

One Year Through the Bible

Week 26: June 23rd through 29th

Daily Scripture Reading:

Sunday:	Isaiah 14-17
Monday:	Isaiah 18-21
Tuesday:	Isaiah 22-25
Wednesday:	Isaiah 26-28
Thursday:	Isaiah 29,30
Friday:	Isaiah 31-33
Saturday:	Isaiah 34-36

Bible Chapter Titles

Isaiah

13,14	Fall of Babylon & Philistia
15,16	Moab
17	Damascus
18	Ethiopia
19	Egypt
20,21	Egypt & Ethiopia, Babylon, Edom, Arabia
22	Jerusalem
23	Tyre
24	Tribulational Troubles
25	Millennial Mercies
26	“Thou Wilt Keep Him in Perfect Peace”
27	Israel Regathered
28	Denouncing Samaria and Jerusalem
29	Imminent Siege of Jerusalem
30,31	Judah’s Alliance with Egypt
32-34	Preparation for Armageddon
35	The Regathering of Israel
36,37	Assyrian Army Defeated

Isaiah 13

- Chapter Thirteen begins a series of messages against Babylon (Isa. 13:1-22; 14:1-23; 21:1-10; 39:5-8; 43:14,15; 48:12-22).
 - At the time of Isaiah’s ministry, Assyria was the dominant world power, in which Babylon was merely a (troublesome) province.
 - Within 100 years Nabopolassar will successfully revolt and overthrow the Assyrian empire, and the (neo-) Babylonian (Chaldean) empire will arise.
 - Nebuchadnezzar, the son of Nabopolassar, will be the tool of the LORD’s judgment against Judah in 586BC.
- This message is called an “oracle.” מְשָׁרָא *massa*^{#4853}; *load, burden, utterance, oracle* (Isa. 13:1; 14:28; 15:1; 17:1; 19:1; 21:1,11,13; 22:1; 23:1; 30:6).
- The LORD musters a mighty army from a far country “to destroy the whole land” (Isa. 13:1-5).

- It is not immediately clear which army is in view, until the following context establishes the time-reference as the Day of the LORD (Isa. 13:6-16).
- The destruction of Babylon, in conjunction with the end-times Day of the LORD, is seen as final and eternal (Isa. 13:17-22).

Isaiah 14

- The LORD promises a restoration to Israel, and the Millennial blessings of Israel are then described (Isa. 14:1,2).
- Israel’s establishment in Millennial glory will prompt a taunt against the world forces of darkness (Isa. 14:3-23).
 - The oppressor and his fury will cease when he is imprisoned in the abyss for a thousand years (Isa. 14:4; Rev. 20:1-3).
 - The power behind all wicked rulers is broken (Isa. 14:5,6), even as the rod of iron is given to Christ (Ps. 2:9; Rev. 12:5; 19:15).
 - Babylon represents much more than a single earthly empire.
 - It is mentioned more times in the Bible than any other city, other than Jerusalem.
 - When the LORD began to establish His plan for nations, Babel stood in opposition to His plans (Gen. 11:1-9).
 - In the end-times it will be “Babylon” once again which stands opposed to the LORD (Rev. 14:8; 16:19; 17:5; 18:2,10,21).
 - The earth rejoices in the rest it enjoys (Isa. 14:7,8; Rom. 8:19-22).
 - The denizens of hell celebrate Satan’s fall (Isa. 14:9-11), and will have all eternity to ponder the failure of his rebellion against God (Isa. 14:15-17).
 - The LORD reflects back to the fall of Satan, and his five declarations of “I will” (Isa. 14:12-14; Lk. 10:18; Rev. 12:3,4).
 - “Lucifer” is the Latin name for Heylel Ben-shachar—the name of Satan prior to his fall (Isa. 14:12 Vulg., KJV, NKJV).
 - His heart was lifted up in pride to exalt himself (Isa. 14:13,14; Ezek. 28:15-17).
 - This passage concludes with a vivid description of eternal hell (Isa. 14:18-23).

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3. The LORD returns His attention back to Isaiah's generation, and pronounces judgment upon Assyria (Isa. 14:24-27).
4. Isaiah pronounces ten other **נִשְׁמָה** massa' oracles, beginning with Philistia (Isa. 14:28-32).

Isaiah 15, 16

1. Isaiah's next **נִשְׁמָה** massa' oracle centers on Moab (Isa. 15:1-16:14).
2. Moab's judgment is sudden (Isa. 15:1), and causes the LORD's heart to cry out (Isa. 15:5; 16:11).
3. Moab's only answer will be to submit to Jerusalem, and offer the proper tribute of worship to the Davidic Messiah/King (Isa. 16:1-5). This will result in a restoration of the fortunes of Moab (Jer. 48:47).
4. The Lord returns His attention to the present time with a three year prophecy concerning Moab's degradation (Isa. 16:13,14).

Isaiah 17

1. Isaiah's next **נִשְׁמָה** massa' oracle centers on Damascus (Isa. 17:1-14).
2. The LORD declares the end of the Aramean kingdom, and the end of their influence over the northern kingdom of Israel (Isa. 17:1-3).
3. The judgment of Israel produces a regard for the LORD for the first time in ages (Isa. 17:4-11).
4. Although all the nations are gathered against Israel, the LORD delivers Israel in the end (Isa. 17:12-14).

Isaiah 18

1. In the context of the LORD's second advent victory (Isa. 17:12-14), another land is addressed—the land of whirring wings (Isa. 18:1-7). The land is not identified by a specific proper name—a very important distinction.
 - a. The **הַיְהוּד** hoy of 18:1 links the passage to the **הַיְהוּד** hoy of 17:12.
 - b. "Beyond the rivers of Cush" references a distant land beyond the limits of known

- geography (Isa. 18:1; Zeph. 3:10). It is not a reference to Cush (Ethiopia) itself.
- c. Israel will return to Zion from this region at the second advent of Jesus Christ (Isa. 18:7; Zeph. 3:11).
2. The people tall and smooth, feared far and wide, is a powerful and oppressive nation, which will be humbled and worship the LORD in His millennial kingdom (Isa. 18:2,7; Matt. 25:34-40; Zech. 14:16).
 - a. NIV: a people tall and smooth-skinned, a people feared far and wide, an aggressive nation of strange speech, whose land is divided by rivers.
 - b. Like the land in which they live, these people are not identified by a specific proper name.
 3. The angelic and human participants in the Tribulation of Israel come into ultimate destruction (Isa. 18:3-6).

Isaiah 19

1. Isaiah's next **נִשְׁמָה** massa' oracle centers on Egypt (Isa. 19:1-25).
2. The time-frame for this prophecy is the arrival of the LORD on his cloud chariot (second advent of Jesus Christ) (Isa. 19:1a; Ps. 104:3; Matt. 26:64; Rev. 1:7).
3. The demonic powers behind the human kingdom are thrown into turmoil ahead of the LORD's second advent (Isa. 19:1b,3).
4. This plunges them into a civil war (Isa. 19:2), and subjection to a cruel master (Isa. 19:4).
5. The hopeless nature of Egypt's affliction is then described (Isa. 19:5-15).
6. This Divine judgment will result in Egypt's dread of the land of Judah, and their Godly fear of the LORD (Isa. 19:16-22).
7. The Millennial reign of Jesus Christ will feature a Godly axis from Egypt to Assyria (Isa. 19:23-25).

Isaiah 20

1. The Lord returns His attention to the present time with a three year narrative of Isaiah's humiliation (Isa. 20:1,2).

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2. The year is 711BC when Assyria captured the Philistine city of Ashdod (Isa. 20:1).
3. Isaiah is instructed to go naked and barefoot for three years as a sign and token *against* Egypt & Cush (the sign was *for* Judah) (Isa. 20:3,5).
 - a. Egypt & Cush will experience the literal naked captivity that Isaiah demonstrated (Isa. 20:4).
 - b. “The inhabitants of this coastland” includes the Philistines, and ultimately Judah (Isa. 20:6).
4. The message is loud and clear: do not place your trust in man (cf. Isa. 31:1-3; Ps. 118:8,9).

Isaiah 21

1. Isaiah’s next **נִשְׁמָה** massa’ oracle centers on the wilderness of the sea (Isa. 21:1-10). Like chapter eighteen, this oracle does not specify a land by its proper name (Isa. 21:1).
 - a. In the near context, Elam & Media are called as the adversaries (Isa. 21:2).
 - b. Babylon is determined as the conquered political body—Babylon and all the images of her gods (Isa. 21:9).
2. Isaiah is terrified by the vision he receives (Isa. 21:2,3; cf. Jer. 4:19; Dan. 7:15,28; 8:27; 10:16,17; Ezek. 9:8; 11:13).
3. Isaiah the watchman sees the riders come with their news—Fallen, fallen is Babylon (Isa. 21:5-10; Rev. 14:8; 18:2).
 - a. Isaiah sees the banquet night of Belshazzar, and the fall of historical Babylon (Dan. 5).
 - b. Isaiah sees the eschatological fall of mystery Babylon.
4. Isaiah’s next **נִשְׁמָה** massa’ oracles address Edom (Isa. 21:11,12), & Arabia (Isa. 21:13-17) specifically by their proper names, as the LORD returns His message back to Isaiah’s present time.

Isaiah 22

1. Isaiah’s next **נִשְׁמָה** massa’ oracle addresses the valley of vision (Isa. 22:1-25). Once again, a

descriptive name is given rather than a specific proper name.

- a. The destruction of the daughter of my people (Isa. 22:4) indicates that this is an oracle against Jerusalem itself.
 - b. In the near context, Elam & Kir are identified as the adversaries (Isa. 22:6).
 - c. Judah (Isa. 22:8), and specifically Jerusalem (Isa. 22:9,10) is determined as the conquered political body.
2. This oracle describes a people that are defeated and captured without military conflict (Isa. 22:3).
 3. Isaiah prophetically sees the fall of Jerusalem, much as Jeremiah will physically see the fall of Jerusalem (Isa. 22:1-14; Jer. 39:1-10).
 - a. It is not clear, however, that Isaiah saw the fall of Jerusalem to Babylon in 586BC.
 - b. It is more likely that Isaiah actually saw the fall of Jerusalem in the Tribulation of Israel (Matt. 24:15-20; Dan. 8:13; Rev. 11:2).
 4. The LORD returns His attention to Isaiah’s generation, and pronounces a rebuke upon Shebna the steward (Isa. 22:15-25).
 - a. It is required of stewards to be faithful (1st Cor. 4:2).
 - b. Faithfulness is rewarded with greater opportunities (Lk. 16:10-12).

Isaiah 23

1. Isaiah’s final **נִשְׁמָה** massa’ oracle, in this section of the Book (Isa. 13-23) addresses the Phoenician city of Tyre (Isa. 23:1-25).
2. Tyre becomes the object of the LORD’s judgment (Isa. 23:1-14; cf. Ezek. 26:1-28:11).
3. Tyre becomes the means by which the LORD blesses His godly ones (Isa. 23:15-18; Job 27:16,17; Prov. 13:22; Eccl. 2:26).

Isaiah 24

1. Chapters twenty-four through twenty-seven form what’s commonly called “Isaiah’s Apocalypse.”
2. Isaiah’s Apocalypse begins with a view of the devastated earth (Isa. 24:1).

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- a. The LORD destroyed the angelic world (Isa. 14:12; Ps. 18:7).
 - b. The LORD destroyed Noah's world (Gen. 6-8).
 - c. The LORD will destroy the Tribulational world (Isa. 13:13; 24:1,19,20; Hag. 2:6).
 - d. The LORD will destroy the Millennial world (2nd Pet. 3:7,10,12).
3. The judgment is a world-wide judgment, affecting every human being (Isa. 24:1-6).
 4. All human-viewpoint rejoicing is brought to an abrupt end (Isa. 24:7-13), so that Divine-viewpoint rejoicing can truly begin (Isa. 24:14-16a).
 5. This Divine wrath is administered to the inhabitant of the earth (Isa. 24:17), in a time when the heavenly citizens (Phil. 3:20) have been removed (Phil. 3:21; 1st Cor. 15:51,52; 1st Thess. 1:10; 4:16,17; Jn. 14:3).
 6. This Divine wrath will take captive all rebellion—angelic and human (Isa. 24:21,22; Rev. 20:2,3).
 7. The sun and moon will be “ashamed” as their light will pale in comparison to the light of the LORD (Isa. 24:23).
 - a. The Millennial reign of Jesus Christ will exhibit a greater light than sun and moon can produce (Isa. 60:11,19,20).
 - b. In the new Jerusalem, on the new earth, there will be no need of sun or moon, and there will be eternal daytime (Rev. 21:23-25; 22:5).
 - c. Remember that light was provided (Gen. 1:3) before the sun and the moon were established (Gen. 1:14-18).

Isaiah 25

1. Chapter twenty-five is a psalm of praise, prophetically looking forward to the Millennial reign of Jesus Christ.
2. Attention in this chapter must be given to what the LORD has done, is doing, and will do, from the perspective of the Millennial reign of Jesus Christ.
 - a. What the LORD has done references the Tribulation of Israel when He achieved past completed actions from the perspective of the Millennial reign.
 - 1) He has worked wonders, having accomplished eternal plans with perfect faithfulness (Isa. 25:1).
 - 2) He has destroyed His enemies (Isa. 25:2).

- 3) He has defended His people (Isa. 25:4).
- b. What the LORD is doing references the presently occurring action from the perspective within the Millennial reign.
 - 1) He subdues the uproar of aliens.
 - 2) He silences the song of the ruthless.
- c. What the LORD will do references the Dispensation of the Fullness of the Times when He will achieve the yet to occur actions from the perspective of the Millennial reign.
 - 1) A strong people will glorify Him, and cities of ruthless nations will revere Him (Isa. 25:3).
 - 2) He will prepare a lavish banquet (Isa. 25:6).
 - 3) He will swallow up death (Isa. 25:7,8a).
 - 4) He will wipe away all tears (Isa. 25:8b).
 - 5) He will remove the reproach of His people from all the earth (Isa. 25:8c).
 - 6) He will put an end to the final rebellion of pride (Isa. 25:9-12).

Isaiah 26

1. Chapter 26 begins with a song which will be the victory song of Jerusalem in the Millennium (Isa. 26:1-6).
2. The daily life of believers and unbelievers in the Millennium is described (Isa. 26:7-10).
 - a. Believers will finally live in a society when the righteous way is the smooth way (Isa. 26:7,8).
 - b. Unbelievers will live in a society where their activity is inconsistent with the righteousness that the LORD reveals (Isa. 26:10).
3. The writhing and anguish of the Tribulation is described (Isa. 26:11-19; 13:8; 21:3; Matt. 24:8; 1st Thess. 5:3), and appropriate warnings are issued (Isa. 26:20,21).

Isaiah 27

1. Isaiah's Apocalypse also features the punishment and destruction of Leviathan (Satan) (Isa. 27:1; Job 41:1-34; Ps. 74:14).
 - a. The fleeing serpent. נָחָשׁ בָּרִיַח ^{#5175 #1281}.
nachash bariach ^{#5175 #1281}.
 - b. The twisting serpent. נָחָשׁ עֲקָלְתוֹן ^{#5175 #6129}.
nachash ^aqallathown ^{#5175 #6129}.
 - c. The dragon in the sea. תַּנְיִן tanniyn ^{#8577}.

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2. The Millennial vineyard (Isa. 27:2-6) will be quite different from the vineyard of Israel in the Dispensation of Israel, Age of Law (Isa. 5:1-7).
3. The Millennial blessings can only come about through the Tribulational testings (Isa. 5:8-13).

Isaiah 28

1. Chapters twenty-eight through thirty-five form a section of warning. Six woes are pronounced in this section (Isa. 28:1; 29:1,15; 30:1; 31:1; 33:1).
2. The first woe is issued to Ephraim—the northern kingdom of Israel (Isa. 28:1).
3. Israel was totally given over to drunkenness, led by the example of their prophets and priests (Isa. 28:7,8).
4. The pattern for accurate Bible teaching is established here (Isa. 28:9,10,13).
 - a. Accurate Bible teaching begins with the milk teachings for infants, and proceeds from there (v.9).
 - b. Accurate Bible teaching is progressive, comprehensive, and cumulative (v.10).
5. Isaiah's prophecy concerning stammering lips and a foreign tongue is very important (Isa. 28:11,12,13b).
 - a. Isaiah prophecies that God will use Gentiles to preach a (gospel) message of rest (Isa. 28:11,12).
 - b. Israel's rejection of the gospel message, as taught in Gentile languages, will result in their national dispersion (Isa. 28:13b).
 - c. This passage is quoted by the Apostle Paul to teach that tongues were designed as a sign to unbelievers—especially unbelieving Jews who refused to return to the LORD (1st Cor. 14:21,22a).
 - d. The fulfillment of this prophecy was the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in 70AD. Therefore, the purpose for tongues, as taught in the Book of Acts is no longer pertinent today.
6. Isaiah also repeats an earlier prophecy (Isa. 8:14,15), making reference to the Christ: the Cornerstone (Isa. 28:16; Rom. 9:33; 1st Pet. 2:6 cf. Ps. 118:22).

Isaiah 29

1. The second woe is issued to Ariel—the southern kingdom of Judah (Isa. 29:1).
 - a. אֶרִיאֵל ^{#740} 'ariy'el Usually understood as “lion of God.” אֶרִיאֵל ^{#738} 'ariy lion + אֵל ^{#410} 'el God.
 - b. אֶרִיאֵל ^{#741} 'ariy'el *hearth, altar hearth, altar* refers to the sacrificial altar in the Millennial temple (Ezek. 43:15,16).
2. Jerusalem will become like a sacrificial altar to the LORD (Isa. 29:2).
3. Only through such humiliation will Israel cry out to the LORD from the dust (Isa. 29:4).
4. Israel's spiritual blindness is a consequence of their blind adherence to their tradition (Isa. 29:13).
5. The third woe is issued to the world forces of darkness (Isa. 29:15; Eph. 6:12; Ezek. 8:12).
 - a. These forces of darkness, under Satanic leadership, pursue counsel apart from the counsel of God's will (Isa. 29:15; Eph. 1:11), and teach that counsel to the human idolaters of this world (Ezek. 8:12; 1st Tim. 4:1).
 - b. These forces of darkness are created beings who strive to deny their own creature-status, and who strive to claim the stature of God (Isa. 29:16; 45:9-13).
6. The kosmos system of evil, put in place by the forces of darkness, will be brought to an end (Isa. 29:17-24; 1st Jn. 2:16,17).
 - a. The adversary's activity of blinding minds will come to an end (Isa. 29:18; 2nd Cor. 4:4,6 cf. Isa. 9:2).
 - b. The system of lies will be replaced with understanding and instruction (Isa. 29:24; cf. Isa. 11:9; Jer. 31:34).

Isaiah 30

1. The fourth woe is issued to rebellious children, who pursue the plans of the forces of darkness (Isa. 30:1a).
 - a. They are called “rebellious children” (Isa. 30:1), and “false sons” (Isa. 30:9).

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- b. Isaiah elsewhere calls them “children of rebellion, offspring of deceit” (Isa. 57:4).
- c. In the Gospels they are known as a “brood of vipers” (Matt. 3:7; 12:34; 23:33).
2. These unbelievers are following a plan, but not God the Father’s plan (Isa. 30:1b). They are spirit empowered, but not God the Holy Spirit (Isa. 30:1c). They are seeking a savior, but not the Lord Jesus Christ (Isa. 30:2).
3. These sons of rebellion intend to endure the wilderness once again to return to Egypt (Isa. 30:6,7). In their hearts, they have already returned to Rahab, because they have turned away from the LORD (Isa. 30:8-11).
4. The Lord GOD appeals to them to trust in Him, and not turn to idols (Isa. 30:12-26).
5. The passage concludes with a promise of God’s victory over the adversaries that Judah fears so much (Isa. 30:27-33).

Isaiah 31

1. The fifth woe is issued to trust human effort rather than the LORD for their provision and protection (Isa. 31:1).
2. Judah is placing their confidence in an object that is not worthy of confidence.
3. Judah is failing to rely upon the God Who delivered them from the very same Egypt to whom they are now relying.

Isaiah 32

1. The LORD describes the coming kingdom in which a King will reign righteously (Isa. 32:1).
2. The King and His Princes will be a source of provision and protection to their subjects (Isa. 32:2-4).
3. The previous kosmos arrangement will no longer apply, but fools and rogues will continue to arise within the kingdom (Isa. 32:5-8).
4. The time comes now to be humbled and prayerful as the suffering (Isa. 32:9-14) precedes the glory (Isa. 32:15-20).

Isaiah 33

1. The sixth woe is issued to the Destroyer (Isa. 33:1).

- a. שָׁדָד ^{#7703}: *to deal violently with, despoil, devastate, ruin, destroy.*
- b. Although designated by the LORD to be the destroyer of Israel, the Destroyer himself will be destroyed (Isa. 33:1).
 - 1) Historically, the Destroyer of Israel was Assyria (2nd Kgs. 17:6), and the Destroyer of Judah was Babylon (2nd Kgs. 25:21).
 - 2) Prophetically, the Destroyer of Israel will be the Coming Roman Prince (Dan. 9:26), Seed of the Serpent (Gen. 3:15; 2nd Thess. 2:3).
2. Isaiah 33 tells the Tribulation (Isa. 33:2-16) and Millennium (Isa. 33:17-24) story.

Isaiah 34

1. The LORD makes an announcement to all the nations and peoples of the earth (Isa. 34:1).
2. The final victory of the LORD will transpire both on earth (Isa. 34:2,3), and in heaven (Isa. 34:4).
3. The scene for the second battle in the Armageddon campaign will be Bozrah, in the land of Edom (Isa. 34:5-17).
 - a. The Battle of the Mount of Olives (Zech. 14:4; Acts 1:11).
 - b. The Battle of Bozrah (Isa. 34:5,6; 63:1).
 - c. The Last Battle: of Har-Megiddo (Rev. 16:16; 19:19).
4. The destruction of Bozrah will endure as a continuous burnt offering (Isa. 34:9,10).

Isaiah 35

1. The inauguration of the Millennial kingdom is described, with all of the changes for blessing indicated.
2. Botanical blessings will be granted to some of the most environmentally devastated places in the world (Isa. 35:1,2).
3. Medical blessings will be granted to some of the most physically disabled people in the world (Isa. 35:5,6).
4. The regathering of Israel will occur at this time, with the LORD bringing Israel back into the promised land for blessing (Isa. 35:8-10).