

Numa Pompilius

c. 715-672 B.C. Originally of the Sabine nation, he was elected king of Rome by the Senate after the disappearance of Romulus. He immediately developed new laws instituting self-sufficiency, and divided public land to give to poor Romans to farm. He reigned for nearly half a century over a peaceful and prosperous people.



The Acropolis in Athens

c. 600s B.C. A hill towering 260 feet over Athens, also called the "Sacred Rock." It was a ceremonial site hosting a temple (the Parthenon) to Athena, the patron goddess of Athens. It was laid waste in 480 B.C. by the Persians, and again later by the Turks and others.



Israel's Captivity

c. 722 B.C. Assyrian king Sargon II (reigned 722-705 B.C.) conquered the Israelite people, removing them from the Promised Land and moving in his own people, who later became known as "Samaritans."



Micah

735 B.C. A simple farmer, author of a book in the Bible, and prophet to Judah, his rebuke shared of God's loathing of their sin. He also shared of God's delight in mercy, offering hope to the nation. In Micah 5:2, his writings prophesied of where Jesus would be born.



Hezekiah

701 B.C. King of Judah during a disastrous Assyrian invasion. He kept the law of Moses and sought to reinstate worship of Jehovah, while eradicating idolatry.



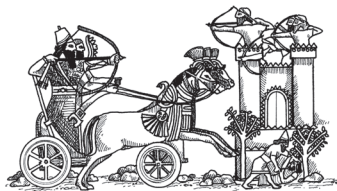
Hosea

c. 721 B.C. Prophet and author of a book of the Old Testament. Hosea was sent to Ephraim with a message of rebuke, preaching against their idolatry and worship of Baal. The Lord used Hosea's marriage to a harlot as an example of true pain and love, a parallel to His relationship with Israel.



The Ancient Native Americans

c. 3500-150 B.C. Travelers as far back as the Ice Age who migrated to the Americas across the land bridge that connected Russia to Alaska. Anthropologists have classified the early people of North America into four groups: the Paleo Indians, the Archaic Indians, the Adena Indians, and the Hopewells.



Judah Under Siege by Assyria

c. 701 B.C. After many unfaithful kings in Israel, King Hezekiah gained favor in the sight of the Lord. Upon threats from King Sennacherib of Assyria, God sent an angel to annihilate the Assyrian army as the Israelites slept. "And it came to pass that night, that the angel of the LORD went out, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred fourscore and five thousand [185,000] and when they arose early in the morning, behold, they were all dead corpses." (II Kings 19:35)



Sennacherib

704-681 B.C. A proud king of Assyria who invaded Palestine, capturing many cities of Judah, conquered Babylon, and rebuilt Nineveh. Upon his threat to Hezekiah, the Lord sent an angel to kill his army of 185,000, protecting Judah. He was later assassinated by his own sons.



The Rise of Athens & Sparta

c. 700-500 B.C. The two largest city-states during the Archaic period of Ancient Greece.

Sparta's strength was founded in its training up of citizens for battle and by leading strict, stoic lives. Athens' strength lay in her culture, arts, education and philosophy. These powerful city-states did not get along.