

OUTLINE OF ISALIAH

(from An Introduction to the Old Testament Prophets, by Freeman)

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ISAIAH  
Test: Chapters 1-10

File 3 (BC)  
(H-BC-ISH3)  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (4 pts.) What does Isaiah's name mean?
  - a. Yahweh is the Holy One.
  - b. Yahweh is our Father.
  - c. Chosen of Yahweh.
  - d. Yahweh is Salvation.
  - e. Remnant of Yahweh.
  
2. (4 pts.) During which period of time did Isaiah prophesy?
  - a. During King Solomon's reign.
  - b. Shortly after the kingdom of Israel was divided.
  - c. During the restoration of Jerusalem under Zerubbabel.
  - d. Shortly before the destruction of Jerusalem by Babylon.
  - e. Before and after the destruction of northern Israel.
  
3. (4 pts.) Into which two sections do most advocates of the dual authorship of Isaiah divide the Book?
  - a. Chapters 1-36; 37-66.
  - b. Chapters 1-28; 29-66.
  - c. Chapters 1-39; 40-66.
  - d. Chapters 1-46; 47-66.
  - e. Chapters 1-53; 54-66.
  
4. (5 pts.) What is the real reason that critics divide the Book of Isaiah into two sections?
  - a. The Messianic prophecies in the last half of the Book are too detailed to have been written by Isaiah, who lived centuries before Christ.
  - b. The literary style is clearly different in the two sections.
  - c. The historical background of the last section presupposes the Babylonian exile, which did not occur for almost a century after Isaiah's time.
  - d. The theological ideas differ in the two sections.
  - e. There are no New Testament quotations from the last section attributed to Isaiah.
  
5. (4 pts.) According to Isaiah 1:1, to whom were most of Isaiah's prophecies specifically directed?
  - a. Babylon.
  - b. Judah and Jerusalem.
  - c. Judah and Israel.
  - d. Israel and Samaria.
  - e. Syria and Assyria.

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6. (4 pts.) What is it that the dumb animals know but Israel does not know (Isa. 1:3)?
  - a. How to avoid killing and devouring one another.
  - b. How to nourish and protect their offspring.
  - c. How to avoid corrupting themselves with sexual perversion.
  - d. How to prepare themselves to survive in the winter.
  - e. Who owns and feeds them.
7. (5 pts.) "And the daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers (Isa. 1:8)...." Which conditions of Judah are seen in this verse?
  - a. They are desolate, lonely, and few in number.
  - b. They are an established, fruitful nation.
  - c. They stand tall and alone, because other nations destroyed.
  - d. They are completely destroyed.
  - e. They are forsaken by men, but blessed by God.
8. (5 pts.) Why did God hate Judah's observance of the very ordinances He had commanded them to keep earlier?
  - a. The Gentiles began to sacrifice in the same way.
  - b. They sacrificed unhealthy animals.
  - c. Their motives had changed.
  - d. They were not sacrificing to Yahweh, but to pagan gods.
  - e. They were too strict and precise in the details of the offerings.
9. (4 pts.) "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the LORD: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool (Isa. 1:18)." What does the Hebrew word for "scarlet" mean?
  - a. Red (literally, Adam, man).
  - b. Blood stain.
  - c. Red dye from grub-worm.
  - d. Deep red, double-dyed.
  - e. Flame, burning.
10. (4 pts.) "For they shall be ashamed of the oaks...and...confounded for the gardens (Isa. 1:29)...." What problem did they have with "oaks" and "gardens"?
  - a. The oaks and the gardens were their principal financial resources, and they failed.
  - b. The oaks and the gardens symbolized the wealth of the unjust leaders.
  - c. The oaks and the gardens were places where idolatry was committed.
  - d. The oaks and the gardens were places of leisure, pleasure, and apathy.
  - e. The oaks and the gardens were stolen by neighboring nations.
11. (5 pts.) When the Lord comes in great power and glory, He is especially noted as coming against one major attitude of sin in mankind, as seen in Isaiah 2:11ff. What is it?
  - a. Apathy.
  - b. Hatred.
  - c. Idolatry.
  - d. Injustice.
  - e. Pride.

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12. (4 pts.) "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils (Isa. 2:22)...." What is meant by "whose breath is in his nostrils"?
- Man lives by his senses, not by faith.
  - Man is transitory, the recipient of life, not the source of it.
  - Man is full of envy and jealousy (inflamed nostrils).
  - Man's life and energy is seen only in his anger (inflamed nostrils).
  - Man is shallow, lives superficially, and does not see true reality.
13. (4 pts.) "And the LORD will create upon every dwelling place of mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night: for upon all the glory shall be a defense (Isa. 4:5)." What is referred to by the Hebrew word translated "defense"?
- A high wall.
  - A wedding canopy.
  - A shepherd's tent.
  - A king's chamber.
  - A brazen shield.
14. (4 pts.) Why did God's vineyard bring forth sour, rotten grapes in Isaiah 5?
- God allowed the beasts to spoil the vines.
  - The soil was full of stones.
  - The vines themselves acted contrary to nature, producing unacceptable fruit.
  - The vines that God planted were imperfect.
  - The vines were growing in a deep valley with little sunlight.
15. (5 pts.) At whose voice did the foundations of the Temple shake in Isaiah's vision of the Lord in Isaiah 6, and why?
- Isaiah's; showing the power and authority God has given to His prophets.
  - God's; showing His absolute power over His creation.
  - The seraphs'; showing how much more powerful the seraphim are than lesser angels.
  - God's; revealing His displeasure at Judah's pollution of His Temple.
  - The seraphs'; showing the power and pleasure of God in His servants that praise Him.
16. (5 pts.) After this glorious vision of Yahweh, Isaiah is sent forth. What will be the result of Isaiah's ministry, according to Isaiah 6:9,10?
- God's judgment poured out upon the enemies of Judah.
  - The people being set free from their idolatry.
  - A revival among the people of God, bringing in righteousness.
  - A hardening in the majority of God's people.
  - Repentance in Judah, but not in Israel (northern tribes).
17. (4 pts.) In the setting of Isaiah 7, which two nations sought a confederation against Judah?
- Israel and Syria.
  - Assyria and Egypt.
  - Ephraim and Assyria.
  - Babylon and the Philistines.
  - Edom and Syria.

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18. (4 pts.) From which nation was Ahaz attempting to find help?
- Assyria.
  - Syria.
  - Egypt.
  - Ephraim.
  - Babylon.
19. (5 pts.) Why was King Ahaz rebuked by God through Isaiah: "...Is it a small thing for you to weary men, but will ye weary my God also (Isa. 7:13)?"
- For not breaking down the high places in Judah.
  - For not asking God for a sign of victory over his enemies.
  - For refusing to acknowledge Isaiah's prophetic office.
  - For unlawfully taking upon himself the duties of the priesthood.
  - For demanding a visible sign from God, thus tempting Him.
20. (4 pts.) "...Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel (Isa. 7:14)." This verse is clearly a Messianic prophecy. Who, in Isaiah's time, was a partial fulfillment of this prophecy?
- Cyrus.
  - Hezekiah.
  - Maher-shalal-hash-baz.
  - Shear-jashub.
  - Zerubbabel.
21. (5 pts.) After pronouncing judgment, Isaiah utters, "For all this His anger is not turned away, but His hand is stretched out still (Isa. 9:12,17,21)." Why does wrath still come?
- The people refused to repent.
  - The people had sinned so much.
  - Satan would not acknowledge defeat.
  - God's instrument of judgment, Assyria, kept failing.
  - God wanted to make an example of them.
22. (4 pts.) What does Shear-jashub mean?
- Restoration of joy.
  - The height above, the depth beneath.
  - Signs and wonders.
  - A remnant shall return.
  - Many shall be stumbled.
23. (4 pts.) What does Maher-shalal-hash-baz mean?
- Hearken to the call.
  - Haste to the spoil, fall upon the prey.
  - Judgment comes at his death.
  - Winnowed in the night.
  - The consumption will overflow.

ISAIAH (MY)  
Test 2: Chapters 11-20

File 4 (BC) R816  
(H-BC-ISH4)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
Score \_\_\_\_\_  
45 points possible

1. (1 pt.) "And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse (Isa. 11:1)." Who is this "rod"?
  - a. David.
  - b. Solomon.
  - c. Judah.
  - d. Israel.
  - e. Christ.
  
2. (2 pts.) The Hebrew word for "stem" means stump. What does this show about the situation out of which this "rod" will come?
  - a. A large nation.
  - b. A fruitful nation.
  - c. A big family.
  - d. A long family line.
  - e. A desolate nation.
  
3. (2 pts.) What is the typological significance of the fact that snakes are not mentioned as coming out of their holes during the millennium?
  - a. Wicked men are nowhere on earth.
  - b. Satan is bound.
  - c. Sin is non-existent.
  - d. The curse of sin is in hades.
  - e. Jealousy is finally under control.
  
4. (2 pts.) How can Christ be both the branch (offspring) of Jesse and the root of Jesse (Isa. 11:1,10)?
  - a. Christ fulfilled the Davidic covenant.
  - b. Christ was prophesied of both before and after David's reign.
  - c. Christ would both restore the old covenant and bring in the new.
  - d. Christ was both God and man.
  - e. Christ labored both in Judah and Galilee.
  
5. (2 pts.) According to Isaiah 11:9, "the earth shall be full of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the LORD, as the waters cover the sea."
  - a. Spirit.
  - b. Peace.
  - c. Knowledge.
  - d. Love.
  - e. Worship.
  
6. (2 pts.) When will "the wolf...dwell with the lamb (Isa. 11:6)"? (Choose the primary application.)
  - a. During the plagues.
  - b. In the millennium.
  - c. In the new earth.
  - d. At the rapture.
  - e. At Pentecost.

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7. (2 pts.) Christ is spoken of as an ensign (or banner) of the people which draws the Gentiles. What does Song of Solomon 2:4 tell us that this banner is?
  - a. Joy.
  - b. Love.
  - c. Power.
  - d. Glory.
  - e. Wisdom.
  
8. (2 pts.) "And it shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall set His hand the second time to recover the remnant of His people (Isa. 11:11)." As taught in class, when was the first time?
  - a. The Gospel age.
  - b. The deliverance out of Egypt.
  - c. The remnant returning from Babylon.
  - d. Armageddon.
  - e. The remnant of the Maccabees.
  
9. (2 pts.) What is the Hebrew for the phrase "LORD JEHOVAH" in Isaiah 12:2?
  - a. Yah Yahweh.
  - b. Adonai Yahweh.
  - c. Yahweh Yeshua.
  - d. Yahweh Elohim.
  - e. Yahweh Yahweh.
  
10. (2 pts.) "Howl ye, for the day of the Lord is at hand; it shall come as a destruction from the Almighty (Isa. 13:6)." Why is it destruction and not deliverance, too?
  - a. Only ungodly men are left.
  - b. It is referring to the time after the final judgment.
  - c. It is mainly upon Satan.
  - d. It brings deliverance, but only for a few.
  - e. The destruction is only physical.
  
11. (2 pts.) Concerning the utter desolation of Babylon, we also read that "owls shall dwell there, and satyrs shall dance there (Isa. 13:21)." What does the Hebrew word for "satyr" tell us about Babylon's destruction?
  - a. The destruction was to last forever.
  - b. The land would be overrun by goats.
  - c. The city of Babylon would become a hiding place for criminals.
  - d. The destruction involved demon infestation.
  - e. Babylon's satirical attitude brought its destruction.
  
12. (2 pts.) What does the Hebrew word "helel," translated "Lucifer," literally mean?
  - a. Piercing serpent.
  - b. Shining one.
  - c. Son of the morning.
  - d. Beautiful one.
  - e. Destroyer.

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13. (2 pts.) What was the root cause of Satan's fall?
- Anger.
  - Lack of wisdom.
  - Pride.
  - Insensitivity.
  - Jealousy.
14. (2 pts.) Satan said he would exalt his throne above the stars of God, and sit "in the sides of the north (Isa. 14:14)." Where is that?
- The holy of holies.
  - The highest place on earth.
  - The holy place of the tabernacle.
  - The heavenlies—exalted position of Deity.
  - The private habitation of the seraphim.
15. (1 pt.) To whom does the term "Palestina" (Isa. 14:29) refer?
- The Judaeans.
  - The Phoenicians.
  - The Assyrians.
  - The Philistines.
  - The Babylonians.
16. (2 pts.) From whom did the nation of Moab originate?
- One of Ishmael's sons.
  - A son of Abraham through Keturah.
  - One of Lot's sons.
  - A son of Esau.
  - A son of Nahor, the brother of Abraham.
17. (2 pts.) Isaiah prophesied of Moab's destruction as coming within "three years as the years of a hireling (Isa. 16:14)." What sort of time period is that?
- A time of great stress.
  - A general, fluctuating time period.
  - A time that varies with the performance of the individual.
  - A time of safety and learning.
  - A specific, pre-arranged, unalterable time period.
18. (2 pts.) "The nations shall rush like the rushing of many waters, but God shall rebuke them,...and behold at eveningtide, trouble; and before the morning, he is not (Isa. 17:13,14)." What period of time is referred to here?
- Christ's first coming.
  - Christ's second coming.
  - After the millennium.
  - The rapture.
  - Pentecost.

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19. (3 pts.) According to what was taught in class, to what nation does this mysterious description, "Go, ye swift messengers, to a nation scattered and peeled, to a people terrible from their beginning hitherto; a nation meted out and trodden down, whose land the rivers have spoiled (Isa. 18:2,7)" refer?
- Assyria.
  - Judah.
  - Edom.
  - Babylon.
  - Egypt-Ethiopia.
20. (2 pts.) According to Isaiah 19:2, what is one of the methods by which Yahweh will destroy Egypt, seen also in the battle of the valley of Jehoshaphat and the battle of Armageddon?
- By bringing down fire from heaven.
  - By smiting them with disease.
  - By surrounding them with a surprise attack.
  - By setting them against each other.
  - By blockading and starving them.
21. (2 pts.) In the day that "the land of Judah shall be a terror unto Egypt (Isa. 19:17)," there shall be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt (Isa. 19:19)." When is that?
- During the time of the Maccabees.
  - During Solomon's reign.
  - During Armageddon.
  - During Israel's six-day war.
  - During the millennium.
22. (2 pts.) "In that day shall Israel be the third with Egypt and with Assyria, even a blessing in the midst of the land (Isa. 19:24)." What is the probable reason, as given in class, that only these three nations are mentioned?
- They represent all men, being either from Shem, Ham, or Japheth.
  - God will deliver a remnant from only these three nations.
  - These nations have done the most for God's kingdom throughout history.
  - The majority of Christians have come from these nations throughout history.
  - All nations on earth have originated from one of these three nations.
23. (2 pts.) Why did Isaiah walk barefoot and lightly clothed for a period of time as God commanded him in Isaiah 20:2?
- To express joy and release from bondage.
  - To put a badge upon his prophetic office.
  - To signify another nation's captivity.
  - To keep himself separate from Israel's false prophets.
  - To put himself in a frame of mind to receive further revelation from God.

ISAIAH  
Test 4: Chapters 28-35

File 6 (BC) R841  
(H-BC-ISH6)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points possible

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question unless otherwise stated.

1. (4 pts.) After God threatened Ephraim (i.e. rebellious Israel), He also gave a promise saying, "In that day shall the LORD of hosts be for a crown of glory, and for a diadem of beauty, unto the residue of his people (Isa. 28:5)." When is this promise completely fulfilled to the nation of Israel?
  - a. At the resurrection of Christ.
  - b. Soon after the rapture.
  - c. During the plagues.
  - d. During the battle of Armageddon.
  - e. In the millennium.
2. (4 pts.) In Isaiah 28:11,12 we find that God used stammering lips and another tongue to bring rest to His people, but they did not receive it. When did God do this for His people Israel?
  - a. At Assyria's invasion of Northern Israel.
  - b. At the Babylonian captivity of Judah.
  - c. At the preaching of Ezra.
  - d. At Pentecost.
  - e. At Rome's destruction of Jerusalem.
3. (4 pts.) The phrase "line upon line" in Isaiah 28:10, refers to which of the following?
  - a. Fishing.
  - b. Poetry.
  - c. Masonry.
  - d. Military order.
  - e. The courses of the priests.
4. (4 pts.) What aspect of God's Word does the phrase "line upon line" emphasize?
  - a. Its power to capture the heart of man.
  - b. Its order; a systematic revelation.
  - c. Its penetrating conviction of hearts.
  - d. Its simplicity; availability to all men.
  - e. Its spirituality.
5. (4 pts.) "Behold, I lay in Zion...a precious cornerstone...he that believeth in him shall not make haste (Isa. 28:16)." What is the sense of "make haste" in this context?
  - a. Pursuing the enemy.
  - b. Craving the riches of this world.
  - c. Striving in the flesh.
  - d. Fleeing away in fear.
  - e. Being driven and burdened down.

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6. (4 pts.) In revealing Israel's folly in covenanting with sin, God says, "For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it,... (Isa. 28:20)." What kind of a condition is that?
- Israel is multiplied.
  - Israel has lost territory.
  - Israel is in a frustrated and comfortless condition.
  - Israel is curled up in self-complacency.
  - Israel refuses to help themselves out of their trouble.
7. (5 pts.) In Isaiah 28:23-29, God's "wonderful...counsel" is seen in the analogy of how farmers use different methods of threshing, depending on the kind of seed being harvested. Which aspect of God's nature is shown to us in this analogy?
- God's longsuffering in never ceasing to deal with us.
  - God's power in stopping Satan from threshing us.
  - God's wisdom in purging sin from us without destroying us.
  - God's justice in making sure that every individual is fairly judged.
  - God's mercy in allowing Christ to be chastised for us.
8. (4 pts.) To what does the word "Ariel" (Isa. 29:1) refer?
- The prophet Isaiah.
  - The capital city of Moab.
  - The prophetic name for Hezekiah.
  - The largest city in Ephraim.
  - Jerusalem.
9. (6 pts.; 3 pts. ea.) "Ariel" can have two meanings. Circle both of them.
- "Rod of God."
  - "Lion of God."
  - "Hearth of God."
  - "Mountain of God."
  - "Mouthpiece of God."
  - "Chastised of God."
10. (4 pts.) "For the LORD hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath closed your eyes (Isa. 29:10)." Why did God close the eyes of the Israelites? (Choose the one main reason as given in class.)
- Pride.
  - Lack of love.
  - Hypocrisy.
  - Slothfulness.
  - Unwillingness to see.
11. (4 pts.) After the Lord exposed Israel's sin He exclaimed, "Therefore, behold, I will proceed to do a marvellous work among this people...even a wonder; for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish (Isa. 29:14)." What was that wonder, as taught in class?
- The consumption of sin.
  - The virgin birth.
  - The outpouring of the Holy Spirit.
  - The proclamation of salvation.
  - The destruction of Babylon in one night.

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12. (4 pts.) What are the "smooth things" (Isa. 30:10) that Israel wanted the prophets to speak to them?
- Things that give them a vision for the future.
  - Things that they can understand.
  - Things that cut them cleanly to the heart in conviction.
  - Things that correct them and set them on a straight path.
  - Things that do not require a change on their part.
13. (4 pts.) "Thine eyes shall see thy teachers (Isa. 30:20)." What is interesting about this phrase in Hebrew?
- "Teachers" is a possible plural of majesty, giving two applications to this prophecy.
  - The verb refers to the present, i.e., they were seeing them at that time.
  - The word for "eyes" is singular, emphasizing singleness of heart.
  - The Hebrew says their teachers, because God will raise up another people.
  - The Hebrew says their eyes, i.e., the nations will see Israel's teachers.
14. (4 pts.) The word "Tophet" (Isa. 30:33) comes from the Hebrew verb "tuph," which means
- To throw upon a heap.
  - To burn.
  - To sacrifice.
  - To spit out with contempt.
  - To accuse.
15. (4 pts.) To what is Tophet equivalent?
- Hades.
  - The wicked portion of Hades.
  - The lake of fire, gehenna.
  - Paradise.
  - The bottomless pit in which Satan will be bound for 1,000 years.
16. (4 pts.) "The liberal deviseth liberal things (Isa. 32:8)." What does the Hebrew word translated "liberal" mean?
- Tolerant.
  - Fearless.
  - Noble.
  - Free, unrestricted.
  - Benevolent.
17. (4 pts.) God's judgment and desolation was to be upon Israel "until \_\_\_\_\_ be poured upon us from on high (Isa. 32:15)."
- Showers of blessing.
  - Grace.
  - The latter rain.
  - His love.
  - The Spirit.

(continued)

18. (4 pts.) What, according to Isaiah 33:6, "shall be the stability of thy times"?
- Love for God.
  - Faith.
  - Obedience.
  - Wisdom and knowledge.
  - Humility.
19. (4 pts.) Who in Zion, according to Isaiah 33:14, will be afraid when the "devouring fire" shall come to them?
- The priests.
  - The women.
  - The sinners.
  - The leaders.
  - The children.
20. (4 pts.) In Hebrew, the word often translated "unicorn" probably refers to what animal?
- Rhinoceros.
  - Wild ox.
  - Jackal.
  - Wild dog.
  - Deer.
21. In Isaiah 34, God begins by declaring His dominion over and destruction of all His enemies in the end times. Yet He only mentions "Idumea" as receiving His judgment through destruction by His sword.
- A. (4 pts.) From whom did the Idumeans directly descend?
- Lot.
  - Ishmael.
  - Esau.
  - Korah.
  - Balaam.
- B. (4 pts.) Whom do the Idumeans represent in the context of this end time judgment?
- Antichrist armies.
  - The harlot church.
  - The Arabic nations.
  - All nations.
  - The ten kings.
- C. (4 pts.) What do the end time "Idumeans" do to deserve such judgment?
- Kill all the Christians in the Tribulation.
  - Refuse to repent even though knowing the judgment comes from God.
  - Commit adultery.
  - Hinder the rebuilding of the temple.
  - Side with the antichrist.

(continued)

22. Isaiah 34:16 says "Seek ye out of the book of the LORD, and read: no one of these shall fail, none shall want her mate: for my mouth it hath commanded, and his spirit it hath gathered them."
- A. (3 pts.) Whose mouth and whose spirit are being referred to?
- Isaiah's mouth; the Lord's Spirit.
  - The Fathers's mouth; the Holy Spirit Himself.
  - The Lord's mouth; the spirit of the world.
  - Isaiah's mouth; the antichrist spirit.
  - The Lord's mouth; Isaiah's human spirit.
- B. (3 pts.) In the phrase "his spirit it hath gathered them," to what does the word "them" refer?
- The fulfillment of prophecies.
  - The great harvest of souls through the manchild's ministry.
  - The nations assembling to Armageddon to be judged.
  - The people of Israel returning to their land in the last days.
  - All men brought before the judgment seat of Christ.

ISAIAH  
Test: Chapters 40-48

File 7 (BC) R823  
(H-BC-ISH7)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (3 pts.) The last 27 chapters of Isaiah can be grouped into three sections of nine chapters each. Each of these sections ends with a verse stating, either directly or indirectly, the same thing. What is it?
  - a. God will comfort Zion.
  - b. There is no peace to the wicked.
  - c. The redeemed of the LORD will return.
  - d. Babylon will be destroyed.
  - e. Thy redeemer will come shortly.
  
2. (4 pts.) In Isaiah 40:1, the first word is "comfort." This word is representative of many of Isaiah's prophecies. What is its basic meaning as seen in the root idea of the Hebrew word?
  - a. To bring rest.
  - b. To identify with another's trouble.
  - c. To bring deliverance.
  - d. To bring tranquility.
  - e. To offer hope.
  
3. (4 pts.) In Isaiah 40:1, the second word is "ye," pointing to those who are commanded to give comfort, which again introduces a strain of truth which runs throughout the rest of Isaiah. What is that strain of truth?
  - a. All the following prophecies are directed to national Israel.
  - b. All the following prophecies are specifically directed to spiritual Israel.
  - c. All of God's commandments are intended chiefly for the Philadelphian church age.
  - d. The burden of the ministry is mainly ours.
  - e. God's people are called to be workers together with God and keepers of our brothers.
  
4. (4 pts.) The cry of the comforters is that Jerusalem's "warfare is accomplished" (Isa. 40:2). What was her "warfare" that would come to an end at the time of their cry?
  - a. Bondage to sin.
  - b. Bondage to false doctrine.
  - c. The struggle for power among Jerusalem's rulers.
  - d. The Old Testament yoke of ceremonial restrictions and commands.
  - e. Military inferiority to the neighboring Gentile nations.

(continued)



5. (4 pts.) Jerusalem learns that "her iniquity is pardoned" (Isa. 40:2), yet the Hebrew word for "pardoned" means "accepted." How can God accept sin?
  - a. He finds an acceptable atonement for our sins.
  - b. He looks beyond our sins to our needs.
  - c. God casts our sins into the sea of forgetfulness solely on the basis of His sovereign will.
  - d. The sinner vows never to do such iniquity again.
  - e. God removes all Law, and where no Law is, neither is there transgression.
6. (3 pts.) To what ancient custom do the many verses in Isaiah about "making a straight path" or "preparing the way" allude?
  - a. Achieving military victory over every resisting nation.
  - b. Clearing brush in a forest for easy passage.
  - c. Throwing down garments before an approaching monarch, just as many years later the multitude threw down their garments when Jesus entered Jerusalem.
  - d. Parading the captives taken in war in the home city, which was a common custom in many ancient empires.
  - e. Making a clear, level, and smooth way for a king to enter a city.
7. (4 pts.) To what group of people do the "cities of Judah" (Isa. 40:9), to whom Zion and Jerusalem cry, refer?
  - a. The heathen (outside of God's covenant).
  - b. God's people not intimately walking with Him (outside of Jerusalem).
  - c. The unsaved church members (outside of God's presence).
  - d. The descendants of King David (outside of God's blessing because of Solomon).
  - e. Backsliders (outside of God's blessings).
8. (3 pts.) What does the "arm" of the LORD God that "shall rule for Him" (Isa. 40:10) represent?
  - a. God's wisdom.
  - b. God's tender dealings.
  - c. God's authority.
  - d. God's holiness.
  - e. God's strength.
9. (3 pts.) Who is the "arm" of the LORD (Isa. 40:10)?
  - a. Abraham.
  - b. Cyrus.
  - c. Christ.
  - d. The twelve disciples.
  - e. Spirit-filled pastors.
10. (4 pts.) In the end of time when God reveals His wrath in the earth (Isa. 41:3,4), all the ends of the earth shall see it and fear (Isa. 41:5); and each one shall help his neighbor and say to his brother, "Be of good courage" (Isa. 41:6). What is this that they are doing?
  - a. Encouraging themselves to continue in good works to please God.
  - b. Entering into true repentance.
  - c. Hoping to stir up even a little repentance.
  - d. Encouraging one another in their sin, confirming their idolatry.
  - e. Trying to get God to repent from His great wrath.

(continued)

11. (4 pts.) In Isaiah 41:19, God promises to "plant in the wilderness the cedar, the shittah tree, and the myrtle...oil...fir...pine, and the box tree together." What is the fulfillment of this promise to spiritual Israel?
  - a. The church contains many different members, gifts, and ministries.
  - b. God has ordained many different offices for the governing of the church.
  - c. The true church will be strong against the wilderness winds of adversity.
  - d. The church will continue forever, just as the ages of many trees point to a great span of time.
  - e. The church has both fruitful and unfruitful members.
  
12. (4 pts.) God called idols "vanity," "nothing," "wind," "confusion," and "naught" (Isa. 41:21-29) because of one main lack that He continually pointed out. What was that lack?
  - a. They were unable to create, heal, or destroy any living thing.
  - b. They were unable to give peace to their worshipers.
  - c. They were unable to hear and answer prayer.
  - d. They were unable to properly interpret the past or foretell the future.
  - e. They were unable to keep their worshipers from harm.
  
13. (4 pts.) Isaiah 42:3 says that Christ would not break a certain thing? What was that thing, and what does it show about Christ's nature?
  - a. Christ would not break "the law of the LORD," showing His refusal to compromise with sin and ungodliness.
  - b. Christ would not break "the jaw of the wicked," showing His love for His enemies.
  - c. Christ would not break "a bruised reed," showing His compassionate desire to restore the weak ones.
  - d. Christ would not break "the earthen vessels," showing His restraint of His desire to bring immediate judgment on the wicked nations.
  - e. Christ would not break "the rod of his enemy," showing His gentle nature that would not destroy His enemies when He had them down, just as David spared Saul.
  
14. (4 pts.) The "islands" shall praise the Lord in the Millennium. As taught in class, who are these people?
  - a. The descendants of Japheth.
  - b. Cyprus, Crete, Japan, England, etc.
  - c. Those far from God (separated, isolated).
  - d. Continents far from Israel.
  - e. The descendants of Ham.
  
15. (4 pts.) Israel never wearied God with too many sacrifices and thank offerings, but they did wear Him out (Isa. 43:23,24). With what did Israel cause God to become weary?
  - a. Their incessant complaining and murmuring because of the lack of wealth.
  - b. Their continual, selfish prayers and supplications.
  - c. Their unrelenting sins and idolatries.
  - d. Their consistency in offering defiled sacrifices.
  - e. Their constant greed for wealth.

(continued)

16. (4 pts.) God's creation—the "heavens," "the lower parts of the earth," "the mountains," "the forest," and "every tree"—shall sing to the Lord for the ultimate redemption of Jacob and the glorifying of Himself in Israel (Isa. 44:23). Why?
- These are types of the saints who rejoice in their deliverance.
  - Both those who are in Christ and those who are lost must praise Him.
  - God's power and greatness compelled them to cry out.
  - The groaning creation has finally been released from the bondage of corruption.
  - Every Gentile nation of earth submits to the Lord in the Millennium.
17. (3 pts.) Approximately how many years after Isaiah prophesied of it did Cyrus proclaim deliverance to the Jews?
- 176 years.
  - 276 years.
  - 376 years.
  - 476 years.
  - 576 years.
18. (3 pts.) Which king's loins were loosed, directly fulfilling Isaiah's prophecy to Cyrus in Isaiah 45:1?
- Sargon's.
  - Nebuchadnezzar's.
  - Nabopolassar's.
  - Sennacherib's.
  - Belshazzar's.
19. (4 pts.) According to Isaiah 45:18, God did not create the earth in vain, but rather so that it could be inhabited by man. What aspect of God's plan does this illustrate?
- God's desire to have eternal fellowship with man.
  - God's desire that the earth be cared for and beautified by man.
  - God's desire that the creation come under the dominion of man.
  - God's desire that man might see His mighty works and glorify Him.
  - God's desire that the principalities and powers in heavenly places might behold the wisdom and splendor of God.
20. (4 pts.) Israel is "borne from the belly, (and)...carried from the womb" (Isa. 46:3) by the Lord. What does this mean?
- God foreknew all of Israel's history.
  - Israel has been protected and provided for since their beginning.
  - Israel should be as strong as a man but is still weak because of idolatry.
  - The Israelites, being conceived in a world of iniquity, are cared for by the Lord.
  - All Israel shall be saved.
21. (4 pts.) Why does God address Babylon as a virgin in Isaiah 47:1?
- God is speaking ironically, for she was really a harlot.
  - She had never fully destroyed and ravished enemy cities.
  - The Babylonians believed that Nimrod, the founder of Babylon, was born of a virgin and worshipped him as a god.
  - She had been previously undefeated and uncaptured.
  - Her religious system consisted of rigid moral rules.

(continued)

22. (4 pts.) Babylon is promised total destruction primarily because of the multitude of her "sorceries" (Isa. 47:9). To what does the Hebrew word for "sorceries" generally refer?
- The use of drugs.
  - Spiritualism and the occult.
  - The sacrificing of children to Bel.
  - The seduction and torture of righteous men as a part of their religion.
  - The worship of false gods, involving incantations and possibly even drugs.
23. (3 pts.) Babylon's destruction will come undetected: "desolation shall come upon thee suddenly, which thou shalt not know" (Isa. 47:11). To which group of people in the Babylonian kingdom is this an open mockery?
- The common people who trusted in idols, because they thought they were safe.
  - The astrologers and stargazers, because they were supposedly able to see the future.
  - The king and his advisers, because they should have known the attack was near.
  - The armies, because they said they would never be defeated.
  - The princes of the outpost colonies, because it was their job to warn of enemy approach.
24. (4 pts.) God declared to Israel that "from the beginning...before it came to pass I (God) showed it (the future) thee; lest thou shouldst say..." (Isa. 48:5). The Lord then proceeded to tell faithless Israel why He told them the future. What was the reason?
- To strengthen their depleted faith.
  - To cause them to fear His power.
  - To stop them from giving idols the credit for what happened to them.
  - To keep them from running to heathen idols for deliverance.
  - To provide the reason for sharp rebuke in the face of their unbelief.
25. (4 pts.) Why was Israel chosen "in the furnace of affliction" (Isa. 48:10)?
- She would not respond to God at any other time.
  - God was using it to show her persecutors His jealous love.
  - It was a final proof to God that she was worthy.
  - God always waited until she was in trouble to answer her.
  - She finally attained spiritual perfection there.
26. (3 pts.) "And now the Lord GOD, and his Spirit, hath sent me" (Isa. 48:16). Some use this verse to show two "Persons" of the Godhead, the Father and the Holy Spirit, sending Christ. What piece of information about the Hebrew refutes that claim?
- This entire clause is omitted in the Masoretic text and is only found in the Septuagint.
  - The words "and his Spirit" are not in the Hebrew text.
  - The Hebrew makes it clear that the Spirit is sent; it does not send.
  - The Hebrew reads, "and now the Lord GOD hath sent his Spirit."
  - The Hebrew reads, "and now the Spirit of the Lord GOD hath sent me."

(continued)

PART II. MATCHING. Match the one spiritual fulfillment to the promise it fulfills (promises given to those who wait on the Lord!). Place the letter of the correct response in each blank provided. 4 points total; 1 point per blank.

Promise (Isa. 40:31)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Shall renew strength.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Shall mount up with wings as eagles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Shall run and not be weary.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Shall walk and not faint.

Spiritual Fulfillment

- a. Peace in the soul.
- b. Patient diligence in serving Christ.
- c. Continual joy.
- d. Entering heavenly places in Christ Jesus.
- e. Consistent, godly behavior.
- f. Rising above the petty problems of life.
- g. Strengthened with might in the inner man.
- h. Zeal to do God's will.

ISAIAH  
Test: Chapters 49-57

File 8 (BC) R825  
(H-BC-ISH8)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. Unless otherwise noted, there is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (4 pts.) Christ was hid in the shadow of Yahweh's hand (Isa. 49:2). What does this refer to?
  - a. God's foreknowledge of Christ.
  - b. Christ being guarded from Satan's attempts to thwart God's plan.
  - c. Christ being protected during His life and ministry until he was arrested in the garden of Gethsemane.
  - d. Christ as the mystery of God hidden through the ages.
  - e. God having intimate communion with and through Christ alone.
  
2. (3 pts.) According to most scholars, where is the land of "Sinim" that is mentioned in Isaiah 49:12 as one of the places from which many will come into God's kingdom?
  - a. Russia.
  - b. Sinai Peninsula.
  - c. Cyprus.
  - d. India.
  - e. China.
  
3. (3 pts.) The Lord spoke to the Jews concerning their nation (Zion) and asked, "Where is the bill of your mother's divorcement, whom I have put away (Isa. 50:1)?" Why did He ask them that?
  - a. The Lord was astonished at their gross immorality that was similar to Israel's immorality before the Assyrian captivity.
  - b. The Lord was shaming them because they had put themselves away, and there really was no bill of divorcement.
  - c. The Lord was shaming them for forcing Him to put them away.
  - d. The Lord was exposing their wickedness for hiding the fact that they no longer could claim Him as their husband.
  - e. The Lord was challenging them to try to disannul His divorcement of them.
  
4. (3 pts.) To what nation does the term "Rahab" refer (Isa. 51:9)?
  - a. Assyria.
  - b. Babylon.
  - c. Egypt.
  - d. Canaan.
  - e. Northern Israel.
  
5. (3 pts.) What does the word "Rahab" mean?
  - a. Black, swarthy.
  - b. Haughtiness, arrogance.
  - c. Deceitfulness.
  - d. Exaltation.
  - e. Established.

(continued)

6. (4 pts.) When Jerusalem is called out of bondage into liberty, she is asked to "shake thyself from the dust, arise, and sit down (Isa. 52:2)." Why must she (the church) "sit down" again when she has been loosed from her bondage? In other words, what does her sitting position refer to?
- It refers to the church's coming under the yoke of servitude to Christ.
  - It refers to the partial bondage the church has been under to Satan.
  - It refers to the rest and peace the church receives with God.
  - It refers to the exhaustion of the saints following Satan's bondage.
  - It refers to the church's taking a position of authority and dominion.
7. (4 pts.; no partial credit) When the Hebrew verbs in the suffering servant prophecy of Isaiah 52:13-53:12 describe his sufferings, in what tense are these Hebrew verbs?
- Past.
  - Present.
  - Future.

When they describe His glorification, in what tense are they?

- Past.
- Present.
- Future.

The Hebrew tenses of the suffering servant prophecy of Isaiah 52:13-53:12 reveal that the prophecy was especially written to be read and understood by whom?

- Those in Isaiah's day.
  - Those in the intertestament period.
  - Those who miss the Rapture.
  - Those in the church age.
  - Those in the Millennium.
8. (3 pts.) What does Isaiah 52:14,15 mean when it says, "As many were astonished at thee,...so shall he sprinkle many nations...."?
- Many that were astonished by Jesus' teaching were later cleansed by Him.
  - As His suffering and rejection were great and severe, so His acceptance by and subsequent forgiveness of many nations will also be great and wonderful.
  - As thousands rejected Him, so many nations shall receive judgment.
  - As a few admired Him, so many will reject and be judged by Him.
  - As many admired Him, so shall many be purified by Him.
9. (3 pts.) When the Scripture says Christ had "no form or comeliness (Isa. 53:2)," to what does it refer?
- Unattractive facial features.
  - Thin, weak bodily appearance.
  - Poor, ragged clothing.
  - Lack of majestic, regal appearance.
  - Poor genealogical stock.

(continued)

10. (4 pts.) "Surely He hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows (Isa. 53:4)...." What Old Testament ceremonial ordinance do the two words "borne" and "carried" remind us of?
- The burnt offering of the two turtledoves.
  - The bearing of incense into the two compartments of the Tabernacle.
  - The two priests needed in cleansing the sacrificial altar.
  - The two altars of the Tabernacle upon which incense is offered.
  - The sin offering of the two goats.
11. (3 pts.) To what do the "stripes" of Jesus, by which we are healed, refer?
- The pains He suffered that parallel the judgment we deserve.
  - His descending into sheol to lead captivity captive.
  - His agony in Gethsemane, in His subsequent trial, and in His crucifixion, which were the most distressing times when He chose God's will.
  - The wounds on His back from scourging.
  - His death that perfectly atones.
12. (3 pts.) How was Jesus "with the rich in His death (Isa. 53:9)"?
- A rich man buried him in a rich man's tomb.
  - The two thieves were quite rich.
  - The rich Sadducees accused Jesus all the way to His death.
  - Christ's death has made many "rich," spiritually.
  - Jesus descended into sheol after death to accompany many rich men.
13. (4 pts.) What is the recurring theme of the whole prophecy of the suffering servant? (Not just aspects found in the prophecy, but the recurring theme.)
- Man's rebellion and rejection of their only hope.
  - Atonement through suffering.
  - Exaltation because of sacrifice.
  - Atonement through substitution.
  - Victory over sin and death.
14. (3 pts.) "Sing, O barren...for more are the children of the desolate than the children of the married wife (Isa. 54:1)." Historically, who was "the desolate," and who was "the married wife," respectively?
- Leah and Rachel.
  - Rachel and Leah.
  - Sarah and Hagar.
  - Hagar and Sarah.
  - The Shulamite and Bathsheba.
15. (3 pts.) In reference to the previous question (Isa. 54:1), which groups of people do these two women prophetically represent respectively?
- Spiritual Israel and national Israel.
  - National Israel and spiritual Israel.
  - The bride of Christ and the visible Church.
  - The Jews and the Gentiles.
  - The Gentiles and the Jews.

(continued)



16. (3 pts.) "...and I have created the waster to destroy. No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper (Isa. 54:16,17)...." What is God implying to us through this seeming contradiction of His purposes?
- God creates enemies to chastise us, not destroy us.
  - The waster never fulfills the purpose for which he was created.
  - God has created wicked men to destroy other wicked men, but not His people.
  - God will not give us victory without a battle.
  - God controls all things, even our enemies.
17. (3 pts.) "...Come ye to the waters,...buy wine and milk without money and without price (Isa. 55:1)." What does this covenant provision refer to?
- Going through the trials of life and by patience receiving the promises.
  - Going to the nations to win souls through God's provisions.
  - Going to God to receive His blessing and strength by faith.
  - Going to the clouds of saints to find love and joy freely given.
  - Going to heavenly places to find dominion and joy bought for us by Christ.
18. (4 pts.) God "will make an everlasting covenant with you, even the sure mercies of David (Isa. 55:3)." What are "the sure mercies of David"?
- The untiring mercy David manifested to others.
  - God's faithful response to all of David's needs.
  - The faithfulness of God manifested in and through the greater David to His people.
  - The historic act of David accepting a covenant relationship with God.
  - Jesus Christ's personal relationship with God.
19. (3 pts.) "Blessed is the man...that keepeth the sabbath from polluting it (Isa. 56:2)...." Which one of the following phrases describes the true nature of the sabbath as referred to here?
- A condition.
  - An ordinance.
  - A 24-hour day.
  - A relationship.
  - A purpose.
20. (3 pts.) Why did the "son of the stranger" and the "eunuch" feel they were cut off from the Israelite nation (Isa. 56:3)?
- They had no legal right to be part of Israel.
  - None of their children could be true Israelites.
  - Those of their former nationalities were persecuting them.
  - Their sinful lives brought God's disfavor upon them.
  - Their restrictions placed upon them by the Law caused undue censorship by the unloving Israelites.
21. (4 pts.) "The Lord GOD which gathered the outcasts of Israel saith, Yet will I gather others to him, beside those that are gathered unto him (Isa. 56:8)." Who are the "others" referred to in this verse?
- The Gentiles.
  - The scattered twelve tribes of Israel.
  - The remaining Jewish captives in Babylon.
  - The rebellious northern ten tribes of Israel.
  - The neighboring countries around Israel.

(continued)

22. (3 pts.) "But draw near hither, ye sons of the sorceress, the seed of the adulterer and the whore (Isa. 57:3)." Who are these people being addressed?
- Those in Israel who were born as illegitimate children.
  - The Israelite leaders of Isaiah's day that descended from Tamar.
  - Those in end-time Babylon mystery religion.
  - National Israel at the time of the Second Coming.
  - The nations being judged on the final judgment day.
23. (3 pts.) Liberals often resort to taking liberties with the Hebrew text when it seems to them to be unintelligible (i.e., not fit their theology) or not to fit the context. Almost all of their tactics can be rejected by the honest scholar. There is one area, however, in which thoughtful consideration must be given by the honest, Bible-believing scholar when dealing with Hebrew words in the Masoretic Text. What is that?
- When a word's meaning can fit more easily into the context if only one of its letters is changed, to make another word.
  - When a verse makes more sense if a prefix or ending of a word is altered or omitted.
  - When the Septuagint and most of the other versions all disagree with the Masoretic Text.
  - When a word can have different meanings with only a change in vowel points.
  - When a change in the order of the Hebrew words in the text can make the passage fit the context more easily.

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response.

All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 or more wrong, -5.

1. "And I will make all My mountains a way, and My highways shall be exalted (Isa. 49:11)." This is part of Yahweh's promise to Israel concerning their deliverance through the Gospel. Choose all of the possible meanings of the underlined portion.
- a. Being with the Lord in heavenly places will enable us to endure unto the saving of our souls.
  - b. All nations will become helpers to the redeemed.
  - c. God will use obstacles (trials) to purge and perfect us and get us through.
  - d. The legitimate things of this world's kingdoms (mountains) will be our only hope for deliverance.
  - e. God will remove all obstacles and take His people by another way.
  - f. God's truths and kingdom become our road of salvation.

(continued)

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -6.

2. To Zion, Yahweh said, "Behold, I will lift up Mine hand to the Gentiles, and set up My standard to the people; and they shall bring thy sons in their arms, and thy daughters shall be carried upon their shoulders (Isa. 49:22)." What are the times (past or future or both) of this verse's fulfillment?
- a. During the revival under Hezekiah, many Israelites came into Judah.
  - b. After the Babylonian captivity, Cyrus released the Jewish captives.
  - c. During the Gospel age, from among the Gentiles many converts have come into the church.
  - d. At the Rapture, the bride of Christ will be whole, not lacking even one member.
  - e. At the Second Coming, the nations will release captive Jews.
  - f. In the Millennium, all nations exalt and honor the Israelites, even bringing them back to their own land.
  - g. Just before the final judgment, Gog and Magog surrender to Israel.

All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 or more wrong, -5.

3. "Thy watchmen...shall see eye to eye, when the Lord shall bring again Zion (Isa. 52:8)." Choose all of the fulfillments to this prophecy.
- a. The Israelites of Isaiah's time saw the Babylonian captives returning.
  - b. The leaders in the early church at Pentecost believed the same things.
  - c. The saints who go in the Rapture will experience the unity of the faith.
  - d. In true revival, the saints will have a real intimacy and unity with one another.
  - e. God will cause His divided saints to gain a unity through conferences and debates.
  - f. The manchild saints will have the same doctrine as the pastors of the rest of the Christian churches.

(continued)

PART III. MATCHING. Match the fulfillments in the right column to their corresponding prophecy from Isaiah in the left column by placing the correct letter of the correct fulfillment in the blank provided. Although some prophecies do have more than one Scripture that applies, choose only one letter for each blank.

All right, 8 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -5; 4 wrong, -7; 5 or more wrong, -8.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>___ 1. "To bring out the prisoners<br/>from the prisons."</p> <p>___ 2. "The man...from a<br/><u>far country</u>."</p> <p>___ 3. "In his quiver hath he hid<br/>me."</p> <p>___ 4. "I have labored in vain."</p> <p>___ 5. "I have graven thee upon the<br/>palms of my hands."</p> <p>___ 6. "The Lord GOD hath given me<br/>the tongue of the learned."</p> <p>___ 7. "Who will contend with me?"</p> | <p>a. "Which of you convinceth me<br/>of sin?"</p> <p>b. "My God! My God! Why hast<br/>thou forsaken me?"</p> <p>c. "That he might gather<br/>together all things in<br/>Christ."</p> <p>d. "He led captivity captive."</p> <p>e. "For I came down from<br/>heaven."</p> <p>f. "For I have not spoken of<br/>myself."</p> <p>g. "My kingdom is not of this<br/>world."</p> <p>h. "Then Pilate therefore took<br/>Jesus, and scourged him."</p> <p>i. "He came unto his own, and<br/>his own received him not."</p> <p>j. "Neither durst any man<br/>from that day forth ask him<br/>any more questions."</p> <p>k. "Reach hither thy finger,<br/>and behold my hands."</p> <p>l. "That at the name of<br/>Jesus, every knee should bow."</p> <p>m. "The veil of the temple was<br/>rent in the midst."</p> <p>n. "The mystery, which was kept<br/>secret since the world began."</p> <p>o. "Lo, I will be with you always."</p> <p>p. "Who is gone into heaven,<br/>and is on the right hand of God."</p> |
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ISALIAH  
Test: Chapters 58-66

File 9 (BC) R825  
(H-BC-ISH9)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (4 pts.) "Upon a lofty and high mountain hast thou set thy bed: even thither wentest thou up to offer sacrifice (Isa. 57:7)." What does this show us?
  - a. The Israelites were exalting and even worshipping their own kingdom ("mountain").
  - b. Israel's idolatrous acts always included fornication.
  - c. The high places became areas of great slothfulness and apathy.
  - d. God considers idolatry to be open, shameless adultery against Him.
  - e. God commanded rest and rejoicing to be part of their spiritual exercises.
2. (4 pts.) What is the nature of a true fast, as pointed to in Isaiah 58?
  - a. To abstain from food for a period of time.
  - b. To abstain from mental activity other than meditation on God.
  - c. To abstain from personal profit-making ventures.
  - d. To abstain from personal aspirations, hopes, and dreams.
  - e. To abstain from selfishness and worldly, temporal lusts of the flesh.
3. (3 pts.) What kind of sign or evidence (not result) of true fasting is seen in Isaiah 58?
  - a. Gaining new revelations from God.
  - b. Ministering to the needs of others.
  - c. Appearing spiritual before others.
  - d. Keeping free from personal weaknesses.
  - e. Obtaining greater positions of authority within the assembly of the saints.
4. (4 pts.) In God's chosen fast we are told "that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh (Isa. 58:7)." What is the foremost meaning of this command?
  - a. We are not to withhold mercy and help from our brethren.
  - b. We are not to shrink from mortifying the deeds of our flesh.
  - c. We are not to avoid receiving love from others.
  - d. We are not to resist the natural and lawful needs of our body.
  - e. We are not to run from the commands of God that require much of us.
5. (4 pts.) "We grope for the wall like the blind (Isa. 59:10)." Figuratively speaking, what does "the wall," which the wayward Israelites could not find, represent?
  - a. God's method of judgment on them.
  - b. Their oppressors' source of authority over them.
  - c. A repentant heart.
  - d. A victory and security from their enemies.
  - e. God's established and protective truth.

(continued)

6. (3 pts.) "This is my covenant with them,...My words...shall not depart out of thy mouth...from henceforth and for ever (Isa. 59:21)." How is this promise fulfilled in the saints?
- We all are begotten by the Word of God that is written in our hearts and minds, namely, the word of faith.
  - We all have the same doctrine.
  - We all are filled with the Spirit of God, which bubbles forth His truth.
  - We all speak words that are always anointed by God.
  - We all are given what to speak in every situation of doctrinal discussion.
7. (3 pts.) To Israel, God said, "The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee (Isa. 60:5)." How does this apply to spiritual Israel?
- God brings in "the mammon of unrighteousness" from every quarter to support His work.
  - God especially reaches out to the rich to enter His kingdom.
  - Many rich heathen will seek out the saints for help in the end-times.
  - Even the armies and navies of heathen nations will work to protect the saints in these last days.
  - The church will rely heavily on sea travel in spreading the Gospel to all nations in the last days.
8. (3 pts.) Jesus was anointed to proclaim "the opening of the prison to them that are bound (Isa 61:1)." This refers to Christ's power to deliver men from the bondage of sin. But it also refers to what specific event in which Jesus was involved?
- The Spirit of Jesus releasing Peter and then Paul from prison.
  - Jesus raising Lazarus from the dead.
  - Jesus releasing the righteous saints from sheol at His resurrection.
  - God calling Jesus from obscurity in Nazareth to powerful ministry in all of Judea.
  - God raising Jesus from the dead.
9. (6 pts. total; 3 pts. each) Jesus also proclaimed "the acceptable year of the Lord (Isa. 61:2)."
- What period of time in the Old Testament dispensation is associated with this?
    - The sabbatical year.
    - The year of Jubilee.
    - The year of the release of the Babylonian captives.
    - The period of God's blessing upon obedient Judah under Solomon's reign.
    - The period of restoration in Jerusalem under Ezra and Nehemiah.
  - To what period of time was Christ pointing?
    - The year right after Pentecost when the church was first formed.
    - The year in which the Gospel first went out to the Gentiles.
    - The period of the first church age (the Ephesian church age).
    - The entire "Gospel age."
    - The Millennium.

(continued)

10. (4 pts.) When Jesus quoted Isaiah 61:1,2 in the synagogue at Nazareth, He stopped in the middle of a verse just before saying, "to proclaim...the day of vengeance of our God." Why did He stop there?
  - a. The next phrase was reserved for His last week of public ministry.
  - b. The next phrase was reserved for His public denouncing of the Pharisees.
  - c. The next phrase was reserved for His second cleansing of the Temple.
  - d. The next phrase was reserved for His coming to take His saints away at the Rapture.
  - e. The next phrase was reserved for His Second Coming.
  
11. (3 pts.) "...And the sons of the alien shall be your plowmen and your vinedressers (Isa. 61:5)." What kind of position does this millennial promise to Israel point to for the Gentiles (also based on other promises covered in class)?
  - a. Blessing in servitude.
  - b. Love-slave servitude.
  - c. Eternal servitude.
  - d. Alienation in servitude.
  - e. Oppressive servitude.
  
12. (4 pts.) In the Millennium, Israelites "shall be named the priests of the LORD: men shall call you the ministers of our God (Isa. 61:6)...." Why?
  - a. Salvation will only be available through the Israelites.
  - b. Israelites will be representatives of God and minister in spiritual capacities.
  - c. Although God will pour out His Spirit on all flesh, only the Israelites will operate the gifts of the Spirit.
  - d. Israel will rule and reign over the earth during the Millennium.
  - e. The Gentiles will not be worthy to know God and stand in His presence.
  
13. (4 pts.) Isaiah 61:10 is prophetic of Jesus rejoicing in God and says: "...He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness,...and as a bride that adorneth herself with her jewels." What was Jesus rejoicing in, therefore?
  - a. He had accomplished His mission, having been adorned with the saints.
  - b. He was heard in His prayer and was saved from death.
  - c. The nations were avenged for all their wickedness and were finally subjugated.
  - d. The Jews had finally acknowledged Jesus as their Savior.
  - e. The Gentiles received salvation and were exalted above the Israelites.
  
14. (3 pts.) "Who is this that cometh from Edom...travelling in the greatness of his strength (Isa. 63:1)?..." What kind of journey was this for Christ, especially as seen in the meaning of the Hebrew word for "travelling"?
  - a. A rapid assault.
  - b. A heavenly excursion.
  - c. A peaceful walk.
  - d. A singing, exalting run.
  - e. A triumphant march.

(continued)

15. (3 pts.) God "led them (Israel) through the deep, as an horse in the wilderness, that they should not stumble (Isa. 63:13)." What is meant by Israel being as "an horse in the wilderness"?
- They received a strong and powerful deliverance.
  - They received deliverance after a battle involving chariots.
  - They received deliverance from the city of Babylon.
  - They received an unhindered, swift deliverance.
  - They received a complete, thorough, and final deliverance.
16. (4 pts.) "Doubtless thou art our Father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not (Isa. 63:16)...." Why is this statement such a marvelous admission in prayer by national Israel?
- It indicates that they repented at the preaching of Isaiah.
  - The nation of Israel was prone to rely upon their earthly lineage for justification.
  - The leaders of Israel vowed they would never admit it.
  - The neighboring nations had forced them to say it.
  - It proves that they had accepted the Gospel message.
17. (3 pts.) "O LORD, why hast thou made us to err from thy ways, and hardened our heart from Thy fear (Isa. 63:17)?..." What kind of a prayer was this?
- A bitter attack on God's nature.
  - A sarcastic rejection of God's authority.
  - A confused complaint, coming from a deceived mind.
  - An acknowledgement that God ultimately controls all things.
  - An acknowledgement of God's predestination.
18. (3 pts.) "...neither hath the eye seen, O God, beside thee, what he hath prepared for him that waiteth for him (Isa. 64:4)." In the New Testament, Paul gave this verse with a fuller revelation by substituting another word for "waiteth." What word did he put in its place?
- Praises.
  - Loves.
  - Trusts.
  - Hopes in.
  - Serves.
19. (3 pts.) "But ye are they that forsake the LORD, that forget my holy mountain, that prepare a table for that troop, and that furnish the drink offering unto that number (Isa. 65:11)." To whom is "that troop" and "that number" referring?
- Two tribes in Israel.
  - The armies of Moab and Ammon.
  - The idolaters of Israel.
  - Two false gods of good fortune.
  - Two altars of Raal in northern Israel.

(continued)



20. (6 pts. total; 3 pts. each) "...Dust shall be the serpent's meat (Isa. 65:25)." The context of this Scripture is referring to the Millennium.
- A. What, then, is the meaning of this verse?
- Satan will be under subjection.
  - Snakes will survive only on dust.
  - Satan will take advantage of and feed on many men because of their carnal desires.
  - Satan will not be able to tempt ever again.
  - Satan will live in dark places on the earth.
  - Satan will receive strength by manifesting himself in and through men.
- B. What is the spiritual application of this verse for the Gospel age? Write the letter here: \_\_\_\_\_.
21. (4 pts.) "He that killeth an ox is as if he slew a man (Isa. 66:3)...." How could this ever be?
- The Israelites robbed the poor of their very life by killing all their oxen.
  - The Israelites felt about killing men just as they felt about killing oxen.
  - Their sacrifices were totally abominable to God.
  - The oxen were offered to idols.
  - The Israelites would kill a man for every oxen offered.
22. (3 pts.) "Before she travailed, she brought forth (Isa. 66:7)...." What time is this that the church travails?
- Before the Rapture.
  - At the Rapture.
  - In the great tribulation.
  - During the plagues.
  - At the Second Coming.

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response.

All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -4; 4 or more wrong, -5

1. "...And I will make the place of my feet glorious (Isa. 60:13)." Choose all of the different applications of "the place of my feet" that are seen in the various dispensations of time and grace.
- a. The garden of Eden.
  - b. The ark of Noah.
  - c. The ark of the covenant.
  - d. The tribe of Levi.
  - e. The Temple.
  - f. The city of Jerusalem.
  - g. The saints.
  - h. The earth.
  - i. The new earth.
  - j. The Lamb's rod of iron.

(continued)

- All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -6
2. Check all statements below that are true concerning the Millennium. (These are to be taken as general statements unless otherwise noted.)
- a. Kings will become servants.
  - b. The oppressed will become as kings.
  - c. Gentiles will bring Israelites to Israel.
  - d. All shall know the Lord.
  - e. All will submit to God, some being forced.
  - f. Every single individual will delight in righteousness.
  - g. Israel will be made rich.
  - h. Some may later rebel against God.
  - i. There will be no violence in Israel.
  - j. There will be some sacrifices.
  - k. God will pour out His Spirit upon all flesh.
  - l. Jerusalem will be a praise in the whole earth.

PART III. SHORT ANSWER. Write the correct response to each question in the space provided.

1. (4 pts. total; 2 pts. each) "For the day of vengeance is in mine heart, and the year of my redeemed is come (Isa. 63:4)."
- A. When is the "day of vengeance"? \_\_\_\_\_
- B. When is the "year of my redeemed"? \_\_\_\_\_
2. (4 pts.) "I am sought of them that asked not for me; I am found of them that sought me not (Isa 65:1)...." To whom is the Lord here referring as those having "sought" and "found" Him? \_\_\_\_\_

ISAIAH  
Test: Chapters 21-27

File 13 (BC) R8311  
(H-BC-ISH13)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (4 pts.) "...I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismayed at the seeing of it. My heart panted, fearfulness affrighted me: the night of my pleasure hath he turned into fear unto me." Through whose eyes does the prophet Isaiah see the fall of Babylon in these verses?
  - a. Israel's.
  - b. God's.
  - c. Babylon's.
  - d. Medo-Persia's.
  - e. Egypt's.
2. (5 pts.) After the Lord told Israel of Babylon's future defeat, He comforted Israel by calling them, "O my threshing, and the corn of my floor" (Isa. 21:10). Why is Israel called this?
  - a. She is used by God to destroy His enemies.
  - b. She is chastened, but precious.
  - c. She is cast off by God.
  - d. Israel is the chaff of God's delight.
  - e. She is rejoicing in the abundant blessing of God.
3. (4 pts.) To whom does the term "Dumah" refer?
  - a. Syria.
  - b. Moab's capital city.
  - c. Arabia.
  - d. Edom.
  - e. Judah.
4. (4 pts.) Where is the "valley of vision" that received the prophetic "burden" from Isaiah (Isa. 22:1)?
  - a. Babylon.
  - b. Damascus.
  - c. Jerusalem.
  - d. Moab.
  - e. Samaria.
5. (4 pts.) To what does the "house of the forest" (Isa. 22:8) refer?
  - a. Lebanon.
  - b. Jerusalem's armory building.
  - c. The Temple.
  - d. Hezekiah's palace.
  - e. A hidden fortress of Judah.

(continued)

6. (4 pts.) What does "Eliakim," the man Isaiah said would take Shebna's office as the one who is over the house, mean?
- God is overseer.
  - Chosen of God.
  - Strength of God.
  - God is just.
  - God has established him.
7. (4 pts.) Isaiah prophesied against Tyre in Chapter 23. What was Tyre at the time of Isaiah?
- A Roman seaport.
  - A military outpost.
  - An inland trade-route city.
  - A Phoenician port of trade.
  - A port city on the island of Cyprus.
8. (4 pts.) Why would the ships of Tarshish howl at Tyre's destruction (Isa. 23:1)?
- They needed her as a step-off point for supplies.
  - Tarshish was destroyed at the same time.
  - They were lamenting the defeat of their common god.
  - Tarshish had colonies with friends and relatives in Tyre.
  - They were made rich by trade with her.
9. (4 pts.) To which country does "the land of Chittim" refer (Isa. 23:1)?
- Cyprus.
  - Greece.
  - Italy.
  - Iturea.
  - Syria.
10. (4 pts.) "And by great waters the seed of Sihor, the harvest of the river, is her revenue...." (Isa. 23:3). "Sihor" means "black." To which nation does "Sihor" refer?
- Assyria.
  - Egypt.
  - Israel.
  - Babylon.
  - Medo-Persia.
11. (4 pts.) "And it shall be, as with the people, so with the priest; as with the servant, so with his master...." (Isa. 24:2). What does this verse mean in the context of the first part of Isaiah 24?
- God has exalted all people, great and small.
  - All people are in the same position, fit only for judgment.
  - As the people gave, the priests prospered.
  - All men are at the same economic level—world socialism.
  - Each person is exalted to position of judge in the Millennium.

(continued)

12. (5 pts.) In the destruction prophesied of in Isaiah 24, "The city of confusion is broken down...." (Isa. 24:10). Which city is this?
- Backslidden Jerusalem.
  - Damascus.
  - Alexandria.
  - World Babylon.
  - Tyre.
13. (4 pts.) "...For the windows from on high are open, and the foundations of the earth do shake." (Isa. 24:18). The language of this verse calls to mind which other Biblical event?
- The flood.
  - The destruction of Sodom.
  - The earthquake that swallowed up Korah and his band.
  - The shaking of Mt. Sinai when the law was given.
  - Creation.
14. (4 pts.) What is the "covering cast over all people" in Isaiah 25:7?
- God's protective hand in limiting Satan's attacks.
  - Christ's blood, the propitiation for our sins.
  - Human efforts for fortification of defense.
  - God's love, which covers our weaknesses.
  - Satan's oppression and confusion of the nations.
15. (5 pts.) "And it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God; we have waited for him...." (Isa. 25:9). When and by whom will this be spoken? (Choose the primary, most direct application.)
- At the birth of Christ by the wise men.
  - The saints after the great tribulation.
  - The Israelites at the Second Coming of Christ.
  - All saints at their death.
  - The Gentile nations who bring their gifts in the Millennium.
16. (4 pts.) "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee...." (Isa. 26:3). What is the literal Hebrew for "perfect peace" in this verse?
- Peace of light.
  - Peaces (plural of majesty).
  - Peace, peace.
  - Age-abiding peace.
  - Peace beyond understanding.
17. (4 pts.) "Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation which keepeth the truth may enter in." (Isa. 26:2). What is interesting about the Hebrew word for truth?
- It literally means "road."
  - It is used only here in the Bible and refers to direct revelation from God.
  - It is usually translated "laws" or "commandments."
  - It comes from a root word that means "to love."
  - It is plural in form, emphasizing all of God's truth.

(continued)

18. (4 pts.) "...Thou, most upright, dost weigh the path of the just." (Isa. 26:7). What does "weigh the path" mean?
- To make it level, smooth.
  - To analyze it, judge it.
  - To create it.
  - To elevate it, lift it up into high places.
  - To protect it, build walls on each side.
19. (4 pts.) "Thy dead men shall live, together with my dead body shall they arise...." (Isa. 26:19). What is the literal Hebrew for the last clause in this quotation?
- My dead body, it shall arise.
  - My dead bodies, they shall arise.
  - Your dead bodies, they shall arise.
  - My dead body, they shall arise.
  - My dead bodies, it shall arise.
20. (5 pts.) "Come, my people, enter thou into thy chambers, and shut thy doors about thee; hide thyself as it were for a little moment, until the indignation be overpast." (Isa. 26:20). Which event is especially in view here?
- God's protection of the woman in Revelation 12 during the great tribulation.
  - The protection of pious Jews during the battle of Armageddon.
  - The 144,000 being sealed during the plagues.
  - The destruction of Jerusalem by Babylon.
  - The Rapture of the saints before the great tribulation.
21. (4 pts.) To what does "the dragon that is in the sea" in Isaiah 27:1 refer?
- A ferocious aquatic dinosaur.
  - The city of Tyre by the sea.
  - The antichrist ruling the nations.
  - A military invasion of Israel from the Mediterranean Sea.
  - Satan being cast out of heaven.

PART II. SHORT ANSWER. Write the correct response to each question in the space provided. Point values are noted for each question.

- (3 pts.) Concerning the answer to question 4, Part I, why is that place called the "valley of vision"?

(continued)

ISALAH

(5)

File 13 (BC)

2. (3 pts.) Whom does Eliakim typify?
3. (3 pts.) "In that day the LORD with his sore and great and strong sword shall punish leviathan the piercing serpent...." (Isa. 27:1). To what does "sword" refer?
4. (3 pts.) Concerning the Scripture of the previous question, to what does "leviathan" refer?