

He did not call himself the third, so when they first found inscriptions by him they just called him Tiglath-Pileser. Then when they found inscriptions of an earlier king they began calling him Tiglath-Pileser II and when they found inscriptions of another earlier Tiglath-Pileser they called him Tiglath-Pileser III and they found inscriptions of a third earlier king so they called him Tiglath-Pileser IV and a copy of Barton's *ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE BIBLE*, about the fifth edition, calls him Tiglath-Pileser IV. Then it was discovered that two of the earlier Tiglath-Pileser were really the same man and there were two different inscriptions that had been thought to be two different kings but were really the same man, the Tiglath-Pileser IV was demoted to Tiglath-Pileser III and that is the name by which he is quite definitely known, Tiglath-Pileser III. He was evidently a general called Pul. That seems to have been his name as a general--Pul, but when he became king, then he took a different name. He took the old Assyrian name of Tiglath-Pileser, and he proceeded to make himself the most famous king who ever bore this name, Tiglath-Pileser. He was a great general, a successful conqueror and able ruler. He carried on the policy of frightfulness of Ashur-Nasirpas. He reigned from 745 to 727 and during his reign he succeeded in extending the Assyrian arm even further than Shalmaneser III had extended it. During his reign he received a letter from Ahaz, King of Judah, offering him heavy tribute to come and help him against the King of Israel and we have already noticed how the Assyrian king came and overwhelmed Syria and Israel, and the king of Judah thought he was doing it for his benefit but he found out later it hadn't been for his benefit at all; it had been done--yes, Mr.---? (Student) No. That has not been found, but I probably was speaking rather when I said a letter. It was doubtless an emblem. They may have carried letters with them; they may have not, but they certainly paid tribute. They certainly carried expensive gifts. Doubtless it was a group of Judaeans nobles who went across the desert to see Tiglath-Pileser. (Student) No. No, Tiglath-Pileser describes his conquest of Israel and Assyria but doesn't mention his relationship to King Ahaz, but Tiglath-Pileser conquered Damascus and