

Dan. 1:1

Chapter VIII

SUBJECT: The Babylonians
Captivity

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2/57

D. 11/67

(GR)

Ann 1-1

2 How Israel, up, how much of it interest in, ... [80/77] unanimously
 3 How Israel, up, how much of it interest in, ... [80/77]
 4 How Israel, up, how much of it interest in, ... [80/77]
 5 How Israel, up, how much of it interest in, ... [80/77]
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 9 How Israel, up, how much of it interest in, ... [80/77]
 10 How Israel, up, how much of it interest in, ... [80/77]

I. The Warning of the 70 Years

1. The Names of Israel's Neighbors
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 9. The Names of Israel's Neighbors
 10. The Names of Israel's Neighbors

2. The Assyrian Period
 701 - 688
 688 - 605
 605 - 539
 539 - 520
 520 - 518
 518 - 515
 515 - 500
 500 - 475
 475 - 450
 450 - 430
 430 - 400
 400 - 370
 370 - 350
 350 - 330
 330 - 310
 310 - 270
 270 - 250
 250 - 230
 230 - 210
 210 - 190
 190 - 170
 170 - 150
 150 - 130
 130 - 110
 110 - 90
 90 - 70
 70 - 50
 50 - 30
 30 - 10
 10 - 0

3. The Abundant Prophecy
 Isa. 34:6,7
 Micah 4:10
 [Isaiah 40:1, 11, 12]

2)

In my first campaign I accomplished the defeat
 of Mirodack. Baladar, a Babylonian, together
 with the army of Elam, finally in the plain of
 Kish, in the midst of the battle he found his
 camp and made his escape alone, so he saved his
 life. The clarity horses, mules, asses, and
 to let him at the end of battle, my horse,
 mules, into his palace, which is at Babylon,
 joyfully I entered.

It was the same Mirodack. Baladar who
 writes in the copy that he brought you his
 message for a serious illness, but with
 messenger and his own life, to his people at a
 great emergency which was his son's illness
 of it (Isa. 39:1-8) This Mirodack
 initiated an embassy of 700 men at
 strength of Chaldea which eventually made it
 to the most influential state in the world
 quite as the Babylonians. Finally
 depicted I offer the king's statistics in
 show, Mirodack's in his own all in
 Mirodack drew for the profit but in 12
 most things rebuke (Isa. 39:5-8
 "Lunardi" Babylon, 137)

4. The inevitable judgment

Removal under Josiah
 During latter days, his reign, Assyrian Empire destroyed, & a golden age
 But neither the spiritual removal under Josiah nor the defeat, the Assyrians had
 any permanent effect on Judah. Idolatrous king, spiritual regard
 and the Chaldeans, who Babylonians Egypt took the place Assyria. Nebuchadnezzar, one of the most
 powerful rulers, adopted idolatry in Judah, and many of his people were captives as the consequence of the Assyrian Empire.
 There was the deportation

- (i) 605 BC. Dan 1:1-4. Daniel and other royal family, Jews, the treasure, the tribe
- (ii) 598 BC. II K. 24:14-16. King Jehoiachin and the royal family, including the
 priest Ezechiel, no name any other treasure. II K. 24:13. gold and
 silver as the sum (gold, silver) mathematic, also name of gold.
- (iii) 587 BC. II K. 25:9, 10. The destruction of the city, large extent
 destroyed, result with 24 years, his reign, brought about to capture
 subjects of the city in total
 this prince sent to death
 God was called upon his eyes - he saw in faith to Bof. 25:1-21
 but the poor who remained "and we place a you around Jerusalem."

II The Kings and The Prophecy

Jehoiachin, Ezechiel, and Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin and Zedekiah
 upon the destruction of Assyria, the Assyrian Empire was an opportunity to seize
 Babylon and Egypt - the Jews - and of it very capture was to be made.

Jehoiakim II K. 23:30
 The people of Judah did not realize the change which came in them for
 then following good his Josiah's death. They doubtless expected Josiah's successors
 to witness the spiritual revival and the policy of political independence for Judah.
 But the successors of Josiah were idolatrous and did not see in the sight of the
 God and might of God and the reaction to utter ruin.

1. Jehoiakim II K. 23:30
 Upon Josiah's death the people of the land had a young son,
 Josiah, Jehoiakim (Shallum) as appointed heir. He reigned
 but three months, 23:32, and died in the night of the 2nd,
 and was removed by Necho who had slain Josiah. Necho
 placed Jehoahaz in his place as first heir to Egypt when he
 died. Necho then took another son, Josiah, Eliakim, and placed
 him on the throne, changing his name to Jehoiachin. Jehoiachin
 was evidently pro-Egyptian, the reason the people of the land
 passed him by to appoint his younger brother, Jehoahaz, as king.
 In the way shown by Necho to be king, Jehoahaz was king
 but he was soon sent to Necho by Necho (II K. 23:34)
 and he remained in Egypt for 3 years.

Captivity for his accomplished 2 things:

- (1) No more rebellion or feud. Their stolen wealth was stored.
- (2) Supplied the additional manure, and skilled artisans and craftsmen for the execution of his elaborate city project in Bury. How labor & carry it out.

The real foe, Nebuchadnezzar was Egypt - and a great
potential rival. During Nebuchadnezzar's 42 year re-
ign, he invaded Egypt. The battle was a draw, but
when he returned he had to return to Babylon to
reorganize or replenish his armies. During the period,
when he was in Syria - Palestine, Pharaoh
of Judah paid tribute to the Babylonians [II K. 24:1]
when there was a need to return home, after
an unsuccessful attempt to subdue the Kingdom of
Phoenicia rebelled, forcing Egypt to come to his aid.
But Judah's revolt was short. In Dec 598 (597)
the Babylonian army was in the land again.
In the same month Phoenicia died, possibly assassinated
(cf. Is 22:18, 19, 36:39) by Judah's ally Egypt,
to relate to Nebuchadnezzar.