

Isaiah — Chapter-by-Chapter Very Deep Bible Research







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The **Book of Isaiah** contains **66 chapters** and is one of the richest books in Scripture for studying God's holiness, judgment, covenant, salvation, the remnant of Israel, the Messiah, the nations, Jerusalem, the kingdom of God, and the new heavens and new earth.

A genuinely deep study of Isaiah should examine each chapter through several layers:

1. **Historical setting**
2. **Literary structure**
3. **Verse-by-verse meaning**
4. **Hebrew words and concepts**
5. **People**
6. **Places**

7. Nations
 8. Political and historical events
 9. Covenant theology
 10. Prophecy and fulfillment
 11. Messianic/Christological connections
 12. Connections to the New Testament
 13. Connections to the rest of the Old Testament
 14. Theology of God
 15. Theology of salvation
 16. Judgment and restoration
 17. Israel and the nations
 18. Zion/Jerusalem
 19. The kingdom
 20. Eschatology
 21. Major themes and repeated vocabulary
 22. Practical theological lessons
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I. THE BOOK OF ISAIAH AT A GLANCE

1. Author

Isaiah son of Amoz

Isaiah identifies himself in:

- Isaiah 1:1
- Isaiah 2:1
- Isaiah 7:3
- Isaiah 13:1
- Isaiah 20:2

- Isaiah 37:2
- Isaiah 38:1
- Isaiah 39:3

His name, **יְשַׁעְיָהוּ — Yəša‘yāhû**, means essentially:

“YHWH is salvation.”

That name is extraordinarily appropriate because salvation is one of Isaiah's dominant themes.

II. HISTORICAL SETTING

Isaiah ministered during the reigns of:

- Uzziah
- Jotham
- Ahaz
- Hezekiah

Isaiah 1:1 specifically places his ministry in their reigns.

His prophetic ministry therefore occurred during a tremendously important period of Judah's history.

Major international powers

Isaiah's world included:

- Assyria
- Babylon
- Egypt
- Syria/Aram
- Israel/Ephraim
- Judah
- Philistia
- Moab

- Edom
- Cush
- Tyre
- Sidon

Assyria became the dominant imperial threat.

III. MAJOR DIVISIONS OF ISAIAH

A useful chapter-by-chapter framework is:

Isaiah 1–12

Judgment upon Judah and the promise of the Davidic/Messianic King

Isaiah 13–23

Oracles concerning the nations

Isaiah 24–27

Universal judgment and eschatological salvation

Isaiah 28–35

Woes, Assyria, Jerusalem, trust in God, and future restoration

Isaiah 36–39

Historical narrative: Hezekiah, Assyria, Babylon

Isaiah 40–48

Comfort, restoration, God's sovereignty, Cyrus, and the fall of Babylon

Isaiah 49–55

The Servant, redemption, suffering, salvation

Isaiah 56–66

Restoration, righteousness, worship, Zion, judgment, and new creation

IV. ISAIAH CHAPTER-BY-CHAPTER RESEARCH MAP

ISAIAH 1 — Judah's Rebellion and God's Call to Repentance

Major themes

- Covenant rebellion
- Spiritual blindness
- Empty worship
- God's holiness
- Repentance
- Justice
- Redemption
- Restoration

Isaiah begins not with a flattering description of Judah but with an accusation.

Israel has become like a rebellious child.

Major passage

Isaiah 1:2–3

God describes His relationship with Israel using the language of a father and children.

The tragedy is that:

the ox knows its owner,
but Israel does not know its God.

Isaiah 1:10–15

God rejects religious activity when it is separated from righteousness.

This becomes one of Isaiah's major theological principles:

God does not desire ritual divorced from obedience.

Isaiah 1:16–17

The solution is:

- wash
- make yourselves clean

- cease evil
- learn good
- seek justice
- correct oppression
- defend the fatherless
- plead for the widow

Isaiah 1:18

One of the Bible's greatest invitations:

“Come now, and let us reason together...”

The chapter moves from **sin** → **judgment** → **repentance** → **cleansing** → **restoration**.

Messianic connection

Isaiah's promise of cleansing anticipates the larger biblical theology of forgiveness and redemption fulfilled in Christ.

ISAIAH 2 — The Mountain of the LORD

Major themes

- Zion
- nations
- God's kingdom
- peace
- judgment
- idolatry
- the Day of the LORD

Isaiah 2:2–4

The nations stream toward the mountain of the LORD.

This passage describes:

- God's instruction going forth
- nations learning His ways
- international peace
- weapons being transformed into agricultural tools

The ultimate vision is:

God's kingdom replacing human warfare.

Isaiah 2:11–17

Human pride is brought low.

One of Isaiah's recurring contrasts appears:

human exaltation vs. divine exaltation.

ISAIAH 3 — Judgment on Jerusalem and Judah

God removes:

- leadership
- security
- military strength
- economic stability

The chapter also condemns social oppression.

Isaiah 3:10–11

The distinction between:

- righteous
- wicked

remains important.

Isaiah does not merely condemn society generally; he distinguishes moral outcomes.

ISAIAH 4 — The Branch and the Cleansing of Zion

This short chapter contains major prophetic imagery.

Isaiah 4:2

“the branch of the LORD”

The **Branch** becomes an important Messianic concept throughout Scripture.

Compare:

- Isaiah 11:1
- Jeremiah 23:5
- Jeremiah 33:15
- Zechariah 3:8
- Zechariah 6:12

Major themes

- Branch
- holiness
- cleansing
- Zion
- God's presence
- glory
- protection

ISAIAH 5 — The Song of the Vineyard







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God portrays Israel as His vineyard.

Isaiah 5:1–7

The vineyard received:

- a fertile location
- protection
- cultivation
- expectation of fruit

But instead it produced **wild grapes**.

Isaiah explains:

“the vineyard of the LORD of hosts is the house of Israel.”

Six Woes

The chapter condemns:

1. greed
2. drunkenness
3. moral corruption
4. arrogance
5. calling evil good
6. injustice

Isaiah 5:20

One of the most important moral statements in Isaiah:

“Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil...”

ISAIAH 6 — Isaiah's Vision of the Holy LORD







6

This is foundational to understanding Isaiah.

Isaiah 6:1

Isaiah sees:

“the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up”

The throne represents divine kingship.

Seraphim

The heavenly beings proclaim:

“Holy, holy, holy”

The Hebrew concept of holiness involves God's absolute uniqueness, purity, and separation from evil.

Isaiah 6:5

Isaiah's response:

“Woe is me!”

Why?

Because seeing God's holiness reveals Isaiah's own uncleanness.

Isaiah 6:6–7

A burning coal touches Isaiah's lips.

His guilt is taken away.

Isaiah 6:8

Then comes:

“Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?”

Isaiah answers:

“Here am I; send me.”

New Testament connection

Isaiah 6 becomes enormously important in John 12.

John connects Isaiah's vision with the glory of Christ.

ISAIAH 7 — Immanuel

This chapter enters the Syro-Ephraimite crisis.

Historical situation

Judah faces:

- Aram/Syria
- Israel/Ephraim

King Ahaz is frightened.

God tells Ahaz to trust Him.

Isaiah 7:14

The famous sign:

“Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel.”

Immanuel = “God with us.”

Major theological significance

The passage becomes explicitly associated with Jesus' birth in:

Matthew 1:22–23

ISAIAH 8 — Immanuel and the Coming Assyrian Flood

Major themes

- Assyria
- judgment
- Immanuel
- fear of God
- prophecy
- darkness
- waiting on God

Isaiah contrasts:

fear of the LORD

with

fear of political powers.

Isaiah 8:14

The LORD becomes:

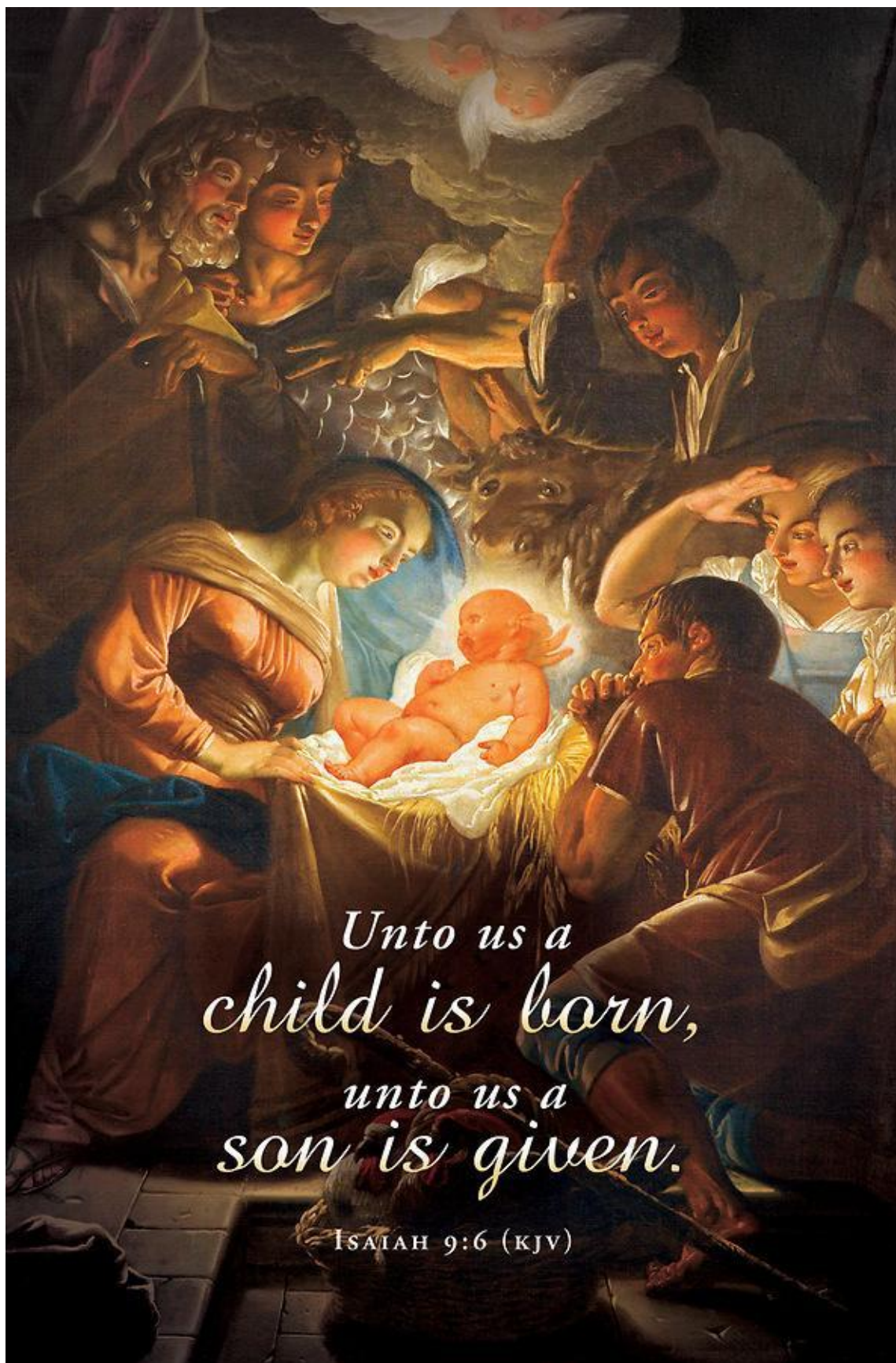
- sanctuary
- stone of stumbling
- rock of offense

The New Testament applies this imagery to Christ.

Compare:

- Romans 9:33
- 1 Peter 2:6–8

ISAIAH 9 — The Child-King

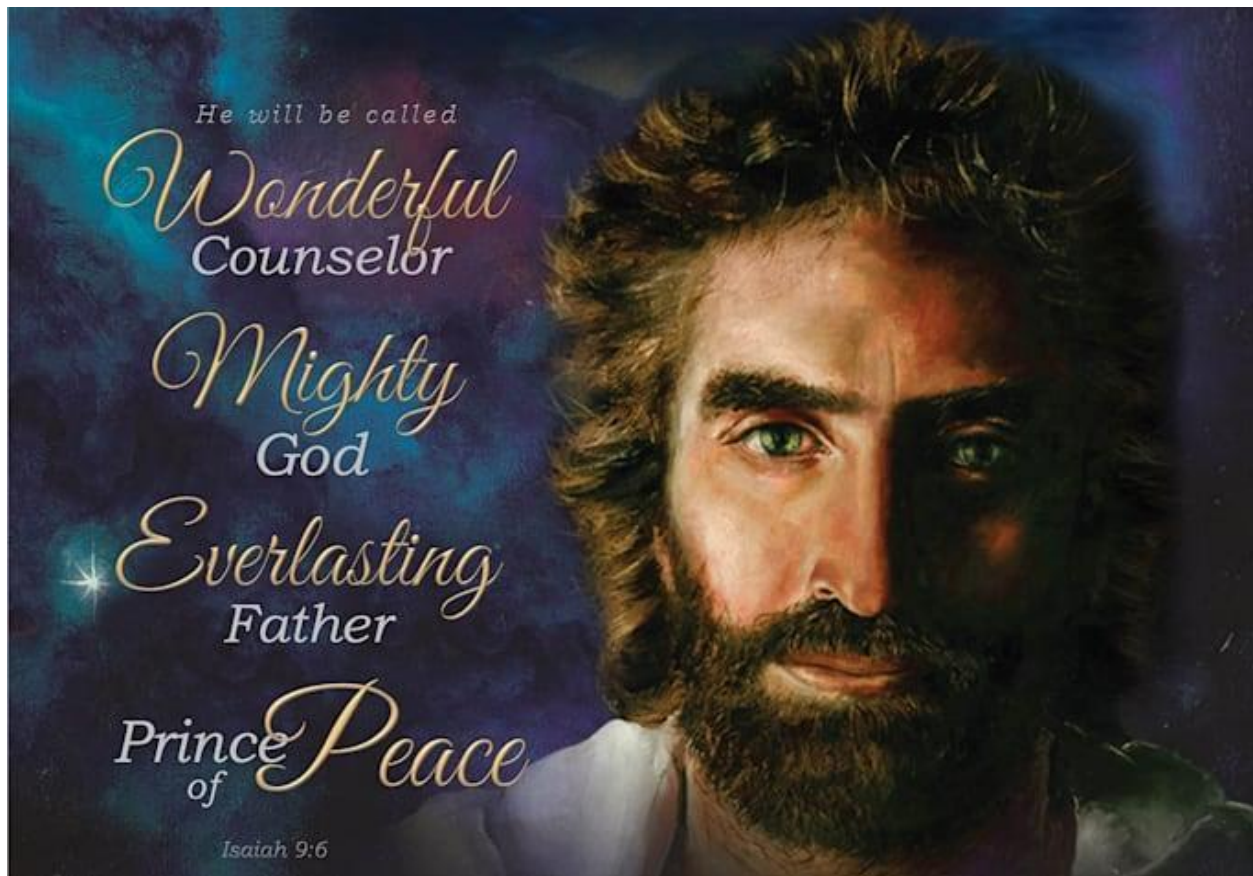


*Unto us a
child is born,
unto us a
son is given.*

ISAIAH 9:6 (KJV)



*He will reign on David's
throne and over his
kingdom, establishing and
upholding it with justice
and righteousness from
that time on and forever.*



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One of the most important Messianic chapters.

Isaiah 9:2

“The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light.”

Isaiah 9:6

The promised child is described with extraordinary titles:

- Wonderful Counselor
- Mighty God
- Everlasting Father
- Prince of Peace

Isaiah 9:7

His kingdom is characterized by:

- David's throne
- justice
- righteousness
- endless increase
- divine zeal

New Testament

Matthew 4:14–16 connects the Galilean ministry of Jesus with Isaiah 9.

ISAIAH 10 — Assyria as God's Instrument

Assyria is described as an instrument God uses to judge Judah.

But Assyria itself becomes guilty because of its arrogance.

This establishes an important biblical principle:

God can sovereignly use a nation without approving that nation's wickedness.

Isaiah 10:20–22

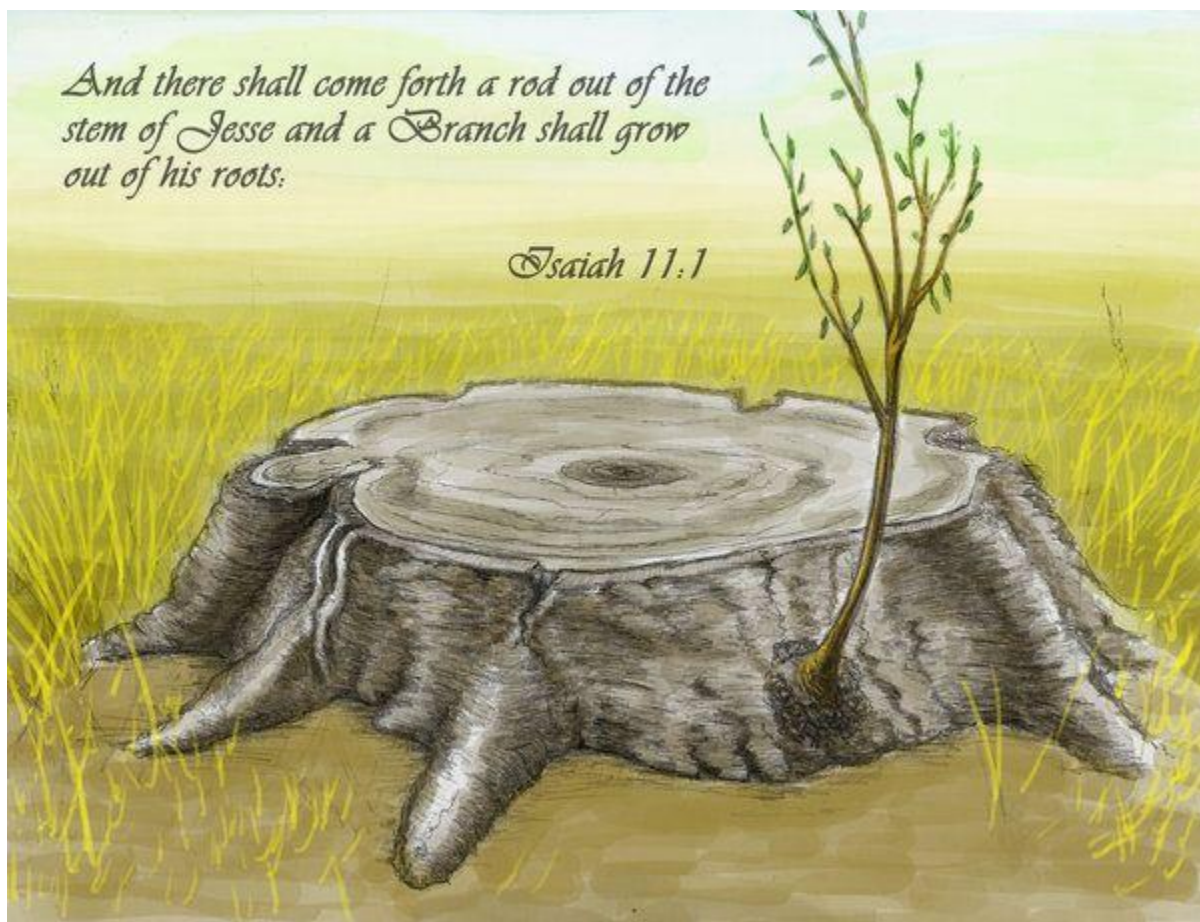
A **remnant** survives.

The remnant theme becomes central throughout Isaiah.

ISAIAH 11 — The Branch from Jesse

*And there shall come forth a rod out of the
stem of Jesse and a Branch shall grow
out of his roots.*

Isaiah 11:1



The wolf will live with the lamb,
the leopard will lie down with the goat,
the calf and the lion
and the yearling together;
and a little child will lead them.

Isaiah 11:6





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Isaiah 11:1

“There shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse...”

The Messiah is connected directly to:

Jesse → David → Davidic king.

Isaiah 11:2

The Spirit rests upon Him:

- Spirit of the LORD
- wisdom
- understanding
- counsel
- might
- knowledge
- fear of the LORD

Isaiah 11:6–9

The famous kingdom imagery:

- wolf with lamb
- leopard with young goat
- lion
- child
- knowledge of the LORD filling the earth

Major theme

The Messiah does not merely save individuals.

He establishes a righteous kingdom.

ISAIAH 12 — The Song of Salvation

A short worship chapter.

Major themes:

- salvation
- trust
- joy
- praise
- God's greatness

- proclamation to the nations

Isaiah 12:2

“God is my salvation; I will trust, and not be afraid.”

Isaiah's own name—**YHWH is salvation**—is reflected throughout the book.

ISAIAH 13 — Judgment on Babylon

Babylon becomes a symbol of arrogant human empire.

Themes:

- Day of the LORD
- cosmic imagery
- judgment
- pride
- Babylon's fall

The prophecy becomes important when studying the relationship between:

historical Babylon → prophetic Babylon → Revelation.

ISAIAH 14 — The Fall of the King of Babylon

This chapter contains:

- judgment on Babylon
- the taunt against the king
- cosmic pride imagery
- the fall of the oppressor

Isaiah 14:12

“How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer...”

The Hebrew expression refers to the **morning star/day star**.

The immediate context concerns the king of Babylon.

The passage has also been historically interpreted in Christian theology in connection with Satan's pride and fall, especially when compared with passages such as Luke 10:18 and Revelation 12.

A careful study should distinguish:

original historical context

from

later theological application.

ISAIAH 15 — Oracle Against Moab

Moab's cities and population experience devastation.

Important for studying:

- Moabite history
 - Israel-Moab relations
 - divine judgment
 - prophetic lament
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ISAIAH 16 — Moab and the Throne of David

The chapter continues the Moab oracle but introduces significant Davidic imagery.

Isaiah 16:5

A throne is established in steadfast love.

This connects:

Davidic kingship + righteousness + justice + covenant mercy.

ISAIAH 17 — Damascus and Israel

Judgment comes upon:

- Damascus
- Syria

- Israel

The chapter emphasizes the tragedy of forgetting the God of salvation.

ISAIAH 18 — Cush

Cush becomes the focus.

The chapter demonstrates that Isaiah's prophetic horizon extends far beyond Judah.

God is sovereign over international politics.

ISAIAH 19 — Egypt

Major themes

- Egypt's judgment
- idols
- political instability
- economic collapse
- God's intervention
- eventual blessing

One of the most remarkable statements appears near the end.

Isaiah 19:23–25

Egypt, Assyria, and Israel are pictured together under God's blessing.

This is astonishing because these nations were frequently enemies.

The theological message is:

God's salvation ultimately reaches the nations.

ISAIAH 20 — Isaiah as a Sign

Isaiah performs an unusual prophetic sign involving his clothing.

The prophetic messenger's life becomes part of the message.

ISAIAH 21 — Babylon, Edom, Arabia

Several nations are addressed.

Major themes

- watchman
- Babylon
- coming judgment
- uncertainty
- waiting

Isaiah 21:6

The watchman becomes an important prophetic image.

ISAIAH 22 — Jerusalem's Valley of Vision

Jerusalem's leadership is condemned for misplaced confidence.

Shebna

Shebna is judged for pride.

Eliakim

Eliakim receives authority.

Isaiah 22:22

“the key of the house of David”

This imagery later becomes important in:

Revelation 3:7

ISAIAH 23 — Tyre

Tyre, the wealthy Phoenician commercial center, is judged.

Major themes:

- commerce
 - wealth
 - pride
 - international trade
 - God's sovereignty
-

ISAIAH 24 — Universal Judgment

The focus expands from individual nations to the entire earth.

This is sometimes called Isaiah's “**Little Apocalypse.**”

Major themes:

- universal judgment
 - earth's defilement
 - human rebellion
 - cosmic disturbance
 - God's reign
-

ISAIAH 25 — Feast on God's Mountain







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A magnificent salvation chapter.

Isaiah 25:6

God prepares a feast for the nations.

Isaiah 25:7

The veil covering the nations is removed.

Isaiah 25:8

One of Scripture's great promises:

“He will swallow up death in victory...”

This becomes especially important in:

1 Corinthians 15:54.

ISAIAH 26 — The Song of Salvation

Themes:

- trust
- resurrection
- peace
- righteousness
- waiting for God
- God's sovereignty

Isaiah 26:19

“Thy dead men shall live...”

One of Isaiah's important resurrection passages.

ISAIAH 27 — Leviathan and Restoration

The chapter combines:

- cosmic imagery
- judgment
- Leviathan
- vineyard imagery
- Israel's restoration
- gathering of God's people

Isaiah 27:6

Israel eventually flourishes and fills the world with fruit.

ISAIAH 28 — The Cornerstone

Judgment is pronounced against Ephraim and Jerusalem's false confidence.

Isaiah 28:16

God lays:

“a stone, a tried stone, a precious cornerstone...”

This becomes a major Messianic text.

New Testament connections include:

- Romans 9:33
 - Romans 10:11
 - 1 Peter 2:6
-

ISAIAH 29 — Jerusalem and Spiritual Blindness

Jerusalem is called **Ariel**.

Major themes:

- religious hypocrisy
- blindness
- sealed revelation
- human traditions
- God's unexpected intervention

New Testament

Jesus uses Isaiah 29:13 when confronting religious hypocrisy:

Matthew 15:7–9.

ISAIAH 30 — Woe to Those Who Trust Egypt

Judah seeks political security from Egypt rather than God.

Major theological principle:

Political alliances cannot substitute for faith in God.

Isaiah 30:15

“In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength...”

ISAIAH 31 — Egypt Cannot Save

The message continues.

Egypt has horses and chariots.

God has something greater:

His own presence and power.

ISAIAH 32 — The Righteous King

A righteous king will reign.

The chapter moves toward:

- justice
- righteousness
- peace
- Spirit
- restoration

Isaiah 32:17

The result of righteousness is:

“peace”

ISAIAH 33 — The LORD as King

Assyria is confronted.

Jerusalem looks to God.

Isaiah 33:22

“For the LORD is our judge, the LORD is our lawgiver, the LORD is our king...”

This is an extraordinarily concentrated statement of God's authority.

ISAIAH 34 — Judgment on the Nations

Edom receives particular attention.

The chapter portrays cosmic judgment.

Themes:

- wrath
 - justice
 - desolation
 - divine vengeance
-

ISAIAH 35 — The Highway of Holiness







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One of Isaiah's great restoration chapters.

The wilderness blossoms.

The blind see.

The deaf hear.

The lame leap.

The redeemed return.

Isaiah 35:8

“And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called The way of holiness...”

The chapter anticipates God's dramatic restoration.

ISAIAH 36 — Assyria Threatens Jerusalem

The prophetic section transitions into historical narrative.

Sennacherib's forces threaten Jerusalem.

The Rabshakeh attempts psychological warfare.

ISAIAH 37 — Hezekiah Prays

Hezekiah responds to Assyria by seeking God.

Isaiah delivers God's answer.

Major theme

Prayer in the face of impossible circumstances.

God delivers Jerusalem.

ISAIAH 38 — Hezekiah's Illness

Hezekiah becomes sick.

He prays.

God grants additional years.

Major themes:

- mortality
- prayer
- healing
- gratitude
- God's sovereignty

ISAIAH 39 — Babylonian Envoys

Hezekiah displays his treasures to Babylonian representatives.

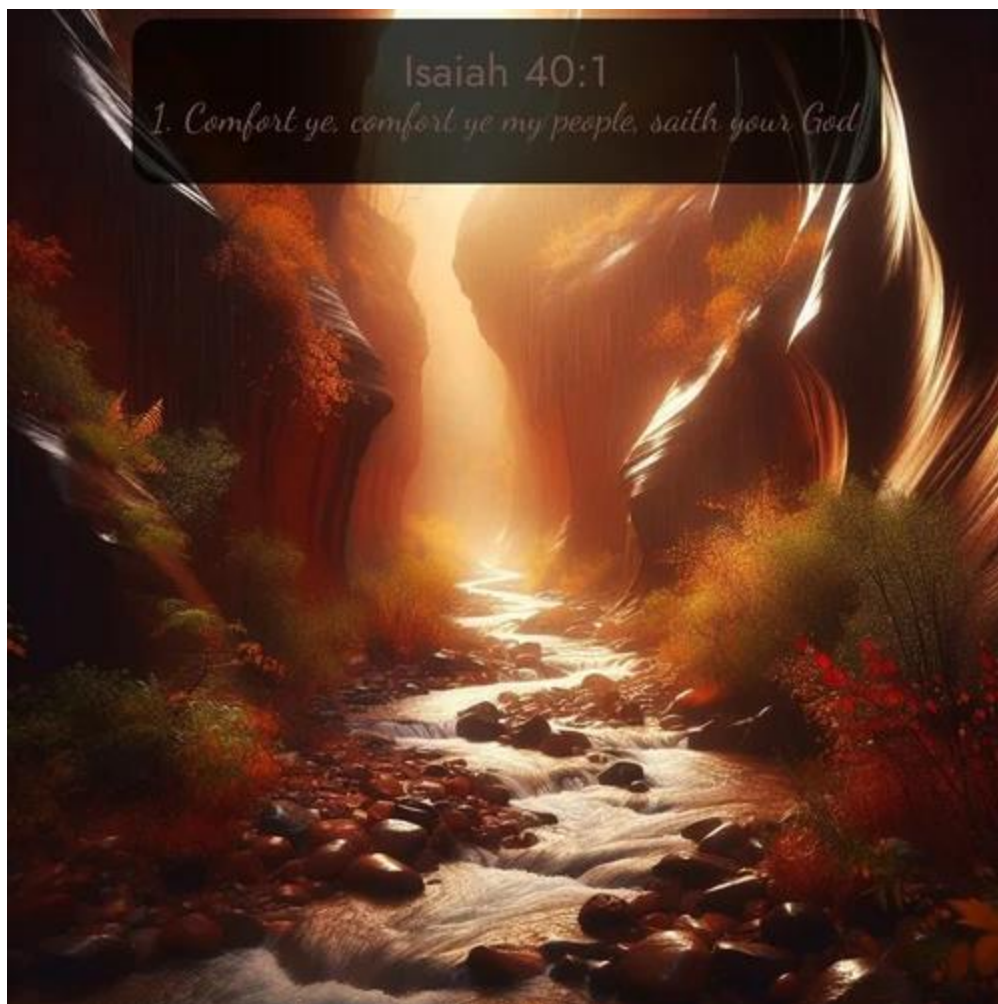
Isaiah announces future Babylonian captivity.

This chapter serves as a bridge to Isaiah 40–66.

ISAIAH 40 — Comfort My People

Isaiah 40:1

1. Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God



THE VOICE OF ONE CRYING
THE WAY IN THE WILDERNESS,
PREPARE YE THE LORD
MAKE HIS PATH STRAIGHT





But they who
wait for the Lord
shall renew their
strength;
they shall mount
up with wings
like eagles.

ISAIAH 40:31

A dramatic transition occurs.

Isaiah 40:1

“Comfort ye, comfort ye my people...”

Isaiah 40:3

“The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness...”

The New Testament applies this to **John the Baptist**.

Isaiah 40:31

Those who wait upon the LORD:

- renew strength
- mount up with wings
- run
- walk
- do not faint

ISAIAH 41 — “Fear Thou Not”

God repeatedly reassures His people.

Major themes

- election
- Abraham
- Israel
- God's sovereignty
- idols
- fear
- divine help

Isaiah 41:10

“Fear thou not; for I am with thee...”

ISAIAH 42 — The Servant of the LORD







One of the great **Servant Songs**.

Isaiah 42:1

“Behold my servant...”

The Servant:

- receives God's Spirit
- brings justice
- does not crush the weak

- becomes a light to the nations

New Testament

Matthew 12:17–21 explicitly connects Jesus with Isaiah 42.

ISAIAH 43 — “I Have Redeemed You”

God tells Israel:

“Fear not: for I have redeemed thee...”

Major themes:

- creation
- redemption
- witness
- God's uniqueness
- forgiveness
- restoration

Isaiah 43:10

Israel is God's witness.

Isaiah 43:25

God blots out transgressions.

ISAIAH 44 — The One True God

The chapter contrasts:

YHWH

with

manufactured idols.

The famous idol-making passage demonstrates the absurdity of worshiping something humans themselves construct.

Isaiah 44:28

Cyrus is named.

This is one of Isaiah's most striking prophetic references.

ISAIAH 45 — Cyrus and God's Sovereignty

Cyrus is explicitly called God's:

“anointed”

Hebrew:

מָשִׁיחַ — māšîaḥ

This is the Hebrew word associated with **anointed one**.

Cyrus is not the Messiah in the ultimate Christian sense, but Isaiah uses royal/anointed terminology for him because God appoints him for a specific historical purpose.

Major theme

God controls history even through pagan rulers.

ISAIAH 46 — Babylon's Gods Cannot Save

Bel and Nebo are contrasted with YHWH.

Idols must be carried.

God carries His people.

That contrast is central:

Humans carry idols; God carries humans.

ISAIAH 47 — The Fall of Babylon

Babylon's pride is exposed.

She thinks:

“I am, and there is none beside me.”

But God's judgment comes.

ISAIAH 48 — Refined for God's Glory

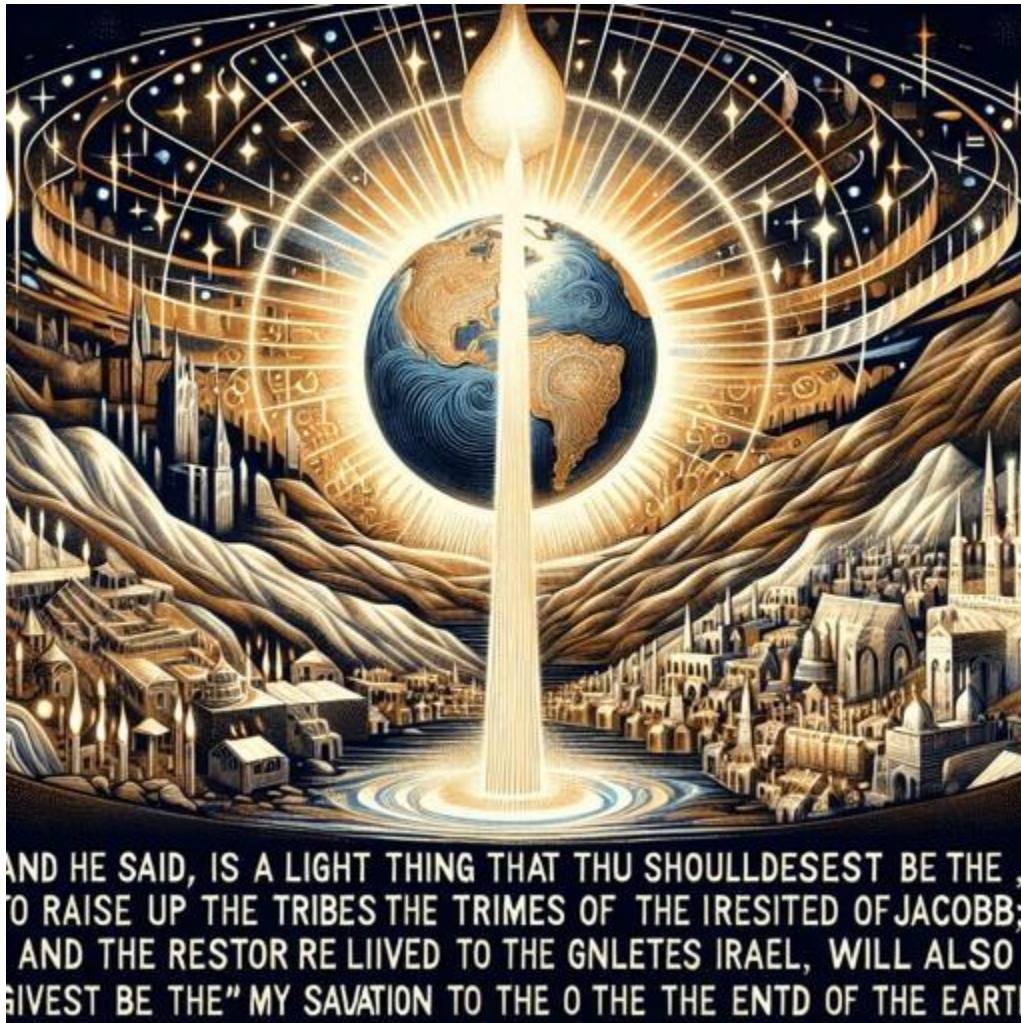
Israel is confronted for stubbornness.

God explains His purpose:

His glory and His name.

The chapter closes the first major restoration section.

ISAIAH 49 — The Servant and the Nations







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Another major Servant passage.

Isaiah 49:6

The Servant becomes:

“a light to the Gentiles”

The mission is not restricted to Israel.

Major theological progression

Israel → Servant → nations → salvation to the ends of the earth

ISAIAH 50 — The Obedient Servant

The Servant speaks of:

- obedience
- suffering
- rejection
- trust in God

Isaiah 50:6

The Servant willingly suffers humiliation.

This prepares the reader for Isaiah 53.

ISAIAH 51 — Listen to Me

God calls His people to remember:

- Abraham
- Sarah
- God's promises
- His righteousness

Zion will be restored.

ISAIAH 52 — Good News and the Suffering Servant Begins

Isaiah 52:7

“How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings...”

Paul later uses this passage in:

Romans 10:15.

Isaiah 52:13–15

The final Servant Song begins.

It introduces a Servant who will be:

- exalted
- marred
- rejected
- astonishing to nations

ISAIAH 53 — The Suffering Servant







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This is arguably the most famous Messianic passage in Isaiah.

Isaiah 53:3

The Servant is:

despised and rejected

Isaiah 53:4

He bears:

- griefs
- sorrows

Isaiah 53:5

He is wounded for:

“our transgressions”

and bruised for:

“our iniquities.”

Isaiah 53:6

The central substitutionary image:

“the LORD hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.”

Isaiah 53:7

The Servant is compared to:

a lamb led to slaughter.

Isaiah 53:9

His burial is mentioned.

Isaiah 53:10–12

The Servant:

- suffers
- makes an offering
- sees offspring
- is ultimately vindicated
- bears sin
- intercedes for transgressors

New Testament connections

Isaiah 53 is repeatedly connected with Jesus:

- Matthew 8:17

- Luke 22:37
 - John 12:38
 - Acts 8:32–35
 - Romans 10:16
 - 1 Peter 2:22–25
-

ISAIAH 54 — Zion Restored

After the Servant's suffering comes restoration.

Major themes:

- covenant
 - compassion
 - restoration
 - Jerusalem
 - God's faithfulness
-

ISAIAH 55 — Come, Everyone Who Thirsts

One of Scripture's greatest invitations.

Isaiah 55:1

“Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters...”

God offers freely:

- water
- bread
- covenant
- mercy
- forgiveness

Isaiah 55:8–9

God's thoughts and ways exceed human understanding.

Isaiah 55:11

God's word accomplishes His purpose.

ISAIAH 56 — Salvation for the Nations

A major expansion occurs.

The foreigner and eunuch who trust God are welcomed.

Isaiah 56:7

God's house is called:

“an house of prayer for all people.”

Jesus quotes this in:

Matthew 21:13; Mark 11:17; Luke 19:46.

ISAIAH 57 — Idolatry and Healing

The chapter exposes:

- idolatry
- spiritual adultery
- false worship

But it ends with God's willingness to revive the humble.

Isaiah 57:15

God dwells with:

“him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit.”

ISAIAH 58 — True Fasting

Israel practices religious fasting but neglects justice.

God describes true fasting as:

- releasing oppression
- feeding the hungry
- helping the poor
- clothing the naked
- caring for one's neighbor

This chapter powerfully connects:

worship + justice + compassion.

ISAIAH 59 — Sin Separates

Isaiah 59:2

“your iniquities have separated between you and your God...”

The chapter describes:

- sin
- injustice
- lies
- bloodshed
- spiritual darkness

Then God Himself acts as Redeemer.

Isaiah 59:20

“the Redeemer shall come to Zion...”

Paul later quotes this in:

Romans 11:26–27.

ISAIAH 60 — Arise, Shine

Arise, shine, for your light has come,
and the glory of the LORD rises upon you.

Isaiah 60:1







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Isaiah 60:1

“Arise, shine; for thy light is come...”

Zion becomes radiant.

The nations come toward God's light.

Major themes:

- glory

- Zion
 - nations
 - wealth
 - light
 - restoration
 - God's presence
-

ISAIAH 61 — The Anointed One

One of the most important Messianic passages.

Isaiah 61:1

“The Spirit of the Lord GOD is upon me...”

The Anointed One is sent to:

- preach good news
- heal the brokenhearted
- proclaim liberty
- comfort mourners
- proclaim God's favor

Luke 4:16–21

Jesus reads Isaiah 61 in the synagogue and declares its fulfillment.

This makes Isaiah 61 one of the clearest explicit connections between **Isaiah's prophecy and Jesus' ministry**.

ISAIAH 62 — Zion's New Name

God refuses to abandon Zion.

Themes:

- righteousness

- salvation
- new identity
- God's delight
- watchmen
- restoration

The imagery points toward God's restored relationship with His people.

ISAIAH 63 — The Divine Warrior

The chapter opens with a mysterious figure coming from Edom.

Major themes:

- vengeance
- redemption
- judgment
- salvation
- God's mercy
- Israel's history

The chapter then turns into prayer and remembrance.

ISAIAH 64 — “Oh That Thou Wouldest Rend the Heavens”

A prayer for God's dramatic intervention.

Major themes

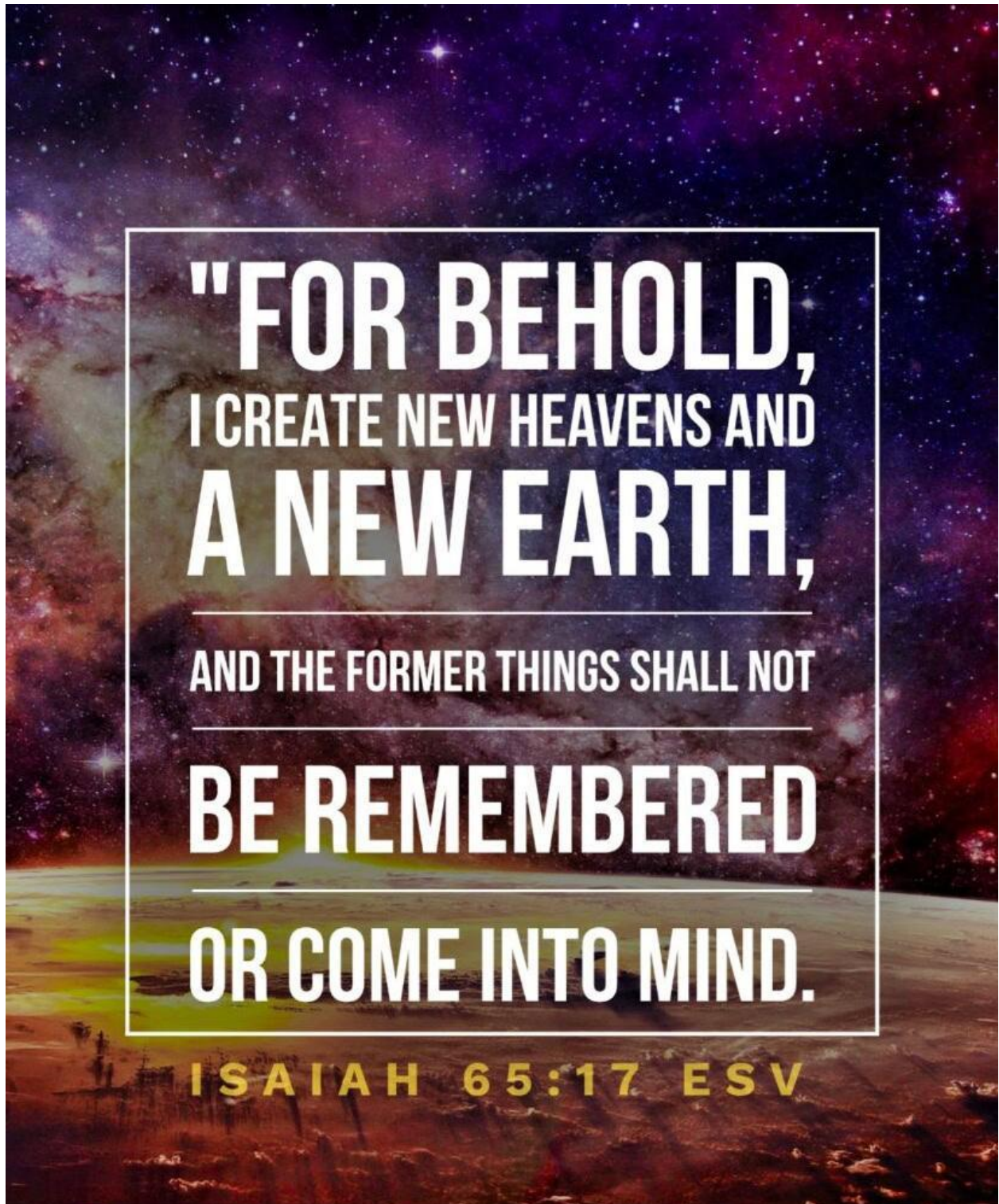
- human sin
- divine holiness
- repentance
- God's fatherhood
- clay and potter

- longing for God's presence

ISAIAH 65 — New Heavens and New Earth







**"FOR BEHOLD,
I CREATE NEW HEAVENS AND
A NEW EARTH,**

AND THE FORMER THINGS SHALL NOT

BE REMEMBERED

OR COME INTO MIND.

ISAIAH 65:17 ESV

“I create new heavens and a new earth...”

This is foundational for biblical study of the **new creation**.

Compare:

- Isaiah 66:22
- 2 Peter 3:13
- Revelation 21:1

ISAIAH 66 — Final Judgment and New Creation

The book concludes with:

- God's throne
- true worship
- judgment
- Jerusalem's restoration
- worldwide proclamation
- new heavens
- new earth

Isaiah 66:22

“the new heavens and the new earth, which I will make...”

Isaiah's final vision

The nations come to worship God.

The book therefore ends where its universal vision has been heading:

God's glory among the nations.

V. THE GREAT THEMES OF ISAIAH

1. The Holiness of God

Isaiah's God is repeatedly presented as:

“the Holy One of Israel.”

This title occurs throughout the book.

God's holiness produces:

conviction → judgment → purification → worship.

2. God as King

Isaiah repeatedly portrays God as:

- King
 - Judge
 - Creator
 - Redeemer
 - Shepherd
 - Warrior
 - Father
 - Sovereign
-

3. The Holy One of Israel

This is one of the distinctive theological expressions of Isaiah.

It joins:

God's holiness

with

God's covenant relationship with Israel.

4. The Remnant

A remnant survives judgment.

Important passages include:

- Isaiah 6:13
- Isaiah 10:20–22
- Isaiah 11:11
- Isaiah 37:31–32

The remnant theme connects Isaiah with:

- Romans 9
- Romans 11

5. Zion

Zion is simultaneously associated with:

- Jerusalem
- Davidic kingship
- God's presence
- worship
- judgment
- restoration
- worldwide salvation

6. The Servant

The Servant passages are central:

- Isaiah 42
- Isaiah 49
- Isaiah 50
- Isaiah 52:13–53:12

The Servant's mission progresses from:

Israel → restoration → nations → suffering → redemption → exaltation.

7. The Messiah

Major Messianic passages include:

Isaiah	Major Messianic Theme
Isaiah 4:2	Branch
Isaiah 7:14	Immanuel
Isaiah 9:1–7	Divine/Davidic King
Isaiah 11:1–10	Branch of Jesse
Isaiah 28:16	Cornerstone
Isaiah 42:1–9	Servant
Isaiah 49:1–7	Servant/light to nations
Isaiah 50:4–9	Obedient suffering Servant
Isaiah 52:13–53:12	Suffering Servant
Isaiah 59:20	Redeemer
Isaiah 61:1–3	Anointed One

8. Salvation

Isaiah's name itself means:

YHWH is salvation.

The book repeatedly asks the reader to stop trusting:

- idols
- military power
- Egypt
- Assyria

- political alliances
- human wisdom

and trust:

God alone.

9. The Nations

Isaiah is not merely a book about Judah.

It contains a vast theology of the nations.

Eventually:

Egypt + Assyria + Israel

can be blessed together.

The nations become recipients of God's salvation.

10. Judgment

Isaiah contains some of the Bible's strongest judgment passages.

Judgment falls because of:

- idolatry
- pride
- oppression
- injustice
- unbelief
- political arrogance
- rejection of God

But judgment is never Isaiah's final word.

11. Restoration

The pattern repeatedly becomes:

sin → judgment → remnant → redemption → restoration → glory.

12. The Day of the LORD

The Day of the LORD includes:

- historical judgment
- national judgment
- cosmic judgment
- ultimate divine intervention

Isaiah therefore helps establish biblical eschatology later developed in:

- Daniel
 - Joel
 - Zechariah
 - Matthew
 - 1 Thessalonians
 - 2 Peter
 - Revelation
-

VI. ISAIAH AND JESUS CHRIST

Isaiah is extraordinarily important for understanding Jesus.

Jesus as Immanuel

Isaiah 7:14 → Matthew 1:23

Jesus as Light

Isaiah 9:1–2 → Matthew 4:14–16

Jesus as Davidic King

Isaiah 9:6–7; 11:1–10

Jesus as Servant

Isaiah 42 → Matthew 12:17–21

Jesus as suffering Servant

Isaiah 53 → Acts 8:32–35; 1 Peter 2:24–25

Jesus as the Cornerstone

Isaiah 28:16 → Romans 9:33; 1 Peter 2:6

Jesus as Redeemer

Isaiah 59:20 → Romans 11:26

Jesus as Spirit-anointed Messiah

Isaiah 61:1–2 → Luke 4:18–21

VII. ISAIAH AND REVELATION

Isaiah is also essential for understanding Revelation.

Isaiah	Revelation
Isaiah 11	Revelation 19–20
Isaiah 25:8	Revelation 21:4
Isaiah 35	Revelation 21–22
Isaiah 60	Revelation 21
Isaiah 65:17	Revelation 21:1
Isaiah 66:22	Revelation 21:1
Isaiah 66:23	Revelation 21–22

Isaiah's vision of:

new heavens + new earth + restored Jerusalem + nations + God's glory

provides major Old Testament background for Revelation 21–22.

VIII. ISAIAH'S CENTRAL MESSAGE

If the entire book had to be reduced to one theological progression, it would look like this:

The Holy God

↓

Judges human sin

↓

Preserves a remnant

↓

Promises a Davidic King

↓

Sends His Servant

↓

The Servant suffers for sinners

↓

God brings salvation

↓

The nations receive His light

↓

Zion is restored

↓

God establishes His righteous kingdom

↓

New heavens and new earth

↓

God's glory fills the world

IX. THE 66-CHAPTER MASTER STUDY

For a truly **very deep chapter-by-chapter study**, Isaiah can be worked through in this sequence:

Isaiah 1–12 — Judah, Immanuel, and the Davidic Messiah

- 1.** Rebellious Judah
- 2.** Mountain of the LORD
- 3.** Judgment on Jerusalem
- 4.** Branch and holy Zion
- 5.** Vineyard and six woes
- 6.** Isaiah's calling
- 7.** Immanuel
- 8.** Assyria and the stone
- 9.** Child-King
- 10.** Assyria and the remnant
- 11.** Branch of Jesse
- 12.** Song of salvation

Isaiah 13–23 — Nations Under God's Sovereignty

- 13.** Babylon
- 14.** Babylon's king and pride
- 15.** Moab
- 16.** Moab and Davidic justice
- 17.** Damascus and Israel
- 18.** Cush
- 19.** Egypt
- 20.** Isaiah's sign
- 21.** Babylon, Edom, Arabia
- 22.** Jerusalem and Shebna
- 23.** Tyre

Isaiah 24–35 — Universal Judgment and Restoration

- 24.** Judgment on the earth
- 25.** Feast and victory over death
- 26.** Resurrection and trust
- 27.** Leviathan and restoration
- 28.** Cornerstone
- 29.** Jerusalem's blindness

- 30.** Trust versus Egypt
- 31.** Egypt cannot save
- 32.** Righteous King
- 33.** LORD as King
- 34.** Judgment on nations
- 35.** Highway of holiness

Isaiah 36–39 — Hezekiah Historical Section

- 36.** Assyria attacks
- 37.** Hezekiah prays
- 38.** Hezekiah's sickness
- 39.** Babylonian envoys

Isaiah 40–48 — Comfort, Cyrus, and God's Sovereignty

- 40.** Comfort and God's greatness
- 41.** Fear not
- 42.** Servant of the LORD
- 43.** Redeemed Israel
- 44.** Idols versus God
- 45.** Cyrus
- 46.** Babylon's idols
- 47.** Babylon's humiliation
- 48.** Refined for God's glory

Isaiah 49–55 — The Servant and Salvation

- 49.** Servant and nations
- 50.** Obedient Servant
- 51.** Comfort Zion
- 52.** Good news and Servant
- 53.** Suffering Servant
- 54.** Restored Zion
- 55.** Invitation to salvation

Isaiah 56–66 — Restoration and New Creation

- 56.** Salvation for foreigners
- 57.** Idolatry and healing
- 58.** True fasting
- 59.** Sin and Redeemer

- 60. Arise and shine
 - 61. Anointed One
 - 62. Zion's new name
 - 63. Divine Warrior
 - 64. Prayer for God's intervention
 - 65. New heavens and new earth
 - 66. Final judgment and new creation
-

X. THE BIGGEST QUESTIONS TO ASK IN EVERY ISAIAH CHAPTER

For your **very deep research method**, each chapter should be examined through these questions:

Historical

- Who is speaking?
- Who is being addressed?
- What king is reigning?
- What nations are involved?
- What historical crisis is present?
- What Assyrian, Babylonian, Egyptian, or Judean event is relevant?

Literary

- What is the chapter's structure?
- Is it prophecy, narrative, poetry, prayer, oracle, song, or vision?
- What words are repeated?
- What contrasts are used?
- What images dominate?

Theological

- What does this chapter reveal about God?
- What does it reveal about sin?
- What does it reveal about salvation?

- What does it teach about covenant?
- What does it teach about judgment?
- What does it teach about worship?

Messianic

- Is there a Davidic promise?
- Is there a Branch?
- Is there a Servant?
- Is there a King?
- Is there a Redeemer?
- Is there a light to the nations?
- Is there a suffering figure?
- Is there a kingdom?

Biblical cross-reference

- Where does this passage appear elsewhere in Scripture?
- Does Jesus quote it?
- Does Paul quote it?
- Does Peter quote it?
- Does Hebrews use it?
- Does Revelation echo it?

Eschatological

- Does this concern Israel's immediate future?
- Judah's restoration?
- the nations?
- Messiah's kingdom?
- resurrection?
- final judgment?

- new creation?
-

XI. THE GRAND THEOLOGICAL PICTURE OF ISAIAH

Isaiah begins with a **rebellious people** and ends with a vision of **new creation**.

It begins with:

sin

and moves toward:

salvation.

It begins with:

Jerusalem under judgment

and ends with:

Jerusalem restored.

It begins with:

human rebellion

and ends with:

God's glory among the nations.

It begins with:

unclean lips

and leads toward:

holy worship.

It begins with:

darkness

and repeatedly announces:

light.

It introduces:

Immanuel

and ultimately presents the Servant, Redeemer, King, and Anointed One through whom God's salvation reaches the nations.

The central theological movement is:

HOLINESS → SIN → JUDGMENT → REMNANT → SERVANT → REDEMPTION → MESSIAH → KINGDOM → RESTORATION → NEW CREATION.

That is the grand biblical architecture of Isaiah.