

Isaiah minutely describes Christ's divine character, his miracles, his peculiar qualities and virtues, his rejection by his own people, his suffering for our sins, his death, burial, and resurrection, and his final glory. Isaiah speaks also of the establishment, increase, and permanence of Christ's kingdom, and its spread over the whole earth.²

Day 206 – Isaiah 52-57 • Isaiah chapters 49 through 57 are entitled “The Salvation the Servant-Messiah”.

Isaiah 52:13-53:12 is one of the most treasured and important passages in the Old Testament. These verses present the Servant suffering vicariously for men's sins.¹

Look up the word “vicarious” in a dictionary and write down the appropriate definition.

Day 207 – Isaiah 58-62 • Isaiah chapters 58 through 66 are entitled “The Program of God for Peace”.

Isaiah 58 contrasts right and wrong worship. Specifically, vv. 1-7 states that going through the motions of fasting is not as important as concern for the poor.¹

What is the gist of Isaiah 58:13-14?

The sins of the people are enumerated in Isaiah 59.

Isaiah 60 describes the glory of Jerusalem and Israel in the millennial kingdom.

The ministry of Messiah at His first coming is described in Isaiah 61:1-2a and at His second coming in verses 61:2b-3.

Isaiah 61:4-11 describes conditions in the millennial kingdom.

The Lord is the one speaking in Isaiah 62, regarding the restoration of Israel.

Day 208 – Isaiah 63-66 •

Isaiah's chief prophecies relate to the judgment and captivities of Israel and Judah, the overthrow and desolation of Assyria, Babylon, Tyre, Syria, Moab, and Egypt; the domination of Cyrus whom he calls by name; the destruction of Edom; but especially the coming of Christ.

All of Isaiah's prophecies have been fulfilled, except those relating to Christ, some of which are still in the process of being fulfilled, namely those relating to the later glory and spread of his kingdom.

Isaiah 64 is a prayer for divine intervention, the kind of prayer Israel will pray during the tribulation days.

Isaiah 65:17-25 describe the millennial kingdom. Characteristics include Jerusalem's being a joy instead of a burden, longevity, peace and security, and removing of the animosity in nature.

Who will be saved at the second coming of Christ? (Isaiah 66:7-9, Romans 11:26, Zechariah 12:10, 13:1).

Isaiah 66:15-17 contain a vivid picture of the judgments at the return of Christ.

Like the eternal new heavens and new earth, Israel will endure forever, all mankind will bow before the Lord forever, and the wicked will be punished forever (Isaiah 66:22-24).¹

Day 209 – 2 Kings 21:19-26; 2 Chronicles 33:21-34:7; Zephaniah •

The southern kingdom of Judah continued to exist for 136 years after the northern kingdom of Israel was captured by Sargon II of Assyria.

During this period Judah will have eight different kings – only two were considered to be good.

According to tradition, Manasseh killed Isaiah (2 Kings 21:16).

Amon, son of Manasseh, reigned for two years and did evil in the sight of the LORD.

Zephaniah apparently helped prepare Judah for the revival that took place under good King Josiah in 621 B.C. .¹

For more than half a century, the people were led by evil kings Manasseh and Amon. Zephaniah called his people to repentance.

Reform came, but, after Josiah, the leaders and many of the people reverted to their old ways.

Who is the great-great-grandfather of Zephaniah, suggesting his noble birth (1:1)?

Day 210 – Jeremiah 1-3 • Jeremiah began his ministry (at the age of 20) under good King Josiah. After Josiah's death, opposition to the prophet mounted.

Chapter one contains Jeremiah's call and confirmation.

When was Jeremiah set apart by God for his prophetic ministry (Jer. 1:5)?

The context of Jeremiah 3:16-17 is when Christ returns, the ark of the covenant will not be missed or replaced, for Christ enthroned will be worshiped in Jerusalem.¹

Day 211 – Jeremiah 4-6 • Chapters 4-6 are about judgment – Judah's chastening.

The majority of the book of Jeremiah, chapters 2-45, contains prophecies concerning Judah.

Jeremiah is appalled by the extent of the coming judgment. So devastating will it be that it is compared with the original state of the world (4:19-31).¹

In Jeremiah 5:1-9, he is sent to try to find one righteous person among the people. He finds none among the common people or among the leaders.¹

List three of the reasons for the coming judgment, per Jeremiah 5:20-31.

Day 212 – Jeremiah 7-9 •

Jeremiah was commanded by God to deliver a stern message of judgment. The opposition was cruel and crushing, so much so that more than once he wanted to resign from his office as prophet; yet he continued faithfully to proclaim God's Word.¹

Jeremiah 7-10 describes Judah's wrong religion. Notice Jeremiah's grief over the sin of his people in Jeremiah 9:1-3. That is why he is known as the weeping prophet.

Rather than boast of one's wisdom, might, and/or riches, what should one boast about (per Jeremiah 9:23-24)?

Day 213 – Jeremiah 10-13 •

Jeremiah 11-13 describes Judah's breaking of God's Covenant (the historic agreement between God and Israel made at Mount Sinai.

Jeremiah 10:1-16 contains a denunciation of idolatry.

Fill in the blanks.

Idolatrous Sin

Bible Truth (Rebuttal)

1) Heathen worship attached great importance to the sun, moon, and stars (v. 2)

(v. 12) God made the _____ and _____

2) man-made idols, crafted from wood, decorated with silver and gold (vv. 3-4)

(v. 5) Idols can do no _____, nor can they do any _____.

(v. 10) The _____ is the true God; the _____ God and _____ King. At His wrath, the earth _____, and _____ cannot endure God's indignation.

3) idols are stupid and foolish, because they are inanimate (v. 8)

(vv. 12-13) The living God designed and created all things.

God controls the weather. He makes _____ for the rain, and brings out the _____ from His storehouses.

Day 214 – Jeremiah 14-16 •

Judah's sins are listed in Jeremiah 16:10-17:27. The sins of Judah include: forsaking God and following other gods and serving them, not keeping God's law, walking according to the stubbornness of one's own evil heart, not listening to God, heathen worship (Asherim were representations of the Canaanite goddess Asherah set up beside idol altars), breaking the Sabbath.

What three things did God forbid Jeremiah to do, vivid warnings of the coming captivity?

v. 16:2 _____

v. 16:5 _____

v. 16:8 _____

Day 215 – Jeremiah 17-20 •

What does Jeremiah 17:9 state in regard to the natural condition of man?

The parable of the potter (Jeremiah 18:1-11) teaches the absolute sovereignty of God over nations, but with sensitivity to the possibility of their repenting.¹

The people of Judah were also guilty of infant sacrifice (burning their sons in the fire as burnt offerings to Baal) - a thing which the LORD never commanded, or even thought of (Jeremiah 19:5).

References

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

² *Questions and Answers on the Sacred Scriptures*, Universal Book and Bible House © 1946, The John C. Winston Company.