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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Acknowledgements -- Table of Contents -- List of Tables -- Abbreviations -- Introduction -- 1. Chronology of the Jehuite Kings -- 2. The Rise of Jehu (841 BCE) -- 3. The Rise of Hazael and the Aramaean Expansion -- 4. The Reigns of Jehu and Joahaz (841-798 BCE) -- 5. The Reign of Joash (799/798-784 BCE) -- 6. The Reign of Jeroboam II (784-748 BCE) -- 7. The End of the Jehuite Dynasty (747 BCE) -- Conclusion -- Bibliography -- Maps -- Indices
Sommario/riassunto	The Jehuite Dynasty ruled more than ninety years (841-747 BCE) in the Kingdom of Israel, the longest dynasty in the history of the Northern Kingdom. Under the five kings of the dynasty, Israel was thrown into the arena of the regional political struggles and experienced the time of an unprecedented upheaval and then enjoyed great prosperity. The Aramaeans under Hazael and Ben-Hadad of Damascus and the Assyrians from the north Mesopotamia had great influence on the history of the dynasty. This book is the result of a comprehensive and

updated historical study on this significant dynasty. By consulting all the available Assyrian, Aramaic, Hebrew, and Moabite inscriptions and recent archaeological data, this study radically evaluates the historical authenticity of the biblical text of 2 Kings and some parts of the Books of Amos and Hosea and integrates the results into the historical discussion. The study reveals the great importance of this dynasty in the history of the Northern Kingdom as a turning point in its policy toward the Neo-Assyrian Empire and will contribute toward understanding the history of Syria-Palestine in the 9th-8th centuries BCE.
