

HOSEA LESSON FIVE

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This stele of Tiiglath-Pileser III was discovered in the Zagros mountains in western Iran. It says that the Assyrian king received tribute from **Menahem** of Israel and allowed him to remain as king in Samaria. See 2 Kings 15:19-20.

This inscribed seal found in Megiddo reads, “Belonging to Shema, servant of **Jeroboam**.” The term “servant” here refers to the office of a minister and thus to the closest associate of **Jeroboam II**.



This stone epitaph dating to the first century BC warns people not to enter the new tomb of a king who had been dead for seven centuries: “**Here were brought the bones of Uzziah, King of Judah. Do not open!**” Because Uzziah was a leper, he could not be buried in the royal tombs. When the city of Jerusalem expanded around his tomb, it had to be relocated beyond the new city limits.

In preparation for the siege by Assyria, **Hezekiah** rerouted the city’s water supply. He stopped up the Siloam Channel (2 Chronicles 32:2-4), which ran outside the city walls, and dug a tunnel to route water from the Gihon spring to the Pool of Siloam (2 Chronicles 32:30). The inscription below, discovered in 1880 by boys swimming in the pool of Siloam, describes the moment when two teams of miners working in opposite directions broke through to complete **Hezekiah’s** tunnel.



Hezekiah’s “broad wall” (shown below) was built to defend the city against the Assyrians. See 2 Chronicles 32:5.

