

~IJON (42) **(I'jon)**

- **One of the places taken by the military forces of Syria's King Benhadad I during the reign of Baasha.**
- **Accordingly Ben-hadad listened to King Asa and sent the chiefs of the military forces that were his against the cities of Israel and went striking down **Ijon** and Dan and Abel-beth-maacah and all Chinnereth, as far as all the land of Naphtali. (**1 Kings 15:20**)**
- **And it came about that as soon as Baasha heard of it, he immediately quit building Ramah and continued dwelling in Tirzah. (**1 Kings 15:21**)**
- **So Ben-hadad listened to King Asa and sent the chiefs of the military forces that were his against the cities of Israel, so that they struck **Ijon** and Dan and Abel-maim and all the storage places of the cities of Naphtali. (**2 Chronicles 16:4**)**
- **Nearly two centuries later, Assyrian King Tiglath-pileser III conquered **Ijon** and exiled its population.**
- **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**)**
- **Geographers generally link **Ijon** with **Tell ed-Dibbin** about 15 kilometers (9 miles) North-Northwest of Dan. But some question this identification because surface exploration of the mound has not revealed any evidence of occupation in the period referred to in Scripture.**
- **However, those favoring the commonly proposed identification attribute the absence of such evidence at the base of **Tell ed-Dibbin** to the well-preserved ancient walls that have prevented spillage from the mound.**