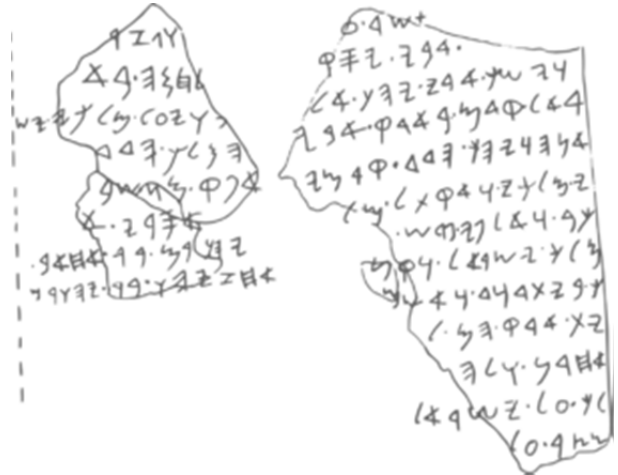
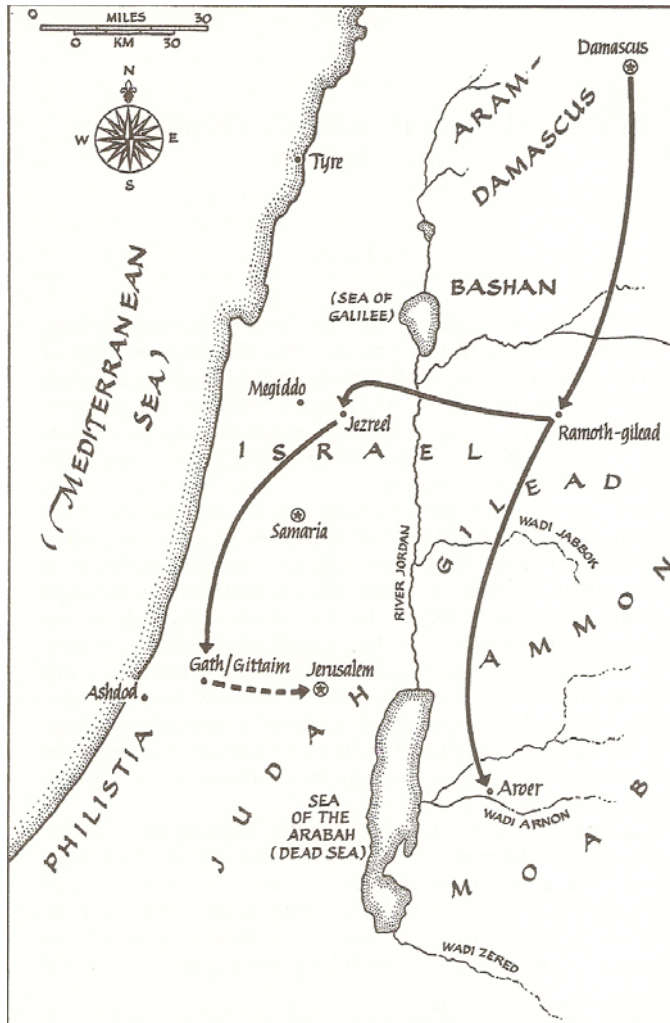


Discovered in 1993-1994, the Tel-Dan inscription (Aramaic) is likely Hazael of Damascus's report of his battle against two kings. The best reconstruction for the names of these kings are "Joram, son of Ahab, the king of Israel" (ll. 7'-8'), and "Ahaziah, son of Joram, the king the House of David" (ll. 7'-9').

Compare 2 Kings 9:14-28



- 1'. []...[] and cut []
- 2'. [] my father went up [] he fought at [...]
- 3'. And my father lay down; he went to his [fathers]. Now the king of I[s]/rael had penetrated
- 4'. into my father's land before. [But then] Hadad made me king,
- 5'. And Hadad marched before me. So I went forth from [the] seven[...]/s
- 6'. of my rule, and I killed [seve]nty kin[gs] who had harnessed thou[sands of cha]/riots
- 7'. and thousands of cavalry. [And I killed ...]ram son of [...]
- 8'. the king of Israel, and I killed [...]yahu son of [... the ki]/ng of
- 9'. the House of David. And I made [their towns into ruins and turned]
- 10'. their land into [a desolation ...]
- 11'. others and [...Then...became ki]/ng
- 12'. over Is[rael...And I laid]
- 13'. siege against [...]



The Black Obelisk. Jehu of Israel (more likely, his emissary) paying homage to King Shalmaneser III of Assyria in 841 (register two of five).

“The tribute of Jehu, son of Omri (^mia-u₂-a DUMU ^mhu-um-ri-i); 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”