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Well, that is getting into the neo-Babylonian period, which is No. 5. The Neo-Babylonian period. It is often customary to run the Assyrian period up to 604 and to begin the Neo-Babylonian period with 626. It is not at all illogical if that is done because very soon after the death of ~~Nebuchadnezzar~~, Assurbanipal in 626 Babylon gained its independence and therefore during the succeeding years Nineveh is going down but still is a power, an important force, and Babylon is coming up and is already an important force so you have the Neo-Babylonian period and the later Assyrian period, one ending and the other beginning. Now the Babylonians had tried under the century before repeatedly to gain their independence and had held it for a certain length of time but these powerful Assyrian kings of the last century before the downfall of Nineveh had each time reconquered Babylon and had held it under their control. Now, however, when the strong king died, Assur-banipal, very soon after his death the vice-roy of Babylon, who was himself a Chaldean, revolted against the Babylonians and established himself in independence and the Assyrians were not able to reconquer Babylon and^{so} the Babylonian power increased and made alliances with other powers, they increased in their strength and eventually they succeeded in conquering Nineveh itself and destroying it in 612 and then finally in 604 they succeeded in conquering the last great Assyrian army and in putting a complete end to any power at all in the Assyrian empire. Now the vice-roy of Babylon, who was thus the first king of the neo-Babylonian or Chaldean empire, Nabopolassar, himself died in the same year in which the Assyrian empire was ended, in 604, and his son Nebuchadnezzar, Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar was the general of the army who had just defeated the army of the Assyrians and annihilated them and it also defeated the army of the Egyptians who were pursuing them as they fled pell-mell down the coast of Palestine toward Egypt, and Jeremiah from the hilltops of Judea looked down on the plain, the flat country by the sea and in Jeremiah 46 describes the