

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Bible Study**  
**Isaiah Lesson 17**

1. In 51:17 and 52:1 Jerusalem is told to “wake up,” “stand up” and “dress up” with beautiful garments. Why are they given these instructions? 52:3; “you shall be redeemed.” They have been captive but God is going to set them free, and God has set us free from the captivity of sin, so we should “Wake up, stand up and dress up” for our redemption.
2. Isaiah begins speaking about Jesus Christ in 52:13 - 53:12. As he is speaking about Jesus, is he speaking in the past tense, present tense or future tense? “His visage **was marred**” is past tense. “He **was wounded**” is past tense. “He **was bruised**” is past tense. Jesus had not yet come in the form of man to die on the cross, yet Isaiah was speaking as if it was already a “done deal!”
3. How does Isaiah say God’s word is like rain and snow? 55:10-11; rain and snow fall from heaven with a purpose. God’s word comes from heaven with a purpose!
4. What does Isaiah say Israel is not to let the son of a foreigner say? 56:3; they are not to say they are separated from “His people.” God’s love and salvation is not for Israel only. As people put their faith and trust in God they are “part of the family” even if they are from another nation.
5. What was wrong with Israel’s fasting, and what kind of fasting were they instructed to give? 58:3-9; they were fasting to glorify themselves and seek their own gain and selfish purposes. They were told to stop being wicked and selfish, and start being kind and serving others. They were told to change their attitude. They had the right form but they had the wrong motives.
6. What are the characteristics of a life right with God and not “pointing the finger” and “speaking wickedness”? 58:8-12; v.10) you will feed the hungry and be light in darkness, v.11) you will be guided by the Lord and will be satisfied, you will be like a watered garden, providing nourishment and a never ending spring of water.
7. Isaiah uses two examples (in chapter 58) to show that what we don’t do isn’t always enough to make us right with God. The first example is fasting, what is the other? 58:13-14; the Sabbath is the other. The Sabbath is an example of their right form and wrong motive because they did not work on the Sabbath, but their hearts were not right, therefore their “not working” on the Sabbath to keep it was not pleasing to God.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Bible Study**  
**Isaiah Lesson 16**

1. Isaiah said God “blots out your transgressions.” Why did God say through Isaiah that He would blot out transgressions? Isaiah 43:25 tells us that He blots out our transgressions “for My (God’s) own sake.” I benefit from His action but His action is for “His sake!” It is not that He is selfish, but He is Holy. And for Him to have a relationship with us we must be Holy and the only way this can happen is for His action on our behalf, because we cannot do it any other way ourselves. See Ezek. 36:16-22.
2. Isaiah 44:9 says that idols are useless, but in a sarcastic way a couple of uses for idols are listed, what are they? 44:15-17; one use is for “firewood” to keep warm and another is for “cooking wood” to prepare meals.
3. Isaiah prophesies that Cyrus will be an instrument that He will use to subdue nations. What nation is Cyrus the ruler over? 45:1, II Chronicles 36:22-23 and Daniel 10:1-9.
4. Who does Isaiah say in chapter 48 will have “no peace”? 48:22; the wicked.
5. Chapter 49 begins by describing the Lord our Savior who brings us salvation, comfort and mercy. How does chapter 49 describe the Lord in the last half of the chapter? 49:14-26; the Lord is our redeemer and though we may feel forgotten (v14) we are not. God knows where we are at all times!
6. In chapter 50 Israel thought that God had either divorced them or sold them to creditors. 50:1; like Israel, we may have “wilderness experiences” and feel that God is far away or even separated Himself from us, yet in 50:2 God reminds us that “His hand is not too short to redeem” and that He is not powerless to deliver!
7. Two of Satan’s biggest tools are discouragement and fear. We allow these to cause unbelief and defeat in our lives. What is God’s response and message through Isaiah in Chapter 51 that can bring victory against the tools of discouragement and fear? Three times God says “Listen to Me” (v1, v4 and v7), and after each there is an ACTION on our part to take. Don’t just let the words go in one ear and out the other. “Look to Abraham” is a reminder to know who and whose you are! We are His! We should live like we are His! In verses 4-7 we have salvation and it is forever, and our enemies are His enemies and they will be judged. In verses 7-11 we are reminded that He is all powerful! His promises are not just empty words!

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Bible Study**  
**Isaiah Lesson 15**

1. How old was Hezekiah when he became ill? Isaiah 38:5, II Kings 18:2 and 20:6 tell us he was 25 when he became king and he ruled for 29 years. We also know that God gave him 15 added years so the answer is 25 plus 29 minus 15 which equals 39.
2. What was the sign God gave Hezekiah that He (God) would do as He spoke? 38:6-8; God shows His great power over creation in moving the shadow of the sundial back 10 degrees. He gave extra time in that day to prove that He could give Hezekiah more years to live!
3. When the King of Babylon sent gifts to Hezekiah, what did Hezekiah do and why was it wrong? Isaiah 39:2 says he showed them everything. He had an opportunity to be a witness for God and say “Thank you for the gifts, but I want you to know that I and this nation rely on God.” He gave God no glory for the glory God had given him. We should be careful not to please man but to please God (Galatians 1:10).
4. What was Hezekiah’s final reaction to Isaiah concerning God’s prophecy about Babylon taking all their treasure and some of their sons? 39:8 says “At least there will be peace and truth in my days.” He showed no concern for the future generation. It is sad but this attitude still exists. This is a sign of selfishness.
5. In Psalm 23:4 David illustrates God’s comfort as “a rod and staff;” how does Isaiah illustrate God’s comfort in chapter 40? 40:31 Isaiah uses the illustration of eagles. Verse 31 sums up the whole chapter which is about God’s great comfort. We may be weary but God’s comfort can bring running! We may be faint but God’s comfort brings strength to walk!
6. In chapter 41 what does God challenge man’s idols to do and why? 41:21-29; God challenges idols to predict the future and interpret the past. But idols do not know the future and they don’t know anything about the past either, the point is only God is Sovereign!
7. In Isaiah 41:9 we read “You are My servant” and in Isaiah 42:1 we read “Behold! My Servant whom I uphold;” who is “My servant” referring to? As you begin reading Chapter 42 look at all the words that are capitalized, like Elect One, My Servant, He and His. Isaiah 42 is speaking about Jesus Christ God’s only Son. “My servant” with the small “s” is from 41:9 and when we read 41:8-10 we see that God is calling Israel His servant. Jesus is God’s Servant to mankind for salvation and man is God’s servant to one another for testimony and witness.

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Wednesday Bible Study  
Isaiah Lesson 14

1. In Isaiah 32, how does he describe what life could be like if a nation's rulers were righteous? V.2-8; in v.2 life is sheltered and protected, in v.3 people will hear and see the truth, in v.4 the rash will learn restraint and the stammerer will speak and in v.5-8 people will know the difference between a fool and a noble person.
2. In Isaiah 33 we are told God's judgment will be upon those who are "near" and those who are "afar." What is the answer to the question that follows this statement? 32:14-16; the question is "who will survive the judgment and be with God?" The answer is those who walk righteously, talk righteously, turn away from evil and live on High, a place of worship and in God's care.
3. Isaiah's words in chapter 34 are very similar to which New Testament writer's vision? The words of Isaiah in chapter 34 are about a complete judgment upon the world and a great tribulation upon the whole world. These words were given hundreds of years before John saw and wrote "Revelation," yet they both are telling of the great day of God's complete judgment upon all man and the world.
4. Isaiah 35 speaks of a "Highway of Holiness." True or false: this highway will have a "tollbooth." True, but people will not pay, the Lord Jesus Christ Paid! The way onto the highway is through Jesus. We are told that the redeemed (v.9) and the ransomed (v.10) will travel this road. It should also be noted that this is a road of safety (v.9).
5. The events Isaiah talks about in 36 can also be found where in the Bible? And just for fun, how old was King Hezekiah when the event of 36:1 happened? You can also read about these events in II Kings 18:13-27 and II Chronicles 32:1-19. In II Kings 18:2 we are told that the king was 25 when he began to rule so in his 14th year the event happened making him 39 years old at the time.
6. The representative for the Assyrian King in Isaiah 36 was asking Israel who they would put their trust in. What were their options according to the Rabshakeh? V.6 tells us one option is Egypt. V.8-10 explain that they should pick Assyria because they are very strong and powerful. V.7 and 13-21 tell them not to trust in the Lord. People today still face this same question. In times of crisis we should rely on "faith in God" and not rely on our own strength or the perceived power in other things.
7. How did Hezekiah respond to the threat of war from the Assyrian king? 37:1 tells us he tore his clothes and covered himself with sackcloth. This shows that he took the threat seriously. 37:1 also says he went into the house of the Lord. He did not actually go into the Holy of Holies but to the courts where people were allowed. He was seeking God in a time of trial. 37:4 tells us that he asked Isaiah to pray about the situation. All good responses! We should also take our enemy (Satan) seriously, seek God and His answers through prayer.

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Wednesday Bible Study  
Isaiah Lesson 13

1. In Isaiah 26, what are we told a person must do to have “perfect peace” and “everlasting strength?” 26:3-4; a person must keep his trust on the Lord and his mind stayed on the Lord. We sing this song because the person who trusts in the Lord has salvation, protection, provision and victory in the Lord!
2. What verse in chapter 26 is an Old Testament teaching about resurrection? 26:19; The Teacher’s Bible Commentary says this is the first occurrence in the O.T. of a belief in resurrection.
3. What is the difference in the vineyards of chapter 5 and chapter 27? In chapter 5, God’s vineyard, which He gave His best, produced “wild grapes” so He judged the vineyard. In Chapter 27 this is the new vineyard after judgment.
4. In chapter 28:9, the drunken priests and prophets ask “Whom will He teach knowledge?” and in 28:29 Isaiah replies, “This also comes from the Lord of hosts, who is wonderful in counsel and excellent in guidance.” What illustration was given to show what God would teach them? 28:23-28; the farmer; the people were not listening to the message and even making fun of that simple message (v.9-15) but God said Isaiah was like a farmer who plowed, planted, harvested and made the flour from the seed to produce bread to eat. Verses 20-22 tell us we can hide from God’s work and we will not find rest apart from God’s way (v.16-19).
5. Chapter 29:1-2 tells us that you can be in the right place (Jerusalem, place of God’s temple) and do the right thing (offer sacrifices and attend festivals year after year) and still be \_\_\_\_\_. Answer: wrong or judged; we are told in v.13-14 it is a matter of the heart.
6. Would you agree or disagree that Isaiah’s words in 29:15-16 are very appropriate for today, and why? “You have things turned around;” “shall the thing made say to Him who made it, He did not make it;” with all the evolution teaching in our world today and people saying God did not create this world, this message is important to us as it was to Israel then.
7. In Chapter 30 Israel sends men to Egypt to make an alliance. Isaiah says this is a bad thing. They also share their desire to depend on horses in battle but Isaiah says the horses will be used for another purpose. What is the other purpose and why is an alliance with Egypt wrong? In verses 1-5 God is telling them they need to depend on Him and not others. We, as they, should keep our trust in God not others. In a funny way Isaiah says the horses you want to depend on to carry you into victory will carry you in retreat (v16).

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**Isaiah Lesson 12**

1. Isaiah 21:9 says “Babylon is fallen, is fallen!” Who was king when Babylon fell to the Medes and received the message of his fall on a wall? Daniel 5:1-30, Belshazzar. The handwriting on the wall from the Lord said Mene, Tekel, Upharsin, which meant God had numbered his days, God had judged him and God had divided his kingdom. We know that Babylon fell to the Medes, but this may have also been speaking about what is still to come and is also spoken of in Revelation 14:8.
2. Why was God going to drive Shebna out of office? Isaiah 22:15-19, Shebna was a servant and steward of King Hezekiah (I Kings 18:18). He was like the man in the parable (Luke 12:16-21). He was laying up treasure for himself, he was proud and wealthy, and not serving God but serving himself.
3. Who was “pegged” to take Shebna’s place? Isaiah 22:20-24 (v23); Eliakim the son of Hilkiyah. In this day pegs were used to store things hanging on walls. If something was on its peg, it was stored and safe. The safety was not in the object but it was in the “attachment to the peg.”
4. In Isaiah 23 God pronounces judgment against Tyre. Their punishment will last seventy years (23:17). The chapter ends by saying “for her gain will be for those who dwell before the Lord.” What New Testament scripture seems to indicate that people in Tyre turned to God following His judgment upon Tyre? Acts 21:1-4; on one of Paul’s missionary journeys he landed in Tyre and there found disciples of Jesus and stayed with them seven days.
5. In Isaiah 24 God pronounces judgment upon the world. He shows that His judgment will not be just upon the wicked and prideful nations but upon all mankind. What is the reason for this judgment? Isaiah 24:5 shows that this judgment will be because of man’s transgressions, man’s changing of ordinances and man’s breaking the everlasting covenant. The Hebrew word for ordinance is “torah.” Man sins and man lives by his own law and not God’s Law!

There is no single covenant known as **the everlasting covenant**, because the title applies to several different covenants. The covenant God made with mankind after the flood, never to judge the world again by water is called an *everlasting covenant* ([Genesis 9:16](#)). The covenant God made with Abraham and his descendants is called an *everlasting covenant* ([Genesis 17:7](#); [17:13](#); [17:19](#)). The covenant God made with Israel and the priesthood is called an *everlasting covenant* ([Leviticus 24:8](#)). The covenant God made with David, to bring the Messiah from his line, is called an *everlasting covenant* ([2 Samuel 23:5](#)). The New Covenant is called an *everlasting covenant*, both prophetically ([Jeremiah 32:40](#)) and after its establishment ([Hebrews 13:20](#)).

6. Isaiah 25 is a “Praise to God.” What reasons are given in this chapter for “Praise to God?” A) for you have done wonderful things v.1; B) for His judgment will cause people to glorify Him v.2-3; C) for His goodness to the weak v.4-5; D) for His glorious feast v.6; E) for the destruction of evil v.7-8; F) for the testimony of God’s people v.9.
7. In Isaiah 25:8 we are told that death will be swallowed up forever, which is assurance of everlasting life. What verse in chapter 26 speaks of the resurrection of the dead? Isaiah 26:19; “Your dead shall live together with my dead body they shall arise.”

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**Isaiah Lesson Eleven**

1. What is the meaning of the saying in Isaiah 16:1, “send the lamb to the ruler of the land”?  
Read II Kings 3:4-5; the Moabites used to pay tribute to Israel with thousands of lambs each year and the wool of thousands of lambs. The Moabites were enemies of Israel, yet they were also descendants of Lot, who was Abraham’s nephew. When things were good between them they were paying the tribute; when things were bad they were not paying the tribute.
2. What was the sin of Moab which brought God’s judgment and punishment upon them?  
Isaiah 16:6; Pride— they may have been a smaller nation than others, yet pride, no matter one’s size, is wrong. What God desires is humility, not pride. Moab’s pride and gladness will be turned to sorrow (v.9-12). In v.12 they will go to the “high places,” but that is the place of their idols, so they will be looking for the answers and praying in the wrong places.
3. Isaiah 17:1-3 tells us that God is going to punish Damascus and Ephraim (Israel), and we also learn why in chapter 17. Why will God punish Damascus and Ephraim? 17:10; “because you have forgotten the God of your salvation.” People joke about forgetting, but forgetting God is not a laughing matter.
4. Chapter 18 is God’s warning to not go and seek an alliance with Ethiopia. Israel was to rely on God not Ethiopia, and in v.7 Isaiah prophesies that “a present will be brought to the Lord of hosts” from Ethiopia. Can you find an example in the New Testament when this was fulfilled? Acts 8:26-40; Philip witnessed to the Ethiopian who was reading from Isaiah, and baptized him that day.
5. How will God punish Egypt? 19:2-4; with civil war, “Egyptian against Egyptian” and with a “cruel master, fierce king.”
6. What is the meaning of the words “He will strike and heal it”? These words are found in 19:22. God doesn’t send judgment because He wants to be cruel. He desires for all nations to worship Him. He desires that people repent and turn to Him. God is Holy and will judge, and God is Love and will heal the repentant.
7. What did God tell Isaiah to do as a sign of His judgment against Egypt and Ethiopia?  
20:2; remove your sackcloth and sandals and walk naked and barefoot. The sackcloth was an outer garment, so he probably wasn’t naked as you think (without anything on) as much as he was dressed poorly with only undergarments and no sandals. This was humiliating and represented the humiliation that would come to Egypt and Ethiopia by the Assyrians.

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**Isaiah Lesson Ten**

1. Verses such as Isaiah 13:16 & 18 are very difficult for Christians to understand, and are weapons used against God's loving nature and character by others. As you read the prophecy of Isaiah and chapter 13, who is responsible for the death of innocent woman and children? First let me say I do not believe these are orders from God to kill children. Remember Isaiah is prophesying that God is going to punish Israel for their sin and allow them to be taken captive. Babylon in war is going to do this. God will also punish Babylon for their sin (13:11). War and man's evil caused the death of the innocent. Read Psalm 137:8-9. Israel's enemies had killed their innocent and God would also punish Israel's enemies, and in war those who had killed Israel's innocent would have their own also killed.
2. What nation was going to defeat Babylon? 13:17; we should remember that the final defeat of Jerusalem was 586 B.C. and Isaiah was prophesying around 100 years earlier (686 B.C.). Babylon wasn't the largest threat to Israel at the time, Assyria was, and the Medes were not even being considered at that time. God is sovereign we can and should believe Him and trust Him!
3. The bad news was that God was going to punish Israel. The good news was that God was going to punish all sin (13:10). In 14:1 there is some really good news, what was it? "Will still choose Israel" means that even though God punishes sin, He will not stop loving. Have you ever thought that God stopped loving you? God is the perfect Father. Because He is Holy, He will and must punish sin but He will never stop loving.
4. Who is Lucifer? 14:12-17; is Lucifer Satan or the King of Babylon? Yes to both. In chapter 14 Isaiah is speaking of the fall of Babylon and their king, so Lucifer (which is a title) can be and was a reference to the king of Babylon. But it was also a reference to Satan the king of the spiritual Babylon.
5. Isaiah 14:24-27 is a prophecy about Assyria being destroyed. Hezekiah was King in Judah when Assyria was going to war against them. God sent an angel and killed the Assyrian army overnight. Where in the Bible can this story be found? II Kings 19:35-37
6. What name of a modern day group of people, thought by themselves to be a nation, can trace their name back to the people mentioned in 14:28-31? Palestine is a Latin word from the word Philistia. Some see this also as a future prophecy to Palestine as well as the Philistines of Old Testament times.
7. Who was the founder of the nation mentioned in chapter 15 which was also going to be punished, and what king of Israel had a grandmother from the nation mentioned in chapter 15? Genesis 19:30-38; the story of the beginning of the Moabites. Lot's two daughters got him drunk then slept with him and then had children by their own father. The oldest daughter's child (son) was named Moab. The king who had a Moabite grandmother was David, his grandmother was Ruth.

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Wednesday Bible Study  
Isaiah Lesson Nine

1. What is Isaiah speaking about when he says there will be a “remnant of Israel” (10:20-34)? Isaiah is speaking of SALVATION. Israel would be at war with Assyria and Assyria would defeat them in battle, but Assyria would not destroy them. This is also the message of salvation today. Satan may attack but he will never destroy the Christian.
2. Isaiah in 11:1 speaks of a “rod from the stem of Jesse.” Who will be this rod? Jesus! Jesus’ family genealogy can be traced back through David and his father Jesse, and in Matthew’s gospel the genealogy of Jesus is traced back to Abraham. GOD KEEPS HIS PROMISES!
3. What are the seven aspects of the SPIRIT used to describe Jesus by Isaiah in 11:2? 1) Spirit of the Lord, not of man or false but of the Lord. 2) Spirit of Wisdom; this is perfect wisdom and complete wisdom, you will never hear Jesus say “I don’t know.” 3) Spirit of Understanding; we may say “but you don’t know” and we may not, but Jesus has perfect understanding and He knows everything. 4) Spirit of Counsel; He has perfect wisdom, perfect understanding and perfect knowledge so there should be no doubt He also has perfect counsel and He will always get it right. 5) Spirit of might and strength; He is all powerful and all mighty. 6) Spirit of knowledge; Jesus is all knowing. We sometimes have a hard time with this one, but it is a truth and we should accept it with faith that Jesus knows everything. 7) Spirit of fear; Jesus is submissive to God, remember when He prayed the Father’s Will. He died on the cross because that was His Father’s will.
4. According to Isaiah, how will Jesus’ judgment be different from man’s judgment? Isaiah 11:3-5; Jesus’ judgment is described as righteous. His judgment is the same for all. When man judges with the eyes and ears he makes mistakes but God makes no mistakes. Jesus is not only righteous judge but He is also faithful judge (v.5) and He will always be a righteous judge.
5. When will it be safe for a child to play near a cobra? Isa. 11:1-9 (8); in these verses Isaiah is describing what life will be like with Jesus ruling the world. I believe this is still yet to come but some day God will make all of creation peaceful and there will be perfect harmony.
6. We, as Baptist believers, believe that there is only one way of salvation through Jesus Christ to be saved. Isaiah says, “with joy you will draw water from the wells (plural) of salvation.” Explain how wells can be plural and salvation not? Isaiah 12:1-3; all of the wells are drawn from the same reservoir, Jesus.
7. Chapter 12 begins “Oh Lord, I will praise You,” and speaks of our praise in song (v.5). With one statement, Isaiah gives two reasons why we should praise God; what are the two reasons? Isaiah 12:6 (b); For great is the Holy One, we should praise Him because He is God, just look and remember all He has ever done. “In your midst” is the next reason for praise because God is always with us!

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Wednesday Bible Study  
Isaiah Lesson Eight

1. How was the prophecy of Isaiah 9:1-2 fulfilled with Jesus? Matthew 4:12-17; the northern kingdoms of Naphtali and Zebulun were heavily oppressed by Assyria as she came through them to the south conquering. When Jesus began His ministry, and for the majority of His ministry, He ministered in Galilee and was the “Great Light” which shone upon them.
2. What example in history is in Isaiah’s mind as he says “as in the day of Midian....from the noisy battle”? Isaiah 9:4-5 and Judges 7:22; the battle with the Midianites and Gideon’s army of only 300; they blew their trumpets and God gave them the victory. That was a great victory in the past and God was promising a “New Victory” that would also be great.
3. Pick a word, phrase or thought from 9:6-7 and explain why it has important meaning to you. A) Child is born: Jesus our savior! B) Son given: God gave us His only Son C) Wonderful D) counselor E) Mighty G) Prince of Peace H) Everlasting (it is hard to pick just one!)
4. Isaiah says two times in chapter 9 and one time in chapter 10 “for all this His anger is not turned away.” Why was God angry? 9:13-17, 10:1-4; v. 13 says the people were not turning to God and they were not seeking Him. In these verses we see that God was angry with how they were living and how they were treating one another.
5. Assyria was the nation that was going to invade Jerusalem; from which of Noah’s sons was Assyria a descendant? Genesis 10:6-14; Ham
6. God was going to use Assyria as an instrument of judgment against Judah, but what was going to happen to Assyria? 10:12; God used Assyria to bring judgment upon others but this did not mean they would be overlooked by God’s judgment. God was going to punish them as well.
7. Why does God use the examples of the ax, saw, rod and staff in 10:15? To show that Assyria is just a tool, and to show that tools cannot take credit for what the MASTER does.

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**Isaiah Lesson Seven**

1. What does Maher-Shalal-Hash-Baz mean? 8:1-4; it means “speed the spoil.” Judah was under attack by Syria and Israel. God promised victory. A sign of this victory and that it was coming quickly was in Isaiah’s son’s names!
2. What point is God making to Israel in 8:7 by saying that He will bring the waters of a strong and mighty river over Israel? 8:5-10; He called them complainers about the rivers that He had provided in their homeland. He says “you don’t like the rivers I have given you so I will give you stronger rivers but you will not like them either.” The illustration was about putting their faith in God versus putting it in the armies of their neighbors. God would bring a strong river (Assyria) and break them (Israel and Syria) into pieces.
3. God’s word through Isaiah in chapter 8 is a message to prepare for invasion. What is the step of preparation Isaiah shares in v.11-15? “Fear God.” He is either your “Sanctuary” or your enemy. If you do not trust God then you are an enemy.
4. The first step of preparation could be stated in two words “\_\_\_\_\_ God.” The second step in verses 16-18 can also be stated in two words. What are they? “Believe God.”
5. Isaiah says that the day will come when you seek help, and sadly some will seek this help through \_\_\_\_\_. Mediums 8:19
6. What was the penalty for being a “medium”? Leviticus 20:27, death
7. Israel, Isaiah says, prepare for invasion. Prepare by the answer to question three, prepare by the answer to question four and his third step of preparation is in verses 19-22, what is that step? Step one, “Fear God;” step two, “Believe God;” step three, “Seek God.”

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**Wednesday Bible Study**  
**Isaiah Lesson Six**

1. Isaiah 7:1 tells us that Ahaz was king of Judah; how old was he when he became king? II Kings 16:1-3 tells us that he was 20 when he became king and he reigned for 16 years and was a bad king.
2. Isaiah 7:1 tells us the king of Syria and the king of Israel made war against Judah. We are told that they did not prevail, but they did cause a lot of damage. What damage did they cause and where is it recorded in the Bible?  
In II Chronicles 28 it says that 120,000 were killed in one day.
3. What does Shear-Jashub mean? 7:3; it means “A remnant shall return.”
4. Ahaz saw the armies of Israel and Syria as a big problem and was shaken like trees in the wind. How did God see them? 7:4; as two stubs of smoking firebrands which meant they were all smoke and not fire! Our problems may seem large to us, but to God they are nothing.
5. Through Isaiah God told Ahaz that “it shall not stand, nor come to pass,” meaning that they would not defeat Jerusalem. But what did God tell Ahaz would happen if he did not believe? 7:9; “you shall not be established,” the outcome of the war would not be affected by whether or not Ahaz believed, but his throne would be affected.
6. What was God’s invitation to Ahaz and did Ahaz accept or reject it, and why? 7:10-12, the invitation was to ask for a sign and he rejected it. He rejected it not because he was spiritual but because he did not want to be spiritual. He knew if he asked, God would give the sign and he would have to give glory to God and praise God and obey God.
7. What sign did God give “the house of David”? 7:14; probably the greatest prophecy ever given, “Immanuel” God with us! This is all about Jesus and how Jesus would be born.

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Wednesday Bible Study  
Isaiah Lesson Five

1. What made Isaiah feel undone? 6:1-5; the sights and sounds of seraphim and the vision of the Lord.
2. Can you find other examples in the Bible of people with similar experiences to Isaiah's? Job 42:5-6, Daniel 10: 10-21, John in Revelation 1:7
3. What could the Seraphim not do? 6:6; they had to use tools from the altar to get the "hot coals" and carry them. The coals were too hot to be touched!
4. Isaiah not only saw the Lord but he also \_\_\_\_\_. What was Isaiah's response to this? 6:8; "heard the voice" and he said "Send Me"
5. God told Isaiah to go and preach; what was the message God told him to speak? 6:9-10; This is not a new message— God has always had the same message of truth. The point was people were not going to listen and understand, or want to hear and understand.
6. Isaiah wanted to know how long he was to preach the message; what was God's answer? 6:11-12; "until the end;" He did not give him a number of days or years, but instead God said, "until you see the land is desolate."
7. Isaiah's ministry would be difficult, but God told him there would be hope. What assurance did God give Isaiah that there was hope? 6:13; there would be a "holy seed" like a stump that remains after the tree is cut. There will be a tenth remaining. Not everyone will be completely destroyed and/or refuse the message.

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Wednesday Bible Study  
Isaiah Lesson Four

1. What is the answer to the question ending verse four in chapter five: “Why the wild grapes?” In the illustration God is the vinedresser and we are the vineyard. He has done everything to provide and care for the vineyard. People may say that the fault has to be the farmer, but we know spiritually the fault is “the grapes.”
2. What happens when God takes away the hedge and stops pruning the vineyard? 5:5-7; it will be burned, trampled, and grow briars and thorns. People may not like God’s protection and pruning, but things are worse without it.
3. God pronounced a woe on several groups for their wickedness. Can you name the groups and why their actions were wrong? A) 5:8-10, woe on those buying land and houses because they were materialistic and would find themselves alone without God; B) 5:11-12, woe on the partying people because they were only seeking selfish motives; C) 5:18-23, woe on those who think they do not need God and excuse their sin and think they are smarter than God.
4. What kind of judgment does God pronounce on those groups mentioned in question three? 5:24; they will be like stubble and chaff that is destroyed by fire. Stubble and chaff is extremely flammable! It burns suddenly, completely and God’s judgment will be sudden and complete.
5. Chapter 6:1 says when King Uzziah died Isaiah saw the Lord. How long did Uzziah reign and how did he die? II Chronicles 26:3; he was 16 when he became king and he reigned for 52 years. 26:5 says as long as he sought the Lord, God made him prosper. 26:16-23 tells us that he sinned against God by entering the temple to burn incense on the altar and was struck with leprosy. Verse 21 tells us he was a leper until his death and lived in isolation.
6. Isaiah saw the Lord sitting on His throne. Can you name others in the Bible who saw God’s throne?
  - a) Micaiah – I Kings 22:19
  - b) Ezekiel – Ezekiel 1:26
  - c) Daniel – Daniel 7:9
  - d) John – Revelation 4:1-11Atheism says there is no God and no throne. Humanism says man sits on the throne. As Christians we know there is a real heaven, a real throne and a real God who sits on the throne.
7. How long was the train of the Lord’s robe and why is its length important? 6:1; the robe filled the temple. That is a very long train! The length of the king’s robe was a symbol of their power and authority. There has never been and never will be an earthly king with a longer train and more power or authority than our Lord.

Potosi Baptist Church  
Wednesday Bible Study  
Isaiah Lesson Three

1. In chapter 3, Isaiah tells Jerusalem and Judah that the Lord is going to judge them. This prophecy did happen. Where can you find it and read about it in another book of the Old Testament? II Kings 24-25 (24:14)
2. What is the Lord going to take away from Judah and Jerusalem? 3:1-3
  - \*v1-stock and store, bread and water- no more food and water
  - \*v2-mighty men of war- no more protection
  - \*v2- the judge and the prophet- no more “preaching”
  - \*v3-skillful artisan- no more economy
3. What will be the qualifications for rulers during this time of judgment on Jerusalem and Judah? 3:4-7; a man will say “you have clothing, you be ruler;” that is not much qualifying. It says that children will be princes and babes will be rulers, so the young and immature will be ruling. The qualifications by these examples will be very minimal if any at all.
4. What kind of results can you expect to see when your qualifications for leadership are minimal to none? 3:5; there will be widespread oppression, the young will be disrespectful and that which should be honorable will be despised.
5. How did Jerusalem and Judah provoke the eyes of God toward judgment? 3:8-9; with their words and actions. They were so far away from God that they did not try to hide their sin.
6. What does God think about the daughters of Zion? 3:16-26; they are haughty and seductive. They think they are better than all others.
7. What does God say to the righteous? 3:10, 4:2-6; “it shall be well with them.” “The Branch of the Lord” is speaking of Christ. 4:2-6 is good news to those who remain faithful to the Lord.

Potosi Baptist Church  
Wednesday Bible Study  
Isaiah Lesson TWO

1. What event is prophesied in chapter two? 2:12; “The day of the Lord” is the central thought of this chapter. Read Matthew 24 for what Jesus says about the “Day of the Lord” to the disciples. Jesus is coming. Verse 2 says “Now it shall come to pass” it does not say this might happen or could happen it says “It shall happen.”
2. When will the event spoken of in chapter two happen? Verse two says “in the latter days” the day of the Lord will happen. No one knows the exact date no man will determine an exact date either. Matthew 24:36 says “But of that day and hour no one knows, not even the angels of heaven but *My Father only*.” “My Father only” means what it says.
3. How long shall the “latter days” described in 2:1-4 last? Isaiah does not tell us the answer to that question. By the description of the events it appears Isaiah is speaking of the “millennium” or the 1,000 year reign of Christ. Revelation 20:1-3 says that Satan the devil is going to be bound for 1,000 years and during this time Christ will rule the world and there will be peace. Isaiah says there will be no war, no weapons and no military training. With Christ, the perfect ruler, there will be no need for war. When you read the rest of Revelation 20 and 21 it is interesting to see that World Peace (absence of war) is not Spiritual Peace. Just because people accept Christ as Ruler doesn’t mean they accept Him as Savior. When the 1,000 years is finished and Satan is released then people will again reject Christ thus showing they only saw Christ as Ruler and not Savior.
4. What is Isaiah’s advice to the “house of Jacob” (you and I knowing that “the latter days” are coming)? 2:5; “Walk in the light of the Lord.” To walk in the light of the Lord means to order our life after God’s truths and God’s ways. The “latter days” may not be here yet but that doesn’t mean that Christ cannot be reigning. He may not be reigning the earth as earthly ruler, but by walking in the light of the Lord we are allowing Christ to reign in our lives today. You shouldn’t wait; if you will not serve Him now, why would you later?

This is what Spurgeon said about this verse:

- “You know that, if you were to go to Australia in a good sound ship, you would get there even if you were always to lie down in the hold among the luggage and the rats; but I should like to go in a first-class cabin, and I do not see why you and I, if we are going to heaven, should not go first-class.” (Spurgeon)
5. What was preventing Judah and prevents you and me from “walking in the light of the Lord”? 2:6-9; they had allowed the influence of foreign nations to lead them to worship idols. They had allowed materialism and wealth to take their eyes off the Lord. They had put their trust in their own power and not God’s. They were bowing down, worshiping, and humbling, they just were not worshiping God.
  6. What children’s game will people play in the “latter days”? 2:10 people will hide (Hide and seek), verse 19, they will go into holes and caves looking for a place to hide. There will be no such place to hide for God knows everything. God is going to win!
  7. What is Isaiah’s advice of Chapter two? 2:22; do not put your faith and trust in man. Man is dependent on air to breath, but God is Creator and it is He who makes the very air we breathe. Put your trust in the Creator and not the one dependent upon the Creator.

Potosi Baptist Church  
Wednesday Bible Study  
Isaiah Lesson One

1. What is the first complaint of the Lord against Judah? 1:2-3; they are like rebellious children who did not appreciate what God had done and they were dumber than animals because at least animals knew their master.
2. How does God describe the Nation of Judah? 1:4-9; they are sinful, evil, corrupt (v4), a nation who has had opportunity to repent but didn't (v5), desolate, overthrown by strangers (v7-8) and would be like Sodom and Gomorrah if it were not for the remnant (v9).
3. What has God had enough of? 1:10-15 (11); their religious rituals without the right heart. They were full of evil and even though they were practicing religious ceremony they had not committed their hearts to the Lord.
4. What does God ask Judah to do? 1:16-17; put away the evil, learn to do good, seek justice, rebuke the oppressor, defend the fatherless, and plead for the widow. If you say you love Me then love others.
5. God gives a conditional promise and says "You shall eat the good of the land." What is the condition? 1:19-20; If you are willing and obedient then you shall eat. And if you refuse and rebel then you will be devoured by the sword.
6. How does God describe Jerusalem? 1:21-23; sadly it has become an unfaithful city and in God's eyes is seen as a harlot. It once was a righteous place but now is full of unrighteousness.
7. What does God tell them He is going to do to them? 1:25-31; He is going to punish them.

Potosi Baptist Church  
Wednesday Bible Study  
Introduction to Isaiah

1. What does Isaiah mean? Salvation of the Lord
2. Where did Isaiah live? In 1:1 we are told that he lived during the days of four kings of the southern kingdom known as Judah. Jerusalem is mentioned and it may be that he lived in Jerusalem or near there. We are not sure of the exact location of his home but it is believed to have been in the southern kingdom of Judah.
3. How many sons did Isaiah have? We do not know how many he had, all we do know is that he gives the names of two sons in 7:3 and 8:3. The two sons are mentioned because their names have important meaning. Shearjashub means “a remnant shall return” and Maher-shalal-hash-baz means “swift to the spoil, quick to the plunder,” or “the spoil speeds, the prey hastens.”
4. How long had Israel been in the Promised Land when Isaiah began his ministry? Israel had been in the Promised Land 700 years. The first 400 years they were ruled by Judges. The next 120 years they were ruled by Saul, David and Solomon. There was a civil war that divided the kingdom after Solomon into the Northern Kingdom of Israel and the Southern Kingdom of Judah. Israel had had 18 bad kings and Judah had had 11 kings, some bad and some good.
5. The Old Testament has “Major” and “Minor” prophets; which is Isaiah considered to be? The terms major and minor are not given to show importance, they are given because of the length of writing. Isaiah is a book with 66 chapters and 1,292 verses (37,044 words). Amos and Hosea, prophets of the northern kingdom Israel, and Micah, a prophet of the southern kingdom, Judah, all lived and prophesied during the same period as Isaiah. They are considered “Minor” though because of the length of their writings.
6. Where in the Bible can you read about the history of Israel during the time of Isaiah (other than in Isaiah)? II Kings 15 - 21 and II Chronicles 26 - 33.
7. During the time of Isaiah, Israel was a nation often in war. What three super-powers were Israel’s enemies? Egypt, Assyria and Babylon