Isaiah

“Magnifying the Holy One of Israel”

Spring/Summer Sessions 2009
Embry Hills church of Christ

Teachers:
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Lesson 14  Hezekiah’s Deliverance from Assyria/Chapters 36-37       May 31

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Lesson 23  Future Glory God Has Promised His People/Chapters 58-59   July 1

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Lesson 25  Prayer’s of Israel and God’s Response/Chapters 63-65      July 8

Lesson 26  Final Promises/Warning and Review of Great Themes in Isaiah/Chapter 66   July 12
These events are also described in II Kings 18-20 for your reference.

1) What historical milepost are we given at the beginning of chapter 37? Who was the invading army on this occasion? Should this be a surprise to anyone?

2) Who was the general leading the invasion not only of Jerusalem, but of the surrounding areas of Judah? Where were the armies engaged when the king sent them to take Jerusalem?

3) What does Rabshakeh say to the envoys from Hezekiah in an attempt to intimidate the men and those who were fighting against the invaders?

4) How did Rabshakeh shape the “truth” about God to serve his purposes? Are there other examples of those who twist the truth to fit their purposes in the Scripture? In your own experience?

5) What did Eliakim and Shebna ask of Rabshakeh in order to keep the men of the army from being discouraged in their efforts to fight against Assyria? Does he grant their request?

6) Rabshakeh begins to undermine the people’s trust in their king, Hezekiah. What does he say about the king? Is there an element of truth in the thing he says? Why is this type of deception so effective?

7) To whom does Rabshakeh compare the incomparable God? What other gods (in his corrupted/ignorant view) does he reference? Is this argument plausible in terms of purely human reasoning?
8) How did the representatives from Hezekiah “answer” the challenges for Rabshakeh? Why do you think this was an appropriate response?

9) What did Hezekiah do when he heard the message from the returning envoys? What are the first two things he does after hearing the message?

10) What instruction does Isaiah give the king regarding the master of the invading armies? Does secular history confirm the accuracy of Isaiah’s prophecy?

11) What does Hezekiah do with the threatening letter from the Assyrian invaders? How can we apply this to challenges we face?

12) What important lessons should we learn from the response Isaiah gave to Hezekiah’s prayer? Make a list of a few and we can discuss in class.

13) What are the reasons God gave for turning back the invaders from the city of Jerusalem? How does God deal with the invading army?

Application Questions:

1) What do we learn about the sovereignty of God from this historical narrative? What should we take from this story to help build our faith in God?

2) Prayer is an extremely powerful tool to help us overcome the challenges in our lives. What can we learn from Hezekiah’s prayer and how do we apply it?
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Lesson Fifteen – Hezekiah’s Deliverance and Prideful Sin
Chapter 38-39

1) What did Isaiah tell Hezekiah at the beginning of ch. 38? What was Hezekiah told he must do as a result of the message from Isaiah?

2) What did Hezekiah do immediately when he heard this word from the prophet? What was the result of the prayer he offered to God?

3) What did God say He would do for Hezekiah and the people of Jerusalem? What sign was given to Hezekiah to assure him these things would come to pass?

4) Make a list of some others who prayed fervently to God, the answers they were given and include the reference in the Scripture. We will spend some class time discussing them. What can we learn from these and other examples?
   1) 
   2) 
   3) 
   4) 
   5) 

5) Hezekiah describes his feelings about his impending death (prior to God’s gracious gift of more years) in vss. 9-14. What phrases and word pictures does he use to describe his thoughts?
6) Contrast this state of mind with those facing death in the era of the Messiah? What makes the difference?

7) What does Hezekiah say in praise to God in vss. 15-17? What lessons can we learn from this song of praise?

8) What does Isaiah tell Hezekiah to do in order to be healed? What are some examples of “unusual cures” for diseases/injuries in the Scriptures?

9) Who heard about Hezekiah’s recovery according to the first verse of ch. 39? What did this individual do and how did Hezekiah react?

10) What foolish thing did Hezekiah do when the visitors came to visit him? Why was this sinful and a huge mistake as well?

11) How does Hezekiah sum up all the things that Isaiah told him would happen in the future? Where do we learn about the fulfillment of this prophecy?

Application Questions:

1) How should we heed the instructions to “set your house in order” each day?

2) What does the prideful sin of Hezekiah tells us about how sin can have many unintended victims?
This chapter is the beginning of the second major section of the book—The Babylonian Period

1) What is Isaiah told to do at the outset of ch. 40? How is this message different from many sections of the first part of the book?

2) Who is the one to carry out the commands given in verses 3-5? How would this be accomplished and when would it happen? How we assured this command will be carried out?

3) What is “Zion” ordered to do in vss. 9-11? What are the seemingly contradictory roles the Lord will fill according to these verses?

4) The incomparable God is extolled based on His unlimited power. What are the rhetorical questions asked 12-14? What is the lesson to be learned?

5) What realm of God’s control is noted in vss. 15-17? Why is this knowledge a comfort to God’s people? What other prophets speak of this control as well?

6) What is the contrast given in vss. 18-20? Why is this lesson such an important theme in Isaiah’s book?

7) Isaiah chastises the people for the unbelief beginning in vs. 21-24. What should God’s people already know about Him? What knowledge do they have that is not available to all the nations?
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Lesson Sixteen – The Incomparable Holy One of Israel
Chapter 40-41(continued)

8) What objection is raised by God’s people in vs. 27-28? What circumstances would lead to this objection? How does God answer this question?

9) Who is called to witness the power of God in vss. 1-4 of ch. 41? Why are these people called to come together for judgment? What events are prophesied here?

10) What is the exhortation given to God’s people in vss. 8-13? Why should the people adopt the attitude of fearlessness?

11) God issues a series of challenges to the idol gods that have been created in man’s imagination. What are the questions He asks of the idols?

12) We have an interlude in vss. 17-20. What do these symbols from the natural world represent and what lessons should be learned?

13) What can we learn about the contrast between the Holy One of Israel and the useless idols? How are all the idols summarized at the end of the chapter?

Application Questions:

1) The foolishness of idolatry is once again highlighted in these chapters. What is the basis for all idolatry? How can avoid the deception of idols today?

2) God reveals Himself by direct and indirect revelation. What lessons can be learned about God through His indirect revelation through nature?
We will see the term “servant” used in different ways in ch. 42-45. We will discuss the meaning of each usage as we study through the text.

1) We are introduced to the Servant (Messiah) in the first few verses of the chapter. What do we learn about this Servant and His mission?

2) What assurances are given in vss. 5-7 that the Servant will be able to accomplish the work He is given? What are some of the “former things” referred to in these verses?

3) What virtues of God are extolled in vss. 10-13? Who will be able to share in the benefits provided by the incomparable God?

4) In what ways has God remained “silent” for a long time? Does this seem to be somewhat ironic based on the things we learned in the first section of Isaiah?

5) We are re-introduced to Israel as the servant of God in vss. 18-25. How were the people described in vss. 18-20? In what ways was this description correct?

6) Isaiah once again reminds the people of what God had intended for them and the reasons why He could not bless them. What did God desire to do and what caused it not to come to pass? What is the greater lesson for us today?
7) At the beginning of ch. 43 Isaiah reminds the people of God’s promise of deliverance. List and explain the four reasons (from vs. 1) that Israel should be confident in God’s salvation.

8) What comforting language is used in vss. 2-4? What are the reasons for these benefits He provides to Israel? What promises are made in vss. 5-7?

9) What are the “blind” and “deaf” called to do in vss. 8-13? What is the application for God’s servants today?

10) Isaiah prophecies the downfall of Babylon even before they came to be a world power. Why is this message a comfort to God’s people?

11) Isaiah encourages the people to forget about the things of the past and look to the new things God will do. What will these new things be?

12) Despite all the great things God had done for Israel, how do they react? What do we learn about their attitude/devotion to God? (Read Mal. 1:3-6)

13) Even though they refused, God is faithful to His promise to bless His people. How can the promise of vs. 25 be possible?

Application Question:

1) God’s people of Isaiah’s day were chastised for not remembering the lessons of the past. How do we avoid making these same mistakes today?
Lesson Eighteen – The Lord’s Will Remember His Promises
Chapter 44-45

1) What important facts does Isaiah tell the people of Judah they should keep in their mind? Why is this reminder very important for God’s people at this point in history?

2) What important facet of the Messianic age is seen in vss. 3-5? Where is the fulfillment of this promise seen in the NT? Who will be the beneficiary of this promise?

3) The glory of the incomparable God is extolled in the next few verses. What attributes of God are recounted in vss. 6-8? What “names” of God are seen in these verses?

4) What are some examples of the foolishness of idolatry noted in vss. 9-20? If idolatry is so obviously vain/foolish, why are so many ensnared by it?

5) Isaiah reminds the people of the special relationship they have with God. Go back to chapter five (the vineyard allegory) and note all the things He had done for His vineyard. What do the symbols in this story represent?

6) What demonstration of God’s power is shown in vss. 24-26? Why is this knowledge a comfort to God’s people?

7) What prophecy is given in vss. 27 and 28? Why does this prophecy seem somewhat ironic in light of the earlier prophecies in Isaiah?
8) Who is called out by name as the shepherd/servant of God at the end of ch. 44 and the beginning of ch. 45? What “duties” will this servant have and how long will it be before this servant arises? What is the lesson for us?

9) What reason is given for the things this servant will do according to vss. 4-7? Why is the first person singular tense used so often in vss. 3-7? How should this help to build our faith?

10) What word pictures are used to show the foolishness of questioning God’s purpose/will? How can we be guilty of this type of sin today?

11) What is the contrast drawn between those who trust in idols compared to those who put their trust in God? Are these benefits always obvious in the short-term?

12) Who is being challenged in vss. 20-21? What other OT prophet’s challenge does this bring to mind?

13) What declarations are made in vss. 22-25? What are the applications of this text to the original readers and to us today?

Application Question:

1) God makes several statements of “exclusivity” in these two chapters. How does the current religious world view these statements? Make a list of this type of statement in the NT for class discussion.
1) Bel and Nebo were idol Gods of the Babylonians. What do we learn about these idol gods from the first few verses of ch. 46? Where do we see these idol god’s names used elsewhere in the Scriptures?

2) God call His people to observe how He helped Jacob compared to the way Babylon’s idols had “helped” those who worshipped him. What are the differences noted?

3) God once again shows that He is not like the false gods the people have made for themselves. What attributes are noted in vss. 5-11?

4) Where are the blessings of God established according to the last few verses of the chapter? What are the implications of this promise?

5) Chapter 47 is the story of the downfall of Babylon. What illustrations of the humiliation of Babylon’s pride/glory are seen in vss. 1-3?

6) What are the reasons given for the fall of this great and glorious kingdom? Have we seen these same reasons applied to other nations as well? Which ones?

7) What blasphemous claim was made by the great Babylon according to vs. 8? Who has the true right to make this claim?

8) Where had Babylon turned in order to gain wisdom and insight? Why was this effort vain and even destructive? Is the modern world any different?
9) Chapter 48 is a rebuke of God’s people for their lack of trust and devotion. The people are told they call on God but not in truth or righteousness. What does this mean?

10) How are the people described in vss. 4-5? What do these word pictures tell us about their attitude toward God and His word?

11) What had God told them long ago and what was His purpose in declaring these things to the people?

12) What reasons are given for God’s restraint in dealing with the rebellious among His people? How does this co-exist with God’s perfect judgment?

13) God was willing to greatly bless His people, but they chose to ignore His commands and suffer the consequences. What does Deuteronomy tell us about what comes with this decision?

14) What events are prophesied in the last few verses of the chapter? When do we see the fulfillments of this prophecy?

Application Question:

1) Once again we see the pride/arrogance of a world empire and its leaders cause it to be destroyed. How can pride cause us to be destroyed eternally?
Lesson Twenty – The Lord’s Servant Will Bring Salvation

Chapters 49-51

The Lord’s Servant Will Bring Salvation Through His Suffering for All

1) What group of people are called to here God’s message? What is the meaning of the reference to His mouth being “like a sharp sword”?

2) Why would the servant characterize His work as laboring in vain? In what way is this both true and not true? How does the Father view the success of the Servant’s work?

3) The Lord said he would answer His Servant and would provide Him help at the favorable time. What are the possible fulfillments of this promise from the Father? In what way would the Servant be a covenant for the people?

4) What word pictures are used to describe the care and provision He will give to His people in vss. 10-11? What are some interpretations of these items?

5) How has God provided comfort to His people as noted in vs. 13? What compassionate act has God performed?

6) What is Zion’s (Israel’s) compliant in vss. 14? Why do God’s people feel this way in view of their current situation? What is God’s answer in vss. 15-26?

7) God continues to answer Israel’s question at the beginning of ch. 50? What caused the punishment to the just reward for His people?
8) A foreshadowing of the Servant’s suffering is revealed on vss. 4-6. What are the fulfillments of these prophecies and what other servants of God have suffered in this same way?

9) What assurances are given in vss. 7-10 that God will support His Servant and ensure He will be successful in His mission?

10) Israel is told to look back to their origins to gain strength and endurance. Who are they told to view and why would this help?

11) God’s people are encouraged to pay attention in vss. 4-8. What things are they told to which they should pay attention?

12) God’s power is once again extolled in vss. 9-11. What facts are brought forward to show the great power of God to bring about His purpose?

13) God speaks words of comfort to His people in vss. 12-15. What acts does God bring to the minds of His people? Why would this knowledge provide comfort?

14) Isaiah refers to the “cup of reeling” that has been given to God’s people. Who would soon be given this cup instead of His people?

Application Question:

1) What can we learn from this lesson to help us to endure some of the difficult things that we have to endure in this life?
Perfect Love and Perfect Justice Co-Exist

1) What commands are given to the people of Zion in the first few verses of ch. 52? Make a list of the former conditions and the new conditions brought about by the suffering Servant for class discussion.

2) What figures are used to describe the glories to be seen in the days of the Messiah’s reign? Where is vs. 7 quoted in the NT and how is it applied?

3) What are the fulfillments of vss. 8-10 of this chapter? How do we know the appropriate application of these prophecies?

4) What do we learn about the success of the Servant’s purpose in the final few verses? What seemingly contradictory statement (in comparison to vs. 13) is made in vs. 14? Why will kings shut their mouth at Him?

5) Make a list of some of words/phrases used to describe Him in vss. 1-3 for discussion. What meanings would you give to the following:
   
   a) Tender shoot
   
   b) Root from dry ground
   
   c) No stately form
   
   d) No attractive appearance
   
   e) Despised/rejected
   
   f) Man of sorrows/acquainted with grief
   
   g) Men hide their face from Him/Not esteemed
Lesson Twenty One – The Lord’s Servant Vicarious Suffering
Chapters 52-53 (continued)

6) The Servant’s suffering is described in more detail in vss. 5-10. He carried our sorrows and bore our griefs, but how did we react to this great act of love?

7) We see the suffering of our Lord for our benefit in vss. 5-6. What are the literal and figurative applications of these prophecies?

8) How does our Lord react to this evil treatment according to vs. 7? How is vss. 8-9 fulfilled in the life and death of our Lord?

9) How would God be pleased with all these things that were going to be suffered by our Lord? Make a list of the results of all these things the Servant would suffer?

10) In what way would God be “satisfied” by viewing the anguish of our Lord’s soul? What word is often used in the Scriptures to illustrate this same idea?

11) The summary of God’s redemptive plan for man from all eternity is revealed in vs. 12. What two elements of God’s plan are inextricably connected in this verse? (Hint: I Peter 1:11, 19-21)

Application Question:

1) How can we use this story of our Lord’s suffering and death as a motivation to serve Him more faithfully?

2) Take a few minutes to read the quotations/applications of ch. 53 in the NT. It will be a very worthwhile study.
1) In the first few verses of ch. 54 we have a comparison of the married woman and the desolate woman. What are the outcomes for each of these women and what application is made of this prophecy in Gal 4:27?

2) What topic is being discussed in vss. 6-8 and how does it relate back to the ideas we studied in the previous lesson? We see several different “names” of God in these verses. What does each name tell us about Him?

3) What assurances of the steadfast nature of God’s promise do we see listed in vss. 11-17? What are the word pictures that are used?

4) The great invitation from the Lord is issued in the first few verses of ch. 55. What do the symbols used in these verses represent? What NT story do these verses bring to your mind?

5) We see that salvation is based upon compliance with a set of conditions, but the invitation is open to all? Why would these two ideas be foreign to the Jewish mind of Isaiah’s day?

6) Vss. 8-9 are often quoted to show how much greater the Creator is than His creation. Why do you think this idea is inserted in this context?

7) How can we gain strength and encouragement from the knowledge given to us in vss. 10-13? How will this help us in our efforts to share the gospel with our family and friends?
8) The effort to keep the Sabbath was used to symbolize the one who would turn to God in obedience and faith in vs. 1-2 of ch. 56. What application can we make of this teaching in our lives today?

9) What harsh condemnation does Isaiah make against the ones in places of power and influence among God’s people in vss 10-12? What do we see in the qualifications for the leaders among God’s people today that are intended to prevent these problems?

10) Isaiah begins a very harsh criticism of the sins the people of God had committed. (Similar to chapter 1) Make a listing of the long litany of sins that are recalled in vss. 3-10 and we will discuss them in class. How do each of these sins relate to the worship of idols?

11) The final few verses of ch. 57 are a comparison of the outcome waiting for those who trust in idols and those who trust in God. What other OT stories does this comparison bring to mind?

12) Verses 14-15 are a foreshadowing of our Lord’s teaching about the attitude of the kingdom citizen during the Sermon on the Mount. What qualities are essential in any age to serve God in a proper manner?
1) Isaiah is told to cry out and announce the sins of the people. Where do we see other prophets told to do this same thing? To what purpose?

2) The people are condemned for their hypocrisy in vss. 3-5. What particular aspect of their hypocrisy is emphasized? Why was this chosen?

3) Our Lord pronounced some of His strongest condemnation against hypocritical attitudes/behavior. Take a look through the Gospels and note a few incidents for class discussion. Why is this behavior so destructive?

4) What rewards will follow when these sins are put aside according to vss. 8-12? What positive behaviors must replace the sins noted in these verses?

5) The proper observance of the Sabbath is again mentioned in vs. 13. What is the larger application of this teaching to us today?

6) What blessings are promised if the people will repent and turn back to their God in trusting faith and obedience? What are some possible fulfillments of these promises?

7) Isaiah once again explains the reasons why God’s blessings had not been showered on His people. What accusation is implied by Isaiah’s definitive statement in vs. 1?
8) What has caused God to be withdrawn from His people? Take a look back at ch. 6:1-7 to illustrate the only solution for the problem.

9) Isaiah lists some of the sins of the people in vss. 3-5. What are some of the destructive consequences of the group of sins listed?

10) What attitudes are displayed in vss. 7-8? Do we see this same sort of attitude in the world today? Make a list of examples for class discussion.

11) Isaiah confesses the sinfulness of the people and uses word pictures to describe the futility of their efforts to seek righteousness in vss. 9-11. How does this symbolic language fit their situation?

12) Isaiah explains the state of sin and hopelessness in which the people of God find themselves in his day. What sin is the root cause of all the others? (hint: See Romans 1)

13) God intercedes on behalf of the people by using “His own arm”. What are the possible fulfillments of this prophecy?

14) God’s promise of blessing is re-issued in vss. 20-21. What do we learn about these blessings from these verses?
1) Isaiah begins a discussion of the future glory of Zion in the first few verses of ch. 60. What is the contrast drawn in vss. 1-3? Where do we see this same contrast in the NT?

2) We see a prophetic view of the composition of those who will enjoy the glories of the Messianic age. Where will the people come from and what will be the attitude of the redeemed ones?

3) Isaiah use symbolic language to describe the blessings that lay in the future for God’s people. What symbols are used in vss. 6-7 and could they represent?

4) What group of people is described in vss. 8-9. What symbolic meaning is associated (ships that fly as a cloud) with the arrival of these individuals to share in the Messianic blessings?

5) What are the possible the fulfillment(s) of vss. 10-12? In what ways is this process still ongoing today?

6) Make a list of some of the great blessings that will be part of the Messiah’s reign from vss. 17-22 for class discussion.

7) God’s perfect Servant begins to speak in the first verse of ch. 61. What application is made by our Lord of this prophecy in Luke 4:16-21?
8) What are the great blessings that will be enjoyed by those who are faithful to the Messiah according to vss. 4-11? What will the people be called and why?

9) God promises for Zion’s sake I will not keep silent. What things does the Lord say He will do in vss. 1-2 of ch. 62? In what ways has He been silent in the past?

10) There are several symbolic references in the vss. 3-5. What are the symbols used and what could be the meaning of each one? What adjectives will not longer describe God’s people?

11) What assurances of God’s promises are given to let the people know that He will fulfill His promises in vss. 6-7?

12) God swears an oath to His people in vss. 8-9. What is the effect of this oath for the people of God? What does the word “garner” mean in this context?

13) The people are told to make things ready for the coming of the Messianic blessings. What are they told to do and what is the application for us today?

14) What names will be given to those who share in the blessings brought about by the Messiah? How will these names be an appropriate description of these people?
1) Isaiah once again uses the nation of Edom in symbolic form. The first few verses include several rhetorical/self-evident questions. Who is being discussed and what do the figures in these verses represent?

2) What dilemma is noted in vs. 4-6 and Who is the one to answer and solve the problem noted? What is the larger application for our lives?

3) The lovingkindness of God is noted in vss. 7-9. What is the definition of lovingkindness? How is it a perfect description of God’s relationship to His people?

4) The people of God recall the “days of old” in vss. 10-14. What things are recalled and what lessons should they have learned from these events? How would this knowledge give them comfort in their current situation?

5) The last few verses of the chapter seem to be blaming God for the people’s disobedience. However, what was the true cause of their disobedience? Why would God “allow” this to happen?

6) The first three verses of ch. 64 call to mind events in the history of God’s people. What are two specific events that would fit the description here and what lesson should have been learned?
7) In vss. 5-7 Isaiah confesses the sinfulness of the people and uses several word pictures to describe their situation. What are the symbols used and how are they appropriate?

8) The prayer is concluded with a plea for mercy and forgiveness from God. How is this use of the “potter and the clay” different from its usage earlier in the book?

9) What is the fulfillment of the prophecy in the first two verses of ch. 65? How is this carried out in the actions of the early church?

10) Observe the sins listed in vss. 3-7. What is the basis of these sins and what be the final demonstration of the futility of these acts?

11) Verses 8-13 describe the fate of those who turn to God and those to follow their own wisdom. What are the results for each group of people?

12) Isaiah reveals God’s promise of new heavens and new earth. In what way will the era brought about in the Messiah create all these new things? What are some examples of new things that will be part of this age? (See II Cor 5: 14-21)

13) The use of symbolic language involving several members of the animal kingdom is seen at the end of the chapter. What do these symbols mean? (Look back at ch. 11 for hints)
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Lesson Twenty Six – Final Promises/Warnings
Chapters 66 and Isaiah Theme Review

1) What truth about God is re-emphasized at the beginning of this final prophecy?
What so we learn about the one whom God will “look upon” and what words describe his attitude toward himself and God?

2) What type of worship is being condemned in vss. 3-6? Where else do we see this same condemnation in the OT and NT?

3) Isaiah (vss. 10-14a) describes the close relationship that will be established between those who are part of the Messiah’s kingdom and their Lord. How are these allegories an accurate description of the blessings on the Messianic age?

4) The Lord contrasts the fate of the righteous with those who are evil in vss. 15-17. Does this teaching line up with the thoughts in our society today?

5) God say He will set a sign among them and will send survivors to distant lands to declare His glory in vss. 18-19. What are some possible applications of this prophecy and what reasons would you give for your answer?

6) The Lord says He will take the men of all the nations mentioned in vss. 19-21 as priest and Levites. What change is required to make this possible and who are these priests and Levites?

7) Isaiah’s prophecy ends with a warning to those who reject God’s way and follow their own wisdom. What does this scene bring to your mind? What should we learn from this final warning by the great prophet Isaiah?
Isaiah Theme Review

1) What are the two major divisions of the book and what chapters are contained in each section?

2) Isaiah is a very balanced revelation of God’s nature. What themes do we see repeated throughout the book to illustrate different aspects of His nature?

3) The foolishness and damning results of idolatry are emphasized throughout the book. What are some examples that you remember from your study?

4) The glory of the salvation in the Messianic age is one of the most dominant themes in the book. Make a list of some of the passages you recall for class discussion.

5) The glory, power, wonder and majesty of God are constantly re-emphasized in Isaiah’s revelation. What are some of the purposes for the repetition of this theme so often in the book?

6) Isaiah illustrates that God is sovereign among all the nations. What is the importance of this theme to the overall message of the book?

I pray the study of this great book has been valuable to you and will serve as a tool to help you increase your faith in the incomparable God and His Son, our Lord and Savior.