

Psalm does not celebrate also the marvelous delivery from Assyria. The hypothesis is tempting, but not too firmly established, perhaps. Wade¹ calls the figure an "erroneous inference from chap.38:5" which cuts the Gordian knot quite easily. Barton² strangely enough does not mention the problem. Mach³ and Davis⁴ are probably correct in assuming that Sennacherib came first in 713 as a general under Sargon and again in 701. On the first expedition Hezekiah paid tribute, II K.18:13-16. On the second, Sennacherib's host was destroyed by God, II K.18:17-19:35.

This data may be tabulated as follows:

Hezekiah acceded in - - - - -	726
Samaria fell in - - - - -	721
Judah invaded by Assyria - - - - -	c.713
Sickness of Hezekiah - - - - -	712
Sennacherib on the throne of Assyria- - - - -	705
Sennacherib's invasion of Palestine and fight with Tirhakah of Egypt; death of Hezekiah; accession of Manasseh - - - - -	701 697
Assassination of Sennacherib- - - - -	681
Death of Manasseh and accession of Amon - - - - -	642
Assassination of Amon and interregnum of confusion- - - - -	640
Accession of Josiah - - - - -	639
Death of Josiah by Necho of Egypt - - - - -	609

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1. Westminster Commentary on Isaiah.
2. Op.cit. pp. 471-474.
3. I.S.B.E. loc.cit.
4. Op.cit., p.138.