



Habakkuk

c. 607 B.C. A prophet of the Old Testament whose book is a conversation between God and himself. The Lord explained His plan of raising up the Chaldeans (Babylonians), as dreadful as they were, to be used to end the evil of His chosen people.



Jeremiah

c. 627 B.C. One of the last prophets before the fall of Judah, he preached during the reign of the last five kings of Judah, the first (Josiah) being a man of faith, but the following four, ungodly. He was mocked, ridiculed, and "silenced" for preaching the truth. His writings included *Lamentations* of the Old Testament.

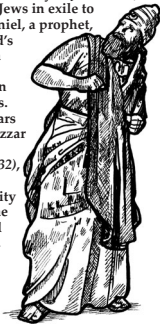


The Destruction of Nineveh

c. 612 B.C. After Jonah's warning to Nineveh had caused the Assyrians to change their ways, they eventually became wicked again. Even though Zephaniah and Nahum prophesied of their destruction, the Ninevites would not turn. The city was destroyed by a flood, greatly weakening their defenses and allowing them to be conquered by neighboring enemies. British-born archaeologist Austen Henry Layard uncovered Nineveh in 1849.

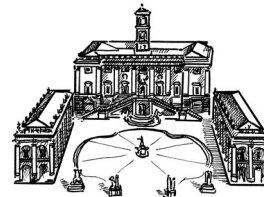
King Nebuchadnezzar II

605-562 B.C. Babylonian king who captured and destroyed Jerusalem, carrying the Jews in exile to Babylon. Daniel, a prophet, revealed God's truths to him through the interpretation of his dreams. For seven years Nebuchadnezzar went mad (*Daniel 4:30-32*), yet after he regained sanity he praised the God of Israel (*Daniel 4:37*).



Pisistratus the Tyrant

605-527 B.C. Athenian tyrant whose reign was noted for encouraging athletic contests, civic and religious improvement, literary efforts including recording Homer's works, and development of industry and trade.

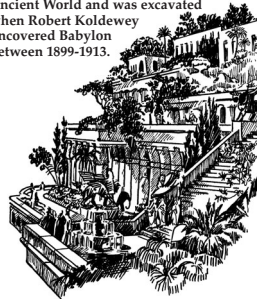


The Tarquins

c. 616-510 B.C. Lucumo, a rich, wise man from Tarquinius, came to live in Rome, and was so well-liked by the people and King Ancus Marcus, he was appointed king after Marcus's death. Ruling wisely, he was responsible for erecting temples and the Roman Capitol, and establishing "lectors" (police), a sewer system, and the Circus Maximus. His son eventually ruled after him, but did so poorly.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon

c. 605 B.C. The wife of King Nebuchadnezzar II was originally from Media, a lush, mountainous region. Due to her pining for her homeland, her husband built her a huge ziggurat, covered with plants and trees. Although not in existence anymore, it is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World and was excavated when Robert Koldewey uncovered Babylon between 1899-1913.



Judah's Captivity by Babylon (stage 1)

605 B.C. Despite the warnings of the prophets, Judah's sin was still great with no repentance. The first campaign, directed by Nebuchadnezzar II, king of Babylon, led to the capture of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, and several youth, including the prophet Daniel.



The Battle of Carchemish

c. 604 B.C. The victory of Nebuchadnezzar and the Babylonians over the Egyptians, led by Pharaoh Necho, ended the Assyrian empire and reduced Egypt to a second-rate power, making Babylonia sovereign over the Middle East. Carchemish was excavated from 1912 to 1914 by Sir Leonard Wooley and T.E. Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia). Substantial remains were uncovered including forts, temples, palaces, and a sculptured wall.