

ISAIAH Lesson 2  
Chapters 6 – 8  
***THE DENUNCIATION OF JUDAH, continued***

*Teacher: John M. Brown, Flatwoods church of Christ, Wednesday Bible Class, December 2009*

I. THE COMMISSION OF ISAIAH, 6:1-13

A. Isaiah's vision of God, 6:1-4

1. This vision and call occurs in 739 BC (the year King Uzziah died).
2. His picture of God:
  - a. On a throne, high and lifted up;
  - b. Seraphim about;
  - c. The scene: "*holy, holy, holy...*"

B. Isaiah's conviction, "Woe is me!...", 6:5

C. Isaiah's cleansing, 6:6-7

D. Isaiah's commission, 6:8-13

1. "Here am I; send me."
2. God tells him to "go, and tell this people" (compare Matthew 13:14).
3. Isaiah will be a messenger of judgment, until the nation is decimated.
4. There will be a surviving remnant, to "sprout."

II. THE COMING OF THE MESSIAH, 7:1 – 12

A. The confederation of Syria and Ephraim, 7:1-25

1. Judah's invasion by REZIN, King of Syria, and PEKAH, King of Israel, vv. 1-2
2. The Syria-Ephraim confederation will fail, vv. 3-9
  - a. Syria's capital, Damascus, fell to Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria, 732 BC.
  - b. Samaria fell to him in 722 BC.
3. The sign to Ahaz and God's judgment, vv. 10-25
  - a. Ahaz needs to trust in God (which he does not – see 2 Kings 16:6-7).
  - b. God's offers Ahaz a sign, which Ahaz refuses.
  - c. The sign: the child of Isaiah, Maher-shalal-hash-baz (chapter 8).
  - d. A virgin shall have a child: his name indicates God is with the nation (and before the child is grown, the northern confederacy shall have been obliterated).
  - e. The King of Assyria is coming against the Northern Kingdom as God's instrument of punishment.

**AN IMPORTANT NOTE:** When dealing with Old Testament prophecies that are cited in the New Testament, we need to bear in mind that sometimes there is a “dual fulfillment” of these prophecies: there is a fulfillment in the immediate context of the Old Testament setting in which they are given, and there is a New Testament Messianic fulfillment also (which we can know because the prophecy is quoted, and applied, in the New Testament). We must seek to understand the fulfillment to the people to whom these prophecies were originally written, and also understand their New Testament application as well, if such application is made in the New Testament. The citation here, Isaiah 7:14, is an excellent example: there is an Old Testament fulfillment in the verses that follow, and there is a New Testament application and fulfillment (see Matthew 1:21-23). The New Testament fulfillment is usually fuller, more expansive with a larger application (remember the Old Testament is a shadow and a schoolmaster pointing to Christ – the New is the fulfillment of the Old).

B. Assyria comes as an overwhelming flood, 8:1-22

1. The sign of Maher-shalal-hash-baz, vv. 1-8
2. The prophet’s confidence, vv. 9-18.
3. The folly of forsaking the one true God, vv. 19-22

C. The dawning light and coming judgment, 9:1 – 10:4

1. Light in the midst of great darkness, 9:1-5 (cf. Matthew 4:12-16).
2. The child, 9:6-7 (compare Luke 1:31-33).
  - a. Wonderful, Counsellor, mighty God, everlasting Father, Prince of Peace
  - b. Kingdom – “throne of David” (see Psalm 132:10-12).
3. Samaria’s coming judgment, 9:8-10:4

D. The use and doom of Assyria, 10:5-34

1. God’s use of Assyria, 10:5-14 (cf. 2 Kings 18:14-16)
2. Boastful Assyria’s coming judgment, 10:15-19
3. A remnant of Israel, 10:20-27
4. The Assyrian advance, 10:28-34

E. The COMING KING and His subjects, 11:1-16

1. Israel’s coming Messiah, 11:1-5
2. The success of the Messiah, 11:6-16
  - a. His kingdom, vv. 6-9
  - b. The Gentiles’ entrance, v. 10
  - c. The Jewish remnant’s entrance, vv. 11-12

F. Rejoicing and thanksgiving of the remnant, 12:1-6