

CHAZA'EL (חזאל): 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](#)

Hazeal

Aramaeans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aramaic language Aramaic alphabet
Aramaean kingdoms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aram-Damascus Paddan Aram Aram Rehob Aram Soba
Aramaean kings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reson Hezjon Tabrimmon Ben-Hadad Ben-Hadad II (Hadadezer) Hazeal Ben-Hadad III Rezin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v t e ^[1]

Hazeal (/ˈheɪziəl/; Hebrew: חַזַּאֵל or חַזַּאֵל^[2] *HaZa'eL*; Aramaic, from the trilateral 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

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

During his approximately 46-year reign (c. 842 BC-796 BC), King Hazeal led the Arameans in battle against the forces of King Jehoram of Israel and King Ahaziah of Judah. After defeating them at Ramoth-Gilead, Hazeal 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^[4]). Hazeal'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 Hazeal, after he defeated the Kings of Israel and Judah.^[5] Recent excavations at Tell es-Safi/Gath have revealed dramatic evidence of the siege and subsequent conquest of Gath by Hazeal. The destruction of the settlement at Tell Zeitah during the ninth century may also be the result of Hazeal's campaign. King Joash of Judah forestalled Hazeal's invasion by bribing him with treasure from the royal palace and temple.

Items belonging to Hazeal

Decorated bronze plaques from chariot horse-harness taken from Hazeal, 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 Hazeal from 'Umq in the year that our lord crossed the River".^[6] The river must be the Orontes. The triangular front pieces show a "Master of the animals"^[7] 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.^[8]

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, "Hazeal'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 Hazeal of Damascus.

References

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