**“Insights into Isaiah”—Introduction and Chapter 1**

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**Isaiah, The Introduction**

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***“Whom shall he teach knowledge? And whom shall he make to understand doctrine? them that are weaned from the milk, and drawn from the breasts.10For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little.” Isaiah 28:9-10***

**Written over 2700 years ago, around 760-720 B. C. (his times as a prophet 739-620 B.C., 50 years), the Book of Isaiah is a Narrative History, Prophetic Oracle, and even a Parable (*chapter 5).* The author uses metaphors, hyperboles, epigrams, inscriptions, elegiac rhythm, a Sennacherib chant, interrogation and dialogue, antithesis, and alliterations. The prophet Isaiah, whose name means, “The Lord is Salvation,” that is “the Lord is the source of salvation.” (Chapters 40-66, written later in his life approx. 681 B.C.). He was the son of Amoz, not Amos. Historical references tell us that Amoz was a brother of Amaziah, the son of Joah, king of Judah—2 Kings 14:1. This would make Isaiah a close relative to those who wer kings during his lifetime, and possibly a cousin to King Uzziah. Throughout most of his long ministry, Isaiah lived in Jerusalem, the capital of Judah. During this time there was great political turmoil in Judah, and the nation of Israel was divided into two kingdoms. Isaiah's prophetic calling was to the people of Judah and Jerusalem. He was a contemporary of Amos, Hosea and Micah. This was Jesus’ favorite book of scripture, as He quoted it more than any other book, as did the Apostle Paul.**

 **Isaiah is the first book in the section called Major Prophets, and it explains explicitly what the Christ would do and how He would accomplish it, both in significant suffering, and then by receiving the truest crown of glory. Therefore, it is often labeled, “The Book of Romans” of the O. T. The purpose of the book of Isaiah was to call God’s nation, the nation of Judah, back to faithfulness and to declare the coming Messiah “Immanuel”. Isaiah’s poetically beautiful style, the highest form of Hebrew, and the magnificence of his writing sets him apart from all others. Further, he offers a window into the mind of God, seven hundred years before Jesus’ arrival on earth. This is the pinnacle of prophecy books, the “Shakespeare of the prophets” and “Apostle Paul of the Old Testament.” Isaiah has more to say about the enormity of God in chapters 40, 43, the terror of the tribulation in 24, the magnificence of the millennium in 35, and the life of Jesus in 53, than any other book in the Bible! Because of his evangelism theme, Isaiah has often been called, “The Fifth Evangelist,” and this magnificent book, “The Fifth Gospel.” As might be expected, salvation is the overarching theme in the book of Isaiah. Other themes include judgment, holiness, punishment, captivity, the fall of the nation,** [**comfort**](http://christianity.about.com/od/prayersverses/a/Comforting-Bible-Verses.htm)**,**[**hope**](http://christianity.about.com/od/prayersverses/qt/Hope-Bible-Verses.htm)**and salvation through the coming Messiah.**

**Isaiah describes Jesus as the purpose and pinnacle of all history and as the pure and perfect hope for everyone! The Book of Isaiah, scribed at a critical time in Biblical history when the Jewish people, many of whom who had strayed from their covenant with God, were threatened by a mighty foe, the Assyrian empire. Being rescued from Egypt’s cruelty and settling in the land of Canaan, Israel, the Jewish people, had split into two nations, a northern and southern kingdom. The northern section, Israel, was threatened by a commanding and cruel Assyrian empire. And fear of their defeat was pervading! It was at this moment in history that God elevated a prophet named Isaiah to help them, by warning and guiding them in God’s obedient dictates. His message was pointed and often sharp. His writings describe a pivot in history, and also reveal future messages. Isaiah detailed the future judgment God promised the world, and it emphasized that He was going to send His King and Servant as a Savior to all. Jesus, the hope of generations yet to come, was described by Isaiah as a redeemer who would bring righteousness and salvation to all who responded to Him. Further, Isaiah detailed that the Messiah would, indeed, be the light to the whole world, not just the Israelites, a new and novel concept for that time period! When Isaiah started writing, the northern part, Israel, had already separated from Judah in its downward collapse. He spanned the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, and Manasseh, kings of Judah. And saw the invading Assyrians take over Israel in 722 Back... He foresaw the same outcome for Judah, which would occur in 586 B.C. by the Babylonians. In the pseudopigraphal work, “The Ascension of Isaiah,” the prophet’s martyrdom by the hand of evil king Manasseh, who sawed him asunder with a wooden saw.**

**Some modern “theologians” believe that Isaiah was not written by one man, but that there are really “two Isaiah’s,” others say that could have been three writers, which is a very destructive theory. This theory was perpetuated by a German named Koppe in 1780, who cast some doubt about Chapter 50, and later chapters 13-14 and 23 came into question. Then, in 1889, a very prominent commentater began to agree with this theory of two Isaiah’s. This is insidious because it will pull the modern student down stupid ‘rabbit trails,’ qualifications of modernism or liberalism. Serious Bible scholars will discount this hypothesis. Scholastically, these theories are wrong and can be soundly discounted! And, the best short-cut, insight, is the Bible…..it explains itself quite well!! The answer to this is in the Word itself, about Isaiah’s sole authorship—John 12:37-39, 40, and verse 40.** In His second advent, Jesus will be the conquering and ruling King, the Prince of Peace ([Isaiah 9:6](http://biblia.com/bible/esv/Isaiah%209.6)). A pervading theme in Isaiah is his title for God: “The Holy One of Israel,” used 26 times, 12 in chapters 1-39, and 14 in chapters 40-66. His awe-inspiring vision was God in His Temple.

**And here’s an interesting side note that happened during Isaiah’s time; see also 2 Kings 19:16-35:** It was during the time of Hezekiah that the northern kingdom of Israel, Judah's brothers, were carried away into captivity in 722 BC. Judah had barely escaped destruction by paying heavy tribute to the Assyrian king. Later Sennacherib of Assyria sent his armies to destroy many nations and their lands and he came to the land of Judah to reproach the living God (2 Kings 19:16). When Hezekiah heard the words of the king of Assyria he sought the Lord and prayed. That night the angel of the Lord (God himself) came into the camp of the Assyrians and slew 185,000 soldiers (2 Kings 19:35). King Sennacherib returned back to his palace at Nineveh without his mighty army and while he was worshiping his gods, two of his sons slew him with the sword. Many of the details surrounding this event have been verified historically with the discovery of [Sennacherib's Hexagonal Prism](http://www.bible-history.com/empires/prism.html) discovered among the ruins of ancient Nineveh. It contains the war campaigns of this king and this time period and can be seen today on display in the British Museum in London. The Southern Kingdom of Judah had their moments of glory during certain times after this, but it was just a matter of time until the seeds that had been sown would reap a harvest of destruction. Judah would come to an end and Jerusalem and her Temple would be destroyed, which took place in 586 BC under King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. Isaiah had prophesied throughout this whole time period and even spoke of the coming kingdom of the Messiah.

**Chapters 1-39 of Isaiah should not be separated from chapters 40-66. The first section forms the basis for the later. If we wanted to oversimplify this book, we would say the first section reveals the weaknesses of God's people while the last section effectively deals with them.**

**Foreshadowing of Jesus in Isaiah 53**

***Isaiah Scripture about Jesus in Isaiah 53 Corresponding N. T. Scripture***

**Despised and Rejected—53:3 Luke 13:34, John 1:10-11**

**Stricken by God— 53:4 Matthew 27:46**

**Pierced for our transgressions—53:5 John 19:34, I Peter 2:24**

**Suffering and Sacrifice—53:5 Hebrews 10:10**

**Sinless, God laid on Him sin—53:5 2 Corinthians 5:21**

1. **What is the format of Isaiah?**
	1. **Judgment, Poetry, Chapters 1-35. Isaiah points out the sins of both North and South Kingdoms. He then declares severe punishment to them and all the neighboring nations around them, *“Wash* yourselves, *make yourselves clean; Remove the evil of your deeds from My sight Cease to do evil”* (1:16). He proclaims great hope of the coming Savior, *“Therefore the Lord Himself will give you a sign: Behold, a virgin will be with child and bear a son, and she will call His name Immanuel”* (7:14), this passage was fulfilled in Matthew 1:22-24, in the New Testament.**
	2. **Historic Interlude, Prose, Chapter 36-39.**
	3. **Salvation, Poetry, Chapters 40-66. speaks of the return and restoration after the exile from Babylon. Isaiah repeatedly claims the premise, *“There is no God beside Me”* (44:6, 8; 45:5, 6, 14, 18, 21). There is also another foretelling of the Messiah, who will come and bring new life through His death, *“He was oppressed and He was afflicted, Yet He did not open His mouth; Like a lamb that is led to slaughter, and like a sheep that is silent before its shearers, So He did not open His mouth”* (53:7).**
		1. **In chapters 56-66, Isaiah writes of the new Heavens and Earth, This is that great reward for all those who trust and obey God. He proclaims the hope for the afflicted and judgment for the evil. *“For behold, I create new heavens and a new earth; and the former things will not be remembered or come to mind”* (65:17).**
2. **Who wrote the book of Isaiah? When?** As is the case with nearly all the books of “the prophets,” the book of Isaiah takes its name from its writer. Isaiah was married to a prophetess who bore him at least two sons ([Isaiah 7:3](http://biblia.com/bible/nlt/Isaiah%207.3); [8:3](http://biblia.com/bible/nlt/Isaiah%208.3)). Isaiah prophesied from 739–681 BC to a nation that had turned a deaf ear to the Lord.
	1. **Was Isaiah a man of influence in his day? In Isaiah 8:3 discuss his access to the king; and in Isaiah 8:3 note his intimacy with the priest.**
	2. **Was he married?** **See Isaiah 8:3.** He married a woman known as "the prophetess" (8:3
3. **How many children did he have? Did his sons’ names have a ‘tie back’ to prophecy? Refer to Isaiah 7:3, 10:22, 8:1-4**. Isaiah had two sons by her, who bore symbolic names (8:18) - Shear-jashub, 'Remnant will return' (7:3; see 10:22, 'Only a remnant will return') and Maher-shalal-hash-baz, 'Pillage hastens, looting speeds' (8:1-4).
4. **What are the major divisions of Isaiah?**
	1. Chapters 1-35, judgment and the righteous government of God
		1. 1-6,Judah
		2. 7-12, Israel
		3. 13-23, eight nations
		4. 24-27, “The Day of the Lord” or “The Little Apocalypse”
		5. 28-33, The six woes of Jerusalem
	2. Chapters 36-39, parenthetical section, the historical interlude where Assyria encompassed Jerusalem; similar to 2 Kings18 and 2 Chronicles 32
	3. Chapters 40-66, the grace of God, the glory, and the suffering to follow
5. **What’s the “big idea” in the Book of Isaiah?** Refer to Isaiah 12:2, ““Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust and not be afraid.”
6. **Why did New Testament writers quote Isaiah more than any other Old Testament author, other than King David and the Psalms? Because it foretold more about Christ than any other, and he helped steer Israel through sixty years of crisis.**
7. **What are the major and minor prophets of the Bible?** **Why that specific terminology?** The Major Prophets and Minor Prophets are terms used in regard to the Old Testament portion of the Bible to distinguish the generally longer books of prophecy from the shorter ones. The Major Prophets come first in English versions of the Bible and include Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, and Daniel. The Minor Prophets include Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. To give an idea of the size difference between these sections of Scripture, the five books of the Major Prophets include 183 chapters. The 12 books of the Minor Prophets include 67 chapters. The longest book of the Major Prophets, Isaiah, includes 66 chapters, while the shortest book in the Minor Prophets, Obadiah, includes just one. Historically, the Hebrew Bible (Jewish version of the Old Testament) arranged these works differently. For example, Lamentations was included as part of Jeremiah (as it was written by the same author). The 12 Minor Prophets were included as one large book called "The Twelve" or *Trei Asar*in Hebrew. In the Hebrew order, both the Major and Minor Prophets were considered part of the collection known as the Latter Prophets (Later Prophets) or the *Nevi'im*.
	1. **Did Jesus refer to Isaiah as a prophet? Refer to Matthew 5:17, 7:12, and 11:13.** Interestingly, in the New Testament, Jesus referred to this portion of the Bible in many ways. Isaiah was one of the books He quoted most in the Gospels. In [Matthew 5:17](http://biblia.com/bible/esv/Matthew%205.17) He taught, "Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfill them." The Law and the Prophets included the entire collection of Old Testament books, including the Major and Minor Prophets. Clearly Jesus placed value on the collection of Old Testament writings and His work to fulfill their teachings regarding the Jewish Messiah. In His instruction on the [Golden Rule](http://www.compellingtruth.org/Golden-Rule.html), Jesus also made a clear reference to this portion of Scripture, "So whatever you wish that others would do to you, do also to them, for this is the Law and the Prophets" ([Matthew 7:12](http://biblia.com/bible/esv/Matthew%207.12)). He also taught that all the Prophets prophesied until the coming of John the Baptist ([Matthew 11:13](http://biblia.com/bible/esv/Matthew%2011.13)). **). That Jesus Christ and the apostles quoted him as being the author of the prophecies at least twenty one times, and these quotations by them are taken from every part of the book demonstrating their view that the whole book resulted from his work. He was quoted by them more often than all the other writing prophets combined. Thus by the time of the New Testament Isaianic authorship of the whole was considered certain.**
	2. **Does Isaiah claim to be a prophet? See Isaiah 1:1, 2:1,13:1, 20:2, 37:2, 6, 21; 38:1, 4, 21; 39:3, 5, 8.** the book of Isaiah itself claims to record the prophecies of Isaiah the Prophet
8. **What is the implicit promise in the entirety of this book? See Isaiah 65:17-66:24.** He will preserve a small remnant of faithful believers, those who will continue on into the glorious renewed world He has prepared for His children in the end times
9. **Is there a call “to return to God” throughout Isaiah?** **See also Luke 10:26-28 and Isaiah 1:18-20.** Because of its scope, Isaiah contains one of the clearest expressions of the gospel in all the Old Testament. Even from the first chapter, it is clear that the people have turned away from God and failed in their responsibilities as His children ([Isaiah 1:2–17](http://biblia.com/bible/nlt/Isaiah%201.2%E2%80%9317)). Yet God miraculously holds out hope to this unrepentant people, offering cleansing of sins and the blessing that comes with See faith and obedience in Him (1:18–20). In addition to its gospel message, the book of Isaiah clearly articulates the sins of God’s people—dealing with others unjustly which resulted in their offering hypocritical sacrifices to God. Isaiah’s message is also a call for believers to come back to purity in our love for God and for our neighbors ([Luke 10:26–28](http://biblia.com/bible/nlt/Luke%2010.26%E2%80%9328)).
10. **What is the meaning of Isaiah’s name?** This echoes the meaning of Isaiah’s name, which means the “salvation of Yahweh.”2
11. **What does tradition tell us about Isaiah’s death?** He prophesied under the reign of four Judean kings—Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah (1:1)—and he likely met his death under a fifth, the evil King Manasseh. Christian tradition as early as the second century identifies Isaiah as one of the prophets whose death is described in [Hebrews 11:37](http://biblia.com/bible/nlt/Hebrews%2011.37), specifically the prophet who was “sawn in two.”1 Isaiah likely lived in Jerusalem, given the book’s concern with the city ([Isaiah 1:1](http://biblia.com/bible/nlt/Isaiah%201.1)) and his close proximity to at least two significant kings during the period of his prophecy (7:3; 38:1).
12. **Why is Isaiah so important for modern-day Christians?** The book of Isaiah provides us with the most comprehensive prophetic picture of Jesus Christ in the entire Old Testament. It includes the full scope of His life. Because of these and numerous other Christological texts in Isaiah, the book stands as a testament of hope in the Lord, the One who saves His people from themselves.
	1. **Read about “the announcement of His coming”** **in** [**Isaiah 40:3–5**](http://biblia.com/bible/nlt/Isaiah%2040.3%E2%80%935)**.**
	2. **Examine His virgin birth in Isaiah 7:14.**
	3. **View “His proclamation of the good news” in Isaiah 61:1.**
	4. **Read about “His sacrificial death” in Isaiah 52:13–53:12**.
	5. **See “His return to claim His own” in Isaiah 60:2–3.**
13. **Read John 12:37-39, 40.** 37But although He had done so many signs before them, they did not believe in Him, 38that the word of Isaiah the prophet might be fulfilled, which he spoke: “Lord, who has believed our report? And to whom has the arm of the Lord been revealed?”39Therefore they could not believe, because Isaiah said again:40“He has blinded their eyes and hardened their hearts, lest they should see with *their* eyes, lest they should understand with *their* hearts and turn, So that I should heal them.”41These things Isaiah said whenhe saw His glory and spoke of Him.”
	1. **Describe what import this is to the authorship question of Isaiah. The two quotes from verse 40 in John, are from Isaiah chapter 6, and Matthew 13. And, the quotes from 37-38, is from Isaiah, chapter 53, called the ‘holy of holies’ of the Old Testament. Two chapters, Isaiah 53 and Psalm 22 and present the gospel of Christ for salvation. Verse 39, “that Isaiah said again,” repudiates any claim that there are two Isaiah’s. John believes that it is the same person who said both of the above statements. Verse 39, emphasizes that the same person said both statements, which set in the two distinctive parts of Isaiah. The Bible answers every question that man can mount.**
	2. **Does John call Isaiah a “prophet?”**
14. **How many chapters are in the book of Isaiah? 66 chapters in Isaiah**
	1. **What is the theme of the first 39 chapters?1st 39 seem to have their own style**
	2. **What is the theme of Chapter 40-66? Chapter 40 on has a fresh, new mood, last 27 chapters of Isaiah**
	3. **Compare the set-up of the Bible with the set-up of Isaiah. Why do some scholars call Isaiah “a mini Bible?” 39 O.T. books, Isaiah’s first 39 written in a distinctive style with a ‘heaviness’ to them; 27 chapters of N. T.—last 27 chapters of Isaiah seem newer and fresher—a different mood. But, chapter divisions were made by man in the 15th century.**
15. **Who are the major prophets of the Bible? Isaiah, Why are they called ‘major?’**
	1. **List the Major Prophetic works in the Bible. longer works, Isaiah is the largest. What are the Major Prophets in the Bible? What are the Minor Prophets? The Major Prophets and Minor Prophets are terms used in regard to the Old Testament portion of the Bible to distinguish the generally longer books of prophecy from the shorter ones. The Major Prophets come first in English versions of the Bible and include Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, and Daniel.**
	2. **List the Minor Prophets. They include Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. To give an idea of the size difference between these sections of Scripture, the five books of the Major Prophets include 183 chapters. The 12 books of the Minor Prophets include 67 chapters. The longest book of the Major Prophets, Isaiah, includes 66 chapters, while the shortest book in the Minor Prophets, Obadiah, includes just one. Historically, the Hebrew Bible (Jewish version of the Old Testament) arranged these works differently. For example, Lamentations was included as part of Jeremiah (as it was written by the same author). The 12 Minor Prophets were included as one large book called "The Twelve" or *Trei Asar*in Hebrew. In the Hebrew order, both the Major and Minor Prophets were considered part of the collection known as the Latter Prophets (Later Prophets) or the *Nevi'im*. Interestingly, in the New Testament, Jesus referred to this portion of the Bible in many ways.**
16. **Describe Isaiah….his heritage, background, history**.Isaiah is the son of Amoz, man or rank, direct access to the King (Chapter 7), and an intimate friend of the High Priest. Highly level of Hebrew writing….almost an inventory of every rhetorical device, category of Rhetoric that is available. Chapter 7 begins “inscriptions,” or secret writing like Isaiah and Jeremiah. The Holy Spirit puts many inscriptions in His writing. Traditions about Isaiah—we infer from extra-biblical texts—many of which are incorrect, some correct: cousin of King Uzziah, married and has two sons, believed that he was martyred by Manasseh by being sawn in half (Justin Martyr, Hebrews 11). Ephesians 6, helmet of salvation, etc., comes from Isaiah. Behold I see a new heavens **and new earth—Isaiah and Revelation…..many are in Isaiah. Isaiah is going to present God’s whole plan—from the very beginning to the ending of this world. Isaiah deals with spreading God’s message being spread about through the whole Bible, with all 66 books of the Bible throughout—God’s ideas of consequence is put throughout the whole Bible, salvation, baptism, forgiveness….this makes it resilient to ‘resisting’ one book. Isaiah 28-29 explains this about the whole Bible, an anticipation of the hostility of modern scholars and the heresy and attack they put out. In 1947, Cave 1 of Qumran, Dead Sea Scrolls, the most valuable thing they found, 24 feet long, the complete book of Isaiah…..and no difference in what we already had! That is flabbergasting! Staggering empirical verification of the soundness of the text we already had! 270-285 B.C. was translated into Greek…two centuries before Christ was born!! Concepts: he names God, “The Holy One of Israel,” and uses this phrase 25 times, and only 6 times elsewhere in the O. T., so it is uniquely attributed to Isaiah; he uses it 12 times in the 1st part of Isaiah, and 13 times in the 2nd part. Isaiah speaks of ‘God’s Highway’ seven times and he uses the word ‘remnant’ dozen times, and that is a popular theme with him, Zion ’18 times,’ pangs of childbirth-6 times.**
17. **What are some “biggies” in Isaiah?**
	1. **The Throne of God. Read Chapter 6, Ezekiel 10, and Revelation 4-5. First six chapters, a natural unit, and in Chapter 6, the throne of God appears; read Isaiah 6, explore Ez. 10, Rev. 4-5---those three passages tie together where we have in view the throne of God. Those passages have some things in common, and that they have some differences, as well.**
	2. **An O.T. parable—Chapter 5**
	3. **The virgin birth of Christ. See Isaiah 7, 9, and Genesis 3:15. has the virgin birth, Gen. 3:15 as well.**
	4. **The coming of the Messiah. Examine Chapter 9. is Messianic.**
	5. **The Harbinger Prophecy—Isaiah 9:10**
	6. **Literal Babylon, rise and fall. Look at Ch. 13-14 has literal Babylon,**
	7. **The first thorough description of Satan is in Ch. 14—introduces the role of Satan; other chapters tell us of the**
	8. **The “heart” of the scripture—Isaiah 1:18, “Come now, and let us reason together, ”Says the Lord, “Though your sins are like scarlet, They shall be as white as snow; Though they are red like crimson, They shall be as wool.”**
	9. **Isaiah 17 and Psalm 83—interesting link.**
	10. **The rapture; see Isaiah 25:8, 26:19-21.**
	11. **A covenant with death in Isaiah 28:15-18.**
	12. **The antichrist in Isaiah 10:5-6.**
	13. **Handel’s “Messiah” was fashioned after the words of Isaiah.**
	14. **The Battle of Armageddon, as described in Isaiah 34:1-17, 65:23-24, 66:15.**
	15. **Look at Chapter 40 for a picture of John the Baptist. could be wearing Elijah’s mantle,**
	16. **In Chapter 45, Cyrus was named 150 years before he lived.**
	17. **The clearest O.T. statement on the Trinity is in Isaiah 48:16.**
	18. **Christmas in Isaiah! See Isaiah 9:6, “For unto us a child born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.”**
	19. **The creation. See Isaiah 40 and 42. and the creation of God, and won’t be found in Genesis.**
	20. **Jesus quoting from Isaiah in the synagogue as He started His ministry; examine Isaiah 61:1-2, Luke 4:16-21. The beginning of Jesus’ JOURNEY TO THE CROSS.**
	21. **The only place in the Bible to mention and describe seraphim, 6:1-8.**
	22. **Why Jesus was never recognized after his resurrection; see Isaiah 50.**
	23. **The most quoted O. T. book, second is Psalms, in the N.T., and contains the most quoted chapter—53. Alluded to 85 times in the N. T.**
	24. **A most unique use of Chapter 53, as cited in Acts 8:26-35, where Paul records the incident with Philip and the Ethiopian eunuch. Paul reads Isaiah 53 to him, leads him to the Lord using the Isaiah passage, and from that, the GOSPEL IS SPREAD TO AFRICA.**
	25. **Contains “salvation” 26 times! In all the O. T. only 33 times total.**
	26. **Why Pharaoh was not an Egyptian. Examine Isaiah 19, 30, and 36.**
	27. **Where Jesus opened His ministry; see Chapter 61.**
	28. **Jesus comes back, in the second coming, from Bozrah. Study Chapter 63.**
	29. **Most of the Millennium is from Isaiah. Read Isaiah 2, 4:4, 11:10, 29, 32, and 46. 65-66.**
	30. **Like Revelation, Isaiah records the greatest angelic chorus of praise to God. See Isaiah 6:1-3 and Rev. 4:6-8.**
	31. **Like Revelation, Isaiah records the promise of a new heaven and earth. Compare Isaiah 65:17, 66:22, and Rev. 21:1.**
	32. **Old Testament prophet who was probably martyred, sawn asunder, as seen in HEBREWS 11:37.**
18. **What are the “titles of/types of” Jesus found in Isaiah?**
	1. **Holy One of Israel (1:4)**
	2. **Lord of Hosts (1:9)**
	3. **The Mighty One of Israel (1:24)**
	4. **The God of Jacob (2:3)**
	5. **The Branch of the Lord (4:2; 11:1)**
	6. **The King (6:5)**
	7. **Immanuel (7:14)**
	8. **The Great Light to the Gentiles (9:2)**
	9. **Wonderful Counselor (9:6)**
	10. **The Mighty God (9:6)**
	11. **The Everlasting Father (9:6)**
	12. **The Prince of Peace (9:6)**
	13. **The Holy One (10:17)**
	14. **The God of the Middle East (19:23-25)**
	15. **The All Comforting God (25:8)**
	16. **The Righteous King (32:1)**
	17. **The Living God (37:17)**
	18. **The Angel of the Lord (37:36)**
	19. **The Glory of the Lord (40:5)**
	20. **The Omnipotent and Omniscient God (40:12-31)**
	21. **The Friend of Abraham (41:8)**
	22. **The Servant of the Lord (42:1-7)**
	23. **The Forgiver of Sins (43:25)**
	24. **The First and the Last (44:6)**
	25. **The Suffering Savior (50:6; 52:14; 53:1-10a, 12)**
	26. **The Resurrected Redeemer (53:10b-11)**
	27. **The God of the Whole Earth (54:5)**
	28. **The Anointed of the Lord (61:1-3)**
	29. **The Avenging and Victorious Warrior (63:1-6)**
19. **What are the major themes of Isaiah? Major Theological Themes of Isaiah: Messianic expectations, trusting in God, description of the Servant of the Lord, and the creation of Zion, city of God.**
	1. **Read Isaiah 6:9, 11, 13. Messianic Expectations. When Isaiah is called (Isa 6) God tells him to deliver a message that they are to “…be hearing, but never understanding; ever seeing, but never perceiving….until the cities lie ruined – (**[**Isa 6:9**](http://biblia.com/bible/nlt/Isa%206.9)**,**[**11**](http://biblia.com/bible/nlt/Isa%206.11)**). We also see in**[**Isa 6:13**](http://biblia.com/bible/nlt/Isa%206.13)**. the beginnings of the messianic expectations with the “…holy seed being the stump of the land”. This theme is further expanded on in Isaiah 9, where the names of the child are revealed, and begins its crescendo in Isaiah 11. In this Chapter the “shoot from the stump of Jesse” will come and bring peace through the establishment of the messianic kingdom. Isaiah 11 is commonly referred to by Christians as the OT scripture that foretells the coming of Jesus.**
	2. **Read Isaiah7:9. Trusting in God. This is probably the most prominent message delivered by Isaiah. It is most directly spoken of in** [**Isaiah 7:9**](http://biblia.com/bible/nlt/Isaiah%207.9)** where God tells Isaiah to tell the King that his enemies are plotting against him, but it will not take place if they trust in Him. God tells them*“If you do not stand (אמן ‘âman) firm in your faith, you will not stand (אמן ‘âman) at all.”* The same Hebrew word is used to express the importance of how important this message is. In other verses, Isaiah warns the King against making alliances and depending on human strength to protect them because God will use another nation (Assyria, Babylon) in judgment.
	*Servant of the Lord.***
	3. **Discuss “The Servant of the Lord” topic found in Isaiah. What are the four servant songs in Isaiah? See Isaiah42, 49, 50, and 53.**
		1. **List the four servant songs in Isaiah. Examine chapters 42, 49, 50, and 53. Discuss the similarity to Isaiah 11** Each of these Chapters describes a different characteristic of the coming messiah. Isaiah 42speaks of one who will bring justice for God’s people. The servant brings salvation (Isaiah 49) to his people by “…offering his back… (Isaiah 50) and taking upon the sins of all (Isaiah 53) for them. Similar to Isaiah 11, the four servant songs are referred to by Christians as proof that Jesus is the one Isaiah spoke of.
	4. **Read Isaiah 65. Discuss Isaiah’s ‘take’ on Zion, the City of God.** Historically, the message of Zion was to give hope to the people that they would eventually return to Jerusalem from the Babylonian exile. The deeper meaning of Zion is the creation of God’s city, embodying everything spoken of in the expectations of the messianic kingdom, culminating with Chapter 65, with the creation of the new Jerusalem/Zion through fulfilling earlier prophecies covering the messianic expectations and all he shall do as Servant of the Lord.

**Isaiah, Chapter 1, God’s charge against the nation Israel**

1. **Why do the first two words of Isaiah substantiate that Isaiah is a prophet?** The vision
2. **What four kings does the life of Isaiah span?** Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah. The focus of Isaiah is on Judah and Jerusalem. After Solomon, Israel had civil war, splitting into two parts: the northern, called House of Israel, and the southern, called House of Judah, Jews comes from this name. The northern kings go badly quickly, Judah has a few good ones. In 722 B.C. the Assyrians come in and take captive the Northern Kingdom. The Southern Kingdom survives 122 years longer, but later decline and then Babylon takes them captive. When Isaiah is writing, Assyria is the dominant world empire. He talks about the destruction of Babylon, which, at his time, Babylon was just a little city. Sometimes Isaiah speaks of Israel 30 different names for Jerusalem.
3. **In verse 2, speak about the warning hinted at.**
4. **In verse 3, is the Holy Spirit ‘poking fun’ at Israel’s stupidity with the symbolism displayed? Discuss the satire that exhibits here.**
5. **Describe Israel according to Israel, verse 4. What does “turned away backward” mean?**
	1. **Discuss “brood of evildoers.” See what John the Baptist refers to, “brood of vipers,” in Matthew 3:7, and Luke 3:7. Also, Jesus’ words in Matthew 12:34, 23:33, John 8:44, and see Genesis 3:15.**
	2. **“HOLY ONE OF ISRAEL”—this title by Isaiah for God is first used here in verse 4!! ISAIAH’S SPECIAL TITLE FOR GOD. Used 25 times in Isaiah, and only six other times in the rest of the Bible. ISAIAH ALSO REFERS TO GOD AS”THE LORD OF HOSTS,’ WHICH HE USES 62 TIMES.**
6. **In verse 5-6, describe the condition of Israel’s spiritual condition. The whole body of spiritual Israel is putrefying.**
7. **Describe the condition of Israel’s land, verses 7-8. Reference to the *terebinth trees?*** Verse 8. - The daughter of Zion. Not "the faithful Church" (Kay), but the city of Jerusalem, which is thus personified. Comp.[Isaiah 47:1, 5](http://biblehub.com/isaiah/47-1.htm), where Babylon is called the "daughter of the Chaldeans;" and [Lamentations 1:6](http://biblehub.com/lamentations/1-6.htm); [Lamentations 2:1, 4, 8, 10](http://biblehub.com/lamentations/2-1.htm), where the phrase here used is repeated in the same sense. More commonly it designates the people without the city ([Lamentations 2:13](http://biblehub.com/lamentations/2-13.htm); [Lamentations 4:22](http://biblehub.com/lamentations/4-22.htm); [Micah 3:8, 10](http://biblehub.com/micah/3-8.htm), 13;[Zephaniah 3:14](http://biblehub.com/zephaniah/3-14.htm); [Zechariah 2:10](http://biblehub.com/zechariah/2-10.htm); [Zechariah 9:9](http://biblehub.com/zechariah/9-9.htm), etc.). As a cottage; rather, **as a booth**  see [Leviticus 23:42](http://biblehub.com/leviticus/23-42.htm)). Vineyards required to be watched for a few weeks only as the fruit began to ripen; and the watchers, or keepers, built themselves, therefore, mere "booths" for their protection ([Job 27:18](http://biblehub.com/job/27-18.htm)). These were frail, solitary dwellings - very forlorn, very helpless. Such was now Jerusalem. As a lodge in a garden of cucumbers. Cucumber-gardens required watching throughout the season, **i.e.** from spring to autumn, and their watcher needed a more solid edifice than a booth. Hence such gardens had "lodges" in them, **i.e.** perman sieged, Jerusalem is as if besieged - isolated, surrounded by waste tracts, threatened.ent huts or sheds, such as those still seen in Palestine (Tristram's 'Natural History of Palestine,' p. 442). As a besieged city.
8. **What does “unless” mean, verse 9? See Psalm 94:17, Psalm 127:1**
	1. **Discuss ‘remnant.’ Roman 9:29—Paul quotes this verse.**

**Verse 10 begins the second part of the chapter.**

1. **Rev. 11:18 has a reference to Sodom and Gomorrah. What is Isaiah saying in his reference to these cities in verse 9-10? This is a reference to Jerusalem and its corruption. See Genesis 19, Numbers 10:10, I Samuel 20:5, Col. 2:23.**
2. **Isaiah attacks religious formalism in verses 11-15. Make note of his specific itemization of the offences. Discuss corrupt worship. Isn’t Leviticus full of these mentions?**
	1. **Verse 13….”futile sacrifices?” Incense? See Psalm 114:2. What are these?** Incense is often referred to as the person’s prayers—‘abominable smudge’ according to Isaiah. God is saying that their heart is not in it…..it is vain worship.
	2. **Is formalism, legalism what Isaiah is targeting in this section? Review Rev. 2:14; could this be “forsaking your first love?”**
	3. **In verse 13, why can God not endure iniquity? Is this a key verse to this section? See Habakkuk 1:12-14, Psalm 11:14, 34:16, 5:4-5.**
3. **Verses 16-20 gives the Jew a way to redeem themselves. List the things that God wants done to accomplish redemption.** Wash yourselves, put away evil, learn to do good, seek justice, rebuke the oppressor, defend the fatherless, plead for the widow.
4. **Why is verse 18 one of the most spectacular promises of the entire Bible? Review it and memorize it. Famous verse in the Bible….let’s reach an understanding, come to terms. “Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.”**
	1. **“Crimson” and “scarlet” relate to a worm used for the dying of wool. See Psalm 22:6.** The Crimson worm [coccus ilicis] is a very special worm that looks more like a grub than a worm. When it is time for the female or mother Crimson worm to have babies (which she does only one time in her life), she finds the trunk of a tree, a wooden fencepost or a stick. She then attaches her body to that wood and makes a hard crimson shell.  She is so strongly and permanently stuck to the wood that the shell can never be removed without tearing her body completely apart and killing her. After just a few days, when the young worms grow to the point that they are able to take care of themselves, the mother dies. As the mother Crimson worm dies, she oozes a crimson or scarlet red dye which not only stains the wood she is attached to, but also her young children. They are colored scarlet red for the rest of their lives. After three days, the dead mother Crimson worm’s body loses its crimson color and turns into a white wax which falls to the ground like snow. Often compared to Jesus sacrificial death, 3 days in the tomb, and this Isaiah reference.
5. **Verses 19-20 offer man a full amnesty. Examine the conditions. Is this a reference to the New Testament Church?**
	1. **What would it look like for you today to be “willing and obedient?” See verse 19.**
6. **Is Jerusalem, as in verse 21, referred to as a harlot in other parts of the Bible? See Ex.34:15, Hosea 1:2, Isa 50:1, 54:1. Israel is the adulterous wife of Jehovah, especially in the book of Hosea.**
7. **What does the reference to silver imply in the 22nd verse? Silver speaks of blood, redemption coin in the temple…….this is the temple’s reference to redemption by the blood…resting on the blood, silver speaks of blood…wine has spoiled**
8. **How does Isaiah express that the leaders in Israel have become corrupt? See verse 31.**
9. **Isaiah refers to God in verse 24 as “The Mighty One of Israel,” also the “The Lord of Hosts.” Discuss that terminology. Could this be in direct opposition to the “mighty men” mentioned in the Bible that are linked to the Genesis Six piece? Is the TRINITY EVIDENT HERE?**
10. **There are three titles of God in verse 24. What are they? Could this be a reference to the trinity?**
11. **In verses 25-26, what is God hinting at in the future?**
12. **Verse 29….oaks /terebinth trees and gardens are part of idol worship…groves. Why is an abomination to God? See Deut. Phallic symbols.**
	1. **See I Kings 16:33, 2 Kings 16:4, Ezekiel 6:13, HOSEA 4:13 AND EZEKIEL 6:14, JEREMIAH 10:14, I JOHN 2:15-16..** And, to wrap up, Paul sums up God’s hatred of false worship: Romans 1:24-25. (There is a tree cult in Palestine even today.)
	2. **Discuss Genesis 18:**1 when God appeared to Abraham by a terebinth tree.
	3. **In 2 Samuel 18:**9-11, Absalom, David’s rebellious son, was hung on a terebinth/ great oak tree; also, Matthew 18:9-18.
13. **What is the tone of verses 29-31? What is an idol? Do we have these today?**
14. **How would you summarize the message of Isaiah 1?**

## Outline of Isaiah--Revealing Our Weaknesses (Isaiah 1-39)

### I. God’s Willingness to Help His People (Isaiah 1-6)

**A.  Understanding Our Weaknesses (1:1-9)
B. Confronting Our Weaknesses (1:10-31)
C. Slashing Our Pride (2:1-22)
D. Dashing Our Self-Confidence (3:1-4:6)
E. Exposing Our Financial Security (5:1-30)
F. Confirming God’s Help (6:1-13)**

### II. God's Encouragement to the Oppressed Remnant (Isaiah 7-12)

**A. Examination Of Our Faith (7:1-25)
B. Encouragement To Persevere (8:1-22)
C. The Basis of Real Hope (9:1-7)
D. False Hope about Sin (9:8-10:4)
E. Source of Comfort: God (10:5-34)
F. Realization of Our Hopes (11:1-12:6)**

### III. God's Challenge to the Nations (Isaiah 13-23)

**A. God’s Righteousness In Its Severity (13:1-22)
B. God’s Righteousness Infused With Mercy (14-16)
    1) Assurance Of God's Love (14:1-27)
    2) Protection Of God (14::28-32)
    3) Hope Of God (Evangelism) (15:1-16:14)
C. God’s Righteousness: Its Severity Or Mercy (17:1-14)
D. Understanding The God Of Righteousness (18:1-7)
E. Living Righteously In The World (19:1-20:6)
F. God’s Rights Versus The Peoples’ Rights (21:1-17)
G. The Self Sufficiency of the World (22:1-27)
H. The Pride of the Commercial World (23:1-18)**

### IV. God's Promise of Endurance in Judgment (Isaiah 24-27)

**A. The Fact of Endurance (The Fact) (24:1-23)
B. The Capability of Endurance (The Experience) (25-26)**    1) The Hope of God’s People Derived In Judgment (25:1-12)
    2) Their Confidence Shown in Judgment (26:1-27:1)
**C. The Foundation of Endurance (The Basis) (27:2-13)**

### V. God's Scrutiny of Our Moral Reforms (Isaiah 28-33)

**A. Pride of Others (28:1-29)
B. Plans Revealing One's Heart (29-32)**
     1) Secret Planning (29:1-12)
     2) Rejection Of God’s Plan (30:1-33)
    3) Establishing Foolish Plans 31:1-32:20)
**C. Purpose of God (33:1-24)**

### VI. God's Only Two Dealings With Mankind (Isaiah 34-35)

**A. Judgment Of The Morally Corrupt (34:1-17**)  **B. Redemption Of The Faithful (35:1-10)**

### VII. God’s Exposure Of Our Impure Trusts (Isaiah 36-39)

**A. Opposition Designed To Create Deeper Trust (36:1-22)
B. Entering Into This Deeper Trust (37:1-38)
C. Death’s Challenge To Our Trust In God (38:1-22)
D. Success’ Challenge To Our Trust In God (39:1-8)**

## Dealing with our Weaknesses -- (Isaiah 40-66)

### VIII. God And Man (Isaiah 40-48)

**A. God Comforts His People (40:1-31)
B. God Befriends His People (41:1-29)
C. God Is Faithful To his People (42:1-25)
D. Taking His Peoples’ Fear Away (43:1-44:5)
E. Understanding The Presence Of Idols (44:6-28)
F. God’s Unchangeable Plan Of Salvation (45:1-25)
G. Deliverance From False Notions (46:1-13)
H. Taking A Look Into The Future (47:1-15)
I. Professors Of The Faith (48:1-22)**

### IX. Redemption Through The Servant (Isaiah 49-57)

**A. Bringing Hope (49:1-5:3)
B. Bringing Comfort (50:4-11)
C. Instilling Awareness Of God (51:1-23)
D. Instilling Anticipation Of Release (52:1-12)
E. Securing Salvation For The Many (52:13-53)
F. Describing Salvation (54:1-17)
G. Responding To Our Lord (55:1-13)
H. Overcoming Exclusionism (56:1-8)
I. His Selectivity (56:9-57:21)**

### X. Seeds of Hope For The Righteous (Isaiah 58-66)

**A. Bringing Life Back Into Our Religious Experience (58:1-14)**
**B. God's Extraordinary Mercy (59:1-21)**
**C. The Glorious New Community Of God's People (60:1-22)**
**D. The Foundation Of Hope (61:1-11)**
**E. The Persistence 0f God's Plan (62:1-12)**
**F. The High Cost Of Redemption (63:1-6)
G. The Confession God Likes To Hear (63:7-64)
H. Discovering God's Amazing Grace (65:1-25)
I. A Final Explanation and Promise (66:1-24)**





**Isaiah 53 stands at the center of the middle section. It is here in** [**Isaiah 53**](http://www.foundationsforfreedom.net/References/OT/Prophets/Isaiah/Isaiah53Questions.html) **that God's unexplainable grace is unfolded like a beautiful flower, and yet one that can be so easily passed by in our busy lives.**

|  |
| --- |
| Isaiah 53 : Focus of Isaiah is where judgment becomes redemption. |
| Isaiah 40-48God’s graciousdealings with man | Isaiah 49-58God’s graciousprovision of redemption | Isaiah 59-66God’s graciouspromises of hope |
| Theme of Isaiah: Judgment leads up to redemption |

*Facts about Isaiah*

MEANING: Isaiah means “Yahweh is salvation.”

AUTHOR: Isaiah

TIME WRITTEN: Isaiah’s long ministry ranged from 740 B.C. to

680 B.C. (40 to 60 years).

POSITION IN THE BIBLE: • 23rd Book in the Bible

• 23rd Book in the Old Testament

• 1st of 17 books of Prophecy

(Isaiah - Malachi)

• 1st of 5 major prophets

(Isaiah-Daniel)

***• 43 Books to follow it.***

***CHAPTERS: 66***

***VERSES: 1,292***

***WORDS: 37,044***

***OBSERVATIONS ABOUT ISAIAH:***

 ***Isaiah is like a miniature Bible:***

***• The first 39 chapters like the 39 books of the Old***

***Testament, are filled with judgment upon immoral and***

***idolatrous men.***

***• The final 27 chapters, like the 27 books of the New***

***Testament, declare a message of hope.***

 ***Isaiah has been called:***

***The “Messianic Prophet”***

***• The “Paul of the Old Testament”***

***• The Shakespeare of the prophets”***

 ***The Book of Isaiah has been called “The gospel according to Isaiah.”***

Talmudic tradition says Isaiah’s persecutors sawed him in

two during the reign of Manasseh. Hebrews 11:37

 Isaiah’s long tenure ranged from 740-680 B.C.

* Kings during Isaiah’s ministry: Uzziah (790-739 B.C.) • Ahaz (731-715 B.C.)
* Jotham (739-731 B.C.) • Hezekiah (715-686 B.C.)
* Isaiah spent most of his time in Jerusalem.
* Isaiah was a contemporary with: Hosea and Micah
* Isaiah was a prophet to the Southern Kingdom of Judah.
* Isaiah ministered in Judah at the same time the Assyrians conquered the Northern Kingdom of Israel.
* 96 years before Babylon became a world power; Isaiah prophesied that they would be involved in judgment of Judah
* The word “salvation” appears some 26 times in Isaiah, but only 7 times in all the prophets combined
* Isaiah presents a series of oracles against:
* Babylon
* Assyria
* Philistia
* Moab
* Damascus (Syria)
* Ethiopia
* Egypt
* Babylon (again)
* Edom
* Arabia
* Jerusalem (Judah) and Tyre

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







**Key Verses from Isaiah:**

[**Isaiah 61:1-11**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-61-1_61-11/) - The Spirit of the Lord GOD [is] upon me; because the LORD hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to [them that are] bound;   [*(Read More...)*](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-61-1_61-11/)

[**Isaiah 53:1-12**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-53-1_53-12/) - Who hath believed our report? and to whom is the arm of the LORD revealed?   [*(Read More...)*](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-53-1_53-12/)

[**Isaiah 47:1-15**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-47-1_47-15/) - Come down, and sit in the dust, O virgin daughter of Babylon, sit on the ground: [there is] no throne, O daughter of the Chaldeans: for thou shalt no more be called tender and delicate.   [*(Read More...)*](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-47-1_47-15/)

[**Isaiah 40:28-31**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-40-28_40-31/) - Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, [that] the everlasting God, the LORD, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? [there is] no searching of his understanding.   [*(Read More...)*](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-40-28_40-31/)

[**Isaiah 24:1-23**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-24-1_24-23/) - Behold, the LORD maketh the earth empty, and maketh it waste, and turneth it upside down, and scattereth abroad the inhabitants thereof.   [*(Read More...)*](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-24-1_24-23/)

[**Isaiah 9:6**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-9-6/) - For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.

[**Isaiah 7:14**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-7-14/) - Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel.

[**John 21:1-25**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/John-21-1_21-25/) - After these things Jesus shewed himself again to the disciples at the sea of Tiberias; and on this wise shewed he [himself].   [*(Read More...)*](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/John-21-1_21-25/)

[**John 19:1-14**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/John-19-1_19-14/) - Then Pilate therefore took Jesus, and scourged [him].   [*(Read More...)*](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/John-19-1_19-14/)

[**Isaiah 59:2**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-59-2/) - But your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid [his] face from you, that he will not hear.

[**Isaiah 51:22**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-51-22/) - Thus saith thy Lord the LORD, and thy God [that] pleadeth the cause of his people, Behold, I have taken out of thine hand the cup of trembling, [even] the dregs of the cup of my fury; thou shalt no more drink it again:

[**Isaiah 43:18-20**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-43-18_43-20/) - Remember ye not the former things, neither consider the things of old.   [*(Read More...)*](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-43-18_43-20/)

[**Isaiah 40:31**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-40-31/) - But they that wait upon the LORD shall renew [their] strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; [and] they shall walk, and not faint.

[**Isaiah 59:1**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-59-1/) - Behold, the LORD'S hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear:

[**Isaiah 55:1-9**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-55-1_55-9/) - Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price.   [*(Read More...)*](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-55-1_55-9/)

[**Isaiah 25:6-8**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-25-6_25-8/) - And in this mountain shall the LORD of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined.   [*(Read More...)*](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-25-6_25-8/)

[**Isaiah 6:1**](http://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Isaiah-6-1/) - In the year that king Uzziah died I saw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up, and his train filled the temple.

***Add your own Key Verses here:***