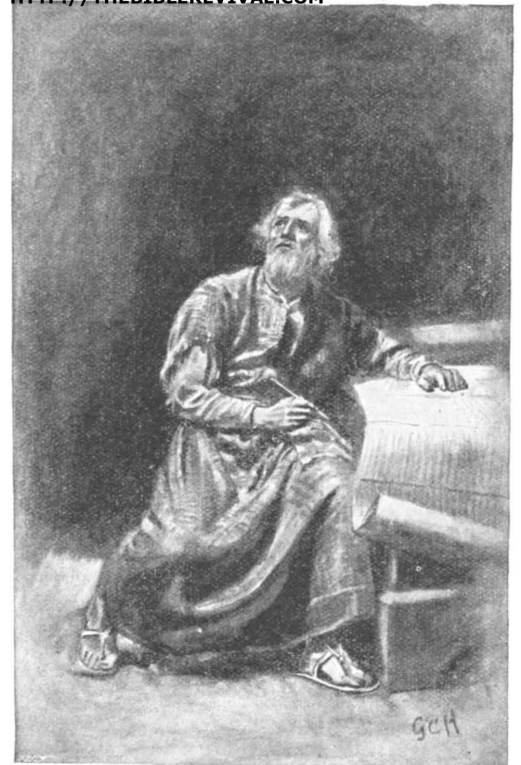


Study Guide
to

Isaiah

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"Take thee a great roll, and write in it with a man's pen."
—Isa. viii. 1.

Study Guide to Isaiah To the Teacher

Study Guide Isaiah is a Bible study guide for teenagers and adults to be used in Bible classes in local congregations. This workbook is not intended to replace the word of God as the class text. Nor is it a commentary. Rather, it consists of questions within the framework of an analytical outline designed to help the student study properly, so he can discover for himself what the Bible teaches.

My experience is that adult and teenage classes generally do not like graded lessons. Thus, this book has no grading system.

However, these same classes have a tendency to “bog down” or stray from the lesson unless some time goals are established and followed. Thus, this study guide is designed to lead the student through the Isaiah chapters 1 - 39 in fourteen lessons.

Each lesson starts with a memory verse. I believe committing the word of God to memory is an important, often neglected aspect of the lives of Christians.

The workbook contains several types of questions: terms to define, places to locate, people to identify, fact questions, thought questions, and reports to the class, as well as reviews. Each question has a purpose. There are no pointless, filler questions, trick questions, or true-false questions.

Although a particular word may appear many times in Isaiah, it will be given as a term to define only once, unless it is later translated from a different Hebrew word, used in a different sense, or has a special importance in a later context. The same principle is true of places to locate and people to identify. These questions are designed to help the student understand the language of the text and to place the events in their historical and geographical settings.

There is a glossary in the back of the book which defines the terms and identifies the people.

There are maps in the back of the book on which students should find each place to locate. To the right of each place to locate is the number of the map on which it is found.

Fact questions are for the purpose of checking the student’s knowledge of what he read.

Thought questions are designed to measure the student’s understanding of and ability to apply the text.

Because the lessons call for a fast overview of Isaiah, it is crucial that each student study his lesson and complete the questions outside class. It is best in class to concentrate on the thought questions and to only spend time on other questions with which some student might

have trouble.

In addition to reading the entire biblical text to be studied in each lesson, the student should read each passage again separately as he comes to it in the analytical outline. Finally, in order to answer the fact and thought questions, every student must read the passage that answers each question. If the student will follow the suggested steps in the lesson, he will read each verse of the lesson three times: beginning with the longest for overall grasp, then shorter reading for outline, and finally shortest reading for analysis.

The questions are based on the **New King James Version** of the Bible. It minimizes confusion over the text when the teacher and all the students study from the same translation.

No work book can even begin to replace a competent teacher, with a good working knowledge of the Scriptures, an unswerving love of and loyalty to truth, a deep faith in God and His word, a pure life, an humble opinion of himself, an understanding of and love for his students, and the ability to communicate.

I hope and pray this volume is useful to you in learning more about the marvelous book of Isaiah and its important part in the divine scheme of redemption. May it deepen your faith, help you to learn more of God's Word, and enliven your interest for deeper study and more diligent service to the Lord. - The Author

Course Plan

We will study Isaiah in twenty-six lessons.

Lesson One: Introduction to Isaiah

Lesson Two: The Lord Calls Israel to Account - chapter 1

Lesson Three: Jerusalem: Ideal, Real, Redeemed - chapters 2 - 4

Lesson Four: Vineyard and Call - chapters 5 - 6

Lesson Five: Signs - chapters 7-8

Lesson Six: Hope and Punishment - chapters 9 - 10

Lesson Seven: The Reign of Messiah - chapters 11-12

Lesson Eight: The Burden of Judgment Against Nations (Part One) - chapters 13 - 17

Lesson Nine: The Burden of Judgment Against Nations (Part Two) - chapters 18 - 23

Lesson Ten: World Judgment - chapters 24 - 27

Lesson Eleven: Woe to Zion - chapters 28 - 29

Lesson Twelve: Woe to Those Who Go Down to Egypt for Help - chapters 30 - 31

Lesson Thirteen: A New World Order - chapters 32 - 35

Lesson Fourteen: The Lord Delivers Judah from Assyria - chapters 36 - 39

Lesson Fifteen: Who Is Like the Lord? - chapters 40 - 41

Lesson Sixteen: The Lord's Two Servants - chapters 42 - 43

Lesson Seventeen: "I am God, and There Is No Other" - chapters 44 - 45

Lesson Eighteen: The Lord versus the gods of Babylon - chapters 46 - 48
Lesson Nineteen: The Servant of the Lord - chapters 49 - 50
Lesson Twenty: Calls From and To the Lord - 51:1 - 52:12
Lesson Twenty-one: The Song of the Suffering Servant of the Lord - 52:13 - 53:12
Lesson Twenty-two: The Great Invitation - chapters 54 - 57
Lesson Twenty-three: Sin: the Wall of Separation - chapters 58 - 59
Lesson Twenty-four: The Future Glory of Zion - chapters 60 - 62
Lesson Twenty-five: Vengeance, Mercy, and a Prayer - chapters 63 - 64
Lesson Twenty-six: Conclusion - chapters 65 - 66

Lesson One

Introduction to Isaiah

Author

The book of Isaiah is named for the prophet who composed the book. His name means “The Lord is salvation.” The work of the great prophet was to turn the Jews to the Lord as the only hope of their salvation.

Isaiah was married to a prophetess (8:3), and they had at least two sons with prophetic names. The elder was Shear-Jashub (7:3), whose name means “a remnant shall return”; and the younger was Maher-Shalal-Hash-Baz (8:3), which means “the spoil speedeth, the prey hasteth.”

Homer Hailey aptly describes the prophet thus:

Isaiah, a man of strong character, deep faith in God, courage, and conviction, was the man of the hour whom the Lord selected to carry the torch of truth in the midst of spiritual darkness. Able to deal with any class, Isaiah was effective in court circles, among false religious leaders, and among the common people. He had the mission of turning the people back to Jehovah, thereby averting captivity by the Assyrians. He proved true to this call. Jan Valetton the Younger says of him: 'Never has there been another prophet like Isaiah, who stood with his head in the clouds and his feet on solid earth, with his heart in the things of eternity and his mouth and his hands in the things of time, with his spirit in the eternal counsel of God and his body in the very definite moment of history. Truly, Isaiah may be called the dean of all the prophets (25).

Background

Isaiah's ministry occurred at a critical time in Judah's history. The Assyrian power was rising, and in the light of this fact two groups appeared within the nation. One sought alliance with Egypt and the other with Syria. Isaiah, however, forbade human alliances and urged the nation to trust in God (Young, Introduction. 211).

Isaiah's work as a prophet began in the year King Uzziah of Judah died, 739 BC (6:1). His call was accompanied by an apocalyptic vision of God on His throne which foreshadowed John's parallel vision in Revelation four (ch. 6). He prophesied during the reigns of “Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah” (1:1). Isaiah outlived King Hezekiah, who died in 686 B.C., for he recorded the death of King Sennacherib of Assyria (37:37-38), who was assassinated by two of his own sons in 681 B.C. Since he lived on into the reign of Hezekiah's wicked son Manasseh, he apparently spoke of his public ministry in 1:1. Thus, his public prophetic ministry apparently lasted 53 years (739 B.C. - 686 B.C.), and he lived several years longer. Jewish tradition claims he was sawed in two at the command of King Manasseh (cf. Hebrews 11:37).

Isaiah ministered at a time when both Israel, under Jeroboam II, and Judah, under Hezekiah, had reached their zenith of prosperity and political power. Yet the seeds of destruction had

germinated and almost reached maturity in both nations in the form of idolatry and its attendant vices, personal immorality and political corruption.

Assyria was the great power to the northeast, the Nazi Germany of ancient history, which would with incredible cruelty conquer the Middle East, destroying totally and finally the northern Kingdom, Samaria or Israel; and, but for the dependence on the Lord of Isaiah and Hezekiah, would have annihilated Judah as well. Under Tiglath-Pileser III (2 Kings 15:29; 1 Chronicles 5:26), who ruled from 745-727 BC, Assyria reached the height of its power and threatened to overwhelm God's people, the Jews. This king began the destruction of Israel by deporting the Israelite tribes of Zebulun and Naphtali (Isaiah 9:1-2). Ahaz, King of Judah, submitted to Tiglath-Pileser and became his vassal (2 Kings 16:7).

Tiglath-Pileser's successor Shalmaneser V conquered the northern kingdom (variously called Israel, Samaria, or Ephraim) and killed or deported its upper class citizens in 722 - 721 BC (2 Kings 17:6; 18:9-12). Citizens of pagan countries were brought to Israel (2 Kings 17:24), and an idolatrous mixture of paganism and worship of the Lord was introduced (2 Kings 17:26-33). These people intermarried with the Israelites left in the land, and the resultant people became the Samaritans of Jesus' day. This was the end of the Northern kingdom.

The Assyrian King Sennacherib (705 - 661 BC) besieged Jerusalem, the capital of Judah and godly King Hezekiah. This was a crucial time in the history of Israel, and Isaiah was the man of the hour.

Amos (755 B.C.) and Hosea (750 - 725 B.C.) had been sent to warn Samaria, but they had not heeded. Isaiah and his younger, less known contemporary, Micah, successfully admonished Judah. Isaiah, in the capital, Jerusalem, prophesied to all classes of people, from kings to commoners. Micah preached to the common people in the villages and countryside.

With Judah's deliverance from King Sennacherib (chapters 36-37), Isaiah turned his attention to the future menace of Babylon (chapter 39) and a future day of glory for God's people under the reign of Messiah (Christ).

Prophecy

A prophet was one who spoke for God by inspiration. Each prophet received a divine call or commission (e.g., Exodus 3:1-10). These men and women did not speak their own opinions, but "spoke from God as they were carried along by the Holy Spirit" (2 Peter 1:19-21). Prophecy was not principally foretelling the future but was inspired preaching. The prophets were

THE LITERARY PROPHETS

Probable Chronological Order

Obadiah - 845 BC
Joel - 830 BC
Jonah - 790 BC
Amos - 755 BC
Hosea - 750 BC
Isaiah - 739 BC
Micah - 735 BC
Zephaniah - 630 BC
Jeremiah - 625 BC
Nahum - 625 BC
Habakkuk - 625 BC
Daniel - 605 BC
Ezekiel - 593 BC
Haggai - 520 BC
Zechariah - 520 BC
Malachi - 440 BC

more “forth-tellers” than “fore-tellers.” God revealed His Word and Will to the prophets in several ways, but principally by dreams and visions (Numbers 12:6).

God called and commissioned Isaiah to be a prophet (Isaiah chapter 6). The Lord chiefly made known His Will to Isaiah by means of visions (Isaiah 1:1). In a vision the prophet fell into a trance while awake and saw visible scenes with the mind’s eye (cf. Numbers 24:2-4). Isaiah, more than most prophets, was blessed with divinely inspired visions of future events.

If we remember that Isaiah described scenes he saw in his mind in visions, we will more easily understand His language. The prophet painted a word picture of the scene in his mind. He described what he saw. Thus, he used the present tense, though what he saw might have been far in the future. Events of His time appeared close to or even touching occurrences separated by centuries, even as in a painting distant mountains seem to touch nearby hills. Intervening events were not seen, just as the valleys between the close up hills and far away mountains are hidden in a painting. Those distant mountains, seen only in dim, hazy outline are Messiah (Christ) and His Kingdom, for Isaiah’s mind in his visions always came to rest in the hope of the Messiah.

Theme

As Isaiah’s name means “salvation is of the Lord,” he, far more than any other Old Testament prophet wrote of salvation. The word “salvation” is found twenty-six times in Isaiah and only seven times in all the other prophets combined.

Isaiah is preeminently the Messianic prophet. This means he prophesied about the Messiah (Christ). More than any other Old Testament prophet, Isaiah foretold the coming of Christ (2:1-4; 4:2-6; 7:14-15; 11:1 - 12:6; 24:21-23; 25:6-8; 26:1-2; 27:12-13; 30:18-26; 32:1-7,16-20; 33:17-24; 35:1-10; 42:1-9; 49:1 - 55:13; 60:1 - 62:12; 66:18-24).

Thus, Isaiah is quoted in the New Testament more than any other prophet. There are about fifty-four New Testament quotations of Isaiah (see Barnes, 31-33).

The great theme of Isaiah is **Salvation through Messiah the Servant of the Lord**. This theme is preeminently traced in perhaps the greatest prophecy of Christ in the Bible, Isaiah 52:13 - 53:13. The passage can be thus outlined:

Two sub-themes are also of vital importance in Isaiah. The prophet, more than any other old Testament writer, portrays **the Holiness of the Lord**. The phrase “the Holy One of Israel” is found twenty-six times in Isaiah and occurs only six times in the entire remainder of the Bible. Isaiah especially glorified God over idols, showing the fact that the Lord is the only true God and that it is foolish to worship idols (ch’s. 40 - 48).

The other sub-theme of Isaiah is **Humility Before God**.

Messiah the Servant of the Lord	
ISAIAH 52:13 - 53:13	
Destiny	52:13-15
Career	53:1-3
Character	53:4-6
Submission	53:7-9
Reward	53:10-12

Isaiah calls those who do God's bidding the Lord's "servants." He uses this term to describe the nation of Israel (41:8-9), the Lord's prophets (44:24-26), Messiah (42:1), and the redeemed (65:8-9).

Outline

The book of Isaiah has been called "The Little Bible." As the Bible has sixty-six books, Isaiah has been divided into sixty-six chapters. As the theme of the Bible is salvation in Christ, Isaiah, above all else and more than any other prophet, tells of salvation through the Christ to come. As the Bible has two major divisions, the Old Testament (39 books) and the New Testament (27 books), so Isaiah has two major divisions: the Assyrian Period (ch's. 1 - 39) and the Babylonian Period (ch's. 40 - 66). As the Old Testament brought condemnation, and the New Testament brings salvation; the first part of Isaiah primarily contains prophecies of judgment, whereas the second division predominantly consists of prophecies of peace. The historical chapters of Isaiah (ch's. 36 - 39) serve as a transition from the Assyrian Period to the Babylonian Period, even as the Old Testament prophets serve as a transition from the Old Testament to the New.

Here, then, is a simplified outline of Isaiah.

- ☹ **Prophecies of Judgment (Assyrian Period) - chapters 1 - 39**
 - ☛ **Judgment of Judah - ch's. 1 - 12**
 - ☛ **Judgment of Nations - ch's. 13 - 23**
 - ☛ **Judgment of World - ch's. 24 - 27**
 - ☛ **Book of Woes - ch's 28-35**
 - ☛ **Historical: Isaiah & Hezekiah - ch's. 36 - 39**
- ☺ **Prophecies of Peace (Babylonian Period) - chapters 40 - 66**
 - ☛ **The Lord vs. Idols - ch's. 40 - 48**
 - ☛ **The Servant of the Lord - ch's. 49 - 57**
 - ☛ **Future Glory - ch's. 58 - 66**

List of Works Consulted

Barnes, Albert, **Notes on the Old Testament** (Isaiah. 1).

Hailey, Homer, **A Commentary on Isaiah**.

Nelson's Complete Book of Bible Maps and Charts (Revised and Updated Edition).

Young, Edward J., **The Book of Isaiah. 1. Introduction to the Old Testament**.

Questions

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 1. Isaiah | 4. prophet |
| 2. Shear-Jashub | 5. vision |
| 3. Maher-Shalal-Hash-Baz | |

B. Fact Questions

1. What was the work of Isaiah?
2. What kind of family did Isaiah have?
3. What other prophets did the Lord send to Israel and Judah around the time of Isaiah?
4. What was the work of a prophet?
5. What was the principal means by which the Lord revealed His will to Isaiah?
6. What is the ultimate hope in the prophecies of Isaiah?
7. About what two subjects did Isaiah write more than any other prophet?
8. How is Isaiah further distinguished in the New Testament?
9. What is the over-all theme of the book of Isaiah?
10. What are the two sub-themes of Isaiah?
11. What are the two great divisions of Isaiah?

C. Thought Questions

1. How did the Lord use Isaiah's family as a message to Israel?
2. What kind of man was Isaiah?
3. What was the historical background of Isaiah's ministry?
4. Why did events soon to occur and far off events seem close to one another in Isaiah's prophecies?
5. Why is Isaiah called "The Little Bible"?

Lesson Two
The Lord Calls Israel to Account
Memory Verse: Isaiah 1:18

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapter 1

I. Heading

Please read Isaiah 1:1.

A. Places to Locate

1. Judah (Map 1, G,2-3)

Jerusalem (Map 1, F,3)

B. Discussion Question

About whom did Isaiah primarily prophesy?

Kings of Judah Contemporaneous with Isaiah
(All Times B.C.)

Uzziah (Azariah) 792-739	Jotham 751-735	Ahaz 735-715	Hezekiah 715-686
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II. Judah a Rebellious and Sin Sick Nation

Please read Isaiah 1:2-9.

A. Terms to Define

1. crib

5. desolate

2. brood

6. daughter of Zion

3. corrupters

7. besieged

4. putrefying sores

8. remnant

B. Discussion Questions

1. How important is Isaiah's message? (Verse 2)

2. What had the Lord done for Israel? (Verse 2)

3. How had Israel responded? (Verse 2)

4. How did Israel compare to brute beasts? (Verse 3)

5. What was the spiritual condition of Israel? (Verse 4)

6. What was the resultant condition of the nation? (Verses 5-9)

III. Judah's Worship Rejected

Please read Isaiah 1:10-15.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. sacrifices | 4. New Moons |
| 2. futile | 5. Sabbaths |
| 3. Incense | |

B. Thought Questions

1. Did Israel go through the correct forms of worship? (Verses 10-14; cf. Leviticus 23; Numbers 28)
2. Why did the Lord reject their worship? (Verse 15)

IV. The Lord's Call

Please read Isaiah 1:16-20.

A. Term to Define

scarlet

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did Israel need to do? (Verses 16-17)
2. What did the Lord call upon Israel to do? (Verse 18)
3. What did He promise them if they would respond? (Verse 18)
4. What were their choices and the results of each? (Verses 19-20)

C. Thought Questions

1. Are sinners capable of changing their own hearts and lives?
2. How does the Lord appeal to sinners?
3. Is it reasonable to serve the Lord?
4. Do we have the freedom of will to choose to obey the Lord or to rebel against Him?

V. Jerusalem's Sins

Please read Isaiah 1:21-23.

A. Terms to Define

1. justice
2. Righteousness
3. dross

B. Discussion Questions

1. What had Jerusalem once been like? (Verse 21)
2. What had she become like? (Verses 21-23)

C. Thought Question

What class of people does Isaiah here condemn?

VI. The Lord Promises to Redeem Jerusalem by Purging Her

Please read Isaiah 1:24-31.

A. Terms to Define

1. redeemed
2. penitents
3. terebinth trees

B. Discussion Questions

1. How would the Lord redeem sinful Jerusalem? (Verses 24-27)
2. What would He do with the sinners? (Verses 24,28-31)

Lesson Three

Jerusalem: Ideal, Real, Redeemed

Memory Verse: Isaiah 2:2

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 2 - 4

As chapter 1 served as an introduction to the entire book, chapters 2-4 serve as a preview of the remainder of the book - the ideal, the reality, and redemption. Jehovah is working out His eternal purpose. (Homer Hailey, A Commentary on Isaiah. 59.)

I. Jerusalem the Ideal

Please read Isaiah 2:1-4.

Isaiah 2:1-4	Micah 4:1-8	Fulfillment
“concerning Judah and Jerusalem”		Luke 24:46-49; Acts 1:4
“in the latter days”	“in the latter days”	◆ Days of Romans - Daniel 2:8,40,44 ◆ Christ came - 1 Peter 1:20 ◆ Christ crucified - Hebrews 9:26 ◆ Christ God’s Spokesman - Hebrews 1:1-2 ◆ Prophecies of Christ fulfilled - Acts 3:24 ◆ The Present Age - Acts 2:16-17; 1 Corinthians 10:11
“the mountain” (What God commenced at Sinai for Israel was completed in Zion for all nations.” - Delitzsch. 1:116)	“the mountain”	Jeremiah 51:24-25; Daniel 2:35; Hebrews 12:23,28; Ephesians 1:15-23; Revelation 19:11,16
“the Lord's house”	“the Lord’s house”	1 Timothy 3:14-15
“And all nations shall flow to it. “Many people shall come and say,”	“And peoples shall flow to it. “Many nations shall come and say,”	Matthew 28:19-20; Mark 16:15; Luke 24:46-47; Acts 1:8; 2:38-39; Colossians 1:4-5,23
“He will teach us His ways, “And we shall walk in His paths.”	He will teach us His ways, “And we shall walk in His paths.”	John 6:44-45; Matthew 28:19-20; 1 John 1:7

“For out of Zion shall go forth the law, “And the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.”	“For out of Zion the law shall go forth, “And the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.”	Luke 24:44-49; Acts 2:38
“He shall judge between the nations,”	“He shall judge between many peoples,”	Ephesians 1:15-23; 1 Peter 4:17
“Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, “Neither shall they learn war anymore.”	“Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, “Neither shall they learn war any more.”	Isaiah 9:6-7; 11:9; Zechariah 9:9-10; Matthew 21:5; John 18:36; Ephesians 2:14-18; 2 Corinthians 10:3-5; Ephesians 6:10-18

“... Isaiah takes the figures which were the property of the Old Testament economy and makes them the vehicles of expression for the truths of salvation and blessing which were the characteristics of the age of grace.’ (Edward D. Young. **The Book of Isaiah**. 1:99)

A. Figures to Explain

1. mountain
2. behold
3. Lord’s house

B. Thought Questions

1. When is “the latter days”?
2. In those days, how widespread would the knowledge of the Lord be?
3. Where would this begin?
4. How would the rule of the Lord be spread?
5. What would be the nature of this rule?

C. Special Report

1. Is the prophecy of Isaiah 2:1-4 fulfilled in the present (New Testament) age, or will it be fulfilled at a later time?
2. Is the rule of the Lord of the prophecy material or spiritual?

II. Jerusalem the Real

Please read Isaiah 2:5 - 4:1

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. soothsayers | 5. diviner |
| 2. Philistines | 6. enchanter |
| 3. the day of the Lord of hosts | 7. mincing |
| 4. sloops | 8. sackcloth |

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Lebanon (Map 1, A,4) | 3. Tarshish |
| 2. Bashan (Map 1, C, 4-5) | |

D. People to Identify

Philistines

E. Discussion Questions

1. What did the prophet call on Judah to do? (2:5)
2. Why had the Lord forsaken His people? (2:6-9)
3. How would the Lord humble the proud and exalt Himself? (2:10-17)
4. What would they do with their idols? (2:18-21)
5. What would the Lord take away from Judah? (3:1-3)
6. What kind of rule would the Lord give them? (3:4-7)
7. Who was to blame for this state of affairs? (3:8-11)
8. Why would the Lord judge the rulers of Judah? (3:12-15)
9. Describe the women of Jerusalem. (3:16-24)
10. How would the Lord punish them? (3:17 - 4:1)
11. What would happen to their men? (3:25)

F. Thought Questions

1. Why did Isaiah call upon God not to forgive Judah? (2:9)
2. Can we depend on men for deliverance? (2:22)
3. Does the Lord judge justly? (3:10-11)

III. Jerusalem the Redeemed

Please read Isaiah 4:2-6.

A. Terms to Define

1. holy
2. create
3. tabernacle

B. Thought Questions

1. Who is the Branch? (Verse 2)
2. What would He be like? (Ibid)
3. Describe the citizens of the new Zion. (Verses 3-4)
4. What will Zion be like? (Verses 5-6)

The Branch (Sprout, Shoot)	
☛ beautiful, glorious -	Isaiah 4:2
☛ from stem of Jesse (David), Spirit of Lord upon Him, delight in the fear of the Lord, judge righteously, peacefully, universally	Isaiah 11:1-10
☛ from David, righteous, reign as King, prosper	Jeremiah 23:5
☛ to David, righteous, execute judgment	Jeremiah 33:15
☛ Servant of the Lord	Zechariah 3:8
☛ Build the temple of the Lord, a priest on His throne	Zechariah 6:12-13

Lesson Four
Vineyard and Call
Memory Verse: Isaiah 5:20

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 5 - 6

I. The Vineyard of the Lord of Hosts

Please read Isaiah 5:1-7

A. Discussion Questions

1. To whom does Isaiah sing? (Verse 1)
2. Of Whom does he sing? (Verse 1)
3. What did the Lord do for His vineyard? (Verse 2)
4. What did He expect from His vineyard? (Verses 2,4)
5. What did He receive from His vineyard? (Verses 2,4)
6. Could the Lord have done anything more to make His vineyard fruitful? (Verse 4)
7. What judgment did the Lord pronounce on His vineyard? (Verses 5-6)
8. Whom did the vineyard represent? (Verse 7)
9. What did the Lord look for from Israel and Judah? (Ibid)
10. What did He receive? (Ibid)

B. Thought Questions

1. What was Isaiah's attitude toward the Lord? (Verse 1)
2. Whom does Isaiah ask to judge between the Lord and His vineyard? (Verse 3)
3. Why was this an effective way to teach?
4. Has the Lord done all that can be done to make us spiritually fruitful? (John 15:1-8; Ephesians 1:3; 2 Timothy 3:16-17; Romans 8:31-32)
5. What does He expect from us? (Galatians 5:19-26; Romans 1:13)
6. What will He do if we fail to bear fruit for Him? (John 15:1-8)

II. The Harvest of Wild Grapes: Six Woes on Judah
Please read Isaiah 5:8-30

The Harvest of Wild Grapes Six Woes on Judah Isaiah 5:8-30

- ☛ **A Covetous People - verses 8-10**
 - ☛ **A Reveling People - verses 11-17**
 - ☛ **A Defiant People - verses 18-19**
 - ☛ **A Truth-Perverting People - verse 20**
 - ☛ **A People Wise in Their Own Eyes - verse 21**
 - ☛ **A Drunken, Justice-Perverting People - verses 22-30**
-

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. Woe | 4. ephah |
| 2. bath | 5. Sheol |
| 3. homer | 6. prudent |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did Judah do that showed they were covetous (greedy)? (Verse 8; cf. Leviticus 25:8-17; Micah 2:2; Nehemiah 5:1-8)
2. What would be the result? (Verses 9-10; cf. Leviticus 26:18-20)
3. With what two associated sins does Isaiah charge Judah? (Verses 11-12)
4. What did they fail to do? (Verse 12)
3. What would be the result? (Verses 13-15,17; cf. Deuteronomy 28:36-37)
4. What would this do for the way people regarded God? (Verse 16)
5. How sinful was Judah? (Verse 18)
6. What was their attitude toward God? (Verse 19)
7. How did Judah confuse truth and error, good and evil? (Verse 20)

8. With what two sins does Isaiah next charge Judah? (Verses 22-23)

9. With what punishment did Isaiah threaten them? (Verses 25-30)

C. Thought Questions

1. Can we be covetous and please God? (Colossians 3:5)

2. Will He allow us to practice drunkenness and revelry? (1 Peter 4:1-5)

3. What examples of reversing good and evil, truth and error do you see around us?

4. What is wrong with being wise in our own eyes? (Verse 21; cf. 1 Corinthians 1:18-29)

5. How are the sins of drunkenness and perversion of justice related? (Proverbs 31:4-5)

III. The Call of Isaiah

Please read Isaiah chapter 6.

A. Terms to Define

1. seraphim

2. Holy, holy, holy

3. purged

The Call of Isaiah Isaiah chapter 6

☛ Isaiah's Vision of the Lord - verses 1-4

☛ Isaiah's Reaction to the Vision - verse 5

☛ Isaiah's Consecration - verses 6-7

☛ Isaiah's Commission - verses 8-13

B. Discussion Questions

1. When was Isaiah called to be a prophet? (Verse 1)

2. Whom did Isaiah see? (Verse 1)

3. How did the Lord appear in the vision? (Verse 1)

4. Who were with the Lord in Isaiah's vision? (Verse 2)

5. Describe these beings. (Verse 2)

6. What were they doing? (Verse 3)

7. What else did Isaiah see in the vision? (Verse 4)

8. How did Isaiah react to the vision? (Verse 5)

9. What did the seraphim then do? (Verses 6-7)

10. What did this accomplish? (Verse 7)
11. What did the Lord ask? (Verse 8)
12. How did Isaiah reply? (Ibid)
13. What work was Isaiah given? (Verse 9)
14. What would be the results of his labor? (Verses 9-10)
15. How long was he to continue this work? (Verses 11-12)
16. Would he have any success? (Verse 13)

C. Thought Questions

1. Why did the time of Isaiah's call have significance?
2. Did Isaiah literally see God in His form as God? (Exodus 33:20; John 1:18; 1 Timothy 6:16)
3. What does this vision tell us about God? (cf. Ezekiel chapter 1; Revelation chapter 4)
4. What does Isaiah's reaction to the vision teach us about our relationship to God?
5. Are people such as Isaiah needed today? (cf. Matthew 9:36-38; John 4:35-36)
6. What causes the hearts of people to be hardened so that they will not heed the word of God? (cf. Matthew 13:1-23; Acts 28:23-28)

Lesson Five Signs

Memory Verse: Isaiah 7:14

Reading Assignment: chapters 7-8

I. Historical Background

Five years before Uzziah's death (740 B.C.), Tiglath-Pileser III, a general in the Assyrian army, seized the throne of that nation; he ruled from 745 to 727 B.C. Immediately making his bid for world domination, he thrust westward, striking terror in the hearts of the kings of Syria and Israel. In times past these two nations had warred against each other; but now, with a common enemy, they formed an alliance for protection against the approaching Assyrians.... (Hailey. 79)

Ahaz, the son of Jotham, was the wicked, faithless King of Judah (Isaiah 7:1). He was an idolater (2 Kings 16:1-4; 2 Chronicles 28:1-4,19,22). Rezin, King of Syria, and Pekah, King of Israel, formed an alliance to fight him (Isaiah 7:1-2; 2 Kings 16:5-6; 2 Chronicles 28:5-15). Rather than turning to the Lord, Ahaz sought the aid of the King of Assyria (Tiglath-Pileser III) (2 Kings 16:7-8; 2 Chronicles 28:16). Tiglath-Pilezer defeated Syria and killed Rezin (2 Kings 16:9). But, rather than assisting Ahaz, Tiglath-Pileser then harassed him (2 Chronicles 28:20-21).

Thus, at the time of this prophecy, Syria and Ephraim had already invaded Judah once, with disastrous results for Judah, and Ahaz had just received word that they had renewed their alliance and planned to take Jerusalem this time. From a human standpoint, he had every reason to be terrified. But Isaiah was sent to the unbelieving king to command him to turn to the Lord rather than to the King of Assyria for assistance. Ahaz did not believe and turned rather to Assyria, and the results were again disastrous.

I. The Fear of Ahaz (the result of unbelief)

Please read Isaiah 7:1-2.

A. Term to Define
house of David

B. Places to Locate

1. Syria (Map 1, A, 4-5)

2. Israel (Map 1)

C. Discussion Question

How did King Ahaz and the people of Judah react to the invasion of the land by Rezin and Pekah?

II. The Lord's Assurance through Isaiah

Please read Isaiah 7:3-9.

A. Term to Define

1. Fuller's Field

2. Ephraim

B. Places to Locate

1. Damascus (map 3, C,3)
2. Samaria (map 1, E,3)
3. Assyria (map 3, B-C, 3-4)

C. Discussion Questions

1. What assurance did Isaiah give King Ahaz? (Verses 3-9)
2. What warning? (Verse 9)

III. A Sign Offered and Rejected

Please read Isaiah 7:10-12.

A. Term to Define sign

B. Discussion Question

What did Isaiah offer King Ahaz? (Verses 10-11)

C. Thought Question

Why did the king reject this offer? (Verse 12)

IV. The Sign to the House of David

Please read Isaiah 7:13-16.

A. Term to Define Immanuel

B. Thought Questions

1. Whom did Isaiah address in reply?
(Verse 13)
2. Why did he rebuke them? (Verse 13)

C. Thought Questions

1. How was the promise of verse 14 fulfilled? (Matthew 1:18-25; Luke 1:26-35)
2. What about those of verses 15-16?

D. Special Report

Why is Isaiah 7:14 such an important verse?

“virgin” (“almah”)

✧ “This word properly means a girl, maiden, virgin, a young woman who is unmarried, and who is of marriageable age.” (Barnes. 158)

✧ The word is never used to signify either a married or an immoral woman. - Genesis 24:43; Exodus 2:8; Psalm 68:25; Proverbs 30:19-20; Song of Solomon 1:3; 6:8

✧ “No other available Hebrew word would clearly indicate that the one whom it designates was unmarried.” (Young. 288)

✧ The Hebrew word “*bethulah*” (“virgin”) can indicate a married woman. - Joel 1:8

✧ What would be a “sign” about a “young woman” (RSV, NRSV) conceiving?

V. A Sign to the People

Please read Isaiah 8:1-4.

A. Term to Define

Mahe-Shalal-Hash-Baz

B. Discussion Questions

1. What sign did Isaiah give? (Verses 1-3)
2. What event did this signify? (Verse 4)

C. Thought Question

Was Isaiah's prophecy fulfilled?

VI. The Overwhelming Flood: Assyria

Please read Isaiah 8:5-8.

Thought Question

Explain this prophecy of Isaiah.

VII. Fear Only the Lord

Please read Isaiah 8:9-15.

A. Terms to Define

1. conspiracy
2. hallow
3. sanctuary

B. Discussion Questions

1. What would happen to those who invaded Judah? (Verses 9-10)
2. Why? (Verse 10)
3. Should the people have feared those who followed King Ahaz? (Verses 11-12)
4. Whom should they have feared? (Verse 13)

C. Thought Questions

1. What is the Lord to those who fear Him? (Verse 14)
2. What is He to those who do not? (Ibid)
3. What will happen to those who do not fear Him? (Verse 15)

VIII. Bind Up the Testimony

Please read Isaiah 8:16-18.

A. Term to Define

disciple

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did the Lord command Isaiah to do with his testimony? (Verse 16)
2. What did Isaiah determine to do? (Verse 17)
3. What were Isaiah and his children to Israel? (Verse 18; cf. Hebrews 2:13)

IX. To the Law and to the Testimony

Please read Isaiah 8:19-22.

A. Terms to Define

1. mediums

2. wizards

B. Discussion Questions

1. Should Israel have turned to magic for knowledge? (Verse 19)
2. Where should they have turned? (Verse 20)
3. What would happen to those who turned to magic when the Assyrian invaders came? (Verses 21-22)

C. Thought Questions

1. Can we receive any knowledge or power from magic? (cf. Deuteronomy 18:10-12; Leviticus 20:6; Galatians 5:19-21)
2. What is the true source of all spiritual knowledge?

Lesson Six

Hope and Punishment

Memory Verse: Isaiah 9:6-7

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 9 - 10

I. The Dawn of Light

Please read Isaiah 9:1-7.

A. Places to Locate

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Zebulun (map 2, C-D, 3) | 3. Jordan (map 1, D-F, 4) |
| 2. Naphtali (map 2, B-C, 3-4) | 4. Galilee (map 1, C, 3-4) |

B. Peoples to Identify

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Gentiles | 2. Midian |
|-------------|-----------|

C. Discussion Questions

1. From where would light arise? (Verses 1-2)
2. What would the Lord do for Israel? (Verses 3-5)
3. How would He accomplish this? (Verses 6-7)

D. Thought Question

When and how was this prophecy fulfilled?

A Child Is Born	
Isaiah 9:6-7	
A Child... a Son-	Isaiah 7:14; 8:8
Government-	Matthew 28:18
Wonderful Counselor-	Colossians 2:3
Mighty God-	John 1:1-3,14
Everlasting Father-	Psalms 103:13
Prince of Peace-	Ephesians 2:17
throne of David-	Acts 2:29-36
Luke 1:31-33	

II. The Crimes and Punishment of Israel (Samaria)

Please read Isaiah 9:8 - 10:4.

“For all this His anger is not turned away,
But His hand is stretched out still.” - 9:12, 17, 21; 10:4)

Discussion Questions

1. Against whom does Isaiah now prophesy? (9:8-9)
2. With what sin does he charge them? (9:9-10)
3. How would the Lord punish Israel? (9:11-12)
4. Would the Lord then cease to punish Israel? (9:12)
5. Why would He bring upon them more affliction? (9:13-17)
6. What further chastisement would He bring on Samaria? (9:14)
7. Would He then end His punishment? (9:17)
8. Why? (9:18)
9. What more would He do? (9:18-21)
10. Would He then cease? (9:21)
11. Why? (10:1-2)
12. What more would the Lord do to Israel? (10:3-4)
13. Would this exhaust His anger against them? (10:4)

III. Assyria, the Rod of God

Please read 10:5-34.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. indignation | 3. Calno |
| 2. ungodly | 4. scourge |

B. Places to Locate

1. Carchemish (map 3, C, 3)
2. Hamath (map 3, D, 2)
3. Arpad (map 3, C, 3)

C. Discussion Questions

1. What was Assyria to the Lord? (Verse 5)
2. How would the Lord use Assyria? (Verse 6)
3. Did the Assyrians realize God was using them? (Verse 7)
4. What did they think? (Verses 7-11)
5. When the Lord had finished using Assyria, what would He do to that nation? (Verse 12)
6. What did the Assyrians think of themselves? (Verses 13-14)
7. How absurd was their attitude? (Verse 15)
8. How would God punish Assyria? (Verses 16-19)
9. What would Israel learn from this? (Verse 20)
10. What would the Lord do for Israel? (Verses 21-22)
11. What would He do with the Assyrians? (Verse 23)
12. How did God encourage Israel? (Verses 24-27)
13. How does the Lord describe the terror of the approach of the Assyrians? (Verses 28-32;
This is a list of cities in Palestine increasingly closer to Jerusalem.)
14. What would He do to this army? (Verses 33-34)

D. Thought Question

What does this passage show about the Lord's relationship to nations of people?

Lesson Seven
The Reign of Messiah
Memory Verse: Isaiah 11:1-2

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 11-12

I. The Righteous Rule of the Branch of Jesse

Please read Isaiah 11:1-5.

A. Term to Define

equity

B. Thought Questions

1. What was “the stump of Jesse”? (verse 1; Romans 15:8-12; Revelation 5:5; 22:16)
2. What would happen to it? (Verse 1)
3. What would enable Him to rule? (Verse 2)
4. What would His rule be like? (Verses 3-5)
5. When was this fulfilled?

C. Special Report

1. Is the prophecy of Isaiah chapter eleven figurative or literal? (key: verses 1,4-5, 10, 14-15)
2. Is the application spiritual or material? (key: verses 9,14-15)

II. The Peace and Security of His Rule

Please read Isaiah 11:6-9.

Thought Questions

1. What conditions would prevail under the rule of the Branch of Jesse? (Verses 6-9)
2. What is the Lord’s “holy mountain”? (verse 9; cf. Zechariah 8:3; Hebrews 12:22-29)
3. Why would these conditions prevail? (Verse 9)

III. His Universal Rule

Please read Isaiah 11:10.

How wide would His rule be?

IV. The Restoration of Israel

Please read Isaiah 11:11-16.

A. Places to Locate

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Egypt (map 3, D-E, 1-2) | 6. Hamath (map 3, D, 2) |
| 2. Pathros (Southern Egypt) | 7. Edom (map 1, H, 3) |
| 3. Cush (Ethiopia, south of Egypt) | 8. Moab (map 1, H, 4) |
| 4. Elam (map 3, D, 4-5) | 9. Ammon (map 1, E, 5) |
| 5. Shinar (land between Tigris and Euphrates Rivers) | 10. Sea of Egypt (Red Sea, D-E, 2) |

B. Discussion Questions

1. From where would people come to be citizens of this kingdom? (Verses 11-12)
2. What would draw them? (Verse 12)
3. What would happen to the divisions between God's people? (Verse 13)
4. Would any barrier prevent God bringing back His people? (Verses 15-16)

C. Thought Question

How would they bring people captive (verse 14; cf. 2 Corinthians 10:3-6)

VI. Israel Will Praise the Lord, the Source of Salvation

Please read Isaiah 12:1-6.

A. Term to Define

Yah, the LORD

B. Discussion Questions

1. Why will the people of the Lord praise Him? (Verses 1,6)
2. What is He to us? (Verse 2)
3. Where do we obtain salvation? (Verse 3; cf. Zechariah 13:1; Revelation 7:16-17)
4. Therefore, what should the Lord's people do? (Verses 4-5)
5. How widely is this known? (Verse 5)

Lesson Eight

The Burden of Judgment Against Nations (Part One)

Memory Verse: Isaiah 13:19

Chapter 13 begins the second major section of Isaiah: The Judgment of Nations (chapters 13 - 23). It is a most remarkable prophecy, predicting the complete destruction and desolation of the mightiest city-state of the ancient world, Babylon. As such it is conclusive proof of the inspiration of the prophet Isaiah, and, by implication, of the entire Bible (2 Peter 1:19-21).

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 13 - 17

I. The Burden Against Babylon

Please read Isaiah chapter 13.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. burden | 4. Ophir |
| 2. sanctified | 5. caper |
| 3. terrible | 6. citadels |

B. Place to Locate

Ophir (map 4, D-d)

C. Peoples to Identify

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1. Medes | 2. Chaldeans |
|----------|--------------|

D. Discussion Questions

1. What is the subject of this passage? (13:1)
2. Who is the real Commander of the army that would come against Babylon? (13:2-5)
3. How terrible would the battle and destruction be? (13:6-16)
4. Who would conquer Babylon?
(13:17; cf. 45:1)
5. How complete would the
destruction of Babylon be?
(13:18-22)

E. Thought Questions

Criteria of True, Inspired, Predictive Prophecy

Isaiah 46:8-11

- ☛ Event Beyond Power of Man to Foresee
 - ☛ Written Long Before Event
 - ☛ Applicable to Event
 - ☛ Unambiguous and Unmistakable
Language
 - ☛ No Mistakes - Deuteronomy 18:20-22
-

1. What event does Isaiah prophesy? (13:10-13; cf. Isaiah 34:4; Joel 2:1,10; 3:1,14-16; Jeremiah 4:5-6,23-28; Matthew 24:29)

2. What is the value of this prophecy as evidence of the inspiration of the Scriptures?

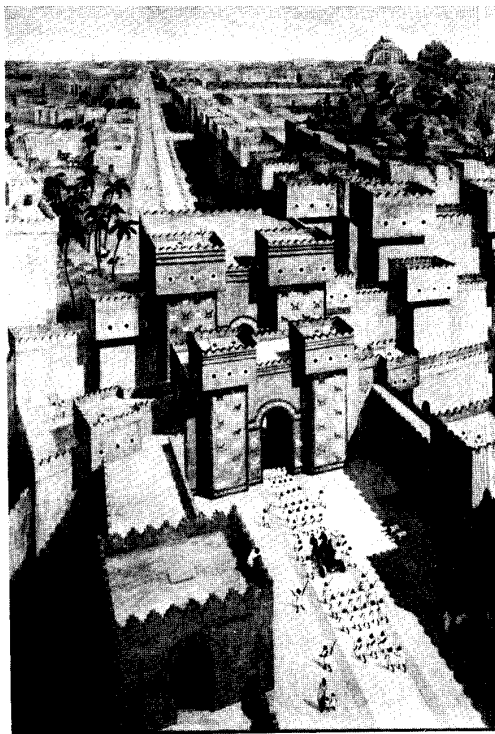
II. Taunting Song Over the King of Babylon Reading Assignment: Isaiah 14:1-21

A. Terms to Define

1. proverb

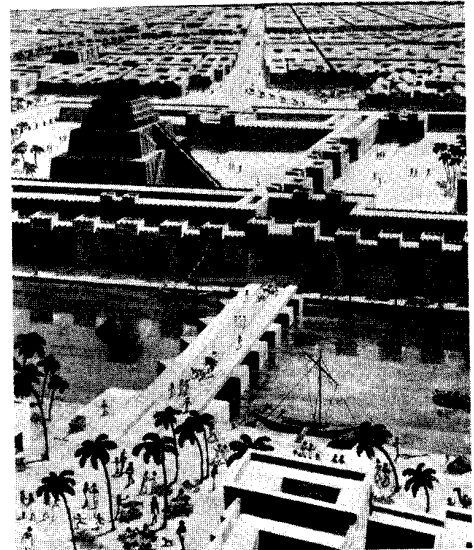
2. Lucifer

3. Pit



Ishtar Gate. A procession moves along Marduk's Way and enters Nebuchadnezzar's palace through the massive Ishtar Gate in this painting by Maurice Bardin. The famous hanging gardens are pictured in the upper righthand corner, and the city's ziggurat appears behind them.

Bible Almanac. 136.



Babylon. This painting by Maurice Bardin shows the city of Babylon in its glory during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (605-562 B.C.). The city proper was surrounded by double-walled fortifications and connected to the newer area across the Euphrates River by a pontoon bridge. To the left behind the wall is a ziggurat; to the right, the temple of Marduk.

The Bible Almanac, ed. James I. Packer, Merrill C. Tenney, and William White, Jr. 131.

B. Discussion Questions

1. What would the destruction of Babylon mean for Israel? (14:1-8; 44:28)
2. How would Sheol react to the fall of the king of Babylon? (14:9-11)
3. How arrogant was the king of Babylon? (14:12-14)
4. What would happen to him? (14:15-19)
5. Why? (14:20-21)
6. How complete would be the destruction of Babylon? (Verses 22-23)

C. Thought Question
Who is Lucifer?

III. Assyria

Please read Isaiah 14:24-27.

A. Term to Define
sworn

B. Discussion Questions

1. What would happen to Assyria?
2. Who would do this?

IV. The Burden of Philistia

Please read Isaiah 14:28-31; cf. 2 Samuel 8:1; 1 Chronicles 18:1; 2 Chronicles 26:1,6;
28:16-19

A. Place to Locate
Philistia (map 1, F-G, 1-2)

B. Discussion Question

Why should the Philistines not rejoice over the fall of Assyria?

C. Thought Question

Explain these symbols.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------------------|
| 1. serpent | 2. viper | 3. fiery flying serpent |
|------------|----------|-------------------------|

V. Refuge in Zion

Please read Isaiah 14:32.

Thought Question

Where would refuge be found?

VI. The Burden Against Moab

Please read Isaiah chapters 15 - 16.

(The places mentioned are sites in and near Moab. "Of the twenty-three place names mentioned in chapters 15 and 16, the location of only about ten can be identified today." (Hailey. 144)

A. Discussion Questions

1. What would happen to Moab? (Chapter 15)
2. What did the prophet exhort Moab to do? (16:1-4)

3. What character fault would doom Moab? (16:6)

4. What would be the result? (16:7-12)

5. How soon would this occur? (16:13-14)

B. Thought Question

Why should Moab have turned to the Jews for salvation? (16:5)

VII. The Burden against Damascus

Please read Isaiah chapter 17.

The prophecy ... professes, by its title, to be against Damascus only. But it relates to the kingdom of Samaria no less than to Damascus. The reason is, that the kingdoms of Israel and Damascus were confederated against the kingdom of Judah (Barnes).

Discussion Questions

1. What would happen to Damascus (Syria)? (verses 1-2)

2. What about Ephraim (Israel, Samaria)? (verses 3-6)

3. What would this cause Israel to do? (Verses 7-8)

4. Would this help? (Verse 9)

5. Why? (Verses 10-11)

6. What would happen to the nations that troubled Judah? (Verses 12-14; cf. 2 Kings 19:32-37)

Lesson Nine

The Burden of Judgment Against Nations (Part Two)

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 18 - 23

I. Woe to the Land Shadowed with Buzzing Wings

Please read Isaiah chapter 18.

A. Place to Locate

Ethiopia or Cush (map 4, C-m)

B. Discussion Questions

(This is one of the most difficult to understand chapters in Isaiah.)

1. To whom did Isaiah send this message? (Verses 1-2)
2. What was his message? (Verses 3-7)

II. The Burden Against Egypt

Please read Isaiah chapter 19.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. charmers | 3. flax |
| 2. sorcerers | 3. languish |

A. Places to Locate

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Zoan (map 5, D-3) | 2. Noph (map 5, D-3) |
|----------------------|----------------------|

B. Discussion Questions

1. What would the Lord do to the people of Egypt? (Verses 2-4)
2. What would He do to its natural resources? (Verses 5-7)
3. What about its economy? (Verses 8-10)
4. What would become of their wise counselors? (Verses 11-15)
5. What will happen to their confidence and courage? (Verses 16-17)
6. What kind of relationship to the Lord would come upon Egypt? (Verses 18-22)
7. What would happen to the hostility between people? (Verses 23-25)

C. Thought Questions

1. How did the Lord come into Egypt “on a swift cloud”? (verse 1; cf. Matthew 24:30)
2. When and how were the threats of verses 2-17 fulfilled?
3. When and how were the promises of verses 18-25 fulfilled?

III. The Shame of Trusting Egypt

Please read Isaiah chapter 20.

A. Term to Define

Tartan

B. Place to Locate

Ashdod

C. Person to Identify

Sargon (map 1, F-2)

D. Discussion Questions

1. When did this event occur? (Verse 1)
2. What did the Lord command Isaiah to do? (Verse 2)
3. Of what was this a sign? (Verses 3-4)

E. Thought Question

What should this teach Judah? (Verses 5-6)

IV. The Burden Against the Wilderness of the Sea

Please read Isaiah 21:1-10.

(This vision of Isaiah is very obscure and confusing. Verse 9 is the key. Chapter 13 is the background. Terms are being used symbolically.)

A. Places to Locate

1. Elam (map 3, D-5)
2. Media (map 3, C-4-5)

B. Thought Questions

1. What did Isaiah see in his vision? (Verses 1-2)
2. How did his vision affect him? (Verses 3-4)
3. What would take place? (Verses 5-10)
4. What was Isaiah's responsibility? (Verse 6)

V. The Burden Against Dumah

Please read Isaiah 21:11-12

A. Term to Define

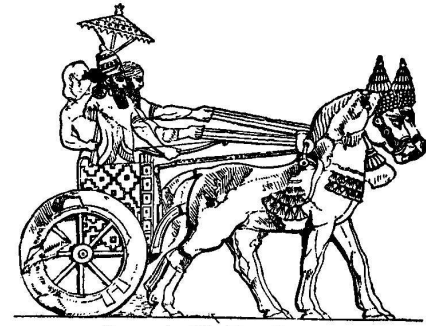
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B. Thought Question

What did Isaiah prophesy concerning Edom?

VI. The Burden Against Arabia

Please read Isaiah 21:13-17



Sargon in His War Chariot.

ISBE. 4:2693.

A. Place to Locate

Arabia (map 3, D-E - 3-4)

B. Peoples to Identify

1. Dedanites

3. Kedar

2. Tema

C. Discussion Questions

1. What would happen to the Arabian tribes close to Israel?

2. When would this occur? (Verse 16)

3. How sure was the prophecy? (Verse 17)

VII. The Burden against the Valley of Vision

Please read Isaiah 22:1-14.

A. Terms to Define

1. Valley of Vision

3. atonement

2. House of the Forest

B. Places to Locate

1. Elam (map 3, D-5)

2. Kir (Media, map 3, C-D - 4-5)

C. Discussion Questions

1. What was to happen to Jerusalem? (Verses 1-7)

2. How did this vision affect Isaiah? (Verse 4)

3. Where would the people look for protection? (Verses 8-11)

4. What would the Lord call upon them to do? (Verse 12)

5. What would be the attitude of the Jews? (Verse 13)

D. Thought Question

Why would Judah be destroyed? (Verses 8,13-14)

VIII. Burden against Shebna

Please read Isaiah 22:15-25; 1 Kings 4:1,6; Isaiah 36:3; 37:2.

A. Terms to Define

1. steward

3. key of the house of David

2. sepulcher

B. Discussion Questions

1. Who was Shebna? (Verse 15)
2. What was his offense? (Verse 16)
3. What would the Lord do to him? (Verses 17-19, 25)
4. Who would replace him? (Verse 20)
5. What authority and honor would he be given? (Verses 21-24)

C. Thought Question

Whom did Eliakim foreshadow? (Verse 22; Revelation 3:7)

IX. The Burden Against Tyre (commercial center of ancient world [verses 3,8], founded between 2750 and 2500 B.C. [verse 7], besieged by Nebuchadnezzar for 13 years, destroyed by Alexander of Macedon in 332 B.C., rebuilt)
Please read Isaiah chapter 23.

A. Terms to Define

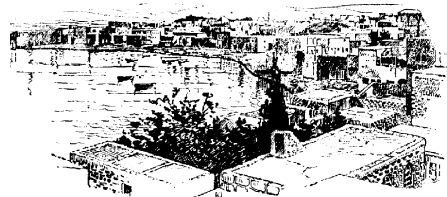
1. Shihor
2. Canaan

B. Places to Locate

1. Tyre (map 1, B-3)
2. Sidon (map 1, A-3)
3. Cyprus (map 3, C-2)

C. Discussion Questions

1. What would happen to Tyre? (Verses 1-7)
2. Who would be responsible for Tyre's destruction? (Verses 8-12)
3. Who would oppress Tyre? (Verses 13-14)
4. For how long? (Verse 15)
5. Then what would Tyre do? (Verses 15-17)
6. What would eventually happen to Tyre? (Verse 18)



Tyre

Lesson Ten
World Judgment
Memory Verse: Isaiah 25:1

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 24 - 27

I. Judgment in Time on World of Unbelievers

Please read Isaiah chapter 24.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. earth (15 occurrences in chapter 24) | 3. confusion |
| 2. covenant | 4. vintage |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What will the Lord do to the earth? (Verses 1-4)
2. Will any escape? (Verse 2)
3. Why will the Lord do this? (Verses 5-6)
4. What will happen to the joy of the people of the earth? (Verses 7-9)
5. What will happen in the “city of confusion”? (Verses 10-13)
6. What will the remnant who is delivered do? (Verses 14-15)
7. Does this mean judgment has ceased? (Verse 16; cf. 21:2)
8. Will any escape? (Verses 17-18)
9. What will happen to the earth? (Verses 19-20)
10. What about rulers? (Verse 21)

C. Thought Questions

1. What kind of judgment does Isaiah foretell in chapter 24? (cf. Verse 21)
2. What is “the everlasting covenant” the earth has violated? (Verse 5)
3. What is the “city of confusion”? (Verse 10)
4. Who are “the host of exalted ones” (Verse 21)
5. What will be the ultimate end of the world of unbelievers and disobedient? (Verse 22-23)
6. What about the rule of the Lord? (Verse 23)

II. Hymns of Praise to the Lord

Please read Isaiah chapter 25.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. counsels of old | 3. lees |
| 2. terrible | 4. well-refined |

B. Discussion Questions

1. For what qualities does Isaiah praise the Lord? (Verse 1)
2. What manifestations of His power would lead even the unbelieving to praise Him? (Verses 2-5)
3. For what blessings should He be praised? (Verses 6-9)
4. What would the Lord do to Moab? (Verses 10-12)

C. Thought Questions

1. What are the characteristics of God for which we should praise Him?
2. What is the mountain on which the Lord provides salvation?
3. When did this take Place?
4. Why does Isaiah speak of Moab?

III. Song of Salvation

Please read Isaiah chapter 26.

(In chapter 26, the term “God” appears in verses 1 and 13; “Lord” [Yahweh, Jehovah] in verses 2[twice], 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 21, and “Yah” [shortened form of “Yahweh”] in verse 2.)

A. Term to Define

bulwarks

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is the strong city of which Isaiah sings? (Verse 1)
2. Why is it strong? (Verse 1)
3. Who would enter it? (Verse 2)
4. Why should we trust the Lord? (Verses 3-7)
5. Why did Isaiah seek the Lord? (Verses 8-9)
6. Will the wicked be led to serve the Lord? (Verses 10-11)
7. Who would give Israel peace? (Verse 12)

8. Why would Israel turn from their idols to the Lord? (Verses 13-14)
9. Who would strengthen Israel? (Verse 15)
10. Could they deliver themselves? (Verses 16-18)
11. What would the Lord do for them? (Verse 19)
12. What should Israel do? (Verse 20)
13. Why? (Verse 21)

C. Thought Question

Of what time does Isaiah sing in chapter 26?

IV. Punishment of World and Gathering of Israel

Please read Isaiah chapter 27.

A. Term to Define

Leviathan

B. Discussion Questions

1. What would the Lord do to Leviathan? (Verse 1)
2. What would He do for His vineyard? (Verses 2-5)
3. What would be the result? (Verse 6)
4. How would the Lord's punishment of Israel compare to that of the heathen nations? (Verses 7-8)
5. What would this punishment accomplish for Israel? (Verse 9)
6. What would happen to the pagan powers? (Verse 10)
7. Why? (Verse 11)
8. What about Israel? (Verses 12-13)

C. Thought Question

1. When were the prophecies of chapter 27 fulfilled? (cf. "in that day" - cf. 24:1,21,23; 25:9; 26:1-2; 27:1-2,12-13)
2. What is the Lord's vineyard?

Lesson Eleven
Woe to Zion
Memory Verse: Isaiah 28:16

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 28 - 29

Chapter 28 begins a new section of the book, primarily dealing with **Woes on Jerusalem**, which continues through chapter 35. This section might be called, “**The Book of Woes**” (Delitzsch). Isaiah pronounces six woes: 28:1; 29:1, 15 ; 30:1; 31:1; 33:1.

I. Woe to the Drunkards of Samaria

Please read Isaiah 28:1-6.

A. Term to Define
diadem

B. Discussion Questions

1. Against whom does Isaiah first pronounce a woe? (Verse 1)
2. What were they like? (Ibid; cf. 9:9-10; Amos 4:1; 6:6; Hosea 4:1,11)
3. What would the Lord do to them? (Verses 2-4)
4. What would the Lord be to His remnant? (Verses 5-6)

C. Thought Question

How and when was this prophecy fulfilled? (2 Kings 17:6; 2 Chronicles 30:1-11, 18-21; 31:1)

II. Woe to the Drunken Rulers in Jerusalem.

Please read Isaiah 28:7-13.

A. Discussion Question

What were the priests and prophets of Judah like? (Verses 27-28; cf. Leviticus 10:8-11)

B. Thought Questions

1. What were the roles in Israel of priests and prophets? (Deuteronomy 33:8-10; 17:8-10; Numbers 12:6; 2 Kings 17:13; Jeremiah 35:15; Amos 3:7-8)
2. How did the priests and prophets reply to Isaiah’s rebuke? (Verses 9-10)
3. How, then, would God teach them? (Verse 11; cf. Deuteronomy 28:49-50)
4. What had the Lord promised them if they would hear Him? (Verse 12; cf. Deuteronomy 28:1-13)
5. Since they refused to hear, how would He teach them? (Verse 13)

III. The Rulers' Covenant with Death and the Lord's Precious Cornerstone

Please read Isaiah 28:14-22.

A. Discussion Questions

1. What was the attitude of the rulers of Jerusalem? (Verses 14-15; cf. 2 Kings 16:7-9; 18:13-15, 19-21)
2. Where could they find deliverance? (Verse 16)
3. What would their clever stratagems save them? (Verses 17-20)
4. What would the Lord do to them? (Verse 21; cf. 2 Samuel 5:20-21; 1 Chronicles 4:16; Joshua 10:10-11)
5. What did Isaiah exhort them to do? (Verse 22)

B. Thought Question

What is the ultimate fulfillment of Isaiah 28:14-20? (cf. 1 Peter 2:4-6)

IV. A Parable of the Field

Please read Isaiah 28:23-29.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. black cummin | 3. spelt |
| 2. cummin | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. How important is the lesson Isaiah here illustrates? (Verse 23)
2. Where does the farmer obtain the wisdom to use proper farming methods? (Verses 26,29)

C. Thought Questions

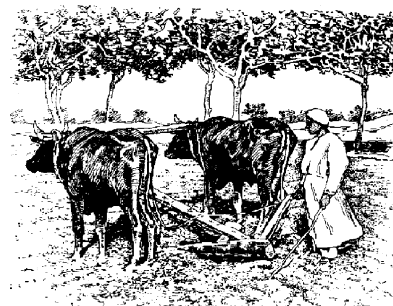
1. How does the wisdom of the farmer illustrate the wisdom of God?
2. What is the point of the illustration?

V. Woe to Ariel

Please read Isaiah 29:1-14.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. Ariel | 2. seers |
|----------|----------|



B. Discussion Questions

1. Would the greatness of Jerusalem to the Jews keep the Lord from destroying the city? (Verses 1-2)
2. What would the Lord do to Jerusalem? (Verses 3-6)
3. What would then happen to the nations which were to come against Jerusalem? (Verses 7-9)
4. Did the Jews understand God's word? (Verses 10-12)
5. What would the Lord do to them? (Verse 14)

C. Thought Questions

1. How and when was the prophecy against Jerusalem fulfilled?
2. What about the prophecy against the nations that came against Jerusalem?
3. Why could the Jews not understand the word of God? (Verses 10-13; cf. Matthew 15:1-9; Mark 7:1-13)

VI. "Woe to those who deeply hide their plans from the LORD..." (**New American Standard Bible**).

Please read Isaiah 29:15-24.

A. Term to Define
humble

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did the Jewish leaders think they could do? (Verse 15)
2. Was this really possible? (Verse 16)
3. How would the Lord actually reverse the order of things? (Verses 17-24)

C. Thought Question

When and how was the prophecy of verses 17-24 fulfilled?

Lesson Eleven
Woe to Zion
Memory Verse: Isaiah 28:16

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 28 - 29

Chapter 28 begins a new section of the book, primarily dealing with **Woes on Jerusalem**, which continues through chapter 35. This section might be called, “**The Book of Woes**” (Delitzsch). Isaiah pronounces six woes: 28:1; 29:1, 15 ; 30:1; 31:1; 33:1.

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A. Term to Define
diadem

B. Discussion Questions

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2. What were they like? (Ibid; cf. 9:9-10; Amos 4:1; 6:6; Hosea 4:1,11)
3. What would the Lord do to them? (Verses 2-4)
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C. Thought Question

How and when was this prophecy fulfilled? (2 Kings 17:6; 2 Chronicles 30:1-11, 18-21; 31:1)

II. Woe to the Drunken Rulers in Jerusalem.

Please read Isaiah 28:7-13.

A. Discussion Question

What were the priests and prophets of Judah like? (Verses 27-28; cf. Leviticus 10:8-11)

B. Thought Questions

1. What were the roles in Israel of priests and prophets? (Deuteronomy 33:8-10; 17:8-10; Numbers 12:6; 2 Kings 17:13; Jeremiah 35:15; Amos 3:7-8)
2. How did the priests and prophets reply to Isaiah’s rebuke? (Verses 9-10)
3. How, then, would God teach them? (Verse 11; cf. Deuteronomy 28:49-50)
4. What had the Lord promised them if they would hear Him? (Verse 12; cf. Deuteronomy 28:1-13)
5. Since they refused to hear, how would He teach them? (Verse 13)

III. The Rulers' Covenant with Death and the Lord's Precious Cornerstone

Please read Isaiah 28:14-22.

A. Discussion Questions

1. What was the attitude of the rulers of Jerusalem? (Verses 14-15; cf. 2 Kings 16:7-9; 18:13-15, 19-21)
2. Where could they find deliverance? (Verse 16)
3. What would their clever stratagems save them? (Verses 17-20)
4. What would the Lord do to them? (Verse 21; cf. 2 Samuel 5:20-21; 1 Chronicles 4:16; Joshua 10:10-11)
5. What did Isaiah exhort them to do? (Verse 22)

B. Thought Question

What is the ultimate fulfillment of Isaiah 28:14-20? (cf. 1 Peter 2:4-6)

IV. A Parable of the Field

Please read Isaiah 28:23-29.

A. Terms to Define

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B. Discussion Questions

1. How important is the lesson Isaiah here illustrates? (Verse 23)
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C. Thought Questions

1. How does the wisdom of the farmer illustrate the wisdom of God?
2. What is the point of the illustration?

V. Woe to Ariel

Please read Isaiah 29:1-14.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------|----------|
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|----------|----------|



B. Discussion Questions

1. Would the greatness of Jerusalem to the Jews keep the Lord from destroying the city? (Verses 1-2)
2. What would the Lord do to Jerusalem? (Verses 3-6)
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5. What would the Lord do to them? (Verse 14)

C. Thought Questions

1. How and when was the prophecy against Jerusalem fulfilled?
2. What about the prophecy against the nations that came against Jerusalem?
3. Why could the Jews not understand the word of God? (Verses 10-13; cf. Matthew 15:1-9; Mark 7:1-13)

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A. Term to Define
humble

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did the Jewish leaders think they could do? (Verse 15)
2. Was this really possible? (Verse 16)
3. How would the Lord actually reverse the order of things? (Verses 17-24)

C. Thought Question

When and how was the prophecy of verses 17-24 fulfilled?

Lesson Thirteen
A New World Order
Memory Verse: Isaiah 35:8

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 32 - 35

I. A King will Reign in Righteousness (time of prophecy: ca.702 B.C. - 32:10; 36:1;

Sennacherib invaded Judah in 701 B.C. - **International Standard Bible Encyclopedia**.
1:294.)

Please read Isaiah chapter 32.

A. Term to Define
quietness

B. Fact Questions

1. What was a primary fault of the women of Judah? (Verse 9)
2. What warning did Isaiah give them? (Verses 9-11)
3. Why should the women of Judah mourn? (Verse 12-13)

C. Thought Questions

1. Who is the king who would reign in righteousness? (Verse 1)
2. Who are the princes? (Ibid)
3. Who is the man of verse 2?
4. What blessings would he provide?
5. What would the people be like at this time? (Verses 3-4)
6. What would happen to their ability to make moral distinctions? (Verses 5-8)
7. How long would there be desolation? (Verses 14-15)
8. What would be their condition after the Spirit was poured from on high? (Verses 16-20)

D. Special Report

What kind of a person is a fool? (Psalm 14:1; 49:10; Proverbs 10:8,18,23; 12:15-16;14:16; 15:5;
17:10; 18:2,6; 23:9; 26:11; 27:3; 28:26; 29:11; Ecclesiastes 4:5; 5:3; Isaiah 32:6)

II. Defeat of Assyria & Victory of Jerusalem

(Historical Background; 2 Kings chapters 18-19 and Isaiah chapters 36-37)

Please read Isaiah chapter 33.

A. Places to Locate

1. Sharon (map 2, 2, D-E)
2. Carmel (map 2, C,2)

B. Fact Questions

1. What would happen to the king of Assyria? (Verse 1)
2. Why?
3. To whom did the faithful in Israel turn for deliverance? (Verses 2-4; cf. Acts 17:26)
4. What were the conditions in Judah? (Verses 7-9)
5. Who would deliver Judah? (Verse 10)
6. What would become of the Assyrians' plans? (Verse 11)

C. Thought Questions

1. What is the source of strength of a nation? (Verses 5-6)
2. What is the Lord able to do to the nations? (Verses 12-13)
3. What will be the attitude of sinners when judgment comes? (Verse 14)
4. Who is able to stand when the judgment of the Lord comes? (Verses 15-16)

D. Special Report

Describe the reign of Messiah.
(Verses 17-24)

III. Judgment on the Nations

Please read Isaiah chapter 34.

A. Phrases to Define

1. curse
2. The line of emptiness and the stones of confusion
3. arrow snake

B. Place to Locate

Bozrah

C. Fact Questions

1. What would the Lord do to the nations? (Verses 1-4)
2. What of Edom? (Verses 5-15)
3. How certain was the prophecy? (Verses 16-17)

The Glory of Messiah & His Reign **"Your eyes will see the King in His beauty"** **Isaiah 33:17-24**

- ☛ **the King: Messiah - Verse 17; Cf. Psalm 72:8; Zechariah 9:9-10**
 - ☛ **Present Suffering to Be Only Memory - Verses 18-19**
 - ☛ **Permanence of Zion - Verse 20; Cf. Hebrews 12:22-29**
 - ☛ **the Lord the Sustainer of His People - Verses 21-22; cf. John 5:24; 1 Corinthians 9:21; Revelation 17:14**
 - ☛ **Contrast Present Weakness of Jerusalem - Verse 23a**
 - ☛ **Future Glory of Zion - Verses 23b-24**
-

D. Thought Questions

1. Why would the Lord destroy the ancient nations? (Verse 8)
2. Why was Edom particularly mentioned? (Obadiah verses 10-15; Amos 1:6,9,11; Ezekiel 35:5,11,13; Jeremiah 49:7-22; Malachi 1:1-5)
3. Was the prophecy against Edom fulfilled? (Verse 16; *For lo these two thousand years the land of ancient Edom has been the possession of creatures which inhabit the desert and ruins left by man. Since Jehovah has spoken, it is certain that Edom shall be theirs until the end of time.* [Hailey. 292])

IV. The Glory of Zion

Please read Isaiah chapter 35.

A. Term to Define

ransomed

B. Fact Questions

1. What people are the subjects of this prophecy? (Verse 10)
2. Why should they not be fearful? (Verses 1-7,9)

C. Thought Questions

1. What is the “Highway of Holiness”? (Verse 8)
2. Who shall walk on it? (Verses 8-9)
3. What is the Zion of the passage? (Verse 10)
4. What blessings will they receive?

Lesson Fourteen

The Lord Delivers Judah from Assyria

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 36 - 39

For almost forty years Isaiah waged a relentless war against the idolatry and idolatrous leaders of Judah, trying hard to turn enough people to God that destruction might be averted. The climax was reached when Sennacherib besieged Jerusalem (701 B.C.), and the king and other leaders in the city looked to the prophet to appeal to Jehovah that they might be spared from the Assyrian's destruction. Judah turned to Jehovah, at least temporarily. Chapters 36-37 deal with the conflict between Jehovah, the only God, and the gods of Assyria and the nations. Jehovah's victory was devastating. (Hailey. 299)

I. Assyria Threatens Zion (701 B.C.)

Please read Isaiah chapter 36.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Rabshakeh | 2. Aramaic |
|--------------|------------|

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Lachish (map 1, G-2) | 2. Sepharvaim (location unknown) |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|

C. Person to Identify

Sennacherib

D. Fact Questions

1. What meeting took place outside the walls of Jerusalem? (Verses 1-3; cf. 2 Kings 18:17-18; 2 Chronicles 32:9)
2. What was the Rabshakeh's attitude toward King Hezekiah? (Isaiah 36:4-5,13-16; 2 Kings 18:19-20,28-31)
3. What did he think of Egypt? (Isaiah 36:6; 2 Kings 18:21)
4. What did he think of the army of Judah? (Isaiah 36:8-9; 2 Kings 18:23-24)
5. What was his attitude toward the Lord? (Isaiah 36:10,18-20; 2 Kings 18:33-35; 2 Chronicles 32:13-17,19)
6. What was the reaction of the Jewish envoys? (Isaiah 36:21-22; 2 Kings 18:36-37)

E. Thought Questions

1. How do the events of this chapter coincide with those of chapter seven? (cf. 36:1-2; 7:3-4,17)

2. What events led up to this trip by the envoys of King Sennacherib? (2 Kings 18:13-17; 2 Chronicles 32:1-9; Isaiah 36:1)
3. How did the Rabshakeh misunderstand King Hezekiah's relationship to the Lord? (Isaiah 36:7; 2 Kings 18:1-4,22; 2 Chronicles 32:12)
4. What was the purpose of the Rabshakeh's speech? (Isaiah 36:8; 2 Kings 18:23,31-32; 2 Chronicles 32:18)
5. Why did he speak in Hebrew rather than Aramaic? (Isaiah 36:11-12; 2 Kings 18:27; 2 Chronicles 32:18)

II. The Lord Delivers Zion from Assyria

Please read Isaiah chapter 37.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. blasphemy | 3. cherubim |
| 2. spirit | |

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Libnah (map 1, F-2) | 5. Eden (not surely known) |
| 2. Gozan (map 3, B-C,3) | 6. Telassar (unknown) |
| 3. Haran (map 3, B-C,3) | 7. Hena (unknown) |
| 4. Rezepth (close to Euphrates River) | 8. Ivah (unknown) |

C. Person to Identify

1. Tirhakah

D. Fact Questions

1. When the words of the Rabshakeh came to King Hezekiah, how did he react? (Verse 1; 2 Kings 19:1)
2. What request did he make of Hezekiah? (Verses 2-5; 2 Kings 19:2-5)
3. How did Isaiah reply? (Verses 6-7; 2 Kings 19:6-7)
4. What situation then developed with the Assyrians? (Verses 8-9; 2 Kings 19:8-9)
5. What message then did the king of Assyria send to Jerusalem by the Rabshakeh? (Verses 9-13; 2 Kings 19:9-13)
6. How did King Hezekiah react to this message? (Isaiah 37:14-19; 2 Kings 19:14-19; 2 Chronicles 32:20)

7. What happened to the Assyrian army? (Isaiah 37:36; 2 Kings 19:35; 2 Chronicles 32:21)
8. What happened to King Sennacherib? (Isaiah 37:37-38; 2 Kings 19:36-37; 2 Chronicles 32:21)

E. Thought Questions

1. How did the response of King Hezekiah to the threat of Assyria differ from the response of King Ahaz to that threat (Isaiah 7:1-13; 37:1-20)
2. What did this show about each man?
3. How was the prayer of King Hezekiah teach about prayer?
4. How did the Lord answer the prayer of King Hezekiah? (Isaiah 37:21-35; 2 Kings 19:20-34)
5. Why did the Lord deliver Jerusalem from Assyria?

III. The Lord Delivers Hezekiah from Death

Please read Isaiah chapter 38.

A. Fact Questions

1. What happened to King Hezekiah? (Verse 1; cf. 2 Kings 20:1; 2 Chronicles 32:24)
2. How did Hezekiah respond? (Verses 2-3; cf. 2 Kings 20:2-3)
3. What was the result? (Verses 4-6; 2 Kings 20:4-6)
4. What sign did the Lord give King Hezekiah that he would get well? (Verses 7-8; 2 Kings 20:8-11)
5. How did King Hezekiah then respond? (Verses 9-20)
6. What had Isaiah told the king to do about his boil? (Verse 21; cf. 2 Kings 20:7)
7. Why did the Lord give King Hezekiah a sign? (Verse 22)

B. Thought Questions

1. What should we do when we are seriously ill? (James 5:13-14)
2. Does this do any good? (James 5:15-18)
3. What should we do when we get well? (Psalm 6; Psalm 107:1,8,13-15,21,31-32,43; 1 Thessalonians 5:16-18)

IV. New Threat: Babylon - Isaiah chapter 39

On the death of Shalmaneser V (722 or 721 B.C.) Merodach-baladan declared Babylon's independence from Assyria; but in 710 B.C. Sargon II led a successful campaign against the city, which welcomed him as a deliverer. In 703 B.C. Merodach-baladan made another bid for power. His sending ambassadors to congratulate Hezekiah upon recovery from serious illness may have been an attempt to gain that king's support (II Kings 20:12-18; Isa. 39). In 700 B.C. Sennacherib mounted a major offensive against Babylon; a further expedition in 695 B.C. led to a nine month siege which resulted in the conquest and sacking of the city.... In 626 B.C. Nabopolassar, a chieftain in Chaldea, cleared out the Assyrians from Babylon and was made king. In 612 B.C., Nineveh was taken and destroyed (Hailey. 173).

A. Person to Identify Merodach-Baladan

B. Fact Questions

1. Who came to visit King Hezekiah? (Verse 1; cf. 2 Kings 20:12; 2 Chronicles 32:22-23)
2. What did the king show them? (Verse 2; cf. 2 Kings 20:13; 2 Chronicles 32:27-31)
3. Relate the conversation between Isaiah and King Hezekiah. (Verses 3-7; cf. 2 Kings 20:14-18)
4. How did King Hezekiah respond? (Verse 8; cf. 2 Kings 20:19)

C. Thought Question

What did this event reveal about the character of King Hezekiah? (cf. 2 Chronicles 32:22-26,31-32; cf. 1 Peter 5:5)

Lesson Fifteen

Who Is Like the Lord?

Memory Verse: Isaiah 40:31

The subject of Part Two (chs. 40-66) is the preparation of the people for captivity in Babylon. They are assured of their return and of Jehovah's care for them until the coming of the Seed of Abraham. Confidence in their eventual return from exile would of course depend upon their faith in God and in His ability to keep His promise; therefore, the first major section of Part Two (chs. 41-48) is devoted to God's claim to power, which rests on His sole deity and Godhood. As proof ... He points to His ability to foretell events and then bring them to pass (Hailey, 327).

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 40 - 41

I. Introduction to Chapters 40 - 66

Please read Isaiah 40:1-11

A. Term to Define

Double

B. Thought Questions

1. What is the message of the second great division of the book of Isaiah? (Verses 1-2)
2. What is the primary difference between Isaiah chapters 40 - 66 and chapters 1 - 35?
3. What message of comfort does the Lord give? (Verses 1-2; This is the **Voice of Grace**.)
4. What is His message of hope (**The Voice of Hope**)? (verses 3-5; cf. Matthew 3:1-12; Mark 1:3-8; Luke 3:1-9; John 1:1-3,14,18-27)
5. What was the next message of the voice (**The Voice of Faith**)? (Verses 6-8; cf. 1 Peter 1:22-25)
6. What was the final message (**The Voice of Evangelism**)? (Verses 9-11; cf. Matthew 10:27; John 10:11; Matthew 11:28-30)?

II. Who Is Like the Lord?

Please read Isaiah 40:12 - 31

A. Terms to Define

span

B. Discussion Questions

1. How does the Lord compare to the natural world? (Verse 12)
2. How great is His wisdom? (Verses 13-14; cf. Romans 11:33-36)

3. How does His power compare to that of the nations? (Verses 15-17)
4. How does His power compare to the rulers of the earth? (Verses 23-24)
5. What is His relationship to the stars of the heavens? (Verses 25-26)
6. What does He do for those who wait on Him? (Verses 27 - 31)

C. Thought Questions

1. Can any idol be made that properly represents God? (Verses 18-22,25)
2. What does this passage teach us about God?
3. What does it mean to “wait on the Lord”? (Verse 31)

(In chapters 41-48 Jehovah introduces three characters whom He calls to His service; Cyrus, His shepherd, whom He will raise up from the east to deliver His people from Babylon; Israel, His blind and deaf servant; and the ideal Servant, the one in whom His purpose will be fulfilled.... The captivity and return of Judah, the raising up of Cyrus over a hundred years hence, and the appearance of the messianic Servant several hundred years in the future will be proof of Jehovah's Godhood and sole deity; only an infinite being can foretell and bring things to pass. - Hailey, 341)

II. Judgment: Who Is God, the Lord or Idols?

Please read Isaiah chapter 41.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. judgment | 4. myrtle |
| 2. worm | 5. oil tree |
| 3. Redeemer | 6. box tree |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What does the Lord call on the Gentile nations to do? (Verse 1)
2. What evidence does the Lord present to establish His case? (Verses 2-4)
3. How would the nations react to the “one from the east”? (Verses 5-7)
4. What was Israel to the Lord? (Verses 8-9)
5. How did He encourage them? (Verses 10-14; cf. “Fear not” - verses 10,13,14)

6. How did the Lord challenge the gods (idols) of the nations? (Verses 21-23)

7. What did He conclude concerning the idols? (Verses 24,26,29)

8. Could the Lord successfully defend His claim to deity? (Verse 27)

9. Could anyone defend the idols? (Verse 28)

C. Thought Questions

1. Who is the “one from the east”? (Verses 1,25; cf. Ezra 1:2)

2. Why is this prophecy in the past tense? (Verses 2 - 5)

3. How would Israel be a “threshing sledge” to the nations? (Verses 15-16)

4. How would the Lord provide water and trees (seven species named) for Israel? (Verses 17-19)

5. Why would He do so? (Verse 20)

D. Special Reports

Report on the three characters introduced in Isaiah chapters 41 - 48:

1. Cyrus, the shepherd of the Lord (Isaiah 41:2-7,25; 44:26 - 45:7; 46:11; 48:15)

2. Israel, the Lord’s deaf and blind servant (Isaiah 41:8-10; 42:18-25; 43:8-13; 44:1-5,21-18; 45:4; 48:20-22)

3. Messiah, the ideal Servant of the Lord (Isaiah 42:1-9; 49:1-13; 50:4-11; 52:13 - 53:13)

Lesson Sixteen
The Lord's Two Servants
Memory Verse: Isaiah 42:1

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 42 - 43

I. Christ, The Servant in Whom the Lord Delights

Please read Isaiah 42:1-9 and Matthew 12:16-21.

A. Term to Define

Elect One

B. Discussion Questions

1. Who would choose and uphold this Servant? (Verse 1)
2. What would the mission of the Servant be? (Verse 1)
3. Would the servant fail in His mission? (Verse 4)
4. Why would He succeed? (Verses 5-7)

C. Thought Questions

1. How would the Servant be equipped for His work? (Verse 1)
2. What would His method of work be? (Verses 2-3)
3. What would be the basis of His rule (verse 3)
4. What would the Servant be to:
 - a. the people (Verse 6; cf. 49:8)?
 - b. the Gentiles (Verses 6-7)?

II. A New Song of Praise to the Lord

Please read Isaiah 42:10-17.

A. Discussion Questions

1. Who should sing to the Lord “a new song”? (Verses 10-12)
2. What would be the purpose of the song? (Verse 12)
3. What would the song say about the Lord? (Verses 13-17)

B. Thought Question

Why would this occasion call for “a new song”?

III. Israel, the Lord's Blind and Deaf Servant

Please read Isaiah 42:18-25.

A. Discussion Questions

1. What kind of servant was Israel to the Lord? (Verses 18-19)
2. Why was Israel blind and deaf? (Verse 20)
3. What would the Lord do? (Verse 21)
4. What did Israel fail to see? (Verses 22-25)

B. Thought Question

In what way was Israel "perfect"? (Verse 19; "at peace," **NASB**)

IV. Fear Not

Please read Isaiah 43:1-7; cf. 41:10,13-14

A. Term to Define

ransom

B. Place to Locate

Seba (map 4, B,d)

C. Discussion Questions

1. Why should Israel not fear? (Verses 1-2)
2. How much did the Lord love Israel? (Verses 3-4)
3. What would He do for them? (Verses 5-7)

D. Thought Question

Why did the Lord treat Israel in this way?

V. A Call for Witnesses

Please read Isaiah 43:8-13.

Discussion Questions

1. What challenge does the Lord deliver to Israel and to the nations? (Verses 8-10)
2. What should Israel have borne witness to the nations about the Lord? (Verses 11-13)

VI. A Road in the Wilderness

Please read Isaiah 43:14-21.

A. Term to Define

fugitives

B. Discussion Questions

1. What new thing would the Lord do for Israel? (Verses 14-19)
2. What would be the result? (Verses 20-21)

VII. The Lord Contends with Israel

Please read Isaiah 43:22-28.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. transgressions | 3. profane |
| 2. mediators | 4. princes |

B. Discussion Questions

1. Had Israel honored the Lord as God? (Verses 22-24)
2. What would the Lord do? (Verse 25)
3. What did the Lord call upon them to do? (Verse 26)
4. What charges did He level against them? (Verses 27-28)

C. Thought Question

Had Israel offered sacrifices to the Lord? (Verses 23-24; cf. 1:11-13)

Lesson Seventeen
“I am God, and There Is No Other”
Memory Verse: Isaiah 44:6

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 44 - 45

I. The Lord's Blessing on Israel (This despite the previous curse - 43:27-28)

Please read Isaiah 44:1-5.

A. Term to Define

Jeshurun

B. Discussion Questions

Why should Israel not fear? (Verses 1-2)

C. Thought Questions

1. What would the Lord do for Israel? (Verse 3)
2. What would be the results? (Verses 4-5)
3. Is this a prophecy of physical Israel or spiritual Israel?
4. When is its fulfillment?

II. The Lord the Only True God

Please read Isaiah 44:6-8.

Thought Questions

1. Explain the titles the Lord gives to Himself. (Verse 6)
2. What unique qualities does He claim? (Verse 6)
3. What proof does He offer for His claims? (Verse 7)
4. What was Israel to Him? (Verse 8)
5. How was the Lord the Rock? (Verse 8)

III. The Shame and Foolishness of Idolatry

Please read Isaiah 44:9-20.

Thought Questions

1. Why is idolatry so foolish? (Verses 9-17)
2. Why then do people make and worship idols? (Verses 18-19; cf. 6:9-10; cf. Romans 1:20-25)
3. What is the conclusion concerning idolatry? (Verse 20)

IV. “Remember these, O Jacob”

Please read Isaiah 44:21-23.

Discussion Questions

1. Why should Israel return to the Lord? (Verses 21-22)
2. What would be the result? (Verse 23)

V. The Lord Proves His Deity by Naming Cyrus

Please read Isaiah 44:24-28.

A. Person to Identify

Cyrus

B. Discussion Question

What power does the Lord claim is His? (Verses 24-27)

C. Thought Question

What proof does He offer? (Verse 28; cf. Ezra 1:1-4)

VI. The Lord to Cyrus: “I am the Lord, and there is no other.”

Please read Isaiah 45:1-7.

A. Term to Define

anointed

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did the Lord promise to do for Cyrus? (Verses 1-3)
2. Why would the Lord do this? (Verses 3-4)

C. Thought Question

What does the Lord’s use of Cyrus prove about the Lord? (Verses 5-7)

VII. The Lord to Creation: Bring forth righteousness and salvation.

Please read Isaiah 45:8.

Thought Question

What would be the result of Israel’s deliverance by Cyrus?

VIII. The Lord to Stubborn Israel: “Woe to him who strives with his Maker!”

Please read Isaiah 45:9-14.

A. Term to Define

supplications

B. People to Identify

Sabeans

C. Thought Questions

1. How foolish is it for people to complain about their lot in life? (Verses 9-10)
2. Can anyone give orders to God about how to direct His creation? (Verses 11-12)
3. What would the Lord do through Cyrus? (Verse 13)
4. What would this do for Israel? (Verse 14)

IX. Isaiah Praises God for His Salvation

Please read Isaiah 45:15-17.

Discussion Questions

1. What praise does Isaiah give to the Lord? (Verse 15)
2. What would the Lord's deliverance of Israel accomplish? (Verses 16-17)

X. "I Am God, and There Is No Other."

Please read Isaiah 45:18-25.

A. Term to Define
established

B. Discussion Questions

1. How does He challenge idolaters? (Verses 20-21)
2. What appeal does the Lord make to all people on earth? (Verse 22)

C. Thought Questions

1. What are the two ways in which the Lord shows Himself to be the only true God?
(Verses 18-19)
2. What assurance does the Lord give to Israel? (Verses 23-25)

Lesson Eighteen

The Lord versus the gods of Babylon

Memory Verses: Isaiah 46:9-10

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 46 - 48

I. The Impotence of the gods of Babylon

Please read Isaiah 46:1-2.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. Bel | 2. Nebo |
|--------|---------|

B. Discussion Questions

1. Would the idols of Babylonian be able to deliver their worshipers? (Verses 1-2)
2. What would happen to them? (Verse 2)

II. The Incomparable Deity of the Lord

Please read Isaiah 46:3-11.

A. Discussion Questions

1. In contrast with the gods of Babylon, what had the Lord always done for Israel? (Verse 3)
2. Would He continue to do so? (Verse 4)
3. Can any idol be made to represent the Lord? (Verses 5-7)
4. How would He prove His deity? (Verses 8-11)

B. Thought Question

What unique ability does the Lord here claim the belongs to none other?

III. The Lord Will Bring Israel Righteousness and Salvation

Please read Isaiah 46:12-13.

Discussion Questions

1. What was Israel's condition? (Verse 12)
2. What would the Lord bring them? (Verse 13)

IV. The Humiliation of Babylon

Please read Isaiah 47:1-7.

In chapter 14 Isaiah dealt with the arrogant boast and fall of the Babylonian king; in chapter 46 he revealed the divine judgment against the idols of Babylon; now he points to the fall of the queen city herself. All arrogant, proud, cruel, and immoral cities (and nations - KS) that leave God out of their thinking will suffer a similar fate (Hailey. 391).

Thought Questions

1. What metaphor does the prophet use to denote Babylon? (Verse 1)
2. What would happen to the city? (Verses 1-3)
3. Who would bring this about? (Verse 4)
4. What would be the result? (Verse 5)
5. Why would the Lord bring this on Babylon? (Verses 6-7)

V. Babylon's Blasphemous Boasts Cause Consequent Calamity

Please read Isaiah 47:8-15.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. sorceries | 4. stargazers |
| 2. enchantments | 5. monthly prognosticators |
| 3. astrologers | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did Babylon boast? (Verse 8)
2. What would happen to her? (Verse 9)
3. Why? (Verses 8-11)
4. How did the Lord challenge Babylon? (Verses 12-13)
5. What did He warn? (Verses 14-15)

VI. The Lord Rebukes Israel for Their Stubborn Unbelief

Please read Isaiah 48:1-11.

Discussion Questions

1. Did Israel do and say the right things? (Verses 1-2)
2. Why were they wrong? (Verse 1)
3. How had the Lord demonstrated His unique deity? (Verse 3)
4. Why? (Verses 4-5)
5. How had the Lord shown again He is the only true God? (Verse 6)
6. Why did He reveal new evidences of His deity? (Verses 7-8)

7. Why did He not cut them off as a nation? (Verses 9-11)

VII. The Lord Will Redeem Israel from Babylon.

Please read Isaiah 48:12-16.

A. Discussion Question

Why should Judah have listened to the Lord?

B. Thought Question

Who speaks in verse 16?

VIII. If Israel Had Obeyed God, They Would Have Been Blessed.

Please read Isaiah 48:17-19.

Discussion Questions

1. What was the Lord to Judah? (Verse 17)

2. If they had listened to Him, what would have been the result? (Verses 18-19)

IX. The Lord Will Redeem Israel from Babylon, and Israel Will Return Joyfully.

Please read Isaiah 48:20-21.

Discussion Question

What did the Lord promise them regarding Babylon?

X. But the Wicked Shall Never Have Peace.

Please read Isaiah 48:22.

Thought Questions

1. What does wickedness bring people?

2. Is this principle still true?

Lesson Nineteen
The Servant of the Lord
Memory Verse: Isaiah 49:15

“The present section (chapters 49 - 57 - K.S.) sets forth the character, mission, and achievement of the divine Servant, and the glory of redeemed Zion” (Hailey, 405).

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 49 - 50

I. Through the Servant God Will Remember Israel

Please read Isaiah chapter 49.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. matrix | 3. heritages |
| 2. Sinim | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. To whom does the servant call? (Verse 1)
2. What are His qualifications for His work? (Verses 1-3)
3. Would the Servant be successful in His work? (Verse 4)
4. How successful would the Servant become? (Verses 5-7)
5. What would the Servant do for the people? (Verses 8-10)
6. From where would His people come? (Verses 11-12)
7. What should this call forth? (Verse 13)
8. Will the Lord forget His people? (Verses 14-16)
9. How does He prove this? (Verses 17-23)
10. What will happen to those who oppress Zion? (Verses 24-26)

C. Thought Questions

1. Who is the servant of chapter 49? (Verse 6; Acts 13:46-47; verse 8; 2 Corinthians 6:2)
2. When and how was this prophecy to be fulfilled?
3. Who are Zion's children? (Verses 20-23)

II. The Servant, a Suffering Prophet (Third Servant Song - verses 4-9)

Please read Isaiah chapter 50.

A. Discussion Questions

1. Had God so put away Zion that He could not take her back? (Verse 1)
2. Did He have the power to bring them back? (Verses 2-3)
3. How did the Lord prepare His Servant? (Verse 4)
4. What is the Servant's attitude toward the Lord? (Verse 5)
5. How would He suffer? (Verse 6)
6. How would He endure? (Verses 7-9)
7. What does the Servant call upon those who hear to do? (Verse 10)
8. What of those who refuse? (Verse 11)

B. Thought Questions

1. What is the significance of a "certificate of divorce"? (Verse 1, **NASB**, cf. Deuteronomy 24:1-4)
2. Who speaks in verses 4-9?

Lesson Twenty

Calls From and To the Lord

Memory Verse: Isaiah 52:7

Reading Assignment: Isaiah 51:1 - 52:12

I. Listen to Me, You Who Follow after Righteousness (Three Exhortations) - 51:1-8; cf. verses 1,4,7

A. Terms to Define

1. peoples
2. reproach

B. Discussion Questions

1. Whom does the Lord now address? (Verse 1)
2. To what example of His power and faithfulness did the Lord God direct them to look? (Verse 2; cf. Genesis 12:1-3; Hebrews 11:11-12)
3. What did the Lord promise to do for them? (Verse 3)

C. Thought Questions

1. What does the Lord promise concerning the peoples? (Verses 4-5; cf. 2:1-4; Luke 24:44-47)
2. How certain is God's righteousness and salvation? (Verse 6; cf. 34:1-4)
3. Why should the Lord's people not fear the reproaches of men? (Verses 7-8)

II. Call to the Lord to Awake and His Reply - 51:9-16

A. Term to Define

Rahab

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did Isaiah call upon the Lord to do? (Verses 9-11; cf. 35:10)
2. How did the Lord respond? (Verses 12-16)

C. Thought Question

Why should the people of the Lord not fear oppression?

III. Call of the Lord to Israel to Awake

Please read Isaiah 51:17 - 52:12 (cf. 51:17; 52:1,11).

A. Term to Define

dregs

B. Discussion Questions

1. What was the condition of Jerusalem? (51:17-20; cf. Jeremiah 51:7)

2. What did the Lord promise to do for her? (51:21-23)

3. How would the Lord redeem Israel? (52:3)

4. Why would He do so? (52:3-5)

5. Why would there be rejoicing and praise? (52:8-9)

C. Thought Questions

1. What are the strength and beautiful garments Zion should put on? (52:1; cf. 1 Chronicles 16:29; Psalm 29:2)

2. Who shall enter the new Jerusalem? (52:1; cf. Ezekiel 44:9; Acts 7:51; Colossians 2:11-12)

3. What does it mean to “know the name” of the Lord? (52:6; cf. Verse 10)

4. Who is the messenger? (52:7; cf. 40:9; 41:27; Nahum 1:15; Romans 10:15)

5. What is his message? (Ibid)

6. Why are his feet beautiful? (Ibid)

7. Is there a lesson for us in how the Jews were to leave Babylon? (52:11-12; cf. 2 Corinthians 6:17; Revelation 18:4-5)

Lesson Twenty-one

The Song About the Suffering Servant of the Lord

Memory Verse: Isaiah 53:6

Reading Assignment: Isaiah 52:13 - 53:12; cf. 42:1-7; 49:1-7; 50:4-10

I. First Stanza: Overview

Please read Isaiah 52:13-15.

A. Terms to Define

1. prudently
2. visage

B. Thought Questions

1. Who is the “Servant”?

The “Servant”

❖ Not Israel

- (1) The Servant “was not rebellious.” - 50:5,10
- (2) Israel was rebellious. - 1:2; 30:1,9; 65:2

❖ Not Isaiah

- (1) Isaiah was “a man of unclean lips.” - 6:5
- (2) The Servant’s lips were pure. - 53:9

❖ Who do you think He is?

- (1) “He is despised and rejected by men.” - 53:3; Matthew 27:15-23
- (2) “He was wounded for our transgressions.” - 53:5; 1 Peter 2:21-24
- (3) “He opened not His mouth.” - 53:7; Matthew 27:12-14; Luke 23:9
- (4) “By oppression and judgment He was taken away.” - 53:8 (New American Standard Bible); John 18:38; 19:4,6,16
- (5) “He was cut off from the land of the living.” - 53:8; John 19:33
- (6) “His grave was assigned with wicked men,
Yet He was with a rich man in His death.” - 53:9; NASB; Matthew 27:57-60
- (7) His “soul” was “an offering for sin.” - 53:10; Matthew 26:28; Hebrews 9:12-14
- (8) “He shall prolong His days.” - 53:10; Revelation 1:18

2. What does this passage (52:13 - 53:12) prove about:

- a. who Jesus is?
- b. the nature of the Bible?
- c. our guilt before God?

- d. the significance of the suffering and death of Jesus?
 3. Would the Servant be successful in His mission? (Verse 13; cf. Acts 2:32-33; Philippians 2:9-11)
 4. What would He endure to achieve success? (Verse 14)
 5. What would be the result? (Verse 15)
- II. Second stanza: He Is Despised and Rejected By Men.
Please read Isaiah 53:1-3.
Thought Questions
1. Will everyone accept the message about the Servant? (Verse 1; cf. John 12:37-41; Romans 10:16)
 2. Would the Servant be the kind of man that people usually choose as a leader? (Verse 2)
 3. What, therefore, would men do to Him? (Verse 3; cf. Matthew 27:15-23)
- III. Third Stanza: The Lord has laid on Him the iniquity of us all.
Please read Isaiah 53:4-6.
- A. Terms to Define
1. bruised
 2. iniquities
 3. chastisement
- B. Thought Questions
1. What would He endure? (Verses 4-5 ; cf. Psalm 22:16; Zechariah 12:10; John 19:34,37)
 2. Why would He suffer? (Verses 4-6; cf. Matthew 8:16-17; Hebrews 9:27-28; 1 Peter 2:21-24)
 3. What leads us to sin? (Verse 6)
- IV. Fourth Stanza: The Servant's Submission to Suffering
Please read Isaiah 53:7-9.
Thought Questions
1. How was the Servant like a lamb? (Verse 7; cf. Matthew 27:12-14; Luke 23:9; John 1:29,36; 1 Peter 1:17-19; Revelation 12:11; 13:8)
 2. Would His suffering be just? (Verse 8, **NASB**; cf. John 18:38; 19:4,6,16)
 3. Describe His burial. (Verse 9, **NASB**; Matthew 27:57-60)
- V. Fifth Stanza: The Servant's Victory
Please read Isaiah 53:10-12.

A. Term to Define
soul

B. Thought Questions
What would the suffering of the Servant accomplish?

“My Righteous Servant”

- ☛ “He shall see His seed.” - 53:10; Hebrews 2:11-13
 - ☛ “He shall prolong His days.” - 53:10; Revelation 1:17-18
 - ☛ “He shall see the labor of His soul, and be satisfied.” - 53:11; Hebrews 9:12-14
 - ☛ “By His knowledge My righteous Servant shall justify many.” - 53:11; John 6:44-45
 - ☛ “He shall divide the spoil with the strong.” - 53:12; Ephesians 4:8-10; Hebrews 2:14-15
 - ☛ “He ... made intercession for the transgressors.” - 53:12; Hebrews 7:25
-

Lesson Twenty-two

The Great Invitation

Memory Verse: Isaiah 55:8-9

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 54 - 57

I. The Lord Will Redeem Spiritual Israel as His Wife

Please read Isaiah 54:1-10.

A. Discussion Questions

1. What did the Lord promise to do for His people? (Verses 1-3)
2. Would they remember their former shame? (Verse 4)
3. How great is their husband? (Verse 5)
4. How will their former rejection compare to their future acceptance? (Verses 6-8; cf. Psalm 30:5)
5. How permanent is the Lord's covenant of peace? (Verses 9-10)

B. Thought Questions

1. Do the promises of this chapter apply to physical Israel or spiritual Israel? (Cf. Galatians 4:21-31)
2. What is the Lord's "covenant of peace" (cf. Jeremiah 31:31-34; Hebrews 8:6-13; Ephesians 2:14-18)

II. The Lord Will Rebuild Spiritual Jerusalem as His City

Please read Isaiah 54:11 - 17.

A. Discussion Questions

1. What was the condition of Jerusalem at that time? (Verse 11)
2. How would the Lord rebuild her? (Verses 11-12; cf. Revelation 21:9-21)
3. How secure is this city from its enemies? (Verses 14-17; cf. Romans 8:35-39)

B. Thought Question

1. Is this physical Jerusalem or spiritual Jerusalem?
2. What is the process by which the Lord builds Zion? (Verse 13; cf. Jeremiah 31:33-34; Hebrews 8:10-11; John 6:44-45)
3. What is the nature of her beauty? (Verse 14; cf. Revelation 21:10-11)

• The Servant, the Redeemer
52:13 - 53:12
• Spiritual Israel, the Redeemed
chapter 54
• The Great Invitation
chapter 55

III. The Invitation

Please read Isaiah chapter 55; cf. Matthew 11:28-30;

A. Thought Questions

1. Who should come? (Verse 1a; Matthew 5:6; John 4:13-14; Revelation 22:17.)
2. What does it cost? (Verses 1b-2; cf. 1 Peter 1:17-19)
3. How do we come? (Verse 3b; cf. John 6:44-45)
4. What will we receive? (Verses 3b-4; cf. John 18:37; Revelation 1:5)
5. When should we respond to the invitation? (Verse 6)
6. How do we do so? (Verse 7)
8. What will we receive? (Verse 7)
9. Why should we return to the Lord? (Verses 8-13)

B. Special Report: "The sure mercies of David" (Verse 3; cf. 2 Samuel 7:12-16; Psalm 89:1-4; Hosea 3:5; Jeremiah 30:9; 33:19-22; Acts 13:34-39)

IV. Former Outcasts May Come into the Lord's House

Please read Isaiah 56:1-8.

A. Term to Define

defiling

B. Discussion Questions

1. How could people prepare themselves for the coming salvation? (Verses 1-2; cf. Matthew 3:1-3,8)
2. What kinds of people who were formerly barred from the assembly of the Lord would then be accepted? (Verses 3-8; cf. Deuteronomy 23:1; Genesis 17:14-15; Exodus 12:48; Acts 21:26-29)
3. What would they need to do to be accepted? (Verses 3-8)
4. How would they be rewarded? (Verses 5,7)
5. What would be the result? (Verses 7-8)

C. Thought Questions

1. Is the Sabbath binding today? (Verses 2,4,6-7; Exodus 31:12-17; Colossians 2:13-17)
2. When are the promises of this passage fulfilled? (Cf. Acts 8:26-39; 10:34-35)

3. How does the passage apply to us?

V. Israel's Useless Leaders

Please read Isaiah 56:9-12.

Discussion Questions

1. What would happen to Israel? (verse 9; cf. Jeremiah 12:9; Ezekiel 34:5)
2. Who would be responsible? (Verses 10-12; cf. Ezekiel 3:17; 34:1-10; Jeremiah 22:1-2; 23:1)

VI.. There Is No Rest for the Wicked

Please read Isaiah chapter 57.

A. Term to Define

contrite

B. Discussion Questions

1. How did the people treat the righteous? (Verses 1-4)
2. Describe the idolatrous worship the Jews practiced. (Verses 5-10; cf. 1 Kings 16:30-33; 2 Kings 16:3-4; 17:17; 21:5-7; Jeremiah 3:6; 7:30-31; 19:4-5; Ezekiel 6:13; Hosea 4:13-14)
3. Would their false worship benefit them? (Verses 11-13)
4. For what did God call? (Verse 14)

C. Thought Questions

1. What is the lot of the righteous? (Verses 1-2)
2. With whom does God have fellowship? (Verse 15)
3. What will He do with the humble and contrite? (Verses 16-19)
4. What is the lot of the wicked? (Verses 20-21)

Lesson Twenty-three
Sin: the Wall of Separation
Memory Verses: Isaiah 59:1-2

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 58 - 59

I. Fasting

Please read Isaiah chapter 58.

A. Term to Define
debate

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did the Lord command Isaiah to do? (Verse 1)
2. What was Israel doing that they should have done? (Verse 2)
3. What was their question for the Lord? (Verse 3)
4. Why did the Lord reject their fasts? (Verses 3-4)
5. What kind of fast did the Lord want? (Verses 5-7,9-10)
6. How would the Lord reward them? (Verses 8-12)
7. What did the Lord want concerning the Sabbath? (Verse 13)
8. If they would do this, what would be the result? (Verse 14)

C. Thought Question

Can we worship the Lord with the acts He demands and still have our worship rejected?

C. Special Reports

1. Fasting
2. The Sabbath

II. Sin Separates from God

Please read Isaiah chapter 59.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. perversity | 3. intercessor |
| 2. equity | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What kept the Lord from saving His people? (Verses 1-2)

2. What charges did He bring against them? (Verses 3-8; cf. Romans 3:15-17)
3. What was the condition of those in Judah? (Verses 9-11)
4. Why? (Verses 12-15a; cf. Deuteronomy 28:15,29)
5. What did the Lord think of this? (Verses 15b-16a)
6. What did He determine to do? (Verses 16b-19)

C. Thought Question

To what does the promise of verses 20-21 apply? (cf. Romans 11:26-27)

Lesson Twenty-four

The Future Glory of Zion

Memory Verse: Isaiah 62:2

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 60 - 62

I. The Joy of Zion, the City of the Lord

Please read Isaiah chapter 60.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. radiant | 4. Sheba |
| 2. dromedaries | 5. Nebaioth |
| 3. Ephah | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is the source of light for the new Zion? (Verse 1)
2. Why do people from throughout the earth come to her? (Verses 2-3)
3. Who comes to her and honors her? (Verses 4-14)
4. What does this cause? (Verse 5)
5. What do they bring? (Verses 5-9,13-14)
6. How will the Lord change toward Zion? (Verse 10)
7. Why are her gates always open? (Verse 11)
8. How does the Lord bless her? (Verses 15-19)
9. What is her light? (Verses 19-20)

The Glory of Zion, the City of the Lord

Isaiah chapter 60

- † **Glorious by the Light of the Lord - verses 1-3**
 - † **Glorious by the Return of Her Children - verses 4-9**
 - † **Glorious through Offerings - verses 10-14**
 - † **Glorious through Her Eternal Excellence - verses 15-18**
 - † **Glorious through the Everlasting Light of the Lord - verses 19-22**
-

10. What are her citizens like? (Verses 21-22)

C. Thought Questions

1. What is Zion of the prophecy? (Verse 14)
2. Does the prophecy teach that all nations should take the side of physical, literal Israel? (Verse 14)

II. The Blessings and Joy of Redeemed Zion

Please read Isaiah chapter 61.

A. Terms to Define

1. brokenhearted
2. liberty

B. Thought Questions

1. Of whom does Isaiah here prophesy? (Verse 1; cf. Luke 4:16-21)
2. How would He be equipped for His work? (Verse 1)
3. What was His work to be? (Verses 1-3)
4. Whom would He bless? (Verse 3; cf. Matthew 5:3)
5. How would He bless them? (Verse 3; cf. Psalm 1:1-3; Jeremiah 17:7-8)
6. What would be the work of His people? (Verse 4)
7. Who would assist in this work? (Verse 5)
8. How would His people be honored? (Verses 6-9; cf. Exodus 19:5-6; 1 Peter 2:4-5,9-10)
9. What would He make with them? (Verse 8; cf. Jeremiah 31:31-34; Hebrews 8:6-13)
10. Why would Zion rejoice? (Verses 10-11)

III. A New Name

Please read Isaiah chapter 62.

A. Terms to Define

1. Hephzibah
2. Beulah

B. Discussion Questions

1. What would the Lord do for Zion? (Verse 1)
2. What would be the result? (Verse 2)

3. What would Zion be to the Lord? (Verse 3)
4. What would Zion be called? (Verse 4)
5. Why? (Verse 5)
6. How would the Lord protect Zion? (Verses 6-9)
7. What would be the responsibility of her citizens? (Verse 10)
8. What was in store for Zion? (Verse 11)
9. What would her citizens be called? (Verse 12)

C. Thought Question

Is there anything in a name?

Lesson Twenty-five

Vengeance, Mercy, and a Prayer

Memory Verse: Isaiah 64:4

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 63 - 64

I. The Lord's Vengeance Toward the Peoples, a Scene

Please read Isaiah 63:1-6.

Thought Questions

1. Whom does the prophet see? (Verse 1)
2. Why are His garments red? (Verses 2-4; cf. Revelation 19:11-16)
3. Who helped Him? (Verses 5-6)

II. The Lord's Lovingkindnesses Toward Israel

Please read Isaiah 63:7-14.

A. Person to Identify

Angel of His Presence

B. Discussion Questions

1. For what qualities does Isaiah praise the Lord? (Verse 7,9)
2. How did he show these qualities? (Verses 8-14)
3. Why did the Lord deal thus with Israel? (Verses 12,14)

C. Thought Question

Are all three Persons of the Godhead involved with Israel in chapter 63? Prove your answer.

III. Plea for Restoration

Please read 63:15-19.

A. Discussion Question

On what bases does Isaiah plead with God for deliverance of Israel? (Verses 15-19)

IV. Prayer for the Lord's "Presence"

("presence" last word of each of verses 1-3)

Please read Isaiah 64:1-4.

Discussion Questions

1. What did Isaiah pray for the Lord to do? (Verses 1-3)
2. Why?

V. Confession of Israel's Sins

Please read Isaiah 64:5-7.

A. Discussion Question

Why had the Lord hidden Himself from Israel?

B. Thought Question

Does Isaiah teach that no human is capable of doing righteous acts? (Verse 6)

VI. Renewed Cry for Help

Please read Isaiah 64:8-12.

A. Discussion Questions

1. For what does Isaiah plead? (Verses 9,12)

2. On what grounds? (Verses 8,10-11)

B. Thought Questions

1. Does Isaiah hold the Lord responsible for Israel's sins? (Verse 8)

2. Does He speak of Israel as it was in his day or at a later time? (Verses 10-11)

Lesson Twenty-six

Conclusion

Memory Verse: Isaiah 65:17

Reading Assignment: Isaiah chapters 65 - 66

I. The Lord's Answer to Israel's Prayer

Please read Isaiah chapter 65.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. abominable | 4. Meni |
| 2. Valley of Achor | 5. new heavens and a new earth |
| 3. Gad | |

B. Discussion Questions

1. Who would find the Lord? (Verse 1; cf. Romans 10:20)
2. What about Israel? (Verses 1-2; cf. Romans 10:21)
3. How did Israel treat the Lord? (Verses 3-5; cf. Leviticus 19:31; Deuteronomy 18:10-12; Leviticus 11:7; Deuteronomy 14:8)
4. How would the Lord reward Israel? (Verses 6-7)
5. Does this mean the Lord will destroy Israel completely? (Verses 8-9)
6. How would the lot of those who forsook the Lord differ from that of the servants of the Lord? (Verses 10-16)
7. Describe the "new heavens" and "new earth" the Lord promised. (Verses 17-25)

C. Thought Question

1. Will the Lord restore the Old Testament nation of Israel?
2. Who are the elect whom the Lord will preserve? (Verses 8-9)
3. What is the name by which the Lord would call His servants? (Verse 15; cf. 62:2,4,12; Acts 11:26)
4. What is the "new heavens" and "new earth"? (Verse 17, cf. 11:6-9; 66:22; Hebrews 12:22-24,28; 2 Peter 3:13; Revelation 21:1-5)

II. Conclusion

Please read Isaiah chapter 66.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 1. Pul | 3. Tubal |
| 2. Lud | 4. Javan |

B. Thought Questions

1. Could Israel place their confidence in the fact the temple of the Lord was in Jerusalem? (Verses 1-2; cf. 1 Kings 8:27; Jeremiah 7:1-4)
2. What kind of people will the Lord accept? (Verse 2)
3. Why was their worship unacceptable? (Verses 3-4)
4. What will happen to those who fear the Lord? (Verse 5)
5. What about those who persecute them? (Verse 5-6)
6. What is the meaning of the figure concerning birth? (Verses 7-9; cf. Revelation 12:1-5,17)
7. How would the Lord's servants be blessed in the future Jerusalem? (Verses 10-14; cf. Galatians 4:26; Hebrews 12:22-24)
8. What would happen to the idolaters? (Verses 15-17)
9. From where would people come to worship and serve the Lord? (Verses 18-21,23)
10. Who would be set apart to His service? (Verse 22)
11. What would be the end of the idolatrous nation? (Verse 24)

Glossary

A

abominable - unclean

Angel of His Presence - “Messenger of His Face,” God’s presence with Israel (Exodus 32:34; 33:14-16), the Christ before He became flesh (1 Corinthians 10:4), Who is the very “image of God” (2 Corinthians 4:4; Colossians 1:15), “the radiance of His glory and the exact representation of His nature” (Hebrews 1:3, **New American Standard Bible**)

anointed - literally, one set apart to office by oil being poured over his head (cf. 1 Samuel 10:1), terms usually translated “Messiah,” a title commonly given to the kings of Israel, because they were set apart to their office by the ceremony of anointing

Aramaic - Syrian, the diplomatic language of the age

Ariel - “lion of God,” or “altar,” as that which devours its victims

arrow snake - probably sand viper, strikes quickly when disturbed

astrologers - those who claim to be able to foretell the future by the movements of heavenly bodies

atonement - covering, purging, reconciliation

B

bath - ca. eight gallons

behold - calls attention to important statement or theme (51 occurrences in Isaiah)

Bel - (baal), “lord” or “possessor,” originally called “Marduk,” chief idol god of Babylon

besieged - blockaded

Beulah - Married

black cummin - dill

blasphemy - contempt

box tree - boxwood, hardwood, grows to ca. 35 feet

brokenhearted - deeply afflicted and distressed

brood - offspring, descendants, posterity, children

bruised - crushed

bulwarks - outer defense works of a city

Burden - a message of doom or condemnation

C

Calno - city in Tigris-Euphrates valley previously conquered by Assyrians

Canaan - synonym for merchants

caper - skip about, frolic

Chaldeans - ancestral name of the people of Southern Mesopotamia whose chief city and capital was Babylon

charmners - those who pretend to be in touch with spirit beings

chastisement - punishment

cherubim - images with outspread wings placed above the ark of the covenant and the mercy seat in the Holy of Holies of the temple, where the Lord God symbolically dwelt

citadels - fortified towers or desolate palaces
 confusion - formlessness, chaos, waste
 conspiracy - treason
 contrite - crushed, borne down with a sense of sin, guilt, and unworthiness
 corrupters - those who pervert or ruin
 counsels of old - plans formed long ago; here, of the deliverance of His people
 covenant - law
 create - bring something entirely new into being
 crib- feeding trough
 cummin - kind of spice, seeds used as condiment in sauce
 curse - separate or devote to destruction, cannot be redeemed
 Cyrus - founder of the Persian Empire, conquered Babylon in 538 B.C., ca. 150 years after
 Isaiah's prophecy, issues edict for Jews to return to their land and rebuild the Temple,
 according to Josephus he was shown Isaiah's prophecy

D

daughter of Zion - hill Zion stands for Jerusalem, of which it is the chief hill, called
 "daughter" by personification, a custom in Eastern writers, by which beautiful towns
 and cities are likened to young females
 the day of the Lord of hosts - time when the Almighty God would manifest Himself in
 judgment
 debate - strife, controversy, dispute, quarrel, case at law
 Dedanites - probably descendants of Dedan, son of Raamah (Genesis 10:7), traveling
 merchants who lived near Persian Gulf
 defiling - desecrating, treating as common, failing to keep
 desolate - devastated, wasted
 devise plans - make an alliance
 diadem - garland, wreath
 disciple - those who are instructed
 diviner - those who determine the unknown by magical arts, forbidden in Israel (Deuteronomy
 18:10,14)
 Double - balancing of the scales
 dregs - sediment remaining at the bottom of the cask or cup when the wine was poured off
 dromedaries - exact meaning of Hebrew word doubtful; dromedary is one humped camel;
New American Standard Bible and **English Standard Version** have "young
 camels"; Brown-Driver-Briggs-Gesenius lexicon gives primary meaning as "young
 female camels"
 dross - scum or slag thrown off from molten metal

E

earth - the world of unbelievers
 Elect One - Chosen One
 enchanter - expert in charms, magical spells

enchantments - secret arts, magic, charms, spells

Ephah - oldest son of Midian, dwelt in Arabia Petraea, and gave name to the city of Ephah

ephah - ca. one tenth of a homer

equity

11:4 - fairness, uprightness

59:14 - straight, right, straightness, uprightness

Ephraim - same as Israel, Northern kingdom, as Ephraim was chief tribe

established - made it firm, stable, enduring

F

fiery flying serpent - perhaps symbolic of dreadful beasts in desert

flax - plant from which linen is made

fugitives - those who try to escape

Fuller's Field - "a hard surfaced area where cloth was made clean and soft by treading it in cold water" (Hailey. 80)

futile - empty, vain, worthless

G

Gad - Fortune

Gentiles - nations, all people other than Hebrews

H

hallow - regard as holy

Hephzibah - My Delight Is in Her

heritages - possessions, properties, inheritances

holy - set apart, sacred, consecrated to God

Holy, holy, holy - absolute holiness of deity; cannot be tempted to sin, cannot fellowship sin

Holy One of Israel - characteristic name Isaiah uses for the Lord (25 occurrences in Isaiah), as He is absolutely undefiled, not to be made common, and had set Israel apart as His people

homer - ca. eight bushels

house of David - descendants of David

House of the Forest - armory built by Solomon

humble - afflicted, meek, those who patiently submit to the will of God

I

Immanuel - God with us

Incense - aromatic gum burned so that the smoke arises as a sweet smell

indignation - fury

iniquities - perversions or violations of what is right

intercessor - one to step in between God and the people

Isaiah - The Lord is salvation

J

Javan - Greece

Jeshurun - poetic name for Israel, perhaps meaning “upright one”

judgment - decision in a court case

justice - fair and equitable decisions and acts

K

Kedar - descendants of Kedar, a son of Ishmael, a wandering tribe of Arabia

key of the house of David - chief authority in the government

L

languish - pine away

lees - dregs, sediment which settle to the bottom

Leviathan - probably a mythical sea monster representing awesome power and fierceness, used to represent godless, world empires

liberty - properly applied to the year of Jubilee, when all Jewish slaves were to be set free (Leviticus 25:10; Jeremiah 34:8-9)

Lord's house - church of God, church of Christ

Lucifer - “... *day-star*... the morning star, the harbinger of a new day...” (Hailey. 139)

Lud - probably region in Africa

M

Maher-Shalal-Hash-Baz - the spoil speeds; the prey hastens

matrix - body, reproductive organs

Medes - *Media was a country east of Assyria, which is supposed to have been peopled by the descendants of Madad, son of Japheth (Gen. X.2). Ancient Media extended on the west and south of the Caspian Sea, from Armenia, on the north, to Faristan or Persia, proper, on the south.... At the time when this prophecy was uttered... Media was a dependent province of the kingdom of Assyria.* (Barnes. 256)

mediators - spokesmen, i.e., priests and prophets

mediums - those who call up the dead, e.g., conduct seances

Meni - Destiny

Midian - descendants of Abraham through Keturah, his second wife, lived east of Israel, oppressed Israel in days of Gideon

mincing - tripping, taking quick, little steps

monthly prognosticators - those who at each new moon profess to tell thereby what is about to happen

mountain - great power

myrtle - evergreen tree that grows to height of ca. 30 feet

N

name of the Lord - represents all that He is, a poetic way of speaking of the Lord himself

Nebaioth - son of Ishmael, descendants, called Nabateans, inhabited Northern Arabia

Nebo - in Babylonian pantheon, son of Marduk, god of wisdom and writing, patron god of Babylonian rulers
new heavens and a new earth - a new order of things
New Moons - beginning of months (Numbers 10:10; 28:11)

O

oil tree - perhaps olive tree
Ophir - “a country to which the vessels of Solomon traded, ... particularly distinguished for producing gold....” (Barnes. 253)

P

penitents - those who have turned back to God
peoples - Gentiles, nonJews
perversity
 (30:12) - guile, deviousness
 (59:3) - wickedness, evil
Philistines - powerful inhabitants of Southwest Palestine, practiced idolatry and sorcery
Pit - same as Sheol
princes - rulers, officers
profane - defile, pollute
prophet - one who spoke for God by inspiration
proverb - “a taunting speech, a song of triumph” (Barnes. 266)
prudent - clever, shrewd, understanding
prudently - wisely
Pul - probably ancient Put in Africa
purged - covered, atoned
putrefying sores - raw, untreated, festering wounds

Q-R

quietness - tranquility, rest
radiant - beaming, shining
Rahab - proud, boastful
Rahab-Hem-Shebeth - the boaster that sits still
ransom - price of a life
ransomed - synonym of redeemed
redeemed - ransomed by means of a price, as of captives taken in war or a farm that was sold, by paying back the price; deliverance from danger
Redeemer - According to the Law of Moses the near of kin avenged murder, delivered from slavery, and restored property that creditors had taken; so the Lord would avenge the wrongs done to Israel, deliver them from captivity, and return to them their inheritance.
remnant - survivors
reproach - blame, scorn, taunt
Righteousness - conformity to God’s standard of right

S

- Sabbaths - days of rest and worship, especially seventh day of week
- Sabeans - people of Southwest Arabia, present Yemen
- sackcloth - coarse cloth commonly worn in times of affliction, emblematic of grief
- sacrifices - victims slaughtered and offered to the Lord
- sanctified - set apart for the Lord's work
- sanctuary - holy or sacred place, refuge
- Sargon - successor to Shalmaneser V as King of Assyria, ruled from 722 or 721 B.C. to 705 B.C
- scarlet - *colour obtained from the eggs of the **coccus ilicis**, a small insect cotton cloth was dipped in the colour **twice**; and the word used to express it means also **double-dyed**.... This was a **fast**, or **fixed** colour. Neither dew, nor rain, nor washing, nor long usage, would remove it* (Barnes. 72).
- scourge - whip, chastisement
- seers - older word for prophets
- Seir - original name of the mountain range extending along the east side of the valley of Arabah, from the Dead Sea to the Elanitic Gulf, the possession of the Edomites, the descendants of Esau
- Sennacherib - ruled Assyria (705-689 BC) after the death of his father Sargon, in constant warfare, arrogant, deceitful, murdered by two of his sons.
- sepulcher - grave, tomb
- seraphim - "The word (which is the plural form of 'seraph') seems to indicate 'fiery beings,' a special class of angels not to be identified or confused with the cherubim of Ezekiel" (Hailey.75).
- shard - a piece of pottery, a fragment
- Shear-Jashub - a remnant shall return
- Sheba - country of Southern Arabia, wealthy traders, people known as "Sabeans"
- Sheol - underworld, the abode of the dead
- Shihor - perhaps a branch or canal of the Nile, symbolic of Egypt. Tyre marketed the grain of Egypt, the bread basket of the ancient Mediterranean world
- sign - "any *pledge, token, or proof* of a Divine mission" (Barnes. 155)
- Sinim - a people living at the extremity of the known world, possibly identified with the inhabitants of southern China
- sloops - craft
- soothsayers - fortune tellers
- sorcerers - those who claimed to know future events by communicating with the dead
- sorceries - magical arts, especially, augury, the foretelling of the future from signs in the phenomena of nature and inexplicable occurrences in animal and human life
- soul - life
- the South - the *Negev*, the dry, rugged region to the south of Judah, representative of the barren wilderness through which their ancestors wandered after they left Egypt
- span - a unit of measure, ca. half a cubit, the distance from the thumb to the little finger on an outstretched hand (**BDBG**)
- spelt - wheat-like crop, planted as a border around wheat and barley, used as camel fodder

spirit - disposition

stargazers - literally, those who prophesy by the stars, those who endeavor to tell what will occur by the contemplation of the relative positions of the stars.

steward - chief minister

supplications - pleas, prayers

sworn - took an oath, solemnly promised by calling a witness

T

tabernacle - booth, shelter

Tartan - title of the Assyrian Commander-in-chief

Tema - descendants of Tema, son of Ishmael, who lived in Arabia near Edom

terebinth trees - turpentine or pistachio tree

terrible - awesome, terrifying, ruthless, mighty

the day of the Lord of hosts - time when the Almighty God would manifest Himself in judgment

The line of emptiness and the stones of confusion - line of “waste” and plummet of “void,” same Hebrew words as Genesis 1:2

Tirhakah - third and last Ethiopian conqueror of Egypt, reigned over Egypt eighteen years, forced Sennacherib to leave Egypt

Tophet - a site in the Valley of Hinnom next to Jerusalem where Jews burned their children in sacrifice to idols (Jeremiah 7:31-32; 19:4-6); defiled by Hezekiah (2 Kings 23:10), afterward used as a dump to burn refuse (cf. Jeremiah 19:10-13), fires perpetually burning there; New Testament word for “hell,” “gehenna,” derived from “Valley of Hinnom”

Tubal - probably modern Turkey

U

ungodly - hypocritical, godless, profane, irreligious

V

Valley of Achor - valley near Jericho where Achan was executed

Valley of Vision - Jerusalem, surrounded and protected by the Lord, the source of prophetic vision

vintage - harvest

visage - appearance

vision - divine revelation given to prophet by means of pictures presented to the mind while the prophet was in a trance

W

well-refined - old wine, wine of a rich color and flavor

wizards - sorcerers, those who claimed to have secret knowledge from a spirit

Woe - interjection of grief or denunciation

worm - symbol of lowliness and helplessness

X-Y-Z

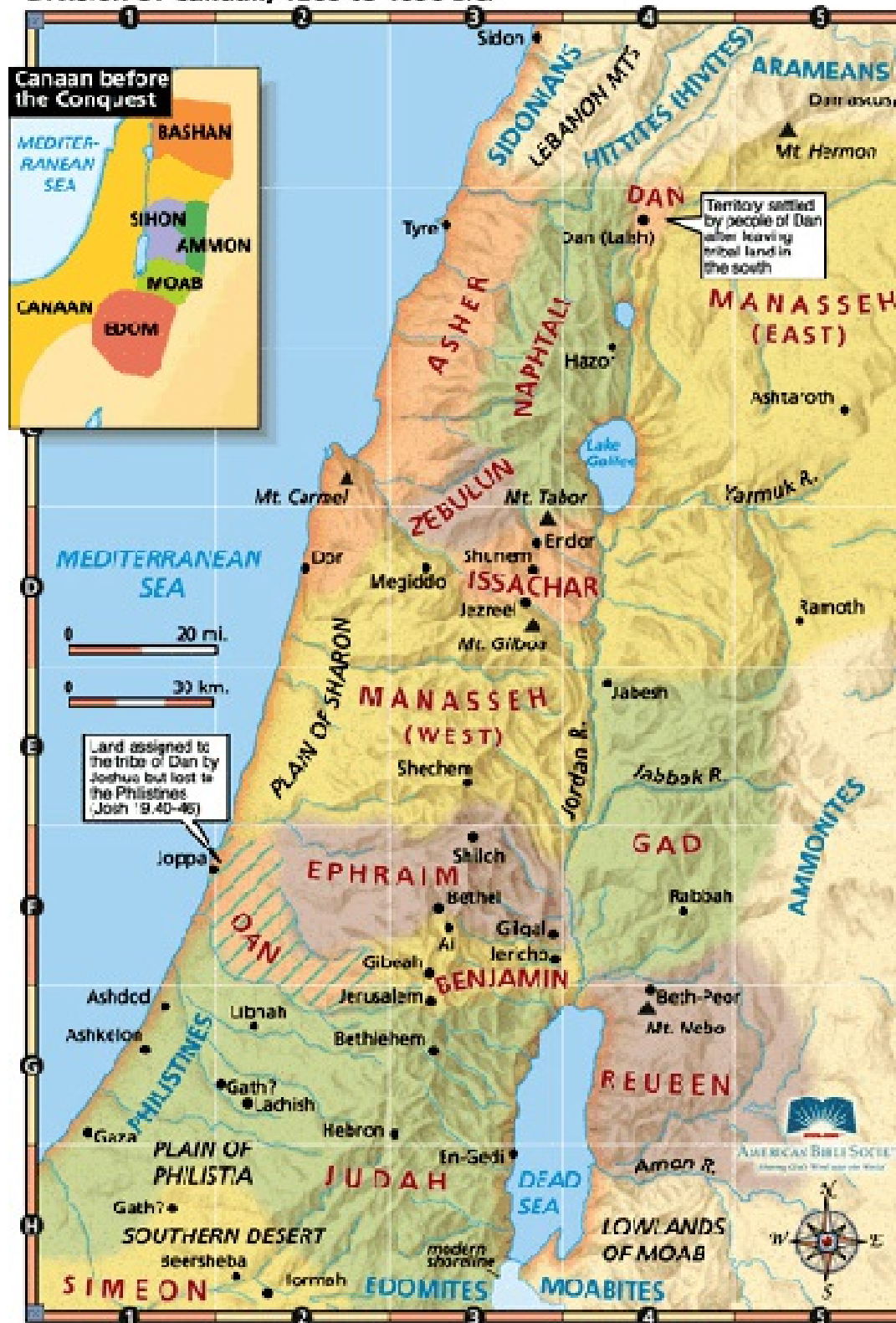
Yah, the LORD - Hebrew, “*Yah Yehovah*”, “*Yah*” the shortened form of “*Yehovah*,” the peculiar name of the true God in the Old Testament, repeated for emphasis

Maps



Map 1 - via e-Sword

Division of Canaan, 1200 to 1030 B.C.



Map 2 - via e-Sword

Assyrian and Babylonian Kingdoms, 9th to 6th Centuries B.C.



Map 3 - via e-Sword

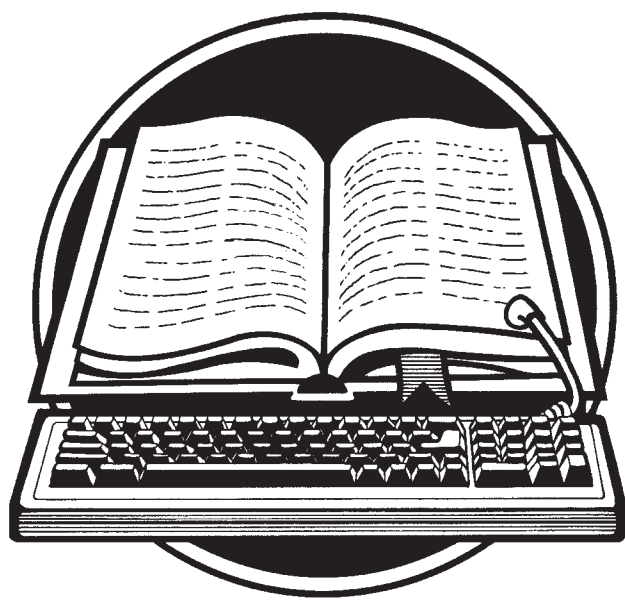


Map 4, via e-Sword

The Ancient Near East, 1800 to 1400 B.C.



Map 5, via e-Sword



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