



STILLNESS: VICTORY WITHOUT A FIGHT

<https://www.fccangeles.com/sermons>

Psalm 46:10

10 He says, “Be still, and
know that I am God;

I will be exalted among the
nations,

I will be exalted in the
earth.”

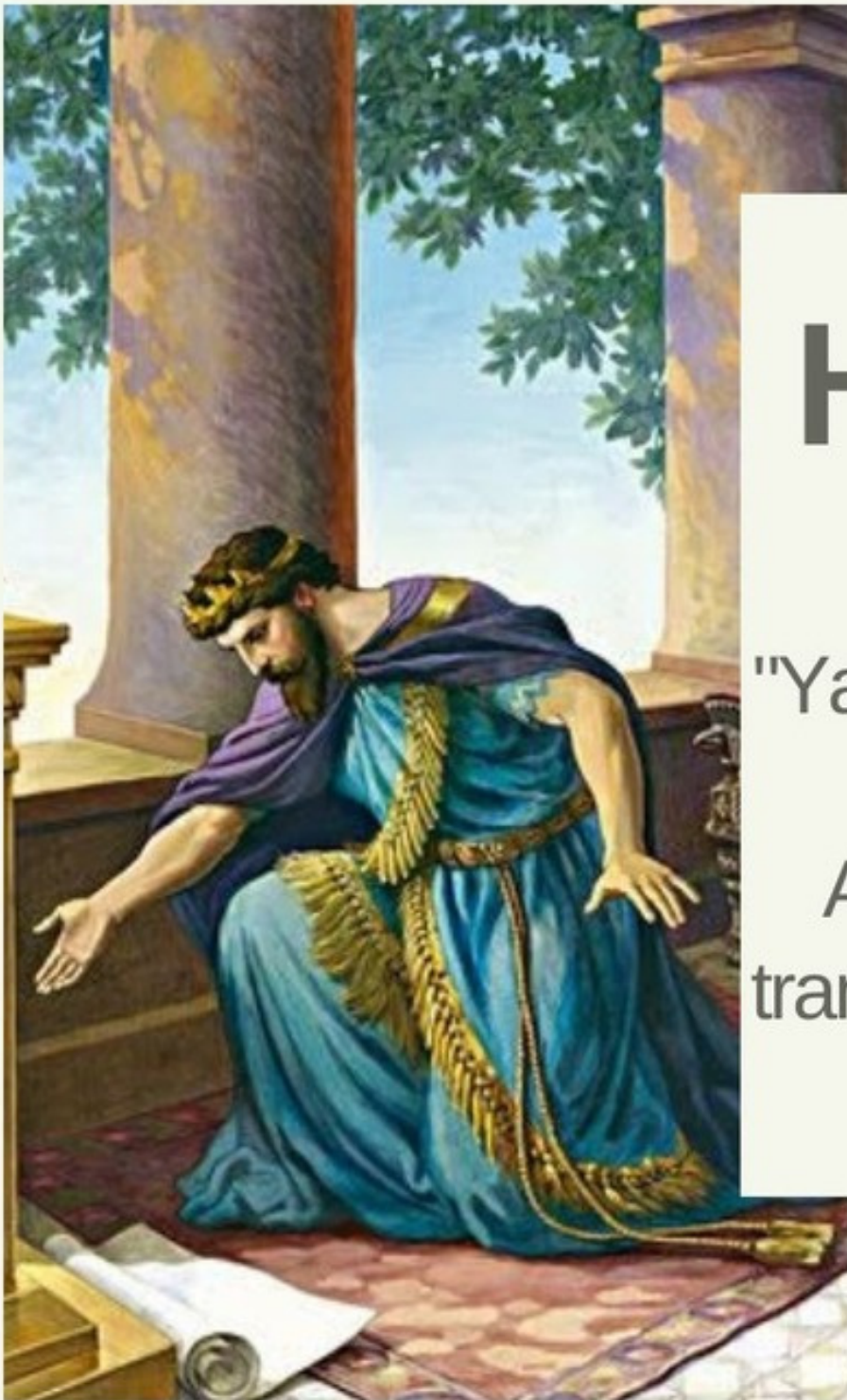
God the Refuge of His People and Conqueror of the Nations

To the Chief Musician. *A Psalm* of the sons of Korah. A Song for Alamoth.

46 God *is* our refuge and strength,
A^[a] very present help in trouble.

2 Therefore we will not fear,
Even though the earth be removed,
And though the mountains be carried into the ^[b]midst
of the sea;

3 *Though* its waters roar *and* be troubled,
Though the mountains shake with its swelling. *Selah*



HEZEKIAH

His name means
"Yahweh strengthens" in
Hebrew.

Alternately it may be
translated as "Yahweh is
my strength"

Hezekiah

- Son of Ahaz

Ahaz

- **Abandoned faithful worship** and promoted idolatry
- **Sacrificed his own son** in pagan rituals
- Shut down the Temple
- **Turned to Assyria for help** instead of trusting God

Hezekiah

- Son of Ahaz
- Restored the Temple
- Restored the Levites
- Restored worship
- Rebelled against King of Assyria
- War against Assyrian Empire

2 Kings 18:5

There was no one like him among all the kings of Judah after him, nor among those before him.



Sennacherib's Annals



Taylor
Prism,
London



ISAC Prism,
Chicago



Jerusalem
Prism, Israel

Sennacherib's Annals of his military campaign
(704–681 BC), including his invasion into the
Kingdom of Judah

Material	Clay
Size	Varies
Writing	Akkadian cuneiform
Created	c. 690 BCE
Discovered	From 1830
Present location	Final editions in the British Museum, ^[1] Institute for the Study of Ancient Cultures, and the Israel Museum

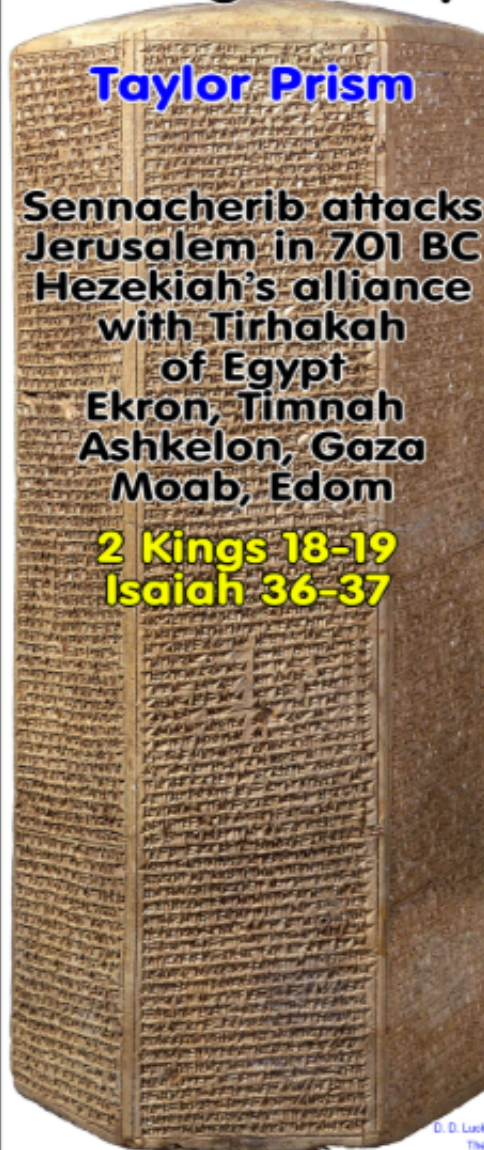
Akkadian Inscription
Hexagonal clay prism

Sennacherib 691 BC King of Assyria (704–681 BC)

Taylor Prism

**Sennacherib attacks
Jerusalem in 701 BC
Hezekiah's alliance
with Tirhakah
of Egypt
Ekron, Timnah
Ashkelon, Gaza
Moab, Edom**

**2 Kings 18-19
Isaiah 36-37**



**Sennacherib attacks Hezekiah in 701 BC
Hezekiah's alliance with Tirhakah of Egypt**
"What you read in the book you find in the ground"
2 Kings 18:13-19:37; Isa 36-37

"On my third campaign (701 BC), I marched to the land of Hatti.
Fear of my lordly brilliance overwhelmed...

The governors, the nobles, and the people of the city Ekron who had thrown Padi, their king, who was bound by treaty and oaths to Assyria, into iron fetters and who had handed him over to Hezekiah of the land Judah in a hostile manner, they became frightened on account of the villainous acts they had committed. They formed a confederation with the kings of Egypt [Tirhakah].

I approached the city Ekron and I killed the governors (and) nobles who had committed crime(s) and (iii 10) hung their corpses on towers around the city; I counted the citizens who had committed the criminal acts as booty; (and) I commanded that the rest of them, (those) who were not guilty of crimes or wrongdoing, (to) whom no penalty was due, be allowed to go free.

I brought out Padi, their king, from the city Jerusalem and placed (him) on the lordly throne over them, then I imposed upon him payment (in recognition) of my overlordship.

Moreover, (as for) Hezekiah of the land Judah, who had not submitted to my yoke, I surrounded (and) conquered forty-six of his fortified cities, fortresses, and smaller settlements in their environs, which were without number, by having ramps trodden down and battering rams brought up, the assault of foot soldiers, sapping, breaching, and siege engines. I brought out of them 200,150 people, young (and) old, male and female, horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, and sheep and goats, which were without number, and I counted (them) as booty.

As for him (Hezekiah), I confined him inside the city Jerusalem, his royal city, like a bird in a cage. I set up blockades against him and made him dread exiting his city gate. I detached from his land the cities of his that I had plundered and I gave (them) to Mitinti, the king of the city Ashdod, Padi, the king of the city Ekron, and the king of the city Gaza, and (thereby) made his land smaller. To the former tribute, their annual giving, I added the payment (of) gifts (in recognition) of my overlordship and imposed (it) upon them.

As for him, Hezekiah, fear of my lordly brilliance overwhelmed him and, after my (departure), he had the auxiliary forces and his elite troops whom he had brought inside to strengthen the city Jerusalem, his royal city, and who had provided support, along with 30 talents of gold, 800 talents of silver, choice antimony, large blocks of ? ivory beds, armchairs of ivory, elephant hides, elephant ivory, ebony, boxwood, every kind of valuable treasure, as well as his daughters, his palace women, male singers, (and) female singers brought into Nineveh, my capital city, and he sent a mounted messenger of his to me to deliver (this) payment and to do obeisance." (Taylor Prism, Lines ii 37-iii 49)

Colonel J. Taylor
Nebi Yunus, Mosul, 1830 AD

www.bible.ca/manuscripts

FCC ANGELES CHURCH
OF CHRIST
British Museum # 91032

King Assyria threatened Jerusalem and mocked God



2 Kings 18:31-35

31 Huwag ninyong papakinggan si Ezequias. Ipinapasabi pa ng hari ng Asiria na sumuko na kayo at makipagkasundo sa kanya. At makakain ninyo ang bunga ng inyong mga ubasan at mga punong igos. linom din kayo ng tubig sa inyong mga balon, **32** hanggang sa mailipat ko kayo sa isang lupaing tulad ng inyong lupain na sagana sa butil at alak, sa tinapay at bungangkahoy sa mga olibo, langis at pulot. **Ang piliin ninyo'y buhay at hindi kamatayan.** Huwag ninyong paniwalaan si Ezequias kahit sabihin niyang ililigtas kayo ni Yahweh.

2 Kings 18:31-35

33 Mayroon na bang diyos ng alinmang bansa ang nakapagligtas sa kanila mula sa kapangyarihan ng hari ng Asiria? **34** Ang Samaria ba'y nailigtas ng mga diyos ng Hamat, ng Arpad, ng Sefarvaim, ng Hena at ng Iva nang lusubin ito ng aming hari? **35** Kung ang bayan nila'y hindi nailigtas ng mga diyos na iyon laban sa aming hari, **paano ngang maililigtas ni Yahweh ang Jerusalem?**”

2 Kings 19:1

19 When King Hezekiah heard this, **he tore his clothes** and put on sackcloth and went into the temple of the Lord.



Tearing of cloth

- Distress
- Anguish
- Mourning



Sermon Title:

**Victory
without
a fight**

The background of the slide features a heart shape formed by two hands holding an open book. The hands are positioned at the top and bottom of the heart, with the book's pages visible in the center. The background is a soft, blurred sunset or sunrise scene with warm colors like orange, pink, and purple. The text is overlaid on this background.

2 Kings 19:1

19 When King Hezekiah heard this, he tore his clothes and **put on sackcloth** and went into the temple of the Lord.

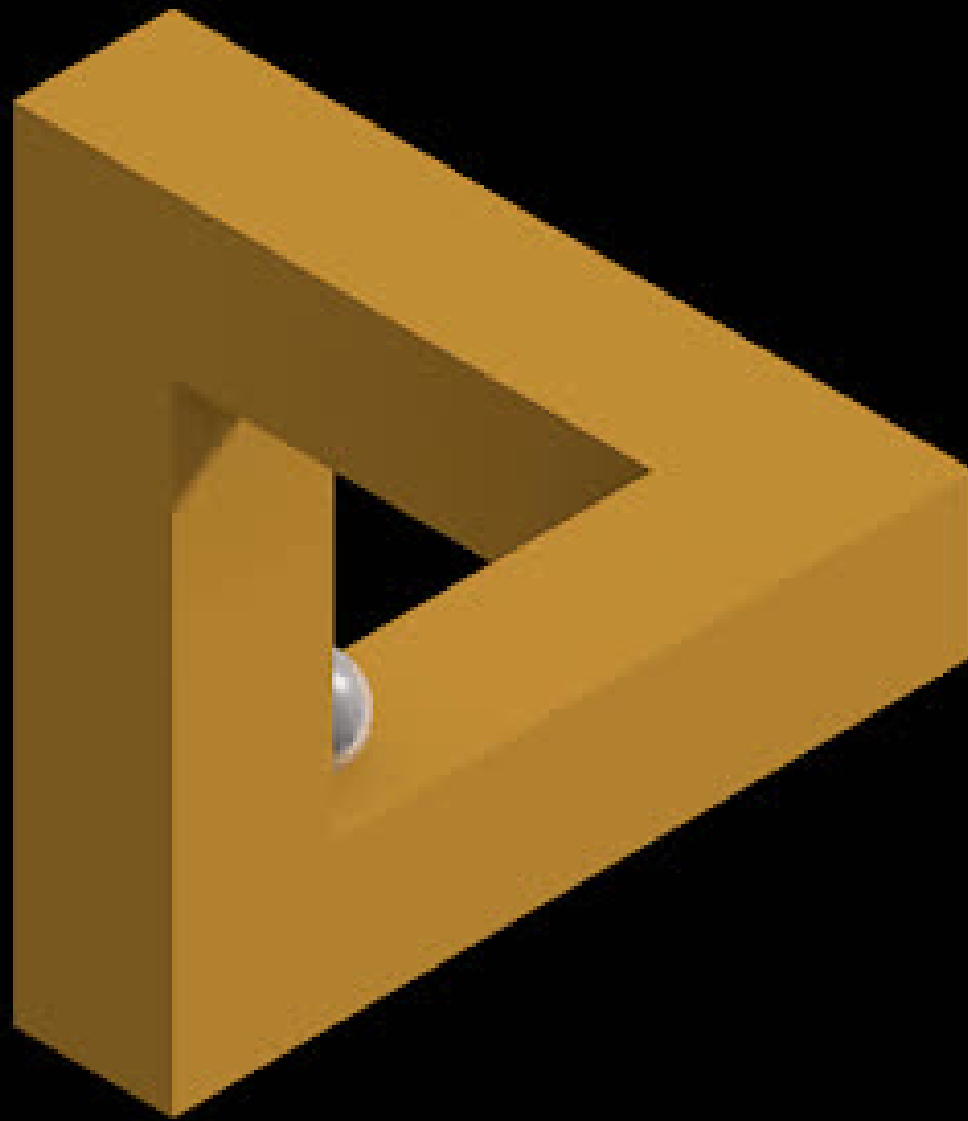


I. Surrender to God



“When life feels
impossible, let go and let
God take control.”

“Lord, I don’t see the
whole picture, but I trust
You with my life.”



II. Worship God

When busyness isn't the
answer, choose
stillness.



Worship in trials
proves where our
trust lies.



III. Pray to God



- Hezekiah recognizes **God's authority** and pleads for intervention.
- He focuses on **God's glory and justice**, not just his own needs.

2 Cronica 32:8

8 Nasa tao ang kanyang lakas samantalang nasa panig natin ang ating Diyos na si Yahweh. Tutulungan niya tayo at ipaglalaban.” Sa sinabing ito ni Haring Ezequias, nabuhayan ng loob ang mga tao.

2 Hari 19:35-36

35 Nang gabing iyon, pinasok ng anghel ni Yahweh ang kampo ng mga taga-Asiria at 185,000 kawal ang pinatay nito.

Kinabukasan, nang bumangon ang mga hindi napatay, nakita nilang naghambalang ang mga bangkay. **36** Kaya nagmamadaling umuwi sa Nineve si Haring Senaquerib.



CONCLUSION

When we surrender,

**We won not by raising
our hands, but by
bending our knees.**



The battle is won
when we worship,
not when we fight.



When we Pray



We won the fight not
with a closed fist, but
with an open palm.