

Day 196 – Isaiah 28-30 • Isaiah chapters 28-35 are subtitled "Denunciation of Israel and Judah (Woes and Blessings)".

Isaiah 30:18-26 is a description of the glories of the Millennium, though the day of the great slaughter (v. 25) refers to Armageddon. ¹

What principle can one glean from Isaiah 29:15-16?

Day 197 – Isaiah 31-35 • Isaiah 32:1-8 is a picture of the ideal king and government, fully recognized only in Messiah when He comes again to establish His righteous government on earth. ¹

Isaiah 33:2-9 is a prayer that God would destroy Assyria. Every Assyrian official (v. 33:18) was a terror to the people: he who counts the amount of tribute due; he who weighs the gold and silver brought; and he who counts the towers, the one making plans for a siege. ¹

Isaiah 34 is about Armageddon, the future judgment of all the nations in the tribulation days.

Isaiah 35 describes the millennial kingdom, a period that follows the judgments described in chapter 34. ¹

What is the name of the roadway mentioned in Isaiah 35:8-10, and who will travel on it safely to worship in Jerusalem?

Day 198 – 2 Kings 18:1-8; 2 Chronicles 29-31 •

Hezekiah became king of Judah at age twenty-five and reigned twenty-nine years. He did right in the sight of the LORD.

Hezekiah broke in pieces the bronze serpent that Moses had made because it had become an idol that was worshiped.

Hezekiah re-opened the doors of the house of the LORD and repaired them.

The people of Judah experienced revival as a result of Hezekiah's leadership (2 Chronicles 29-31).

The people brought sin offerings, burnt offerings, and consecrated things to worship in the house of the LORD.

The people stripped the city of all the paraphernalia of Ahaz's idolatry (2 Chron. 28:25). ¹

There was nothing like this in Jerusalem since the days of Solomon the son of David, king of Israel.

What ritual were the people of Judah preparing to celebrate (2 Chronicles 30:1-11), for which those in Ephraim and Manasseh laughed them to scorn and mocked them?

Name _____

Day 199 – 2 Kings 17, 18:9-37; 2 Chronicles 32:1-19; Isaiah 36 •

The contrast is startling: under Hezekiah, Judah was being led back to God at the same time that Israel, under Hoshea, did evil things provoking the LORD. ¹

Good King Hezekiah's words to the nation of Judah in 2 Chronicles 32:7 resemble the commission of God to Joshua (Joshua 1:1-9) and the time that Elisha saw the host of angels waiting to do God's bidding (2 Kings 6:16).

Isaiah chapters 36-39 contain a recital of the dramatic events of 701 B.C., when arrogant Assyria tried to conquer Judah.

Chapter 36 is the taunt from Assyria.

What did the nation of Israel experience in 2 Kings 17:6?

Day 200 – 2 Kings 19; 2 Chronicles 32:20-23; Isaiah 37 •

Assyria was God's instrument to punish Judah, but eventually, Assyria would be judged by God.

While the Northern Kingdom of Israel was being taken into captivity, the Southern Kingdom of Judah was invaded by the army of Sennacherib king of Assyria.

In a childlike prayer, Hezekiah acknowledged God's sovereignty, mentioned Sennacherib's defiance of God and the impotence of his gods, and beseeched God for deliverance. (2 Kings 19:14-19) ¹

What did the nation of Judah experience as a result of Hezekiah's prayer (Isaiah 37:36, 2 Chronicles 32:21)?

Day 201 – 2 Kings 20; 2 Chronicles 32:24-33; Isaiah 38-39 •

One stupid thing that Hezekiah did was to show the king of Babylon all his treasure house (Isaiah 39). At that time (712 B.C.) the king of Babylon was a vassal state of Assyria. Two years later Sargon, king of Assyria, captured Babylon. ¹

Isaiah predicted the Babylonian captivity 115 years hence (remarkable since Assyria was the world power at this time).

When King Hezekiah learned that he was mortally ill, he prayed to God (2 Kings 20:3). What happened next and what sign was given?

Day 202 – 2 Kings 21:1-18; 2 Chronicles 33:1-20; Isaiah 40 •

After the death of king Hezekiah in Judah, his son Manasseh became king and reigned fifty-five years.

Manasseh did much evil in the sight of the LORD, provoking Him to anger.

The second section of the book of Isaiah (chapters 40-66) contains prophecies of future blessings (to occur after Judah's period of captivity) – promises of restoration to the land (40-48), of the coming of Messiah (49-57), and of millennial blessing for Israel (58-66).¹

Fill in the Blanks (Isaiah 40)

The grass withers, the flower fades, but the word of our God stands _____ . (v. 8)

Who has measured the _____ in the hollow of His hand, and marked off the _____ by the span, and calculated the dust of the _____ by the measure, and weighed the _____ in a balance, and the hills in a pair of scales? (v. 12)

It is He who sits about the _____ of the earth. (v. 22)

Yet those who wait for the LORD will gain new strength; They will mount up with wings like _____, they will run and not get _____, they will walk and not become _____. (v. 31)

Day 203 – Isaiah 41-43 •

Isaiah 41 contrasts the greatness of God to the impotence of idols.

Chapter 42 is prophecy about Messiah.

Chapters 43 and 44 discuss the restoration of Israel. Though God would forgive Israel, He still had to discipline her by means of the Babylonian captivity (Isa. 43:25-28).

What Bible truth(s) should one learn from Isa. 42:8 and Isa. 43:7?

Day 204 – Isaiah 44-47 •

In Isaiah 44:14-20, the absurd thought is that the same piece of wood used to make a fire could also make an idol-god. To worship a block of wood is to feed on ashes.¹

Only the true God can predict the future with total accuracy – in this case the return from exile to rebuild and inhabit Jerusalem, a prophecy made through Isaiah 150 years before it happened (Isa. 44:24-28).¹

In Isaiah 45, God used the heathen king Cyrus to carry out His plan.

Chapters 46-47 are about the judgment of Babylon.

What common theme is taught in Isaiah 45:5 and 45:21?

Day 205 - Isaiah 48-51 •

Isaiah 48:16 gives us an Old Testament glimpse of the Trinity, where "Me" is a reference to the preincarnate Christ.

The mission of Messiah (Isaiah 49:6) is to restore Israel to God and to bring light to the Gentiles.

In Isaiah 49, the Servant-Messiah is commissioned.

The faithful remnant is encouraged and exhorted in Isa. 51:1-8. At Christ's second coming He will establish Israel in the land promised to Abraham and reign in righteousness.¹

What two things shall be forever, mentioned three times in Isaiah 51:5-8?

My _____ shall be forever (v. 6)

My _____ shall be forever (v. 8)

Rahab (Isa. 51:9, 30:7, Psalm 87:4) was a name for Egypt taken from a mythical sea monster that often sat in the Nile doing nothing.¹

References

¹ *Ryrie Study Bible*, Moody Press, 1995.