

Wow! We've made it through the "judgment" division of the book of Isaiah, chapters 1-39. Let's do a little review in order to better prepare us for studying the second half of Isaiah, chapters 40-66, which will be all about "grace." I think I'm going to like this next section better than the first. How about you?

### **Day 1 - Isaiah Part 1 - Judgment begins with the Household of God (Chapters 1-12 Review)**

Judgment of the Northern Kingdom of Israel, called Israel or Ephraim  
Judgment of the Southern Kingdom of Israel, also called Judah  
Judgment of the city of Jerusalem found in the Southern Kingdom of Israel

In Isaiah Part 1, we saw how God judged both the Northern Kingdom of Israel and the Southern Kingdom of Judah, including the city of Jerusalem, for their departure from the Lord GOD and His ways. Both kingdoms sought the gods of the other nations instead of a relationship with their One True God, Jehovah. The commandments of God in the Old Covenant say this: "I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slavery. You shall have no other gods before Me. You shall not make for yourself an idol, or any likeness of what is in heaven above or on the earth beneath or in the water under the earth. You shall not worship them or serve them; for I, the LORD your God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers on the children, on the third and the fourth generations of those who hate Me, but showing lovingkindness to thousands, to those who love Me and keep My commandments." (Exodus 20:2-6) God told Moses that the "people" would stray from Him, future to Moses' day, and that they would forsake the LORD their God, seek after other gods, and fall into idolatry. God's judgment upon them would come in the form of death or an eviction from the land of which He was giving to them. This is what God told Moses about the People, even before they entered the Promised Land: "Then men shall say, 'Because they forsook the covenant of the LORD, the God of their fathers, which He made with them when He brought them out of the land of Egypt, and they went and served other gods and worshiped them, gods whom they have not known and whom He had not allotted to them. Therefore, the anger of the LORD burned against that land, to bring upon it every curse which is written in this book; and the LORD uprooted them from their land in anger and in fury and in great wrath, and cast them into another land, as it is this day.'" (Deuteronomy 29:25-28). The nation of Israel committed all these atrocities against the Lord GOD for many years before God's judgment axe fell upon the people. God was longsuffering and patient with the nation of Israel. He tried everything to try to get them back into relationship with Himself, but alas, they would not. Finally, the Assyrians were used as an instrument of God to discipline the Northern Kingdom of Israel and the cities of the Southern Kingdom of Judah. The Northern Kingdom was taken away into slavery by the Assyrians and dispersed throughout the earth. God stayed His hand of judgment against the Southern Kingdom for about another 100 years, when the iniquity of idolatry was so great amongst the Jews in Jerusalem that God used another world power, the Babylonian Empire, to carry out His wrath against their sin. Some of these Jews died from disease, famine and the Babylonian sword; some, a remnant were carried off into

captivity for 70 years to Babylon under King Nebuchadnezzar where he ruled his worldwide empire.

I would like you to answer the questions below.

This first section of questions deals with Isaiah Part 1. So, if there is something that you need to review pertaining to these questions, go back to your notes on Isaiah Part 1.

What does Isaiah's name mean?

In lesson 1 of part 1, what were the six "deliverances" that God would perform as revealed through the Prophet Isaiah?

Isaiah 7:1-17

Isaiah 37:32-38 (Chapters 36,37)

Isaiah 39:5-40:2, 27-31 (Jeremiah 29:10-19, Deuteronomy 28:36-37,30:1-10)

Isaiah 53:4-6, 10-11

Isaiah 11:1-3, 10-16; 12:1-6

Isaiah 2:1-4, 4:2-6, 10:20, 11:6-10, 12:4-6, 60, 65:8-10, 17-25, 66:17-24

How is God described in Isaiah 6?

How is Man described in Isaiah 6?

Who would bridge this gap between God's holiness and Man's sinfulness?

How was this One to bridge this gap between God's holiness and Man's sinfulness?

What was the peoples' spiritual condition at the time of Isaiah's message according to Isaiah 2:6-9?

What was the first commandment given to the Israelites by God through Moses in Exodus 20:3-6?

Did the Israelites break this first commandment? If they broke it, how did they break it?

What will God do to the Israelites and their land if they do not obey the LORD their God?  
See Deuteronomy 31 and Isaiah 3:1-12.

What are the conditions by which God will accept the Israelites back to Himself and back into the land? See Isaiah 1:16-20.

Who of the Israelites repent and return to the land?

When do they return to the land?

What are these Israelites called, those who returned to the land?

How many times do we see the Israelites' in Scripture and history follow this sequence of events: they reject God, are evicted from the land of Israel, spend time in exile, return to the land? This is a trick question. See Isaiah 11:11-16.

What was the condition of the political and spiritual leaders of the Northern Kingdom at this time? See Isaiah 9:8 – 10:4.

What are the names of the two sons that God gave to Isaiah? What are the meanings of these names or what did these two names signify for the nation of Israel? See Is. 7:3, Is.8: 1-4, 8.

To whom was this message of judgment (Maher-Shalal Hash-baz) intended? See Is.8:5-7.

To whom was this message of hope (Shear-jashub) intended? Also see the message of hope in the name Immanuel in Is. 7:14.

Who would come as a child to rule God's own people, be counselor to them, and give them peace? See Is. 9: 6-7.

How is God's sovereignty shown in Isaiah 10:5-14? What was God's promise to His remnant in this passage?

What is the Millennium? (See Isaiah chapters 11,12)

When will the Millennium occur?

What will it look like according to Isaiah 11:4-10?

What will Jerusalem be like during the Millennium according to Isaiah 2:1-4? *See above.*

What will the Messiah be like? See Isaiah 11:1-5.

How is the Holy Spirit described in Isaiah 11:1-3?

**Day 2 - Isaiah Part 2 – Judgment on the Nations Surrounding Israel (Chapters 13-23 Review)** Judgment on the nations surrounding Israel who have cursed her: Babylon, Palestine, Moab, Syrian-Ephraim alliance, Ethiopia, Egypt, Edom, Dumah, Arabia, Jerusalem, and Tyre

This second section of questions deals with Isaiah Part 2. So, if there is something that you need to review pertaining to these questions, go back to review your notes on Isaiah Part 2.

Isaiah Part 2 addressed the judgment of the nations surrounding the nation of Israel. Most of these judgments came about because of the nations' deeds against the LORD'S anointed People. First, God used the Assyrians to punish the Northern Kingdom of Israel for their idolatry. But, then, God called down judgment on the Assyrians for going beyond what God intended and destroying His people, Ephraim and Judah. Next, God used the Babylonians to be the correctional rod upon the people of the Southern Kingdom for their departure into idolatry. But, then, again, God judged the Babylonians for going beyond what God intended in removing His People from the land of Israel. We saw that most of God's judgments on the Palestinians, the Moabites, the Syrians, the Egyptians, the Arabians, the Edomites, and those from Tyre (present day Lebanon) were literally fulfilled during or just after Isaiah's day. Yet, some of these prophecies still are unfulfilled. These prophecies will be fulfilled during the last days or in the day of the LORD, still future to us. The city of Babylon will play a huge part in the end-times' events just prior to the Messiah's second coming. Lastly, we saw that even though God's judgment would fall on all these other nations, there would be some from these nations, who will be "saved." What mercy God displays! We have learned that there will be those from Ethiopia, Lebanon, Palestine, Assyria, Egypt, and from the Islands of the Seas, who will have a place in the coming Millennial Kingdom, when the Messiah returns to earth and sets up His throne. And, at that time, "all" of Israel will also be "saved." This is what Jeremiah 31:31-34 says about the nation of Israel, "'Behold, days are coming,' says the LORD, 'when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah, not like the covenant which I made with their fathers in the day I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt, My covenant which they broke, although I was a husband to them,' declares the LORD. 'But this is the covenant which I will make with the house of Israel after those days,' declares the LORD, 'I will put My law within them, and on their heart I will write it; and I will be their God and they shall be My people. And they shall not teach again, each man his neighbor and each man

his brother, saying, “*Know the LORD,*” for they shall all know Me, from the least of them to the greatest of them,’ declares the LORD, ‘for I will forgive their iniquity, and their sin I will remember no more.’”

Who is Babylon in Isaiah chapters 13 and 14 and why does God rain down judgment on her?

Who was Nebuchadnezzar?

Who was Daniel?

How did Daniel get to Babylon as a God-fearing man?

What will ultimately happen to Babylon and why will it happen?

What role will Babylon play in the end time?

Who is the main character of Isaiah chapter 14?

What are some ways Satan tries to mimic the Christ? See Isaiah 14:12, 13-14,19.

Who is Philistia today? See Isaiah 14:29-32

What will happen to Philistia? See Isaiah 14:28-32.

What will ultimately happen to Moab in Isaiah chapters 15 and 16? Why will this happen?

What will ultimately happen to Damascus (Syria) and Ephraim (the Northern Kingdom of Israel)?

Will Ethiopia, ultimately, suffer the same judgment as the others who have gone against the nation of Israel? This also is a trick question. See Isaiah chapter 18.

What will ultimately happen to Egypt according to Isaiah chapters 19 and 20?

What will ultimately happen to Edom (Esau’s land) and Saudi Arabia? See Isaiah chapter 21?

Where is Tyre? What is the burden against Tyre? What does Tyre represent? See Isaiah chapter 23.

Who of these nations of Isaiah Part 2 will be saved towards the end of the age?

What is God saying to all of these nations in the judgments that He renders to them?

**Day 3 - Isaiah Part 3 – the Last Days - (Chapters 24-27 Review)**

Global Judgment –the Great Tribulation (Chapter 24)

Millennium - the Kingdom after Christ's 2<sup>nd</sup> Coming (Chapters 25-27)

This third section of questions deals with Isaiah Part 3. So, if there is something that you need to review pertaining to these questions, go back to your notes on Isaiah Part 3.

Who will judge this earth during the Tribulation?

Will all the people of the earth incur the same wrath of God during the Tribulation Period? See Isaiah 24:2.

What will happen to the people according to Isaiah 24:4-18?

What will happen to the earth according to Isaiah 24:4-19?

What will happen to the heavens according to Isaiah 24:21-23?

Where will you be during the Great Tribulation? How do you know?

Does the Millennial Kingdom come before or after the Great Tribulation? See Isaiah 25-27.

What do you expect to see if you are in the Millennial Kingdom? Just generalize according to the following verses:

Isaiah 2:1-4

Isaiah 4:2-6

Isaiah 10:20

Isaiah 11:6-10

Isaiah 12:1-6

For Isaiah chapters 25-27, remember to view these verses as though you are in the Millennial Kingdom looking back on the Great Tribulation time.

Where do you expect the Millennial Kingdom to be? Circle one choice.

on another planet      in heaven      on the earth

Since we will either be dead and “raptured” or alive and “raptured” before the Millennial Kingdom is set up, where will you be and what part will you play?

What will the Millennial Kingdom be like for the Jews and the Gentiles in Christ after the Messiah comes a second time at the call of His people Israel?

What will the land look like during the Millennial Kingdom? See Zechariah 14:3-4, Isaiah 2, Ezekiel 47:1-12.

What will the Millennial Kingdom temple look like according to Ezekiel chapters 40-48?

What will Jerusalem look like according to Ezekiel 44:1-2?

Who will be here on this earth during the Millennial Kingdom? See Daniel 12:1-2, 6; Revelation 20:4.

What will happen at the end of the Millennial Kingdom according to Revelation 20:3-15?

**Days 4 and 5 - Isaiah Part 4 – Woes to Israel and the Nations, Armageddon, the Millennial Kingdom (Chapters 28-35 Review) and Historical Interlude – Hezekiah’s Reign (Chapters 36-39 Review)**

Isaiah Part 4, chapters 28-35, focused on the woes given by Isaiah to Ephraim, Judah, and Jerusalem, to the Egyptian alliance, and to Israel’s destroyers. Interestingly, these woes follow the pattern of judgment already established for us in chapters 1-23. The first three woes were given to the recipients of the Northern Kingdom of Israel, the Southern Kingdom of Judah, and the city of Jerusalem. The fourth and fifth woes were focused on the rebelliousness of the inhabitants of Jerusalem in that they placed their trust in the strength of their neighboring kingdom of Egypt and not in the LORD their God. The last

and final woe was to Assyria who was eventually judged because she had come against God's people and their land. Even though God caused Assyria to be raised up to punish His children, Assyria still bore the weight of responsibility for its deeds and Assyria's deeds went beyond what God had intended. Isaiah chapter 34 addressed the last battle of the Tribulation Period, called Armageddon. And finally, Isaiah chapter 35 brought us back to the blessings of the Millennial Kingdom that we already had a taste of in Isaiah chapters 25 through 27. Chapters 36 through 39 cover the historical account of Hezekiah's reign starting with the Assyrian threat, prophecy and fulfillment of their defeat, and then Hezekiah's illness and his healing, and finally Hezekiah's blunder in showing the Babylonians all that was in his house.

This fourth section of questions deals with Isaiah Part 4. So, if there is something that you need to review pertaining to these questions, go back to your notes on Isaiah Part 4.

What does the word "woe" mean?

Who is this first "woe" to in chapter 28?

Who does Ephraim represent in chapter 28?

Samaria is another name God uses for the Northern Kingdom. How would you describe Samaria according to what you know about the N. Kingdom of Israel's history? See 1 Kings 16:24, Isaiah 28:4, 28:3.

For what was God warning the Southern Kingdom of Judah in chapter 28?

What was the problem with the people in the Northern Kingdom?

How does a physical and spiritual drunkard act according to Isaiah 28:7-8?

Where do spiritual and physical drunkenness come from?

Why did the northern kingdom have so much pride?

Did the S. Kingdom have much the same attitude toward God as their sister to the North according to Isaiah 28:14?

What will eventually happen to the Northern Kingdom? The Southern Kingdom? Jerusalem? See woes 2 and 3 in Isaiah 29:1,15.



What is God's master plan in putting His people in the crucible of suffering?

Was God successful in bringing the N. Kingdom back to Himself? Was He successful in bringing the S. Kingdom back to Himself? How about Jerusalem?

How will God bring His people back to Himself in the Last Days?

Will the Israeli's ever repent and return to their Maker and their Savior? See Zechariah 12:10-14.

Who are the next two woes to? See Isaiah 30:1 and 31:1.

What are the problems with those who are rebellious and those who go down to Egypt for help?

What does God have planned for those who are of His faithful children? See Isaiah 30:18-26, 29

What Messianic prophecies do you find in Isaiah 30:20, 29?

How would the Israelites be saved from their oppressors, the Assyrians? Was it to be through their alliance with Egypt? See Isaiah 30:15.

How can we be saved from our oppressors? Can we rely on outside help at all or is there something of greater significance here?

What are some of our "Egypt" that we run to first before we consult our God?

What is God's mercy for obedience like according to Isaiah 30:18-26, 29?

Make a list of the conditions during the Millennial Kingdom from verses 32:1-5 and 32:15-20?

When will the Spirit be poured out upon those who are of the faithful Remnant according to 32:15?

What will be the result of this Spirit being poured out upon the Israelites in 32:15-18?

Who is the final woe to in Isaiah 33:1?

To whom will God be gracious in 33:2?

What will He be to them?

In the final battle scene in Isaiah chapter 34, what would drive the world's nations to all gather against this tiny, tiny little country called Israel?

What does God call all the nations, all the peoples of the earth, to hear in 34:1-4? See Isaiah 1:2.

What will the LORD do to the armies of the earth that are gathered against Israel? See Isaiah 34:2-3.

How will the land of the Jezreel Valley look like once the battle is over?

What will the earth be like when the Battle of Armageddon is over and the city of Babylon has been destroyed? What will the earth be like after the seal, trumpet and bowl judgments of Revelation?

What will have to happen to the earth before the Millennial Kingdom is set up?

How does Isaiah describe nature in the Millennial Kingdom? See Isaiah 35:1-2.

Likened to some other time/place/creation of God's, what does this description of nature in the Millennial Kingdom sound like?

What hope did God give to encourage the exhausted, strengthen the feeble, speak to the anxious of heart in Isaiah 35:3-10?

**Historical Interlude – Hezekiah’s Reign (Chapters 36-39 Review)**

Who or what was the threat to the city of Jerusalem in Isaiah 36?

What did King Hezekiah do when he heard the threat of the Assyrians? See Isaiah 37.

What did Isaiah prophesy?

Who did Hezekiah go to in Isaiah 37:14-20?

Did God hear Hezekiah’s prayer? How do you know?

What happened to the Assyrians and their king Sennacherib?

Was Assyria successful in taking Jerusalem?

Hezekiah became mortally ill and Isaiah told him to get his house in order because he was going to die. What did Hezekiah do?

Did the LORD hear Hezekiah’s prayer?

What was that prayer?

Hezekiah was given 15 more years to live. During this additional time he was allowed to live, he did two things that brought tremendous grief to the Kingdom of Judah later on. What were these two things? See Isaiah 39 and II Kings 20:21 through 21:9.

This ends the first major division of the book of Isaiah with the hope of the Millennial Kingdom given to the faithful Believers. What a fitting end for the picture of judgment, judgment, judgment that we have seen all through these first 39 chapters. The small remnant who have remained faithful are given hope for the future that God will right all things wrong and secure a place for them to dwell with Him, their gracious, loving, and merciful LORD.

THE INTERLUDE - KING HEZEKIAH'S REIGN

Isaiah 36-39

God's Deliverance of Jerusalem from Assyria		Hezekiah's Deliverance of Jerusalem to Babylon	
Isaiah 36 - Hezekiah & Assyria		Isaiah 38- Hezekiah & a Boil	Isaiah 39-Hezekiah & Babylon
<p>-Isaiah prophesied during the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hez</p> <p>-Hezekiah was a good king - II Chronicles 29:1,2</p> <p>-Hez one of the 5 "good kings" of Judah: Asa, Jehoshaphat, Joash, Hez and Josiah; revival came to Judah</p> <p>-Hez showed weakness when he postponed the invasion of Jerusalem by bribing Sennacherib (II Kings 18:13-16) w/ gold &amp; silver of the temple.</p> <p>-Assyria showed up outside the gates of Jerusalem anyway</p> <p>-Hez sends delegation to meet the Assyrians</p> <p>-Assyria demands the surrender of Jerusalem</p> <p>-Rabshakeh of Assyria mocked the God of Israel and the Jews trust in Him</p> <p>-Rabshakeh suggests that Jehovah has sent the Assyrians against Jeru</p> <p>-God did use the Assyrian to destroy His people, but He will not let the enemy take Jerusalem</p> <p>-Rabshakeh boasts that other gods of other nations have not been able to deliver those other nations; their God will not be able to del. them from Assyria-Hez's delegation bring the report to him; the delegation's clothes rent</p>	<p>- When Hez hears report, he also rents his clothes &amp; covers himself w/ sackcloth &amp; went into Hs. of the LORD</p> <p>-sent delegation guys to Isaiah; he wants a word from God; asks Isaiah to pray for the remnant</p> <p>-Isaiah said to them: be not afraid of the words b/c Assyria has blasphemed God</p> <p>-God said that He will send a "blast" upon the K. of Assyria; he shall hear a rumor &amp; return home; will die by sword in his own land (God declares the destruction of Assyria).</p> <p>-Delegation takes letter back to Hez.; Hez rec'vs letter, goes to God directly and spreads the letter out before God.</p> <p>-Hez pleads with Him to hear and deliver His people from the threatening Assyrians</p> <p>-God answers Hez's prayer thru Isaiah: God gives a sign (30) they will continue on the land while longer for they will eat what grows itself 1st &amp; 2nd yrs, reap &amp; plant vineyards for 3rd year</p> <p>-God tells Isa. to tell Hez that Assyria will not take the city; the K. of Assyria will return home</p> <p>-angel of LORD smote 185,000 Assyrian soldiers outside gates of Jeru</p> <p>-K. of Assyria returned home; killed by his two sons while he worshiped his god in his temple,</p>	<p>-Hez becomes ill w/ boil while beset by the danger of Assyrian host</p> <p>-Hez reigned 29 yrs, Assyria came up against Jeru in Hez's 14th yr, &amp; Hez's sickness in 14th yr</p> <p>-Isa told Hez to get affairs in order he was going to die in 14th year</p> <p>-when Hez told of death, he faced wall so others could not see him crying</p> <p>-Isaiah gave Hez word from the LORD that he would live another 15 years</p> <p>-Sometimes God heals and sometimes He does not; it is His decision</p> <p>-John 16:23-24: requests in the name of Jesus Christ means that you are in Christ and you are praying for His will to be done, that it is to please Him</p> <p>-God's answer to one request will encourage the believer's heart that He will answer the other request, too.</p> <p>-Hez given a sign: God will cause the shadow of the steps to return which is gone down on the steps of Ahaz w/ the sun, backward 10 steps</p> <p>-Hez writes poem of praise - Hez may have written Psalm 116 here</p> <p>-was Hez right in asking for extension of life? after this experience Hez became prideful &amp; arrogant (II Chrons 32:25); also he fathered Manasseh in those 15 years-worse king</p> <p>- medicine connected w/ healing - figs as plaster upon the boil</p>	<p>-39 shows great blunder of Hez's life &amp; human frailty &amp; weakness. After the hr. of great spiritual triumph worst defeat comes</p> <p>-K. of Babylon sent get well greeting &amp; present to Hez</p> <p>-Merodach-baladan: Merodach means rebel &amp; baladan means not the LORD. Behind this king is Nimrod, founder of Babylon &amp; satan who is archenemy agst. God</p> <p>-Hez very rich (II Chrs 32:27,28)</p> <p>-did not take the get-well greeting fr. Babylon &amp; spread it out before the LORD like with the note from Isaiah</p> <p>-Hez gave good-will leaders from Babylon VIP treatment: took them on tour &amp; showed them all that he had</p> <p>-the good-will leaders from Babylon went back &amp; told their king</p> <p>-Isaiah heard of what Hez had done &amp; came to him with a word from the LORD: all riches would be taken away to Babylon and the king's sons would become eunuchs in the palace of king of Babylon</p> <p>-literally fulfilled: see Dan 1, II Kings 24-25</p> <p>-Hez reply to Isa: he was glad that it wouldn't be in his day</p>