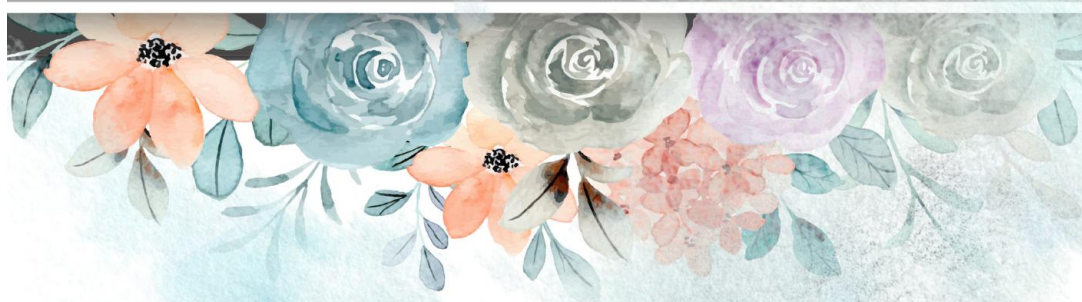


*Digging into God's Word*



*Isaiah*



*written by: Shelli Locke*

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## Digging Into the Word

I am so glad you are taking time to dig into the Word of God. What an amazing opportunity we have to grow in our understanding of God Himself and learn about the life and sacrifice of Christ. I hope you enjoy taking time to go verse by verse and chapter by chapter. I pray that you will grow in your faith and experience the love of the Savior whose biggest desire is to have a relationship with you.

## Acknowledgment

I would like to thank Bradie Peeples for designing the cover of this study. Her gifts and talents are greatly appreciated!

## Sources

For all 'Bible Notes', I used my study Bible which is the ***Holman Christian Standard Bible***. All websites used are noted within the text for additional study resources.

*God Bless!*

# Book of Isaiah

[Who was Isaiah in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

(Bible Notes- This book has sparked much debate regarding a unified or diverse authorship, but significant reasons point to the eighth-century prophet Isaiah's unified authorship of the book (1:1, 2:1; 7:1, etc.) First, only one author is mentioned- Isaiah the son of Amoz. Second, the prophecies of the first part of the book give support and validation to the claims and future prophecies of the second part (44:7-8). Third, linguistic and stylistic differences are normal, given the prophet's ministry of four decades. Fourth, there are evidences of the same hand at work throughout the book. For example, the name "The Holy One of Israel" is distinctive and found more frequently in Isaiah than in any other book. Fifth, the Great Isaiah Scroll, the earliest copy of the whole book, shows no discernible break among the "sections" suggested by critical scholars (chaps. 1-39; 40-54; 55-66). In fact, the first line of chapter 40 starts as the last line at the bottom of a scroll in natural continuance from the previous verse. This seems to indicate clearly that Isaiah was circulated as a unity rather than as multiple sections that were turned into one book later. Finally, Jesus and the New Testament writers quoted from each "section" of Isaiah, and authorship is specifically attributed to Isaiah (Mt 3:3, 4:14-16; 8:17; 12:17-21; 13:14-15; 15:7-9; Mk 7:6-8; Lk 3:4-6; 4:17-19; Jn 1:23; 12:38-41; Ac 8:28-34; 28: 25-27; Rm 27-29).

The initial audience was the nation of Judah, living in Jerusalem before the Babylonian conquest and exile (586 B.C.). Isaiah's work dates to the time between the last years of Uzziah (792-740 B.C.) through the reign of Hezekiah (729-686 B.C.) Since Sennacherib's death (681 B.C.) is referenced (37: 37-38), perhaps Isaiah lived a few years under the sole reign of Manasseh (697-642 B.C.) Therefore, the date of composition lies approximately between 740 and 700 B.C.

## Chapter 1:

Vs. 1- What does he say this is concerning?

Vs. 2- Who is God addressing and why?

Vs. 3- What is His point referencing these domesticated animals?

Vs. 4- This verse describes the nation of Israel three different ways and gives three explanations as to why. What does He say?

Vs. 5-6- Israel is asked why they continue rebelling as if they do not mind punishment. How is their condition described?

Vs. 7-8- How does He describe how their punishment has affected their beautiful land?

Vs. 9-10- Had God not left some survivors, who would they have resembled? (Read Genesis 18-19 for the historical account).

(Bible Notes- Isaiah purposefully used the metaphor of Sodom and Gomorrah to point out the people's serious sinful condition and the application of the covenant curses taking effect (Dt 29:23-27). The crimes of Sodom and Gomorrah included their well-known sexual immorality, general wickedness (Gn 18:20; Jd 7), pride, and a general disregard for the "poor and needy" (Ez 16:49-50). These crimes were also ascribed to Judah and sanctioned by her leaders (1:21-23).

Vs. 11- What does God ask them and why?

Vs. 12- Of what does He accuse them?

Vs. 13- What does He tell them to stop doing and why?

Vs. 14- How does God describe their New Moons and festivals?

[What are the different Jewish festivals in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

[What was the significance of the new moon in Bible times? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 15- What does God refuse them and why?

Vs. 16- He gives four specific ways to remedy their situation. What does He say?

Vs. 17- Not only does He tell them what to avoid and correct, but He gives clear directives of what they need to start doing. What does He say?

Vs. 18- This says, “‘Come let us discuss this’, says the Lord.” This is a powerful verse still so relevant today. What is the Lord emphasizing here?

Vs. 19-20- Two clear paths are laid out. What options does He give?

Vs. 21- Isaiah describes what Jerusalem once was and what they had become. Explain:

Vs. 22-23- Nothing is of quality. Even their rulers are corrupt. Of what does Isaiah accuse them?

Vs. 24-27- These verses describe how God will renew and redeem the people of Israel. Explain:

Vs. 24-

Vs. 25-

Vs. 26-

Vs. 27-

Vs. 28-31- God explains what will become of those who rebel and abandon the Lord. What does He say?

Vs. 28-

Vs. 29-

(Bible Notes- *Sacred trees* and *gardens* referred to the surrounding nations' fertility cults. Often, groves would be set aside for pagan practices, which included Asherah poles, carved images or standing stones for worship, as well as places for sacrifice and offerings.)

[Why was the worship of Baal and Asherah a constant struggle for the Israelites? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 30-

Vs. 31-

## **Chapter 2:**

Vs. 1- This is another vision Isaiah experienced. Who is this concerning?

Vs. 2- When will these events happen and where?

Who will come?

Vs. 3- People from all nations will come. What are they seeking and why?

From where will instruction and the word of the Lord go out?

Vs. 4- How will the Lord influence the people and what is the outcome?

(Bible Notes- This text is the first reference in Isaiah to all nations seeking God in the future. (Is 60:3-7; 66:23; Jl 3:17; Mc 4:1-3; Zch 8:20-23; 14:8-11,16; Rv 20:4-6; 21:1-3, 9-11, 22-24). Micah, Isaiah's contemporary, also recorded the vision in Is 2:4 (Mc 4:1-3); the Lord impressed both men with the significance of the events of the latter days.)

Vs. 5- The future picture of Zion given to Isaiah in his vision is inspiring, and he pleads with them, "come and let us \_\_\_\_\_ in the Lord's \_\_\_\_\_".

Vs. 6- Their current situation is not great. What have they been doing and what was the result?

[What does the Bible say about divination? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 7-8- How is their lifestyle described?

What did the people bow down to in thanks for their prosperity?

Vs. 9- What will happen to humanity?

Vs. 10-22- The Coming of the Lord: [What is the day of the Lord? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 10- What does he tell them to do and why?

Vs. 11- What will happen and why?

Vs. 12-16- The Lord of Hosts is going to come and what is He against?

What will become of them?

Vs. 17- This verse specifies the intent of these actions and why. What is the point?

Vs. 18- What will become of their idols?

Vs. 19-21- Once boastful and prideful, now what will become of these humans?

Why are they terrified?

Vs. 22- A humbling verse. What is the point?

[What does the Bible say about pride? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

[What does the Bible say about humility? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

### **Chapter 3:**

Vs. 1-4- Isaiah describes the judgment that will befall Judah and Jerusalem. He warns them specifically of things to come. Explain what he warns:

Vs. 1-

Vs. 2-

Vs. 3-

Vs. 4-

Vs. 5-

(Bible Notes- This became the state of the city when Jerusalem was defeated by Babylon. Groups of leaders and elite were deported in 605, 597, and 586 B.C. (2Kg 24:1, 8-16; 25:8-12, 18-21; 2Ch 36:5-7, 10, 20; Is 39:6-7; Dn 1:1-5). The leaders were exiled, leaving only the poorest in the land.)

Vs. 6-7- How do these verses describe their desperation for help and leadership?

Vs. 8- Why did all this devastation occur?

Vs. 9- What else does he say brought destruction on them?

Vs. 10-11- There is a message for the righteous and for the wicked. What does he say?

Vs. 12- The social upheaval is explained. What was happening?

Vs. 13-15- The Lord rises to argue the case and stands as judge. What does He charge against the elders and leaders of His people?

(Bible Notes- The had devastated the *vineyard*, which figuratively represented Israel, the people of the Lord (Is 5:1-7; 27:2-6; Jr 12:10). The leaders of the land had consumed the best for themselves, leaving nothing for the poor.)

Vs. 16-17- He turns His judgment toward the women of Jerusalem and Judah. Of what does He accuse them?

Vs. 17-24- Their haughtiness will end. What will become of them?

Vs. 25-26- When their men die by the sword, where will that leave these women?

(Bible Notes- The judgment of God pronounced on the women of Isaiah's day, the daughters of Zion, indicates a state of unrepentant wickedness on their part and, consequently, their share of the responsibility for the desperate social situation. The coming siege of Jerusalem will leave few men in the city. The women would be desperate for a remedy to their vulnerable situation. Being without a husband or, for some, without even the prospects of a husband meant being without provision and protection and possibly without children. A situation of complete social and economic breakdown occurred with the final destruction of Jerusalem in 586 B.C.)

#### **Chapter 4:**

Vs. 1- Continuation from chapter 3.

Vs. 2-6- The Future Holy Remnant of Zion: [What is the Branch of the Lord in Isaiah 4:2? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

(Bible Notes- Isaiah next provided a contrasting view of the future state of Zion after her prying from sin.)

Vs. 2- This outcome sounds much better than those in the previous chapter. What is described?

Vs. 3-4- What will the Lord do so those remaining can be called 'holy'?

[What does it mean that our sins are washed away? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 5-6- What images of security are brought back to Judah?

(Bible Notes- Echoes of the exodus are clearly intended. The cloud of smoke and flame of fire from the 40-year wandering manifested the very presence of the Lord with His people (Ex 13:21-22; 14:19, 24; 24: 16-18; 33:9-10; 40:36-38; Nm 9:15-22; Dt 1:32-33; 31:15).

## **Chapter 5:**

(Bible Notes- A song concerning the vineyard of the Lord prefaces another series of judgments against Israel.)

Vs. 1- In this allegory, what symbolizes Israel?

Three times, Israel, or the vineyard, is described as 'the one I \_\_\_\_\_'.

Vs. 2- What details are given of the care and preparation put into this vineyard and why?

What did they end up producing?

Vs. 3- To whom does the Lord direct His comment and what does He say?

Vs. 4- What two questions does He ask them?

Vs. 5-6- He begins to tell them what will become of the vineyard. Explain:

Vs. 5-

Vs. 6-

Vs. 7- He clarifies the symbolism here. What does He say?

Vs. 8-30- The Judgment Against Judah:

Vs. 8-10- What does He say will happen?

Vs. 11-12- What actions of His people does He point out here and why?

[What does the Bible say about ingratitude/unthankfulness? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 13- What is foretold as their judgment?

Vs. 14-15- A bleak and scary outcome for the people. What is described?

[What is the difference between Sheol, Hades, Hell, the lake of fire, Paradise, and Abraham's bosom? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 16- Why is the Lord of Hosts, the holy God exalted?

Vs. 18-23- These verses speak of “woes” to the people and explain some of their actions.  
Explain:

Vs. 18-

Vs. 19-

Vs. 20-

Vs. 21-

Vs. 22-

Vs. 23-

Vs. 24- What will become of them and why?

Vs. 25-30- He raised His hand against them. What does He allow to happen?

## **Chapter 6: The Calling of Isaiah**

Vs. 1- What did Isaiah see?

(Bible Notes- The chapter conveys the vision of the Lord's majesty and the appropriate response of repentance by Isaiah. It also lays out Isaiah's prophetic commission, which followed his repentance.)

Vs. 2-4- What were standing above Him and what did they look like?

[What are seraphim? Are seraphs angels? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 5- How does Isaiah feel and what does he say?

Vs. 6-7- One of the seraphim flew to him with a glowing coal. What did the seraphim do for Isaiah and why?

(Bible Notes- Isaiah's confession of sin prefaced the glorious extension of grace and forgiveness by God. A seraph took a glowing coal from the altar and touched Isaiah's lips. Fire symbolized holiness and purification. The means for purification was a coal from an atoning sacrifice from the altar of God. Isaiah did not cleanse himself; his forgiveness was dependent upon God's mercy and based upon the God ordained means of providing salvation (Heb 10:1-17).

Vs. 8- Who did he hear and what was said?

[What does the Bible teach about the Trinity? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

How does Isaiah respond?

How can we have more willing hearts like Isaiah's?

Vs. 9-10- This may not be what we would expect Isaiah's initial mission to be, but what is he told to do?

(Bible Notes- The people of Israel had rebelled to such a degree that God gave them over to their rebellion and confirmed the hardening of their hearts.)

Vs. 11-13- What does Isaiah ask?

Explain the Lord's reply:

Vs. 11-

Vs. 12-

Vs. 13-

(Bible Notes- In the declaration of judgment, there was hope for a remnant, a tenth who would return and remain in the land but only to be burned. Yet, out of this remnant, which will be purged, there will be found *holy seed*. Certainly, there was a measure of fulfillment when the people were finally carried into exile with only a remnant ultimately left. Still, the greater, final fulfillment came when out of the remnant of the exile a few "holy seed" later came to

acknowledge Jesus as the Messiah. Jesus cited Is 6:9-10, applying these words to those who refused to believe Him, saying, “Isaiah’s prophecy is fulfilled in them” (Mt 13:13-17); Mk 4:11-12; Lk 8:10). John repeated this understanding (Jn 12:37-41; cp. Ac 28:25-27). Therefore, though the message of Isaiah signified judgment for most Israelites who would harden themselves against God, there was still the promise that some would be spared.)

## **Chapter 7:**

Vs. 1-2- Who has waged war against Jerusalem?

How did King Ahaz respond to the word of this alliance against him?

(Bible Notes- The events of chapter 7 took place during the reign of Ahaz after Aram (Syria) and Israel united against Jerusalem around 734 B.C.) Read 2 Kings chapter 16 to learn more about this and the reign of Ahaz.

Vs. 3-4- God sends Isaiah to Ahaz. What does he tell him?

Vs. 5-7- He explains what the kings are plotting and makes his point very clear in verse 7. What does He say?

Vs. 8-9- Isaiah continues telling Ahaz God’s message. He points out the leaders of these territories, but what does He reveal about Ephraim (the power of the whole northern kingdom of Israel)?

(Bible Notes- Within only a few years, Assyria had invaded both Syria and Israel).

What did He say to Ahaz?

Vs. 10-11- The Lord spoke again to Ahaz. What did He say?

Vs. 12- How did Ahaz respond?

Vs. 13-14- Frustrated, Isaiah emphasizes how he is trying the patience of God. So, God will give a sign anyway. What will be the sign?

[What does Immanuel mean? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 15-16- What will become of the land of these two dreaded kings?

Vs. 17- What threat is foretold here regarding judgment on Israel and Judah?

Vs. 20- How is the king of Assyria described?

Vs. 21-22- What will those who survive be provided?

(Bible Notes- Even in God's judgment there was grace. Food was available to the survivors, but there was still a sense of loss with regard to the formerly well-maintained fields and fear that they would revert to barren wilderness.)

Vs. 23-25- What will become of their beautiful vine fields?

## **Chapter 8:**

Vs. 1-2- What was Isaiah commanded to do and who were his witnesses?

(Bible Notes- After the initial prophecy concerning the defeat of Israel and Syria by the hand of Assyria, Isaiah provided more details through the revelation of the Lord. He was commanded to write Maher-Shalal-hash-baz (Hb "*speeding to the spoil, hastening to the plunder*") on a parchment in the presence of two witnesses- Uriah and Zechariah. These men effectively prophesied the destruction of Israel and Syria before the actual event.)

Vs. 3-4- He was intimate with the prophetess (Bible Notes- “his wife”) and he would have a son. What is he to name him and what sign will he bring?

[Who was Maher-Shalal-Hash-Baz? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 5-8- He reveals the Lord’s words again using the analogy of waters. They rejected the slow flowing waters of \_\_\_\_\_ when they sided with \_\_\_\_\_ and the son of \_\_\_\_\_. Who is the “rushing waters” the Lord will send against them?

What will become of Judah?

Vs. 9-10- Isaiah continues with God’s message to the people of distant lands. What does He make clear?

Why will all their efforts fail when they try to seize Judah?

Vs. 11- Isaiah reveals what the Lord told him with great power. Why does say God so powerfully spoke this message?

Vs. 12-17- Each verse reveals God’s message. Explain:

Vs. 12-

Vs. 13-

Vs. 14-15-

(Bible Notes- Isaiah noted that God will be a sanctuary for those who wait on the Lord and His deliverance (cp. Ps 91:1-2, 9-10). Unfortunately for the two houses of Israel, Israel and Judah, most would fail to look to the Lord for deliverance. Instead of a sanctuary, they would find Him *a stone to stumble over and a rock to trip over*. This certainly applied to Judah and Israel in their failure to seek God and His way; but the ultimate fulfillment of this passage applied to the person of Christ. Various New Testament passages combine the images of this prophecy with Isaiah 28:16 and Psalm 118:22 in reference to Jesus (Mt 21:42-44; Lk 2:34; 20:17-18; Rm 9:32-33; 1 Co 1:23; 1 Pt 2:7-8).

Vs. 16-17- Isaiah is told to bind up the testimony and seal up the instruction among his disciples. What kind of faith is on display here?

Vs. 18-19- Isaiah knows he is the one the Lord has placed with the people to reveal His signs and wonders, yet who do the people consult for information and guidance?

Isaiah writes, “shouldn’t people consult their \_\_\_\_\_?”

[What does the Bible say about necromancy? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 20-22- When the people feel the hardship of their lives who will they blame?

Is this still common today, people pursuing their own path, but when things go wrong, they only turn to God to blame Him? Have you fallen into this problem before?

## **Chapter 9:**

(Bible Notes- In the Hebrew text, Isaiah 9:1 is the last verse of the preceding chapter. In the oldest Hebrew manuscript found to date, there is no break until the end of Is. 9:2.)

Chapter 8 ended with people in gloom and darkness, but he continues.

Vs. 1- This gloom will not be like that of former times. To what is he referring?

[Who was Zebulun in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

[Who was Naphtali in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

What does he say about the future?

Vs. 2-5- Sorrow will turn to Joy! Each verse gives details of this coming relief! Explain:

Vs. 2-

Vs. 3-

Vs. 4-

Vs. 5-

Vs. 6- This verse explains why everything will change. Jot this down:

[What does it mean that Jesus is our Wonderful Counselor \(Isaiah 9:6\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What does it mean that Jesus is “Mighty God” \(Isaiah 9:6\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What does it mean that Jesus is the Prince of Peace \(Isaiah 9:6\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What is the meaning of “Everlasting Father” in Isaiah 9:6? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 7- What other information is shared about the future?

(Bible Notes- The pinnacle of Isaiah’s proclamation of hope for Israel in the face of the Assyrian threat lay in the promised ruler who would reign on the throne of David and establish justice and righteousness. The four compound names given to this child who will be born for us indicate His divinity. He will be a fulfillment of the Immanuel prophecy (7:14). He is a human child who also

bears a divine nature. The understanding of the human and divine character of the coming king is further developed by the four compound names.)

Vs. 8-21- Having given them a glimpse of hope, he returns to their present issues at hand.

Vs. 8- Who is the Lord's message against?

Vs. 9- How does he describe the inhabitants?

Vs. 10- They see the destruction/ in whom do they trust to rebuild?

Vs. 11-12- Who did the Lord raise up to take over Israel?

Vs. 13- Even after enduring battles, what issue is still a problem?

Vs. 14-15- The Lord cut off Israel's head and tail. Who were these people?

Vs. 16- What had they done and what was the consequence?

Vs. 17- Because of this, the Lord is not compassionate toward them. How does He describe these people?

Vs. 18-21- What will result from their turning from God and living godless, wicked lives?

Vs. 21- What two tribes are against the tribe of Judah? What resulted from this?

## **Chapter 10: ...continuation of Judgments against Israel.**

Vs. 1-2- There were those who enacted crooked statutes and wrote oppressive laws. Who were their victims?

Vs. 3- What does he ask the oppressors?

Vs. 4- What will be left for them to do?

Vs. 5- How does He describe Assyria?

Vs. 6- What will He allow them to do?

Vs. 7- God knows the intentions of the Assyrians and they, too, will be under God's judgment. What does this say they want to do?

Vs. 8-11- The Assyrians recall their conquests and fully intend to continue their rampage. What do they boast about and fully intend to do?

Vs. 12- How long will God use the Assyrians?

What will happen when He is done with them and why?

Vs. 13-14- What was the king of Assyria boasting about?

Vs. 15- How does God clarify Assyria's role in God's wrath and the absurdity of the king's boasting?

Vs. 16- What punishment will come upon Assyria?

Vs. 17- What will become of Assyria and who inflicts this punishment?

Vs. 18-19- What will become of Assyria?

(Bible Notes- The Assyrian royal gardens, filled with exotic trees, were renowned for their glory, which was greatly lessened in 612 B.C. when Nineveh, the capital of Assyria, was overthrown by the Babylonians and Medes. A small group of Assyrians attempted to hold out in Haran, but by 609 B.C. Assyria was no longer an independent nation.)

Vs. 20-21- What is said of the remnant of Israel?

Vs. 22-23- Why will only a remnant return?

Vs. 24-25- What assurance does the Lord give the people of Zion?

Vs. 27-32- These verses paint a picture of the Assyrians' tyranny over the region and its inhabitants, but what will happen when they arrive at Nob (Bible Notes- within striking distance of Jerusalem)?

(Bible Notes- The dramatic picture foretold was of the enemy outside of Jerusalem, shaking his fist at the mountain of Daughter Zion, which aptly conveyed the frustration later experienced by leaders of Assyria when they failed to conquer the city of Jerusalem (36:1-37; 38).

Vs. 33-34- Who puts a stop to them and what happens to Lebanon?

[What is the significance of Lebanon in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

## **Chapter 11:**

(Bible Notes- In this chapter Isaiah provided more particulars about the coming Messiah who would rule Israel. The Messiah would be a descendant of Jesse...a branch from his roots. Isaiah

also called the future ruler “the root (Hb *sheresh*) of Jesse” (11:10; cp. 53:2), who, as the father of King David, is included in the royal lineage of the coming ruler, the Messiah (Mt 1:1,6; Ac13:22-23; Rm 1:3). In the New Testament, the title “Son of David” is correctly applied in identifying Jesus as the Messiah (e.g. Mt 9:27; 21:9). Jesus personally claimed this heritage as His own in Rv 22:16 when He clearly stated, “I am the Root and Offspring of David, the Bright Morning Star” (cp. Is 4:2; 9:7; 53:2; Jr 23:5-8; 33:14-18; Zch 3:8; 6:12-13; Rv 5:5). The preexistence of Christ is a vital truth inherent in His designation as the “root” and “branch” of David (Mt 22:41-46; Jn 1:1, 14). Again, the seeming paradox of being both root and branch is only resolved in the God-man, Jesus Christ.)

Vs. 1- What will come from the “stump of Jesse”?

[Who was Jesse in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 2-5- These verses describe the One who will come. Explain how He is described in each verse:

Vs. 2-

Vs. 3-

Vs. 4-

Vs. 5-

Vs. 6-9- How do these verses describe life on earth when He comes?

Why does such peace reign?

(Bible Notes- This period of peace under the direct reign of the Messiah has not yet been fulfilled but remains for the future (Rv 20:4; 21:1-4).

Who is mentioned and what is said of Him?

[What is the meaning of the root of Jesse in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 11- On that day, who will He extend His hand to and why?

[What does the Bible mean when it refers to a remnant? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 12- What will He do?

Vs. 13- What will change regarding Ephraim (norther kingdom) and Judah (southern kingdom)?

Vs. 14- Who will they conquer?

Vs. 15-16- The Lord will demonstrate His power to bring the survivors back from Assyria.  
Describe what He will do:

## **Chapter 12: ...continuation of end of chapter 11.**

Vs. 1-6- These are hymns of praise expressing how the people feel when the Lord has rescued them. Explain:

Vs. 1-

Vs. 2-

Vs. 3-

Vs. 4-

Vs. 5-

Vs. 6-

***Notes- Chapters 13-35 – These chapters alternate between oracles of judgment against the nations and words of encouragement concerning salvation. Israel, like the other nations, would be judged. Nevertheless, all nations had hope in the salvation brought by the arm of God.***

### **Chapter 13: Judgment Against Babylon**

(Bible Notes- This oracle clearly, clearly attributed to the prophet Isaiah of the eighth century, was against Babylon. Up until this passage, Assyria had been cast as the main enemy and threat. At the time of Isaiah, Assyria-not Babylon- was the dominant power. However, God revealed to Isaiah that Babylon would be the nation to conquer Jerusalem in the future (ch 39), and He also revealed Babylon's own downfall before it was ever a threat.)

[What is the significance of Babylon in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](https://www.gotquestions.org/Babylon-in-the-Bible.htm)

Vs. 1-3- Isaiah reveals what the Lord allowed him to see. What is depicted here and why?

Vs. 4- What is the Lord doing?

Vs. 5- Who is coming and what will they do?

Vs. 6-8- The terror they will experience is clearly described. What does he say?

Vs. 9- There will be judgment for sin. This will be a harsh reality. What will happen?

[What is the day of the Lord? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 10- How will He affect nature itself?

Vs. 11- Why is the world being destroyed?

(Bible Notes- Verses 9-11: This passage may indicate the fall of the Babylonian Empire in the sixth century, or there may be a still future prophecy in view.)

Vs. 12- What will become of mankind?

Vs. 13- What else happens because of God's burning anger?

[Does God get angry? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[What is the biblical understanding of the wrath of God? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 14-18- These verses depict horrors of war. Which nation will God use to bring down Babylon?

[What is the significance of the Medo-Persian Empire in biblical history? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 19- How does he describe Babylon's destruction?

Vs. 20-22- How is Babylon described after this onslaught by the Medes?

## **Chapter 14:**

Vs. 1- Some good news for Israel. What is said?

Vs. 2- How will the tides turn for them?

(Bible Notes- Following captivity in Babylon, Israelites were permitted to return to the land of Israel. This exodus from Babylon and return to the land may also prefigure a greater return and restoration. The New Testament notes that there will be a saved remnant of believing Israelites who will be united with the saved Gentiles who have been “grafted in” to the olive tree, signifying God’s covenantal people (Rm 11:17,23-24).

Vs. 3- From what will the Lord give them rest?

Vs. 4- Who is their song about?

Vs. 4-8- Summarize these song lyrics regarding the fall of the king of Babylon:

Vs. 9-11- Their song continues. What do these lyrics describe?

(Bible Notes- Sheol, the place of the dead, is personified as being eager for the arrival of the defeated Babylonian king.)

Vs. 12-15- The lyrics continue and depict the pride and arrogance of the king of Babylon. Explain:

Vs. 12-

Vs. 13-

Vs. 14-

Vs. 15-

Vs. 16-17- What will on-lookers ask?

Vs. 18-20- What will become of his body and why?

Vs. 22-23- The Lord makes a declaration. What does He say about Babylon?

Vs. 24-27- Judgment Against Assyria: What does the Lord declare?

Vs. 28-32- Judgment Against Philistia: [Who were the Philistines? | GotQuestions.org](#)

When did this oracle come to Isaiah?

(Bible Notes- King Ahaz died ca 715 B.C. Because of his unfaithfulness, God allowed surrounding nations, including cities of Philistia, to attack Judah during his reign (2 Ch 28:16-19).

Vs. 29-30- Of what are they warned?

Vs. 31-32- Invaders will come from the north for them, but what will become of Zion and His people?

### **Chapter 15: Judgment Against Moab**

(Bible Notes- Located east of Judah across the Dead Sea, Moab had been a thorn in Israel's side since before the conquest of Canaan (Nm 22:1-7; 25:1-3; Jos 24:9; Jdg 3:12-14; 1 Sm 12:9; 1 Kg 11:7).

[What is the significance of Moab in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 1-4- Isaiah begins this oracle listing Moabite towns. What does he describe?

Vs. 5- What does the Lord say here?

(Bible Notes- Who is the speaker-the Lord or Isaiah? In other first-person references intermingled in the same passage, the speaker is clearly the Lord (Is 15:9; 16:10). Often during prophetic passages, the prophet speaks in unity with the heart of God.)

Vs. 6-9- Describe the devastation of the land and the people?

### **Chapter 16:** Continuation from chapter 15:

Vs. 1-2- To whom are they told to send lambs?

(Bible Notes- Moab was admonished to turn to the ruler of Judah for refuge and told to send lambs...to the mountain of Daughter Zion. Tribute was sent to rulers as a sign of a vassal kingdom's submission and also when requests were made for protection (2 Sm 8:2; 2 Kg 3:4; 16:7-8; 18:14-15).

Vs. 3-4- What do they need from Judah?

Vs. 5- Jot this verse down:

(Bible Notes- Verse 5 rings with the hope of the future ideal messianic ruler from Zion.)

Vs. 6- How had the Moabites lived?

Vs. 7-11- The grief from loss is expressed in each verse. Explain:

Vs. 7-

Vs. 8-

Vs. 9- How does the Lord respond?

Vs. 10-

Vs. 11-

Vs. 12- When the Moabites go to their high places to pray to their gods, what does the Lord say?

Vs. 13-14- As Isaiah reveals this message, what timeline does the Lord give?

(Bible Notes- Pride and arrogance would lead to Moab's punishment. Like Babylon, she would be overthrown and her territory completely devastated.)

[What does the Bible say about arrogance? | GotQuestions.org](#)

## **Chapter 17: Judgement Against Aram (Syria)**

[Does the Bible predict the destruction of Damascus? | GotQuestions.org](#)

(Bible Notes- Isaiah again took up prophesies against Aram (Syria) and Israel, the coalition partners who had threatened Judah's security.)

Vs. 1-2- How is Damascus described?

Vs. 3- What will disappear from Ephraim (northern kingdom of Israel) and Damascus?

Vs. 4-6- How is Israel described?

(Bible Notes- Damascus fell to the Assyrians led by Shalmaneser in 732 B.C. Samaria, the capital of the norther tribes, was likewise besieged by Shalmaneser for three years and fell to Sargon, his successor, in 722 B.C. (2 Kg 17:5-6; 19:9-11). The ensuing deportations left only a small Israelite remnant.)

Vs. 7-8- In such distress, what will people do?

What had they worshiped and will not turn to this time?

[Who was Asherah? | GotQuestions.org](#)

How does God distinguish Himself from these other objects of their worship?

Vs. 9- How does He describe the destruction of Israel?

Vs. 10- Why will they come under judgment?

Vs. 12-14- (Bible Notes- Isaiah commented briefly on the fate of those who would be used by God to discipline the children of Israel. Although the nations would rage like the raging of many waters, they would be ultimately checked by God. They would despoil (plunder and ravage) Israel, but only briefly-they, too, would be defeated, possibly a reference to the overnight destruction and disappearance of the Assyrian army (37:36-37; 2 Kg 19:35-36; 2 Ch 32:21).

## **Chapter 18: Prophecy Concerning Cush**

[What is the significance of Cush in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 1-3- (Bible Notes- In this passage Isaiah portrayed Cush as sending couriers by sea. Their destination is not stated, but most scholars suggest that the envoys went to Hezekiah in Jerusalem to solicit his help in revolting against the Assyrians.)

Vs. 4-6- What does the Lord reveal through Isaiah?

Vs. 7- What will be brought to Yahweh of Hosts?

(Bible Notes- Following the pruning, a gift will be brought to Yahweh of Hosts from Cush (45:14; Ps 68:29-31) like a tribute. The Lord will be at Mount Zion, the place of the name of Yahweh of Hosts, an explicit reference to Jerusalem as the place foretold during the wilderness

wandering where the Lord would set His name (Dt 12:5-11; 1 Kg 8:16-21, 29, 44, 48; 9:3; 2 Ch 6:5-10; 7:15-16; 12:13). Corresponding to verse 7, Hezekiah appeared to receive gifts from various nations following the retreat of the army (2 Ch 32:23).

## **Chapter 19: Judgment Against Egypt**

[What is the significance of Egypt in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://www.GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 1-2- Who is the Lord addressing and what will happen?

Vs. 3- Who or what will the Egyptians seek for help?

Vs. 4- What will happen to Egypt?

(Bible Notes- From 671 B.C. onward, Egypt fell time and again under foreign domination-to Assyria, Babylon, Persia, and Greece.)

Vs. 5-10- What will become of the waters and their livelihood?

Vs. 11-13- What does Isaiah say about Egypt's wise men?

Vs. 14- What have these Egyptian leaders done to their people?

Vs. 16-25- Future Blessing upon Egypt, Assyria, and Israel:

All is not lost! God pursues all people and wants everyone to denounce pointless hand-made idols and see Him in all His power and glory!

Vs. 18-22- What will happen in Egypt?

Vs. 23- What does Isaiah say here?

Vs. 24- What alliance will be established?

How will the Lord refer to these nations?

## **Chapter 20:** Prophecy Against Egypt and Ethiopia

Vs. 1- Isaiah gives a specific time and event to begin this narrative. What does he say?

[What is the significance of Ashdod in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 2- Not your average teaching method! What did God ask Isaiah to do and why?

[Why did Isaiah preach naked \(Isaiah 20:1–4\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 5-6- What point was God trying to emphasize?

## **Chapter 21:** Prophecy of the Fall of Babylon

Vs. 1- (Bible Notes- The desert by the sea refers to the nation of Babylonia. Babylon, the capital, was located on the Euphrates River while the nation of Babylonia bordered the Lower Sea (Persian Gulf).

Vs. 2- What was the troubling vision Isaiah reveal?

Vs. 3-4- How does this graphic vision affect Isaiah?

Vs. 5- (Bible Notes- Daniel 5 recounts that the Babylonian co-regent, Belshazzar, and his companions feasted on the day of the fall, appearing to correspond to the picture of the people feasting until the call to arms (oil the shields).

Vs. 6-8- What does the Lord ask him to do?

Vs. 9- What was declared?

Vs. 10- Who does Isaiah credit for this vision?

Vs. 11-12- Words concerning Edom: Who is this oracle against?

(Bible Notes- A direct trade route from Babylon to Edom passed through Dumah. While relief from one oppressor was in view, further domination from another still lay ahead (Ezk 25:13; 35:2-15; Am 1:11; 9:12; Mal 1:4).

Vs. 13-17- Judgment Concerning Arabia: (Bible Notes- Like Edom, Arabia's fate was directly tied to that of Assyria and Babylon.)

Vs. 13-15- This oracle reveals people as refugees in the desert needing food and water. Why are they there?

Vs. 16-17- What does the Lord reveal to Isaiah?

[What is the significance of Kedar in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

## **Chapter 22:** Judgment Concerning Jerusalem

Vs. 1- Who is this oracle against and what does he ask?

Vs. 2-3- How did he describe the town and what happened to its rulers?

Vs. 4- What is Isaiah's reaction to the knowledge of what will happen to Jerusalem?

Vs. 5- Who brought this on the people?

Vs. 6- Who were enemies coming against them?

Vs. 8- What does Isaiah make known?

Vs. 8-11- They were desperate to defend themselves so what measures were they taking?

They looked everywhere for protection and defense except where?

Vs. 12- How does Isaiah describe this day?

Vs. 13- This verse appears to reflect their attitudes toward their sacrifices to God. What had their attitudes been?

Vs. 14- What words of God does Isaiah reveal?

Their utter disregard for God will be punished.

Vs. 15-19- Who is addressed here and what is his position?

Why will he be removed and disgraced?

(Bible Notes- Shebna had misused his position of steward for his own ambitions instead of serving the people. He would be replaced with a faithful servant.)

Vs. 20- Who will God choose to replace him?

Vs. 21-24- These verses explain the role Eliakim will assume. Explain:

Vs. 21-

Vs. 22-

Vs. 23-

Vs. 24-

Vs. 25- What will ultimately happen to him?

## **Chapter 23: Judgment Concerning Tyre**

[What is the significance of the city of Tyre in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](https://www.gotquestions.org/What-is-the-significance-of-the-city-of-Tyre-in-the-Bible/)

(Bible Notes- Tyre was a prominent city and seaport along the coast of Phoenicia (modern Lebanon).

Vs. 1-2- How does this oracle against Tyre begin?

Vs. 3- Tyre was an affluent city. How is it described?

Vs. 5-6- What other trade partners are mentioned and how will they receive the news?

Vs. 8- How is Tyre described here?

Vs. 9- Who planned this against them and why?

(Bible Notes- Glory and honor belong to God alone as well as complete authority and sovereignty over even the pagan nations.)

Vs. 11-12- Who else will experience the effects of God's judgment?

Vs. 13-14- To whom does He compare this destruction?

Vs. 15-18- How many years will Tyre be forgotten, and what will happen at the end of this allotted time?

How will their profits and wages be used?

(Bible Notes- Tyre was besieged a number of times by Assyria, Babylon, and even Persia. Trade was limited, though the island city remained intact. The siege by Nebuchadnezzar lasted 13 years. Although Phoenicia fell and Tyre paid tribute to Babylon, the island of Tyre was not

breached. Tyre (including the island) was finally crushed by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C. Tyre continued to function as a trade port but with diminished influence.)

***Bible Notes- Chapters 24-27- This section is known by many scholars as the “Apocalypse of Isaiah”.***

#### **Chapter 24: Judgment Concerning the Earth**

Vs. 1-3- What is described and who will be affected?

Vs. 4-5- Why is this destruction occurring?

(Bible Notes- The “everlasting covenant” appears to be linked particularly with the one established with Noah and all mankind following the flood sent by God after mankind had utterly corrupted itself, and the earth was “filled with violence” (Gn 6:5, 11-13). The passage also seems rooted in the original covenant with mankind at the beginning of time (Gn 2:16-17).

Vs. 6- What is revealed here?

Vs. 7-12- These verses describe the outcome of this judgment. Explain:

Vs. 7-

Vs. 8-

Vs. 9-

Vs. 10-

Vs. 11-

Vs. 12-

Vs. 14-16- Verse 6 says few will survive. How do these verses describe them?

Yet Isaiah, seeing visions of continued treachery in the world, expresses himself differently. What does he say?

Vs. 17- Reverting to words of judgment, what awaits those who dwell on the earth?

Vs. 18-20- Why is this panic, pit, and trap occurring?

Vs. 21-23- Explain what will happen in these final verses:

Vs. 21-

Vs. 22-

Vs. 23-

(Bible Notes- The reign of the Lord from Mount Zion without need for the moon or sun fits well with Rv 21:23 regarding the future city of God, illuminated by God's glory and the Lamb.)

## **Chapter 25-** Hymn of Praise

Vs. 1- Why does Isaiah exalt and praise Yahweh?

Vs. 2- What had He done?

Vs. 3- What will be the outcome of these acts?

Vs. 4-5- In what ways does Isaiah describe God?

Vs. 6-8- What will the Lord do for all the people?

Vs. 9-10- What will be said of God on that day?

Vs. 11-12- What will become of Moab and why?

### **Chapter 26:** Song of Salvation

Vs. 1- Where will this song be sung, and what will be celebrated?

Vs. 2- Who will be allowed to come in?

Vs. 3- This verse is still very relevant to people today. Jot this down to remember:

Vs. 4-6- Why is he saying to trust in the Lord forever?

Vs. 7-8- What does he say about the path for the righteous?

Vs. 9- How does he express his yearning for God?

[Why is seeking God important? | GotQuestions.org](https://www.gotquestions.org/Why-is-seeking-God-important?)

What does he explain about judgments?

Vs. 10-What happens if the wicked are shown favor instead of justice?

Vs. 11- What will adversaries of God ultimately see?

Vs. 12- What will the Lord do for His people?

Vs. 13- Although others had taken charge over them at different times, what does he say of God?

Vs. 14- What is said of those whom God destroyed?

Vs. 16- What was the outcome of God's discipline?

Vs. 17-18- How does he describe their agony before God?

Vs. 19- Contrary to verse 14, what will become of the Lord's people when they die?

Vs. 20-21- Coming Judgment: What are they instructed to do and why?

What is the Lord coming to do?

[How can a Christian stop fearing God's wrath and punishment? | GotQuestions.org](#)

**Chapter 27:** ...continuation of Coming Judgment

Vs. 1- How will the Lord bring judgment, and on what will He bring judgment?

[What was the leviathan? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 2-13- Return to Israel

Vs. 2-3- To what is Israel compared and what will Yahweh do?

Vs. 4- He is not angry, but what will happen if they produce 'thorns and briers' for Him?

(Bible Notes- By becoming dependent upon the Lord, even unprofitable people (like thorns and briars) might make peace with God.)

Vs. 5-6- What is the best choice for them?

Vs. 7-9- Why was Israel's discipline or punishment from God different from those who attacked Israel?

What specific sin caused this and what will He do?

Vs. 10-11- (Bible Notes- Those who oppose God will be like desolate abandoned cities which fall into ruins and become grazing land.)

How does God describe Himself, even to His enemies?

Vs. 12-13- What will happen to the Israelites after this judgment occurs?

## **Chapter 28: Woe to Ephraim and Jerusalem**

Vs. 1- (Bible Notes- Often the drunken participants of revelries wore flower wreaths which would ultimately fade and be trampled. Isaiah used this image of a fading garland to represent Samaria, the capital city of the northern kingdom of Israel, which was located atop a hill overlooking a fertile valley.)

Vs. 2-4- What is the Lord going to do and how is Ephraim described?

(Bible Notes-This prophecy, which appears to refer to Samaria before its fall, is dated before 722 B.C.)

Vs. 5-6- A remnant will survive. How will they view God?

Vs. 7-8- Who is discussed here and what is the problem?

Vs. 9-11- Why are they criticized?

Vs. 13- What will happen to them?

Vs. 14-18- The leaders of Jerusalem are called mockers. What had they deceived themselves believing, and what does Isaiah reveal the Lord will do to them? Explain:

Vs. 15-

Vs. 16- Jot this verse down:

(Bible Notes- The New Testament writers clearly identified the *precious cornerstone* as Jesus Christ (Rm 9:33; 10:11; Eph 2:20; 1 Pt 2:6-8).

Vs. 17-

Vs. 18-

Vs. 19- This will go on day and night. Isaiah says, “Only \_\_\_\_\_ will cause you to understand the message”.

Vs. 21- Isaiah warns them that God will rise up against them. What examples did he give?

(Bible Notes- He had previously fought against Israel’s enemies at Perazim and Gibeon (Jos 10:6-14; 2 Sm 5:20-25; 1 Ch 14:11-16).

Vs. 22- Isaiah doubles down on the mockers. What does he say?

Vs. 23-29- Isaiah compares cultivating crops to explain the work the Lord will do to cultivate His people. What descriptions does he give?

(Bible Notes- Although the discipline imposed upon His field might be painful, the results would be worth it (27:2-6). Threshing, which is an image of judgment, will not go on forever, but will have a limit, and will ultimately produce delicious bread.)

In verses 26 and 29, what does Isaiah communicate about God?

Things would go so much better if people would just listen to the Lord and follow His advice. Even now, we still venture off seeking our own will many times. He always knows what is best and would prefer we follow Him than suffer consequences of damaging decisions.

## **Chapter 29:**

Vs. 1-8- (Bible Notes- Targeting Jerusalem, Isaiah continued to proclaim woes to the Israelites.)

Vs. 1- Ariel is mentioned. Why is it significant?

Vs. 2-4- Confronting Jerusalem with these remarks, what does Isaiah reveal to them?

Vs. 5- How does he describe the foes that will come against them?

Vs. 5-8- God will suddenly intervene on her behalf. What will He do and what will become of their enemies?

(Bible Notes- Certainly an initial fulfillment of this prophecy occurred with the supernatural deliverance from Assyria (30:27-31; 37:36-38); however, the passage does not preclude a future

fulfillment when the Lord Jesus comes to fight for Jerusalem at the end of the age (Ezk 38:14-39:7; Zch 14:1-16; Mt 24:6-31; Mk 13:8-27; Lk 21:10-28; Rv 16:18-19; 19:11-15).

Vs. 9-10- From whom has the Lord chosen to withhold understanding?

Vs. 13-14- Why is the Lord reacting this way to the religious leaders?

(Bible Notes- The Lord Jesus applied this passage to the religious leaders of His day (Mt 15:7-9; Mk 7:6-9).

God knows our hearts and intentions. He knows those who genuinely seek Him and those who just follow rote, meaningless procedures.

Vs. 15-16- What is his point here?

Vs. 18-19- Things will eventually improve! All is not lost! What hope does he reveal?

Vs. 20- What will happen to the evil and ruthless?

Vs. 22-24- What did the Lord say about Israel?

### **Chapter 30:**

Vs. 1-2- What does the Lord declare and why?

Vs. 3-7- How will that work out for them and why?

Vs. 8-11- Isaiah is instructed to write this prophecy on a tablet in their presence for future reference. What does He declare in each of these verses?

Vs. 9-

Vs. 10-

Vs. 11-

Vs. 12-14- What does the Holy One of Israel say to this disregard and rejection from His people?

(Bible Notes-When the collapse came (which most identify as the final blow struck against Jerusalem by the Babylonian invaders), Israel would be crushed so completely that not even a small fragment would be usable.)

Vs. 15- The Lord always gives them another option. What does He say?

Vs. 16- What would they say to Him?

Vs. 17- How will their idea of escape work out?

How does He describe what will remain?

(Bible Notes- This was the case when Sennacherib overran Judah in 701 B.C., taking all cities and abandoning Jerusalem only after the merciful deliverance of the Lord (2 Kg 18:13,17; 19:35-36; Is 36:1; 37:36-37).

He is waiting to show them mercy and compassion because He is a just God. “All who \_\_\_\_\_ patiently for \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_”.

Vs. 19-21- What does Isaiah prophecy?

What clear command will they hear?

Vs. 22- What will become of the idols they worshiped?

Vs. 23-26- What is depicted in these verses?

Vs. 27-28- How is the Lord described here and what is He intending to do?

Vs. 29- How will His children, Israel, react when this destruction comes upon their enemies?

Vs. 31-33- Who is this judgment going to come against?

(Bible Notes- God would fight against and ultimately destroy the king of Assyria. Topheth (Hb, “place of fire”) referred to the Valley of Hinnom located south of Jerusalem where Israelites had sacrificed children to idols by fire (2 Kg 23:10; 2 Ch 28:3; Jr 7:31; 19:6, 11-14). This same valley was called *Gehenna* (Gk) in the New Testament, and its name was figuratively applied to hell (Mk 9:43-48). God related this image of Topheth to the final funeral pyre of the pagan king.)

### **Chapter 31:**

Vs. 1- What does Isaiah re-emphasize and why?

Vs. 2- The Israelites did not seek the Lord. What does Isaiah remind them about the Lord?

Vs. 3- He puts into perspective the differences in who and what Israel is trusting. What does he say?

(Bible Notes- As during the exodus, He would again destroy both Egypt and those whom they helped. In 701 B.C., the Egyptian armies led by Tirhakah did rise to fight against Sennacherib of Assyria but were completely defeated near Ekron.)

Vs. 4- What did the Lord say He would do?

Vs. 5- What will He do for Jerusalem?

Vs. 6-7- What does Isaiah say to these people?

Vs. 8-9- What will happen to Assyria?

### **Chapter 32: ...continued**

Vs. 1-2- The previous chapter ended telling the Israelites to turn back to the Lord and reject their idols. Assyria will fall, and what kind of king and rulers will reign?

Vs. 3-5- What changes will be evident?

Vs. 6-7- What characterizes these godless people?

Vs. 8-9- Isaiah contrasts that with being noble. He urges them to stand up for noble causes. Who does he specifically mention and why?

Vs. 10-14- What timeline does Isaiah give and what prophecy does he reveal?

Vs. 15- What will bring prosperity back to their region?

Vs. 15-18- How will the Spirit renew the land?

### **Chapter 33:**

Vs. 1- Who is Isaiah addressing and what does he say?

Vs. 2-6- When the Lord's judgment falls on the peoples' enemies, how will the people react?  
Explain:

Vs. 2-

Vs. 3-

Vs. 4-

Vs. 5-

Vs. 6-

What is Zion's treasure?

[What does it mean to have the fear of God? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 7-8- What does Isaiah describe here?

(Bible Notes- Around 701 B.C., Hezekiah and the kingdom of Judah had been besieged because they had refused to pay tribute to Assyria. When the Assyrian armies poured into Judah, destroying the cities and land, Hezekiah attempted to make a peace treaty with Assyria by sending the demanded tribute. However, the king of Assyria took the tribute and still besieged Jerusalem, to the dismay of the city's inhabitants (2 Kg 18:13-19:37; Is 36:1-37:38).

Vs. 10-13- The Lord will rise up and inflict judgment. What is described?

Everyone, far and near, will know what happened and know God's judgment was the cause of this destruction.

(Bible Notes- Commentators point out that judgment was initially poured out on Assyria, first when God struck down the army around Jerusalem, and later when that kingdom and its capital Nineveh fell (Nah 1:6,10); however, the passage also seems to apply to a future time of final judgment (Mal 4:1; Mt 25:41; 2 Th 1:7-10; 2 Pt 3:7, 10-11).

Vs. 14- Who is afraid after watching God's judgment come down and what do they ask?

Vs. 15-16- Their question is answered here. Who can dwell with Him and what is provided for them?

[What does it mean that God is a consuming fire? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 17- Who will the righteous see?

Vs. 18-19- They will remember past terrors, but what assurance is given?

Vs. 20- What will Zion, Jerusalem be like?

Vs. 21-24- Who will be there and what will this be like for the people?

Jot down the last sentence of verse 24.

(Bible Notes- The righteous dwelling in the city will be righteous, not because they had been perfect but because they were forgiven their iniquity by the grace and mercy of God (Is 33:24; 40:1-2; Jr 50:20; Mc 7:18-20; Rm 3:10, 21-26; 1 Jn 1:7-9).

*(Bible Notes- Chapter 34 and 35- the dual message of judgment and deliverance is recapped with clear eschatological overtones. Chapter 34 deals with the judgment of the nations, and chapter 35 deals with the salvation of the redeemed.)*

### **Chapter 34: Judgment Upon Nations**

Vs. 1-3- Who is he addressing and what message does he give about the Lord?

Vs. 4- What is described here?

(Bible Notes- The theme of heavenly bodies dissolving is found in other apocalyptic and eschatological passages (Is 51:6; Jl 2:30-31; 3:14-16; Mt 24:29; Mk 13:24-25; Lk 21:25-26; 2 Pt 3:12; Rv 6:13-14; 8:10; 20:11). Other passages discuss the creation of a new heaven and earth following the destruction of the old (Is 65:17; 66:22; 2 Pt 3:13; Rv 21:1).

Vs. 5- To whom will God turn His judgment?

Vs. 6-11- (Bible Notes- Around 586 B.C., when Babylon destroyed Jerusalem, Edom joined in the plunder. God warned Edom ahead of time that He would repay the evil the nation committed against Israel in its time of distress (Ob 15).

Vs. 8- Why is this judgment coming upon Edom?

Vs. 9-15- Edom will experience destruction and ruin. Summarize what is described:

## **Chapter 35:** Salvation by God of the Redeemed

Vs. 1-2- A message of hope for the remnant in Zion. What is described?

What will they get to see?

Vs. 3-4- What does he say to the fearful and why?

Vs. 5-7- Each verse explains the powerful intervention of God in their lives and on their land.  
Explain:

Vs. 5-

Vs. 6-

Vs. 7-

Vs. 8- There will be a road. What is it called?

Who can travel on it?

Vs. 9-10- No vicious beasts will go on it, but the redeemed of the Lord will return and come to Zion. How will they react?

## **Chapter 36:** Crisis in Judah

Vs. 1- Quick historical recap. Who were the kings and what had happened?

(Bible Notes- Hezekiah's fourteenth year was 701 B.C. Isaiah's account of the Assyrian siege of Jerusalem and God's deliverance (ch 36-37) is repeated in 2 Kg 18:17-19:37; highlights appear in 2 Ch 32:1-23.)

Vs. 2- Now the Assyrians have a massive army sent to \_\_\_\_\_.

Vs. 3-10- Rabshakeh of Assyria meets with three representatives from Judah. Summarize the message the king of Assyria had for king Hezekiah.

Vs. 11- What did the men ask Rabshakeh?

Vs. 12-20- But to drive his point home, he doubled down and yelled out to the people in Hebrew another message. Summarize his words:

Vs. 21-22- They kept silent and returned to Hezekiah to deliver that message.

### **Chapter 37:** continuation

Vs. 1-2- Upon hearing this report, where did Hezekiah go and where did he send his men?

Vs. 3-4- What did the men ask of Isaiah?

Vs. 5-7- What was Isaiah's response?

Vs. 8-9- Rabshakeh, the messenger for the Assyrian king, heard that the king had in fact turned and returned to fight in Libnah. What had the king heard?

Vs. 10-13- Rabshakeh sends another message to King Hezekiah. What does he say?

Vs. 14- What did Hezekiah do with that written message?

Vs. 16-20- Summarize Hezekiah's prayer:

Vs. 21- Isaiah sent another message to Hezekiah. What did he say?

Vs. 22-29- The Lord rebukes the king of Assyria. Explain what He said in His message to him:

Vs. 22-

Vs. 23-

Vs. 24-25-

Vs. 26-

Vs. 27-

Vs. 28-

Vs. 29-

Vs. 30-32- What assurance did Hezekiah receive?

Vs. 33-35- What did the Lord clarify about the king of Assyria?

Vs. 36-38- What happened to the Assyrian army and eventually to the king of Assyria?

### **Chapter 38: The Healing of Hezekiah**

Vs. 1- What happened to Hezekiah and what message did Isaiah deliver from God?

Vs. 2-3- How does Hezekiah respond to this news?

Vs. 4-6- Isaiah received a new word from the Lord to relay to Hezekiah. What is the new message?

Vs. 7-8- What was the sign to show God will do what he said?

(Read 2 Kings 20:1-11; 2 Ch 32:24-33)

Vs. 9-14- Hezekiah writes a poem about his experience. Describe his thoughts in these first several verses.

Vs. 15-20- What does he know God did for him and why?

What does he say God has done with his sins?

What does he say a father should do?

(Bible Notes- Hezekiah was given 15 more years to live. During this time, Manasseh, his son and heir, was born. Although Manasseh should have benefited from Hezekiah's training in his early years, he became the worst king Judah ever had (2 Kg 21:1-17). Yet, when God punished him with captivity, Manasseh knew enough to repent and humble himself before the Lord (2 Ch 33:11-13).

### **Chapter 39:** Prophecy of Judgment

Vs. 1- Who sent letters and a gift to Hezekiah and why?

Vs. 2- How did Hezekiah respond to him upon receiving this gift?

Vs. 3-7- Isaiah confronts Hezekiah asking who these men were and what all he had shown them. What did Isaiah say would be the result of Hezekiah's actions?

Vs. 8- How did Hezekiah respond?

(Bible Notes- The account in 2 Chronicles indicates that the king had humbled himself before God regarding his pride; however, perhaps this passage highlights a mark of selfishness in this "good" king.)

*(Bible Notes: Chapters 40:1-48:22- Despite God's longsuffering and abundant grace, Judah continued to rely on foreign alliances rather than God for deliverance. As a result, judgment was certain: Babylon would be their eventual oppressor. In the following chapters, Isaiah continued to develop the themes of the incomparability of God and the need for a Savior for Israel as for all the nations.)*

### **Chapter 40:** The Good News for God's People

Vs. 1-2- What message from God does Isaiah share?

Vs. 3-5- What message is proclaimed?

(Bible Notes- The hope of forgiveness was connected with the physical coming of the Lord. Isaiah referred to the *voice of one crying out; Prepare the way of the Lord...a straight highway for our God*. This passage was expressly applied to the preaching of John the Baptist regarding repentance as preparing the way for the Lord Jesus, who would accomplish the means of salvation (Mt 3:3; Mk 1:3; Lk 3:4-6; Jn 1:22-23). Once the way was prepared, the Lord Jesus came, displaying the glory and image of God (Jn 1:14; Col 1:15; Heb 1:2-3). Although the hope of comfort was proclaimed by Isaiah, the reality of that comfort did not arrive until the physical coming of the Lord, in the person of Jesus.)

Vs. 6- What is humanity compared to?

What is humanity's goodness compared to?

Vs. 7-8- What point is he making?

Vs. 9-11- Good news is to be shouted loudly for all to hear! What does he explain?

Vs. 10-

Vs. 11-

(Bible Notes- The shepherd imagery is used throughout Scripture to communicate the tender care and protection of the Lord for His people (Ps 23:1-4; 78:52-54; 80:1; Is 53:5-6). Later, the Lord Jesus identified Himself as "the Good Shepherd" who cared for and would die for His sheep (i.e., those who believed in Him; Zch 13:7-9; Jn 10:1-5; 7-18, 25-30; Heb 13:20; 1 Pt 2:25).

***Vs. 40:12-41:29- The Incomparability of the Lord***

Vs. 12-15- When looking at these questions posed by God, what image comes to mind?

Vs. 13-14- Powerful questions! What is His point?

Vs. 15-17- To what does He compare the nations?

(Bible Notes- This passage is reminiscent of the questions that God put to Job as He revealed His glorious omnipotence and omniscience (Jb 38:4-39:30; 40:8-41:34).

What is His point when He says, “He picks up the islands like fine dust”?

Compared to God the Creator, how do nations measure up?

Vs. 18- Big questions! What does He ask?

Vs. 19-20- What does He bring up and how does He point out the absurdity of their worship?

Vs. 21-22- How is God’s magnificence described, and how do humans appear in comparison?

Vs. 23-24- How does He show the frailty of even the most prominent of humans?

Vs. 25-26- What questions does He ask?

What does He say about the stars and what is amazing about that?

Vs. 27-28- Israel, like many people at one time or another, doubted God and felt He must not see their needs or had ignored them. What does He say? (Jot down verse 28).

Vs. 29- What does He provide?

Vs. 31- Jot this down to remember:

### **Chapter 41:**

Vs. 1- Why does God call the people to come together?

(Bible Notes- The trial in question had to do with who was worthy to be called God. The Lord faced off against the idols of the nations. This chapter opens and closes with proof of God's omniscience and sovereignty.)

Vs. 2-3- The Lord speaks of one coming from the \_\_\_\_\_. The Lord hands \_\_\_\_\_ over to him.

(Bible Notes- A ruler from the east, who would conquer nations through God's empowerment and who would ultimately bring release and thereby good news to the captives of Israel, is foretold (41:25,27). This ruler was later identified as Cyrus the Persian.)

Vs. 4- What distinction does He make about Himself?

Vs. 5-7- As this conqueror from the east approaches, what do the people do?

As mentioned in the previous chapter (vs. 18-20), these craftsmen and metalworkers are mentioned again. What is His point?

Vs. 8- God then specifically addresses Israel. How does He describe them and how did He describe Abraham?

Vs. 9-10- Contrary to hand made idols, God had shown His love and power to them. What does He say? (Jot down verse 10 as a reminder for us as well.)

Vs. 11-14- What does God say of those who war against Israel and why?

How is God described here?

Vs. 15-16- Who will enable Israel to go against their enemies?

Vs. 17-18- To whom does His concern turn and what will He provide?

Vs. 19-20- He will make trees grow plentiful in what once was a barren land. Why is He doing this?

Vs. 21-23- Addressing the false gods, idols, at this “trial” He tells them to submit their case. What does He ask them to do?

Vs. 24- As the handmade idols stand silent, what does He say?

Vs. 25-26- Contrary to these lifeless idols, what does God reveal?

(Bible Notes- To prove His omniscience and sovereignty, He shared details about the future before the events occurred. The Lord had raised up one from the north...one from the east who invokes His name, a king who would crush the other rulers).

Vs. 27-29- Only God is the One who speaks. What does He say of these idols and false gods so many had mindlessly worshiped?

## **Chapter 42: The Servant of the Lord**

(Bible Notes- Although Israel served as God's servant and although Cyrus acted on God's behalf, another Servant was to be proclaimed-One who would perfectly, not imperfectly as all before Him, fulfill the role of Servant. The coming Messiah is the perfect Servant portrayed in verses 1-9.)

Vs. 1- The Servant referenced here is set apart. What does He call Him and what will He do?

Vs. 2-4- How do these verses describe Him?

Vs. 5- Emphasizing what God says, Isaiah reminds his readers of who Yahweh is, contrary to the idols previously mentioned. What does he say?

Vs. 6-7- This Servant is called for a righteous purpose. What is said of Him?

Vs. 8- What does God make clear here?

Vs. 9- Contrary to the idols' worthlessness in Chapter 41:22-23, and their inability to speak or predict events, God sets the record straight. What does He say?

Vs. 10-13- He says to sing a new song. Who will be rejoicing and praising the Lord?

(Bible Notes- Even nations historically antagonistic to Israel are encouraged to join in the praise to God.)

How is the Lord described?

Vs. 14-15- He says that His patience and restraint are removed. What will He do?

Vs. 16- Who will He rescue and what will He do?

Vs. 17- Who was this judgment and destruction against?

Vs. 18-20- How does God refer to Israel and what disappoints Him?

(Bible Notes-The reference to *My servant* in this passage refers to God's people, Israel, who suffered from spiritual blindness (41:8-16). They had failed to live up to the full role of servanthood; instead of opening the eyes of the blind, they were themselves blind. How sad that the people who had so much revelation from God walked in darkness. They were to be God's messenger to others, but though seeing many things, they themselves refused to obey His ways.)

Vs. 21- What was the Lord pleased about and what was His intention?

Vs. 22- But rather than being the servants of God to share His glorious instruction, what became of Israel?

(Bible Notes- God had revealed Himself in a special way to Israel, yet the people consistently rejected His commands. As a result, the covenant curses fell upon them and they became a people plundered and looted (Dt. 28:28-48). There was no help for them because God Himself gave them over to those who plundered them-first to Assyria and then to Babylon.)

Vs. 24- Isaiah probes with some heavy questions of his fellow Israelites. What does he ask them?

What was their big mistake?

Vs. 25- What were the consequences of their actions?

### **Chapter 43: The Redemption by the Lord**

Vs. 1-13- (Bible Notes- As the previous passage made clear, Israel had failed to obey God and, as a result, endured punishment. With wondrous grace and mercy the Lord exclaimed, *Do not fear, for I have redeemed you*. The outcome of this redemption is the Lord's presence and protection as well as the gathering of the remnant.)

Vs. 1-2- The Lord may be extremely disappointed in Israel, but what does He make clear?

Vs. 3-4- What nations were given as a ransom for Israel and why?

(Bible Notes- The Lord indicated that Egypt, Cush, and Seba (possibly African or Arabian Sheba) had been given as a ransom (Hb *kopher*, "price for a life") for Israel (20:4-5; 45:14). Scholars suggest that this reference indicates that these three nations were given to Persia in return for the release of Israel. They were conquered by Cyrus's son, Cambyses.)

Vs. 5-7- What does He say He will do?

(Bible Notes- The Lord went on to say that He would bring their descendants and gather them from all directions. What is described by this gathering? For Isaiah's time the application is to the return from the Babylonian exile.)

Vs. 10-12- Israelites are God's chosen people. What did He say they would be?

He makes very clear who He is, what He has done, and what He will do. What does He say?

Vs. 14-15- What does He say He will do to Babylon?

(Bible Notes- For the sake of His people Israel, God would cause Babylon to fall to Persia in 539 B.C.)

Vs. 16-18- (Bible Notes- In language clearly harking back to the first exodus from Egypt, the Lord again described a new exodus (40:3-5; 41:17-20; 42:14-16; 43:14-21; 48:20-21; 49:8-12; 51:9-10; 52:11-12; 55:12-13). He would defeat their oppressor just as He overturned the Egyptian army in the Red Sea (Ex 14:15-30). Once again, God would miraculously deliver His people, making a way and providing water in the wilderness (cp 48:21; Ex 15:22-25; 17:1-6; Nm 20:2-11). This would be encouraging to the remnant seeking to return to Jerusalem from Babylon because the way back covered more than 500 miles of inhospitable wilderness.)

Vs. 19- What does the Lord declare?

Vs. 21- What does He say His people will do?

Vs. 22-24- Despite God's provision, power, amazing acts of protection, what do these verses explain about the Israeli people?

Vs. 22-

Vs. 23-

Vs. 24-

Still today, we all fall short of giving God the glory and praise He deserves. It is easy to read this and criticize Israel, but humans continue to ignore God. We can read and learn.

Vs 25- We all can soak in the truth of this verse. Jot this down to remember.

[Got Forgiveness? How can I receive forgiveness from God? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 26-28- The reference goes back to the court backdrop. He tells them to make their case. When did their sins against God begin and who else is accused?

## **Chapter 44: ...continuation**

Vs. 1-2- The Lord, again, addresses Israel, His chosen people. What does He say?

[What does it mean that God is the God of Jeshurun? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 3- What will the Lord do?

Vs. 4-5- Their offspring will sprout like poplars by streams, and what will they claim?

Vs. 6-7- What does He state about Himself?

Vs. 8- What does He reemphasize to His people?

Vs. 9-11- What does He say of those who build idols?

What does He say about those who worship idols?

Vs. 12- What does He emphasize about the iron worker?

Vs. 13- What does He say about the woodworker?

Vs. 14-15- He uses trees by which God provided the rain to make them grow What does the woodworker use some of the wood for and why does He mention this?

Vs. 16-17- The Lord shows the absurdity of this human, with human needs, using wood to eat and warm himself, yet uses the other half of the wood to make what?

The craftsman then actually prays to what he just built. What does he pray?

Vs. 18-20- How does the Lord describe such people?

Vs. 21-23- God has a great message for Israel! What does He say? Explain:

Vs. 21-

Vs. 22-

Vs. 23-

Vs. 24-28- The Lord has a message for them. What does He reveal?

Vs. 24-

Vs. 25-

Vs. 26-

Vs. 27-

Vs. 28-

(Bible Notes-Isaiah's prophecy identified the name of the man whom God would use to accomplish His purpose-Cyrus, whom the Lord called His shepherd, a common ancient Near Eastern metaphor for a ruler (see 41:2-4, 25; 45:1-6; 46:11; Ezk 34). Shortly after his conquest of Media ca 550 B.C., Cyrus assumed the title King of Persia as he continued his conquests. Around 539 B.C., Cyrus attacked Babylonia and soon was able to take Babylon without a fight. According to Isaiah's prophecy, Cyrus would facilitate the rebuilding of Jerusalem and the temple (Is 44:28). This was fulfilled after Cyrus conquered Babylon. During his first year in power, he issued an edict permitting the Israelites to return to Jerusalem. He also encouraged the rebuilding of the temple (2 Ch 36:22-23; Ezr 1:1-11).

[Who was Cyrus in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](http://www.gotquestions.org/Who-was-Cyrus-in-the-Bible/)

#### **Chapter 45: ...continuation**

Vs. 1-4- The Lord calls Cyrus His anointed and describes what He will allow Cyrus to do and gain. Explain:

Vs. 1-

Vs. 2-

Vs. 3-

Vs. 4-

Vs. 5-6- What does God make very clear and why?

Vs. 7-8- What is depicted here and why?

Vs. 9-10- What does He disapprove of and what does He compare it to?

Vs. 11-12- What does He tell them to ask Him and what does He make clear?

Vs. 12- He explains why He chose Cyrus. What does He say?

Vs. 14-17- The Lord prophecies to Israel what is to come. Explain:

Vs. 14-

Vs. 15-16-

Vs. 17-

Vs. 18- Again, God makes clear that He is the Creator. Why did He create earth?

Vs. 19- What does He say here?

Vs. 20- Who does He address here and what does He say?

Vs. 21-He wants them to answer His questions and make their case. What is His point?

Vs. 22- What does He say and who is included?

Vs. 23-25-He makes bold statements here. Explain:

Vs. 23-

Vs. 24-

Vs. 25-

#### **Chapter 46: ...continuation**

Vs. 1-2- How are these “gods” described?

(Bible Notes- *Bel* (Hb, “lord”) was a name used for Marduk, the highest god in the Babylonian pantheon. *Nebo* (Hb, “speaker” or “he who has called”) was the son of Marduk. Nebo was the Babylonian god of wisdom and writing who normally was arrayed in his temple in Borsippa.)

Vs. 3-4- The Lord addresses Israel again. What does He make clear?

Vs. 5-7- He questions them asking, “who will you compare Me or make Me equal to”? Again, He shows the absurdity of their idol worship. What does He say?

Vs. 8-10- The Lord gives them a great reminder! What does He say?

Vs. 11- What is His plan He will bring about?

(Bible Notes- The *bird of prey from the east* is another reference to Cyrus.)

Vs. 12-13- Despite the difficulty getting His message to sink in calling them “hardhearted”, what does He assure them?

## **Chapter 47: The Fall of Babylon**

(Bible Notes- Chapter 47 is a taunt song against their captors. Babylon was portrayed as *Virgin Daughter Babylon* (cp 23:12; 37:22; Jr 14:17; 46:11; Lm 2:13; Am 5:2). The sense of “virgin” conveyed the idea of a formerly unconquered city that was suddenly thrown down and violated.)

Vs. 1- What will Babylon no longer be called?

Vs. 2-3- What will happen to them?

Vs. 4- Israel boasts! What do they claim?

Vs. 6- Why was Babylon allowed to take over Israel for a time?

Vs. 7-8- What character traits of Babylon are mentioned?

[What does the Bible say about pride? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 9-11- What will happen to them?

Vs. 12-15- Bible Notes- Occult practices were widespread in Babylon, as her wise men were renowned (Dn 2:2; 5:7). Yet confronted with the supreme God of the universe, they were helpless (Dn 2:10-11; 5:8, 15; Ex 7:11-12). She was wicked and trusted in her sorceries.)

These verses mock the Babylonians in their trust in these sorceries, spells, and consultations. What is the point being made?

[What does the Bible say about sorcery? | GotQuestions.org](#)

## **Chapter 48: The Exodus from Babylon**

Vs. 1- Who is He addressing?

Of what does He accuse them?

Vs. 3-5- Why is the Lord emphasizing His ability to declare events past and future?

Vs. 6- What does He say here?

Side Notes: This attitude toward God, unfortunately, is still prevalent today. Many people refuse to acknowledge His despite overwhelming evidence and testimonials over centuries. Where do you stand?

Vs. 8-9- Why is the Lord angry with them and why will He delay His anger?

Vs. 10-11- How did He refine and test them and why?

Vs. 12-13- Again, He declares who His is. What does He say?

Vs. 14- What does He ask them?

(Bible Notes- Scholars suggest that verse 14 refers to Cyrus as the one whom God would use against Babylon (45:1-2).

Vs. 15-16- The Lord's mission will succeed no matter who He uses to accomplish it. How is He set apart?

Vs. 17- These words from the Lord are just as applicable today. Jot this down to remember:

Vs. 18-19- How different would their lives have been if they had only listened to and acknowledged God?

Do you look back on anything in your life and ask that same question?

Vs. 20-22- There is good news! Despite their stubbornness, what does He say and do?

In reference to the Exodus from Egypt, how will God provide for them?

God will do the same for us today! He will provide for every need, no matter our harsh conditions. He redeems and restores!

### **Chapter 49: The Servant's Salvation for All Nations**

(Bible Notes- This chapter contains the second of four "Servant Songs" in Isaiah. Initial details are provided about the work of the coming Servant, the Messiah and His mission in 42:1-7. Matthew clearly identified Jesus Christ as the Servant of chapter 42 (Mt 12:17-21). In Isaiah 42, God addresses the Servant, but in Isaiah 49 the Servant speaks first and God concludes. Scholars have observed many similarities between chapters 42 and 49.)

[What are the four Servant Songs in Isaiah? | GotQuestions.org](https://www.gotquestions.org/Isaiah-49.htm)

Vs. 1-2- These verses clearly speak of one whose mission was predestined. What does this say?

Vs. 3- Who does He address and what does He say?

Vs. 3-7- These verses go from talking about Israel to a single person called Servant. Read the link below for greater clarity within these verses.

[What does it mean that Israel is a light to the Gentiles \(Isaiah 49:6\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 5- What will the Servant do?

Vs. 6- Not only will the Servant restore the tribes of Israel, but what else will He do?

Vs. 8-11- What does the Lord say in each verse?

Vs. 8-

Vs. 9-

Vs. 10-

How is the Lord described?

Vs. 11-

Vs. 13- Why is all creation rejoicing?

Vs. 14- How were those in Zion (Jerusalem) feeling?

Vs. 15- How does the Lord respond to this?

Vs. 16- The Lord reassures those who were doubting. What does He say?

Vs. 17-18- What can Jerusalem expect to see?

Vs. 19-21- How will their desolate, ruined places be transformed?

Vs. 22-23- God's people will be restored and respected. Jot down the last sentence in verse 23 as the reminder of God's purpose.

Vs. 24-26- How will the Lord deliver those who seem weak or like prey to strong and mighty foes?

What does He want everyone to know?

(Bible Notes- (Vs.26) This picture is grotesque but simply reveals the truth that those whom God redeems will have limitless joy, but those whom God does not redeem will have equally limitless misery and suffering. To turn from the redemption of God is not a light thing.)

## **Chapter 50:** The Behavior of Israel and the Servant

Vs. 1-2- The Lord asks Israel several questions in His disappointment with their disregard of Him. What are His questions?

Why did Israel fall into the hands of the Babylonians?

Vs. 2-3- What images of nature are given to show God's feelings of rebuke?

Vs. 4- (Bible Notes- This passage constitutes the third Servant Song. Though the people of Israel had been sinful and rebellious to God's call, the Servant exhibited complete obedience. The Servant had the *tongue of those who are instructed*, learning from God and speaking His message to the people (Jn 5:19-20, 30; 12:49-50; 14:10,24; 15:15; 17:7-8).

[What is the tongue of the learned \(Isaiah 50:4\)? | GotQuestions.org](https://www.gotquestions.org/Isaiah-50-4.htm)

Vs. 4-5- The Servant emphasizes how completely devoted He is to God. What does He say?

Vs. 6- The cruelty mentioned here is a picture of Jesus' suffering. Read Matthew 26:67; 27:26; Mark 15:19; Luke 22:63. What is said?

Vs. 7- He has strong confidence in God! What does He say?

[What does it mean to set your face like flint in Isaiah 50:7? | GotQuestions.org](https://www.gotquestions.org/Isaiah-50-7.htm)

Vs. 8-9- The Servant asks, "Who has a case against Me" and "Who will condemn Me"? In whom is His confidence and why?

What will happen to all those who come against Him?

Vs. 10- He asks two questions that are still relevant today. What does He ask?

What message of hope does He reveal?

Vs. 11- Should they choose not to lean on God, but rather stick to their own light they've made, what will be the outcome?

## **Chapter 51: The Lord's Comfort and Redemption**

Vs. 1- Who is He addressing here?

Vs. 2- Who does He remind them of?

(Bible Notes- As God had miraculously raised up a nation from Abraham and his barren wife Sarah (Gn 18:11-14), the same God would also comfort Zion and restore her waste places. The Lord would miraculously make the barren land fruitful and fill it with joy and gladness (Is 35:1-2; 58:11-12; 61:4; 64:10-11; 65:17-19).

Vs. 3- What will the Lord do?

Vs. 4- He tells His people to pay attention. What does He say?

Vs. 5- What three things will He bring to the nations?

Vs. 6- How does He compare Himself with all of creation?

Vs. 7-8- What encouragement does He give those who know Him and follow Him?

Vs. 9-10- Isaiah pleads for the people to wake up and acknowledge all God has done for His people. What does He remind them?

[What does it mean to cut Rahab in pieces in Isaiah 51:9? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 11- Of what does he assure them?

Vs. 12- What will the Lord do for them?

Vs. 13- Why did they end up in this situation?

Vs. 14-16- Good news! What does He say?

Vs. 17-20- Isaiah says again, “wake up”. What imagery is depicted and why are they in this condition?

Vs. 22-23- What will the Lord do?

### **Chapter 52:**

Vs. 1-2- What are the people being charged to do?

Vs. 4-5- What events is the Lord reminding them of?

Vs. 6- Through His powerful deliverance of them again, what will be known?

Vs. 7-9- Isaiah is ecstatic that they will witness their rescue and redemption. What does he encourage the people to do?

Vs. 10- Why is this exodus from Babylon so powerful?

*(Vs. 52:13-53:12- The Work of the Servant)*

Vs. 13- What is stated about His Servant?

Vs. 14- Why will many be appalled by Him?

(Bible Notes- The Servant would be so disfigured, so severely abused as to be unrecognizable. In previous chapters there had also been hints about the fact that the Servant would be mistreated (42:4; 49:4,7; 50:6-9)

Vs. 15- What will He ultimately do?

(Bible Notes-The sufferings of this Servant were not only for Israel, to whom the law had been revealed, but for all nations. Paul quoted this passage in relation to his call to take the good news of salvation to the Gentiles (Rm 15:20-21).

**Chapter 53:** ...continuation [Is the “The Suffering Servant” prophecy in Isaiah 53 about Jesus? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 1- (Bible Notes- The opening verse of this awe-inspiring chapter is quoted directly two times in the New Testament in relation to Jesus Christ (Jn 12:37-38; Rm 10:16). John clearly pointed out that the failure to believe of those who witnessed the works of Jesus fulfilled this passage, and Paul similarly referred to it concerning the good news about Jesus Christ.)

Vs. 2- How is He described?

[What does it mean to be a root out of dry ground \(Isaiah 53:2\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 3- What do we learn about Him here?

[Why is Jesus referred to as a man of sorrows in Isaiah 53:3? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 4-8- Within these verses we see the extent to which He would suffer. Explain what is said in each verse:

Vs. 4-

[How has Jesus surely borne our griefs and carried our sorrows \(Isaiah 53:4\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 5-

[What does it mean that “by His stripes we are healed”? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 6-

[What does it mean that “all we like sheep have gone astray” \(Isaiah 53:6\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 7-

(Bible Notes- Imagery of a sheep silent before her shearers describes how the Servant allowed Himself to be led to death without resistance because His death was the necessary atonement to cover sins and bring redemption.)

Vs. 8-

(Bible Notes- The Servant was to be *cut off from the land of the living*; He was to die because of the People’s rebellion.)

Vs. 9- They made His grave with the \_\_\_\_\_ and with a \_\_\_\_\_ at His death. What is made clear about Him?

(Bible Notes- This was fulfilled in the death and unusual burial of Jesus: crucified between two criminals (Mk 15:27-28; Lk 23:32-33, 39-41) and buried in the new rock-hewn tomb of the wealthy Sanhedrin member, Joseph of Arimathea (Mt 27:57-60; Mk 15:43-46; Lk 23:50-53; Jn 19:38-41).

Vs. 10- He was crushed severely! Why did this ultimately please the Lord?

(Bible Notes-Obedient to God’s will, the Servant would be exalted after His suffering. According to God’s design, the Servant became a restitution offering (Hb ‘*asham*, “guilt, trespass, sin offering”) The results of His perfect and acceptable offering would be seed. Jesus had no children while on earth, but by His death He opened the way for the adoption of all believers as children of God.)

Vs. 11- What will the Servant see come out of His anguish?

(Bible Notes- Success for the Servant was decreed; although there would be anguish, the Servant would be satisfied with His knowledge. The Servant was satisfied that His work was effective, and He would justify many by bearing their iniquities (Jn 11:51-52; Rm 3:21-26; 5:6-21; Heb 12:2; 1 Jn 2:1-2; 4:9-10).

Vs. 12- He will be victorious because of this tremendous act of love! Jot down this last half of this verse in conclusion:

(Bible Notes- Jesus quoted from Is 53:12—“He was counted among the outlaws,” indicating that the passage was to be fulfilled in Himself (Lk 22:37). Mark noted that prophecy was fulfilled as the Lord Jesus hung upon the cross between the two criminals (Mk 15:27-28). When Jesus, God incarnate, sinless and pure, purposefully bled and died in the place of sinners, *He bore the sin of many and interceded for the rebels*. His sacrifice was effective once and for all (Heb 7:25; 10:10), and redemption from sin is available to all who will believe (Ac 3:26; 1 Co 15:3; 2 Co 5:18-21; 1 Pt 2:21, 24; Rv 1:5-6).

## **Chapter 54: The Covenant of Peace**

Vs. 1- Though Israel had been exiled and their children displaced, now there will be rejoicing. What does He say?

Vs. 2-3- What is this imagery portraying?

(Bible Notes- Following the exile, the Israelites born in Babylon would return to the land and inhabit the desolate cities. However, this was only the precursor to a greater fulfillment. Paul applied verse 1 of this passage to all the spiritual children of promise, those Jews and Gentiles who believed in Christ (Gl 3:26-29; 4:21-28).

Vs. 4- Their rebellion had caused their exile, but what four negative feelings does He want to remove and help them forget?

Vs. 5- Who is described as their husband?

Vs. 6-7- The Lord describes Israel as a young wife deserted and wounded in spirit because of their exile. What does the Lord explain and how will He take them back?

Vs. 8- What does the Lord explain here and how does He describe Himself?

Vs. 9-10- A huge promise as in the days of Noah! What does He say?

Vs. 11-12- What do these verses describe?

Vs. 13- Who will teach their children?

Vs. 14- What blessings does He describe?

Vs. 15- What does He clarify?

Vs. 16-17- The Lord will protect them. What heritage does He want for them and why?

### **Chapter 55: God's Everlasting Covenant**

(Bible Notes- While chapter 54 celebrated the covenant of peace wrought by the Redeemer's work (chap. 53), chapter 55 marvels at the terms of the new covenant, which extends the call of repentance to everyone.)

Vs. 1- What offer is the Lord extending and to whom?

Vs. 2- What does He ask?

It seems this question can be very applicable today. Our culture of consumption continues to leave us wanting. Only the Lord can satisfy all our wants and needs!

Vs. 3- What does He say here?

Vs. 4-5- As David was made a witness and leader for the people, the same promise will be extended to those who come to Him. Why?

Vs. 6-7- What does the Lord urge them to do and why?

This very much applies to each of us today. [How is God full of compassion \(Psalm 112:4\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 8- A simple yet profound statement. Jot this down:

Vs. 9- What does He clarify?

Vs. 10-11- Just as rain and snow help the earth produce food to eat, the Lord describes the benefit and outcome of His word. What does He say?

[What does it mean that the Word of God will not return void \(Isaiah 55:11\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 12-13- As they are freed from exile there is joy and celebration even in nature itself. Why is this important?

(Bible Notes- Because God had spoken it, the provision of physical release from exile and spiritual release from the curse of sin was certain.)

## **Chapter 56:**

Vs. 1-2- The Lord says His salvation is coming soon. What does He expect His people to do?

[What is the Sabbath day? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[How is Jesus our Sabbath Rest? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 3-5- What does the Lord emphasize about foreigners and eunuchs who want to follow Him?

Vs. 6-8- What does the Lord offer all those who join Him, who love Him, and hold firmly to His covenant?

[What are the covenants in the Bible? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 10-12- How does He describe Israel's watchmen?

(Bible Notes- The comparison of Israel's religious leaders to *blind watchmen*, *mute dogs* who love to lie around and sleep, and *shepherds* without discernment (cp. Jr 12:10; Ezk 34:1-10, 22-31; Mc 3:1-7; Zch 11:3-5) indicates the inability of the nation's prophets and priests to warn of the threat of judgment for covenantal violation.)

**Chapter 57:** Continuation of the condemnation of the wicked. In the previous chapter we see the utter failure of the "watchmen", the leaders of the faith.

Vs. 1-2- What is the result of this failure?

Vs. 3- How does He address these faithless people?

Vs. 4-5- He addresses their mocking behavior. What does He call them and why?

[What does the Bible say about child sacrifice? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 6-8- These verses describe the people's worship of idols and practices of perversion to false gods.

[Why was the worship of Baal and Asherah a constant struggle for the Israelites? | GotQuestions.org](#)

[How are idols connected to demons \(Deuteronomy 32:16-17\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 9-10- Not only were they practicing pagan rituals, but who else were they making deals with to try to bring security to themselves?

Vs. 11- What does God ask?

Vs. 12-13- They will be exposed. Who does the Lord say they should call for deliverance?

How will that work out for them?

What does He say will be available to those who take refuge in Him?

Vs. 14- What does He proclaim?

(Bible Notes- For those who trusted God for deliverance, He would prepare their way so they might return physically from exile.)

Vs. 15- Who does the Lord help and how?

Vs. 16- What does He reveal?

Vs. 17- What caused His anger?

Vs. 18-19- He knows the weaknesses and downfalls of His people, but what does He say?

Vs. 20-21- The wicked are not the fortunate ones. What becomes of them?

(Bible Notes- For all who would humble themselves and accept the way of the Lord's salvation, He would pronounce peace, peace to the one who is far or near, and He would heal them (53:5). The restoration of the people of Israel from the exile prefigures the restoration of those who would believe in Jesus Christ and thereby be rightly related to God (Eph 2:13-18). The future restoration from sin would include both the "near" Jews and the "far" Gentiles; all who confess Christ would be brought near to God.)

### **Chapter 58: True Fasting**

Vs. 1- What does the Lord command Isaiah to do?

Vs. 2-4- The people ask for the Lord's righteous judgment and feel they have sought the Lord, but feel the Lord is not noticing or seeing their efforts. What does He say?

Vs. 4-5- The Lord tells them, "You cannot fast as you do today, hoping to make your voice heard on high". He describes their fasting efforts. What does He ask?

Vs. 6-7- What does the Lord's idea of fasting look like?

Vs. 8-9- If they lived out this kind of fasting what will the outcome be?

Vs. 9-10 What does He tell them to do?

Vs. 11- If they live such a life of kindness and generosity, being a light to a dark world, what will the Lord do?

Vs. 12- What will some be called to do?

(Bible Notes- The redeemed remnant who returned to Jerusalem from the exile were able to see the restoration of the old city wall to some extent (Neh 6:15). In the future, there will be a greater restoration of Zion as the called-out remnant of the children of Israel are a part of the rebuilding of “the fallen booth of David” (Am 9:11-12; Ac 15:14-17).

Vs. 13-14- If the people seek the Lord instead of their own pleasures and thie own will, what does He want for them?

## **Chapter 59: Sin and Redemption**

Vs. 1-2- Isaiah speaks to the people and makes powerful claims. What does he say?

[How does sin separate us from God? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 3-8- He proceeds to describe some of the problems. Explain:

Vs. 3-

Vs. 4-

Vs. 5-

Vs. 6-

Vs. 7-

Vs. 8-

Vs. 9-15- Isaiah confesses the wrongs of the people, including himself in this admission. What does he admit?

Vs. 9-

Vs. 10-

Vs. 11-

Vs. 12-

Vs. 13-

Vs. 14-

Vs. 15- How did this make the Lord feel?

Vs. 16- What shocked or amazed Him and what did He do?

(Bible Notes- Because of His deep compassion for human beings who were given over to sin and helpless, He Himself made a way for reconciliation to occur (57:18-19), since there was no one to mediate or intercede for them. God provided salvation by Himself, through His own arm (cp. 40:10; 51:9; 52:10; 53:1, 10-12).

Vs. 17- What is described?

(Bible Notes- Paul later used the same imagery to describe how believers should behave (Eph 6:14, 17; 1 Th 5:8-9).

Vs. 18-19- What will happen?

Vs. 20- Who will He redeem?

Vs. 21- What covenant does He proclaim for them?

(Bible Notes- Verses 20-21 are quoted by Paul in reference to the final salvation of Israel (Rm 11:26-27). This passage is also similar to the promise of a new covenant made in Jeremiah: God would write His law upon the hearts of His people (Jr 31:33; Heb 8:10; 10:16). The inscription of the law upon the heart is accomplished through the ministry of the Holy Spirit in a believer's life. God does not redeem His people and then forget about them; He redeems them and sends His Spirit to indwell them, to teach them. Here is the fuller explanation of "your children will be taught by the Lord" (54:13).

[What does it mean that God put words in your mouth \(Isaiah 59:21\)? | GotQuestions.org](#)

## **Chapter 60: God's Glory in Zion**

Vs. 1-2- Explain these descriptions of light and darkness.

(Bible Notes- From the outset, the prophet seems to look further than the immediate restoration of Israel from the Babylonian captivity. There is a global cast to the phrasing regarding the darkness of earth and all the peoples.)

[What does it mean that God is light? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 3-4- Who else will be drawn to the light?

Vs. 5-7- What do these verses describe?

(Bible Notes- The nations of Midian, Ephah, and Sheba were all descended from Abraham through Keturah, whom he married after Sarah died (Gn 25:1-4; Is 9:4; 10:26). Kedar and Nebaioth were descendants of Ishmail, Abraham's son by Hagar, Sarah's Egyptian slave (Gn 25:12-13). Originally, these other sons of Abraham were excluded from the covenant and blessing bestowed upon Isaac (Gn 17:18-21; 25:5-6). Nevertheless, the time would come when they and all the nations would again bring gifts as they had done in the time of Solomon, and even their praises, offerings, sacrifices, and prayers would be acceptable before the Lord.)

Vs. 9- This describes ships bringing children and treasure from far away. Why are they coming?

Vs. 10- Who will help them rebuild?

The Lord says, "Although I struck you with My \_\_\_\_\_, yet I will show \_\_\_\_\_ to you with My favor".

(Bible Notes- The prophecy uttered here was fulfilled by Cyrus and the provisions he made for the freed exiles (Ezr 1:4,6-11; 6:3-5).

Vs. 11-14- The prophet describes gates wide open so those drawn to them may enter with their treasures. What does he describe in these verses?

Vs. 15-16- Zion will go from a people and city disgraced to one regarded highly. Why?

Vs. 17- He promises the finest materials and what does He appoint as their guard?

What will be their ruler?

Vs. 18- What does He say here?

(Bible Notes- The new city would be resplendent with the best of things-gold, silver, bronze, and iron would be common. Unlike the restored city of Jerusalem, which was again destroyed in A.D. 70 by the Romans, following the exile the future land of Zion under the Lord's reign would never again face violence, devastation, or destruction. The city would be protected by salvation and praise in the promised kingdom (26:1-3).

Vs. 19-20- No longer needing the sun or moon, where will they get their light?

What does he say about their sorrow?

Vs. 21- How does he describe the people of Zion?

Why did He do all this?

(Bible Notes- This appears to find its final fulfillment in the glorious future city of the New Jerusalem where God “will wipe away every tear” (Rv 21:4) and only the righteous will be present (Is 65:17-19; Rv 21:27). God’s promise to Abraham will be complete; for Abraham’s descendants, those redeemed by the Messiah, will possess the land forever (Gn 12:7; 13:15).

Vs. 22- What does He say He will accomplish?

### **Chapter 61: Year of Favor**

Vs. 1-3- For what purpose was the Servant appointed? Explain:

Vs. 1-

Vs. 2-

[What is the acceptable year of the Lord? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 3-

Vs. 4-5- What additional hope does He reveal?

Vs. 6- What is Israel’s role?

Vs. 7-8- The Lord saw the level of their disgrace but chose to redeem them. What does He say?

Vs. 9- What will people recognize when they look upon these people?

Vs. 10-11- There is rejoicing over this wonderful promise! How is it described in verse 11 and who is meant to notice?

## **Chapter 62:** Restoration of Zion

Vs. 1-2- What was the purpose of the people of Jerusalem?

Vs. 3-5- The Lord will rename her (Jerusalem). What were the names, what did He change them to, and why?

Vs. 7- Why will He watch over Jerusalem so tirelessly?

Vs. 8-9- What does the Lord promise?

Vs. 10-12- Describe this celebratory imagery:

What will He call them?

## **Chapter 63:** The Vengeance of the Lord

Vs. 1- Where is the Lord coming from and how are His garments described?

(Bible Notes- Edom, a nation whose people descended from Esau, was located southeast of Judah. Edom may represent all nations who scorned the rule of the Lord and His people (Gn. 25:24, 30-34). God had previously prophesied Edom's destruction as a part of His greater judgment against all nations, which accompanied salvation for the remnant (Is 34:1-5; 35:4). God is vividly and majestically attired in crimson-stained garments, coming from Bazrah, a main city of Edom.)

Vs. 2-6- When asked why His clothes are red, how does He respond?

[What is the biblical understanding of the wrath of God? | GotQuestions.org](#)

(Bible Notes- This passage is often understood as ultimately fulfilled in the final outpouring of God's wrath in the last days (Lk 21:20-28, 36; Rv 14:14-20). Specifically, the Lord Jesus, wearing "a robe stained with blood.....will also trample the winepress of the fierce anger of God, the Almighty" (Rv 19:11-16).

Vs. 7- What does Isaiah want to make known about the Lord?

Vs. 8-9- How did the Lord feel about His people and what did He do?

Vs. 10- A big "But". What happened?

Vs. 11-14- They recall the day of Moses. What did He do for them and why?

Vs. 15-19- Isaiah's earnestness is evident in his prayer to God. Each verse expresses his concern, questions, and struggles as the prophet for the people. Explain:

Vs. 15-

Vs. 16-

Vs. 17-

[What are the causes and solutions for a hardened heart? | GotQuestions.org](#)

Vs. 18-

Vs. 19-

**Chapter 64: ...continued...**

Vs. 1-3- Isaiah continues to pray, asking for some mighty signs from God. What does he ask?

(Bible Notes- At that key point in Israel's history God revealed His mighty power in a very personal way to the children of Israel, through the smoke and flames on Mount Sinai. He had also shown His presence by His awesome works.)

Vs. 4-5- For whom will God act and who does He welcome?

Vs. 5-7- Isaiah inserts 'But' into his prayer and confesses. What does he express in these verses?

Vs. 5-

What does Isaiah ask?

[How can I be saved? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 6-

Vs. 7-

What had God done?

Vs. 8- This is a beautiful and applicable verse for all of us. Jot this down to remember:

Vs. 9- What does he ask of God?

Vs. 10-12- Isaiah laments the destruction of the temple and of Jerusalem. What does he ask God?

### **Chapter 65:** God's Discipline and Redemption of a Remnant

(Bible Notes-God's response to Isaiah's prayer affirms a new work that God would do among the nations.)

Vs. 1-2- What does the Lord say in response?

Vs. 3-5- The Lord accuses them of several things. Explain each verse:

Vs. 3-

(Bible Notes- The sins the Lord highlighted revolved around improper worship and hypocrisy. Sacrificing in gardens and burning incense on bricks were illegitimate ways to worship Yahweh, even if the people asserted they were only worshiping the God of Israel. In addition, religious practices in gardens were often pagan and tantamount to blatant idolatry.)

Vs. 4-

(Bible Notes- Sitting among the graves may refer to the pagan practice of consulting the dead regarding the future. Eating the meat of pigs and the polluted broth refer to pagan practices that are unknown to us. In addition, even the foods themselves were forbidden (Lv 11:7-8). The people "dedicated" and "purified" themselves to participate in these unholy practices (Is 66:17).

Vs. 5-

(Bible Notes- From the depths of self-deception, the people hypocritically saw themselves as too holy for others, failing to see the corruption within. Such actions inflamed the righteous wrath of the holy God of Israel.)

Vs. 6-7- What are the consequences for these actions?

Vs. 8-9- What will happen?

Vs. 10- Who will be the people He chooses?

(Bible Notes- These servants will inherit the land originally promised from Sharon (north and west extending from Carmel to Joppa) to the Valley of Achor spanning the southeast in the vicinity of Jericho north of Jerusalem (Ezk 47:21-23). Scholars suggest the mention of Sharon and Achor stands symbolically for the whole land.)

Vs. 11-12- God is very clear of the kinds of actions He will not tolerate. What does He mention and what will happen to those who ignore Him?

Vs. 13-14- The Lord contrasts His servants with those who rejected Him. What does He clarify?

Vs. 15-16- Rejecting the Lord leads to dire consequences, but those who come to Him will reap rewards. Explain His point.

Vs. 17- Big changes will occur! What does He say?

[What are the new heavens and the new earth? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

[Will we remember our earthly lives when we are in heaven? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

Vs. 18-19- What does He emphasize about this new creation?

Vs. 19- What will no longer be heard?

Vs. 20-25- This new heaven and new earth sound amazing! What does He highlight in each verse?

Vs. 20-

Vs. 21-22-

Vs. 23-

Vs. 24-

Vs. 25-

(Bible Notes- There will be peace in God's entire holy mountain (Is 11:9; Mc 4:3). The realities initiated for the people of God in the millennial reign will be carried through to the creation of the new heavens and earth. All the expectations of redemption will culminate in the final promise in the book of Revelation: "There will no longer be any curse" (Rv 22:3).

## **Chapter 66:** The Final Judgment and Establishment of Worship

Vs. 1-2- The Lord speaks again and sets Himself apart from His people. What does He say?

What does He ask them?

Vs. 2- What does He clarify?

On what type of person does He look favorably?

[What does it mean to have the fear of God? | GotQuestions.org](https://www.gotquestions.org/What-does-it-mean-to-have-the-fear-of-God/)

In looking at the characteristics the Lord favors in people, what would be the opposite of these?

Vs. 3- Unfortunately, listed here are the actions taken by His people that were dishonorable to Him. What does He mention?

(Bible Notes- The Lord described the actions of those who rebelled against Him. The exact meaning of the series of eight participles is uncertain. On a straight literal translation of the text, the series could be an indictment of religious syncretism. *One slaughters an ox, one kills a man* may indicate the people were following the rituals prescribed by God while at the same time participating in pagan practices (1:29; 2:6-8). The participle phrase, “one (who) kills a man” may refer to killing in a cultic context, in the sense of human sacrifice. Both dogs and pigs were considered unclean, and the practices mentioned probably had to do with pagan rituals (Dt 14:8; Is 57:6; 65:4; 66:17).

Vs. 4- He is clear why punishment is inevitable. What does He say?

Vs. 5-6- What will happen to their enemies?

Vs. 7-11- What metaphor is used to describe Zion (Jerusalem) and, why will they rejoice?

(Bible Notes-The returning exiles would come home to their mother, Jerusalem, who had borne them and would nourish them from her glorious breasts. The maternal imagery of comfort at the mother’s bosom extends to all believing Jews and Gentiles, who together would constitute Zion’s new offspring (7:14; 49:21; 53:10; 54:1-3; Mc 5:3; Gl 3:28-29). Those who were a part of the new nation God raised up for Himself would rejoice in Jerusalem’s restoration. The final Jerusalem is once again the New Jerusalem of the last days, which is to be populated by the redeemed from all nations.)

Vs. 12-14- How does He describe Zion?

Vs. 14- What will the Lord reveal?

Vs. 15-16- This is a powerful image of the Lord. How will He come and why?

(Bible Notes- In that day, *the Lord will come with fire* to execute wrath against His foes (see 29:6). This passage bears a clear similarity to the vision John had of Christ's return when He would slay the rebellious nations with "a sharp sword" (Rv 19:11-15, 21).

Vs. 17- What acts does He specifically mention here of those who will perish?

(Bible Notes- When the Lord comes with judgment, all those who had participated in pagan worship (*entering groves for idolatrous prostitution and polluting themselves through the consumption of unclean meat*) will perish together. The same themes raised initially in 1:27-31 regarding salvation for God's people find their consummation concurrently with the destruction of the rebellious in 66:14-17.)

Vs. 18- Who has He come to gather?

Vs. 19- What will He do and why?

Vs. 20- How does He describe these people from other nations?

Vs. 22- What will He make?

Vs. 23- Who will be there to worship Him?

Vs. 24- This final verse is disturbing, as there apparently will still be enemies of God despite all He's done and shown them. What will become of them?

(Bible Notes- Tragically, there will be people from every nation and language who reject God's call to salvation (Is 45:22). For these, the end of judgment will be that their fire will never go out (cp 1:31; Mk 9:43-48), possibly a description of the Valley of Hinnom. Unforgiven sin will lead to eternal punishment in the lake of fire (Rv 20:10-15). For those who die without trusting in God's provision for their sin, there will be no hope. (Rm 6:23).

[Got Forgiveness? How can I receive forgiveness from God? | GotQuestions.org](http://GotQuestions.org)

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