

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

STUDY PAK 11B

1. Isaiah begins by addressing the a) _____ alliance between Judah and b) _____.
2. By the time Isaiah began to prophesy in the year that King a) _____ died, the Northern Kingdom was already a tributary of b) _____.
3. Pekah, King of Israel, decided to try to throw off the Assyrian bondage by politically aligning himself with a) _____, the king of Damascus (Syria), then plundering b) _____, and finally facing Assyria.

Judah and Israel (1-12)

⌘ **Israel politically aligned itself with Syria to throw off the Assyrian bondage, and plundered Judah**

⌘ **Isaiah urges King Ahaz not to make an Assyrian alliance, but to trust God**

☑ **Predicted both Syria and Israel's kings would be removed from power**

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4. After making the alliance, Pekah and Rezin attacked _____ with a combined army.
5. a) _____, king of Judah, was frightened into making an alliance with b) _____.
6. Isaiah was sent by God with the advice to a) _____, be at b) _____, and don't be c) _____.
7. These two smoking _____ who have decided to come up against Judah will not succeed in setting their own king in place.
8. It shall not come to pass, and both of them will be removed from _____.
9. Even though Isaiah foretold that a) _____ would destroy Syria and Israel and punish b) _____, Ahaz did not listen to him.
10. He also foretold that there would be a sign of a a) _____ conceiving and bringing forth a b) _____.
11. The _____ fulfillment of this prophecy was the conception of a son by Isaiah's wife.
12. Included in this prophecy was a provision that before the child would be old enough to reject a) _____ and choose the b) _____, both of these nations would be subdued by the Assyrians.
13. To Ahaz (who did not want a sign from the Lord) this sign meant that within the brief period of a child's a) _____, the enemies of Judah would be b) _____.

14. The a) _____ fulfillment of this celebrated prophecy was the birth of b) _____.
15. Most of the a) _____ prophecies of Isaiah were soon fulfilled, confirming the faith of the people in the more b) _____ predictions, which were to come later in the book.
16. Isaiah then gave a series of prophecies foretelling the downfall of the surrounding a) _____ and the other nations to whom Israel and Judah looked for b) _____.
17. These included prophecies about a) _____ (13:1-14:23), b) _____ (14:24-27), Philistia (14:28-32), Moab (15:1-16:14), c) _____ and her ally, d) _____ (17:1-14), Ethiopia (18:1-7), Egypt (19:1-20:6), Babylon (21:1-10), Edom (21:11-12), Arabia (21:13-17), Jerusalem (22:1-25), and against Tyre (23:1-18).
18. While these prophecies were not given a) _____ to the nations to whom they were addressed, God has a b) _____ for keeping them in writing for us, even though some of these nations have ceased to exist.
19. The a) _____ and their b) _____ were divinely recorded so that we, in the latter days, may have our c) _____ confirmed.
20. These passages also reveal God's plan to restore the a) _____ to Palestine and to bring them to a b) _____ to the people dwelling immediately around them.
21. The prophecy concerned the overthrow of a) _____ was given at the time when it was at the zenith of its b) _____.
22. This announcement by Isaiah of Babylon's overthrow by the a) _____ was unbelievable, except for the fact that Isaiah's message was given b) _____.
23. While the passage is talking about the king of a) _____, it is clear that the b) _____ of Babylon, c) _____, is behind what is happening.
24. This passage gives a unique insight into a) _____ and his b) _____.

Gentile Nations (13-24)

⚡ **Isaiah predicted that downfall of nations to whom Judah and Israel had looked for assistance**

☑ **Babylon, Assyria, Philistia, Moab, Damascus and her ally, Israel, Ethiopia, Egypt, Babylon, Edom, Arabia, Jerusalem, and Tyre**

⚡ **These prophecies and their fulfillment are given so we may have our faith confirmed**

25. This passage enables us to understand how a) _____ began in the heavens and to see something of the b) _____ that work behind the scenes in human history.

Isaiah 14:12-15--Lucifer

☸ **Gives insight into Lucifer's fall and how sin began in the heavens**

☒ **Cannot be applied to mortal man**

☸ **Greatest of all angels and perfect before falling through pride**

☸ **Tried to take God's throne to become the ruler of the universe**

☒ **The creature's will in opposition to the will of the Creator**

26. This passage makes it clear that Lucifer dominates the minds of

a) _____ men, trying to thwart the b) _____ of God.

27. The fall of Lucifer here shows the fall of a) _____ and is closely linked to b) _____, which also refers to him.

28. These words cannot apply to any _____ man.

29. Lucifer, meaning a) " _____," is b) _____ of the highest order, identical to the covering c) _____.

30. Apparently, he was the a) _____ of all the angel host and was b) _____ before God before he fell through c) _____.

31. It was the ambition of Lucifer to take the a) _____ of God for himself, becoming the b) _____ of the universe.

32. It was the assertion of the a) _____ will in opposition to the will of the b) _____ that brought about his downfall, making the c) _____ become the d) _____.

33. Thus, the devil, who was cast down from the place of a) _____ and b) _____ he enjoyed, became the untiring c) _____ of God and man.

34. Since that time, down through the ages he has done everything he can to a) _____ mankind and b) _____ God of the glory that is due Him.

35. After announcing the judgment that was in store for the countries surrounding Palestine, Isaiah paints a picture of judgment which includes all _____.

36. Isaiah concludes his denunciation of Israel's enemies by predicting the ultimate a) _____ and b) _____ of the people of God.

37. Following the announced judgments on the a) _____ world, Judah is seen as redeemed from her b) _____, delivered from her c) _____, and restored to her d) _____.

38. These chapters deal primarily with Judah's futile alliance with _____.

39. In fulfillment of prophecy, Assyria demanded a) _____ from Judah, and King Hezekiah complied by stripping the gold from the b) _____ to pay for it.

Israel and Its Future (25-35)

⌘ **Isaiah deals with Judah's futile alliances**

☒ **Assyria demanded tribute, and King Hezekiah complied taking the gold from the Temple doors**

☒ **Egyptian alliance called a "covenant with death"**

⌘ **Isaiah announces the Messiah is her only hope for stability and permanence**

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40. Hezekiah also negotiated an alliance with Egypt, which Isaiah called a "_____", a shame, a useless fight against God, and a fatal blow to Jerusalem.

41. _____ cannot protect the children of God.

42. This action is typical of the end of the age, when a) _____, besieged by the surrounding Gentile nations, will look to the b) _____ to help them.

43. Isaiah announces the a) _____ as the only hope for a kingdom of stability and permanence, completely under b) _____ control.

44. The a) _____ blessings are evident in this passage, and the b) _____ are seen dwelling in safety while the c) _____ is ruling in His beauty.

45. The _____ section of Isaiah is largely parallel to 2 Kings 18-20.

46. This section is located following God's predicting the a) _____ of the nations and the portion of Isaiah that brings b) _____.

47. This duplication is a reminder to God's people that when they a) _____ of their sins and turn to Him with their whole heart, He will intervene for their b) _____ and c) _____ as a nation.

Historical Section (36-39)

⌘ **Located between prediction of the judgment of the nations and God's consolation**

⌘ **Reminds God's people that when they repent and turn to Him, He will protect their land**

⌘ **Predicts Babylon will carry Judah captive, not the Assyrians**

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48. It also predicts that a) _____ would eventually carry Judah captive, not the b) _____.

49. When _____, king of Assyria, overwhelmed Israel, there seemed to be nothing in his way to take Jerusalem.

50. His commander in chief, _____, openly challenged the God of Judah.

51. Rabshakeh's mistake was in equating the a) _____ of Judah with the b) _____ (which were no gods) of the nations that were Judah's neighbors.

52. Hezekiah's response was to rend his a) _____, and cover himself with b) _____, and go into the c) _____.

53. Following Hezekiah's a) _____, Isaiah promised b) _____, and God c) _____ the armies of the Assyrian host.

54. God shows His divine intervention and _____.

55. Rabshakeh had admitted that the gods of the a) _____ could not deliver them, but overstepped himself when he challenged the b) _____ to prove His power to save His people.

Assyrian Power

- ⌘ **Rabshakeh challenged the God of Judah, equating the true God with the gods which were no gods**
- ⌘ **Hezekiah humbled himself and prayed in sackcloth**
- ⌘ **God gave Judah a great victory which gave her esteem among the nations**

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56. Hezekiah's prayer is not only a prayer but a _____.

57. After the Assyrians were banished forever from the coasts of Judah, Hezekiah was a) _____ and highly b) _____ among the surrounding nations.

58. Shortly after this, Hezekiah's _____ brought him into contact with the future conquerors of Jerusalem.

Hezekiah's Sickness

- ⌘ **Isaiah told Hezekiah his sickness would be fatal**
 - ☑ **Hezekiah pleaded with God, and was given 15 more years to live**
- ⌘ **When the King of Babylon sent his emissary with a letter, Hezekiah showed him all his treasures**
 - ☑ **Isaiah predicted to Hezekiah all that had been seen would be carried to Babylon**

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59. After God sent Isaiah to tell Hezekiah that his illness was a) _____, Hezekiah prayed, "Remember now, O LORD, I beseech thee, how I have walked before thee in b) _____ and with a c) _____, and have done that which is d) _____ in thy sight.

60. God heard his prayer and sent Isaiah back to grant him _____ more years to live.

61. As a sign, the sun was to go back on the sundial by _____ (this is where we get the fifteen Psalms of degrees).

62. Upon his recovery, the king of _____ sent letters to Hezekiah, for he heard that Hezekiah had been sick.

63. Hezekiah made the mistake of showing all his _____ to the messengers from Babylon.
64. This was really a failure of Hezekiah's part to recognize the a) _____ in healing him and raising him back up, and an b) _____.
65. As a result, Isaiah predicted to Hezekiah that all that had been seen would be carried away to a) _____ along with the most b) _____ in the nation.
66. It is interesting to note that the first 39 chapters take place under the threat of a) _____ invasion, and end with a prediction that there will be a b) _____ captivity instead.

Consolation (Isa. 40-66)

- ⌘ **1-39 take place under threat of Assyrian invasion, ending with a prophecy of Babylonian captivity**
- ☒ **1-39 contains judgments**
- ⌘ **40-66 speaks of consolation and cheer, especially to the remnant concerning the promised Messiah**
- ☒ **Reveals deliverance from Babylon, the Messiah's coming, and the glory of the millennial kingdom**

67. The ultimate message of the first 39 chapters is that of _____.

68. After the prophecy of the Babylonian captivity, the predominant message in the last 27 chapters is one of _____.

69. Isaiah knew from the time that God had called him, that the people would not a) _____, and that a series of judgments would fall upon the

nation "until the cities be b) _____ without inhabitant, and the houses without man, and the land be utterly c) _____."

70. Paralleling his proclamations of a) _____ on the majority of the people, Isaiah speaks of b) _____ and cheer, especially to the faithful c) _____, concerning the promised d) _____.
71. The second division first deals with the a) _____ from the Babylonian captivity, then the revelation of the b) _____, and culminates in the glory of the c) _____.
72. The opening section of the "New Testament" portion of Isaiah gives one of the greatest descriptions of God's _____.
73. Isaiah compares the gods of Babylon, which seem a) _____, with the God of a b) _____ and c) _____ Judah.
74. Isaiah does not point to the a) _____ of God so much as he points to His b) _____.

Israel's Deliverance (40-48)

⌘ **Isaiah challenges the gods of Babylon to demonstrate their greatness by predicting things to come**

⌘ **Isaiah predicts end of the Babylonian captivity by a Persian king, even naming Cyrus by name**

☑ **This prediction occurs 150 years before Cyrus was born**

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75. Isaiah challenges the gods of Babylon to prove their divinity by _____ the things to come.

76. Following his challenge to the Babylonian gods, Isaiah shows his _____ as a prophet, revealing one of the most striking predictions in the Bible.

77. He predicts that God will deliver Judah from the Babylonian captivity and exile by a great a) _____ "from the north" who will conquer

b) _____, even naming Cyrus by name.

78. This prediction is made _____ before Cyrus was born.

79. Isaiah reveals that Cyrus is to be God's instrument in a) _____ Judah, just as Nebuchadnezzar was God's instrument to bring b) _____ to Judah.

80. The fall of Babylon would end the a) _____, for Cyrus would restore their b) _____, permitting them to return to their own land.

81. Cyrus is called "the a) _____," "my b) _____," the one "whose right hand the Lord upholdeth," "who performs all the Lord's pleasure."

82. In a sense, Cyrus is a a) _____ of the Great Deliverer, the Anointed One, the Redeemer of Israel, b) _____.

83. His coming will mean a a) _____ restoration and a b) _____ restoration of Israel.

84. Isaiah's announcement of a) _____ as the deliverer of Judah paves the way for Isaiah to give us an unparalleled picture of the future b) _____ of both the c) _____ and the d) _____.

85. From the very beginning, Isaiah's prophecies include some a) _____ revelation, and the b) _____ figure of the Messiah shows up more and more clearly in the subsequent chapters.

86. In this second division of the Book of Isaiah, the Messiah occupies the center stage as the a) _____ of Jehovah and the b) _____ of Israel.

87. a) _____ portrays an almost complete picture of the b) _____ of Christ seven hundred years before he was born.

88. The greatest Bible expositors interpret this chapter as the story of the _____.

89. In a) _____, the Ethiopian Eunuch was reading
b) _____
when Philip joined him, explaining that it was describing Christ.

90. How the a) _____
would be treated by b) _____
is first told to us in Isaiah 50:6.

91. The _____
of the Messiah by the Jewish people is pointed to in Isaiah 53:1-3.

92. The culmination of His _____
is reached when *He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth: he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth.*

93. The Father a) _____ Him, b) _____
Him, and put Him to c) _____.

94. This is the unfolding of John 3:16, the _____ --
the grandest unfolding of God's love for us.

95. The wonder of it is that this prophecy does not end with a a) _____
Messiah, but also predicts and sees His b) _____, then
sees Him c) _____, d) _____,
e) _____, and f) _____
many.

Suffering Servant (49-57)

⌘ **Isaiah gives a picture of the Redeemer of both the Jews and Gentiles**

⌘ **Isaiah 53 portrays an almost complete picture of Christ's suffering 700 years prior to them**

⌘ **Isaiah's prophecy ends with a risen, exalted, interceding, justifying Messiah**

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The Coming Kingdom (58-66)

⌘ **Isaiah blends the first and second coming of Christ (Isa. 61:1-2)**

☑ **61:1-2a reveals the first coming**

☑ **61:2b-3 reveals the second coming**

⌘ **Isaiah concludes with the millennial kingdom and eternal state of Israel**

☑ **God will bring worldwide unity and international blessing to the world**

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96. Instead, from Isaiah 58 to the end of the Book of Isaiah, the Messiah's _____ comes into view.

97. The promise to the a) _____
who are b) _____ to
God is clear.

98. This passage clearly illustrates the blending of the a) _____ and b) _____
coming of the Messiah without recognizing the c) _____ fixed between the two.

99. When Jesus told His audience in the synagogue that this prophecy was being fulfilled in this day, He did not complete the a) _____ of the passage, but only that part which was applicable to His b) _____ advent.

100. This passage not only points to the a) _____ of the Messiah, but also to the comfort of the children of Israel in knowing that someday they would "eat the b) _____."
101. When Jesus returns in a) _____ and b) _____, the remainder of this prophecy will be fulfilled.
102. The day of a) _____ is brought in by the coming of the Avenger, Jesus Christ, on behalf of His people against the Gentiles who have b) _____ them.
103. The day of a) _____ and the treading of the b) _____ of God's wrath are not a vision that is new to the Apostle John in Revelation, but is already revealed to c) _____ in the Old Testament.
104. Isaiah concludes with a description of Israel's ultimate state in the a) _____ and their b) _____ state.
105. According to Isaiah, God will someday bring together people from every a) _____ on earth to live together under His b) _____.
106. The a) _____ that we find today between people of different races, colors, customs, and cultures will all be done away with, and the nations shall live in b) _____.
107. Ultimately, the key to that change is the fact that all these people will realize they have been brought into being by a) _____ and are called to live under God's b) _____.
108. This prophecy of Isaiah showing worldwide a) _____ and international b) _____ echoes the promise made to Abraham and Sarah, that "...in thee shall c) _____ of the earth be blessed."
109. The prophecy found in Isaiah 66:19 is interesting to read in the light of the New Testament command of Jesus to His followers, to go to a) _____, b) _____, c) _____, and unto the d) _____ parts of the earth.
110. Isaiah's a) _____ and the church's b) _____ have not changed.
111. Christ still wants us to take His message to the ends of the _____.
112. He is building a a) _____ for Himself from all b) _____ and c) _____.

113. Isaiah 7:14 prophesies the a) _____ of a son whose name is called b) _____. It clearly points to the c) _____ nature of Christ.

114. Isaiah 9:6-7 prophesies the a) _____ of a Child, the b) _____ of a Son, with a kingdom that lasts forever. This prophecy also points to Christ's c) _____ nature.

115. Isaiah 11:1 prophesies that Christ will be born of the lineage of _____.

116. Isaiah 11:2 prophesies of his ministry in the _____.

117. Isaiah 43:11 prophesies that the _____ is the Savior.

118. Isaiah 49:5-6 points to the Christ as the a) _____, who will also be a Light to the b) _____.

119. Isaiah 50:6-7 prophesies that Christ will be a) _____, but will set his face like a b) _____.

120. Isaiah 52:13-53:12 prophesies of Christ being the a) _____, His b) _____ with the wicked, and His c) _____.

121. Isaiah 53, one of the most remarkable and key passages in Scripture, points toward the suffering and resurrected _____ who must die for our sin.

122. While the whole Book of Isaiah is full of rich truth and a) _____ of the Messiah, this is certainly the most revealing of the b) _____ who bore our sins.

Prophecies of Christ

☞ Isa 7:14 Virgin birth	☞ Isa 49:5-6 Christ, the Servant who is Light to the Gentiles
☞ Isa 9:6-7 Birth of child, giving of a Son	☞ Isa 50:6-7 Christ beaten, setting His face like a flint
☞ Isa 11:1 Christ born of David's line	☞ Isa 52:13-53:12 Christ the sinbearer, burial and resurrection
☞ Isa 11:2 Christ's ministry in the Spirit	
☞ Isa 43:11 The LORD is the Savior	