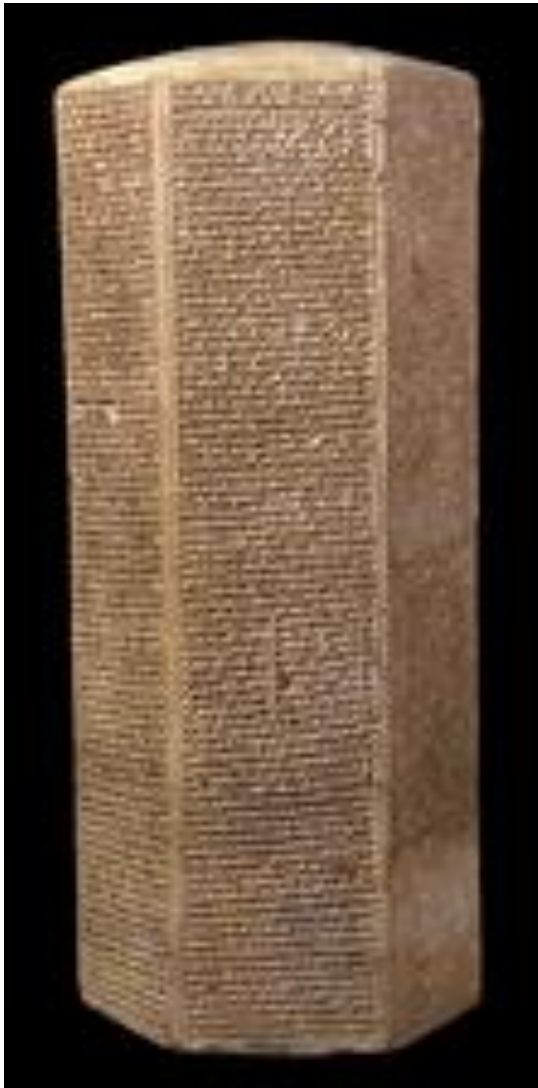


The Lachish relief, carved on the palace of King Sennacherib in Nineveh, depicts the Assyrian army laying siege in 701 BC to the town of Lachish, about 40 km from Jerusalem.



## Lachish Relief



This six-sided hexagonal clay prism, AKA the Taylor Prism, was discovered among the ruins of Nineveh. It contains the Annals of Sennacherib himself, the Assyrian king who had besieged Jerusalem in 701 BC during the reign of king Hezekiah. On the prism Sennacherib boasts that he shut up "Hezekiah the Judahite" within Jerusalem his own royal city "like a caged bird." This prism is among the three accounts discovered so far which have been left by the Assyrian monarch of his campaign against Israel and Judah.

## Taylor Prism



## Jars from 728-699 BC.



## Hezekiah Bulla

A total of eight bullae, an inscribed clay, lead, tin, bitumen or wax token used in commercial and legal documentation as a form of identification, have been discovered bearing the name of Hezekiah who reigned from 728-699 BC. Almost 4000 jar handles were stamped with these as well.





King Sennacherib conquered all of Judah which was depicted in symbolic murals of lion hunts. (David, the most famous king, was known as the Lion of Judah)







In ancient Assyria, lion-hunting was considered the sport of kings, symbolic of the ruling monarch's duty to protect and fight for his people. The sculpted reliefs illustrate the sporting exploits of the last great Assyrian king, Ashurbanipal (668-631 BC) and were created for his palace at Nineveh.







King Sennacherib conquered all of Judah which was depicted in symbolic murals of lion hunts. (David, the most famous king, was known as the Lion of Judah)  
*This is the fake display label because King Sennacherib did NOT conquer Jerusalem.*

