

~EXILE (346)

.. Israel

.. Judah

.. In The First Century C.E.

- Expulsion from one's own native land or home by authoritative decree, literally in **Hebrew**, a **departing**. Cain, who killed his brother Abel, was cursed in banishment from the ground to become a wanderer and a fugitive in the earth. He had been a farmer, but the ground thereafter would not respond to his cultivation.
- Later she again gave birth, to his brother Abel. And Abel came to be a herder of sheep, but Cain became a cultivator of the ground. (**Genesis 4:2**)
- And it came about at the expiration of some time that Cain proceeded to bring some fruits of the ground as an offering to Yehowah. (**Genesis 4:3**)
- And now you are cursed in banishment from the ground, which has opened its mouth to receive your brother's blood at your hand. (**Genesis 4:11**)
- When you cultivate the ground, it will not give you back its power. A wanderer and a fugitive you will become in the earth. (**Genesis 4:12**)
- At this Cain said to Yehowah; My punishment for error is too great to carry. (**Genesis 4:13**)
- Here you are actually driving me this day from off the surface of the ground, and from your face I shall be concealed, and I must become a wanderer and fugitive on the earth, and it is certain that anyone finding me will kill me. (**Genesis 4:14**)
- Israel was told that Yehowah would lead the nation away into **exile** if they became unfaithful to the covenant he made with them through Moses.
- Yehowah will march you and your king whom you will set up over you to a nation whom you have not known, neither you nor your forefathers, and there you will have to serve other gods, of

wood and of stone. ([Deuteronomy 28:36](#))

- And you must become an object of astonishment, a proverbial saying and a taunt among all the peoples to whom Yehowah will lead you away. ([Deuteronomy 28:37](#))
- And Yehowah will certainly scatter you among all the peoples from the one end of the earth to the other end of the earth, and there you will have to serve other gods whom you have not known, neither you nor your forefathers, wood and stone. ([Deuteronomy 28:64](#))
- Hence Yehowah uprooted them from off their soil in anger and rage and great indignation and threw them into another land as at this day. ([Deuteronomy 29:28](#))
- So God was really the Authority who decreed the **exile** of his people in several instances, although he allowed the armies of other nations to be his instruments. These occasions are,
- Israel's **exile** by the hand of the Assyrians.
- In the days of Pekah the king of Israel, Tiglath-pileser the king of Assyria came in and proceeded to take Ijon and Abel-beth-maacah and Janoah and Kedesh and Hazor and Gilead and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali, and to carry them into **exile** in Assyria. ([2 Kings 15:29](#))
- And it came about in the fourth year of King Hezekiah, that is, the seventh year of Hoshea the son of Elah the king of Israel, that Shalmaneser the king of Assyria came up against Samaria and began to lay siege to it. ([2 Kings 18:9](#))
- And they got to capture it at the end of three years, in the sixth year of Hezekiah, that is, the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Israel, Samaria was captured. ([2 Kings 18:10](#))
- After that the king of Assyria took Israel into **exile** in Assyria and set them down in Halah and in Habor at the river Gozan and in the cities of the Medes. ([2 Kings 18:11](#))
- Over the fact that they had not listened to the voice of Yehowah their God, but kept overstepping his covenant, even all that Moses the servant of Yehowah had commanded. They neither

listened nor performed. (2 Kings 18:12)

- **Judah's exile in Babylon**
- And in the fifth month on the seventh day of the month, that is to say; the nineteenth year of King Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon, Nebuzaradan the chief of the bodyguard, the servant of the king of Babylon, came to Jerusalem. (2 Kings 25:8)
- And he proceeded to burn the house of Yehowah and the king's house and all the houses of Jerusalem, and the house of every great man he burned with fire. (2 Kings 25:9)
- And the walls of Jerusalem, all around, the entire military force of Chaldeans that were with the chief of the bodyguard pulled down. (2 Kings 25:10)
- And the rest of the people that were left behind in the city and the deserters that had gone over to the king of Babylon and the rest of the crowd Nebuzaradan the chief of the bodyguard took into exile. (2 Kings 25:11)
- And the king of Babylon proceeded to strike them down and put them to death at Riblah in the land of Hamath. Thus Judah went into exile from off its soil. (2 Kings 25:21)
- **Jewish exile at the hands of the Romans.**
- Furthermore, when you see Jerusalem surrounded by encamped armies, then know that the desolating of her has drawn near. (Luke 21:20)
- Then let those in Judea begin fleeing to the mountains, and let those in the midst of her withdraw, and let those in the country places not enter into her. (Luke 21:21)
- Because these are days for meting out justice, that all the things written may be fulfilled. (Luke 21:22)
- Woe to the pregnant women and the ones suckling a baby in those days! For there will be great necessity upon the land and wrath on this people. (Luke 21:23)
- And they will fall by the edge of the sword and be led captive into

all the nations, and Jerusalem will be trampled on by the nations, until the appointed times of the nations are fulfilled. (Luke 21:24)

· Israel

- Tiglath-pileser III took inhabitants of Naphtali into **exile** in Assyria before Israelite King Pekah's rule ended in about **758 B.C.E.** Reubenites, Gadites, and those from the eastern half tribe of Manasseh were also carried off by the king of Assyria, apparently at the same time.
- The sons of Joel were Shemaiah his son, Gog his son, Shimei his son. (1 Chronicles 5:4)
- Micah his son, Reaiah his son, Baal his son. (1 Chronicles 5:5)
- Beerah his son, whom Tilgath-pilneser the king of Assyria took into **exile**, he being a chieftain of the Reubenites. (1 Chronicles 5:6)
- Consequently the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul the king of Assyria even the spirit of Tilgath-pilneser the king of Assyria, so that he took into **exile** those of the Reubenites and of the Gadites and of the half tribe of Manasseh and brought them to Halah and Habor and Hara and the river Gozan to continue until this day. (1 Chronicles 5:26)
- Shalmaneser V. later besieged Samaria, and after three years, in **740 B.C.E.**, either he or his successor, Sargon II, deported great numbers of the inhabitants and brought people from Babylon and Cuthah and Avva and Hamath and Sepharvaim and had them dwell in the cities of Samaria instead of the sons of Israel.
- And the king of Assyria proceeded to come up against all the land and to come up to Samaria and lay siege against it for three years. (2 Kings 17:5)
- In the ninth year of Hoshea, the king of Assyria captured Samaria and then led Israel into **exile** in Assyria and kept them dwelling in Halah and in Habor at the river Gozan and in the cities of the Medes. (2 Kings 17:6)
- Subsequently the king of Assyria brought people from Babylon

and Cuthah and Avva and Hamath and Sepharvaim and had them dwell in the cities of Samaria instead of the sons of Israel, and they began to take possession of Samaria and to dwell in its cities. (2 Kings 17:24)

•• Judah

- In 617 B.C.E, King Nebuchadnezzar took the royal court and the foremost men of Judah into **exile** at Babylon.
- And Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon proceeded to come against the city, while his servants were laying siege against it. (2 Kings 24:11)
- At length Jehoiachin the king of Judah went out to the king of Babylon, he with his mother and his servants and his princes and his court officials, and the king of Babylon got to take him in the eighth year of his being king. (2 Kings 24:12)
- Then he brought out from there all the treasures of the house of Yehowah and the treasures of the king's house, and went on to cut to pieces all the gold utensils that Solomon the king of Israel had made in the temple of Yehowah, just as Yehowah had spoken. (2 Kings 24:13)
- And he took into **exile** all Jerusalem and all the princes and all the valiant, mighty men, ten thousand he was taking into exile, and also every craftsman and builder of bulwarks. No one had been left behind except the lowly class of the people of the land. (2 Kings 24:14)
- Thus he took Jehoiachin into **exile** to Babylon, and the king's mother and the king's wives and his court officials and the foremost men of the land he led away as exiled people from Jerusalem to Babylon. (2 Kings 24:15)
- As for all the valiant men, seven thousand, and the craftsmen and the builders of bulwarks, a thousand, all the mighty men carrying on war, the king of Babylon proceeded to bring them as **exiled** people to Babylon. (2 Kings 24:16)
- About ten years later, in 607 B.C.E, at the fall of Jerusalem to Babylon, Nebuzaradan, the chief of the Babylonian bodyguard, took

most of the remaining ones and deserters of the Jews with him to Babylon, from which **exile** only a mere remnant returned 70 years later.

- And the rest of the people that were left behind in the city and the deserters that had gone over to the king of Babylon and the rest of the crowd Nebuzaradan the chief of the bodyguard took into **exile**. (**2 Kings 25:11**)
- And the rest of the people who were left remaining in the city, and the deserters that had fallen away to him, and the rest of the people who were left remaining Nebuzaradan the chief of the bodyguard took into **exile** to Babylon. (**Jeremiah 39:9**)
- A mere remnant will return, the remnant of Jacob, to the Mighty God. (**Isaiah 10:21**)
- For although your people, O Israel, would prove to be like the grains of sand of the sea, a mere remnant among them will return. An extermination decided upon will be flooding through in righteousness. (**Isaiah 10:22**)

See Also CAPTIVITY

- After the fall of Babylon many Jews did not return to their homeland, and the dispersion therefore continued. In the time of Ahasuerus, Xerxes I, king of Persia, who ruled from India to Ethiopia, over 127 jurisdictional districts, Haman, in making an indictment of them, said,
- Now it came about in the days of Ahasuerus, that is, the Ahasuerus who was ruling as king from India to Ethiopia, over a hundred and twenty-seven jurisdictional districts. (**Esther 1:1**)
- And Haman proceeded to say to King Ahasuerus; There is one certain people scattered and separated among the peoples in all the jurisdictional districts of your realm, and their laws are different from all other peoples, and the kings own laws they are not performing, and for the king it is not appropriate to let them alone. (**Esther 3:8**)

.. In The First Century C.E.

- In the **First Century C.E.** there were settlements of Jews in Thessalonica, Athens, Corinth, Ephesus, Rome, and Babylon, as well as in other cities.
- They now journeyed through Amphipolis and Apollonia and came to Thessalonica, where there was a synagogue of the Jews. (**Acts of Apostles 17:1**)
- Now while Paul was waiting for them in Athens, his spirit within him came to be irritated at beholding that the city was full of idols. (**Acts of Apostles 17:16**)
- Consequently he began to reason in the synagogue with the Jews and the other people who worshiped God and every day in the marketplace with those who happened to be on hand. (**Acts of Apostles 17:17**)
- After these things he departed from Athens and came to Corinth. (**Acts of Apostles 18:1**)
- However, he would give a talk in the synagogue every Sabbath and would persuade Jews and Greeks. (**Acts of Apostles 18:4**)
- So they arrived at Ephesus, and he left them there, but he himself entered into the synagogue and reasoned with the Jews. (**Acts of Apostles 18:19**)
- Many Jews lived in Babylon, where Peter preached.
- She who is in Babylon, a chosen one like you, sends you her greetings, and so does Mark my son. (**1 Peter 5:13**)
- Josephus records that a great number of Jews were in Babylonia in the **First Century B.C.E.** [**Jewish Antiquities, XV, 14 [ii, 2]**]
- In **49 or early 50 C.E.** the Roman emperor Claudius banished all the Jews from Rome. This also affected Jews who had become Christians, among them Aquila and Priscilla or Prisca, whom Paul met in Corinth about **50 C.E.**, shortly after the edict by Claudius.
- And he found a certain Jew named Aquila, a native of Pontus who had recently come from Italy, and Priscilla his wife, because of the fact that Claudius had ordered all the Jews to depart from Rome. So he went to them (**Acts of Apostles 18:2**)

- They accompanied Paul to Ephesus, and at the time he wrote from Corinth to fellow Christians in Rome circa **56 C.E.**, they were evidently back in Rome, for Claudius had died and Nero was then ruling. Many of the other Jews had also moved back to Rome.
- However, after staying quite some days longer, Paul said goodbye to the brothers and proceeded to sail away for Syria, and with him Priscilla and Aquila, as he had the hair of his head clipped short in Cenchreae, for he had a vow. (**Acts of Apostles 18:18**)
- So they arrived at Ephesus, and he left them there, but he himself entered into the synagogue and reasoned with the Jews. (**Acts of Apostles 18:19**)
- Give my greetings to Prisca and Aquila my fellow workers in Christ Jesus. (**Romans 16:3**)
- Greet Andronicus and Junias my relatives and my fellow captives, who are men of note among the apostles and who have been in union with Christ longer than I have. (**Romans 16:7**)
- Greet Herodion my relative. Greet those from the household of Narcissus who are in the Lord. (**Romans 16:11**)
- In fulfillment of Jesus prophecy at;
- And to offer sacrifice according to what is said in the Law of Yehowah; A pair of turtledoves or two young pigeons. (**Luke 2:24**)
- The Roman army under Titus, in **70 C.E.**, surrounded Jerusalem, which was then crowded with Jews from many lands assembled for the Festival of Unfermented Cakes. The Romans besieged Jerusalem, and finally destroyed the city of 1,100,000 Jews perished, and 97,000 were taken captive, to be scattered among the nations.