

- 9.6a. Rezin's and Pekah's attack on Jerusalem failed
- 9.7a. Tiglath-pileser defeated Rezin and killed Pekah (2K 16:9)
- 9.8a. Tiglath-pileser, "monster deporter", moved people to Kir (?) (2K 16:9)
- 9.9a. In spite of "monster deporter's" support of Ahaz, their relations became strained: "... Tiglath-pileser ... marched against him (Ahaz—A. F.) and far from assisting him, pressed him hard" (2Ch 28:20-21)
- 9.10a. Bible judges Ahaz harshly, he was even stripped of suffix "iah" (pertaining to God) present in names of most God-praising kings. "He did not do what was right in the eyes of Lord ... He even passed his son through the fire adopting the abominable practice ..." (2K 16:2-3). All of second half of Ahaz's "biography" is devoted to his initiating new custom of sacrificing to Gods of Damascus (2Ch 28)
- 9.11a. Reigned 16 years (2K 16:2-4)
- 9.6b. Theodoric's attack on Constantinople in 486 A.D. failed
- 9.7b. Theodoric defeated Odoacer and killed him (= Rezin) in 472 A.D. [128], [146]
- 9.8b. Theodoric, "monster deporter", organized mass deportations of empire's population. Gothic tribes were conceded 1/3 of Italian territory (*ibid.*)
- 9.9b. In spite of Theodoric's support of Zeno, their relations became strained: In 486 A.D., Theodoric and Goths attacked Zeno (see above), though unsuccessfully ([121], p. 204), and their reconciliation followed ([121], p. 204)
- 9.10b. Zeno is well known in empire's history as initiator of new religious customs stirring many religious factions. In 482 A.D., he published so-called *Henoticon* along with Acacius, in which he tried to reconcile hostile factions. Without satisfying anybody, *Henoticon* started off religious protests ([121], pp. 207-208)
- 9.11b. Ruled for 17 years in 474-491 A.D. ([121], p. 203)
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- 10a. Hezekiah ("strengthened by God")
- 10.1a. Hezekiah "rebelled against the king of Assyria and was no longer subject to him" (2K 18:7)
- 10.2a. Military confrontation with Assyrian king's associates, but not with king himself. Sole war mentioned in Hezekiah's times (2K 18)
- 10.3a. King of Assyria sent his officers Tartan, Rab-saris and Rab-shakeh to Judaea
- 10b. Anastasius
- 10.1b. Anastasius "rebelled" against Theodoric, Gothic king in Rome, and stood in opposition to him [146]
- 10.2b. Confrontation with Gothic king Theodoric's associates, but not with king himself. Sole war during Anastasius' rule (*ibid.*)
- 10.3b. Theodoric sent his associate Vitalian to Constantinople ([121], p. 215-216; [146])