

BIBLE DICTIONARY FOR THIRD
QUARTER

A'-haz. An idolatrous king of Judah, father of the good king Hezekiah. He became tributary to the king of Assyria.

As-syr'-i-a. A country on the river Tigris. For 700 years after 1300 B.C. it was the leading power in the East.

Ba'-al-im. The plural of Baal, the name of a sun-god. The setting up of his worship in Judah was one of the sins of Manasseh.

Bab'-yl-on. The capital of the Babylonian empire, a city on the river Euphrates, 500 miles east of Jerusalem.

Ba'-ruch. A friend of Jeremiah, who wrote out his prophecies (Jer. 36: 1-8) and read them before the people (v. 10), and afterwards before the princes, vs. 14 to 20.

Chal'-de-ans, or Chal'-dees. A people dwelling originally on the shores of the Persian Gulf, who conquered Babylonia, and afterwards gave their name to the whole of that country.

Dan'-iel. A Jewish youth carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar. He rose to one of the highest positions in that kingdom.

E'-bed-mel'-ech. The Ethiopian servant of King Jehoiakim, who rescued Jeremiah from the dungeon.

E-li'-sha-ma. A scribe in whose chamber Jeremiah's prophecies were placed for safe-keeping.

En-eg'-la-im. Meaning, "fountain of two calves." A place on the Dead Sea.

En-ge'-di. A fountain and town in the wilderness on the western shore of the Dead Sea. It was in the strongholds of this vicinity that David took refuge from Saul (1 Sam. 23: 29). In one of the caves where he was hiding he cut off the skirt of Saul's robe, ch. 24: 1-22.

E'-phra-im. A name given to Israel, the Northern Kingdom, from its chief tribe. Josiah's officers went thither to gather money for repairing the temple.

Ged-al-i'-ah. One of the four princes who sought the life of Jeremiah. The others were Sheph'-a-ti'-ah, Ju'-cal and Pash'-ur.

Hez-ek-i'-ah. King of Judah, from 726 to 697 B.C., a devoted servant of God, who began his reign by cleansing and repairing the temple.

Hilk-i'-ah. The high priest who found the book of the law in the reign of Josiah. He greatly aided King Josiah in his reformation of religion in Judah.

Hul'-dah. A prophetess to whom Josiah sent for instruction.

I-sai'-ah. A prophet of Judah, from about 760 to 720 B.C.

Je-hoi'-a-kim. Son of Josiah, who was made king of Judah in 609 B.C. by the king of Egypt in place of his brother Jehoahaz who was dethroned, 2 Kgs. 23: 31-34.

Je-hu'-di. The messenger sent by King Jehoiakim to ask Baruch for the roll of Jeremiah's prophecies and afterwards employed to read it.

Jer-em-i'-ah. A great prophet of Judah, from about 629 to 588 B.C.

Jo-si'-ah. King of Judah, 640 to 609 B.C. He destroyed idolatry in his land and repaired the temple.

Ju'-cal. See Gedaliah.

Ko'-nath-ites. The Levite family whose duty it was to carry the sanctuary and its vessels in the wilderness.

La'-chish. A fortified town, 16 miles east of Gaza. It was besieged by Sennacherib, and it was from the camp in front of it that Assyrian officers were sent to demand the surrender of Jerusalem in the days of Hezekiah, 2 Kgs. 18: 14, 17.

Le'-vites. The descendants of Levi, son of Jacob. They were charged with the care of the sanctuary.

Ma-nas'-seh. King of Judah, 697 to 642 B.C., son and successor of Hezekiah.

Mel'-zar. From a Persian word meaning "steward." It is a title, not a proper name.

Me-ra'-ri. Son of Levi, and founder of one of the great Levitical families.

Naph'-tal-i. A tribe of Israel, whose territory lay in Northern Palestine. Josiah's religious reform extended thus far.

Neb-u-chad-nez'-zar. The king of Babylon who carried the people of Judah captive to Babylon in 587 B.C.

Pash'-ur. See Gedaliah.

Per'-sia. A country in Western Asia, whose king, Cyrus, conquered Babylonia in 539 B.C.

Sen-nach'-e-rib. King of Babylon from 705 to 680 B.C. He threatened Jerusalem with a siege in the reign of Hezekiah, but his army was destroyed. Twenty years later he was himself slain by his two sons, Adramelech and Sharezer, who were, perhaps, excited against him because his favorite in the family was another brother, Esar-haddon, 2 Kgs. 19: 37; 2 Chron. 32: 21.

Sha'-phan. A scribe in the reign of Josiah. To him Hilkiah gave the book of the law. He read it privately, and afterwards to the king.

Sheph-at-i'-ah. See Gedaliah.

Zed-ek-i'-ah. The name given by Nebuchadnezzar to Mattaniah, one of Josiah's sons, when he made him king of Judah in the room of his nephew Jehoiachin, 2 Kings 24: 17. He reigned from about 598 to 587 B.C., when Jerusalem was destroyed and the people of Judah were carried captive to Babylon. Zedekiah's eyes were put out, and he was taken to Babylon in chains, Jer. 39: 6, 7.