Uzziah (/əˈzaɪə/; [Hebrew](): עֻזִּיָּ֫הוּ *'Uzzīyyāhū*, meaning *[Yah]() is my strength*;[1] [Greek](): Ὀζίας; [Latin](): *Ozias*), also known as **Azariah** (/ˈæzəˈraɪə/; [Hebrew](): עֲזַרְיָה *'Azaryā*; [Greek](): Αζαρίας; [Latin](): *Azarias*), was the tenth king of the ancient [Kingdom of Judah](), and one of [Amaziah]()'s sons. ([2 Chronicles]() [26:1]()) Uzziah was 16 when he became king of Judah and reigned for 52 years. The first 24 years of his reign were as co-regent with his father, Amaziah.

[William F. Albright]() dated Uzziah's reign to 783–742 BC - FROM WIKIPEDIA

King of Judah

2 Kings 15

2 Chronicles 26

Isaiah 1

Hosea 1

Amos 1

Matthew 1 ancestor of Jesus

##

Rezim = REZIN

Rezin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Rezin		
Rasin of Syria		
King of Aram-Damascus (King of Syria)		
Reign	754 BC–732 BC	

Predecessor	Ben-Hadad III
Successor	None
Co-regent	Tributary King of King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria
Born	Unknown Damascus
Died	732 BC Damascus

King Rezin of Aram (/rəˈziːn, ˈriːzɪn/)[1] or **Rasin of Syria** in DRB (Hebrew: רְצִין, Modern: *Rəṣīn*, Tiberian: *Reṣīn*; Akkadian: □□□□/□□□□, romanized: *Ra-ḫi-a-nu/Ra-qi-a-nu*; Aramaic: probably Raḍyan; Latin: *Rasin*) ruled from Damascus during the 8th century BC.[2] During his reign, he was a tributary of King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria.[3]

□

Biography[edit]

Rezin conspired with a number of Levantine kings (e.g., Hiram II of Tyre) to rebel against Tiglath-Pileser III. Rezin's reign ended in 732 BC, when Tiglath-Pileser III sacked Damascus and annexed Aram:[3]

In order to save his life, he (Raḫiānu) fled alone and entered the gate of his city [like] a mongoose. I [im]paled his foremost men alive while making (the people of) his land watch. For forty-five days I set up my camp [aro]und his city and confined him (there) like a bird in a cage. I cut down his plantations, [...] ..., (and) orchards, which were without number; I did not leave a single one (standing). I surrounded (and) captured [the city ...]ḫādara, the ancestral home of Raḫiānu (Rezin) of the land Damascus, [the pl]ace where he was born. I carried off 800 people, with their possessions, their oxen, (and) their sheep and goats. I carried off 750 captives from the cities Kuruṣṣâ (and) Samāya, (as well as) 550 captives from the city Metuna. Like tell(s) after the Deluge, I destroyed 591 cities of

16 districts of the land Damascus. (RINAP 1, Tiglath-Pileser III 20, l. 8'-17')[4]

Assyrian inscriptions indicate that Tiglath-pileser made a three year campaign in the Levant from 734-732 BC. In the first year he attacked the Philistines and sacked the coastal cities of Tyre and Sidon. In the second year he devastated the land of Aram and the Arabs living in the Trans-Jordan under Queen Shamsi. Although he beat the Arameans in the field, he failed to take Damascus. In the third year he managed to take Damascus, where he slew King Rezin. He also destroyed and leveled the villages in Northern Israel. He boasted of slaying King Pekah, and he installed Hoshea on the throne. Only the fortified capital of Samaria remained, and the entire land was brought low. Archaeology confirms[citation needed] that many cities destroyed during this time period were never rebuilt.

According to the Bible (2 Kings 16), the sack of Damascus was instigated by King Ahaz of Judah and ended in Rezin's execution (2 Kings 16:7–9). The execution of Rezin is neither confirmed nor disconfirmed by independent evidence.[5]

According to 2 Kings Rezin allied with Pekah, son of Remaliah, against Ahaz. The defeat of both kings is promised to Ahaz in the Immanuel prophecy Isaiah 7:14, linked to the birth of a child who will be an infant, possibly Ahaz' royal heir Hezekiah, when this takes place.[6]

2 Kings 15, 16

Ezra 2

Nehemiah 7

Isaiah 7, 8, 9

##

Tiglath-Pileser III

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiglath-Pileser_III

See the wiki entry for photos of artifacts and maps

Tiglath-Pileser III ([Neo-Assyrian cuneiform]: 𒆪𒋫𒀀𒅆𒊬𒊏 *Tukultī-apil-Ešarra*, meaning "my trust is in the [son of the Ešarra]"; [Hebrew]: תִּגְלַת פִּלְאֶסֶר *Tiglat Pil'eser*) was a prominent king of [Assyria] in the eighth century BCE (ruled 745–727 BCE)[1][2] who introduced advanced civil, military, and political systems into the [Neo-Assyrian Empire].[3][4]

He made sweeping changes to the Assyrian government, considerably improving its efficiency and security. He created Assyria's first professional [standing army].[5][6]

Tiglath-Pileser III subjugated much of the [Near East] region; to the south, his fellow [Mesopotamians] in [Babylonia] and [Chaldea], and further south still, the [Arabs], [Magan], [Meluhha], and [Dilmunites] of the [Arabian Peninsula]. In the south west, [Israel], [Judah], [Philistia], [Samarra], [Moab], [Edom], the [Suteans] and [Nabatea] fell. To the north, [Urartu], [Armenia] and [Scythia] in the [Caucasus Mountains], [Cimmeria] by the [Black Sea], and [Nairi] were subjugated, and in the north west much of eastern and south western [Asia Minor], including the [Hittites], [Phrygia], [Cilicia], [Commagene], [Tabal], [Corduene] and [Caria]. In the west, the [Greeks] of [Cyprus] and [Aram] (modern [Syria]), and the [Mediterranean] city-states of [Phoenicia]/[Caanan] were subjugated. To the east he subjugated [Persia], [Media], [Gutium], [Mannea], [Cissia] and [Elam]. Later in his reign he was crowned king in Babylonia.

Tiglath-Pileser III discouraged revolts against Assyrian rule with the use of [deportations] of thousands of people all over the empire. He is one of the most successful military commanders in world history, conquering most of the world known to the Assyrians before his death.

Assyrian power in the [Near East] greatly increased as the result of Tiglath-Pileser's military reforms (see "[Reforms]" below) and of his campaigns of conquest. Upon ascending the throne, he claimed (in Annal 9, which dates to 745 BCE, his first [regnal year]) to have [annexed] Babylonia, from "Dur-(Kuri)galzu, Sippar of Shamash, ... the cities [of Ba]bylonia up to the Uqnu river [by the shore of the Lo]wer [Sea]"[13] (which referred to the Persian Gulf), and subsequently placed his [eunuch] over them as governor. Also in his first year of reign he defeated the powerful kingdom of [Urartu] (in [Anatolia]), whose hegemony under the rulership of [Sarduri II] had extended to Asia Minor, western Iran and Syria; there he found unrivalled horses for his war-chariots.[14] He also defeated the [Medes] before making war on and conquering the [Neo-Hittites],

Arameans of Syria and Phoenicia. He took Arpad in 740 BCE after three years of siege, annexed it as a province (over which he placed one of his eunuchs as governors), and subjected Hamath to tribute. Assyrian inscriptions record in 740 BCE, the fifth year of his reign, a victory over Azariah (Uzziah), king of Judah, whose achievements appear in 2 Chronicles 26. He also subjugated Aramean Damascus, the Arabs under Queen Zabibe, Menahem of Israel and Sam'al's king Azriyau, who all paid him tribute.[15] In 737 and 736 BCE he turned his attention again to Iran, conquering the Medes, Parthians and Persians and occupying a large part of western Iran.[15] According to the royal inscriptions of Tiglath-Pileser many of the inhabitants were enslaved and deported to other parts of the Assyrian empire, as was commonly done by his predecessors. At sieges, captive soldiers and leaders were executed, and their bodies raised on stakes and displayed before the city (*illustration, right*).

In October 729 BCE, Tiglath-Pileser assumed total control of Babylon, capturing the Babylonian king Nabu-mukin-zeri (ABC 1 Col.1:21) and having himself crowned as "King Pulu of Babylon."

Biblical account

The core territory of Assyria in the 8th century BC. After the death of Adad-nirari III in 783 BC, Assyria had entered a period of instability and decline, and lost its suzerainty over its former vassal and tributary states.
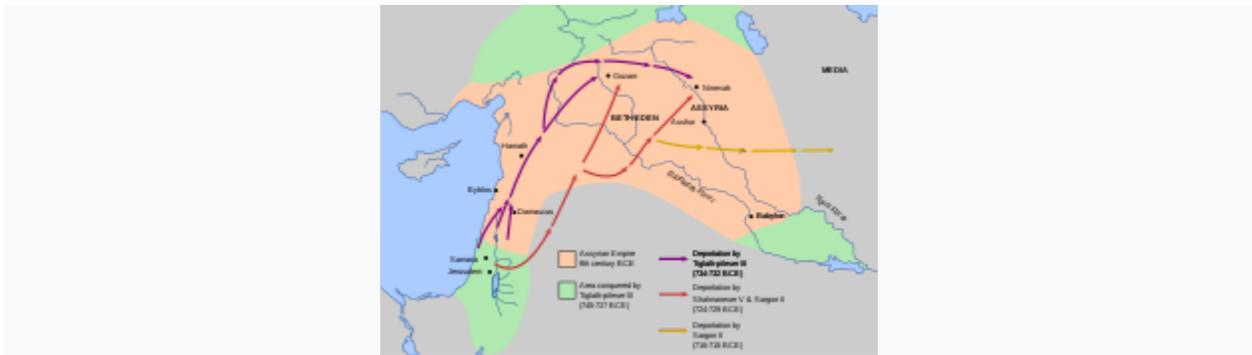
Map showing Tiglath-Pileser's conquests and deportation of Israelites. Tiglath-Pileser III discouraged revolts against Assyrian rule with the use of forced deportations of thousands of people all over the empire.[16]

Biblical records describe how Tiglath-Pileser III (in the Bible called "Pul") exacted 1,000 talents of silver as tribute from King Menahem of the Kingdom of Israel (2 Kings 15:19) and later defeated his successor Pekah (2 Kings 15:29).

Pekah had allied with Rezin, king of the Arameans against Ahaz (known to the Assyrians as Yahu-khazi), of the Kingdom of Judah, who responded by appealing for the Assyrian monarch's help with the Temple gold and silver. Tiglath-Pileser answered swiftly. He first marched his army down the eastern Mediterranean coast, taking coastal cities all the way to Egypt. This cut off his enemies' access to the sea. Once this was achieved, he returned to the Northern Kingdom of Israel, destroyed their army, and deported the Reubenites, Gadites, and the people of Manasseh to Halah, Habor, Hara, and the Gozan river (1 Chron 5:26). He then installed an Israelite puppet king, Hoshea, (732–723 BCE) in the place of Pekah. He concluded this extensive campaign by marching north and west, ravaging Aramaea, seizing Damascus, executing Rezin, and deporting the survivors to Kir (2 Kings 16:9).

Beyond this, the Assyrian alliance was not beneficial to Ahaz (2 Chron 28:20).

2 KINGS 15, 16

1 CHRONICLES 5

2 CHRONICLES 28

ARAM (becomes Syria)

Wikipedia

Aram ([Aramaic](): ܐܳܪܳܡOrom), also known as **Aramea**, was a historical region including several Aramean kingdoms covering much of the present-day [Syria](), [Southeastern Turkey]() and parts of [Lebanon]() and [Iraq]().[1][2] At its height, Aram stretched from the [Mount Lebanon]() range eastward across the [Euphrates](), including parts of the [Khabur River]() valley in northwestern [Mesopotamia]() on the border of modern [Iraq](). The rise of the Aramean states throughout the Middle East even caused a language shift. The Aramaic language eventually replaced Akkadian as the lingua franca of the entire region and became the administration- and commercelanguage of several empires such as the [Achaemenid Empire]() and the [Neo-Babylonian Empire]().[3][4]

Aram/Syria

After the final conquest by the rising [Neo-Assyrian Empire]() in the second half of the 8th century and also during the later consecutive rules of the [Neo-Babylonian Empire]() (612–539 BCE) and the [Achaemenid Empire]() (539–332 BCE), the region of Aram lost most of its sovereignty. During the [Seleucid]() period (312-64 BCE), the term *Syria* was introduced as [Hellenistic]() designation for this region, but the native name (Aram) persisted in use among Arameans, up to the [Arab conquest]() in the 7th century CE

Between the 1st and the 3rd centuries AD, pagan Arameans adopted [Christianity](), thus replacing the old [Mesopotamian religion]()

BIBLE

Genesis 11

Shem ancestor of Abram = Abraham

Genesis 24 – servant to Aram to find a wife for Isaac Genesis 25, 28, 31, 33,, 35, 46,

Numbers 23 Balaam

Deuteronomy 26

Judges 3

Judges 10

2 Samuel 8, 10, 15

1 Kings 10, 11, 15, 19, 20, 22

2 Kings 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13,15, 16, 18, 24

1 Chronicles 1, 2, 7, 18, 19

2 Chronicles 1, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28,

Ezra 4

Isaiah 7, 9, 17, 36

Jeremiah 35

Ezekiel 27

Hosea 12

Amos 1, 9

John 5, 19, 20 Aramaic as well as Acts 21, 22, 26