



# ISAIAH

## **Book 23**



# WHAT IS THE HOLY BIBLE?

The Holy Bible is a collection of writings that includes 66 books in English editions. The Bible consists of two parts, the Old Testament and New Testament. The word testament means covenant. The Old Testament includes 39 books, and the New Testament includes 27 books.

These 66 books were written over approximately 1,400 years by 40 different authors in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek. The Old Testament writings were affirmed by Jewish leaders, and moreover, by Jesus Christ.<sup>1</sup> The New Testament writings were confirmed by early church leaders. The 66 books of the Bible are the inspired words of God that are used to make and mature disciples of the One true God through Jesus Christ, his Son ([Matthew 28:18-20](#), [2 Timothy 3:16-17](#)). The Bible was not created by mere human wisdom but was inspired by God ([2 Peter 1:20-21](#)), is interpreted by His Holy Spirit ([John 16:13](#), [Matthew 23:8-10](#)), and will last forever ([Matthew 24:35](#)).<sup>2</sup>

If you do a phrase search on the Bible you will find the phrase "the word of the Lord" and "Thus says the Lord" more than 700 times.<sup>3</sup> In addition, this book has given reasonable evidence to the claim of being God's word by:

- providing answers that conform with the reality we see around us.
- being a reliable collection of historical documents.
- containing eyewitness accounts that were written during the lifetimes of other eyewitnesses.
- recording supernatural events that took place in fulfillment of specific prophecies.<sup>4</sup>

## Notes:

<sup>1</sup> See Matthew 4:4-7, 12:3-5, Mark 7:6-7, 12:26-27, and Luke 19:46 for examples.

<sup>2</sup> ["What are the Books of the Bible", GotQuestions.org](#)

<sup>3</sup> [Blue Letter Bible](#)

<sup>4</sup> Paraphrased from Voddie Baucham

# Our Goals in Studying the Bible

To better .....

- Understand the Only true God; the Author of the Bible. ([2 Timothy 3:16-17](#), [2 Peter 1:20-21](#), [1 John 5:20](#), [Jeremiah 9:23-24](#))
- Learn How He works in the World and in our Lives. ([Job 40:6-14](#), [Isaiah 45:6-7](#), [Isaiah 46:8-10](#), [Philippians 2:12-13](#))
- Understand Ourselves and the Hearts of Mankind. ([Jeremiah 17:9](#), [2 Timothy 3:13](#), [Ephesians 5:7-10](#))
- Come to Know What Pleases and Grieves God. ([1 Thessalonians 4:1](#), [Ephesians 4:26-31](#), [Hebrews 11:6](#), [1 Peter 1:14-19](#))
- To be Transformed into Fruitful Doers of God's Word and not just Hearers. ([Romans 12:2](#), [James 1:27](#), [Matthew 3:8](#))
- Tether Ourselves to God's Word for Our Wisdom, Discernment, and Safety. ([1 Corinthians 6:9-10](#), [Matthew 24:24](#), [Ephesians 4:11-14](#))

[Jeremiah 9:23-24](#) "Thus says the Lord: "Let not the wise man boast in his wisdom, let not the mighty man boast in his might, let not the rich man boast in his riches, but let him who boasts boast in this, that he understands and knows me, that I am the Lord who practices steadfast love, justice, and righteousness in the earth. For in these things I delight, declares the Lord."

# How to Study the Bible

#1. Observation: What does the text say?

Who?

What?

When?

Where?

How?

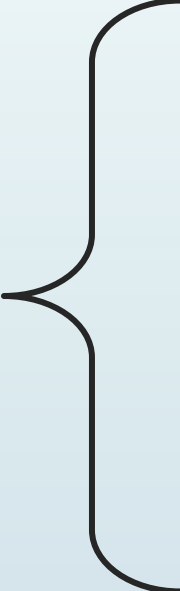
Why?

#2. Interpretation: What does the text mean in context with the passage, book, and whole counsel of God?

#3. Application: How is the Holy Spirit instructing me to apply this understanding at this time in my life?



# STUDY RESOURCES



- Opening Prayer
- Background and Setting
- Book Outline
- Geography Maps
- Key Verses
- Study Questions
- Major Event Timeline
- Book Summary
- Application and Closing Prayer
- Study Leader Support Slides

# OPENING PRAYER: ISAIAH

**Isaiah 2:1-4**, "The word which Isaiah the son of Amoz saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem.

Now it will come about that In the last days the mountain of the house of the LORD will be established as the chief of the mountains. And will be raised above the hills; and all the nations will stream to it.

And many peoples will come and say, "Come, let us go up to the mountain of the LORD, To the house of the God of Jacob; that He may teach us concerning His ways and that we may walk in His paths." For the law will go forth from Zion and the word of the LORD from Jerusalem.

And He will judge between the nations and will render decisions for many peoples; and they will hammer their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation will not lift up sword against nation, and never again will they learn war."



# REVIEW OF SONG OF SOLOMON

**Learning Tip:** For those studying the Bible in its table-of-contents order, this slide gives you a brief recap of the book you just completed. Studying in a different sequence? You can simply skip this slide or treat it as a gentle nudge to circle back when the time is right.

**Brief Summary:** The poetry takes the form of a dialogue between a husband (the king) and his wife (the Shulamite). We can divide the book into three sections: the courtship ([Song 1:1-3:5](#)); the wedding ([Song 3:6-5:1](#)); and the maturing marriage ([Song 5:2-8:14](#)).

The song begins before the wedding, as the bride-to-be longs to be with her betrothed, and she looks forward to his intimate caresses. However, she advises letting love develop naturally, in its own time. The king praises the Shulamite's beauty, overcoming her feelings of insecurity about her appearance. The Shulamite has a dream in which she loses Solomon and searches throughout the city for him. With the help of the city guards, she finds her beloved and clings to him, taking him to a safe place. Upon waking, she repeats her injunction not to force love.

On the wedding night, the husband again praises the beauty of his wife, and in highly symbolic language, the wife invites her spouse to partake of all she has to offer. They make love, and God blesses their union.

As the marriage matures, the husband and wife go through a difficult time, symbolized in another dream. In this second dream, the Shulamite rebuffs her husband, and he leaves. Overcome with guilt, she searches the city for him; but this time, instead of helping her, the guards beat her—symbolic of her pained conscience. Things end happily as the lovers reunite and are reconciled.

As the song ends, both the husband and wife are confident and secure in their love, they sing of the lasting nature of true love, and they yearn to be in each other's presence.

**Foreshadowings:** Some Bible interpreters see in Song of Solomon an exact symbolic representation of Christ and His church. Christ is seen as the king, while the church is represented by the Shulamite. While we believe the book should be understood literally as a depiction of marriage, there are some elements that foreshadow the Church and her relationship with her king, the Lord Jesus. [Song of Solomon 2:4](#) describes the experience of every believer who is sought and bought by the Lord Jesus. We are in a place of great spiritual wealth and are covered by His love. Verse 16 of chapter 2 says, "My beloved is mine, and I am his. He feeds his flock among the lilies" (NKJV). Here is a picture of not only the security of the believer in Christ ([John 10:28-29](#)), but of the Good Shepherd who knows His sheep—believers—and lays down His life for us ([John 10:11](#)). Because of Him, we are no longer stained by sin, having had our "spots" removed by His blood ([Song of Solomon 4:7](#); [Ephesians 5:27](#)).

# Old Testament Table of Contents (39 Books)

| THE LAW - 5 |
|-------------|
| GENESIS     |
| EXODUS      |
| LEVITICUS   |
| NUMBERS     |
| DEUTERONOMY |

| HISTORY – 12 |
|--------------|
| JOSHUA       |
| JUDGES       |
| RUTH         |
| 1 SAMUEL     |
| 2 SAMUEL     |
| 1 KINGS      |
| 2 KINGS      |
| 1 CHRONICLES |
| 2 CHRONICLES |
| EZRA         |
| NEHEMIAH     |
| ESTHER       |

| POETRY - 5      |
|-----------------|
| JOB             |
| PSALMS          |
| PROVERBS        |
| ECCLESIASTES    |
| SONG OF SOLOMON |

| MAJOR PROPHETS - 5 |
|--------------------|
| ISAIAH             |
| JEREMIAH           |
| LAMENTATIONS       |
| EZEKIEL            |
| DANIEL             |

| MINOR PROPHETS – 12 |
|---------------------|
| HOSEA               |
| JOEL                |
| AMOS                |
| OBADIAH             |
| JONAH               |
| MICAH               |
| NAHUM               |
| HABAKKUK            |
| ZEPHANIAH           |
| HAGGAI              |
| ZECHARIAH           |
| MALACHI             |



# OLD TESTAMENT BOOKS BY DATE WRITTEN

## Historical Books

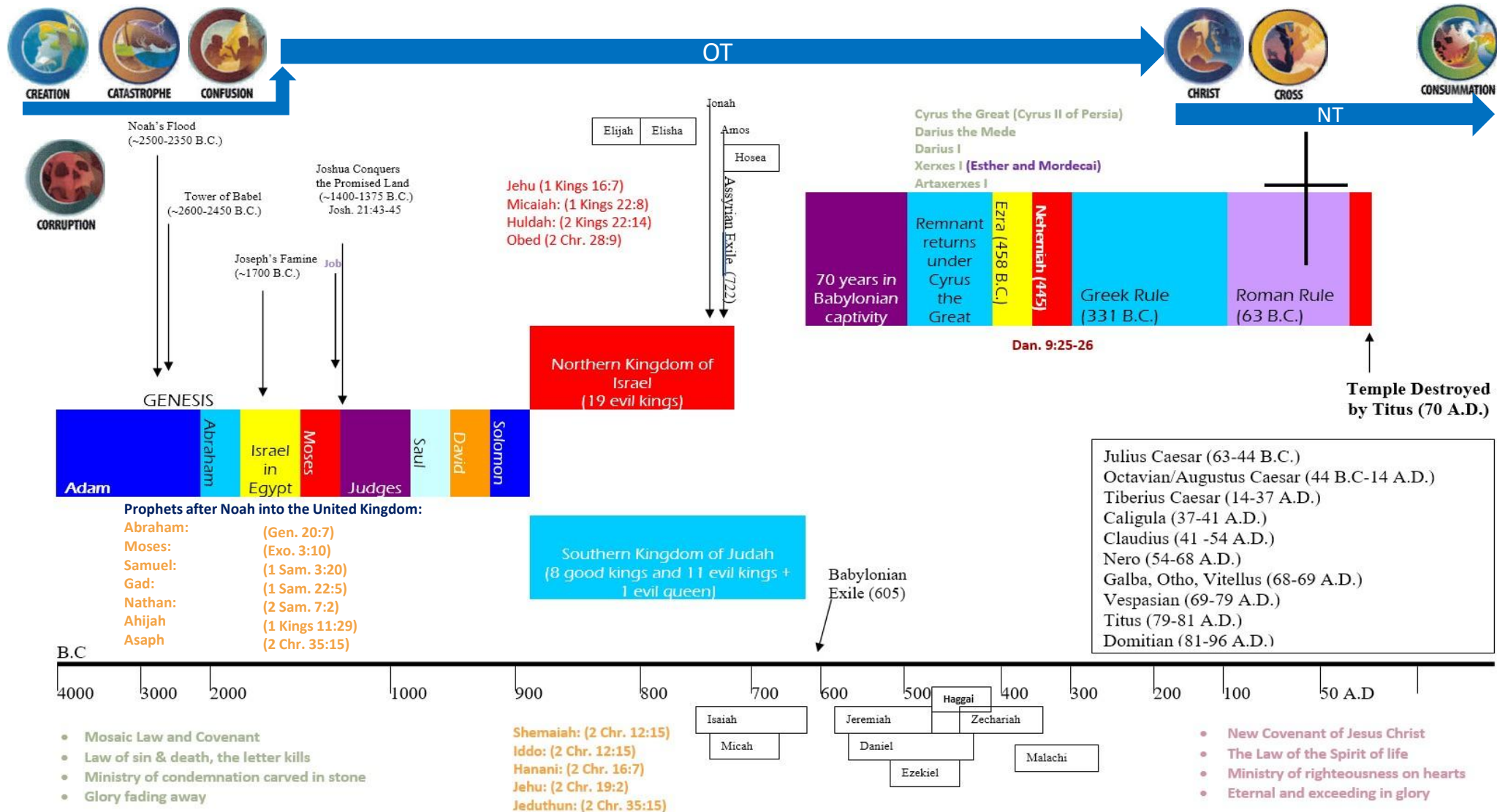
|                                 |                              |                                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Genesis:<br>c. 1445-1400 B.C.   | Exodus:<br>c. 1445-1400 B.C. | Leviticus:<br>c. 1445-1400 B.C.  |
| Numbers:<br>c. 1405 B.C.        | Deut:<br>c. 1445-1400 B.C.   | Joshua:<br>c. 1405-1385 B.C.     |
| Judges:<br>c. 1043 B.C.         | Ruth:<br>c. 1011-971 B.C.    | 1 & 2 Samuel:<br>c. 960-722 B.C. |
| 1 & 2 Kings:<br>c. 560-540 B.C. | Ezra:<br>c. 460-440 B.C.     | Esther:<br>c. 460-350 B.C..      |
| 1 & 2 Chron:<br>c. 450-425 B.C. | Nehemiah:<br>c. 445-420 B.C. |                                  |

## Wisdom Book and Prophetic Books

|                                          |                                               |                                                  |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Job:<br>c. 1440 – 950 B.C.               | Psalms:<br>c. 1410-500 B.C.                   | Proverbs and Song<br>of Solomon:<br>c. 965 B.C.  |
| Ecclesiastes:<br>c. 930 B.C.             | Obadiah:<br>c. 848-840 B.C.                   | Joel:<br>c. 835 – 796 B.C.                       |
| Jonah:<br>c. 790 – 739 B.C.              | Hosea and Amos:<br>c. 760 -725 B.C.           | Isaiah and Micah:<br>c. 739 – 681 B.C.           |
| Nahum:<br>c. 663–612 B.C.                | Habakkuk and<br>Zephaniah:<br>c. 635-605 B.C. | Jeremiah and<br>Lamentations:<br>c. 630-575 B.C. |
| Ezekiel and Daniel:<br>c. 593 – 530 B.C. | Haggai and<br>Zechariah:<br>c. 520-470 B.C.   | Malachi:<br>c. 440 – 400 B.C.                    |

Amos 3:7 : “For the Lord GOD does nothing without revealing his secret to his servants the prophets.”

# BIBLICAL CHRONOLOGICAL BACKGROUND



Aug-2004; j6h  
Rev Jun-2026; j6w

**AUTHOR:**  
ISAIAH, SON OF AMOZ

**ISAIAH**  
DATE: C. 739-681 B.C.

# GOD's Prophetic Books

## The Role of the Prophets

|         |                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Speak   | To speak God's warnings with a goal to bring individuals and nations to repentance. Wording is often poetic and builds to a climax to make an impactful point. |
| Declare | To declare God's imminent judgment and discipline for continued sinful behaviors.                                                                              |
| Reveal  | To reveal God's future plans of judgment, deliverance, mercy, and grace.                                                                                       |

## Time frames of God's Prophetic Word

- God's **past** actions and words in history (e.g., Creation – Confusion, Exodus from Egypt, fulfillment of God's prophetic word, etc.). This is to remind the listeners/readers that God is always at work in the present fulfilling his word, and his past activity gives surety about future events God has declared.
- God's judgments that **will impact the people of or near to the prophet's generation** as he speaks concerning specific nations or lands: (e.g., Judah's exile to Babylon, the rise of Cyrus the Persian, the rebuilding of the temple in Jerusalem before it is even destroyed).
- Events **far into future generations** that impact the whole earth: (e.g., the 1<sup>st</sup> coming of Jesus Christ, the 2<sup>nd</sup> coming of Jesus Christ, and the Millennial kingdom).

[1 Peter 1:10-12](#): "Concerning this salvation, the prophets who prophesied about the grace that was to be yours searched and inquired carefully, inquiring what person or time the Spirit of Christ in them was indicating when he predicted the sufferings of Christ and the subsequent glories. It was revealed to them that they were serving not themselves but you, in the things that have now been announced to you through those who preached the good news to you by the Holy Spirit sent from heaven, things into which angels long to look."

# Israel's Kings and Prophets<sup>1</sup>

| United Kingdom |                 |             |         |                                                   |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Years (BC)     | King            | Start / End | Prophet | Scripture                                         |
| 1050 - 1010    | Saul            | Good / Evil | Samuel  | 1 Sa 8-31<br>1 Ch 9-10                            |
| 1010 - 970     | David (Captain) | Good / Good | Samuel  | 1 Sa 16-31<br>2 Sa 1-24<br>1 Ki 1-2<br>1 Ch 11-29 |
|                |                 |             | Nathan  |                                                   |
| 970 - 930      | Solomon (Son)   | Good / Evil | Nathan  | 1 Ki 1-11<br>2 Ch 1-9                             |

| Divided Kingdom |                   |             |          |                           |           |                      |             |                                             |                       |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Judah           |                   |             |          |                           | Israel    |                      |             |                                             |                       |
| Years           | King              | Start / End | Prophet  | Scripture                 | Years     | King                 | Start / End | Prophet                                     | Scripture             |
| 931 - 913       | Rehoboam (Son)    | Evil / Evil | Shemaiah | 1 Ki 12, 14<br>2 Ch 10-12 | 931 - 910 | Jeroboam I (servant) | Evil / Evil | Ahijah                                      | 1 Ki 12-14<br>2 Ch 10 |
| 913 - 911       | Abijah (Son)      | Evil / Evil |          | 1 Ki 15<br>2 Ch 13        | 910 - 909 | Nadab (son)          | Evil / Evil |                                             | 1 Ki 15               |
| 911 - 870       | Asa (Son)         | Good/Good   | Hanani   | 1 Ki 15<br>2 Ch 14-16     | 909 - 886 | Baasha               | Evil / Evil | Jehu                                        | 1 Ki 16               |
|                 |                   |             |          |                           | 886 - 885 | Elah (Son)           | Evil / Evil |                                             | 1 Ki 16               |
|                 |                   |             |          |                           | 885       | Zimri (Captain)      | Evil / Evil | Micaliah                                    | 1 Ki 16               |
|                 |                   |             |          |                           | 885 - 874 | Omri (Captain)       | Evil / Evil | Elijah<br>1 Ki 17-19<br>1 Ki 21<br>2 Ki 1-2 | 1 Ki 16               |
|                 |                   |             |          |                           | 874 - 853 | Ahab (Son)           | Evil / Evil |                                             | 1 Ki 17<br>2 Ch 18    |
| 870 - 848       | Jehoshaphat (Son) | Good/Good   |          | 1 Ki 22<br>2 Ch 17-20     | 853 - 852 | Ahaziah (Son)        | Evil / Evil |                                             | 1 Ki 22<br>2 Ki 1     |

| Divided Kingdom                          |                           |             |                                                             |                                      |                                         |                     |             |                                                             |            |           |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 848 - 841                                | Jehoram (Son)             | Evil / Evil | Obadiah(?)                                                  | 2 Ki 8<br>2 Ch 21                    | 852 - 841                               | Joram (Son of Ahab) | Evil / Evil | Elisha<br>1 Ki 19<br>2 Ki 2-9<br>2 Ki 13                    | 2 Ki 3     |           |
| 841                                      | Ahaziah (Son)             | Evil / Evil |                                                             | 2 Ki 8-9<br>2 Ch 22                  | 841 - 814                               | Jehu (Captain)      | Good / Evil |                                                             | 2 Ki 9-10  |           |
| 841 - 835                                | Athaliah (mother)         | Evil / Evil |                                                             | 2 Ki 11<br>2 Ch 22-23                |                                         |                     |             |                                                             |            |           |
| 835 - 796                                | Joash (son of Ahaziah)    | Good / Evil | Joel                                                        | 2 Ki 11-12<br>2 Ch 23-24             |                                         |                     |             |                                                             |            | 814 - 798 |
| 796 - 767                                | Amaziah (son)             | Good / Evil |                                                             | 2 Ki 14<br>2 Ch 25                   | 798 - 782                               | Jehoash (Son)       | Evil / Evil |                                                             | 2 Ki 13-14 |           |
| 767 - 740                                | Uzziah aka Azariah (Son)  | Good/Evil   | Isaiah<br>Micah                                             | 2 Ki 15<br>2 Ch 26                   | 782 - 753                               | Jeroboam II (Son)   | Evil / Evil | Amos<br>Hosea<br><br>Jonah<br>(2 Kings 14:25;<br>Jonah 1:1) | 2 Ki 14    |           |
|                                          |                           |             |                                                             |                                      | 753 - 752                               | Zechariah (Son)     | Evil / Evil |                                                             | 2 Ki 15    |           |
|                                          |                           |             |                                                             |                                      | 752                                     | Shallum             | Evil / Evil |                                                             | 2 Ki 15    |           |
|                                          |                           |             |                                                             |                                      | 752 - 742                               | Menahem             | Evil / Evil |                                                             | 2 Ki 15    |           |
|                                          |                           |             |                                                             |                                      | 742 - 740                               | Pekahiah (Son)      | Evil / Evil |                                                             | 2 Ki 15    |           |
| 748 - 732                                | Jotham (Son)              | Good/Good   |                                                             | 2 Ki 15<br>2 Ch 27                   | 752 - 740 (rival)<br>733 - 722 (sole)   | Pekah (Captain)     | Evil / Evil | Micah                                                       | 2 Ki 15    |           |
| 732 - 716                                | Ahaz (Son)                | Evil / Evil |                                                             | 2 Ki 16<br>2 Ch 28<br>Is 7           | 732 - 722                               | Hoshea              | Evil / Evil |                                                             | 2 Ki 17    |           |
| 716 - 687                                | Hezekiah (Son)            | Good/Good   |                                                             | 2 Ki 18-20<br>2 Ch 29-32<br>Is 36-39 | Israel into Assyrian captivity - 722 BC |                     |             |                                                             |            |           |
| 687 - 642                                | Manasseh (Son)            | Evil / Good |                                                             |                                      | 2 Ki 21<br>2 Ch 33                      | 663-612 B.C.        |             |                                                             | Nahum      |           |
| 642 - 640                                | Amon (Son)                | Evil / Evil |                                                             |                                      | 2 Ki 21<br>2 Ch 33                      |                     |             |                                                             |            |           |
| 640 - 608                                | Josiah (Son)              | Good/Good   |                                                             | 2 Ki 22-23<br>2 Ch 34-35             |                                         |                     |             |                                                             |            |           |
| 608                                      | Jehoahaz (Son)            | Evil / Evil |                                                             | 2 Ki 23<br>2 Ch 36                   | Daniel                                  |                     |             |                                                             |            |           |
| 608 - 597                                | Jehoiakim (Son of Josiah) | Evil / Evil | Habakkuk<br>Zephaniah<br>Jeremiah<br>Ezekiel (Lamentations) | 2 Ki 23-24<br>2 Ch 36                |                                         |                     |             |                                                             |            |           |
| 597                                      | Jehoiachin (Son)          | Evil / Evil |                                                             | 2 Ki 24-25<br>2 Ch 36                |                                         |                     |             |                                                             |            |           |
| 597 - 586                                | Zedekiah (Son of Josiah)  | Evil / Evil |                                                             | 2 Ki 24-25<br>2 Ch 36                |                                         |                     |             |                                                             |            |           |
| Judah into Babylonian captivity - 586 BC |                           |             |                                                             |                                      |                                         |                     |             |                                                             |            |           |
| 586-450                                  |                           |             | Jeremiah<br>Haggai<br>Zechariah<br>Malachi                  |                                      |                                         |                     |             |                                                             |            |           |

<sup>1</sup> [Biblegateway.com](http://Biblegateway.com)

## ISAIAH: ABOUT THE AUTHOR AND BOOK

**DATE: 739 – 681 B.C**

The book derives its title from the author, whose name means “The Lord is salvation,” and is similar to the names Joshua, Elisha, and Jesus. Isaiah is quoted directly in the New Testament over 65 times, far more than any other Old Testament prophet, and mentioned by name over 20 times. Isaiah, the son of Amoz, ministered in and around Jerusalem as a prophet to Judah, the southern kingdom of Israel, during the reigns of four kings of Judah:

1. Uzziah (called “Azariah” in 2 Kings),
2. Jotham,
3. Ahaz, and
4. Hezekiah ([Isaiah 1:1](#)), from c. 739–686 B.C.

He evidently came from a family of some rank, because he had easy access to the king ([Isaiah 7:3](#)). He was married and had two sons who bore symbolic names: “Shear-jashub” (“a remnant shall return,” [Isaiah 7:3](#)) and “Maher-shalal-hash-baz” (“the spoil speeds, the prey hastens,” [Isaiah 8:3](#)). When called by God to prophesy, in the year of King Uzziah’s death (c. 739 B.C.), he responded with a cheerful readiness, though he knew from the beginning that his ministry would be one of fruitless warning and exhortation ([Isaiah 6:9-13](#)). Having been reared in Jerusalem, he was an appropriate choice as a political and religious counselor to the nation.

Fulfillment of some of Isaiah’s prophecies in his own lifetime provided his credentials for the prophetic office. Sennacherib’s effort to take Jerusalem failed, just as Isaiah had said it would ([Isaiah 37:6-7](#), [Isaiah 37:36-38](#)). The Lord healed Hezekiah’s critical illness, as Isaiah had predicted ([Isaiah 38:5](#); [2 Kings 20:7-12](#)).

Isaiah was a contemporary of Hosea and Micah. His writing style has no rival in its versatility of expression, brilliance of imagery, and richness of vocabulary. His writing features a range of 2,186 different words, compared to 1,535 in Ezekiel, 1,653 in Jeremiah, and 2,170 in the Psalms. [Second Chronicles 32:32](#) records that he wrote a biography of King Hezekiah also. The prophet lived until at least 681 B.C. when he penned the account of Sennacherib’s death (cf. [Isaiah 37:38](#)). Tradition has it that he met his death under King Manasseh (c. 695–642 B.C.) by being cut in two with a wooden saw (cf. [Hebrews 11:37](#)).



# ISAIAH: BACKGROUND AND SETTING

During Uzziah's prosperous 52-year reign (c. 790–739 B.C.), Judah developed into a strong commercial and military state with a port for commerce on the Red Sea and the construction of walls, towers, and fortifications.<sup>1</sup> Yet the period witnessed a decline in Judah's spiritual status. Uzziah's downfall resulted from his attempt to assume the privileges of a priest and burn incense on the altar.<sup>2</sup> He was judged with leprosy, from which he never recovered ([2 Chronicles 26:16-21](#)).<sup>3</sup>

His son Jotham (c. 750–731 B.C.) had to take over the duties of king before his father's death. Assyria began to emerge as a new international power under Tiglath-pileser (c. 745–727 B.C.) while Jotham was king ([2 Kings 15:17-22](#)). Judah also began to incur opposition from Israel and Syria to her north during his reign ([2 Kings 15:36-38](#)). Jotham was a builder and a fighter like his father, but spiritual corruption still existed in the land.<sup>4</sup>

Ahaz was 25 when he began to reign in Judah, and he reigned until age 41.<sup>5</sup> Israel and Syria formed an alliance to combat the rising Assyrian threat from the east, but Ahaz refused to bring Judah into the alliance.<sup>6</sup> For this, the northern neighbors threatened to dethrone him, and war resulted (734 B.C.). In panic, Ahaz sent to the Assyrian king for help ([2 Kings 16:7](#)) and the Assyrian king gladly responded, sacking Gaza, carrying all of Galilee and Gilead into captivity, and finally capturing Damascus (732 B.C.). Ahaz's alliance with Assyria led to his introduction of a heathen altar, which he set up in Solomon's temple.<sup>7</sup> During his reign (722 B.C.), Assyria captured Samaria, capital of the northern kingdom, and carried many of Israel's most capable people into captivity ([2 Kings 17:6](#), [2 Kings 17:24](#)).

Hezekiah began his reign over Judah in 715 B.C. and continued for 29 years to c. 686 B.C. ([2 Kings 18:1-2](#)). Reformation was a priority when he became king.<sup>8</sup> The threat of an Assyrian invasion forced Judah to promise heavy tribute to that eastern power. In 701 B.C. Hezekiah became very ill with a life-threatening disease, but he prayed and God graciously extended his life for 15 years ([2 Kings 20](#); [Isaiah 38](#)) until 686 B.C. The ruler of Babylon used the opportunity of his illness and recovery to send congratulations to him, probably seeking to form an alliance with Judah against Assyria at the same time.<sup>9</sup> When Assyria became weak through internal strife, Hezekiah refused to pay any further tribute to that power ([2 Kings 18:7](#)). So, in 701 B.C. Sennacherib, the Assyrian king, invaded the coastal areas of Israel, marching toward Egypt on Israel's southern flank. In the process he overran many Judean towns, looting and carrying many people back to Assyria. While besieging Lachish, he sent a contingent of forces to besiege Jerusalem.<sup>10</sup> The side-expedition failed, however, so in a second attempt he sent messengers to Jerusalem demanding an immediate surrender of the city.<sup>11</sup> With Isaiah's encouragement, Hezekiah refused to surrender, and when Sennacherib's army fell prey to a sudden disaster, he returned to Nineveh and never threatened Judah again.

## Notes:

<sup>1</sup> 2 Chron. 26:3–5, 8–10, 13–15

<sup>2</sup> 2 Kings 15:3–4; 2 Chron. 26:16–19

<sup>3</sup> 2 Kings 15:5; 2 Chron. 26:16–21

<sup>4</sup> 2 Kings 15:34–35; 2 Chron. 27:1–2

<sup>5</sup> 2 Chron. 28:1, 8; c. 735–715 B.C.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Kings 16:5; Isa. 7:6

<sup>7</sup> 2 Kings 16:10–16; 2 Chron. 28:3

<sup>8</sup> 2 Kings 18:4, 22; 2 Chron. 30:1

<sup>9</sup> 2 Kings 20:12ff.; Isa. 39

<sup>10</sup> 2 Kings 18:17–19:8; Isa. 36:2–37:8

<sup>11</sup> 2 Kings 19:9ff.; Isa. 37:9ff.

# KEY GEOGRAPHY OF ISAIAH





# KEY GEOGRAPHY OF ISAIAH (PAST vs. PRESENT)

671 – 824 B.C.



2017 A.D.



# ISAIAH OUTLINE: JUDGMENT TO SALVATION

## Judgements & Salvation

**Isaiah 1:1–35:10**

- Judah and Jerusalem: social sins and political entanglements. (Isaiah 1:1–12:6)
- Babylon, Assyria, Philistia, Moab, Syria, Israel, Ethiopia, Egypt, Edom, Arabia, Jerusalem, and Tyre. (Isaiah 13:1–23:18)
- Israel's redemption through World Judgment. (Isaiah 24:1–27:13)
- Warnings against alliance with Egypt and trusting in man. (Isaiah 28:1 – 35:10)

## Historical Interlude

**Isaiah 36:1–39:8**

- Sennacherib's Attempt to Capture Jerusalem. (Isaiah 36:1–37:38)
- Hezekiah's Sickness and Recovery. (Isaiah 38:1–22)
- Babylonian Emissaries to Jerusalem. (Isaiah 39:1–8)

## Salvation

**Isaiah 40:1–66:24**

- Deliverance from Captivity. (Isaiah 40:1–48:22)
- Sufferings of the Servant of the Lord: His mission of redemption through His suffering. (Isaiah 49:1–57:21)
- Future Glory of God's People and blessedness of Zion. (Isaiah 58:1–66:24)

# ISAIAH KEY VERSES with Three Focuses

Key verses by Book Outline

Key verses on what God declares about of Himself

Key verses from the Four Servant-songs



# ISAIAH KEY VERSES: BY OUTLINE

[Isaiah 5:1-5](#), “Let me sing for my beloved my love song concerning his vineyard: My beloved had a vineyard on a very fertile hill. He dug it and cleared it of stones, and planted it with choice vines; he built a watchtower in the midst of it, and hewed out a wine vat in it; and he looked for it to yield grapes, but it yielded wild grapes. And now, O inhabitants of Jerusalem and men of Judah, judge between me and my vineyard. What more was there to do for my vineyard, that I have not done in it? When I looked for it to yield grapes, why did it yield wild grapes? And now I will tell you what I will do to my vineyard. I will remove its hedge, and it shall be devoured; I will break down its wall, and it shall be trampled down.”

[Isaiah 6:8](#), “Then I heard the voice of the Lord saying, ‘Whom shall I send? And who will go for us?’ And I said, ‘Here am I. Send me!’”

[Isaiah 7:14](#), “Therefore the Lord himself will give you a sign: The virgin will be with child and will give birth to a son, and will call him Immanuel.”

[Isaiah 9:6](#), “For to us a child is born, to us a son is given, and the government will be on his shoulders. And he will be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.”

[Isaiah 14:12-13](#), “How you have fallen from heaven, O morning star, son of the dawn! You have been cast down to the earth, you who once laid low the nations! You said in your heart, ‘I will ascend to heaven; I will raise my throne above the stars of God; I will sit enthroned on the mount of assembly, on the utmost heights of the sacred mountain.’”

[Isaiah 39:5-7](#), “Then Isaiah said to Hezekiah, ‘Hear the word of the Lord of hosts: Behold, the days are coming, when all that is in your house, and that which your fathers have stored up till this day, shall be carried to Babylon. Nothing shall be left, says the Lord. 7And some of your own sons, who will come from you, whom you will father, shall be taken away, and they shall be eunuchs in the palace of the king of Babylon.’”

[Isaiah 53:5-6](#), “But he was pierced for our transgressions, he was crushed for our iniquities; the punishment that brought us peace was upon him, and by his wounds we are healed. We all, like sheep, have gone astray, each of us has turned to his own way; and the LORD has laid on him the iniquity of us all.”

[Isaiah 65:25](#), “The wolf and the lamb will feed together, and the lion will eat straw like the ox, but dust will be the serpent’s food. They will neither harm nor destroy on all my holy mountain, says the LORD.”



# ISAIAH KEY VERSES: GOD'S DECLARATIONS ABOUT HIMSELF

Isaiah 1:18, "Come now, let us reason together, says the LORD: though your sins are like scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they are red like crimson, they shall become like wool."

Isaiah 42:5-8, "Thus says God, the LORD, who created the heavens and stretched them out, who spread out the earth and what comes from it, who gives breath to the people on it and spirit to those who walk in it: 'I am the LORD; I have called you in righteousness; I will take you by the hand and keep you; I will give you as a covenant for the people, a light for the nations, to open the eyes that are blind, to bring out the prisoners from the dungeon, from the prison those who sit in darkness. I am the LORD; that is my name; my glory I give to no other, nor my praise to carved idols.'"

Isaiah 44:24, "Thus says the LORD, your Redeemer, who formed you from the womb: 'I am the LORD, who made all things, who alone stretched out the heavens, who spread out the earth by myself'"

Isaiah 48:12-13, "Listen to Me, O Jacob, even Israel whom I called; I am He, I am the first, I am also the last. Surely My hand founded the earth, And My right hand spread out the heavens; When I call to them, they stand together."

Isaiah 44:6-7, "Thus says the LORD, the King of Israel and his Redeemer, the LORD of hosts: 'I am the first and I am the last, And there is no God besides Me. 'Who is like Me? Let him proclaim and declare it; Yes, let him recount it to Me in order, From the time that I established the ancient nation. And let them declare to them the things that are coming And the events that are going to take place.'"

Isaiah 48:16, "Come near to Me, listen to this: From the first I have not spoken in secret, From the time it took place, I was there. And now the Lord GOD has sent Me, and His Spirit."

Isaiah 41:8-10, "But you, Israel, my servant, Jacob, whom I have chosen, the offspring of Abraham, my friend; you whom I took from the ends of the earth, and called from its farthest corners, saying to you, 'You are my servant, I have chosen you and not cast you off'; fear not, for I am with you; be not dismayed, for I am your God; I will strengthen you, I will help you, I will uphold you with my righteous right hand.'"

Isaiah 43:25, "I, I am he who blots out your transgressions for my own sake, and I will not remember your sins."

Isaiah 55:8-11, "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, declares the LORD. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways and my thoughts than your thoughts. For as the rain and the snow come down from heaven and do not return there but water the earth, making it bring forth and sprout, giving seed to the sower and bread to the eater, so shall my word be that goes out from my mouth; it shall not return to me empty, but it shall accomplish that which I purpose, and shall succeed in the thing for which I sent it."

Isaiah 58:6-7, "Is not this the fast that I choose: to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the straps of the yoke, to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke? Is it not to share your bread with the hungry and bring the homeless poor into your house; when you see the naked, to cover him, and not to hide yourself from your own flesh?"

# ISAIAH KEY VERSES: The Four Servant-songs (1 of 1)

[Isaiah 42:1-9](#), ""Behold, My Servant, whom I uphold; My chosen one [in whom] My soul delights. I have put My Spirit upon Him; He will bring forth justice to the nations. "He will not cry out or raise [His voice,] Nor make His voice heard in the street. "A bruised reed He will not break And a dimly burning wick He will not extinguish; He will faithfully bring forth justice. "He will not be disheartened or crushed Until He has established justice in the earth; And the coastlands will wait expectantly for His law." Thus says God the LORD, Who created the heavens and stretched them out, Who spread out the earth and its offspring, Who gives breath to the people on it And spirit to those who walk in it, "I am the LORD, I have called you in righteousness, I will also hold you by the hand and watch over you, And I will appoint you as a covenant to the people, As a light to the nations, To open blind eyes, To bring out prisoners from the dungeon And those who dwell in darkness from the prison. "I am the LORD, that is My name; I will not give My glory to another, Nor My praise to graven images. "Behold, the former things have come to pass, Now I declare new things; Before they spring forth I proclaim [them] to you.""

[Isaiah 49:1-13](#), "Listen to Me, O islands, And pay attention, you peoples from afar. The LORD called Me from the womb; From the body of My mother He named Me. He has made My mouth like a sharp sword, In the shadow of His hand He has concealed Me; And He has also made Me a select arrow, He has hidden Me in His quiver. He said to Me, "You are My Servant, Israel, In Whom I will show My glory." But I said, "I have toiled in vain, I have spent My strength for nothing and vanity; Yet surely the justice [due] to Me is with the LORD, And My reward with My God." And now says the LORD, who formed Me from the womb to be His Servant, To bring Jacob back to Him, so that Israel might be gathered to Him (For I am honored in the sight of the LORD, And My God is My strength), He says, "It is too small a thing that You should be My Servant To raise up the tribes of Jacob and to restore the preserved ones of Israel; I will also make You a light of the nations So that My salvation may reach to the end of the earth." Thus says the LORD, the Redeemer of Israel [and] its Holy One, To the despised One, To the One abhorred by the nation, To the Servant of rulers, "Kings will see and arise, Princes will also bow down, Because of the LORD who is faithful, the Holy One of Israel who has chosen You." Thus says the LORD, "In a favorable time I have answered You, And in a day of salvation I have helped You; And I will keep You and give You for a covenant of the people, To restore the land, to make [them] inherit the desolate heritages; Saying to those who are bound, 'Go forth,' To those who are in darkness, 'Show yourselves.' Along the roads they will feed, And their pasture [will be] on all bare heights. "They will not hunger or thirst, Nor will the scorching heat or sun strike them down; For He who has compassion on them will lead them And will guide them to springs of water. "I will make all My mountains a road, And My highways will be raised up. "Behold, these will come from afar; And lo, these [will come] from the north and from the west, And these from the land of Sinim." Shout for joy, O heavens! And rejoice, O earth! Break forth into joyful shouting, O mountains! For the LORD has comforted His people And will have compassion on His afflicted."

# ISAIAH KEY VERSES: The Four Servant-songs (2 of 2)

[Isaiah 50:4-11](#), “The Lord GOD has given Me the tongue of disciples, That I may know how to sustain the weary one with a word. He awakens [Me] morning by morning, He awakens My ear to listen as a disciple. The Lord GOD has opened My ear; And I was not disobedient, Nor did I turn back. I gave My back to those who strike [Me,] And My cheeks to those who pluck out the beard; I did not cover My face from humiliation and spitting. For the Lord GOD helps Me, Therefore, I am not disgraced; Therefore, I have set My face like flint, And I know that I will not be ashamed. He who vindicates Me is near; Who will contend with Me? Let us stand up to each other; Who has a case against Me? Let him draw near to Me. Behold, the Lord GOD helps Me; Who is he who condemns Me? Behold, they will all wear out like a garment; The moth will eat them. Who is among you that fears the LORD, That obeys the voice of His servant, That walks in darkness and has no light? Let him trust in the name of the LORD and rely on his God. Behold, all you who kindle a fire, Who encircle yourselves with firebrands, Walk in the light of your fire And among the brands you have set ablaze. This you will have from My hand: You will lie down in torment.”

[Isaiah 52:13-53:12](#), “Behold, My servant will prosper, He will be high and lifted up and greatly exalted. Just as many were astonished at you, [My people,] So His appearance was marred more than any man, And His form more than the sons of men. Thus, He will sprinkle many nations, Kings will shut their mouths on account of Him; For what had not been told them they will see, And what they had not heard they will understand. Who has believed our message? And to whom has the arm of the LORD been revealed? For He grew up before Him like a tender shoot, And like a root out of parched ground; He has no [stately] form or majesty That we should look upon Him, Nor appearance that we should be attracted to Him. He was despised and forsaken of men, A man of sorrows and acquainted with grief; And like one from whom men hide their face He was despised, and we did not esteem Him. Surely our griefs He Himself bore, And our sorrows He carried; Yet we ourselves esteemed Him stricken, Smitten of God, and afflicted. But He was pierced through for our transgressions, He was crushed for our iniquities; The chastening for our well-being [fell] upon Him, And by His scourging we are healed. All of us like sheep have gone astray, Each of us has turned to his own way; But the LORD has caused the iniquity of us all To fall on Him. He was oppressed and He was afflicted, Yet He did not open His mouth; Like a lamb that is led to slaughter, And like a sheep that is silent before its shearers, So He did not open His mouth. By oppression and judgment He was taken away; And as for His generation, who considered That He was cut off out of the land of the living For the transgression of my people, to whom the stroke [was due?]. His grave was assigned with wicked men, Yet He was with a rich man in His death, Because He had done no violence, Nor was there any deceit in His mouth. But the LORD was pleased To crush Him, putting [Him] to grief; If He would render Himself [as] a guilt offering, He will see [His] offspring, He will prolong [His] days, And the good pleasure of the LORD will prosper in His hand. As a result of the anguish of His soul, He will see [it and] be satisfied; By His knowledge the Righteous One, My Servant, will justify the many, As He will bear their iniquities. Therefore, I will allot Him a portion with the great, And He will divide the booty with the strong; Because He poured out Himself to death and was numbered with the transgressors; Yet He Himself bore the sin of many and interceded for the transgressors.”



# ISAIAH: STUDY QUESTIONS

## On That Day

**Part 1:** Isaiah 24:4-6: “The earth mourns and withers; the world languishes and withers; the highest people of the earth languish. The earth lies defiled under its inhabitants; for they have transgressed the laws, violated the statutes, broken the everlasting covenant. Therefore, a curse devours the earth, and its inhabitants suffer for their guilt; therefore, the inhabitants of the earth are scorched, and few men are left.

1. Isaiah 24:4-6 tells us that the whole earth mourns and even the highest officials languish because of the people’s guilt. What have the people done to invoke God’s anger and cause the earth’s mourning?
2. The passage tells us that a curse will devour the earth, its inhabitants will be scorched, and few people will be left. How do [Rev 6:7-8](#), [Rev 9:13-18](#), and [Rev 16:8-9](#) further reveal how Isaiah’s words are to be fulfilled?

**Part 2:** Isaiah 24:21-23: “On that day the LORD will punish the host of heaven, in heaven, and the kings of the earth, on the earth. They will be gathered together as prisoners in a pit; they will be shut up in a prison, and after many days they will be punished. Then the moon will be confounded and the sun ashamed, for the LORD of hosts reigns on Mount Zion and in Jerusalem, and his glory will be before his elders.”

2. In Isaiah 24:21-23 we read of several events that will occur in the future. Read the following verses and write in the best match beside the events spoken of from this passage in Isaiah. [Rev 21:23](#), [Rev 19:19-21](#), [Rev 12:7-9](#), [Rev 20:1-10](#)
  - a) The Lord will punish the host of heaven, in heaven: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) The Lord will punish the kings of the earth, on earth : \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) They will be shut up in a prison, and after many days they will be punished : \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) The moon will be confounded and the sun ashamed for the Lord of hosts reigns on Mount Zion and in Jerusalem: \_\_\_\_\_

## JOY in JERUSALEM

Isaiah 65:18-20: “But be glad and rejoice forever in that which I create; for behold, I create Jerusalem to be a joy, and her people to be a gladness. I will rejoice in Jerusalem and be glad in my people; no more shall be heard in it the sound of weeping and the cry of distress. No more shall there be in it an infant who lives but a few days, or an old man who does not fill out his days, for the young man shall die a hundred years old, and the sinner a hundred years old shall be accursed.” (Isaiah 65:18-20 ESV)

1. Read [Rev 20:4-6](#) and [Rev 21:1-5](#). Which of these two passages best fit with the prophecy of Isaiah 65:18-20? Give a reason for your answer.

## Death Swallowed Up

Isaiah 25:6-9: “On this mountain the LORD of hosts will make for all peoples a feast of rich food, a feast of well-aged wine, of rich food full of marrow, of aged wine well refined. And he will swallow up on this mountain the covering that is cast over all peoples, the veil that is spread over all nations. He will swallow up death forever; and the Lord GOD will wipe away tears from all faces, and the reproach of his people he will take away from all the earth, for the LORD has spoken. It will be said on that day, “Behold, this is our God; we have waited for him, that he might save us. This is the LORD; we have waited for him; let us be glad and rejoice in his salvation.”

1. Which of the New Testament verses below best fit together with Isaiah 25:6-9 to give us a clearer understanding of how God will unfold his future plans? Check all that apply.
  - ☐ [1 Corinthians 15:54-55](#)
  - ☐ [Hebrews 2:14-15](#)
  - ☐ [Revelation 20:12-15](#)
  - ☐ [Revelation 21:1-5](#)
  - ☐ [Revelation 21:10, 22-27](#)
2. Based on what you learned from answering the question in the section “Joy in Jerusalem” and what you learned above about when death will be totally destroyed, how many years does the Bible teach will be between the second coming of Jesus and the new heavens and new earth?

## ISAIAH



## GOD'S PROPHETIC TIMETABLE EVENTS



| Major Events on God's Timeline                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| God's creation of the Heavens and the Earth, every living creature, and Mankind (Genesis 1-2; ~4000 B.C.)                                                                                                                              |
| The Fall of Mankind, the Promise of a Savior (Gen 3:15), the Global Flood, the Tower of Babel, the birth of the Nations<br>Genesis 3-11; ~4000 - 2640 B.C.                                                                             |
| Abraham and God's covenant with him to bless him and through him to bless all the nations of the earth<br>Genesis 12-50; ~2000 B.C.                                                                                                    |
| Israel freed from Slavery, entering the Promised Land, the United Kingdom, and God's covenant with David that His Descendant would reign forever, Solomon's reign<br>Exodus-2 Samuel; ~1800 B.C. - 931 B.C.                            |
| The Divided Kingdoms of Israel and the Assyrian Conquest and Exile of Northern Israel (1 Kings - 2 Kings)<br>Prophetic fulfillment: 722 B.C.                                                                                           |
| The Babylonian Conquest, Exile of Southern Israel, and Destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple (2 Kings 17-2 Chron)<br>Prophetic fulfillment: 605 B.C., 597 B.C., and 586 B.C.                                                         |
| Israel's return to Jerusalem under Cyrus' decree to Rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem (Ezra - Nehemiah;<br>Prophetic fulfillments: ~ 538 B.C.)<br>And the Rebuilding of Jerusalem ~446 B.C.                                              |
| God's silence for ~400 years                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| John the Baptist, the 1st Coming of Christ<br>Jesus' Ministry, Death, Burial, Resurrection, and Ascension<br>Matt - John (Prophetic fulfillment: ~4 B.C. - 32 A.D.)                                                                    |
| The Church Age Begins (Acts - Revelation)<br>Prophetic fulfillment: ~ 32 A.D. - Present                                                                                                                                                |
| Jerusalem and the Temple are Again Destroyed<br>Prophetic fulfillment: 70 A.D.                                                                                                                                                         |
| The Great Tribulation,<br>Jesus' 2nd Coming, the Rapture, and Final War<br>(Matt 24, Mark 13, Luke 21, 2 Thess, Revelation)                                                                                                            |
| Jesus is Crowned King of Kings for the Millennial Kingdom<br>(Dan 7, Rev 20, 1 Tim 6:13-16, Heb 12:26-29)<br>All Israel Saved (Romans 11:25-27)<br>Trial of the Sheep & Goats (Matt 25)<br>Satan is bound for 1,000 years (Rev 20:1-3) |
| Every knee will bow at the name of Jesus Christ to the Glory of God the Father<br>(Isa 45:23, Phil 2:10-11)                                                                                                                            |
| Satan is released and gathers Gog and Magog for war against the saints and the Holy City (Rev 20:7-11)                                                                                                                                 |
| Fire from heaven destroys the armies of Gog and Magog<br>Satan is thrown into the Lake of Fire<br>Christ on the white throne of Judgment/2nd Resurrection<br>(Rev 20:9-15, Col 3:23-24)                                                |
| New Heaven and New Earth<br>(Rev 21, 1 Cor 15:22-28, Heb 12:26-29)                                                                                                                                                                     |

[Isaiah 7:14](#), "Therefore the Lord himself will give you a sign: The virgin will be with child and will give birth to a son, and will call him Immanuel."

[Isaiah 9:6](#), "For to us a child is born, to us a son is given, and the government will be on his shoulders. And he will be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace."

[Isaiah 53:5-6](#), "But he was pierced for our transgressions, he was crushed for our iniquities; the punishment that brought us peace was upon him, and by his wounds we are healed. We all, like sheep, have gone astray, each of us has turned to his own way; and the LORD has laid on him the iniquity of us all."

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[Isaiah 25:6-9](#), "On this mountain the LORD of hosts will make for all peoples a feast of rich food, a feast of well-aged wine, of rich food full of marrow, of aged wine well refined. And he will swallow up on this mountain the covering that is cast over all peoples, the veil that is spread over all nations. He will swallow up death forever; and the Lord GOD will wipe away tears from all faces, and the reproach of his people he will take away from all the earth, for the LORD has spoken. It will be said on that day, "Behold, this is our God; we have waited for him, that he might save us. This is the LORD; we have waited for him; let us be glad and rejoice in his salvation."

[Isaiah 14:12-13](#), "How you have fallen from heaven, O morning star, son of the dawn! You have been cast down to the earth, you who once laid low the nations! You said in your heart, "I will ascend to heaven; I will raise my throne above the stars of God; I will sit enthroned on the mount of assembly, on the utmost heights of the sacred mountain." (See also [Revelation 12:7-12](#).)

# SUMMARY OF ISAIAH

**Brief Summary:** The book of Isaiah reveals God’s judgment and salvation. God is “holy, holy, holy” ([Isaiah 6:3](#)), and therefore He cannot allow sin to go unpunished<sup>1</sup>. Isaiah portrays God’s oncoming judgment as a “consuming fire”.<sup>2</sup>

In tandem, Isaiah teaches that God is a God of mercy, grace, and compassion.<sup>3</sup> The nation of Israel (both Judah and N. Israel) is blind and deaf to God’s commands.<sup>4</sup> Judah is compared to a vineyard that should be, and will be, trampled on ([Isaiah 5:1-7](#)). In fact, it is revealed that the whole earth will mourn, wither, and languish because all the peoples of the earth have transgressed God’s laws and broken the everlasting covenant ([Isaiah 24:4-6](#)). Only because of His mercy and His promises to Israel, will God not allow Israel or Judah or the whole earth to be completely destroyed. He will bring restoration, forgiveness, and healing.<sup>5</sup>

More than any other book in the Old Testament, Isaiah focuses on the salvation that will come through the Messiah. The Messiah will one day rule in justice and righteousness.<sup>6</sup> The reign of the Messiah will bring peace and safety to Israel ([Isaiah 11:6-9](#)). Through the Messiah, Israel will be a light to all the nations.<sup>7</sup> The Messiah’s kingdom on earth ([Isaiah 65-66](#)) is the goal toward which all the book of Isaiah points. It is during the reign of the Messiah that God’s righteousness will be fully revealed to the world.

In a seeming paradox, the book of Isaiah also presents the Messiah as one who will suffer. [Isaiah 53](#) vividly describes the Messiah suffering for sin. It is through His wounds that healing is achieved. It is through His suffering that our iniquities are taken away. This apparent contradiction is solved in the Person of Jesus Christ. In His first advent, Jesus was the suffering servant of [Isaiah 53](#). In His second advent, Jesus will be the conquering and ruling King, the Prince of Peace ([Isaiah 9:6](#)). These timelines of Messiah’s work in his first and second comings are compressed and mysteriously hidden in Isaiah. But, in the New Testament these timelines are expanded and revealed with the promised 1,000-year reign spoken of by the Apostle John ([Revelation 20:1-6](#)) followed by the new heaven and earth foretold by both Isaiah and John.<sup>8</sup>

**Foreshadowings:** As stated above, chapter 53 of Isaiah describes the coming Messiah and the suffering He would endure to pay for our sins. In His sovereignty, God orchestrated every detail of the crucifixion to fulfill every prophecy of this chapter, as well as all other messianic prophecies of the Old Testament. The imagery of [Isaiah 53](#) is poignant and prophetic and contains a complete picture of the Gospel. Jesus was despised and rejected<sup>9</sup>, stricken by God (v.4; [Matthew 27:46](#)), and pierced for our transgressions.<sup>10</sup> By His suffering, He paid the punishment we deserved and became for us the ultimate and perfect sacrifice (v. 5; [Hebrews 10:10](#)). Although He was sinless, God laid on Him our sin, and we became God’s righteousness in Him ([2 Corinthians 5:21](#)). Therefore, God has highly exalted him and bestowed upon him the name that is above every name, so that all will bow the knee to King Jesus ([Philippians 2:5-11](#)).

## Notes:

<sup>1</sup> [Isaiah 1:2](#); [2:11-20](#); [5:30](#); [34:1-2](#); [42:25](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Isaiah 1:31](#); [30:33](#)

<sup>3</sup> [Isaiah 5:25](#); [11:16](#); [14:1-2](#); [32:2](#); [40:3](#); [41:14-16](#)

<sup>4</sup> [Isaiah 6:9-10](#); [42:7](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Isaiah 43:2](#); [43:16-19](#); [52:10-12](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Isaiah 9:7](#); [32:1](#)

<sup>7</sup> [Isaiah 42:6](#); [55:4-5](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Isaiah 65:17](#); [Revelation 21:1](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Isaiah 53:3](#); [Luke 13:34](#); [John 1:10-11](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Isaiah 53:5](#); [John 19:34](#); [1 Peter 2:24](#)

# ISAIAH: PRACTICAL APPLICATION

The book of Isaiah presents our Savior to us in undeniable detail. He is the only way to heaven, the only means of obtaining the grace of God, the only Way, the only Truth, and the only Life ([John 14:6](#); [Acts 4:12](#)). Knowing the price Christ paid for us, how can we neglect or reject “so great a salvation” ([Hebrews 2:3](#))? We have only a few, short years on earth to come to Christ and embrace the salvation only He offers. There is no second chance after death, and eternity in hell is a very long time.

Do you know people who claim to be believers in Christ who are two-faced, who are hypocrites? That is perhaps the best summary of how Isaiah viewed the nation of Israel. Israel had an appearance of righteousness, but it was a facade. In the book of Isaiah, the Prophet Isaiah challenges Israel to obey God with all of their heart, not just on the outside. Isaiah’s desire was that those who heard and read his words would be convicted to turn from wickedness and turn to God for forgiveness and healing.





# Closing Prayer Verses

Isaiah 26:3-4: “You keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on you, because he trusts in you. Trust in the LORD forever, for the LORD GOD is an everlasting rock.”

Isaiah 62:6-7, On your walls, O Jerusalem, I have set watchmen; all the day and all the night they shall never be silent. You who put the LORD in remembrance, take no rest, and give him no rest until he establishes Jerusalem and makes it a praise in the earth.





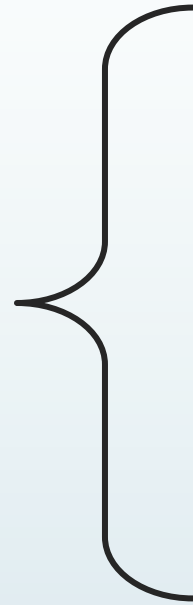
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# STUDY LEADER ASSISTANCE



Sample Prayers

Study Question Answer Keys

## SAMPLE OPENING PRAYER: ISAIAH

**Isaiah 2:1-4**, "The word which Isaiah the son of Amoz saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem.

Now it will come about that In the last days the mountain of the house of the LORD will be established as the chief of the mountains. And will be raised above the hills; and all the nations will stream to it.

And many peoples will come and say, "Come, let us go up to the mountain of the LORD, To the house of the God of Jacob; that He may teach us concerning His ways and that we may walk in His paths." For the law will go forth from Zion and the word of the LORD from Jerusalem.

And He will judge between the nations and will render decisions for many peoples; and they will hammer their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation will not lift up sword against nation, and never again will they learn war."

**Sample Prayer:** Dear Heavenly Father, we pray that soon your house again sits on your holy mountain, and the nations stream to it. We rejoice knowing that a time will come when our Lord Jesus is exalted on earth as He is in heaven, and the nations will come to be taught by Him and to learn to walk in His ways. Thank you for revealing these things to us beforehand and that we can know that one day the earth will not be plagued by wars and rumors of wars. One day soon the earth will experience Your perfect peace and justice. Help us to live as wise men and women who understand the times, who are led by the Holy Spirit, and who make the most of every opportunity to declare your truth in love. We lift this prayer to you in Jesus' name. Amen.



# ISAIAH: STUDY QUESTION ANSWERS

## On That Day

**Part 1:** Isaiah 24:4-6: “The earth mourns and withers; the world languishes and withers; the highest people of the earth languish. The earth lies defiled under its inhabitants; for they have transgressed the laws, violated the statutes, broken the everlasting covenant. Therefore, a curse devours the earth, and its inhabitants suffer for their guilt; therefore, the inhabitants of the earth are scorched, and few men are left.

- Isaiah 24:4-6 tells us that the whole earth mourns and even the highest officials languish because of the people’s guilt. What have the people done to invoke God’s anger and cause the earth’s mourning? **Answer:** They transgressed God’s laws, violated his statutes, and broke his everlasting covenant.
- The passage tells us that a curse will devour the earth, its inhabitants will be scorched, and few people will be left. How do [Rev 6:7-8](#), [Rev 9:13-18](#), and [Rev 16:8-9](#) further reveal how Isaiah’s words are to be fulfilled? **Answer:** Rev 6:7-8 tells us that 1/4 of the earth will be killed when Jesus opens the 4<sup>th</sup> seal from heaven. In Rev 9:13-18 God reveals that at the sixth trumpet another 1/3 of mankind will be killed. Both these passages tell us how only a “few men are left”. Then in Rev 16:8-9 our God reveals that at the fourth bowl judgment the sun will be allowed to scorch people with fire.

**Part 2:** Isaiah 24:21-23: “On that day the LORD will punish the host of heaven, in heaven, and the kings of the earth, on the earth. They will be gathered together as prisoners in a pit; they will be shut up in a prison, and after many days they will be punished. Then the moon will be confounded and the sun ashamed, for the LORD of hosts reigns on Mount Zion and in Jerusalem, and his glory will be before his elders.”

- In Isaiah 24:21-23 we read of several events that will occur in the future. Read the following verses and write in the best match beside the events spoken of from this passage in Isaiah. [Rev 21:23](#), [Rev 19:19-21](#), [Rev 12:7-9](#), [Rev 20:1-10](#)
  - The Lord will punish the host of heaven, in heaven: [Rev 12:7-9](#)
  - The Lord will punish the kings of the earth, on earth : [Rev 19:19-21](#)
  - They will be shut up in a prison, and after many days they will be punished : [Rev 20:1-10](#)
  - The moon will be confounded and the sun ashamed for the Lord of hosts reigns on Mount Zion and in Jerusalem: [Rev 21:23-24](#)

## JOY in JERUSALEM

Isaiah 65:18-20: “But be glad and rejoice forever in that which I create; for behold, I create Jerusalem to be a joy, and her people to be a gladness. I will rejoice in Jerusalem and be glad in my people; no more shall be heard in it the sound of weeping and the cry of distress. No more shall there be in it an infant who lives but a few days, or an old man who does not fill out his days, for the young man shall die a hundred years old, and the sinner a hundred years old shall be accursed.”

- Read [Rev 20:4-6](#) and [Rev 21:1-5](#). Which of these two passages best fit with the prophecy of Isaiah 65:18-20? Give a reason for your answer. **Answer:** Rev 20:4-6, which speaks of the 1,000-year reign of Jesus Christ, fits this prophecy the best because death has not yet been completely destroyed. Isaiah 65:18-20 points to a time when Jerusalem has been “recreated” for joy and people are living to be 100 years old, but there is still death. First Corinthians 15:25-26 teaches that the last enemy to be destroyed is Death, and this is confirmed in Rev. 20:10-14.

## Death Swallowed Up

Isaiah 25:6-9: “On this mountain the LORD of hosts will make for all peoples a feast of rich food, a feast of well-aged wine, of rich food full of marrow, of aged wine well refined. And he will swallow up on this mountain the covering that is cast over all peoples, the veil that is spread over all nations. He will swallow up death forever; and the Lord GOD will wipe away tears from all faces, and the reproach of his people he will take away from all the earth, for the LORD has spoken. It will be said on that day, “Behold, this is our God; we have waited for him, that he might save us. This is the LORD; we have waited for him; let us be glad and rejoice in his salvation.”

- Which of the New Testament verses below best fit together with Isaiah 25:6-9 to give us a clearer understanding of how God will unfold his future plans? Check all that apply.
  - ☒ [1 Corinthians 15:54-55](#)
  - ☒ [Hebrews 2:14-15](#)
  - ☐ [Revelation 20:12-15](#)
  - ☒ [Revelation 21:1-5](#)
  - ☒ [Revelation 21:10, 22-27](#)
- Based on what you learned from answering the question in the section “Joy in Jerusalem” and what you learned above about when death will be totally destroyed, how many years does the Bible teach will be between the second coming of Jesus and the new heavens and new earth? **Answer:** ~1,000 years

# Sample Closing Prayer Verses

Isaiah 26:3-4: “You keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on you, because he trusts in you. Trust in the LORD forever, for the LORD GOD is an everlasting rock.”

Isaiah 62:6-7, On your walls, O Jerusalem, I have set watchmen; all the day and all the night they shall never be silent. You who put the LORD in remembrance, take no rest, and give him no rest until he establishes Jerusalem and makes it a praise in the earth.

**Sample Prayer:** Dear Heavenly Father, Isaiah did not minimize your coming judgments coming upon Judah and other nations; judgments near and far off. It would be easy for us to become anxious in light of the turmoil in our day and still to come. Help us to trust in you as our everlasting protection. We are so thankful that amid the coming judgments, Isaiah also proclaimed your coming mercy and gracious salvation through the son who would be given, who would be pierced for our transgressions, and who will come again to reign from Jerusalem. Dear Lord help us to remember to entreat you until you establish Jerusalem as the praise of the earth. In Christ’s holy name we pray. Amen.

