

### Isaiah 33

- ✓ Isaiah is refocusing again on the distress of Jerusalem. Hezekiah had made a peace deal with Assyria, but Assyria had broken that covenant and had become treacherous to Jerusalem, **Isaiah 33:1**. Hezekiah had already paid the price for peace once before, **2<sup>nd</sup> Kings 18:13-16**. The scripture in **Isaiah 33:2-13** is all alluding to Assyria and their demise. These places may not mean much to us, but they are pivotal in the context of this scripture. The name Lebanon means white referring to the snow covered mountains that were ringed with majestic cedars. Sharon is the lower hills from Mount Carmel toward the south and is known for its flowers and forests. Bashan is on the other side of the Sea of Galilee in the area we now call the Golan Heights. These places were famous for having lots of vegetation and for being beautiful, but here in this scripture He is saying how they are going to become desolate in the future.
  - ✓ Who can?, **Isaiah 33:14**. Us! Because our righteousness is in Christ. A lot of these statements we can understand because they are part of the ten commandments. And he "Shuts his eyes from seeing evil", **Isaiah 33:15**. It's so important that we continually guard our eyes and ears because if we don't, we will leave our hearts unprotected.
  - ✓ Just a few chapters back He was speaking of judging them by sending them a message but through tongues they couldn't interpret, **Isaiah 33:16-19**. There are things here alluding to the Millennial reign of Christ and the conditions of society and the world at that time, **Isaiah 33:20-22**. Then God speaks of a time when the weakest will be strong, **Isaiah 33:23**, sickness will be banished, and when we will be living among the forgiven ones!, **Isaiah 33:24**.
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### Isaiah 34

- ✓ There is a shift in emphasis, He is not talking to Juda, Israel or Jerusalem but to all the nations of the world, **Isaiah 34:1**. This isn't just Israel's specific enemies but the all the nations of the entire world. Now consider **Isaiah 34:2** with **Isaiah 26:20-21**, which speaks of His indignation and the consequences that follow later, **Revelation 11:15-18**. God warns again and again about this horrible day that is coming for all humanity who do not submit to Him, **Isaiah 34:3**. Almost nothing new in the Revelation only reorganized and resubmitted, compare **Isaiah 34:4** with **Revelation 6:12-14**. Again, is there any to be defeated in Heaven?, compare **Isaiah 34:5** with **Revelation 12:7-9**.
  - ✓ Why descend on Edom?, see **Revelation 12:13-17**. Remember that the lands of Edom, Moab and Ammon are placed out of the reach of the Antichrist during the tribulation. Maybe that is because this may be where the remnant of Israel will be, see **Isaiah 63:1-6**. Why does He address the whole world but focus on Edom?, **Isaiah 34:6-17**. Why would He do that unless the entire world has an interest there and are gathered there?
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### Isaiah 35

- ✓ Now we have another major shift in language here in **Isaiah 35:1-2**. He has chosen us before the foundation of the world, **Isaiah 35:3-4**. And when He does return, **Isaiah 35:5-10**.
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**Isaiah 36-37 is the story of Hezekiah that we read about last time.**

**Isaiah 38 continues the story of Hezekiah's healing from disease.**

- ✓ In that additional 15 years of life, he had Manasseh born to him who became his successor. Manasseh was the worst king to rule in Judea and the worst of all of David's line.
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## "Isaiah Bible Study, Lesson 14, Isaiah 33-38"

In Isaiah, we have the pinnacle of Hebrew writing.

- 1) Isaiah was very educated. Every category of Hebrew rhetoric is in his book, he was very educated, and this is the high ground of Hebrew in the Bible.
  - 2) Isaiah is a very large book. Isaiah writes more than any of the other prophets in the Old Testament.
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**There is some controversy surrounding Isaiah. It came about as a result of the manner of how Isaiah is organized. It is broken effectively in half. Remember that Isaiah is setup exactly like the Bible in general: 39 books in the Old Testament; 27 books in the New Testament. Isaiah is like a mini Bible in some respects: the first 39 chapters are very heavy, and the last 27 are filled with hope and grace. "These are the visions that Isaiah, son of Amoz saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem. He saw these visions during the years when Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah were kings of Judah.", Isaiah 1:1. He spans four kings, their kingdoms spanned 96 years. Isaiah's tenure wasn't that entire length but a significant portion of it.**

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