

ran plows over it, he reduced it to an absolute wilderness, he took, killed most of the people, the rest he sold into captivity, he left nothing there, but in the reign of his son it was a strong and flourishing city, so we think he must have exaggerated the destruction which he accomplished in Babylon.

Which of the two made the shift, but I would guess it was Sargon rather than Senaccherib. The--Senaccherib, we read in the Bible, was killed as he was worshipping in the temple of his god, that he was killed and his son escaped into the land of Armenia. We read that in the Bible and we have notified that in the Bible it tells how Isaiah said he would go back to his own land and would die there and we read that his army was annihilated, he went back to his land and there he was killed in the temple and it doesn't say that it happened immediately but it doesn't say there was an interval and so people jump to the conclusion as you could very easily do in this particular case, that there was no interval--it took place right immediately. Now, of course, if it took place right immediately that would have been the next year or two after he went back but it is quite certain there were twenty years after his loss of his army and health and before his assassination--a twenty year period intervened, a warning to us when we read in the Bible of two events in the past or in the future mentioned next to each other not to assume that they necessarily come right at the same time. Unless it says that they happened at the same time or immediately thereafter, there may be an interval unless the Scripture says , and in this case there was an interval of twenty years. Now his son Esarhaddon reigned from 681 to 658 and Esarhaddon carried on the policies of his father. He kept the kingdom together quite successfully. He doesn't seem to have had--well, he led an expedition against Egypt. He had some important conquests. He doesn't have as many Biblical contacts as some of these others. He is mentioned in II Kings 19:37 and Isaiah 37:38 as Senaccherib's successor and he in one of his inscriptions mentions Menassah, the king of Judah, the son of Hezekiah. He is also alluded to in Ezra 14,