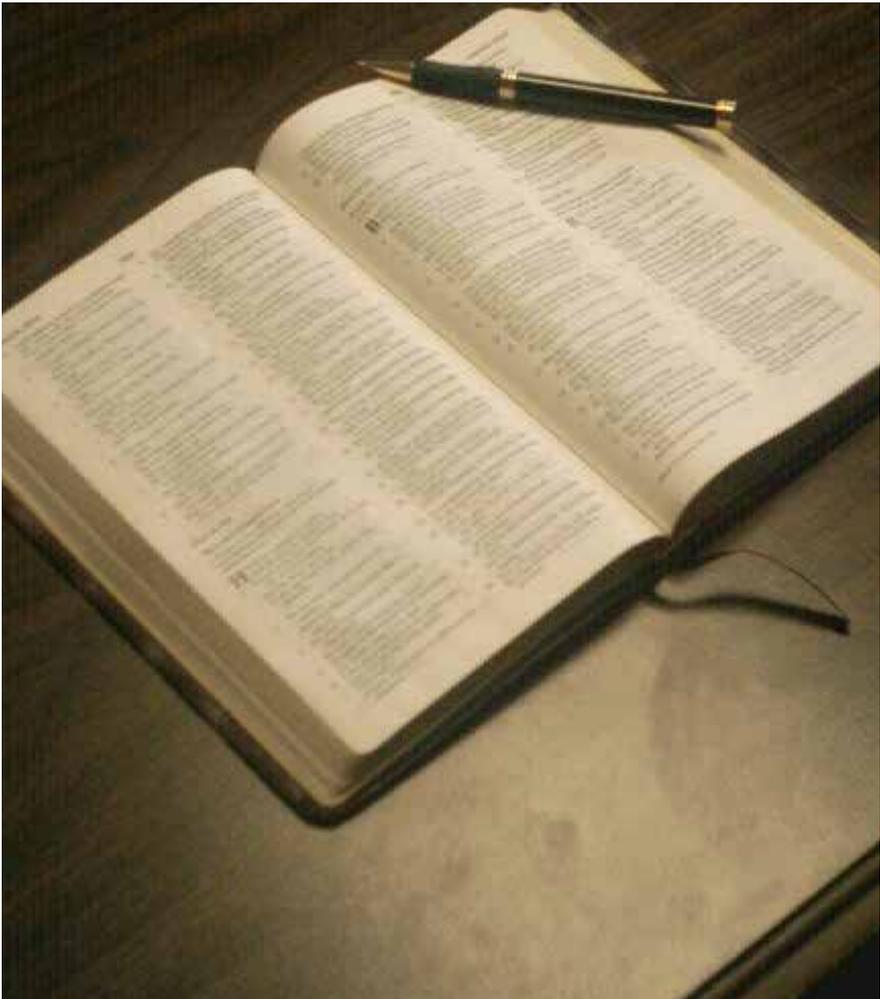


A Study Workbook for Teachers and Students

The Book of Isaiah



Workbooks by Mikeal R. Hughes

GENESIS

LEVITICUS

JOSHUA THROUGH RUTH

1 & 2 SAMUEL

1 & 2 KINGS

JEREMIAH AND LAMENTATIONS

DANIEL

EZRA, NEHEMIAH AND ESTHER

JOB

THE MINOR PROPHETS PART 1: HOSEA - MICAH

THE MINOR PROPHETS PART 2: NAHUM - MALACHI

LIFE OF CHRIST

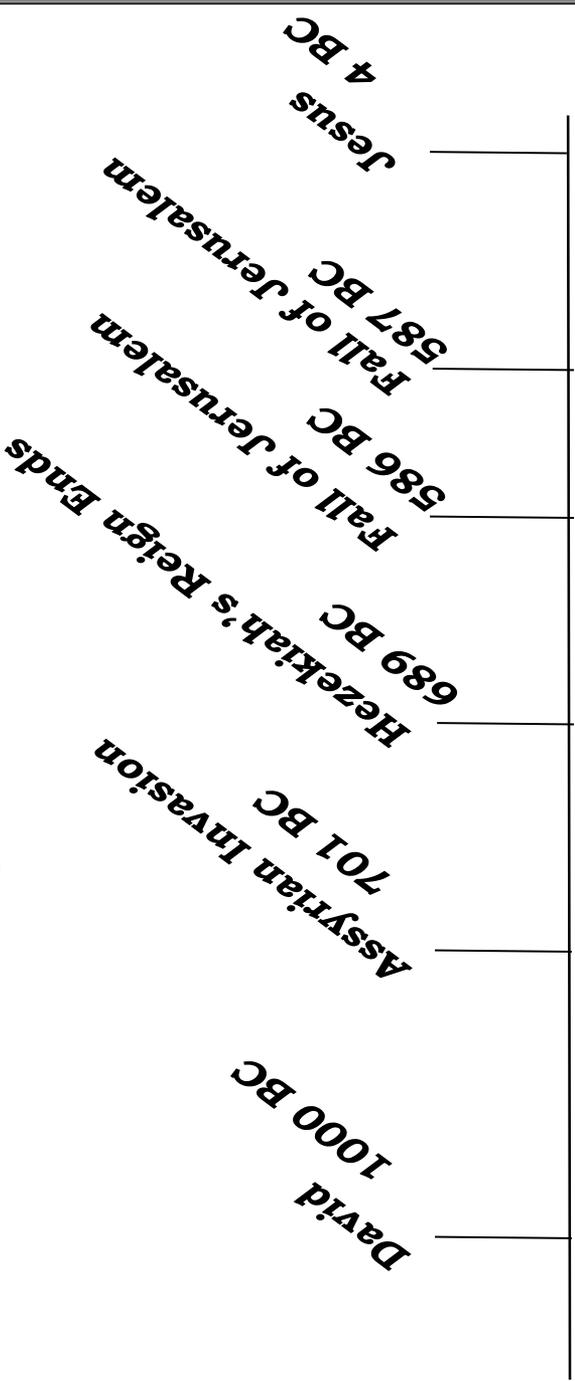
BOOK OF ACTS

REVELATION

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When Isaiah Prophesied



740 - 680 BC

Fulfilled Prophecies From Isaiah

The Prophecy	The Fulfillment
The Messiah . . .	Jesus Christ . . .
will be born of a virgin (Isa. 7:14)	was born of a virgin named Mary (Luke 1:26-31)
Will have a Galilean ministry (Isa. 9:1, 2)	Ministered in Galilee of the Gentiles (Matt. 4:13-16)
will be an heir to the throne of David (Isa. 9:7)	was given the throne of His father David (Luke 1:32, 33)
Will have His way prepared (Isa. 40:3-5)	was announced by John the Baptist (John 1:19-28)
will be spat on and struck (Isa. 50:6)	was spat on and beaten (Matt. 26:67)
will be exalted (Isa. 52:13)	was highly exalted by God and the people (Phil. 2:9, 10)
will be disfigured by suffering (Isa. 52:14; 53:2)	was scourged by the soldiers who gave Him a crown of thorns (Mark 15:15-19)
will make a blood atonement (Isa. 53:5)	shed His blood to atone for our sins (1 Pet. 1:2)
will be widely rejected (Isa. 53:1, 3)	was not accepted by many (John 12:37, 38)
will bear our sins and sorrows (Isa. 53:4, 5)	died because of our sins (Rom. 4:25; 1 Pet. 2:24, 25)
will be our substitute (Isa. 53:6, 8)	died in our place (Rom. 5:6, 8; 2 Cor. 5:21)
will voluntarily accept our guilt and punishment (Isa. 53:7, 8)	was silent about our sin (Mark 15:4, 5; John 10:11; 19:30)
will be buried in a rich man's tomb (Isa. 53:9)	was buried in the tomb of Joseph, a rich man from Arimathea (Matt. 27:57-60; John 19:38-42)
will save us who believe in Him (Isa. 53:10, 11)	provided salvation for all who believe (John 3:16; Acts 16:31)
will die with transgressors (Isa. 53:12)	was numbered with the transgressors (Mark 15:27, 28; Luke 22:37)
will heal the brokenhearted (Isa. 61:1, 2)	Healed the brokenhearted (Luke 4:18, 19)

Isaiah At A Glance

Focus	Prophecies of Condemnation	Historical Parenthesis	Prophecies of Comfort	
Reference	1:1-----13:1-----24:1-----28:1-----36:1-----40:1-----49:1-----58:1-----66:24			
Division	Prophecies Against	Prophecies Of	Hezekiah's Salvation, Sickness and Sin	
	Judah			Day of Lord
Topic	Prophetic	Historic	Messianic	
	Judgment	Transition	Hope	
Location	Israel & Judah			

ISAIAH - INTRODUCTION

Author

Liberal scholarship divides the book of Isaiah into several sections, with different authors for each section. Chapters 1 through 39 are generally held to be the work of Isaiah himself, chapters 40-66 are said to be the work of one or more writers from a later period.

For those who believe in the verbal inspiration of the Bible, such a position is unthinkable. While Isaiah's name is not mentioned in chapters 40-66, yet in the New Testament Jesus and His inspired apostles quoted repeatedly from the book of Isaiah and attribute their quotes to the prophet himself (notice Matt. 3:3 cf. Isa. 40:3; Matt. 8:17 cf. Isa. 53:4; Matt. 15:7 cf. Isa. 29:13; Luke 4:17 cf. Isa. 61:1-2). The New Testament quotes from Isaiah more than all other Old Testament Prophets combined always giving Isaiah credit for the authorship. Additionally the quotes come from every section of the book, including those who liberal scholars attribute to other writers. All true Bible believers take Isaiah to be the author of the book in its entirety.

Nothing definite is known about Isaiah's end. According to a tradition that was current near the end of the second century, he suffered martyrdom during the reign of the evil king Manasseh. Justin Martyr (150 AD) in his dialogue with the Jew Trypho, accuses the Jews by saying of Isaiah, "*whom ye sawed assunder with a wooden saw.*"

Background

According to the introduction to the book, Isaiah was the "son of Amoz" (1:1). His name means "Jehovah saves", or "salvation of Jehovah". He seems to have belonged to a prominent family. He had access to the king (7:3) and was intimately acquainted with the priest (8:2). Tradition states he was a cousin of Uzziah. He was married and had two sons, Shear-jashub, a name meaning "a remnant shall return" (7:3), and Maher-shalal-hish-baz, meaning "hasting to the spoil, hurrying to the prey" a symbolizing of Assyria's mad lust for conquest. (8:3)

Isaiah's prophetic ministry started in the year that Uzziah died (Isa. 6:1), which was 740 BC, and extended to after the fourteenth year of Hezekiah (693 BC) which tells us he prophesied over 40 years. His ministry took place during some of the most trying times of Israel's and Judah's existence.

The Times

The first verse of of Isaiah tells us that he prophesied “in the days of Uzziah”, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah. (1:1). We read of this period of Israel’s and Judah’s history in 2 Kings 15-20 and 2 Chronicles 26-32.

During the reigns of Uzziah and his son Jotham, Israel prospered materially as she had never prospered before since the days of Solomon. The country was militarily strong and many public works projects were undertaken and completed (2 Chron. 26:6-15, 27:1-9). During the reign of Jotham, Assyria began to rise as a world power. Tiglath-pileser III, who was called “Pul” in 2 Kings 15:19 came against North Israel and forced them to pay tribute. His presence cause Pekah, king of North Israel to form an alliance with Rezin, king of Damascus in order to resist further aggression by Assyria. When Ahaz of Judah refused to join this confederacy, they resolved to dethrone him and put Tabeel upon the throne of David in his place (2 Kings 16:5) (Isa. 7:5-6). In panic, Ahaz sent to Tiglath-pileser for help (2 Kings 16:6-8). The Assyrian king responded by immediately conquering Damascus and slaying Rezin, and carrying the people captive into Kir. Under the influence of the Assyrians, Ahaz introduced idolatry into Judah (2 Kings 16:10-18) (2 Chron. 28:3). During his reign, Judah was brought very low (2 Chron. 28:5, 6, 16-21).

Ahaz was followed on the throne by Hezekiah, who was basically a good king. He inherited a heavy burden from his father. The splendor of Uzziah’s and Jotham’s reigns was quickly fading away before the menacing and demanding Assyrians. Hezekiah instituted religious reforms. He restored the temple worship, removed the “high places”, and even invited North Israel to join with them in celebrating the Passover (2 Kings 18:4, 22) (2 Chron. 29:1-11) (30:1).

North Israel’s end was drawing near. Being encouraged by Egypt, Hoshea, a puppet king of Israel refused to pay tribute to Assyria (2 Kings 17:4). Shalmaneser IV, who has succeeded Tiglath-pileser, besieged Samaria for three years. The city was finally captured by Sargon II who succeeded Shalmaneser IV. According to Sargon’s records, 27, 290 of Israel’s choicest people were carried away into captivity and the land was populated with colonists from other countries. This the Northern kingdom of Israel came to an end.

During Hezekiah’s reign, Jerusalem was besieged by the Assyrian army, and only by the miraculous intervention of God who killed 180,000 Assyrian soldiers, was the city saved (2 Kings 18:13 - 19:37). This was the greatest crisis of many in Isaiah’s career. When Hezekiah recovered from a serious illness by the help of God, Merodach-baladan, ruler of Babylon, sent an embassy to Jerusalem to congratulate him on his recovery. Hezekiah showed him all the treasures of Jerusalem and at this time Isaiah prophesied of Babylonian captivity. (2 Kings 21:12-18).

The Book

The book of Isaiah consists of 66 chapters. The book can be divided up in one of three ways. The first way is to divided into two divisions. The first division in this classification would be chapters 1-39 and the second division would be chapters 40-66. Using this classification many refer to the book of Isaiah as a “mini-bible”, that is like the Bible where the Old Testament begins with Genesis and ending in Malachi consisting of 39 book like the first division of Isaiah having 39 chapters. Then the New Testament consisting of 27 books, the last section of Isaiah would consist of 27 chapters from 40 to 66.

A second way of dividing Isaiah is to divided the book into three sections chapters 1-35 dealing with coming judgments from God; punishment upon Judah and Jerusalem, and also upon the citizens of Israel, Moab, Edom, Damascus, Babylon, Assyria, Tyre, Ethiopia, and Egypt. Chapters 36-39 would be classed as a historical interlude in which the invasion of Judah by Sennacherib is detailed as well as Hezekiah’s sickness and recovery. The third part would be chapters 40-66 focusing upon comfort from God. This section predicts the return of Judah from captivity. He consoles them by promises of divine assistance. Description of the suffering Savior is given.

A third way of dividing the book is to be divided into six general sections. Chapters 1-13 - Prophecies concerning Judah and Jerusalem, closing with promises of restoration and a psalm of thanksgiving. Chapters 13-23 would be Oracles of judgment and salvation, for the most part concerning those foreign nations whose fortunes affected Judah and Jerusalem. Chapters 24-27 Jehovah’s world-judgment, issuing in the redemption of Israel. Chapters 28-35 Consisting of a cycle of prophetic warnings against an alliance with Egypt, closing with a prophecy about Edom and a promise of Israel’s ransom. Chapters 36-39 A historical section dealing with Sennacherib of Assyria and Hezekiah’s sickness and recovery. Chapters 40-66 Prophecies of comfort, salvation and of the future glory awaiting Israel. This last section could be laid out 40-48 Genuine comfort for the exiles. 49-55 The Suffering Servant of Jehovah. 56-66 The future glory of Israel.

An Outline of Isaiah

Part 1: *Coming Judgments From God (Chapters 1-35)*

I. Prophecies concerning Judah and Jerusalem (Chapters 1-12)

II. Oracles of Judgment and Salvation (13-23)

III. Jehovah's World-Judgment, Issuing In the Redemption of Israel (24-27)

IV. A Cycle of Prophetic Warnings Against Alliance With Egypt (28-35)

Part 2: *Historical Interlude (Chapters 36-39)*

V. A History of Sennacherib's Invasion and Hezekiah's Sickness and Recovery (36-39)

Part 3: *Comfort from Jehovah, the Sufferings of the Coming Messiah (Chapters 40-66)*

VI. Prophecies of Comfort, Salvation and The Future Glory Awaiting Israel (40-66)

LESSON 1 - ISAIAH 1-4

Coming Judgments From God (Chapters 1-35)

Isaiah

Introduction

1:1-9 Judah's Ingratitude

1:10-20 God requires holy living

1:21-31 Zion to be redeemed after judgment

2-4 Present judgment will lead to future glory

1. What does the name "Isaiah" mean?

2. Who was Isaiah?

Where did he live?

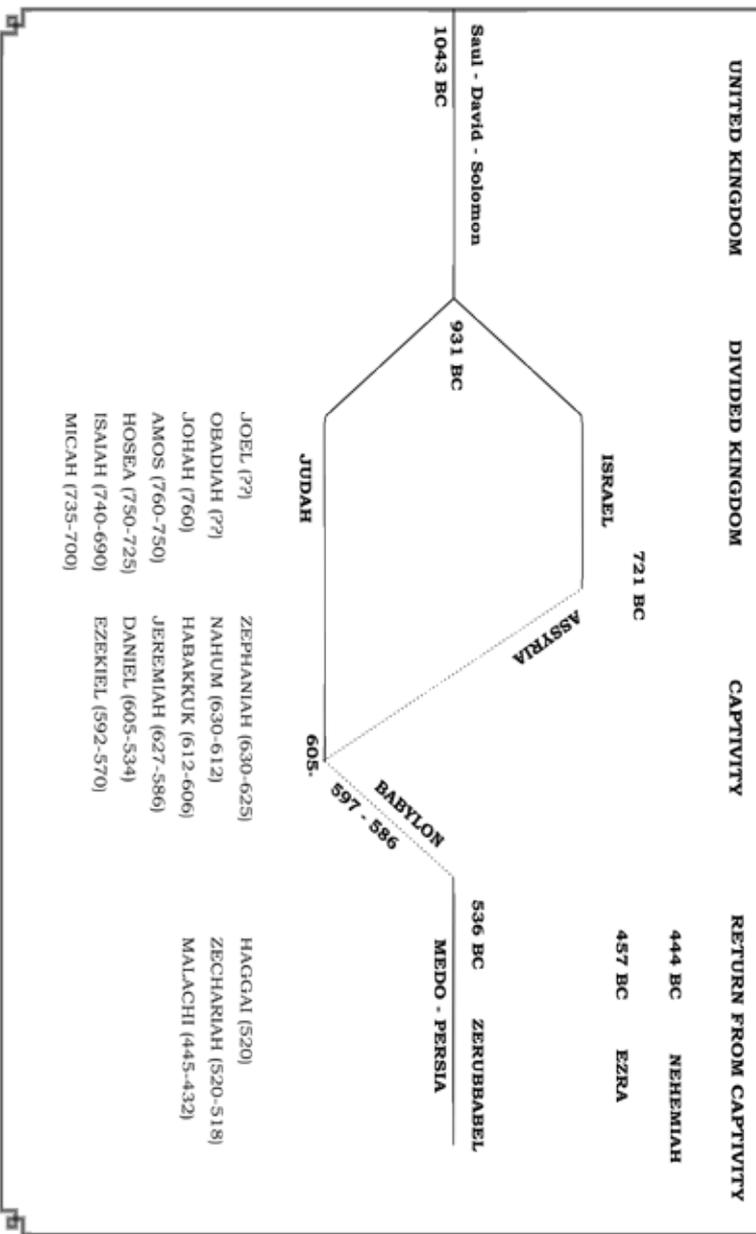
When did he prophesy? (during the reign of what kings of Judah)

What other prophets prophesied during Isaiah's time?

3. How does Isaiah describe Judah's ingratitude? (1:2-9)
4. To what cities does Isaiah compare Jerusalem? (1:9,10) Why?
5. What did they need to do to make their sacrifices acceptable to God? (1:10-17)
6. How could their sins be cleansed? (1:18-20)
7. How would Zion be redeemed? (1:21-31)
8. To what does 2:1-4 refer? See also Micah 4*
9. What are the symbols of human pride in 2:12-16?
10. What classes of men in Jerusalem will be punished? 3:1-3
11. Who will rule over them? (3:4,12)

12. 12. How are the daughters of Zion described? (3:16-23)
13. 13. What will be the result of the purging of Israel? (4:2-6)

The Time of The Literary Prophets



LESSON 2 - ISAIAH 5-9

Coming Judgments From God (Chapters 1-35)

Isaiah

5:1-7 Parable of the vineyard

5:8-23 Judah's seven sins

5:24-30 God judges Judah

6:1-13 God's holiness \ Isaiah's repentance & commission to preach

7:1-25 Northern Coalition \ God's Answer \ Coming of Immanuel

8:1-22 The coming war

9:1-21 Birth of Messiah foretold \ Doom of Samaria

1. What is the meaning of the parable of the vineyard? (5:1-7)
2. List the seven sins of which Israel is guilty: (5:8-23)
3. When and how was Isaiah called to prophesy? (6:1-7)

How did Isaiah respond?

What determined this response?

4. What was Isaiah's task? (6:9-10)

How long would it last? (6:11-13)

5. Who made up the northern coalition? (7:1-2)

6. What was the sign that God gave to Ahaz? (7:10-17)

Who fulfilled it?

7. What was the meaning of Mahershalalhashbaz? (8:1-4)

8. What was described as a river overflowing its banks? (8:5-8)

9. Who was the "stone of stumbling" and "rock of offense?" (8:11-15)

10. What child was given Israel? (9:6)

What were his names?

What would be the extent of his rule?

From whose throne would he rule?

11. Describe Samaria's pride and hypocrisy: (9:8-12) Who made up Samaria?

Isaiah describes the qualifications of the ideal King whose rule would contrast with the dark reign of King Ahaz. The role remained unfilled until the coming of Jesus the Messiah. "The kingdom of God is with you" was His message.

The Messiah		His Kingdom	
The Branch, a descendant of David, the Stem of Jesse	11:1, 10	The Gentiles will seek Him	11:10
God's Spirit will rest upon Him	11:2	The remnant of Israel will be gathered	11:11-16
He will fear the Lord	11:3	There will be joy in God's Salvation	12:1-6
He will judge the earth with righteousness	11:4, 5		

LESSON 3 - ISAIAH 10-15

Coming Judgments From God (Chapters 1-35)

Isaiah

10:1-34 Oppressors to be captive \ Assyria, God's rod, to be destroyed

11:1-16 The Branch of Jesse \ Messiah to restore Israel

12:1-6 Thanksgiving for God's salvation

13:1-22 Doom of Babylon

14:1-32 King of Babylon \ Overthrow of Assyria \ Burden of Philistia

15:1-9 Moab's coming devastation

-
1. Who was the rod of God's anger?
 2. What was he to do?
 3. Why and how would God punish him?
 4. What were the characteristics of the remnant of Israel that would be saved?
 5. What are the characteristics of the Branch of Jesse? (11:1-5)
 6. What will be the nature of the Messiah's era? (11:6-9)

7. How will the Messiah restore Israel? (11:10-13)

8. Who is the “Holy One” of Israel? (12:6)

9. In the doom of Babylon, what would be more rare than fine gold? (13:6-12)

10. Who would God use against Babylon? (13:17)

11. To whom does “Lucifer” refer in 14:12?

12. How complete would Babylon’s fall be? (14:22-23)

13. What would happen to Assyria? (14:24-27)

14. What would happen to Philistia and why? (14:28-32)

15. What does Isaiah see in store for Moab? (15:1-9)

LESSON 4 - ISAIAH 16-20

Coming Judgments From God (Chapters 1-35)

Genesis

16:1-14 Moab's pride and fall

17:1-14 Against Damascus and Ephraim \ Remnant to Survive \ Terrors of Invasion

18:1-7 The Burden of Ethiopia

19:1-25 The Doom of Egypt \ God's people to triumph \ Egypt delivered

20:1-6 Egypt to be conquered by Assyria

1. How does Isaiah describe Moab's pride? (16:1-6)
2. How long will it take for Moab to be brought down? (16:12,13)
3. What will happen to Damascus and Ephraim? (17:1-3)
4. What are the characteristics of the remnant of Jacob? (17:4-8)
5. Why will Jacob be brought low? (17:9-14)
6. How does Isaiah describe Ethiopia before its fall? (18:1-3)

7. To whom would Ethiopia bring gifts? (18:7)

8. What happens in Egypt when they see God's presence? (19:1-4)

9. Where does Egypt look for wisdom?(19:11-15)

10. What will cause Egypt's deliverance and healing? (19:16-25)

11. Who did God choose to conquer Egypt and Ethiopia? (20:1-6)
What did God determine concerning the earth's future?

LESSON 5 - ISAIAH 21-25

Coming Judgments From God (Chapters 1-35)

Isaiah

21:1-17 Defeat of Babylon by Medo-Persia \ Burdens of Dumah (Edom) & Arabia

22:1-25 Valley of Vision – Jerusalem warned \ Shebna to be replaced by Eliakim

23:1-18 Fall of Tyre predicted \ Tyre to be restored after 70 years

24:1-23 Judgment to all classes \ Remnant Praises God \ Sure judgment & new age

25:1-12 God praised for past judgments \ Salvation yet to come

1. To whom will Babylon fall? (21:1-10)
2. How is Babylon's fall described? (21:9-10)
3. What will happen to Arabia? (21:13-17)
4. What did Isaiah see in the valley of vision? (22:1-8)
5. How did Jerusalem prepare for her safety? (22:8-11)
6. What was the plight of Shebna the treasurer? (22:15-19)

7. 7. Who would take Shebna's place? (22:20)

8. 8. How secure would he be? (22:21-24)

9. 9. How would Tyre's fall affect: (23:1-12)

Tarshish?

Sidon?

Egypt?

10. How long would Tyre be forgotten? (23:15)

11. Who would benefit from her merchandise at the end of 70 years?(23:18)

12. How does Isaiah depict God's universal judgment? (24:1-3)

13. 13. How is future salvation described? (25:6-12)

LESSON 6 - ISAIAH 26-31

Coming Judgments From God (Chapters 1-35)

Isaiah

- 26:1-21 The Lord – Israel's Defender \ Doom of wrongdoers \ Israel's prayer heard
 - 27:1-13 Future prosperity and uniting of Israel
 - 28:1-29 Drunkards of Samaria \ Scourge of Assyria \ Parable of the farmer
 - 29:1-24 Careless Jews humbled \ Destruction of Israel's foes \ Folly of vain faith \ Deliverance from blindness and reproach
 - 30:1-33 Vain league with Egypt \ Judah to be crushed \ God's promise to the penitent
 - 31:1-9 Trust in God – not Egypt
-

1. How does Isaiah describe the way of the righteous? (26:7)

2. How does the world learn righteousness? (26:9)

3. Why can favor not be shown to the wicked? (26:10-14)

4. How will Jacob's guilt be atoned? (27:1-11)

5. How will God deal with the drunkards of Ephraim? (28:1-8)

6. Who will speak to the scoffers of God's people? (28:9-13)
7. What foundation would God lay in Zion? (28:16)
8. What is the meaning of the parable of the farmer? (28:23-29)
9. What will happen to Israel's foes? (29:5-8)
10. Why was Israel's fear of God flawed? (29:13-14)
11. How will Jacob's reproach be taken away? (29:22-24)
12. How did Israel plan to protect itself? (30:1-7)
13. Why would Judah be crushed? (30:8-17)
14. What would happen if they repented? (30:18-26)

15. 15. What did Israel's reliance on Egypt prove? (31:1-9)

LESSON 7 - ISAIAH 32-35

Coming Judgments From God (Chapters 1-35)

Isaiah

32:1-20	Israel's Ultimate Deliverance
33:1-24	Gentiles to be spoiled \ Judah's distress \ God's vengeance \ Promise of safety
34:1-17	Judgement on the nations \ Example of Edom
35:1-10	The Return to Zion promised

1. Why was it not wise for Israel to trust in Egypt? (31:1-3)
2. What kind of leadership will bring Israel's deliverance? (32:1-8)
3. What is the effect and result of righteousness? (32:16-20)
4. What will happen to the destroyer? (33:1)
5. How does Isaiah describe Judah's distress? (33:7-9)
6. What will Jerusalem be like when the Lord is its king? (33:17-24)

7. What will happen to Edom under God's vengeance? (34:5-17)

8. What were some of the signs of God's salvation in Zion? (35:1-10)

LESSON 8 - ISAIAH 36 - 39

A History of Sennacherib's Invasion and Hezekiah's Sickness and Recovery (36-39)

Isaiah

- 36:1-22 Sennacherib demands Judah to submit and surrender
 - 37:1-38 Hezekiah appeals to God \ God assures \ Challenge from Assyria \ 2nd Prayer and Answer
 - 38:1-22 Hezekiah's sickness and recovery
 - 39:1-8 Hezekiah displays wealth \ God's sentence of exile
-

1. When did Sennacherib come against Judah? (36:1)

2. How did the Rabshakeh try to demoralize Hezekiah and Judah? (36:4-10)

3. Why did Eliakim, Shebna and Joah ask the Rabshakeh to speak to them in Aramaic? (36:11)

4. Why did the Rabshakeh speak in the language of Judah? (36:12-13)

5. What did the Rabshakeh have to say about Judah's God? (36:15-20)

6. What was Hezekiah's reaction to the Rabshakeh's message? (37:1-4)

7. What was Isaiah's message to Hezekiah? (37:5-7)
8. What proof did the Rabshakeh give of Assyria's power to destroy Judah? (37:8-13)
9. Why was Judah facing such destruction? (37:23-29)
10. What happened to the Assyrian army and Sennacherib the king? (37:36-38)
11. What was Hezekiah's sickness and how did he recover? (38:1-8, 21,22)
12. Why grievous mistake did Hezekiah make with the king of Babylon? (39:1-4)
13. What was Hezekiah's sentence from the Lord? (39:5-8)

LESSON 9 - ISAIAH 40-44

*Comfort from Jehovah, the Sufferings of the Coming Messiah
(Chapters 40-66)*

Isaiah

- 40:1-31 The messenger of the Lord to come \ Power & Wisdom of God \ Idols vs. God
 - 41:1-29 God's providence & Omnipotence \ God's chosen to overcome \ God will deliver
 - 42:1-25 The mission of God's servant \ Song of Praise \ Idolaters & Backsliders \ Punishment of the servant-nation
 - 43:1-28 God's love will restore \ Servant-nation a witness \ Redeemer will restore \ Israel's ingratitude
 - 44:1-28 God judges idolatry \ Folly of idol worship \ Israel to be redeemed \ Restoration through Cyrus
-

1. Where would a voice cry out and what would it say? (40:1-5)

To whom did this refer?

2. How has God proven his omniscience (all knowing power)?
41:21-29
3. How is Israel described in 41:8-10?
4. Who is the servant of 42:1-9?

What are his characteristics?

5. What will happen to those who trust in idols? (42:14-17)
6. Why did God give Jacob and Israel to the spoilers? (42:18-25)
7. How will God redeem Israel? (43:1-7)
8. What was Israel's sin? (43:22-28)
9. What will happen to the idols and those who make and worship them? (44:9-20)
10. What king will rebuild Jerusalem and the temple? (44:24-28)

LESSON 10 - ISAIAH 45-50

*Comfort from Jehovah, the Sufferings of the Coming Messiah
(Chapters 40-66)*

Isaiah

- 45:1-25 Victory through Cyrus \ Folly of striving with God \ Conversion of Gentiles
 - 46:1-13 Babylon's helpless idols vs. the omnipotence of God
 - 47:1-15 God's Judgment against Babylon \ Babylon's helplessness
 - 48:1-22 Israel punished \ Cyrus to go against Babylon
 - 49:1-26 Message to Israel and heathen \ Deliverance of Redeemed \ God's love for Zion
 - 50:1-11 Israel separated by sin \ True Israel Obeys \ Exhortation to Trust in the Lord
-

1. What will happen to those who strive with God? (45:7-13)
2. Who is invited to be saved by faith in the Lord? (45:20-23)
3. To what country do Bel and Nebo refer? (46:1,2)
4. How does God describe his relationship with Israel? (46:3-4)
5. Of what does God assure Israel? (46:8-13)

6. To what does God compare Babylon? (47:1-7)

7. In what did Babylon feel secure? (47:10-11)

8. What will Babylon turn to for strength, but not find? (47:12-15)

9. Why did God foretell things to Israel? (48:3-8)

10. Why did God restrain himself from cutting Israel off? (48:9-11)

11. Who will God send against Babylon to deliver Israel? (48:14-22)

12. How will Zion know that God has not forgotten her? (49:14-21)

13. What had separated Israel from God? (50:1)

14. What will happen to those who do not trust in the Lord? (50:10-11)

LESSON 11 - ISAIAH 51-55

*Comfort from Jehovah, the Sufferings of the Coming Messiah
(Chapters 40-66)*

Isaiah

51:1-23	Mercy to Abraham's Decendants \ Trust in God \ Deliverance \ Wake up Israel
52:1-15	Restoration of Jerusalem \ Captives respond \ Exaltation through humiliation
53:1-12	Suffering Servant of God – the Redeemer
54:1-17	Israel multiplied \ Lord's exiled wife restored \ Future Jerusalem
55:1-13	Penitent sinners seek the Lord \ God's Word \ Return of the redeemed

1. Where will Abraham's children find righteousness? (51:1-3)
2. Who should they not fear? (51:7-8)
3. What events in their history does God remind them to prove he is able to deliver? (51:9-11)
4. On what was Israel drunken? (51:17-23)
5. For how much were they sold, and by what will they be redeemed? (52:3-6)

6. Whose feet are beautiful?

Where is this quoted in the New Testament?

7. How did man look upon the Servant of God? (53:1-4)

8. What was to be laid upon God's servant? (53:4-6)

9. Describe the character of God's servant: (53:7-9)

10. What would be accomplished in His death? (53:10-12)

11. Give the meaning of: "for more are the children of the desolate than the children of the married wife." (54:1)

12. How will Israel find mercy and pardon? (55:6-9)

13. How efficient is God's word? (55:10-11)

LESSON 12 - ISAIAH 56-60

*Comfort from Jehovah, the Sufferings of the Coming Messiah
(Chapters 40-66)*

Isaiah

- 56:1-12 Maintain godliness \ Blessing to the childless \ Believing Gentiles \ Wicked prophets
 - 57:1-21 Reward of persecuted believers \ Idol worship \ Helpless idols
 - 58:1-14 Right and wrong fasting \ Protection & Blessing for righteous \ Keeping Sabbath
 - 59:1-21 Sin keeps Israel from deliverance \ Israel confesses \ God redeems Zion
 - 60:1-22 Zion's glory \ Gentiles adore God \ Prosperity and peace
-

1. What was Israel to do until God's salvation came? (56:1,2)

2. How will the gentile and the eunuch be treated? (56:3-8)

3. What had happened to Israel's watchmen and shepherds? (56:9-12)

4. What had happened to the righteous in Israel? (57:1-2)

5. What had idolatrous Israel done with her children? (57:3-6)

6. Where and whom did they worship? (57:7-10)
7. Who will be and who will not be delivered? (57:11-13)
8. Who finds no peace? (57:21)
9. Was Israel still worshipping God? (58:1-7)
10. Why was God not pleased?
11. When will God answer them? (58:8-12)
12. What had Israel done to separate herself from God? (59:1-8)
13. How will God cause his name to be feared by all people? (59:16-21)
14. What will be Israel's glory? (60:1, 9, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21)

LESSON 13 - ISAIAH 61-66

*Comfort from Jehovah, the Sufferings of the Coming Messiah
(Chapters 40-66)*

Isaiah

61:1-11	Good tidings of salvation
62:1-12	God to honor Israel as wife \ Zion to rest \ God's favor
63:1-19	Wrath on Zion's foes \ Israel- God's elect \ Deliverance in Moses' day \ Judah's appeal to the Father and Redeemer
64:1-12	Confession of Iniquity \ Appeal for pardon and restoration
65:1-25	Judgment and redemption of God's people
66:1-24	Doom on unrepentant \ deliverance of remnant \ Comfort & prosperity \ Wicked judged \ God glorified in Israel and Gentile converts

1. Who would be the messenger of good tidings? (61:1-3) (Luke 4:18)
2. What would Israel be given and by whom would it be given? (62:1-5)

(Acts 11:26)
3. What describes God's wrath on Zion's foes? (63:1-6)
4. Was God sympathetic to Israel's past afflictions? (63:7-9)

5. What had Israel's righteousness become? (64:5-7)

6. What was a symbol of Israel's submission to God? (64:8-12)

7. How did God view Israel's idolatry? (65:1-7)

8. What will be given to those who serve God? (65:8-10)

9. What will come to those who forsake God? (65:10-12, 15-17)

10. Where would God gather all nations into one? (65:18-21)

By whom would this be accomplished?
(John 12:32; Eph. 2:13-19)

11. How is the new kingdom described? (65:22-23)

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