

**MON** July 18

Ch. 1) At that time, religious and social corruption was rampant in Judah, and the rapid rise of neighboring powers made a great threat to Judah. Isaiah emphasizes in this chapter that these circumstances were the result of a crime against God. Even though our sins are like scarlet and red like crimson, what does God say?

Ch. 2) In this chapter, Isaiah proclaims God's judgment in the day of the LORD. He prophesied a severe warning against idolatry and judgment against idolaters. Who is the people of the people who are full of things from the east and of fortune-tellers like the Philistines, and strike hands with the children of foreigners?

Ch. 3) In this chapter, Isaiah warns against Judah's anarchy (verses 1-12), the oppression and extortion of the leaders (verses 13-15), and the luxury of wealthy women (verses 16-26). What does this chapter say the reason why Jerusalem was destroyed and Judah fell?

Ch. 4) In this chapter, Isaiah presents a vision for the restoration of Israel. "And he who is left in Zion and remains in Jerusalem will be called ( ), everyone who has been recorded for life in Jerusalem,"

**TUE** July 19

Ch. 5) In the 'Vineyard Song' in this chapter. "For the vineyard of the LORD of hosts is the ( ), and the ( ) are his pleasant planting; and he looked for justice, but behold, bloodshed; for righteousness, but behold, an outcry!"

Ch. 6) This chapter is the scene where Isaiah is called to be a prophet of God. How did Isaiah respond to the Lord's saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?"

Ch. 7) In this chapter, Isaiah gives King Ahaz a sign (sign of Immanuel) that southern Judah will be victorious over the invasion of northern Israel and its allies. Find the meaning of "Immanuel" in Matthew 1:23 and write it down.

Ch. 8) This chapter tells us that Israel and its allies will be defeated even if they do not ask for help from Assyria through the omen of Maher-shalal-hash-baz. But when Judah did not believe God's prophecy, Isaiah prophesied that the people of Judah would be judged by God. What is the name of Isaiah's son, symbolizing the destruction of Syria (Damascus) and northern Israel (Samaria) through Assyria?

**WED** July 20

Ch. 9) This chapter contains the prophecies about the birth of the Messiah who will come as salvation to the people of darkness (verses 1-7) and the prophecies about the destruction of northern Israel. Write 5 different names for the baby who will come as the Messiah.

Ch. 10) In this chapter, Isaiah prophesies about the destruction of Assyria and the remnant of Israel. Although the people of Israel are as numerous as the sand of the sea, those who are saved by God are "a remnant". What kind of faith did the remnant have? (Hint verses 20-23)

Ch. 11) Isaiah proclaims that God will break the rulers of the world and raise up the Messiah from the stump of David's father, Jesse. When a nation becomes that the Messiah reigns in the fear of the Lord, what will fill the earth as waters cover the sea?

Ch. 12) This chapter records the 'thanks to be given in the Messianic Kingdom'. "Behold, God is my ( ); I will ( ), and will not be ( ); for the LORD GOD is my ( ) and my ( ), and he has become my ( )."

**THU** July 21

Ch. 13) This chapter prophesies God's judgment on Babylon. Who is the "nation with no regard for silver and do not delight in gold" that God used to defeat Babylon?

Ch. 14) This chapter records the disastrous end of the arrogant king of Babylon and God's judgment on Assyria and the Philistines. What country is the prophecy about, "How you are fallen from heaven, O Day Star, son of Dawn! ...."?

Ch. 15) Chapters 15-16 are judgment prophecies against Moab. How soon does it say Moab will be destroyed and desolate?

Ch. 16) Find and write in verse 6 what the sins of Moab were.

**FRI** July 22

Ch. 17) This chapter is a prophecy of judgment against Damascus. The reason for the judgment was that Damascus attacked Judah in an alliance with northern Israel. "In that day man will look to his (.....), and his eyes will look on the (.....) of Israel. He will not look to the (.....), the work of his (.....), and he will not look on what his (.....) have made, ..."

Ch. 18) This chapter is a prophecy about Cush, or Ethiopia, located in the upper Nile region, south of Judah. "For thus the LORD said to me: "I will quietly look from my dwelling like (.....), like a (.....)."

Ch. 19) This chapter is a prophecy of judgment against Egypt. When God judges Egypt, which river in Egypt will the judgment be centered on?

Ch. 20) This chapter is a prophecy about the destruction of Egypt and Cush. Isaiah foretells the destruction of this great power on which Judah relied, emphasizing that the kingdoms of the earth cannot be trusted at all. Isaiah's three years of walking naked and barefoot was a symbol that the people of Egypt and Cush would be taken to a certain country. Which country is this?

**SAT** July 23

Ch. 21) This chapter records the fall of Babylon, the judgment on Edom (Dumah) and Arabia. "Fallen, fallen is (.....); and all the carved images of her gods he has shattered to the (.....)."

Ch. 22) This chapter is a prophecy about Jerusalem, which will be in extreme trouble after being attacked by Assyria. God said, "weeping and mourning, for baldness and wearing sackcloth", but what did Jerusalem do?

Ch. 23) This chapter is a prophecy of judgment against Tyre and Sidon, who led the trade in the ancient world. In which country was it called 'the bestower of crowns, whose merchants were princes, whose traders were the honored of the earth '?

Ch. 24) This chapter is a prophecy of judgment on the whole world that will be fulfilled at the end of the world.

1) What causes the land to become barren and polluted?

2) Who will be king on Mount Zion and Jerusalem on the Day of Judgment?