

Jehu, King of Israel (841 – 814 BC)

2 Kings 10:31-33

31 But Jehu took no heed to walk in the law of the LORD God of Israel with all his heart: for he departed not from the sins of Jeroboam, which made Israel to sin.

32 **In those days the LORD began to cut Israel short:** and Hazael smote them in all the coasts of Israel;

33 From Jordan eastward, all the land of Gilead, the Gadites, and the Reubenites, and the Manassites, from Aroer, which *is* by the river Arnon, even Gilead and Bashan.

The Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III (858-824 BC)



The Obelisk is made of limestone.
It was erected in the centre of Nimrud
Records the tribute brought by the kings of
surrounding nations following the King's campaigns.

1. Sua the Gilzanean (King of Gilzanu, N.W. Iran)
2. Jehu (King of Israel 841-814BC)
3. Musri (Means borderland)
4. Marduk-apla-usur the Subean (King of Babylon)
5. Qarparunda the Patinean (Turkey nr. Antakya)

Story of how Black Obelisk was found

In 1845 Henry Layard excavated Tell Nimrud on the Tigris with only £50.

He found a palace and excavated 20 feet down but nothing appeared.

After three days his money was gone and he was about to give up.

Just then his workers saw something black in the sand.

Layard and his workers dug out the black obelisk one of the greatest archeological finds.

The black obelisk was quickly taken to the British Museum where it is today.

The Black Obelisk –2 Kings 10

Shalmanesar III reigned Assyria 859 – 824 BC

Jehu reigned Israel 841 – 814 BC



Inscription reads

“The tribute of Jehu, son of Omri: I received from him silver, gold, a golden bowl, a golden vase with pointed bottom, golden tumblers, golden buckets, tin, a staff for a king [and] spears.”

Jehu bows before Shalmanesar III

Location: Nimrud (Kalhu), N. Iraq (1845)

Kept in the British Museum

6 feet high



King Jehu of Israel (2 Kings 9-10)

Shalmaneser, beneath a parasol, accepts the 'tribute of Iaua of the House of Humri' in 841 BC.