and Assyria and refused to pay further tribute. After the fall of Phrygia, a daughter of Esarhaddon was wedded to the Scythian prince Partatua of Sakasene in order to improve relations with the nomads. The Medes under Khshathrita Kashtariti had been the target of a campaign as well, the date of which is unclear possibly before BC. Later, Assyrian hosts reached the border of the "salt-desert" near the mountain Bikni, that is, near Teheran. A number of fortresses secured the Zagros: A certain Mugallu had taken possession of parts of the Syro-Hittite state of Melid , and associated himself with the king of Tabal. The city of Melid was besieged in BC, but without success. That same year, Humban-Haltash II of Elam began a campaign against Sippar , but was defeated by the Babylonians , and died soon afterwards. His brother and successor Urtaki restored peace with Assyria. A preliminary campaign against Egypt begun by Esarhaddon the next year seems to have failed. Meanwhile, Esarhaddon was waging war in the land of Bazu , situated opposite of the island of " Dilmun "[citation needed] Bahrain , probably Qatar , "where snakes and scorpions cover the ground like ants" - a dry land of salt deserts. In BC, crown prince Sin-iddina-apla died. He had been the oldest son and designated as king of Assyria, while the second son Shamash-shum-ukin was to become the ruler of Babylon. Now, the younger Ashurbanipal became crown prince, but he was very unpopular with the court and the priesthood. Contracts were made with leading Assyrians, members of the royal family and foreign rulers, to assure their loyalty to the crown prince. Part of

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his army stayed behind to deal with rebellions in Tyre, and perhaps Ashkelon. In the summer, he took Memphis, and Taharqa fled to Upper Egypt. Esarhaddon now called himself "king of Egypt, Patros, and Kush", and returned with rich booty from the cities of the delta; he erected a victory stele at this time, showing the son of Taharqa in bondage, Prince Ushankhuru. Almost as soon as the king left, Egypt rebelled against Assyrian rule. Death[edit] Esarhaddon had to contend with court intrigues at Nineveh that led to the execution of several nobles, and sent his general, Sha-Nabu-shu, to restore order in the Nile Valley. In BC, he went to Egypt in person, but suddenly died during autumn of the same year, in Harran. Esarhaddon was succeeded by his sons Ashurbanipal as king of Assyria, and Shamash-shum-ukin as king of Babylonia.

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2: The History of Esarhaddon

The History of Esarhaddon Son of Sennacherib King of Assyria, B. C. by Ernest A. Budge A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary For the Use of Students by John R. Clark Hall Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., LL.

He appears by his monuments to have been one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful, of all the Assyrian monarchs. He is the only one of them whom we find to have actually reigned at Babylon, where he built himself a palace, bricks from which have been recently recovered bearing his name. His Babylonian reign lasted thirteen years, from B. As a builder of great works Esar-haddon is particularly distinguished. Besides his palace at Babylon, he built at least three others in different parts of his dominions, either for himself or his sons, and thirty temples. He ascended the throne about B. Nothing further is recorded of him in Scripture, except that he settled certain colonists in Samaria Ezra 4: But from the monuments it appears that he was the most powerful of all the Assyrian monarchs. Their brother Esarhaddon, who had been engaged in a campaign against Armenia, led his army against them. They were utterly overthrown in a battle fought April B. He restored Babylon, conquered Egypt, and received tribute from Manasseh of Judah. He died in October B. During his lifetime, Sennacherib, king of Assyria, made his favorite son, Esarhaddon B. Sennacherib, having been slain in , apparently by two of his sons, who are called in the Old Testament Adrammelech and Sharezer 2 Kings The Old Testament informs us that the murderers of his father fled to Armenia. This is corroborated by the inscriptions which say that at Melid, in the land of Hanirabbat, which can be said to be in Armenia, Esarhaddon fought the rebels and defeated them; whereupon he was proclaimed king. His father had been so displeased with Babylon that he had attempted to annihilate the city by making it a swamp. Esarhaddon, however, having been infatuated with the ancient culture of the Babylonians, adopted a conciliatory attitude toward the people. Immediately he planned to restore the city on magnificent proportions. The foundations of his work were laid with impressive ceremonies, and in every way he endeavored to ameliorate the inhabitants by his gracious deeds. Even at Nippur evidences of his work in restoring the ancient shrine of Ellil are seen. The kings of the West who became his vassals, among them being Manasseh of Judah, were required to furnish building materials for his operations in Babylonia. His work in that land explains why the Judean king was incarcerated at Babylon 2 Chronicles Esarhaddon was first compelled to defend the kingdom against the inroads of the hordes from the North. The Gimirra perhaps referring to Gomer of the Old Testament , who were called Manda, seemed to pour into the land. A decisive victory was finally gained over them, and they were driven back into their own country. Afterward, the Medes and the Chaldeans were also subjugated. He then directed his attentions toward the West. Sidon having revolted against Assyria, Esarhaddon laid siege to the city, which after three years was finally captured and destroyed. He built another city upon the same site, which he called Kar-Esarhaddon, and endeavored to revive its commerce. And, as is mentioned in Ezra 4: The capture of Tyre was also attempted, but, the city being differently situated, a siege from the land was insufficient to bring about submission, as it was impossible to cut off the commerce by sea. The siege, after several years, seems to have been lifted. His work in Canaan was preparatory to his conquest of Egypt. Tirhakah, the Ethiopian king of Egypt, was attacked on the borders, but no victory was gained. Several years later he crossed the borders and gained a decisive victory at Iskhupri. He then proceeded to lay siege to Memphis, which soon capitulated; and Egypt, to the confines of Nubia, surrendered to Assyria. Esarhaddon reorganized the government, and even changed the names of the cities. Neco was placed over the 22 princes of the land. In , Egypt revolted and Esarhaddon, while on his way to put down the revolt, died. He had arranged that the kingdom be divided between two of his sons: Ashurbanipal was to be king of Assyria, and Shamash-shum-ukin was to reign over Babylonia. The nobles decreed, however, that the empire should not be divided, but Shamash-shum-ukin was made viceroy of Babylonia.

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3: Esarhaddon King of Assyria B.C. [WorldCat Identities]

Excerpt from The History of Esarhaddon: Son of Sennacherib King of Assyria, B. C. E 'ma. San nien tsin' kung wu shih p 'ih, of horses there are fifty presented in three years.

The rebellion involved various small states in the area: Sidon and Ashkelon were taken by force and a string of other cities and states, including Byblos , Ashdod , Ammon , Moab and Edom then paid tribute without resistance. Ekron called on Egypt for help but the Egyptians were defeated. He besieged the city and gave its surrounding towns to Assyrian vassal rulers in Ekron, Gaza and Ashdod. However, Sennacherib did not breach the city, [28] and Hezekiah remained on his throne as a vassal ruler. The Elamite king fled to the mountains and Sennacherib plundered his kingdom, but when he withdrew the Elamites returned to Babylon and put another rebel leader, Mushezib-Marduk , on the Babylonian throne. The Assyrian empire was divided into provinces, each provincial governor being responsible for matters such as the maintenance of roads and public buildings, and for the implementation of administrative policy. One major element of that policy was the massive deportation and redistribution of populations, which aimed to punish, prevent rebellion, and repopulate depopulated areas in order to maintain food production in the empire. As many as 4. It comprised at least 80 rooms, many of which were lined with sculpture. A large number of cuneiform tablets were found in the palace. The solid foundation was made out of limestone blocks and mud bricks; it was 22 metres 72 feet tall. The walls on top, made out of mud brick, were an additional 20 metres 66 feet tall. These were transported 50 kilometres 31 miles from quarries at Balatai and they had to be lifted up 20 metres 66 feet once they arrived at the site, presumably by a ramp. There are also 3, metres 9, feet of stone panels carved in bas-relief, that include pictorial records documenting every construction step including carving the statues and transporting them on a barge. One picture shows 44 men towing a colossal statue. The carving shows three men directing the operation while standing on the Colossus. Once the statues arrived at their destination, the final carving was done. He also bragged about his conquests: Earthworks I threw up against him, and anyone coming out of his city gate I made pay for his crime. His cities which I had plundered I had cut off from his land. An elaborate system of eighteen canals brought water from the hills to Nineveh, and several sections of a magnificently constructed aqueduct erected by Sennacherib were discovered at Jerwan, about 65 kilometres 40 miles distant. It is possible that the garden which Sennacherib built next to his palace, with its associated irrigation works, was the original Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Sennacherib made all of Assyria swear allegiance to the new crown prince. Worried over this turn of events, Sennacherib sent Crown Prince Esarhaddon to the safety of the western provinces. Sennacherib was then murdered, either by being stabbed directly by his son, or by being crushed as he prayed underneath a statue of a winged bull colossus that guarded the temple.

4: Full text of "The history of Esarhaddon (son of Sennacherib) King of Assyria, B.C. ;"

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5: Topical Bible: Esarhaddon

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6: Sennacherib - Wikipedia

history of esarhaddon (son of sennacherib), king of assyria, b c translated from the cuneiform inscriptions upon cylinders

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and tablets in the british museum collection, together with original texts by ernest a budge.

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