

Sabbath Brothers

Time to Read Scripture

(76 Hours 13 Minutes)

Old Testament 57.65 Hours*

New Testament 18.57 Hours**

Estimated Time to Read	
The Law/Pentateuch/Torah	13.5 Hours
1. Genesis	3.5 Hours
2. Exodus	3 Hours
3. Leviticus	2 Hours
4. Numbers	3 Hours
5. Deuteronomy	2.5 Hours

Estimated Time to Read	
The Books of History	18.67 Hours
6. Joshua	1.75 Hours
7. Judges	1.75 Hours
8. Ruth	15 Minutes
9. 1 Samuel	2.25 Hours
10. 2 Samuel	1.75 Hours
11. 1 Kings	2 Hours
12. 2 Kings	2.25 Hours
13. 1 Chronicles	2 Hours
14. 2 Chronicles	2.5 Hours
15. Ezra	40 Minutes
16. Nehemiah	1 Hour
17. Esther	30 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
The Books of Poetry	9.33 Hours
18. Job	1.75 Hours
19. Psalms	5 Hours
20. Proverbs	1.75 Hours
21. Ecclesiastes	30 Minutes
22. Song of Solomon	20 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
The Major Prophets	13.08 Hours
23. Isaiah	3.75 Hours
24. Jeremiah	4 Hours
25. Lamentations	20 Minutes
26. Ezekiel	3.75 Hours
27. Daniel	1.25 Hours

Estimated Time to Read	
The Minor Prophets	3.07 Hours
28. Hosea	30 Minutes
29. Joel	12 Minutes
30. Amos	25 Minutes
31. Obadiah	4 Minutes
32. Jonah	8 Minutes
33. Micah	20 Minutes
34. Nahum	8 Minutes
35. Habakkuk	9 Minutes
36. Zephaniah	10 Minutes
37. Haggai	7 Minutes
38. Zechariah	40 Minutes
39. Malachi	11 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
The Gospels	8.5 Hours
40. Matthew	2.5 Hours
41. Mark	1.5 Hours
42. Luke	2.5 Hours
43. John	2 Hours

Estimated Time to Read	
Establishment of the Church	2.25 Hours
44. Acts	2.25 Hours

Estimated Time to Read	
Paul's Public Epistles	4.1 Hours
45. Romans	1 Hour
46. 1 Corinthians	1 Hour
47. 2 Corinthians	40 Minutes
48. Galatians	20 Minutes
49. Ephesians	20 Minutes
50. Philippians	14 Minutes
51. Colossians	13 Minutes
52. 1 Thessalonians	12 Minutes
53. 2 Thessalonians	7 Minutes

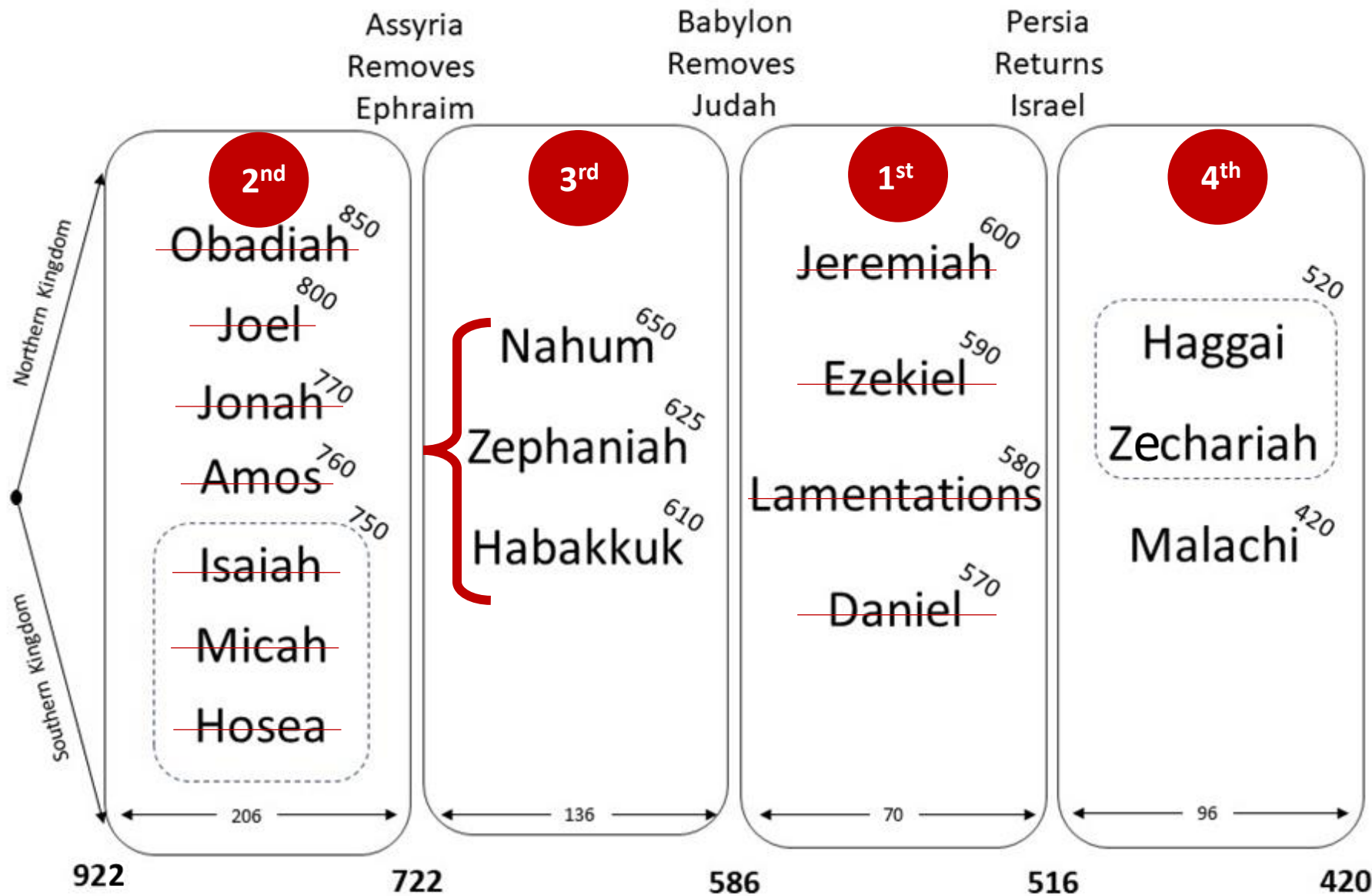
Estimated Time to Read	
Paul's Private/Pastoral Epistles	34 Minutes
54. 1 Timothy	16 Minutes
55. 2 Timothy	11 Minutes
56. Titus	7 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
General Epistles	1.9 Hours
57. Philemon	3 Minutes
58. Hebrews	45 Minutes
59. James	16 Minutes
60. 1 Peter	16 Minutes
61. 2 Peter	10 Minutes
62. 1 John	16 Minutes
63. 2 John	2 Minutes
64. 3 John	2 Minutes
65. Jude	4 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
End Times Prophecy	1.25 Hours
66. Revelation	1.25 Hours

*Old Testament 57 Hours 39 Minutes

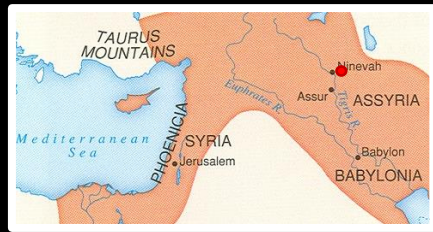
**New Testament 18 Hours 34 Minutes



Timeline of the Prophets



OLD TESTAMENT STRUCTURE, 5-12-5-5-12
5 BOOKS OF THE LAW—12 BOOKS OF HISTORY--5 BOOKS OF WISDOM WRITINGS---5 MAJOR PROPHETS
12 BOOKS OF MINOR PROPHETS---MINOR BECAUSE THEY WROTE LESS. NOT LESS IMPORTANT!



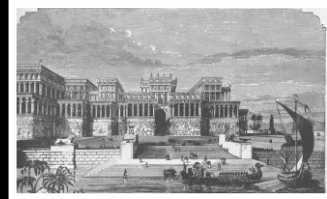
Nahum

("Consolation/Comfort")



Nineveh was the capital of Assyria

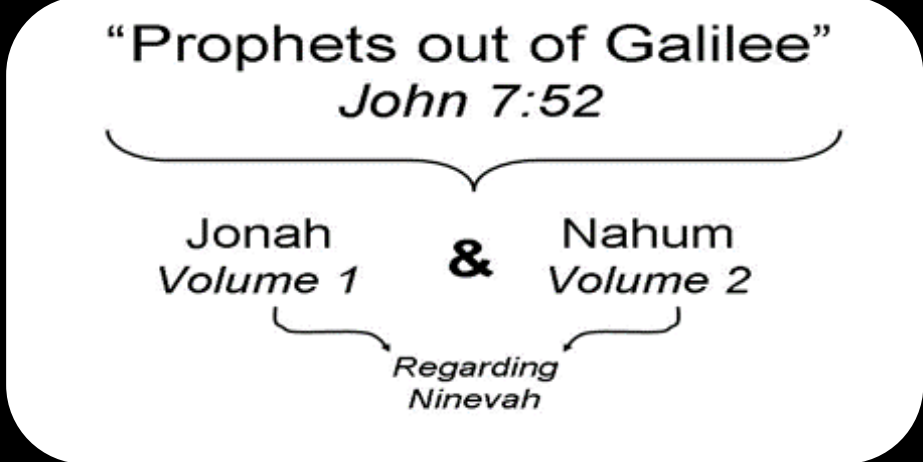
Nimrod had originally built both Babylon and Nineveh (Genesis 10:10-11)



Nahum (~660 BC) was a contemporary of Isaiah/Micah and preached that Judah should not fear the Assyrians (2 Kings 18:13-19; Isaiah 36 & 37) as this book would be a judgment on Nineveh (Assyria).

Nahum came approximately a century after Jonah and a century before the fall of Assyria to Babylon.

Nineveh had "wasted" their repentance at the time of Jonah, and now Assyria would be judged



The headquarters of Jesus' ministry was located in Capernaum. The term "caper" means "village," so Jesus preached from the "village of Nahum" with essentially the same message as Israel had wasted their chance to turn to God.

Assyria

(The Bully of the Nations)



Assyria's Prolonged Assault on Israel

858-824BC	Jehu (Son of Omri) Paid Tribute	Shalmaneser III
810-782BC	Tribute Paid	Adad-Nirari III
745-727BC	First Deportation	Tiglath-Pileser III
727-722BC	Second Deportation	Shalmaneser V
721-705BC	Subjugation Under Exile	Sargon II
705-681BC	Invasion of Judah	Sennacherib II
680-669BC	Conquest of Judah	Esarhaddon

Kings of the Northern Kingdom of Israel During Assyria's Conquest

752-742BC	Menahem	Usurped from Shallum	2 Kings 15:14-22
742-740BC	Pekahiah	Son of Menahem	2 Kings 15:22-26
739-733BC	Pekah	Usurped from Pekahiah	2 Kings 15:27-31
732-722BC	Hoshea	Usurped from Pekah	2 Kings 15:30-17:6



Samaria fell to Assyria in 722BC



- Assyria consisted of ruthless, violent gangs; defeated, enemy Kings were kept in dog kennels and taken for walks on leashes. Assyria would force the sons of captured enemies to kill their fathers
- God had utilized the wicked nation of Assyria to judge the northern kingdom of Israel, and (similar to Hezekiah), God's people may have wondered how God could have used such an evil people as the brutal Assyrians.



The Fall of Assyria After the Death of Ashurbanipal (633BC)

Countries that Declared Independence from Assyria

625-605BC	Babylon	Nabopolassar
664-609BC	Egypt	Psammetichus I
640-609BC	Judah	Josiah
625-585BC	Media	Cyaxares

Kings of the Southern Kingdom of Judah During Assyria's Conquest

735-716BC	Ahaz	Paid Tribute to Tiglath-Pileser III	2 Kings 16:7-9
716-687BC	Hezekiah	Refused to Pay Tribute; Invaded by Sennacherib II	2 Kings 18, 2 Chronicles 32, Isaiah 37-38
687-642BC	Manasseh	Forced to Pay Tribute by Esarhaddon	2 Chronicles 33:1-11

- Ironically, Ashurbanipal means "Ashur has given a son-heir" when in reality, Ashuretililani (the son of Ashurbanipal) lost control of much of his inheritance.
 - Ashur (the winged sun) was the local false god of the Assyrians

After the death of Ashuretililani (627BC), his brother (Sinsharishkun 627-612BC) continued to lose Assyrian power

- The Assyrian capital of Nineveh fell to a coalition of Media, Babylonians and Scythians circa 612BC.



God is slow to anger, but God will ALWAYS punish sin.
God is just and holy (Exodus 34:5-7; Numbers 14:18)

A Prophecy Against Nineveh (Nahum 1:1-10)

1 A prophecy concerning Nineveh. The book of the vision of Nahum the Elkoshite.



2 The LORD is a jealous and avenging God; the LORD takes vengeance and is filled with wrath. The LORD takes vengeance on his foes and vents his wrath against his enemies.

3 The LORD is slow to anger but great in power; the LORD will not leave the guilty unpunished. His way is in the whirlwind and the storm, and clouds are the dust of his feet.

4 He rebukes the sea and dries it up; he makes all the rivers run dry. Bashan and Carmel wither and the blossoms of Lebanon fade.

5 The mountains quake before him and the hills melt away. The earth trembles at his presence, the world and all who live in it.



6 Who can withstand his indignation?
...who can endure his fierce anger?

No one

His wrath is poured out like fire;
the rocks are shattered before him.



7 The LORD is good, a refuge in times of trouble. He cares for those who trust in him,

8 but with an overwhelming flood he will make an end of Nineveh;
he will pursue his foes into the realm of darkness.

9 Whatever they plot against the LORD he will bring to an end; trouble will not come a second time.



10 They will be entangled among thorns and drunk from their wine; they will be consumed like dry stubble.

This is the only book in the Old Testament where it is both an oracle and a vision. Nahum receives a vision as an oracle from God (Psalm 36:1; Jeremiah 23:33-38 → Acts 7:38; Romans 3:2 → 1 Peter 4:11).

The location of Elkoshite (meaning “gathered of God”) could be the same as Capernaum; Kapher means “village of”, so Caper (Kapher) – Naum (Nahum)-

The word “oracle” means “a burden” (maśśā נִשְׁבָּע) communicated by God and is usually used in the sense of judgment. An “oracle” can also infer lifting of a burden – as in lifting one’s voice in prayer. Habakkuk will also receive an oracle.

Three times in Nahum 1:2, God is associated with vengeance (Deut. 32:35; Romans 12:19).

The term “jealous” (qannōw נִיבֵן) carries love connotations for His people. (Exodus 34:14; Deuteronomy 4:24, 5:9, 6:15; Joshua 24:19; Psalm 78:58; 2 Corinthians 11:2)

God is characterized as “jealous” eight times in Scripture because God is the Sovereign Creator who is above and beyond anything in creation without rival

The Assyrians (like Israel) had taken advantage of God’s grace, patience and love (Romans 2:3-5; 2 Peter 3:9).

Even the lushest land will dry and die: Bashan (pastures), Carmel (vineyards), Lebanon (forests). (Isaiah 33:9)

“Mountains” often represent governments, kingdoms, and authorities as even Gentiles will come to respect the Lord (Acts 22:21).

God brings judgment, but He is also the refuge of His people (Psalm 27:1; 28:8; 46:1-2; Isaiah 17:10; 25:4; Jeremiah 16:19; Joel 3:16).

The wrath of God is likened to Fire as Judgment

God’s character is portrayed as being eternally loving, kind and gracious while also being portrayed as holy and just (Romans 11:22).

Nineveh's Fall

Destruction of Nineveh

(Nahum 1:10)

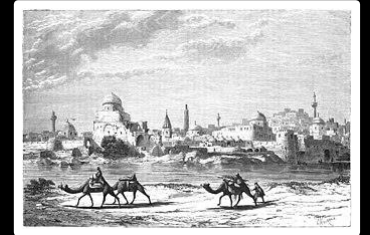
1	Entangled Thorns	Sinful lifestyle – pleasure banquets - to the end
2	Drunkard's Drink	Assyrian army given plentiful alcohol to boost morale
3	Dry Straw	Nineveh utterly burned

“They will be entangled among thorns and drunk from their wine; they will be consumed like dry stubble.”
(Nahum 1:10)

Flood

Nahum references a flood several times (Nahum 1:8; 2:6; 3:8)

- In 612 BC (the third year of siege), the Khosr (a tributary of the Tigris) flooded Nineveh sweeping away 2 ½ miles of the Nineveh's protective wall.
- The Medes (who were the allies of Babylon at that time) went through the breach & burned the city (Nahum 2:6)



Inebriation

Nahum mentioned intoxication/drunkenness several times (Nahum 1:10; 2:5; 3:11)

- Instead of paying the troops, the Assyrian King rewarded his troops with alcohol just prior to the Nineveh invasion.
- There was very little defense by the Assyrian army against the invading armies who breached Nineveh's city walls; the invaders killed everyone in the city.



Thorns

Throughout Scripture, “thorns” are a representation of the consequences of sin (Genesis 3:17-18)

God Saves Judah as
He Destroys Nineveh

God Delivers Salvation & Destruction (Nahum 1:11-15)

11 From you, Nineveh, has one come forth who plots evil against the LORD and devises wicked plans.

12 This is what the LORD says: "Although they have allies and are numerous, they will be destroyed and pass away. Although I have afflicted you, Judah, I will afflict you no more."



13 Now I will break their yoke from your neck and tear your shackles away."



14 The LORD has given a command concerning you, Nineveh: "You will have no descendants to bear your name. I will destroy the images and idols that are in the temple of your gods. I will prepare your grave, for you are vile."



15 Look, there on the mountains, the feet of one who brings good news, who proclaims peace! Celebrate your festivals, Judah, and fulfill your vows. No more will the wicked invade you; they will be completely destroyed.

The wicked counselor (Nahum 1:11) is considered to be Sennacherib who invaded Judah (2 Kings 18:13). This wicked counselor, Sennacherib, symbolizes the beast of the Tribulation.

Assyria was at full strength when they fell to Media and Babylon.

God was responsible for the affliction of Israel by Assyria as He will be responsible for the Tribulation persecution, but His affliction will subside before the millennial reign.

God had used Assyria as a burden to bring Israel back to himself. At this point, God would judge Assyria, so that they would no longer burden Israel.

Assyria's "house of false gods" became a grave for Sennacherib when he was killed as he worshipped his idols (2 Kings 19:37)

An "idol" was carved while an "image" was something cast in metal. (Deuteronomy 27:15)

Assyria had a pantheon of false gods who would be destroyed, and their idols would be taken by the conquerors to their own idolatrous temples.

The primary false gods of Assyria include: Bel, Ishtar, Sin, Nergal, Ashur, Ninurta, Nabu, Shamash, Nuska, Adad.

The Hebrew term for "vile" (קללות: qallōwtā) comes from the same root word (הקלל: hāqêl) which means "light/flimsy." This is similar to Belshazzar's judgment that he had been weighed in the balance and found lacking (Daniel 5:27).

Judah is called to a faithful walk with the Lord when He destroyed Nineveh.

The term "wicked" (בליעל: bəliyə'al) means the "worthless" one. (1 Samuel 1:16, 25:17; 2 Samuel 20:1; Job 34:18; Psalm 101:3; Proverbs 6:12, 15:27, 19:28).

The Septuagint translates "wicked" as the "lawless" one (Deuteronomy 13:13). It is used as the title of the devil in the New Testament (2 Corinthians 6:15).

The term "cut off" (Nahum 1:14) references the lineage and ancestry of a person (in this case, the king of Assyria).

The Lord would also "cut off" the idolatrous practices, so that they would no longer produce additional idolatrous practices.

Although Media and Babylon were allied, the conquest of Nineveh was primarily carried out by the Medes.

Medes & Babylonians Attack (Nahum 2:1-5)

This verse foretells of the coming Medo-Babylonian invaders.

Scripture contains several prophecies against Nineveh (Isaiah 10:5-27; Micah 5:4-5)

God enjoys reconciliation and restitution for the physical nation (Jacob) as well as the spiritual (Israel). The vine branches symbolized Israel's ability to bear fruit.

1 An attacker advances against you, Nineveh.

Guard the fortress, watch the road, brace yourselves, marshal all your strength!

2 The LORD will restore the splendor of Jacob like the splendor of Israel, though destroyers have laid them waste and have ruined their vines.



3 The shields of the soldiers are red; the warriors are clad in scarlet. The metal on the chariots flashes on the day they are made ready; the spears of juniper are brandished.

4 The chariots storm through the streets, rushing back and forth through the squares. They look like flaming torches; they dart about like lightning.



5 Nineveh summons her picked troops, yet they stumble on their way. They dash to the city wall; the protective shield is put in place.



Conquest of Nineveh by Medo-Persian Military (Nahum 2:3)	
Prophecy	History
1 Warrior shields died red	Military color of Media & Babylon Shields
2 Valiant men dressed in scarlet	Military cloaks were also dyed red
3 Fittings on chariots flashing fire	Blades were attached to the wheels of the chariots

The Medes and Babylonians used the blood of bulls mixed with red dye to paint their shields and cloaks red. The color red was used to intimidate opposition as well as to conceal their own blood. The thought was that if an enemy saw blood, they would be invigorated to attack.

Assyrian suburbs were located outside of the city walls, and the cavalry of the invaders had captured the suburbs as they rode their horses and chariots through the suburbs as if trampling them.

The Babylonians utilized infantry, cavalry, and chariotry which were the three major components of contemporary armed forces.

The Babylonians were known to use the challenges of natural obstacles of the countryside to their benefit (they learned this from the large parts of Southern Babylonia that were marshland).

The Babylonians broke down irrigation ditches in order to flood the fields with water as they felt comfortable pitching their camp in the middle of swamped areas and awaiting the Assyrian army.

Invading soldiers would amass with shields held over them as they charged the city wall and gate. This covering was a way of protecting the invading army.

God utilizes armies and nature to defeat the capital of the Assyrians

Nineveh is Flooded (Nahum 2:6-13)

6 The river gates are thrown open and the palace collapses.

7 It is decreed that Nineveh be exiled and carried away. Her female slaves moan like doves and beat on their breasts.



8 Nineveh is like a pool whose water is draining away. "Stop! Stop!" they cry, but no one turns back.

9 Plunder the silver! Plunder the gold! The supply is endless, the wealth from all its treasures!

10 She is pillaged, plundered, stripped! Hearts melt, knees give way, bodies tremble, every face grows pale.

11 Where now is the lions' den, the place where they fed their young, where the lion and lioness went, and the cubs, with nothing to fear?

12 The lion killed enough for his cubs and strangled the prey for his mate, filling his lairs with the kill and his dens with the prey.



13 "I am against you," declares the LORD Almighty. "I will burn up your chariots in smoke, and the sword will devour your young lions. I will leave you no prey on the earth. The voices of your messengers will no longer be heard."

Nineveh was situated on the eastern side of the Tigris River. The Tigris flooded and swept away a large amount of Nineveh's fortress walls.

Dams have been built on the Tigris River to prevent ongoing flooding in the desert region before emptying into the Persian Gulf.

A common practice of Assyrian conquests was to shame the royalty, but in this case, Assyria's queen mother would be publicly stripped naked (Nahum 3:5; Isaiah 47:2-3; Hosea 2:10).

The Tigris River is quicker-moving than the Euphrates with many tributaries & branches coming off of it. During the flood season of 1954, the Tigris water level increased by over 26 feet.

Nineveh had been self-sufficient as their world system and military excursions overwhelmed (drowned) their enemies (Isaiah 8:8). However, at the downfall of Nineveh, her military would flee and not turn back to assist.

There is a play on Hebrew Words in Nahum 2:10:

- waste (**balāq בַּלַּק**)
- desolate (**mebuqah מְבוּקָה**)
- empty (**būqāh בּוּקָה**)

Assyrian kings referenced themselves as "lions," and they kept lions as pets. Nahum 2:11 is a description of the rapacious hunger of Assyria's children as the parental hunters feed their children's pride and confidence (similar to modern day youth wearing clothing that states "No Fear").

Possibly onomatopoeic ("words that sound like the description of the activity) as "buqah, mebuqah, balaq" is said to sound like the breaking of pottery.

The strong, self-assured men (lions) in this depraved nation would pursue any cruelty (mauling) to provide for the desires of their children (cubs) and wives (lionesses).

The national symbol of Babylon was a "winged lion" as shown by Babylon's "Gate of Ishtar" that bears many images of the winged lion.

Consequences of Nineveh's Sin (Nahum 3:1-4)

¹ Woe to the city of blood, full of lies, full of plunder, never without victims!

² The crack of whips, the clatter of wheels, galloping horses and jolting chariots!



³ Charging cavalry, flashing swords and glittering spears! Many casualties, piles of dead, bodies without number, people stumbling over the corpses—



⁴ all because of the wanton lust of a prostitute, alluring, the mistress of sorceries, who enslaved nations by her prostitution and peoples by her witchcraft.

The “bloody city” makes reference to the innocent blood that had been spilled by Assyria (Habakkuk 2:12). Assyria would brutally torture those that they conquered: impaling people alive; skinning people and hanging the skins on the city walls while also covering their furniture with human skin; dragging people to their death; putting hooks in the ears and nose of those conquered.

Much of Assyria's violence was needless spectacle as they hung people by their hands and feet until they died.

The term “prey” portrays Assyria as a lion (Nahum 2:11-12) as the defeated nations were their prey.

Nineveh's Three Phased Defeat

(Nahum 3:1-3)

1 Totally Deceitful	} <i>Immoral State</i> (3)
2 Full of Plunder	
3 Never without Prey	
4 Crack of the whip	} <i>Judgment</i> (7)
5 Rumble of the wheel	
6 Galloping horse	
7 Jolting chariot	
8 Charging horseman	
9 Flashing sword	
10 Shining Spear	
11 Heaps of Slain	} <i>Fallen State</i> (3)
12 Mounds of Corpses	
13 Dead Bodies without End	

The details of the conquest of Nineveh are documented in Nahum chapter 2.

Prostitution is frequently likened to idolatry; inappropriately and wrongfully giving/selling something of value.

The treacherous seduction of Assyria was to lure nations into tributes while forcing them to serve false Assyrian gods.



Ishtar was a major goddess of Assyria (goddess of war and sexuality with many temple prostitutes).

Although Jonah had shared the true God with Nineveh a century prior, they reverted to idolatrous practices.

Assyria's Destruction Without Pity (Nahum 3:5-13)

⁵ "I am against you," declares the LORD Almighty.
"I will lift your skirts over your face. I will show the nations your nakedness and the kingdoms your shame.

⁶ I will pelt you with filth, I will treat you with contempt and make you a spectacle.

⁷ All who see you will flee from you and say, "Nineveh is in ruins— who will mourn for her? Where can I find anyone to comfort you?"

⁸ Are you better than Thebes, situated on the Nile, with water around her? The river was her defense, the waters her wall.

⁹ Cush and Egypt were her boundless strength; Put and Libya were among her allies.

¹⁰ Yet she was taken captive and went into exile.

Her infants were dashed to pieces at every street corner. Lots were cast for her nobles, and all her great men were put in chains.

¹¹ You too will become drunk; you will go into hiding and seek refuge from the enemy.

¹² All your fortresses are like fig trees with their first ripe fruit; when they are shaken, the figs fall into the mouth of the eater.

¹³ Look at your troops— they are all weaklings. The gates of your land are wide open to your enemies; fire has consumed the bars of your gates.



One of the most frightening statements in Scripture; twice (witness) God informed Assyria that He was against them (Nahum 2:13).

No-amon (Amon being the chief god of Egypt with a man's body and ram's head) refers to Thebes (27 sq. miles with 100 gates) had been the capital of upper Egypt with a number of allies: Cush (Ethiopia), Put (Solmalia), Libya, and the extent of Egypt, but in 663 BC (shortly before Nahum was written),

As cities were conquered, children were killed for several reasons:

- Children couldn't travel very well (2 Kings 8:12; Psalm 137:9)
- Child deaths cut off hopes of those conquered (Isaiah 13:16, 18)
- Child deaths made those conquered demoralized (Hosea 10:14; 13:16)

The act of "lifting the skirt over the face" was a sign of shame; the Lord would bring shame on Assyria in the same way that Assyria brought shame to their conquered nations. (Jeremiah 11:26; Ezekiel 16:37; Hosea 2:3).

Thebes had fallen and were exiled to Assyria. God sees the downfall of Egypt's god (Amon – Num 33:4) while man is more interested in the material (Thebes) defeat.

The Assyrian king distributed extra drink to his military to boost morale resulting in drunken defenses. (Nahum 1:10)

Assyria would be easily defeated; the fortress walls had been washed away by the Tigris flooding; the Assyrian military were intoxicated; Assyria had no allies.

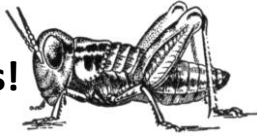
As women are traditionally physically weaker than men, so Assyria's forces would be weaker. (Jeremiah 50:37; Is 19:16)

Assyria's Lack of Leadership/Defense (Nahum 3:14-19)

14 Draw water for the siege, strengthen your defenses! Work the clay, tread the mortar, repair the brickwork!



15 There the fire will consume you; the sword will cut you down -they will devour you like a swarm of locusts. Multiply like grasshoppers, multiply like locusts!



16 You have increased the number of your merchants till they are more numerous than the stars in the sky, but like locusts they strip the land and then fly away.

17 Your guards are like locusts, your officials like swarms of locusts that settle in the walls on a cold day - but when the sun appears they fly away, and no one knows where.

18 King of Assyria, your shepherds slumber; your nobles lie down to rest. Your people are scattered on the mountains with no one to gather them.



19 Nothing can heal you; your wound is fatal. All who hear the news about you clap their hands at your fall, for who has not felt your endless cruelty?

Similar to the conclusion of Job, Scripture sometimes turns to cynicism. (Nahum 3:14)

Although Assyria would prepare for the siege by preparing water sources, the flooding of the Tigris River would be the downfall of Nineveh.

No kings are named in the destruction of Nineveh; the king of Nineveh is never named.

Although Assyria would build heavier fortified walls, greater than 2 miles of the wall would collapse as the flooding Tigris washed away the heavy fortified walls.

The Assyrian King Sinsharishkun locked himself in his castle during the siege (along with his wives and concubines), and then he commanded the castle to be burned down around them.

At the death of Sinsharishkun, his brother (Ashuruballit II) became king of the dwindling Assyria, but he refused to submit. He fought his way out of Nineveh and transferred the capital to its final location at Harran.

Nineveh Authorities Had No Power to Stop God's Assault	
Military Could Not Help	Nahum 3:15
Commercial Power Could Not Help	Nahum 3:16
Government Could Not Help	Nahum 3:17

Assyria lost its powerful leaders as Babylon rose as the new world power.

The world would applaud the downfall of villainous Assyria. The Assyrian empire had shown cruelty in all of their conquests. Although God had utilized Assyria to humble Israel, God also held Assyria accountable for their cruelty. (Isaiah 10:5-19)

Leaders (Religious & Political) Sleep while Sheep Perish (Nahum 3:18)	
1	Shepherds Slumber
2	Officers Sleep
3	Sheep Scatter