

Outline of the Book of Isaiah

Part One, Chapters 1-39

- I. Discourses and Prophecies centering in Jerusalem and Judaea, (Chs. 1-12).
 - A. Judah's social sins, (Chs. 1-5).
 1. Introduction – "The Great Arraignment," (Ch. 1).
 - a. Thoughtlessness of Judah toward Jehovah—spiritual sickness, (vv. 1-9).
 - b. Formalism in worship – worship made vain by wickedness vs. what God desires, (vv. 10-17).
 - c. Pardon offered – call to reason, (vv. 18-23).
 - d. Judgment – Salvation through judgment; purging the dross; cleansing the people, (vv. 24-31).
 2. Three distinct pictures of Zion, (Chs. 2-4).
 - a. Jerusalem, the ideal – her future exaltation--"on time's horizon." (2:1-4).
 - b. Jerusalem, the real – her present idolatry, "today." (2:5-4:1).
 - i. Wealth and its corruptions, (2:5-11).
 - ii. Pride and idols – these must go, (2:12-22).
 - iii. Ruling classes denounced, (3:1-12).
 - iv. Jehovah's judgment against them, (3:13-15).
 - v. Wanton women rebuked for their wickedness, (3:16- 4:1).
 - c. Jerusalem the redeemed – her eventual purification through travail and judgment, (4:2-6). Not great but holy. (The prophet returns to the idea of 2:1-4. Delitzsch).
 3. Destruction, the punishment of corruption – Judah's national sins, (Ch. 5).
 - a. Parable of Jehovah's vineyard, (vv. 1-7).
 - b. A series of six woes pronounced against:
 - i. Insatiable greed, (vv. 8-10).
 - ii. Dissipation and carnal carousing, (vv. 11-17).
 - iii. Contempt and defiance against Jehovah, (vv. 18-19).
 - iv. Confusion of moral distinctions, (v. 20).
 - v. Political self-conceit, (v. 21).
 - vi. Violence – strong, yet weak, (v. 22-23).
 - c. The threat of judgment by nations from afar, (vv. 24-30).
 - B. The Prophet's inaugural vision and commission (ca. 740), (Ch. 6).
 1. The vision – Jehovah's majesty and the prophet's woe, (vv. 1-4).
 2. The call – the prophet's sanctification, (vv. 5-8).
 3. The commission and message, (vv. 9-13).
 - C. Judah's political entanglements – Isaiah as statesman, (Chs. 7-12).
 1. Immanuel – history and prediction intermingled, (7:1-10:4).

- a. The Syro-Ephraimitic uprising, (Ch. 7).
 - i. Address to Ahaz, (vv. 1-9).
 - ii. No faith – the sign given to the house of David: Immanuel, (vv. 10-16).
 - iii. The threat to Judah--destruction from Assyria, (vv. 17-25).
- b. Isaiah 7:14 – Virgin – Found five times in the plural, four times in the singular:
 - i. Plural – Alamoth
 - a. Song of Solomon 1:3 – unmarried maidens who seek a husband.
 - b. Song of Solomon 6:8 – queens (married), concubines (probably married), maidens (or virgins, Alamoth)
 - c. Psalm 68:25 – Delitzsch, “And on either side virgins with timbrels.”
 - d. Psalm 46: title – No evidence that it could be referred to a married woman.
 - e. I Chron. 15:20 – probably maidens' voices. In these last two it is evident there is no evidence that these "alamoth" were married.
 - ii. Singular – Alma
 - a. Genesis 24:43 – Rebekkah, "maiden," the servant is looking for an unmarried woman for Isaac. Verse 16, she is called "a virgin (different word)"
 - b. Exodus 2:8 – Miriam, at discovery of Moses.
 - c. Proverbs 30:19 – (Young thinks a base woman, I cannot concur).
 - d. Isaiah 7:14 – The virgin conceives.
- c. The sign of Maher-shalal-hash-baz: Jehovah, not Judah's enemies, is to be feared, (8:1-15).
- d. The message rejected--now committed to Isaiah's disciples for the future, (8:16-9:7).
 - i. Darkness of the present, (8:16-22).
 - ii. Light of the future – the first to go, the first to receive light, (9:1-7).
- e. Manifestation of Jehovah's wrath against Israel – great calamities sent upon her which have gone unheeded, (9:9-10:4). Calamities:
 - i. Foreign invasion and loss of territory – but made no impression, (9:8-12).
 - ii. Smitten, but no repentance – now to be cut off, (9:13-17).
 - iii. Anarchy and internal strife – wickedness is consuming them, (9:18-21).

- iv. Impending captivity – but they persist in their wicked way, (10:1-4).
 - a. "Divine discipline has failed; only judgment remains."
 - 2. Assyria – the rod of Jehovah's anger, (10:5-34).
 - a. Assyria, an instrument of judgment in the hand of Jehovah, (vv. 5-19).
 - b. A remnant will be rescued, (vv. 20-23).
 - c. Assyria will be destroyed, (vv. 24-34).
 - 3. The Messianic age, (Chs. 11-12).
 - a. The Messiah and His rule, (11:1-10).
 - b. Restoration of the dispersed – a remnant, (11:11-16).
 - c. Songs of deliverance, (Ch. 12).
- II. Prophetic discourses directed against Foreign Nations, (Chs.13-23).
 - A. Downfall of Babylon, heir of the Assyrians, (13:1-14:27).
 - 1. Judgment upon the city – its utter destruction, (Ch. 13).
 - a. The decree against Babylon, (vv. 1-5).
 - b. The day – a day of Jehovah, (vv. 6-16).
 - c. Jehovah's instrument: the Medes – and the completeness of destruction, (vv. 17-22).
 - 2. Restoration of Israel and taunt song (triumph) over the king of Babylon, (14:1-27).
 - a. For Israel: deliverance and restoration, (vv. 1-2).
 - b. Fall of the tyrant-king of Babylon, (vv. 3-23).
 - 3. Certain destruction of Assyria; a pledge of Babylon's destruction, (vv. 24-27).
 - B. A series of short prophecies against the Nations, (14:28-21:17).
 - 1. Oracle against Philistia – rebuke for rejoicing over the death of Tiglath-pileser (722, Robinson), (14:28-32).
 - 2. Oracle against Moab, (Chs. 15-16).
 - a. The severity of the devastation, (Ch. 15).
 - b. An offer of mercy made to Moab on condition that she return to her allegiance to the house of David, (16:1-5).
 - c. Seemingly Moab rejects the offer, (vv. 6-12).
 - d. The time is fixed for the visitation, (vv. 13-14).
 - 3. Damascus, Israel, Assyria--a complete overthrow, (Ch. 17).
 - a. Burden of Damascus: a ruinous heap, (vv. 1-3).
 - b. Denunciation and woe on Israel, (vv. 4-11).
 - c. Prophecy against Assyria (possibly against Sennacherib's men), (vv. 12-14)
 - 4. Oracles concerning Ethiopia and Egypt, (Chs. 18-20).
 - a. Ethiopia's homage to Jehovah, (Ch. 18).

- i. Ethiopia summons her people together, (vv. 1-3). (probably at the threat of Sennacherib)
 - ii. God rests calmly in heaven as events are ripening, (vv. 4-5).
 - iii. The enemy is to be given to the fowls of the air – Ethiopia pays its homage to Jehovah, (vv. 6-7).
 - b. Oracle concerning Egypt, (Ch. 19).
 - i. Threat – judgment ready to fall upon Egypt, (vv. 1-17).
 - a. Civil war, (vv. 1-4).
 - b. Industry fails, (vv. 5-10).
 - c. Rulers confounded, (vv. 11-17).
 - ii. Promise – the turning of Egypt to Jehovah; spiritual results to Egypt because of the turning, (vv. 18-25).
 - c. Prophecy against Egypt and Ethiopia, (Ch. 20).
 - 5. Prophecy against Babylon – “wilderness of the sea,” (21:1-10). (As certain to go down as Egypt, therefore unprofitable to Judah – probably one of Isaiah's earliest prophecies against Babylon.)
 - 6. Oracle concerning Dumah – Edom, (21:11-12). (Dumah: "silence," “the land of the silence of death, the grave.” – Smith)
 - 7. Oracle against Arabia, (21:13-17).
 - C. Oracle concerning Jerusalem – the foreign temper within the theocracy, (Ch. 22).
 - 1. Condemnation of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, (vv. 1-14).
 - 2. Denunciation of Sheba and the weakness of Eliakim, (vv. 15-22).
 - D. Prophecy against Tyre, (Ch. 23).
 - 1. Divine judgment against Tyre, (vv. 1-12).
 - 2. Tyre's restoration to prosperity, (vv. 13-18). (Time: Shalmanezzer and Sargon, before 722 '(Robinson) As Sennacherib came against Tyre. 703-2 (Smith). Assyria: the military; Babylon: pleasure and civilization; Tyre: commerce)
- III. World Judgment and the salvation of Jehovah's people – Teaching the necessity of divine discipline and glorious redemption of the faithful in Israel (G. L. R.), (Chs. 24-27).
- A. Imminence of a general world judgment, (Ch. 24).
 - 1. Desolation of the earth and of the city, (vv. 1-13). (Land and Jerusalem, or earth and chief city. Probably the latter, though “everlasting covenant” poses a difficulty)
 - 2. Dawn of a better day, (vv. 14-16a).
 - 3. Premature songs of rejoicing – more judgment to come, (vv. 16b-20).
 - 4. Zion shall emerge triumphant, (vv. 21-23).
 - B. Hymns of thanksgiving for the divine mercy, (25:1-26:19).
 - 1. A hymn of thanksgiving, (vv. 1-5).

2. Blessedness of the Messianic age, (vv. 6-8).
 3. Another hymn of thanksgiving – joy in the midst of desolation, (vv. 9-12).
 4. Song of praise for deliverance and for Jehovah's strength – a song of the redeemed in Mount Zion; Israel raised from the dead, (26:1-19).
- C. Salvation of the people of Jehovah – Israel's chastisements are salutary, (26:20-27:13).
1. Protection in the midst of judgment, (26:20-27:1).
 2. The fruit-bearing vineyard under protection of Jehovah, (27:2-6).
 3. Chastening by Jehovah unto salvation, (27:7-13).

Addenda from Delitzsch – Songs

Grand Finale to Chs. 13-23, Chs. 24-27.

- Introduction: epic opening, Ch. 24.
 - Four songs:
 - Overthrow of the imperial city, (25:1-5).
 - Jehovah reveals himself with salvation, (25:9-12).
 - The restoration and resurrection of Israel, (26:1-19).
 - The vineyard bringing forth fruit, (27:2-5).
 - Conclusion: epic close, (27:6-13).
- IV. A series of prophetic discourses concerning the relation of Judah with Egypt and Assyria, closing with a prophecy against Edom and a promise of Israel's ransom (Deals with the reign of Hezekiah as Chs. 7-12 does with that of Ahaz), (Chs. 28-35).
- A. A series of six woes, (Chs. 28-33).
1. Woe to the drunken, scoffing politicians of Samaria and Judah, (Ch. 28).
 - a. Warning to the proud drunkards of Ephraim, (vv. 1-6).
 - b. Warning to the scoffing politicians of Jerusalem, (vv. 7-22).
 - i. Rebuked, but not impressed – a drunken leer, (vv. 7-10).
 - ii. The prophet's reply: Assyria, of unknown speech, (vv. 11-13).
 - iii. Addresses rulers of Jerusalem, their covenant is to fail, (vv. 14-22).
 - c. A parable of comfort: Jehovah's providential dealings with His people – His judgment has a purpose (vv. 23-29).
 2. Woe to the formalists in religion, (29:1-14). ("Ariel: the altar-hearth of God, i.e. Jerusalem, the sacrificial center of Israel's worship." – Robinson)
 3. Woe to those who hide their plans from God, (29:15-24).
 4. Woe to the pro-Egypt party, (Ch. 30).
 - a. Denunciation of the alliance with Egypt; it is doomed to fail, (vv. 1-17).
 - b. A brilliant picture of the Messianic age, (vv. 18-26).
 - c. Jehovah's vengeance upon the Assyrians, (vv. 27-33).
 5. Woe to those who trust in horses and chariots, (Chs. 31-32).

- a. The folly of relying upon Egypt or Assyria. Jehovah, not Egypt or Assyria, is to determine Jerusalem's destiny, (Ch. 31).
 - b. New era for Judah: sifted and purified. Reign of the righteous king, (32:1-7).
 - c. But at present, sin. Rebuke of the women, (32:9-15).
 - d. Blessings in the distant future – Messianic, (32:16-20).
- 6. Woe to the Assyrian destroyer, (Ch. 33).
 - a. Judgment upon the oppressor: Assyria, (vv. 1-16).
 - i. General, (vv. 1-6).
 - ii. Particular, (vv. 7-16).
 - b. Glory of Jehovah's reign – the Messianic age, (vv. 17-24).
- B. Contrast between the destiny of Edom and of Israel, (Chs. 34, 35).
 - 1. Terrors of an impending world judgment upon the nations, (34:1-4).
 - 2. Desolation and destruction of Edom in Particular: falls, never again to rise, (34:5-17).
 - 3. Exaltation and glory of Israel in contrast to Edom, (Ch. 35).
- V. Historical section: (The connecting chapters between Part One and Part Two) Isaiah's activity during the reign of Hezekiah, (Chs. 36-39).
 - A. Sennacherib's double attempt to obtain possession of Jerusalem, and the city's deliverance, (Chs. 36-37).
 - 1. Sennacherib's invasion of Judah and capture of fortified cities, (36:1).
 - 2. Rabshakah sent by Sennacherib from Lachish against Jerusalem, (36:2-37:7).
 - a. Rabshakah's defiant threat, (36:2-20).
 - b. The speech reported to Hezekiah, (36:21-22).
 - c. Hezekiah's fear and Jehovah's reply to him, (37:1-7).
 - 3. Messengers from Sennacherib at Libnah demanding surrender of Jerusalem, (37:8-38).
 - a. The insulting letter, (vv. 8-13).
 - b. Effect on Hezekiah, and his prayer, (vv. 14-20).
 - c. Isaiah to Hezekiah, and Jehovah's reply, (vv. 21-35).
 - d. Destruction of Sennacherib's army, (vv. 36-38).
 - B. Hezekiah's sickness and recovery, (Ch. 38).
 - 1. Hezekiah's sickness with the promise and sign of recovery, (vv. 1-8).
 - 2. Hezekiah's song of thanksgiving, (vv. 9-20).
 - 3. Means of recovery, (vv. 21-22).
 - C. Embassy of Merodach-baladan to the king, and Isaiah's rebuke from Jehovah, (Ch. 39). (Judah's captivity will be by Babylon, not Assyria. The Assyrian threat is now at an end.)

Part Two, Chapters 40-66

Prophecies of Comfort, Salvation, and the Future Glory awaiting Israel – Robinson.

"The theme of the whole (part two) is the comforting announcement of the approaching deliverance, and its attendant summons to repentance. For the deliverance itself was for the Israel which remained true to the confession of Jehovah in the midst of affliction and while redemption was delayed, and not for the rebellious, who denied Jehovah in word and deed, and thus placed themselves on the level of the heathen." – Delitzsch, Isaiah, Vol. II., p. 128.

"In each of the three parts...a different antithesis stands in the foreground: viz. in the first part, Ch. 40-48, the contrast between Jehovah and the idols, and between Israel and the heathen; in the second part, Ch. 49-57, the contrast between the present suffering of the Servant of Jehovah and His future glory; in the third part, Ch. 58-66, the contrast observable in the heart of Israel itself, between the hypocrites, the depraved, the rebellious, on the one side, and the faithful, the mourning, the persecuted, on the other. The first part sets forth the deliverance from Babylon, in which the prophecy of Jehovah is fulfilled, to the shame and overthrow of the idols and their worshippers; the second part, the way of the Servant of Jehovah through deep humiliation to exaltation and glory, which is at the same time the exaltation of Israel to the height of its world-wide calling; the third part, the indispensable, conditions of participation in the future redemption and glory...For the central point of the first part is really the termination of the Babylonian distress; that of the second, the expiation of guilt by the self-sacrifice of the Servant of Jehovah; and that of the third, the assurance that the sufferings will be followed by 'a far more exceeding weight of glory'." – Ibid., p. 129.

- I. Jehovah and the Idols – A Contrast. Deliverance from captivity and restoration of the Exiles, (Chs. 40-48).
 - A. Comfort – The basis of comfort: Israel's incomparable God, (Ch. 40).
 1. Prologue – four voices are heard, (vv. 1-11).
 - a. Of grace – pardon, (vv. 1-2).
 - b. Of prophecy – providence, (vv. 3-5).
 - c. Of faith – promise, (vv. 6-8).
 - d. Of evangelism – power, (vv. 9-11). (Robinson, Eerdman).
 2. Judah's God – His unique character and greatness – is able to meet the need of despondency in captivity, (vv. 12-36).
 - a. Compared to creation, (vv. 12-17).
 - b. Contrasted with the idols, (vv. 18-26).

3. Therefore let no man suppose Jehovah is ignorant of Israel's misery, or unable to cope with it, (vv. 27-31).
- B. Jehovah's power to predict, proof of His sole deity, (Ch. 41). (This chapter is a challenge to the idols of the nations to predict the future. Prediction should be the minimum ability of a deity.)
 1. Announcement of the deliverer (Cyrus, cf. 44:28; 45:1), and the effect on the surrounding nations, (vv. 1-7).
 2. God's promise to Israel to protect and support through coming trouble, (vv. 8-20).
 3. Jehovah's controversy with the nations and their idol-gods, (vv. 21-29).
- C. Jehovah's constant care for Israel – A "Servant" besides Cyrus, (42:1-43:13).
 1. The Spiritual Servant – Messiah – and His work, (42:1-9).
 2. Hymn of thanksgiving for their deliverance (in prospect) Jehovah's glory is at stake, (42:10-17).
 3. Jehovah's "blind, deaf" servant, Israel, to be punished, (vv. 18-25).
 4. Jehovah alone is their Savior – they are His witnesses, (43:1-13).
 - a. A renewed promise to Israel of protection and deliverance, (vv. 1-7).
 - b. A renewed challenge to the nations, (vv. 8-13).
- D. Israel's deliverance and restoration to be an act of Jehovah's mercy, (43:14-45:25).
 1. Israel shall be delivered – redeemed, (43:14-28).
 - a. The fate of Babylon – she shall no more thwart Jehovah's plan than did Egypt, (vv. 14-21).
 - b. Though unworthy Jehovah would redeem Jacob, (vv. 22-28).
 2. Jehovah, the only God, is able to deliver and redeem, (44:1-23).
 - a. Israel's spiritual recovery and regeneration, (vv. 1-5).
 - b. God alone can declare events to come, (vv. 6-8).
 - c. The folly of idolatry – a scathing rebuke against the idol manufacturers, (vv. 9-20).
 - d. Jehovah formed Israel, not they Him, (vv. 21-23).
 3. Cyrus, the anointed of Jehovah, Jehovah's agent in Israel's deliverance, (44:24-45:25).
 - a. The deliverer is finally named, Cyrus, whose coming will fulfil a specific prediction of Jehovah, (44:24-45:7).
 - b. Results of Israel's deliverance, (45:8).
 - c. Jehovah is the deliverer; Israel is not to call in question His mode of operation, (45:9-13).
 - d. Conversion of the Gentiles a consequence of the restoration and salvation of Israel, (45:14-25).
- E. The impending doom and overthrow of Babylon, (Chs. 46-47).
 1. Jehovah and the gods of Babylon, (Ch. 46).

- a. The fall of the gods of Babylon, (vv. 1-2).
 - b. An admonition to Israel – Jehovah and the gods of Babylon contrasted, (vv. 3-7).
 - c. Proof of Jehovah's greatness: power to predict the end from the beginning, (vv. 8-13).
 - 2. Fall of Babylon, the capital of the empire of the world, (Ch. 47).
 - a. A dirge over the downfall of Babylon: from queen to slave, (vv. 1-11).
 - b. No amount of sorcery or enchantment will save her, (vv. 12-15).
 - F. Jehovah's past manifestations a guarantee of speedy deliverance and restoration (a summary of Chs. 40-47), (Ch. 48).
 - 1. Jehovah's unique power to predict. Idols are non-entities, (vv. 1-11).
 - 2. Jehovah's Servant will faithfully perform all His pleasure on Babylon, (vv. 12-16).
 - 3. Chastisements were disciplinary. The final promise of deliverance, (vv. 17-22).
- II. The Mission of the Servant of Jehovah – Contrast between His present suffering and future glory, (Chs. 49-57).
- "The Hebrew word for servant means a person at the disposal of another – to carry out his will, to do his work, represent his interests. It was thus applied to the representatives of a king or the worshippers of a god." – George Adam Smith, The Book of Isaiah, Vol. II., p. 272.
- A. The Servant of Jehovah and Jehovah's readiness to aid, (49:1-50:3).
 - 1. The Servant's mission and spiritual success, (49:1-13).
 - a. Failure of Israel, (vv. 1-4).
 - b. The Servant raised for a greater mission: Jews and Gentiles given to Him, saved through Him, (vv. 5-7).
 - c. The Servant a covenant – a personal bond – between Jehovah and His people, (vv. 8-13).
 - 2. Despondent Zion and Jehovah's comfort to her, (49:14-50:3).
 - a. The despondent condition of Zion, (49:14-21).
 - b. Zion encouraged by rich promises from Jehovah, (49:22-26).
 - c. Rebuke to the exiles for thinking themselves wholly rejected, (50:1-3).
 - B. The Servant of Jehovah – His present distress and steadfastness in contrast to Israel – and Israel's future deliverance, (50:4-52:12).
 - 1. The Servant and the weak believers, a soliloquy, (50:4-11).
 - a. The humiliation of the Servant, (vv. 4-9).
 - b. Exhortation to weak believers generally, (vv. 10-11).
 - 2. Jehovah's call to "hearken," – an address to faithful Israel, (51:1-8).
 - a. Barren Zion shall bear, (vv. 1-3).
 - b. Heaven shall vanish, but God's word endures, (vv. 4-6).

- c. The reviling of nations shall cease, but God's righteousness shall continue, (vv. 7-8).
 - 3. The Prophet's call to "awaken," (51:9-52:6).
 - a. An appeal from the Prophet to Jehovah to arouse Himself, (51:9-11); and Jehovah's reply to His captive people, (51:12-16).
 - b. An address of the Prophet to Jerusalem, (51:17-23).
 - c. A further address of the Prophet to Zion, to put on her garments of righteousness, (52:1-6).
 - 4. A herald of the day of deliverance and call to the people to depart, (52:7-12).
 - C. The Servant of Jehovah – His vicarious suffering and ultimate exaltation, (52:13-53:12).
 - 1. The Servant's destiny, (52:13-15).
 - 2. His career, (53:1-3).
 - 3. His suffering, (vv. 4-6).
 - 4. His submission, (vv. 7-9).
 - 5. His reward, (vv. 10-12). (From Robinson).
 - D. Future splendor of Zion – Promises and exhortations, (54:1-56:8).
 - 1. The enlargement of Zion, (54:1-8).
 - 2. Jerusalem of the last days never to be destroyed: its glory and happiness, (54:9-17).
 - 3. An invitation to come; mercy is free for all, (Ch. 55).
 - a. Come and drink without price, (vv. 1-5).
 - b. Seek Jehovah while He may be found, (vv. 6-13).
 - 4. Sabbatical admonitions and consolation for proselytes and eunuchs, (56:1-8).
 - E. Neglect of duty by the leaders of Israel and errors of the people: Warning to the wicked (from the captivity the prophet looks back to the present conditions of his day which caused the captivity), (56:9-57:21).
 - 1. The blind guides of Israel rebuked, (56:9-12).
 - 2. Early death of the righteous accounted for, (57:1-2).
 - 3. Israel severely rebuked for idolatry, (57:3-13).
 - 4. Salvation for the humble; no peace for the wicked, (57:14-21).
- III. Future Glory of the People of God and the Doom of Apostates – (a contrast between the faithful and the hypocrites in Israel). (Chs. 58-66).
- A. Instructions and warnings; confession and promise, chs. 58, 59
 - 1. False and true worship, (Ch. 58).
 - a. Formalism rebuked and instructions for fasting, (vv. 1-12).
 - b. Strict observance of the Sabbath enjoined, (vv. 13-14).
 - 2. The existing wall of partition: sin, (Ch. 59).
 - a. A general rebuke for sins, which separate from God, (vv. 1-8).

- b. A confession of national wickedness, (vv. 9-15a).
 - c. Promise of deliverance to oppressed Israel, (vv. 15b-21).
- B. Future glories of restored Zion, (Chs. 60-62).
 - 1. Description of glorified Zion, (Ch. 60).
 - a. Zion's brightness: the light has come, (vv. 1-3)
 - b. Zion's sons and wealth, (vv. 4-9).
 - c. Zion's reconstruction: foreigners build her walls, (vv. 10-14).
 - d. Zion's prosperity, (vv. 15-18).
 - e. Zion's crowning glories: Jehovah in her midst, (vv. 19-22).
 - 2. The Servant and the redeemed, (Ch. 61).
 - a. The mission of the Servant, (vv. 1-3).
 - b. The mission of the redeemed, (vv. 4-9).
 - c. Jerusalem (?) accepts the promises and glories in Jehovah, (vv. 10-11).
 - 3. Salvation is drawing nigh, (Ch. 62).
 - a. Zion's righteousness and her new name, (vv. 1-5).
 - b. Her watchman and Jehovah's arm for protection, (vv. 6-9).
 - c. Prepare the way! her salvation cometh, (vv. 10-12).
- C. Judgment of God upon Edom – the symbol of all Zion's enemies, (63:1-6).
- D. The three closing prophecies, (63:7-66:24).
 - 1. The servants pray: thanksgiving, confession, supplication (63:7-64:12).
 - a. God praised for His mercies, (63:7-14).
 - b. Prayer for deliverance from sin and suffering, (63:15-19).
 - c. Israel's prayer continued and concluded, (Ch. 64).
 - 2. God's reply to the exiles prayer, (Ch. 65).
 - a. Israel's sufferings are the just end of her sins, (vv. 1-7).
 - b. Only Jehovah's seed, the remnant, is to receive salvation – threats and promises, (vv. 8-16)
 - c. The promise of new heaven and a new earth, (vv. 17-25).
 - 3. Final threatenings and promises--exclusion of scorners from the coming salvation, (Ch. 66).
 - a. The ungodly exiles rebuked, (vv. 1-4).
 - b. The godly exiles encouraged, (vv. 5-14).
 - c. The vengeance of God upon His enemies, (vv. 15-18).
 - d. The final condition of the redeemed earth, (vv. 19-24).

Addenda: Jehovah's Servant and Servants

- I. Israel, the Nation, as the Servant: (41:8-10; 42:18-25; 43:8-13; 44:1-5; 44:21-28; 45:4; 48:20-22).

- II. Cyrus, King of Persia and Media, as His Servant: (41:2-3; 41:25; 44:26-45:6; 46:11).
- III. An Ideal Person – the Messiah – the Servant. “Songs of the Servant”:
 - A. (42:1-9). A song descriptive of the Servant's gentle manner and mission.
 - 1. His endowment: Jehovah puts His spirit upon him.
 - 2. His mission: to bring forth justice to the Gentiles.
 - 3. His method: not violence, but meekness and peace.
 - 4. His success: not fail or be discouraged.
 - 5. Mediatorial office: a covenant of the people (v. 6).
 - B. (49:1-13). The Servant's mission and spiritual success.
 - C. (50:4-11). The Servant's soliloquy concerning his perfection through suffering. Two qualifications of an ideal prophet: willingness to listen as often as God speaks, and willingness always to utter what God commands.
 - D. (52:13-53:12). The Servant's vicarious suffering and ultimate exaltation.
 - 1. The Servant's destiny, (52:13-15).
 - 2. His career, (53:1-3).
 - 3. His character, (vv. 4-6).
 - 4. His submission, (vv. 7-9).
 - 5. His reward, (vv. 10-12).
- IV. The "servants" of Jehovah--the redeemed: (54:17; 56:6; 63:17; 65:8, 9, 13, 14, 15; 66:14).