

The Time King The Kings Book 13

== Contents == 55d07224ec == Text == 55d07224ec

1 Kings 15 This chapter focusses on the reigns of Abijam (or Abijah) and Asa in the southern kingdom, as well as Nadab and Baasha in the northern kingdom. 1 Kings 12:1-16:14 documents the consolidation of the kingdoms of northern Israel and Judah. 1 Kings 15 is the fifteenth chapter of the Books of Kings in the Hebrew Bible or the First Book of Kings in the Old Testament of the Christian Bible. The book is a compilation of various annals recording the acts of the kings of Israel and Judah by a Deuteronomic compiler in the seventh century BCE, with a supplement added in the sixth century BCE. The 1 Kings 15 is the fifteenth chapter of the Books of Kings in the Hebrew Bible or the First Book of Kings in the Old Testament of the Christian Bible 55d07224ec

== Text == 55d07224ec The backstory of the novel revolves around recurring disasters known as Desolations, where monstrous Voidbringers ravage the world and human survival hangs in the balance. To counter the threat, the Knights Radiant (so named for their glowing aura and eyes) battle against the Voidbringers using magical armor and swords known as Shardplate and Shardblades, as well as magical powers... 55d07224ec Biblical commentators believe the Books of Kings mixes legends, folktales, miracle stories and "fictional constructions" in with the annals for the purpose of providing a theological explanation for the destruction of the Kingdom of Judah by Babylon in c. 586 BC and to provide a foundation for a return from Babylonian exile. At the same time, the books are largely reliable for determining historical events. The two books of Kings present a history of ancient Israel and Judah, from the death of King David to the release of Jehoiachin from imprisonment in Babylon—a period of some 400 years (c. 960 – c. 560 BC). Scholars tend to treat the books as consisting of a first edition from the late 7th century BC and of a second and final edition from the mid-6th century BC. 55d07224ec

2 Kings 14 The narrative is a part of a major section 2 Kings 9:1–15:12 covering the period of Jehu's dynasty. 2 Kings 14 is the fourteenth chapter of the second part of the Books of Kings in the Hebrew Bible or the Second Book of Kings in the Old Testament of the 2 Kings 14 is the fourteenth chapter of the second part of the Books of Kings in the Hebrew Bible or the Second Book of Kings in the Old Testament of the Christian Bible. This chapter records the events during the reigns of Amaziah the son of Joash,

king of Judah, as well as of Joash, and his son, Jeroboam (II) in the kingdom of Israel. The book is a compilation of various annals recording the acts of the kings of Israel and Judah by a Deuteronomic compiler in the seventh century BCE, with a supplement added in the sixth century BCE
55d07224ec

The genealogy of Scottish kings, going back to Fergus mac Ferchar (i.e. Fergus I) and beyond, was in place by the middle of the 13th century when it was recited at the 1249 inauguration of Alexander III of Scotland. In 1301 Baldred Bisset was involved in a hearing at the Papal Curia, on the Scottish side of the debate on Edward I of England's claims, and at least helped prepare material dealing with the mythological history that was being adduced as relevant, on both sides. 55d07224ec This chapter was originally written in the Hebrew language and since the 16th century is divided into 34 verses. 55d07224ec This chapter was originally written in the Hebrew language. It is divided into 37 verses. 55d07224ec

Books of Kings It concludes the Deuteronomistic history, a history of ancient Israel also including the books of Joshua, Judges, and Samuel. The Book of Kings (Hebrew: ספר מלכים, Sēfer Məlāḱīm) is a book in the Hebrew Bible, found as two books (1–2 Kings, sometimes called the books of 1 The Book of Kings (Hebrew: ספר מלכים, Sēfer Məlāḱīm) is a book in the Hebrew Bible, found as two books (1–2 Kings, sometimes called the books of 1 and 2 Kings or First Kings and Second Kings) in the Old Testament of the Christian Bible 55d07224ec

Legendary kings of Scotland The list went back around 1900 years from his time, and began with Fergus I. James VI of Scotland, who was Buchanan's pupil, adopted the story of Fergus I as his ancestor, and the antiquity of the line was emphasised by the House of Stuart. The Scottish Renaissance humanist George Buchanan gave a long list of Scottish Kings in his history of Scotland—published in Latin as *Rerum Scoticarum* The Scottish Renaissance humanist George Buchanan gave a long list of Scottish Kings in his history of Scotland—published in Latin as *Rerum Scoticarum Historia* in 1582—most of whom are now considered by historians to be figures of legend, or completely misrepresented 55d07224ec

== Setting == 55d07224ec This chapter was originally written in the Hebrew language and since the 16th century is divided into 29 verses. 55d07224ec

2 Kings 24 This chapter records the events during the reigns of Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin and Zedekiah, kings of Judah. 2 Kings 24 is the twenty-fourth chapter of the second part of the Books of Kings in the Hebrew Bible or the Second Book of Kings in the Old Testament 2 Kings 24 is the twenty-fourth

chapter of the second part of the Books of Kings in the Hebrew Bible or the Second Book of Kings in the Old Testament of the Christian Bible. The book is a compilation of various annals recording the acts of the kings of Israel and Judah by a Deuteronomic compiler in the seventh century BCE, with a supplement added in the sixth century BCE 55d07224ec

The Way of Kings The novel was published on August 31, 2010, by Tor Books. It was followed by Words of Radiance in 2014, Oathbringer in 2017, Rhythm of War in 2020 and Wind and Truth in 2024. The Way of Kings is an epic fantasy novel written by American author Brandon Sanderson and the first book in The Stormlight Archive series. The Way of Kings consists of one prelude, one prologue, 75 chapters, an epilogue, and nine interludes. The novel The Way of Kings is an epic fantasy novel written by American author Brandon Sanderson and the first book in The Stormlight Archive series. A leatherbound edition was released in 2021 55d07224ec

== Pictish kings == 55d07224ec

2 Kings 18 2 Kings 18 is the eighteenth chapter of the second part of the Books of Kings in the Hebrew Bible or the Second Book of Kings in the Old Testament of the 2 Kings 18 is the eighteenth chapter of the second part of the Books of Kings in the Hebrew Bible or the Second Book of Kings in the Old Testament of the Christian Bible. The book is a compilation of various annals recording the acts of the kings of Israel and Judah by a Deuteronomic compiler in the seventh century BCE, with a supplement added in the sixth century BCE. This chapter records the events during the reign of Hezekiah, the king of Judah, a part of the section comprising 2 Kings 18:1 to 20:21, with a parallel version in Isaiah 36–39 55d07224ec

This chapter was originally written in the Hebrew language and since the 16th century is divided into 25 verses. 55d07224ec The story rotates between the points of view of Kaladin, Shallan Davar, Dalinar Kholin, Adolin Kholin, Szeth-son-of-Vallano, and several other minor characters, who lead seemingly unconnected lives. In 2011, it won the David Gemmell Legend Award for best novel. The unabridged audiobook is read by narrator team Michael Kramer and Kate Reading. 55d07224ec == Text == 55d07224ec == Dynastic importance == 55d07224ec This chapter was originally written in the Hebrew language. It is divided into 29 verses. 55d07224ec Pictish kings ruled in northern and eastern Scotland. In 843 A.D., tradition records the replacement of the Pictish kingdom by the Kingdom of Alba, although the Irish annals continue to use Picts and Fortriu for half a century after 843. The king lists are thought to have been compiled in the early 8th century, probably by 724, placing them in the reigns of the sons of Der-Ilei, Bridei and Nechtan. 55d07224ec == Text == 55d07224ec Irish annals (the Annals of

Ulster, Annals of Innisfallen) refer to some kings as king of Fortriu or king of Alba. The kings listed are thought to represent overkings of the Picts, at least from the time of Bridei, son of Maelchon, onwards. In addition to these overkings, many less powerful subject kings existed, of whom only a very few are known... 55d07224ec == Text == 55d07224ec This chapter was originally written in the Hebrew language. It is divided into 20 verses. 55d07224ec == Text == 55d07224ec

2 Kings 13 This chapter records the reigns of Jehu's son, Jehoahaz, and Jehu's grandson, Jehoash, in the kingdom of Israel during the reign of Jehoash, the king of Judah, as well as the events around the death of Elisha. The book is a compilation of various annals recording the acts of the kings of Israel and Judah by a Deuteronomic compiler in the seventh century BCE, with a supplement added in the sixth century BCE. The narrative is a part of a major section 2 Kings 9:1–15:12 covering the period of Jehu's dynasty. 2 Kings 13 is the thirteenth chapter of the second part of the Books of Kings in the Hebrew Bible or the Second Book of Kings in the Old Testament of the 2 Kings 13 is the thirteenth chapter of the second part of the Books of Kings in the Hebrew Bible or the Second Book of Kings in the Old Testament of the Christian Bible 55d07224ec

List of kings of the Picts These are late documents and do not record the dates when the kings reigned. The latter parts of the lists can largely be reconciled with other sources. These are late documents and do not record the dates when the kings reigned The list of kings of the Picts is based on the Pictish Chronicle king lists. A large portion of the lists, not reproduced here, belongs with the Caledonian or Irish mythology. The various surviving lists disagree in places as to the names of kings, and the lengths of their reigns. The list of kings of the Picts is based on the Pictish Chronicle king lists 55d07224ec

2 Kings 8 This chapter records Elisha's acts in helping the family of Shunammite woman to escape famine, then to gain back their land (verses 1–6) and in contributing to Hazael's ascension to the throne of Syria (Aram) in verses 7–15; then subsequently records the reigns of Joram and Ahaziah, the kings of Judah. 2 Kings 8 is the eighth chapter of the second part of the Books of Kings in the Hebrew Bible or the Second Book of Kings in the Old Testament of the Christian 2 Kings 8 is the eighth chapter of the second part of the Books of Kings in the Hebrew Bible or the Second Book of Kings in the Old Testament of the Christian Bible. The book is a compilation of various annals recording the acts of the kings of Israel and Judah by a Deuteronomic compiler in the seventh century BCE, with a supplement added in the sixth century BCE 55d07224ec

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