# The Kingdome of Israel

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Following the United Monarchy separating into two different nations the Kingdom of Israel, sometimes referred to as Samaria, existed with twenty-three kings for two-hundred and seven years from 928 to 721BC. Consisting of ten of the twelve tribes - Reuben, Simeon, Issachar, Zebulun, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Ash, Ephraim and Manasseh. The Kingdom of Israel became weakened after the breakup of a United Monarchy which the Egyptians take advantage of in 925BC when they invaded and made the Kingdom of Israel a vassal nation of Egypt followed by the Kingdom of Ammon which gained independence from the kingdom of Israel. Jeroboam I the first king of the Kingdom of Israel from 928 to 907BC, created worship centers in the cities of Bethel and Dan and encouraged the people to return to their worshipping of pagan deities such as El, Asherah, Baal and Dagan from the Canaanite Pantheon. Due to constant border conflicts with the Kingdom of Judah as well as other surrounding nations Ahab, king from 870 to 848BC, arranges the marriage of his daughter to Jehovah, king of the Kingdom of Judah. In 738BC, the Kingdom of Israel is invaded by Assyria which make them stream state to channel their olive and agriculture trade. Later Pecha, king from 733 to 732BC, attempts to organize an army to revolt against the Assyrian authority but he is soon defeated by Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria. Hoshea, king from 732BC to 723BC, decides to stop paying tribute to Assyria ending with Shalmaneser IV who in 724 to 729BC begins a long military campaign against the Kingdom of Israel. After the death of Shalmaneser IV, Sargon II becomes king of Assyria and continues the battle eventually winning, capturing, moving, and resettling over twenty-seven thousand Israelites within the cities of the Assyrian Empire.

Not satisfied with his previous victory in 715 to 716BC, Sargon II takes more captives from the Kingdom of Israel and resettled them to the east in ancient Persia. It is these missing Israelites that later become known as the "Ten Lost Tribes." The missing population is soon replaced with Assyrians who will control the government and businesses in order to keep the remaining conquered people from further rebellion and are eventually absorbed into the communities. Due to the lack of accurate historical documentation there has been much debate about what happened to the "The Ten Lost Tribes." Assyrian documents were discovered with names and terms that some historians could have only been written by those people from the Kingdom of Israel. Many historians claim that those who were captured and resettled in Assyria were not necessarily made slaves but eventually would have been made tenants of land and or employed as craftsmen. Some may have even gained enough economic and social status to allow them positions within their Assyrian community.

The social classes reflected this: there was a social class for priests, while the rest of the civilization was essentially divided between rulers, those in the military or royal court, and working class people, such as farmers and artisans.

Israel did not have a democratic form of government during the Old Testament. They started with a Theocracy, went through a period of Anarchy, before choosing a Monarchy

Culture is the shared characteristics of a group of people, which encompasses , place of birth, religion, language, cuisine, social behaviors, art, literature, and music

Israel contains a collectivist society in which the group, especially the family, is value more than its individual members. Israelis enjoy sharing life with your friends and family and are quick to offer help to those in need. Israelis are generally dedicated to their culture and state. Israel is the birthplace of the Jewish culture, and encompasses the foundations of many Jewish cultural characteristics, including philosophy, literature, poetry, art, mythology, folklore, mysticism and festivals; as well as Judaism, which was also fundamental to the creation of Christianity and Islam

There are biblical scholars, historians and archaeologists that challenge this biblical story. It is their opinion that the northern Kingdom of Israel developed separately from the Kingdom of Judah in a small and rural area that eventually became a strong economic and military nation in 884BC.

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