

and one of them was finally able to play a great part in the destruction of Nineveh itself. ^{His son} ~~His son~~ ^{of this tribe} did actually conquer Jerusalem and carry off its treasures to Babylon as Isaiah had predicted.

After the failure of Sennacherib to conquer Jerusalem, we read that he returned to Nineveh and that he was killed there by two of his sons and that a third son, Esarhaddon, succeeded to his throne. The Assyrian records tell of the death of Sennacherib and of the succession of Esarhaddon to the throne after considerable fighting. We do not have many details about the incident and there are those who think that Esarhaddon was himself connected with the plot which resulted in the death of his father.

During the reign of Esarhaddon, we find that Manasseh, son of Hezekiah, king of Juda, paid tribute to him. We find similar evidence from the reign of his successor, Assurbanipal. The book of Chronicles which was written later than Kings, and has often ^{been} thought to be less accurate than Kings, gives an account of a conquest of Manasseh by the Assyrians and of his being taken as a prisoner to Babylon. (2d Chronicles 33-10-13). In view of the disappearance of Nineveh shortly after these events and the probability that Chronicles was written some time later, there have been those who thought that the statement in Chronicles that Manasseh was taken prisoner to Babylon instead of to Nineveh, was evidence that this was simply a story which had been invented for a moral and that if it actually had been true, Manasseh would have been taken to Nineveh, the capital of the Assyrian Empire. Since Babylon was the great city of the world after Nineveh's destruction and since Nineveh was so soon forgotten it was said that this pointed to an error on the part of the writer. However, the annals of Esarhaddon and of Assurbanipal make it entirely probable that Manasseh would have been taken captive to Babylon instead of to Nineveh. Chronicles does not state which Assyrian king