

of governing the subjects. When a people were once conquered and made tributary, they were left to themselves; and consequently they were tempted to rise in rebellion against the king when he demanded further tribute.

This policy was changed by a distinguished king who is regarded as the founder of the second Assyrian empire—Tiglath-Pileser III (745 n. c.). This king adopted the policy of organizing the conquered cities into districts; or provinces, each subject to a governor of his own appointment. He also adopted the practice of "deportation"—that is, of scattering rebellious peoples into different parts of the empire, thus preventing any united efforts at revolt.

In accordance with this practice, the next king, Sargon II (722 B. c.), when he had conquered Samaria, carried away the "Ten Tribes" of Israel into captivity and scattered them among the towns of Media, where they were forever "lost" as a separate people. The success which attended the campaigns of Sargon in Israel led his successor, the more famous King Sennacherib (705 B. c.), to continue these expeditions. He accordingly subdued the cities of Phœnicia; but his efforts against the city of Jerusalem failed, and his armies, smitten by a pestilence, were led back to Nineveh. The last years of this king were devoted to wars with Babylonia, resulting finally in the total destruction of the city of Babylon (688 B. c.). The conquests of the three kings just mentioned resulted in bringing nearly the whole of western Asia under Assyrian power.



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OF SHALMANESER II.

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