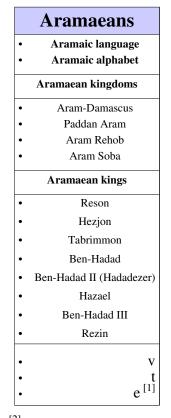
CHAZA'EL (הזאל): Hebrew name meaning "one who sees God."

http://finejudaica.com/pages/hebrew\_names\_m.htm

**Chazael** The angel that rules the nineteenth degree of Taurus under TUAL, the nineteenth degree of Gemini under GIEL and the seventeenth degree of Pisces under PASIL, according to the *Lemegeton*.

The Watkins Dictionary of Angels

## Hazael



Hazael (/'heIzi $\partial$ l/; Hebrew: הואל or הַוָּש<sup>[2]</sup>HaZa'eL; Aramaic, from the triliteral Semitic root *h-z-y*, "to see"; his full name meaning, "God has seen") was a court official and later an Aramean king who is mentioned in the Bible. Under his reign, Aram-Damascus became an empire that ruled over large parts of Syria and Palestine.

#### In the Bible

Hazael is first referred to by name in 1 Kings 19:15<sup>[3]</sup>. (In 842 BC God tells the prophet Elijah to anoint Hazael king over Aram Damascus.) Years after this, the Syrian king Hadadezer was ill and sent his court official Hazael with gifts to Elijah's successor Elisha. Elisha asked Hazael to tell Hadadezer that he would recover, and he revealed to Hazael that the king would recover but would die of other means. The day after he returned to Hadadezer in Damascus, Hazael suffocated him and seized power himself.

During his approximately 46-year reign (c. 842 BC-796 BC), King Hazael led the Arameans in battle against the forces of King Jehoram of Israel and King Ahaziah of Judah. After defeating them at Ramoth-Gilead, Hazael repelled two attacks by the Assyrians, seized Israelite territory east of the Jordan, the Philistine city of Gath, and sought to take Jerusalem as well (2 Kings 12:17<sup>[4]</sup>). Hazael's death is mentioned in 2 Kings 13:24. (796 B.C)

#### **Tel Dan Stele**

A monumental Aramaic inscription discovered at Tel Dan is seen by most scholars as having been erected by Hazael, after he defeated the Kings of Israel and Judah.<sup>[5]</sup> Recent excavations at Tell es-Safi/Gath have revealed dramatic evidence of the siege and subsequent conquest of Gath by Hazael. The destruction of the settlement at Tell Zeitah during the ninth century may also be the result of Hazael's campaign. King Joash of Judah forestalled Hazael's invasion by bribing him with treasure from the royal palace and temple.

#### **Items belonging to Hazael**

Decorated bronze plaques from chariot horse-harness taken from Hazael, identified by their inscriptions, have been found as re-gifted votive objects at two Greek sites, the Heraion of Samos and in the temple of Apollo at Eretria on Euboea. The inscriptions read "that which Hadad gave to our lord Hazael from 'Umq in the year that our lord crossed the River".<sup>[6]</sup> The river must be the Orontes. The triangular front pieces show a "Master of the animals"<sup>[7]</sup> gripping inverted sphinxes or lions in either hand, and with deep-bosomed goddesses who cup their breasts and stand on the heads of lions. When Tiglath-Pileser III took Damascus in 733/2, these heirlooms were part of the loot that fell eventually into Greek, probably Euboean hands.<sup>[8]</sup>

#### Notes

- [1] http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Template:Aramaeans&action=edit
- [2] I Kings 19:15
- [3] http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=1%20Kings&verse=19:15&src=NIV
- [4] http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=2%20Kings&verse=12:17&src=NIV
- [5] http://theosophical.wordpress.com/2011/07/15/ biblical-archaeology-4-the-moabite-stone-a-k-a-mesha-stele/
- [6] I. Eph'al and J. Naveh, "Hazael's booty inscriptions", *Israel Exploration Journal* 39 (1989:192-200).
- [7] Compare the Aegean "Mistress of the Animals"
- [8] Robin Lane Fox, Travelling Heroes in the Epic Age of Homer, 2008:109-11.



Ivory inlay possibly depicting Hazael of Damascus.

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### **External links**

- Tell es-Safi/Gath Excavation Project Blog (http://gath.wordpress.com)
- Tell es-Safi/Gath Excavation Project website (http://www.dig-gath.org)
- Tel Dan Inscription Webpage (http://www.kchanson.com/ANCDOCS/westsem/teldan.html)

| Preceded by | King of       | Succeeded by  |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Hadadezer   | Aram-Damascus | Ben-Hadad III |
|             | 842 BC-796 BC |               |

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