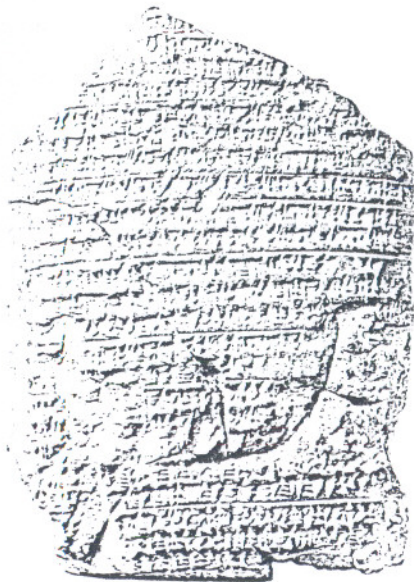
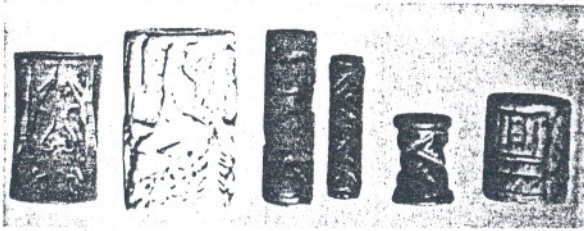


56. Legal document in cuneiform from Cappadocia with its envelope.

57. Cylinder seals, varying in size and shape, carved with scenes which were impressed on wet clay for purposes of identification.



58. Cuneiform tablet with account of the conquest of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar in 598 B.C.

ANET³, 563-564 The Conquest of Jerusalem

From the tablet which deals with the period from the last (21st) year of Nabopolassar to the eleventh year of his son and successor Nebuchadnezzar II, the section reporting on the events before and after the conquest of Jerusalem has been translated here. The preceding years saw the conquest of Hatti land by Nabopolassar and his son's annual campaigns through the West (conquest of Askelon, first year), the subsequent campaign against Elam (Year 9), a short rebellion (Year 10) and more campaigns in Hatti land.

Year 4: The king of Akkad sent out his army and marched into Hatti land. [They marched] unopposed through Hatti land. In the month of Kislimu he took the lead of his army and marched toward Egypt. The king of Egypt heard (of it) and sent out his army; they clashed in an open battle and inflicted heavy losses on each other. The king of Akkad and his army turned back and [returned] to Babylon.

Year 5: The king of Akkad (stayed) in his country. He organized his chariots and many horses.

Year 6, month Kislimu: The king of Akkad moved his army into Hatti land. He dispatched his army from Hatti land, they raided the desert, took much booty from the land of the Arabs, (also) their herds and divine images in great number. In the month Addaru, the king returned to his country.

Year 7, month Kislimu: The king of Akkad moved his army into Hatti land, laid siege to the city of Judah (*Ia-a-hu-du*) and the king took the city on the second day of the month Addaru. He appointed in it a (new) king of his liking, took heavy booty from it and brought it into Babylon.

Year 8, month Tebetu: The king of Akkad (went) into Hatti land as far as Carchemish [...] from [...] and in the month Shabatu he returned to his country.