

*Terror on  
Every Side!*

THE LIFE OF JEREMIAH



VOLUME 1

**Early Days –  
Supplement**

MARK MORGAN

*Terror on  
Every Side!*

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VOLUME 1 – Early Days  
Supplement

Mark Morgan

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**Terror on Every Side! The Life of Jeremiah**  
**Volume 1 – Early Days: Supplement**  
Electronic Edition

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Cover picture: Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives  
by Frederick Edwin Church (1870).

To my ever-patient wife, Ruth.



## **Acknowledgements and thanks**

Particular thanks are due to Ruth, my wife, who let me take the time to write, patiently read what I wrote, and humoured me when I spent inordinate amounts of time on research into minute details.

The extra maps and diagrams in this supplement reflect some of this research and are provided to help with understanding the story of Jeremiah. They are a compilation of the hard work of others and the results of my own study of the Bible.

## **Licensing of Maps**

The maps included in this supplement each started from maps created by others and each has different licensing. The details are included with each map.

## **A request**

Dear reader, I have a request to make: if you find any errors; typos, spelling errors, poor grammar, unkempt use of vocabulary, or, most importantly, errors of fact where the diagrams or maps misrepresent the Bible, please let me know. I can't correct printed books, but electronic versions and new printed editions can be fixed.

# VOLUME ONE

## Early Days –

## Supplement

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## *Terror on Every Side!*

For I hear the whispering of many—  
*terror on every side!*—  
as they scheme together against me,  
as they plot to take my life.

A psalm of David: Psalm 31:13

For I hear many whispering.  
*Terror is on every side!*  
“Denounce him! Let us denounce him!”  
say all my close friends,  
watching for my fall.  
“Perhaps he will be deceived;  
then we can overcome him  
and take our revenge on him.”

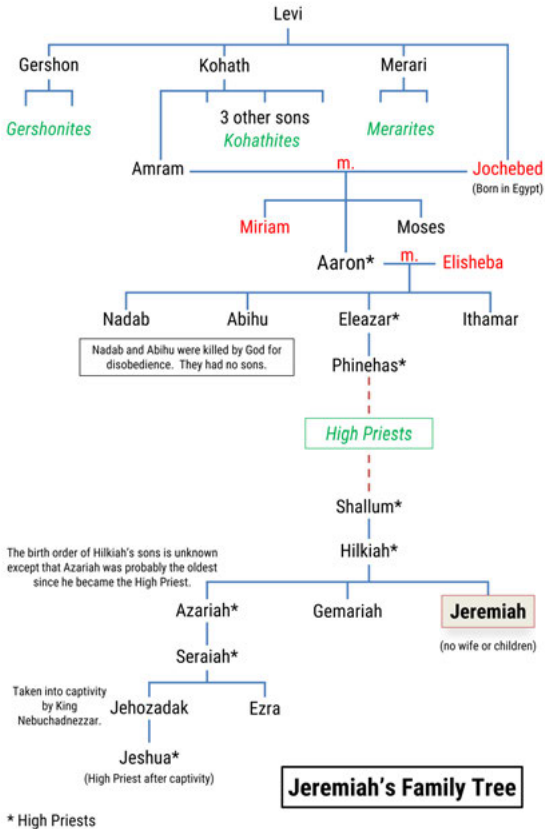
Jeremiah 20:10

# Chapter 1

## Family trees



# Jeremiah



Jeremiah 1:1 says that Jeremiah was a priest and the son of Hilkiah. Since no other identification is given to specify

## *Jeremiah*

which Hilkiyah is meant, it is likely that there one only one Hilkiyah available, the man who was the High Priest in the time of Josiah, when Jeremiah also began to prophecy.

The three sons of Hilkiyah listed in the Bible are included in the family tree above. There may also be one other son of Hilkiyah, since a seal was found in 1980 with the inscription: “(Belonging) to Hanan, son (of) Hilkiyah the priest”. However, this son is not mentioned in the Bible.

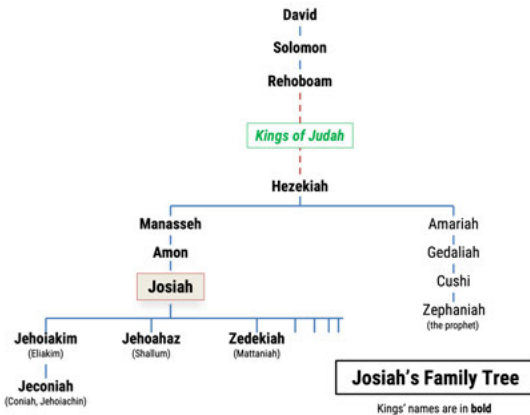
A bulla was also found in 1982 with the inscription, “(Belonging) to Azaryah, son (of) Hilkiyah”.

See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hilkiyah> for more information.

Jehozadak was probably too young to be a priest when he was taken into captivity by King Nebuchadnezzar. His son, Jeshua, was High Priest when the people of Judah returned from captivity.

# Josiah

Josiah was the king of Judah when Jeremiah began to prophesy. He was a descendant of David and Solomon and an ancestor of Jesus. His great-grandfather Hezekiah was a righteous king, but after him, Josiah was the only ruler who tried to serve God as his ancestor David had.



This family tree concentrates on King Josiah in his position as king. As a result, many branches of the tree are omitted including several of his sons. His wives are also omitted for clarity.

Interestingly, we know the names of the mothers of the last 8 kings of Judah, all of whom are shown on this chart. These kings were, in order:

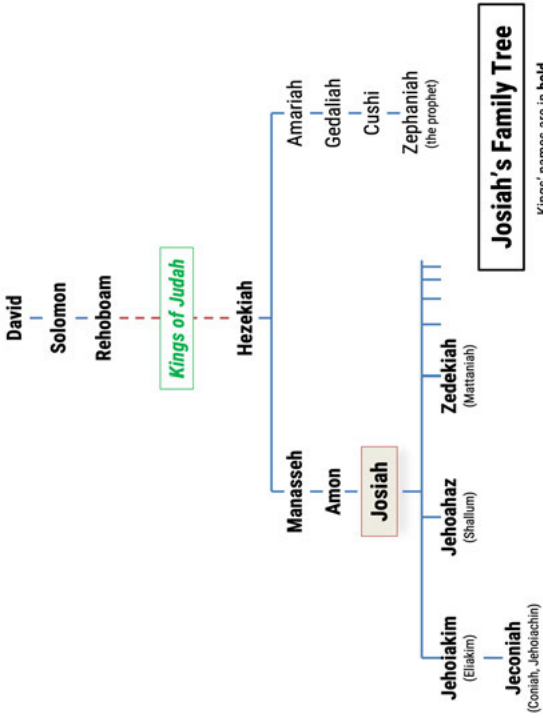
1. King Hezekiah, whose mother was Abi, the daughter of Zechariah (2 Kings 18:2).

## *Josiah*

2. King Manasseh, whose mother was Hephzibah (2 Kings 21:1).
3. King Amon, whose mother was Meshullemeth, the daughter of Haruz of Jotbah (2 Kings 21:19).
4. King Josiah, whose mother was Jedidah the daughter of Adaiah of Bozkath (2 Kings 22:1).
5. King Jehoahaz, whose mother was Hamutal, the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah (2 Kings 23:31). (See Zedekiah below.)
6. King Jehoiakim, whose mother was Zebidah, the daughter of Pedaiah of Rumah (2 Kings 23:36).
7. King Jeconiah, whose mother was Nehushta, the daughter of Elnathan of Jerusalem (2 Kings 24:8).
8. King Zedekiah, whose mother was Hamutal, the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah (2 Kings 24:18; Jeremiah 52:1). (See Jehoahaz above).

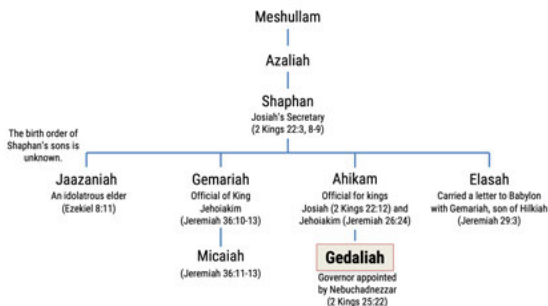
Many other people in the time of Jeremiah are connected with the royal family, but the exact connection is not know. One example is Ishmael, the son of Nethaniah, the son of Elishama, a member of the royal family who assassinated Gedaliah who had been appointed governor by King Nebuchadnezzar after the defeat of Jerusalem (2 Kings 25:22-25).

Daniel and his friends may also fit in somewhere, but we do not know where.



# Gedaliah

Shaphan was Josiah's secretary when the Book of the Law was discovered in the temple, his son Ahikam helped to save Jeremiah's life at one time, and Ahikam's son Gedaliah was appointed governor after the defeat of the kingdom of Judah.



## Gedaliah's Family Tree

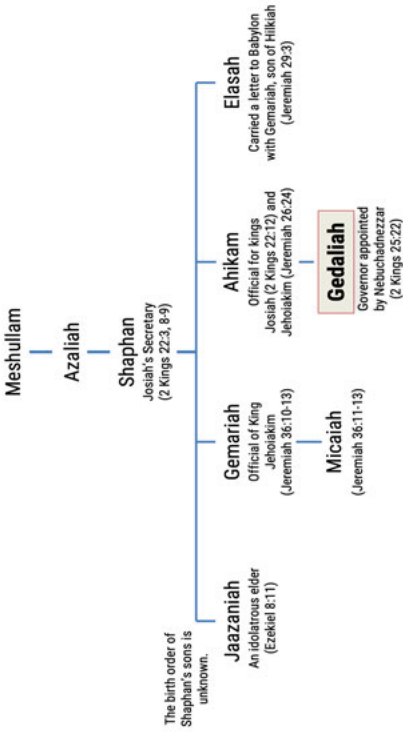
Shaphan and his family appear often in the records of the time of Jeremiah. The references given often show connections between Shaphan's family and Hilkiah's family. Arguably, Gedaliah achieved the highest position of all, but the family had filled many important positions in the kingdom of Judah for several generations.

The birth order of Shaphan's sons is unknown.

Although King Nebuchadnezzar appointed Gedaliah governor, he was assassinated soon afterwards by Ishmael,

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the son of Nethaniah, the son of Elishama, a member of the royal family (2 Kings 25:22-25).



**Gedaliah's Family Tree**



## Chapter 2

### Maps

# Middle East

The map of the Babylonian Empire in about 600BC was derived from a map by Yiyi<sup>1</sup> of the Middle East<sup>2</sup> with a CC BY 3.0 licence.<sup>3</sup> This "derivative work" is released under the same CC BY 3.0 licence.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Yiyi>

<sup>2</sup> [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Near\\_East\\_topographic\\_map\\_with\\_toponyms\\_3000bc-pt.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Near_East_topographic_map_with_toponyms_3000bc-pt.svg)

<sup>3</sup> <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/deed.en>







# Judah and her neighbours

This map was based on a public domain SVG map of Israel and its borders from 1949 to 1967<sup>†</sup> and the simple form of the map without elevation colouring and terrain shading is released into the public domain. Elevation colouring and terrain shading were added from the Map of the Babylonian Empire described below and have the same licensing as it does.

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<sup>†</sup> [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Israel\\_1949-1967.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Israel_1949-1967.svg)











# Jerusalem

The maps of Jerusalem in this supplement and on the Bible Tales website were built on a basic SVG map of Jerusalem which is available in the public domain<sup>5</sup> but heavily edited based on a large number of other sources. The contours were added using NASA data through Maperitive<sup>6</sup>. Other sources include Army Map Service 1961, Series K931, Sheet Jerusalem 2, Edition 2-AMS.<sup>7</sup>

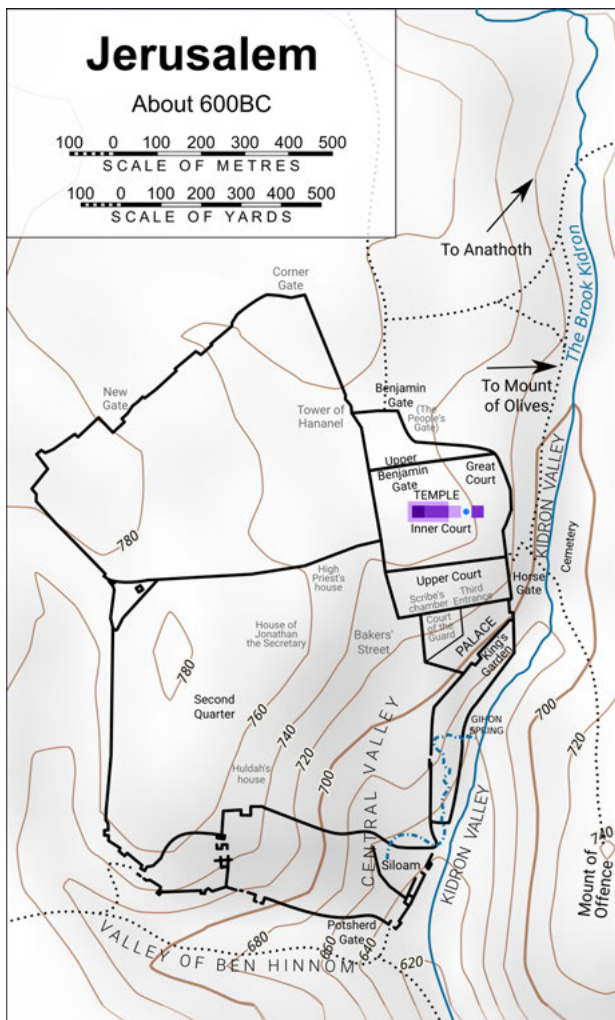
Other layers are available in the resulting SVG map, but some of these require extra copyright acknowledgement and are not included in these maps. With the layers that are included in the maps included in this supplement, the maps are available in the public domain.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:C%2BBB-Jerusalem-Map2-WallsAndContours.svg>

<sup>6</sup> <http://maperitive.net/>

<sup>7</sup> [https://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/world\\_cities/txu-oclc-36445576-jerusalem-1961.jpg](https://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/world_cities/txu-oclc-36445576-jerusalem-1961.jpg)



# Jerusalem

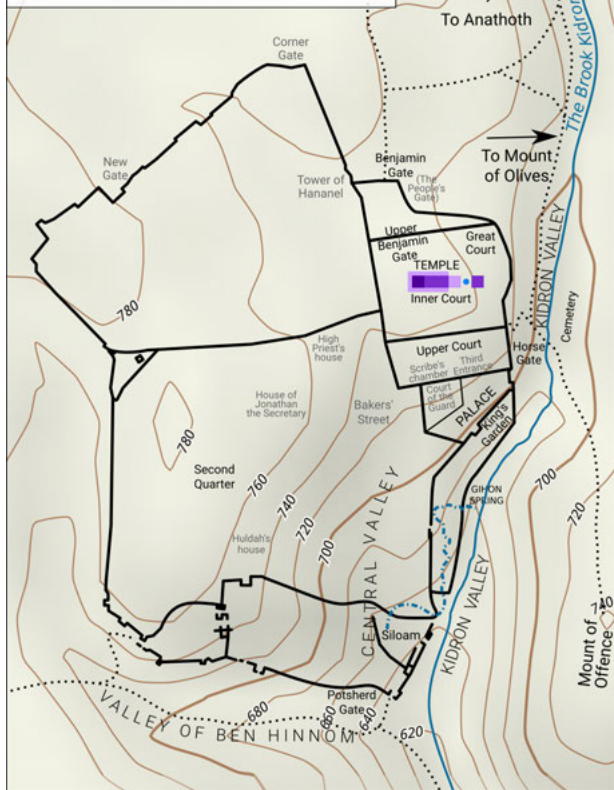
About 600BC

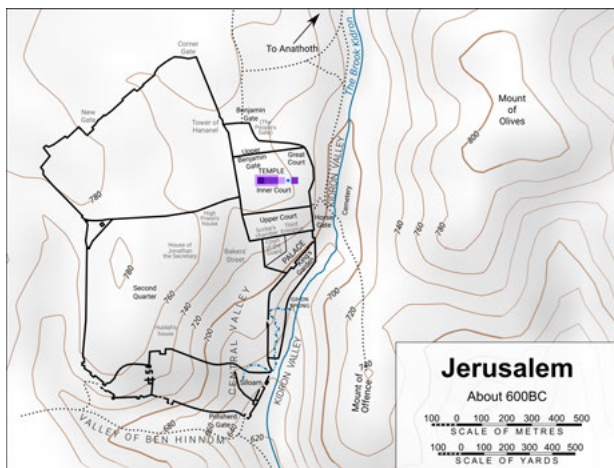
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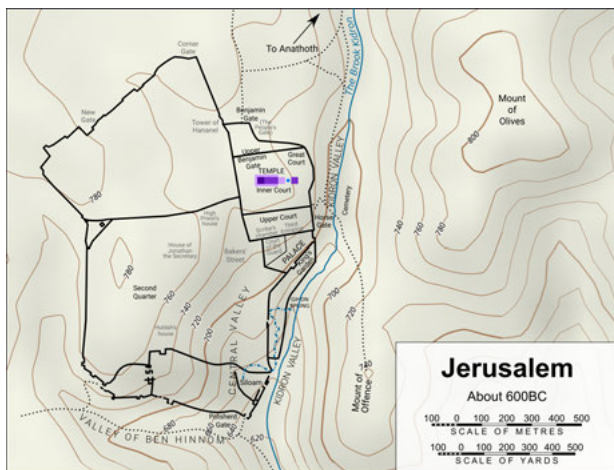
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# Chapter 3

## Timeline

We do not know how old Jeremiah was when he began to prophesy, all we know is that it was in the 13th year of King Josiah. All the ages on this timeline are based on the assumption that he was 17 years old at that time. If we assume a different age, all of the ages given must be adjusted by the amount that we change it.

Note also that some events happen within 12 months of each other, and since we do not know Jeremiah's birth date we cannot be sure what age he would be. The timeline above has separated such events for presentation purposes. The events treated in this way are:

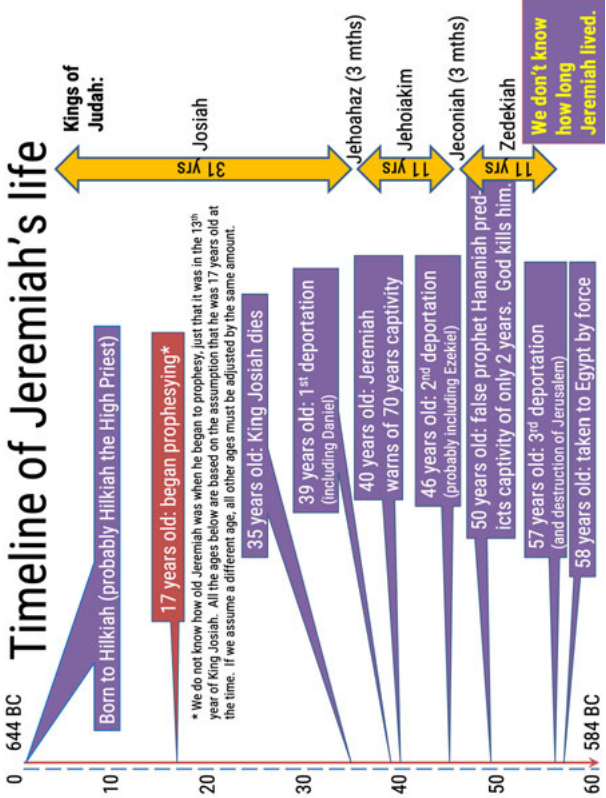
- Jeremiah 39/40 years old (we do not know the order of these two events either):
  - First deportation (probably including Daniel)
  - Jeremiah warns of 70 years of captivity



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- Jeremiah 57/58 years old
  - Third deportation (and destruction of Jerusalem)
  - Jeremiah taken to Egypt by force

# Timeline of Jeremiah's life



## Chapter 4

### List of Characters

## List of Characters



Jeremiah on the ruins of Jerusalem<sup>8</sup>

The following list contains all of the characters mentioned in the Bible around the time of Jeremiah. Names listed in grey are people who appear in the series *Terror on Every Side! The Life of Jeremiah* but are not mentioned in the Bible.



**Abigail [1]** – wife of **Gemariah [1]** the son of **Hilkiah** and brother of Jeremiah. (Not in the Bible.)

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<sup>8</sup> “Jeremia op de puinhopen van Jeruzalem” by Horace Vernet: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SA\\_160-Jeremia\\_op\\_de\\_puinhopen\\_van\\_Jeruzalem.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SA_160-Jeremia_op_de_puinhopen_van_Jeruzalem.jpg)

## *Terror on Every Side!*

**Abigail [2]** – wife of **Zaccai**, an official/ruler/noble in the time of King **Josiah**. Welcomed visitors at the Passover in **Josiah's** eighteenth year. (Not in the Bible.)

**Achbor** – son of Micaiah. Official/ruler/noble in the time of King **Josiah**. Sent with **Hilkiah**, **Ahikam**, **Shaphan** and **Asaiah** to see **Huldah** the prophetess (2 Kings 22:11-20). Named 'Abdon son of Micah' in 2 Chronicles 34:20. Possibly the father of **Elnathan** mentioned in Jeremiah 26:22 and 36:12.

**Ahab** – son of Kolaiah. False prophet (with **Zedekiah [2]** the son of Maaseiah (possibly **Maaseiah [2]**)) in captivity. Cursed by God in a letter sent by Jeremiah, with the punishment being that King **Nebuchadnezzar** would roast them in the fire (Jeremiah 29:21-23).

**Adaiah** – a childhood friend of Jeremiah's who becomes his enemy. (Not in the Bible.)

**Ahikam** – son of **Shaphan**. Sent with **Hilkiah**, **Achbor**, **Shaphan** (probably his father) and **Asaiah** to see **Huldah** the prophetess (2 Kings 22:11-20 and 2 Chronicles 34:19-28). Protected Jeremiah from the people in the time of King **Jehoiakim** (Jeremiah 26:24). Father of **Gedaliah [2]**, the governor appointed by Nebuchadnezzar after the destruction of Jerusalem (Jeremiah 39:14; 40:9 & 11; 41:2; 43:6). See also Jeremiah 39:14.

**Amon** – son of King **Manasseh** and father of King **Josiah**. An evil king who was 22 years old when he became king and reigned 2 years. Assassinated by his servants (see 2 Kings 21:17-26).

**Asaiah** – servant of King **Josiah**. Sent with **Achbor**, **Hilkiah**, **Ahikam** and **Shaphan** to see **Huldah** the prophetess (2 Kings 22:11-20).

**Azariah [1]** – Son of **Hilkiah** the High Priest (1 Chronicles 6:13 and Ezra 7:1). High Priest after **Hilkiah**. Father of **Seraiah** who was High Priest at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem (2 Kings 25:18-21). Assumed to be the older brother of Jeremiah.

## *List of Characters*

**Azariah [2]** – friend of **Daniel** the prophet. Taken into captivity with Daniel in the third/fourth year of King **Jehoiakim**. In Babylon, his name was changed to Abednego.

**Azariah [3]** – son of Hoshaiiah. One of the ‘insolent men’ who said that Jeremiah was telling a lie when he gave God’s answer that the remaining people of Judah should not go to Egypt (Jeremiah 43:2).

**Baruch** – son of Neriah, son of Mahseiah (‘Maaseiah’ in KJV, but actually a different name in Hebrew) (Jeremiah 32:12; 51:59). Jeremiah’s scribe. Brother of **Seraiah [2]**.

**Belibni** – a Chaldean officer who looks after Jeremiah on the day when Jerusalem falls. (Not in the Bible.)

**Benaiah [1]** – son of Kish and a childhood friend of Jeremiah’s who becomes his enemy. (Not in the Bible.)

**Benaiah [2]** – father of **Pelatiah** (Ezekiel 11:1, 13). Son of Kenan and the brother of Kish who was the father of **Benaiah [1]**. A chief man in Anathoth. (No details in the Bible.)

**Chelub** – a childhood friend of Jeremiah’s who becomes his enemy. (Not in the Bible.)

**Conaniah** – a leader of the Levites with his brothers **Shemaiah [3]** and **Nethanel**. Contributed offerings for the Levites in the great Passover ordered by Josiah in the eighteenth year of his reign (2 Chronicles 35:9).

**Coniah** – see King **Jeconiah**.

**Daniel** – the prophet. Writer, under the inspiration of God, of the book of Daniel in the Bible. Probably of noble birth. Taken into captivity by **Nebuchadnezzar** in the third/fourth year of King **Jehoiakim**.

**Deborah** – a neighbour of **Huldah** the prophetess. (Not in the Bible.)

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**Delaiah [1]** – son of Shemaiah (possibly **Shemaiah [1]**, the leader of the Levites in the time of King **Josiah** referred to in 2 Chronicles 35:9). Official of King **Jehoiakim** (Jeremiah 36:12, 25).

**Delaiah [2]** – chief servant in **Hilkiah's** house (in Volume 2). (Not in the Bible.)

**Dishon** – an Edomite diplomat who visited Jerusalem in the time of Jehoiakim. (Not in the Bible.)

**Ebal** – an Edomite diplomat who visited Jerusalem in the time of Jehoiakim. (Not in the Bible.)

**Ebed-melech** – a brave Ethiopian eunuch in King **Zedekiah's** house. Heard that Jeremiah had been put into a mud-filled cistern by **Shephatiah**, **Gedaliah [1]**, **Jehucal/Jucal** and **Pashhur [2]** (Jeremiah 38:1-6) and asked the king for him to be freed, telling him that the behaviour of his nobles was evil (Jeremiah 38:9). Was given permission to help Jeremiah and took men to lift him out of the cistern (Jeremiah 38:10-13). Given a promise by God that he would be kept safe when Jerusalem was destroyed (Jeremiah 39:15-18).

**Eglah** – first wife of **Shobai** who died in childbirth. (Not in the Bible.)

**Elasah** – son of **Shaphan**. Sent by King **Zedekiah [1]** with **Gemariah [1]** the son of **Hilkiah** to **Nebuchadnezzar** in Babylon (Jeremiah 29:3). Carried a letter from Jeremiah to the exiles in Babylon (Jeremiah 29:1-32).

**Eliada** – a servant in **Hilkiah's** house (in Volume 2). (Not in the Bible.)

**Elishama** – Secretary to King **Jehoiakim** (Jeremiah 36:12, 20-21).

**Elnathan [1]** – son of **Achbor**. One of **Jehoiakim's** nobles. Sent by King **Jehoiakim** with men to fetch **Uriah** the prophet after he fled to Egypt (Jeremiah 26:22). Unsuccessfully urged King

## *List of Characters*

**Jehoiakim** not to burn the scroll of Jeremiah's words (Jeremiah 36:12, 25).

**Elnathan [2]** – of Jerusalem (2 Kings 24:8). Father of Nehushta, the wife of King **Jehoiakim** and mother of King **Jehoiachin**.

**Ezekiel** – son of Buzi. A priest. Taken into captivity at the same time as King **Jehoiakim**. Writer, under the inspiration of God, of the book of Ezekiel in the Bible.

**Gedaliah [1]** – son of Pashhur. An official of King **Zedekiah [1]** who, with **Shephatiah** and **Jehucal/Jucal**, asked King **Zedekiah [1]** to kill Jeremiah and then put Jeremiah in the mud-filled cistern (Jeremiah 38:1-6).

**Gedaliah [2]** – son of **Ahikam**, son of **Shaphan**. Governor appointed by King **Nebuchadnezzar** (Jeremiah 40:5) and subsequently assassinated at Mizpah by **Ishmael** (2 Kings 25:25).

**Gemariah [1]** – son of **Hilkiah** (Jeremiah 29:3). Assumed to be the son of the High Priest and brother of Jeremiah.

**Gemariah [2]** – son of **Shaphan** (the secretary). Important official of King **Jehoiakim** (Jeremiah 36:12). Had a chamber in the upper court of the New Gate of the temple (Jeremiah 36:10). Father of **Micaiah** (Jeremiah 36:11).

**Hamutal** – daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah and wife of King **Josiah**. Mother of King **Jehoahaz** (2 Kings 23:31) and King **Zedekiah [1]** (2 Kings 24:18).

**Hananiah [1]** – son of Azzur. False prophet. Killed by God in the seventh month of the fourth year of King **Zedekiah** after false prophecies in the fifth month of the same year (Jeremiah 28). Possibly (and assumed in this series to be) the grandfather of **Irijah**, the son of Shelemiah (Jeremiah 37:13). Possibly the brother of **Jaazaniah [3]**.



## *Terror on Every Side!*

**Hananiah [2]** – father of **Zedekiah [3]**, an official of King **Jehoiakim** (Jeremiah 36:12).

**Hananiah [3]** – friend of **Daniel** the prophet. Taken into captivity with Daniel in the third/fourth year of King **Jehoiakim** (Daniel 1:1-2). In Babylon, his name was changed to Shadrach (Daniel 1:6-7).

**Hanamel** – son of **Shallum [2]** (Jeremiah 32:7). Jeremiah's cousin (Jeremiah 32:8).

**Hanamel and Jeremiah's shared paternal uncle** – added to provide a house in Jerusalem that could be used by the extended family. There is no evidence in the Bible for the existence of this uncle.

**Hashabiah** – a leader of the Levites. Contributed offerings for the Levites in the great Passover ordered by King **Josiah** in the eighteenth year of his reign (2 Chronicles 35:9).

**Hasshub** – son of **Gemariah [1]**, Jeremiah's brother. (Not in the Bible.)

**Hephzibah** – wife of **Azariah [1]** (Jeremiah's brother) and mother of **Seraiah [3]** who was High Priest at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem. (Azariah's wife is not named in the Bible.)

**Hilkiah** – son of **Shallum [1]** the High Priest (1 Chronicles 6:13). High Priest in the eighteenth year of King **Josiah** (2 Kings 22:3-4). Assumed to be the father of Jeremiah the prophet referred to in Jeremiah 1:1.

Pharaoh **Hophra** – king of Egypt in about the last 2-3 years of the reign of **Zedekiah** and for another 16 years afterwards. Received the people who disobeyed God and left Judah after the destruction of Jerusalem. Jeremiah prophesied against him (Jeremiah 44:30).

## *List of Characters*

**Huldah** – wife of **Shallum [3]** (2 Kings 22:14). Prophetess. Gave God's answer to the men sent by King **Josiah** after he heard the reading of the Book of the Law.

**Irijah** – son of Shelemiah, son of Hananiah. Sentry at the Benjamin Gate who arrested Jeremiah on the charge of deserting to the Chaldeans (Jeremiah 37:12-14). May have been (and is assumed in this series to have been) grandson of the false prophet **Hananiah [1]**, killed by God five years earlier (Jeremiah 28:15-17).

**Ishmael** – son of Nethaniah. Captain of an army unit in the open country and a member of the royal family (Jeremiah 41:1). One of the chief officers of King **Zedekiah [1]**. Went to **Gedaliah [2]** with other army leaders to seek assurances about the new regime after the destruction of Jerusalem and the kingdom of Judah. Appears to have been paid by Baalis the king of the Ammonites to kill Gedaliah [2], the newly appointed governor. Went with 10 men to Mizpah and assassinated Gedaliah [2], many of the Jews with him and all of the Chaldean soldiers who were there. Later killed some pilgrims as well. Took various people captive and set out for Ammon. He was chased by the other army commanders and overtaken at Gibeon. After some fighting, he escaped with eight men and went to the Ammonites (Jeremiah 41).

**Ithmah** – a Moabite diplomat who visited Jerusalem in the time of Jehoiakim. (Not in the Bible.)

**Ishi** – a servant of Immer. (Not in the Bible.)

**Jaazaniah [1]** – son of Jeremiah, son of Habazziniah. Descendant of Jonadab the son of Rechab and chief of the house of the Rechabites (Jeremiah 35:3). Jeremiah offered the Rechabites wine and they refused as commanded by Jonadab the son of Rechab (Jeremiah 35:6).

**Jaazaniah [2]** – son of Shaphan. Elder of Israel who led them in idolatry (seen by Ezekiel in a vision of events in Jerusalem (Ezekiel 8:11)).

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**Jaazaniah [3]** – son of Azzur. Prince of the people who led them in worshipping the sun (seen by Ezekiel in a vision of events in Jerusalem (Ezekiel 11:1)). Possibly the brother of **Hananiah [1]** the false prophet (Jeremiah 28:1 and Ezekiel 11:1).

**Jaazaniah [4]** (also known as **Jezeaniah**) – son of Hoshaiiah the Maacathite. Captain of an army unit in the open country. Went to **Gedaliah [2]** with other army leaders to seek assurances about the new regime after the destruction of Jerusalem and the kingdom of Judah (2 Kings 25:23; Jeremiah 40:8; 42:1).

**Jeconiah** – son of King **Jehoiakim**. King of Judah for 3 months and 10 days after the death of his father. Also known as Coniah or Jehoiachin.

**Jehiel** – a chief officer of the temple in the time of King **Josiah** with **Hilkiah** and **Zechariah** (2 Chronicles 35:8).

**Jehoahaz** – see **Shallum [4]**.

**Jehoiakim** – son of King **Josiah**. King of Judah for 11 years after Pharaoh **Neco** deposed King **Jehoahaz (Shallum [4])**. Originally named Eliakim, but renamed by **Neco**.

**Jehoiachin** – see **Jeconiah**.

**Jehonathan** – one of King **Zedekiah's** guards who was also a friend of **Ebed-melech** and helped him free **Jeremiah** from the cistern. (Not in the Bible.)

**Jehozadak** – son of **Seraiah [3]** (1 Chronicles 6:14) and great grandson of **Hilkiah** the High Priest. Taken into captivity by King **Nebuchadnezzar** (1 Chronicles 6:15) after his father was executed in Riblah. Assumed to be Jeremiah's great nephew. Probably brother of Ezra the priest, scribe and Bible author (Ezra 7:1-2).

**Jehucal/Jucal** – son of Shelemiah (Jeremiah 37:3 and 38:1). Official of King **Zedekiah**. With **Shepatiah**, **Gedaliah [1]** and

## *List of Characters*

**Pashhur [2]**, asked King **Zedekiah** to kill Jeremiah and then put Jeremiah into a mud-filled cistern (Jeremiah 38:1-6).

**Jehudi** – son of Nethaniah, son of **Shelemiah [1]**, son of Cushi (Jeremiah 36:14, 21 and 23). Sent by King **Jehoiakim**'s officials to fetch **Baruch** with the scroll he had written at Jeremiah's dictation. Read the scroll to King **Jehoiakim**, who cut it up and burned it (Jeremiah 36).

**Jeiel** – a leader of the Levites. Contributed offerings for the Levites in the great Passover ordered by King **Josiah** in the eighteenth year of his reign (2 Chronicles 35:9).

**Jerahmeel** – son of King **Jehoiakim** (or possibly of a man called Hammelech, which means "the king") (Jeremiah 36:26). Sent unsuccessfully with **Seraiah [1]** and **Shelemiah [2]** to arrest Jeremiah and **Baruch**.

**Jeremiah** – priest from Anathoth (Jeremiah 1:1). Son of Hilkiyah, assumed to be **Hilkiah** the High Priest. Writer, under God's inspiration, of the book of Jeremiah.

**Jezaniah** – see **Jaazaniah [4]**.

**Joah** – son of Joahaz the recorder (2 Chronicles 34:8). Sent with **Shaphan** and **Maaseiah [1]** to supervise the repairing of the house of the Lord (2 Chronicles 34:8).

**Johanah** (and a brother Jonathan in some manuscripts) – the son(s) of Kareah. Captain(s) of an army unit in the open country. Went to **Gedaliah [2]** with other army leaders to seek assurances about the new regime after the destruction of Jerusalem and the kingdom of Judah. Warned **Gedaliah [2]**, the newly appointed governor, about a plot by Ishmael to kill him, but was ignored. Led the chase and fight against **Ishmael** after he had assassinated **Gedaliah [2]** and overtook them at Gibeon. Spokesmen for the people when asking Jeremiah to seek an answer from God as to

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whether the remnant should go to Egypt or not, and also led them in refusing to listen to God's answer. See Jeremiah 40, 42 and 43.

**Jonathan** – owner of a house turned into a prison during the siege of Jerusalem (Jeremiah 37:15-21; 38:28).

**Josiah** – son of **Amon** (2 Kings 21:24) and grandson of **Manasseh**, kings of Judah. Became king of Judah at the age of eight and reigned 31 years (2 Kings 22:1). Jeremiah began to prophesy in the thirteenth year of his reign (Jeremiah 1:2) and continued to prophesy throughout the rest of his reign (Jeremiah 25:3). He was named in a prophecy in 1 Kings 13:2 and his actions against idolatry in Israel predicted. He was the only king of Judah or Israel who had this name.

**Jozabad** – a leader of the Levites. Contributed offerings for the Levites in the great Passover ordered by King **Josiah** in the eighteenth year of his reign (2 Chronicles 35:9).

**Kallai** – a guard in the house of Jonathan when it was used as a prison. (Not in the Bible.)

**Lappidoth** – a captain of the king's guard who enjoyed telling stories of military events. Later led a group of soldiers fighting in the open country. (Not in the Bible.)

**Maacah** – daughter of **Miriam**, an inn-keeper in Bethel, and a believer in God. The inn was visited by Jeremiah during the reign of King **Josiah**. (Not in the Bible.)

**Maaseiah [1]** – governor of Jerusalem. Sent with **Shaphan** and **Joah** to supervise the repairing of the house of the Lord (2 Chronicles 34:8). May have been a priest and the father of **Zephaniah [2]** and **Zedekiah [2]**, but this is more likely to apply to **Maaseiah [2]**.

**Maaseiah [2]** – keeper of the threshold of the house of God (Jeremiah 35:4). May have been a priest and the father of **Zephaniah [2]** (second priest at the time of the destruction of

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Jerusalem (Jeremiah 37:3)) and/or **Zedekiah [2]** (a false prophet in exile (Jeremiah 29:25)).

**Malchiah/Malchijah** – son of King **Zedekiah [1]**, or possibly a man called Hammelech (which means “the king”). Owner of the cistern into which Jeremiah was put by **Shephatiah, Gedaliah [1], Jehucal/Jucal** and **Pashhur [2]** (Jeremiah 38:1-6). Presumably killed by **Nebuchadnezzar** in Riblah with the other sons of King **Zedekiah** (Jeremiah 52:10).

**Manasseh** – son of King Hezekiah. Judah’s worst king (2 Kings 23:26, 24:3). Began to reign at the age of 12 and reigned for 55 years. Repented near the end of his life, but the damage was done: Judah was sent into captivity because of Manasseh’s evil (Jeremiah 15:4; see also 2 Kings 21:1-18 and 2 Chronicles 33:1-20).

**Meshullam** – a Levite of the family of Kohath. One of the overseers of the work of repairing and restoring the temple of God in the eighteenth year of King **Josiah** (2 Chronicles 34:12). Also worked as a Validator in Volume 2, but this is not in the Bible.

**Micaiah** – son of **Gemariah [2]**, son of **Shaphan** (Jeremiah 36:11). Told **Jehoiakim**’s officials of the words read by **Baruch** from the scroll dictated by Jeremiah (Jeremiah 36:11-13).

**Micri** – a noble of Judah during the reign of King **Josiah**. (Not in the Bible.)

**Miriam** – an inn-keeper in Bethel, and a believer in God. The inn was visited by Jeremiah during the reign of King **Josiah**. (Not in the Bible.)

**Mishael** – friend of **Daniel**, taken into captivity with him in the third/fourth year of King **Jehoiakim** (Daniel 1:1-2). In Babylon, his name was changed to Meshach (Daniel 1:6-7).

**Mishael** – the son of **Shobai** and **Maacah** in Bethel, taken into captivity in the third/fourth year of King **Jehoiakim**. (Not in the Bible.)

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**Nathan** – a young robber Jeremiah met while travelling in Israel. (Not in the Bible.)

**Nebuchadnezzar** – king of Babylon, mentioned in 2 Kings, 1 & 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel.

**Nebushazban** the Rab-saris (see also **Sar-sekim**). Senior official of Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon. One of a group of chief officials sent by Nebuchadnezzar to make sure Jeremiah was cared for after the fall of Jerusalem (Jeremiah 39:13-14).

**Nebuzaradan** – captain of the guard for **Nebuchadnezzar**, king of Babylon (2 Kings 25:8). Freed Jeremiah from among the prisoners being taken to Babylon (Jeremiah 40:1) and left him with **Gedaliah [2]**. Burned the temple and the king's house, destroyed all important buildings in the city and broke down the walls (2 Kings 25:8-10). Took many Jews into captivity in Babylon, leaving only a few of the poorest people in the land (2 Kings 25:11-12). Took away the bronze and the vessels of the temple (2 Kings 25:13-17). Took many officials to King **Nebuchadnezzar** in Riblah where they were executed (2 Kings 25:18-21). Also took more Jews captive 4-5 years later (Jeremiah 52:30).

Pharaoh **Neco** – king of Egypt in the time of **Josiah** (2 Kings 23:29). Marched through Judah on the way to Carchemish to help Assyria fight with **Nebuchadnezzar** at the command of God (2 Chronicles 35:20-22). Met **Josiah** in battle and killed him (2 Chronicles 35:23-24). Deposed **Jehoahaz** on the way back three months later (2 Chronicles 36:1-4). Fought in the battle of Carchemish four years later and lost (Jeremiah 46:2). This was the end of Egypt's power over other kingdoms.

**Nehushta** – daughter of Elnathan of Jerusalem. Wife of King **Jehoiakim** and mother of King **Jeconiah** (2 Kings 24:6, 8).

**Nergal-sar-ezer [1]** – official of **Nebuchadnezzar** the king of Babylon. Met with other Chaldean officials in the middle gate of Jerusalem after a breach was opened in the wall (Jeremiah 39:3).

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**Nergal-sar-ezer [2]** – the Rab-mag. Official of **Nebuchadnezzar** the king of Babylon. Met with other Chaldean officials in the middle gate of Jerusalem after a breach was opened in the wall (Jeremiah 39:3). One of a group of chief officials sent by **Nebuchadnezzar** to make sure Jeremiah was cared for after the fall of Jerusalem (Jeremiah 39:13).

**Nethanel** – a leader of the Levites with his brothers **Shemaiah [3]** and **Conaniah**. Contributed offerings for the Levites in the great Passover ordered by King **Josiah** in the eighteenth year of his reign (2 Chronicles 35:9).

**Omri** – senior officer of the king's guard. (Not in the Bible.)

**Ozem** – leader of a squad of soldiers protecting King **Jehoiakim** when the Chaldean army attacked in his eleventh year. (Not in the Bible.)

**Pashhur [1]** – son of Immer. A priest, chief officer of the temple. Assaulted Jeremiah and then imprisoned him in the stocks for a day. Cursed by God (Jeremiah 20:1-6).

**Pashhur [2]** – son of Malchiah. One of King Zedekiah's nobles. Sent by King **Zedekiah [1]** to ask for God's advice when King **Nebuchadnezzar** was besieging Jerusalem (Jeremiah 21:1-7). With **Shephatiah**, **Gedaliah [1]** and **Jehucal/Jucal**, later asked King Zedekiah [1] to kill Jeremiah and then put Jeremiah in the mud-filled cistern (Jeremiah 38:1-6). Father of Jeroham, whose son Adaiah returned from captivity (1 Chronicles 9:12).

**Pelatiah** – son of **Benaiah [2]**. Prince of the people who led them in worshipping the sun (Ezekiel 8:16; 11:1). Died in one of Ezekiel's visions of events in Jerusalem (Ezekiel 11:13).

**Ram** – one of the soldiers of **Ishmael**, the son of Nethaniah. Carried a message to **Johanan**. (Not in the Bible.)

**Rei** – a servant in the house of **Azariah [1]** when he was High Priest. (Not in the Bible.)



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**Samgar-nebu** – official of **Nebuchadnezzar** the king of Babylon. Met with other Chaldean officials in the middle gate of Jerusalem after a breach was opened in the wall (Jeremiah 39:3).

**Sar-sekim** – the Rab-saris (see also **Nebushazban**). Official of **Nebuchadnezzar** the king of Babylon. Met with other Chaldean officials in the middle gate of Jerusalem after a breach was opened in the wall (Jeremiah 39:3).

**Seraiah [1]** – son of Azriel. A servant of King **Jehoiakim** sent unsuccessfully to arrest Jeremiah and **Baruch** (Jeremiah 36:26).

**Seraiah [2]** – son of Neriah, son of Mahseiah (Jeremiah 51:59). Quartermaster who went with King **Zedekiah** to Babylon (Jeremiah 51:59). Jeremiah sent a message with him on a scroll (Jeremiah 51:59-64). Brother of **Baruch** (Jeremiah 32:12; 51:59).

**Seraiah [3]** – Grandson of **Hilkiah** the High Priest (1 Chronicles 6:13 and Ezra 7:1). High Priest after **Azariah [1]**, the son of **Hilkiah**. High Priest at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, killed by **Nebuchadnezzar** (2 Kings 25:18-21). Father of **Jehozadak** who was taken into exile. Assumed to be the nephew of Jeremiah.

**Seraiah [4]** – son of Tanhumeth the Netophathite. A captain of the army of Judah at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem (2 Kings 25:23 and Jeremiah 40:8). Went to **Gedaliah [2]** with other army leaders to seek assurances about the new regime after the destruction of Jerusalem and the kingdom of Judah.

**Shallum [1]** – High Priest and father of **Hilkiah** the High Priest (1 Chronicles 6:13). Assumed to be Jeremiah's grandfather.

**Shallum [2]** – Jeremiah's uncle (Jeremiah 32:7). Assumed to be the brother of **Hilkiah** the High Priest.

**Shallum [3]** – Keeper of the wardrobe and husband of **Huldah** the prophetess (2 Chronicles 34:22). Described as son of Tikvah,

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son of Harhas in 2 Kings 22:14 or son of Tokhath, son of Hasrah in 2 Chronicles 34:22.

**Shallum [4]** – Another name for **Jehoahaz** the son of **Josiah**. King of Judah for three months after the death of King **Josiah**. Deposed by Pharaoh **Neco** on his way back from Carchemish and imprisoned in Egypt until his death (Jeremiah 22:11-12 and 2 Kings 23:30-34, 2 Chronicles 36:1-4).

**Shaphan** – son of Azaliah, son of Meshullam (2 Kings 22:3). Secretary to King **Josiah**. Sent with **Maaseiah [1]** and **Joah** to supervise the repairing of the house of the Lord (2 Chronicles 34:8). Showed and read the book of the law to **Josiah** after it was found by **Hilkiah**. Sent with **Hilkiah**, **Achbor**, **Ahikam** (probably his son) and **Asaiah** to see **Huldah** the prophetess (2 Kings 22:11-20). Probably father of **Ahikam** and **Elasah** (Jeremiah 29:1-3).

**Shelemiah [1]** – son of Cushi. Father of Nethaniah whose son **Jehudi** was sent by officials to fetch the scroll written by **Baruch** (Jeremiah 36:14).

**Shelemiah [2]** – son of Abdeel. A servant of King **Jehoiakim**, sent unsuccessfully to arrest Jeremiah and **Baruch** (Jeremiah 36:26).

**Shemaiah [1]** – a leader among the Levites in King **Josiah**'s time (2 Chronicles 35:9). Possibly the father of **Delaiah [1]** (Jeremiah 36:12).

**Shemaiah [2]** – the Nehelamite. False prophet in captivity in Babylon (Jeremiah 29:24-32). Sent unauthorised and rebellious letters to Jerusalem (Jeremiah 29:32).

**Shemaiah [3]** – a leader of the Levites with his brothers **Conaniah** and **Nethanel**. Contributed offerings for the Levites in the great Passover ordered by King **Josiah** in the eighteenth year of his reign (2 Chronicles 35:9).

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**Shephatiah** – son of Mattan. Official of King **Zedekiah** [1]. With **Gedaliah** [1], **Jehucal/Jucal** and **Pashhur** [2], asked King **Zedekiah** [1] to kill Jeremiah, then put Jeremiah in a cistern partly filled with mud (Jeremiah 38:1-6).

**Shobai** – inhabitant of Bethel, and a believer in God. First met Jeremiah during the reign of King **Josiah**. (Not in the Bible.)

**Telah** – Captain of the guard at the Benjamin Gate during the reign of **Jeconiah**. (Not in the Bible.)

**Uriah** – son of Shemaiah from Kiriath-jearim. Prophet killed on the orders of King **Jehoiakim** for prophesying against Jerusalem (Jeremiah 26:20-23).

**Vaniah** – a guard in the house of Jonathan when it was used as a prison. (Not in the Bible.)

**Zaccai** – husband of **Abigail** [2]. Official/ruler/noble in the time of King **Josiah**. Welcomed visitors at the Passover in **Josiah's** eighteenth year. (Not in the Bible.)

**Zadok** – son of **Azariah** [1], Jeremiah's brother. (Not in the Bible.)

**Zebidah** – daughter of Pedaiah of Rumah and wife of King **Josiah**. Mother of **Jehoiakim** (2 Kings 23:36).

**Zechariah** – a chief officer of the temple in the time of King **Josiah** with **Hilkiah** and **Jehiel** (2 Chronicles 35:8).

**Zedekiah** [1] – son of **Josiah**, king of Judah, and **Hamutal** the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah (Jeremiah 52:1). Originally known as Mattaniah but renamed by King **Nebuchadnezzar** (2 Kings 24:17).

**Zedekiah** [2] – son of Maaseiah (possibly **Maaseiah** [2]). False prophet (with **Ahab** the son of Kolaiah) in captivity. Cursed by God in a letter sent by Jeremiah, with the punishment being that

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King **Nebuchadnezzar** would roast them in the fire (Jeremiah 29:21-23).

**Zedekiah [3]** – son of **Hananiah [2]** (Jeremiah 36:12). An official of King **Jehoiakim**.

**Zephaniah [1]** – son of Cushi, son of Gedaliah, son of Amariah, son of Hezekiah (probably King Hezekiah) (Zephaniah 1:1). Author, under the inspiration of God, of the book of Zephaniah.

**Zephaniah [2]** – son of Maaseiah (possibly **Maaseiah [2]**). A priest. Messenger sent to Jeremiah by King **Zedekiah [1]** near the end of his reign (Jeremiah 21:1-7; 29:24-29; 37:3-10). Probably executed by King **Nebuchadnezzar** (Jeremiah 52:24-27).

**Zimri** – a robber Jeremiah met while travelling in Israel. (Not in the Bible.)

## About the author

Mark Morgan was born in Australia during 1963; the youngest son of Peter and Meryl Morgan. Deeply involved in religion all of his life, he has worked as a lay preacher, Sunday School teacher and missionary – trying to balance the many demands of spiritual life with those of family and paid employment.

After graduating, he worked in engineering for several years before concentrating on software development. Happily married and blessed with eight children, he has spent many years reading the Bible and learning to teach its lessons.

Writing Bible-based novels now fills much of his time.

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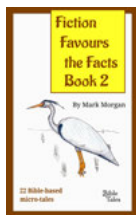


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