

Appendix A

The Chronological Problems in II Kings 16-20

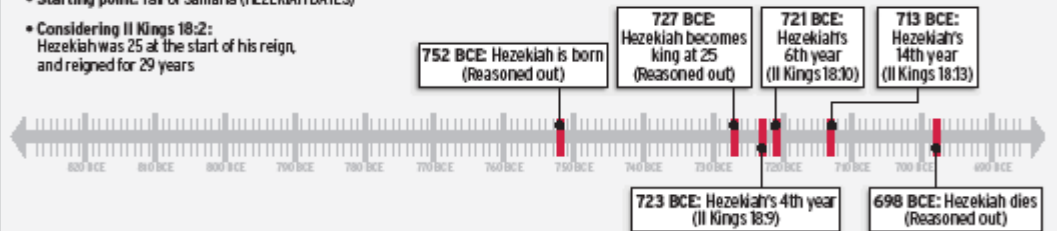
Complete Information found in II Kings 16-20

FIXED DATES



OPTION 1: From II Kings 18 information

- Starting point: Fall of Samaria (HEZEKIAH DATES)
- Considering II Kings 18:2: Hezekiah was 25 at the start of his reign, and reigned for 29 years

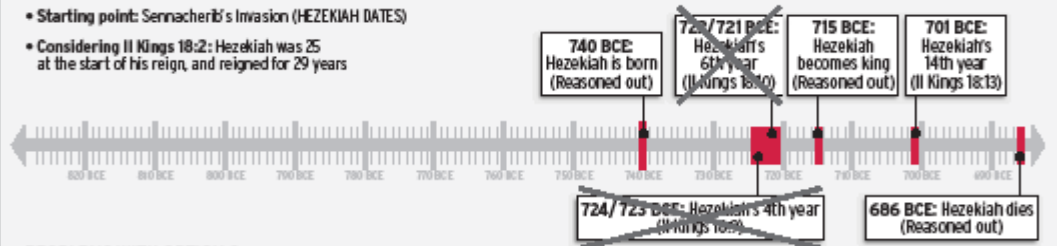


PROBLEMS WITH OPTION 1

- A. If the Fall of Samaria happened in Hezekiah's 6th year, then his 14th year would have been 713 BCE, not 701 BCE.
- B. If the Fall of Samaria happened in Hezekiah's 6th year, then Hezekiah would have reigned from 727 BCE to 698 BCE, and would have been 10 years old at Ahaz's ascension (742 BCE), and almost 20 years old at the time when the Syro-Ephraimite Crisis came to a head (735-732), and thus could not possibly be the prophesied Immanuel child of Isaiah 7:14.

OPTION 2: From II Kings 18 information

- Starting point: Sennacherib's Invasion (HEZEKIAH DATES)
- Considering II Kings 18:2: Hezekiah was 25 at the start of his reign, and reigned for 29 years



PROBLEMS WITH OPTION 2

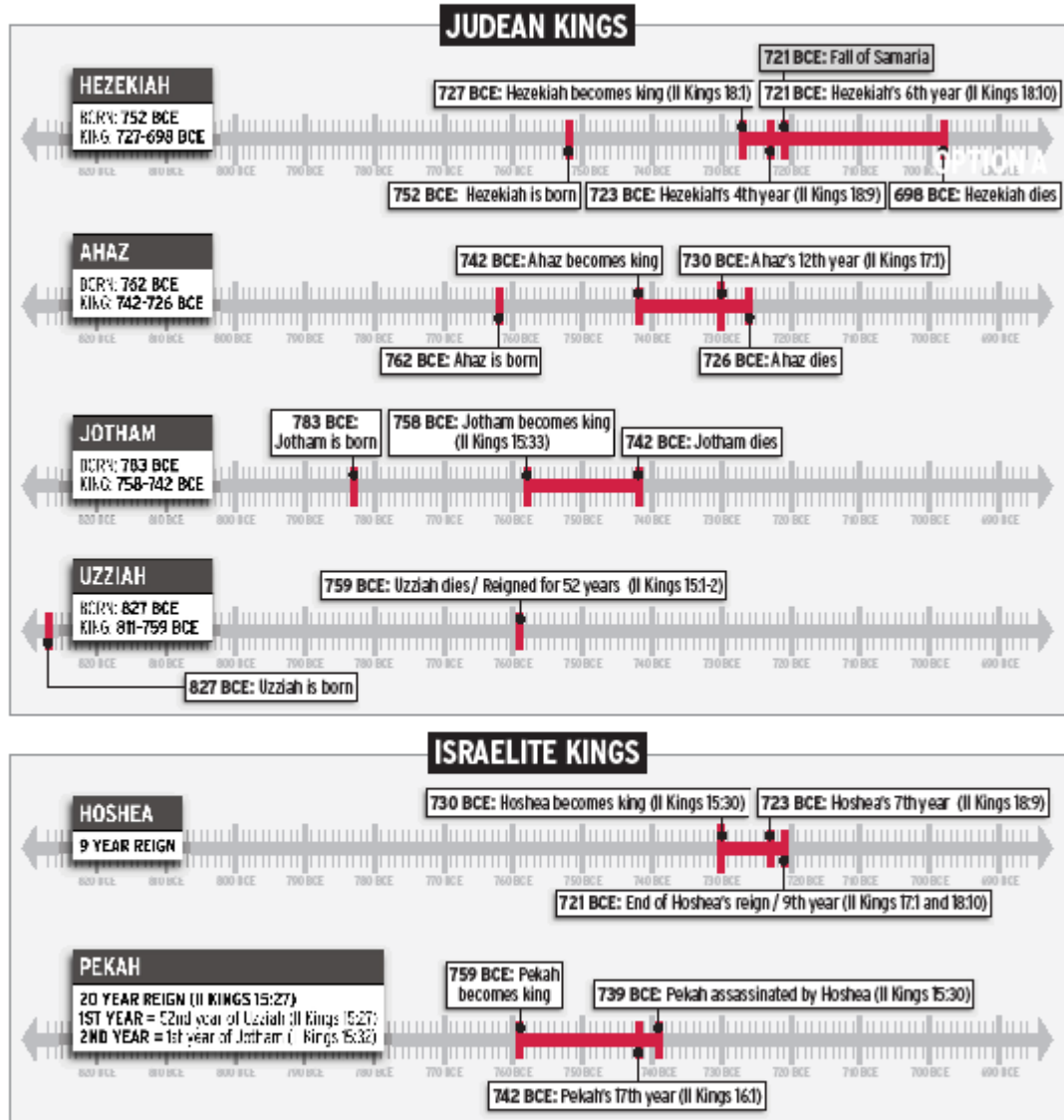
- A. If the invasion of Sennacherib happened in Hezekiah's 14th year, then Hezekiah would have died in 686 BCE, and that screws up the rest of the chronology to where the fall of Jerusalem in 587 BCE (a fixed date in history) would have happened in 574 BCE)
- B. If the invasion of Sennacherib happened in Hezekiah's 14th year, then II Kings 18:9-10 would be completely wrong, for Hezekiah would not yet have been king in the 720's BCE
- C. If the invasion of Sennacherib happened in Hezekiah's 14th year, then Hezekiah have reigned from 715 BCE to 686 BCE, and would have been 7-8 years old at the time when the Syro-Ephraimite Crisis came to a head, and thus could not be the prophesied Immanuel child of Isaiah 7:14
- D. If Hezekiah became king in 715 BCE, then who was king in Judah from 726-715 BCE? Ahaz had died in 726.



Further Problems with the Chronology in II Kings 16-20

When trying to reconcile Hezekiah's reigns with that of his father Ahaz, and two kings of the northern kingdom of Israel: Pekah and Hoshea

- Using 722/721 BCE as the fixed date of the fall of Samaria
- Using II Kings 18:2 to tell us Hezekiah was 25 when became king, and reigned for 29 years
- Using II Kings 16:2 to tell us that Ahaz was 20 when became king, and reigned for 16 years



PROBLEMS WITH ALL OF THIS

1. Was Ahaz really 10 years old when he fathered Hezekiah?
2. Who was reigning in Israel from 739-730 BCE? (Pekah must have reigned for almost 30 years)
3. How could Hoshea have murdered Pekah in 730 BCE if Pekah had died in 739 BCE?
4. How could Hoshea have murdered Pekah in 730 BCE if it took place in Jotham's 20th year, when Jotham only reigned for 16 years?

Proposed revisions to the chronology of Ahaz and Hezekiah

WHAT IS THE MAJOR CONCERN, THOUGH, IS PROBLEM #1

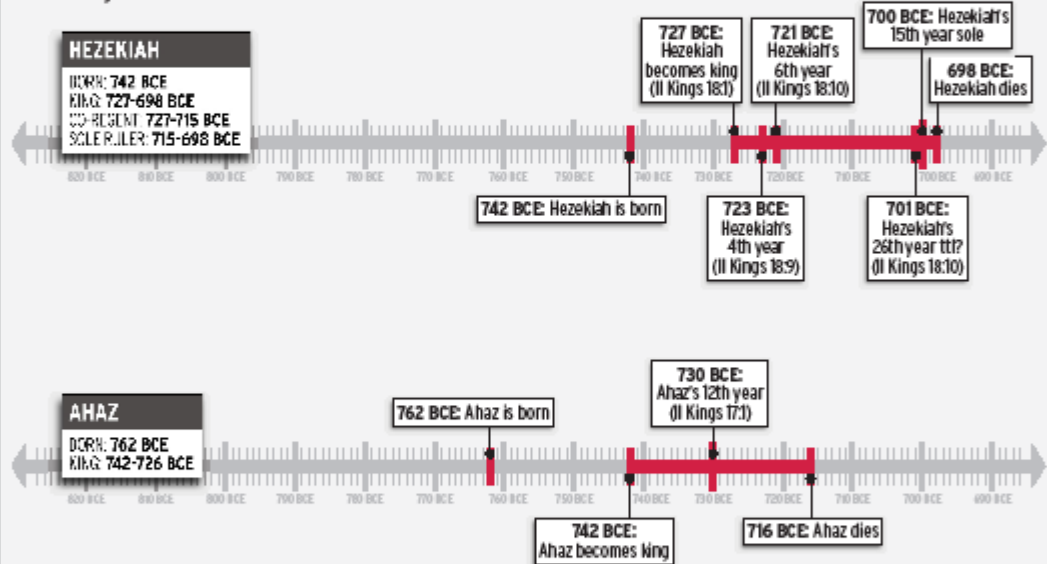
It is simply unbelievable that Ahaz would have fathered Hezekiah in 752 BCE at the age of ten. Furthermore, we still have the problem regarding the two major dates in the reign of Hezekiah: the Fall of Samaria (721 BCE) and the Invasion of Sennacherib (701 BCE). The biblical text clearly tells us that Hezekiah was the king of Judah during both of these events. If we are to believe this, then there is only one conclusion to be realized: there was a scribal error or two in the text.

Looking back at page one, it seems that the timeline that is probably more historically reliable is that of **OPTION #1**, for the sheer fact that there are fewer chronological problems with it. Using that as a starting point, what could be some possible scribal errors?

OPTION 1

1. Isaiah 36:1 counted Hezekiah's reign from when he became sole ruler (715 BCE), thus meaning there was co-regency between Ahaz and Hezekiah from 726-715 BCE.
2. Then, II Kings took Isaiah 36-39, incorporated it into his own work, but failed to adjust the "14th year" of Isaiah 36:1 to fit his own dating system, in which he included the dates of co-regency within a given king's length of reign.
3. In addition, II Kings 16:2 should have the length of Ahaz's reign as 26 years, not 16.
4. Finally, II Kings 18:1 should have Hezekiah at 15 years old when he became king, not 25.

This would give us:



PROBLEM

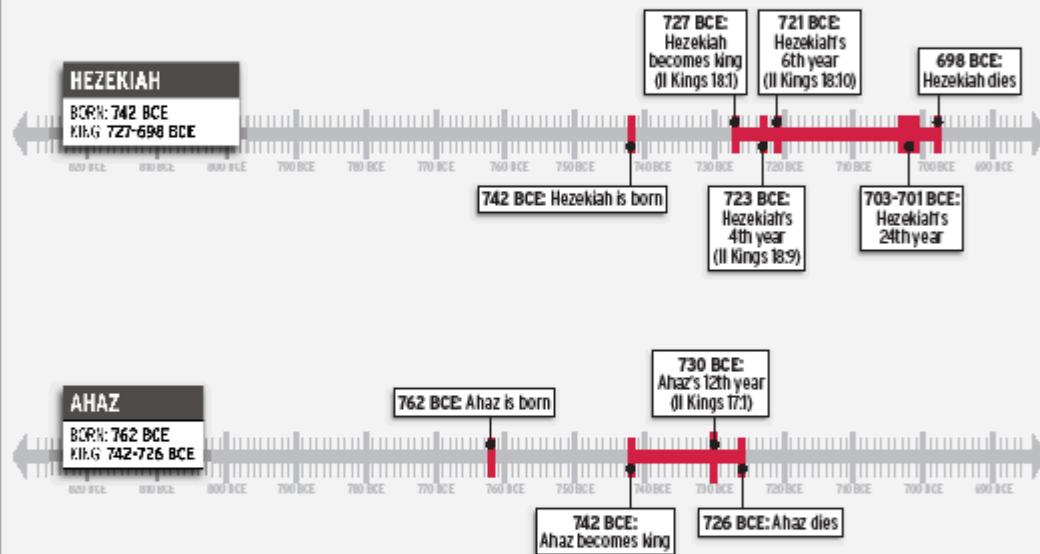
This is an awfully lot of maneuvering to make the numbers work. Why would there be a co-regency with Ahaz and Hezekiah for almost 10 years? Besides, if there was co-regency, why does II Kings 18:9-10 only compare Hezekiah's reign with that of Hoshea, and not Ahaz's reign with Hoshea?



OPTION 2

1. Isaiah 36:1 contains a scribal error. It should read "In Hezekiah's 24th year" and not 14th year. This would mark the initial revolt of Hezekiah against Sennacherib at 703 BCE that would eventually lead to Sennacherib's invasion in 701 BCE. This would be highly probable.
2. Then, II Kings took Isaiah 36-39 and incorporated it into his own work, without noticing or fixing the scribal error in Isaiah 36:1. This easily explains why the chronology of II Kings the way it stands is so messed up.
3. A second scribal error is found in II Kings 18:1. Hezekiah became king at 15, not 25. This would date his birth around 742 BCE.

This would give us:



THIS "OPTION B" WOULD ACCOUNT FOR THE TWO MAJOR HISTORICAL EVENTS DURING THE REIGN OF HEZEKIAH, AND PROVIDE A VERY REASONABLE TIMELINE THAT MAKES SENSE.

One final note must be made that is extremely relevant to this thesis' argument that the Immanuel child prophesied about in Isaiah 7:14 is Hezekiah. Scholars correctly point out that the Syro-Ephraimite Crisis essentially ended with King Tiglath-pileser of Assyria destroyed Aram in 732 BCE, and later when Samaria fell in 721 BCE.

They make three faulty assumptions, though. First, that the Syro-Ephraimite Crisis lasted from 735-732 BCE. Second, that Isaiah's Immanuel prophecy had to have been made shortly before 732 BCE, perhaps 735-733 BCE. And third, that based on Isaiah 7:1, King Rezin of Aram and King Pekah of Israel had actually set up the siege ramps around Jerusalem, and that Isaiah had delivered his Immanuel prophecy to Ahaz shortly before Rezin and Pekah arrived at Jerusalem.

What most scholars fail to consider is II Kings 15:37, which tells us that Rezin and Pekah had been harassing Judah ever since the later years of Ahaz's father, King Jotham of Judah. This would date the beginning of their harassment some time shortly before 742 BCE, before Jotham died, and before Ahaz became king. Therefore, given the fact that Isaiah 7:6 tells us that Rezin and Pekah were planning to take Jerusalem and set up the son of Tabeel as its ruler, it would be logical to assume that this threat happened very early in Ahaz's reign, probably at the beginning, and it was this threat at the beginning of Ahaz's reign in 742 BCE that Isaiah was addressing in Isaiah 7. Therefore, if this is the case, then Isaiah's Immanuel prophecy of 7:14 would have been made right around the time Hezekiah would have been born. Hence, it becomes very much a possibility that Hezekiah was the prophesied Immanuel child to which Isaiah was referring in 7:14.

Appendix B

Comparison of the "Parallel Texts" of Isaiah 36-37 and II Kings 18-19

<i>Isaiah 36-37</i>	<i>II Kings 18-19</i>
<p>36:1 In the fourteenth year of King Hezekiah, King Sennacherib of Assyria came up against all the fortified cities of Judah and captured them.</p>	<p>18:1 In the third year of King Hoshea son of Elah of Israel, Hezekiah son of King Ahaz of Judah began to reign. 2 He was twenty-five years old when he began to reign; he reigned twenty-nine years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Abi daughter of Zechariah. 3 He did what was right in the sight of the LORD just as his ancestor David had done. 4 He removed the high places, broke down the pillars, and cut down the sacred pole. He broke in pieces the bronze serpent that Moses had made, for until those days the people of Israel had made offerings to it; it was called Nehushtan. 5 He trusted in the LORD the God of Israel; so that there was no one like him among all the kings of Judah after him, or among those who were before him. 6 For he held fast to the LORD; he did not depart from following him but kept the commandments that the LORD commanded Moses. 7 The LORD was with him; wherever he went, he prospered. He rebelled against the king of Assyria and would not serve him. 8 He attacked the Philistines as far as Gaza and its territory, from watchtower to fortified city.</p> <p>9 In the fourth year of King Hezekiah, which was the seventh year of King Hoshea son of Elah of Israel, King Shalmaneser of Assyria came up against Samaria, besieged it, 10 and at the end of three years, took it. In the sixth year of Hezekiah, which was the ninth year of King Hoshea of Israel, Samaria was taken. 11 The king of Assyria carried the Israelites away to Assyria, settled them in Halah, on the Habor, the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes, 12 because they did not obey the voice of the LORD their God but transgressed his covenant-- all that Moses the servant of the LORD had commanded; they neither listened nor obeyed.</p> <p>13 In the fourteenth year of King Hezekiah, King Sennacherib of Assyria came up against all the fortified cities of Judah and captured them. 14 King Hezekiah of Judah sent to the king of Assyria at Lachish, saying, "I have done wrong; withdraw from me; whatever you impose on me I will bear." The king of Assyria demanded of King Hezekiah of Judah three hundred talents of silver and thirty talents of gold. 15 Hezekiah gave him all the silver that was found in the house of the LORD and in the treasuries of the king's house. 16 At that time Hezekiah stripped the gold from the doors of the temple of the LORD, and from the doorposts that King Hezekiah of Judah had overlaid and gave it to the king of Assyria.</p>



2 The king of Assyria sent the Rabshakeh from Lachish to King Hezekiah at Jerusalem, with a great army. He stood by the conduit of the upper pool on the highway to the Fuller's Field. 3 And there came out to him Eliakim son of Hilkiah, who was in charge of the palace, and Shebna the secretary, and Joah son of Asaph, the recorder. 4 The Rabshakeh said to them, "Say to Hezekiah: Thus says the great king, the king of Assyria: On what do you base this confidence of yours? 5 Do you think that mere words are strategy and power for war? On whom do you now rely, that you have rebelled against me? 6 See, you are relying on Egypt, that broken reed of a staff, which will pierce the hand of anyone who leans on it. Such is Pharaoh king of Egypt to all who rely on him. 7 But if you say to me, 'We rely on the LORD our God,' is it not he whose high places and altars Hezekiah has removed, saying to Judah and to Jerusalem, 'You shall worship before this altar'? 8 Come, make a wager with my master the king of Assyria: I will give you 2,000 horses, if you are able on your part to set riders on them. 9 How then can you repulse a single captain among the least of my master's servants, when you rely on Egypt for chariots and for horsemen? 10 Moreover, is it without the LORD that I have come up against this land to destroy it? The LORD said to me, Go up against this land, and destroy it."

11 Then Eliakim, Shebna, and Joah said to the Rabshakeh, "Please speak to your servants in Aramaic, for we understand it; do not speak to us in the language of Judah within the hearing of the people who are on the wall." 12 But the Rabshakeh said, "Has my master sent me to speak these words to your master and to you, and not to the people sitting on the wall, who are doomed with you to eat their own dung and drink their own urine?" 13 Then the Rabshakeh stood and called out in a loud voice in the language of Judah, "Hear the words of the great king, the king of Assyria! 14 Thus says the king: 'Do not let Hezekiah deceive you, for he will not be able to deliver you. 15 Do not let Hezekiah make you rely on the LORD by saying, The LORD will surely deliver us; this city will not be given into the hand of the king of Assyria.' 16 Do not listen to Hezekiah; for thus says the king of Assyria: 'Make your peace with me and come out to me; then everyone of you will eat from your own vine and your own fig tree and drink water from your own cistern, 17 until I come and take you away to a land like your own land, a land of grain and wine, a land of bread and vineyards. 18 Do not let Hezekiah mislead you by saying, The

17 The king of Assyria sent the Tartan, the Rabsaris, and the Rabshakeh with a great army from Lachish to King Hezekiah at Jerusalem. They went up and came to Jerusalem. When they arrived, they came and stood by the conduit of the upper pool, which is on the highway to the Fuller's Field. 18 When they called for the king, there came out to them Eliakim son of Hilkiah, who was in charge of the palace, and Shebna the secretary, and Joah son of Asaph, the recorder. 19 The Rabshakeh said to them, "Say to Hezekiah: Thus says the great king, the king of Assyria: On what do you base this confidence of yours? 20 Do you think that mere words are strategy and power for war? On whom do you now rely, that you have rebelled against me? 21 See, you are relying now on Egypt, that broken reed of a staff, which will pierce the hand of anyone who leans on it. Such is Pharaoh king of Egypt to all who rely on him. 22 But if you say to me, 'We rely on the LORD our God,' is it not he whose high places and altars Hezekiah has removed, saying to Judah and to Jerusalem, 'You shall worship before this altar in Jerusalem'? 23 Come, make a wager with my master the king of Assyria: I will give you 2,000 horses, if you are able on your part to set riders on them. 24 How then can you repulse a single captain among the least of my master's servants, when you rely on Egypt for chariots and for horsemen? 25 Moreover, is it without the LORD I have come up against this place to destroy it? The LORD said to me, Go up against this land and destroy it."

26 Then Eliakim son of Hilkiah, and Shebna, and Joah said to the Rabshakeh, "Please speak to your servants in the Aramaic language, for we understand it; do not speak to us in the language of Judah within the hearing of the people who are on the wall." 27 But the Rabshakeh said to them, "Has my master sent me to speak these words to your master and to you, and not to the people sitting on the wall, who are doomed with you to eat their own dung and to drink their own urine?" 28 Then the Rabshakeh stood and called out in a loud voice in the language of Judah, "Hear the word of the great king, the king of Assyria! 29 Thus says the king: 'Do not let Hezekiah deceive you, for he will not be able to deliver you out of my hand. 30 Do not let Hezekiah make you rely on the LORD by saying, The LORD will surely deliver us, and this city will not be given into the hand of the king of Assyria.' 31 Do not listen to Hezekiah; for thus says the king of Assyria: 'Make your peace with me and come out to me; then every one of you will eat from your own vine and your own fig tree, and drink water from your own cistern, 32 until I come and take you away to a land like your own land, a land of grain and wine, a land of bread and vineyards, a land of olive oil and honey, that you



LORD will save us. Has any of the gods of the nations saved their land out of the hand of the king of Assyria? 19 Where are the gods of Hamath and Arpad? Where are the gods of Sepharvaim? Have they delivered Samaria out of my hand? 20 Who among all the gods of these countries have saved their countries out of my hand, that the LORD should save Jerusalem out of my hand?"

21 But they were silent and answered him not a word, for the king's command was, "Do not answer him." 22 Then Eliakim son of Hilkiah, who was in charge of the palace, and Shebna the secretary, and Joah son of Asaph, the recorder, came to Hezekiah with their clothes torn, and told him the words of the Rabshakeh.

37:1 When King Hezekiah heard it, he tore his clothes, covered himself with sackcloth, and went into the house of the LORD. 2 And he sent Eliakim, who was in charge of the palace, and Shebna the secretary, and the senior priests, covered with sackcloth, to the prophet Isaiah son of Amoz. 3 They said to him, "Thus says Hezekiah, This day is a day of distress, of rebuke, and of disgrace; children have come to the birth, and there is no strength to bring them forth. 4 It may be that the LORD your God heard the words of the Rabshakeh, whom his master the king of Assyria has sent to mock the living God, and will rebuke the words that the LORD your God has heard; therefore lift up your prayer for the remnant that is left."

5 When the servants of King Hezekiah came to Isaiah, 6 Isaiah said to them, "Say to your master, "Thus says the LORD: Do not be afraid because of the words that you have heard, with which the servants of the king of Assyria have reviled me. 7 I myself will put a spirit in him, so that he shall hear a rumor, and return to his own land; I will cause him to fall by the sword in his own land."

8 The Rabshakeh returned, and found the king of Assyria fighting against Libnah; for he had heard that the king had left Lachish. 9 Now the king heard concerning King Tirhakah of Ethiopia, "He has set out to fight against you." **When he heard it**, he sent messengers to Hezekiah, saying, 10 "Thus shall you speak to King Hezekiah of Judah: Do not let your God on whom you rely deceive you by promising that Jerusalem will not be given into the hand of the king of Assyria. 11 See, you have heard what the kings of Assyria have done to all lands, destroying them utterly. Shall you be delivered? 12 Have the gods of the

may live and not die. Do not listen to Hezekiah when he misleads you by saying, The LORD will deliver us. 33 Has any of the gods of the nations ever delivered its land out of the hand of the king of Assyria? 34 Where are the gods of Hamath and Arpad? Where are the gods of Sepharvaim, Hena, and Ivvah? Have they delivered Samaria out of my hand? 35 Who among all the gods of the countries have delivered their countries out of my hand, that the LORD should deliver Jerusalem out of my hand?"

36 But **the people** were silent and answered him not a word, for the king's command was, "Do not answer him." 37 Then Eliakim son of Hilkiah, who was in charge of the palace, and Shebna the secretary, and Joah son of Asaph, the recorder, came to Hezekiah with their clothes torn and told him the words of the Rabshakeh.

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nations delivered them, the nations that my predecessors destroyed, Gozan, Haran, Rezeph, and the people of Eden who were in Telassar?

13 Where is the king of Hamath, the king of Arpad, the king of the city of Sepharvaim, the king of Hena, or the king of Ivvah?"

14 Hezekiah received the letter from the hand of the messengers and read it; then Hezekiah went up to the house of the LORD and spread it before the LORD. 15 And Hezekiah prayed to the LORD, saying: 16 "O LORD of hosts, God of Israel, who are enthroned above the cherubim, you are God, you alone, of all the kingdoms of the earth; you have made heaven and earth. 17 Incline your ear, O LORD, and hear; open your eyes, O LORD, and see; hear all the words of Sennacherib, which he has sent to mock the living God. 18 Truly, O LORD, the kings of Assyria have laid waste all the nations and their lands, 19 and have hurled their gods into the fire, though they were no gods, but the work of human hands-- wood and stone-- and so they were destroyed. 20 So now, O LORD our God, save us from his hand, so that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that you alone are the LORD."

21 Then Isaiah son of Amoz sent to Hezekiah, saying: "Thus says the LORD, the God of Israel: **Because you have prayed to me** about King Sennacherib of Assyria, 22 this is the word that the LORD has spoken concerning him: She despises you, she scorns you-- virgin daughter Zion; she tosses her head-- behind your back, daughter Jerusalem. 23 Whom have you mocked and reviled? Against whom have you raised your voice and haughtily lifted your eyes? Against the Holy One of Israel! 24 By **your servants** you have mocked the Lord, and you have said, 'With my many chariots I have gone up the heights of the mountains, to the far recesses of Lebanon; I felled its tallest cedars, its choicest cypresses; **I came to its remotest height**, its densest forest. 25 I dug wells and drank waters, I dried up with the sole of my foot all the streams of Egypt.' 26 Have you not heard that I determined it long ago? I planned from days of old what now I bring to pass, that you should make fortified cities crash into heaps of ruins, 27 while their inhabitants, shorn of strength, are dismayed and confounded; they have become like plants of the field and like tender grass, like grass on the housetops, blighted before it is grown. 28 I know your rising up and your sitting down, your going out and coming in, and your raging against me. 29 Because you have raged against me and your arrogance has come to my ears, I will put my hook in your nose and my bit in your mouth; I will turn you back on the way by which you came.

nations that my predecessors destroyed, Gozan, Haran, Rezeph, and the people of Eden who were in Telassar? 13 Where is the king of Hamath, the king of Arpad, the king of the city of Sepharvaim, the king of Hena, or the king of Ivvah?"

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20 Then Isaiah son of Amoz sent to Hezekiah, saying, "Thus says the LORD, the God of Israel: **I have heard your prayer to me** about King Sennacherib of Assyria. 21 This is the word that the LORD has spoken concerning him: She despises you, she scorns you-- virgin daughter Zion; she tosses her head-- behind your back, daughter Jerusalem. 22 Whom have you mocked and reviled? Against whom have you raised your voice and haughtily lifted your eyes? Against the Holy One of Israel! 23 By **your messengers** you have mocked the Lord, and you have said, 'With my many chariots I have gone up the heights of the mountains, to the far recesses of Lebanon; I felled its tallest cedars, its choicest cypresses; **I entered its farthest retreat**, its densest forest. 24 I dug wells and drank **foreign** waters, I dried up with the sole of my foot all the streams of Egypt.' 25 Have you not heard that I determined it long ago? I planned from days of old what now I bring to pass, that you should make fortified cities crash into heaps of ruins, 26 while their inhabitants, shorn of strength, are dismayed and confounded; they have become like plants of the field and like tender grass, like grass on the housetops, blighted before it is grown. 27 "But I know your rising and your sitting, your going out and coming in, and your raging against me. 28 Because you have raged against me and your arrogance has come to my ears, I will put my hook in your nose and my bit in your mouth; I will turn you back on the way by which you came.



<p>30 "And this shall be the sign for you: This year eat what grows of itself, and in the second year what springs from that; then in the third year sow, reap, plant vineyards, and eat their fruit. 31 The surviving remnant of the house of Judah shall again take root downward, and bear fruit upward; 32 for from Jerusalem a remnant shall go out, and from Mount Zion a band of survivors. The zeal of the LORD of hosts will do this.</p> <p>33 "Therefore thus says the LORD concerning the king of Assyria: He shall not come into this city, shoot an arrow there, come before it with a shield, or cast up a siege ramp against it. 34 By the way that he came, by the same he shall return; he shall not come into this city, says the LORD. 35 For I will defend this city to save it, for my own sake and for the sake of my servant David."</p> <p>36 Then the angel of the LORD set out and struck down one hundred eighty-five thousand in the camp of the Assyrians; when morning dawned, they were all dead bodies. 37 Then King Sennacherib of Assyria left, went home, and lived at Nineveh. 38 As he was worshiping in the house of his god Nisroch, his sons Adrammelech and Sharezer killed him with the sword, and they escaped into the land of Ararat. His son Esar-haddon succeeded him.</p>	<p>29 "And this shall be the sign for you: This year you shall eat what grows of itself, and in the second year what springs from that; then in the third year sow, reap, plant vineyards, and eat their fruit. 30 The surviving remnant of the house of Judah shall again take root downward, and bear fruit upward; 31 for from Jerusalem a remnant shall go out, and from Mount Zion a band of survivors. The zeal of the LORD of hosts will do this.</p> <p>32 "Therefore thus says the LORD concerning the king of Assyria: He shall not come into this city, shoot an arrow there, come before it with a shield, or cast up a siege ramp against it. 33 By the way that he came, by the same he shall return; he shall not come into this city, says the LORD. 34 For I will defend this city to save it, for my own sake and for the sake of my servant David."</p> <p>35 That very night the angel of the LORD set out and struck down one hundred eighty-five thousand in the camp of the Assyrians; when morning dawned, they were all dead bodies. 36 Then King Sennacherib of Assyria left, went home, and lived at Nineveh. 37 As he was worshiping in the house of his god Nisroch, his sons Adrammelech and Sharezer killed him with the sword, and they escaped into the land of Ararat. His son Esar-haddon succeeded him.</p>
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Appendix C

The Three Strands of Emphasis in Proto-Isaiah

	Sinful State	Judgment of YHWH	Exaltation of YHWH
Chapter 1	(1:3) Israel not knowing/understanding	(1:7-9) Destruction by fire Strangers devour land (1:30-31) Sinners destroyed (1:24-31) YHWH's hand is against Jerusalem	(1:17) Command to practice justice (1:24-31) City of righteousness Faithful Town Zion ransomed in justice; returns in righteousness
Chapter 2	(2:5-8) Condemnation of idol worship from the "east" (2:9-22) Adam's haughty eyes Adam exalts himself	(2:9-22) Adam brought low	(2:2-4) Nations will come to Jerusalem to be instructed in Torah; a time of peace
Chapter 3	(3:1-9)(3:13-15) Jerusalem's leaders oppress the poor	(3:16-17) Purging and refining fire (3:11-26) YHWH's judgment on the haughty/exalted "daughters of Zion"	(3:16-17) Purging and refining fire
Chapter 4		(4:2-4) YHWH's refining fire of judgment	(4:2-4) YHWH's refining fire of judgment (Exodus Echoes) (4:3) Refined remnant of YHWH's people
Chapter 5	(5:13) People's lack of knowledge (5:8-12) Leaders of Jerusalem oppress the poor (5:7) No R. or J., only bloodshed and corruption (5:19-25) The "wise" only in own eyes; doesn't really seek out the counsel of YHWH They turn away from righteousness and justice	(5:1-6) Jerusalem will be for burning and trampling (5:23) Tongue of fire burns up root and sprout (5:26-30) Coming Armies for war/Growling of the sea (5:23) YHWH's hand stretched out (5:15-16) Haughty eyes of Adam brought low	(5:15-16) YHWH exalted in Righteousness and Judgment
Chapter 6	(6:10) Isaiah's preaching will bring: hearing, but not real hearing; seeing, but not truly knowing	(6:11-12) Cities in ruins (6:11-12) Adam sent far away (Genesis echoes) (6:13) Burning terebinth (6:13) 1/10 remnant left	(6:13) Holy seed is the stump (of the burned terebinth oak) (6:13) Remnant



	Sinful State	Judgment of YHWH	Exaltation of YHWH
Chapter 7	(7:1-2) Syro-Ephraim Crisis House of David trembles like a forest (7:12) Ahaz rejects YHWH's counsel	(7:12-17) Coming Assyrian oppression; mention of Egypt (7:23-25) Trampling, thorns and briars (7:22) Those left over will eat curds and honey	(7:9) Command: "Do not be afraid" "Stand firm" (7:14) Immanuel, defeat of Aram and Ephraim (7:3-9) Shear-jashub "A remnant will return"
Chapter 8	(8:16) Seal up the testimony	(8:19-22) Coming darkness; Jerusalem will curse their king (8:1-4) Maher-shalal-hash-baz (spoil; plunder); destruction of Damascus and Samaria (8:5-8) Flood of Assyria (8:11-15) Many in Jerusalem will fall (8:23/ 9:1) Galilee of the Nations/ Way of the Sea (Exodus Echoes)	(8:11-15) Prophet: YHWH is his fear
Chapter 9		(9:8-20) Judgment vs. Ephraim, Rezin, Aram (9:17) Fire devours thorn/brier (9:4-5) Trampling and fire (of Assyria)	(9:2-3) Those in darkness will see a great light --"You" increase the nation (9:4-5) Oppressive staff broken by YHWH (9:6-7) Birth: royal child --prince of peace --no end to David's throne --YHWH establishes it --Justice/Righteousness
Chapter 10	(10:1-4) Corrupt leaders oppress poor --widows are the spoil --orphans are the plunder (10:7-14) Assyria's boasting (YHWH has other plans)	(10:5-14) Assyria=YHWH's rod to spoil the spoiler, plunder plunderer, and to trample them (10:15-19) YHWH's judgment of Assyria: rod/staff; wasting disease; burning fire; Light of Israel= flame; burning Assyria's forest, only a remnant left (10:26-27) YHWH's rod over the sea (10:28-34) Exalted ones of Assyria cut down	(10:20-27) Remnant of Israel will lean on the Holy One of Israel --Annihilation and Righteousness --Do not be afraid
Chapter 11		YHWH's EXALTATION (11:1) A shoot from the stump of Jesse (11:2-5) A King: Spirit of YHWH; wisdom; understanding; with counsel and might; will judge with righteousness (11:6-9) --Wild beasts will sojourn with small boy --Land will be filled with the knowledge of YHWH (11:10-11) Root of Jesse = Signal to the nations --YHWH's 2 nd hand to recover the remnant of his people that are left over from Assyria, Egypt, Shinar (11:12-16) Judah and Ephraim will plunder the "sons of the east"; A highway for the remnant from Assyria to Egypt	
Chapter 12		(12:1) YHWH's anger is turned back Holy One of Israel = Salvation	



	Sinful State	Judgment of YHWH	Exaltation of YHWH
Chapter 13	<i>Oracle vs. Babylon</i> (13:1) “Raise a standard”	(13:6, 9) Day of YHWH; birth pangs; apocalyptic imagery; evil upon <i>the world</i> (13:11) YHWH brings down the <i>exaltation</i> and <i>pride</i> of the tyrants (13:13-16) Destruction by Medes (vs. Babylon); its beauty/majesty overturned by YHWH... will be like Sodom and Gomorrah	(13:11-12) YHWH <i>refines adam</i> (Genesis echoes)
Chapter 14	<i>Continues Ch.13 Oracle</i> (14:28-32) In the year Ahaz died (727 BC) Tiglath-pileser dies; serpent has died, a flying asp/seraph is coming	(14:4-21) Taunt Song over Fallen Babylon; <i>staff and rod</i> = instruments of oppression (14:11) Past exalted kings in Sheol; the exaltation of Babylon brought down to Sheol (14:13-14) Babylon’s boasting (14:15) Zaphon; Babylon’s fall (14:22-23) YHWH will cut down Babylon, name and <i>remnant</i> (14:24-27) YHWH’s <i>counsel</i> vs. Assyria; will be <i>trampled</i> ; YHWH’s <i>hand</i> (14:32) <i>Remnant</i> of Philistia killed; coming from <i>Zaphon</i>	(14:1-3) Compassion and Salvation for Israel (14:2) <i>Sojourners and peoples</i> will bring Israel back (echoes 13:17/44:28; 45:1,13)
Chapter 15	<i>Oracle vs. Moab</i>	(15:1-9) Devastation; ruin; howling (15:9) A <i>remnant</i> of the “ <i>adamah</i> ” A “lion” will come for the <i>remnant</i> of Moab	
Chapter 16	<i>Continues Ch. 15 Oracle</i>	(16:6-11) Moab’s <i>exaltation and pride</i> is the reason for its destruction; gardens/vineyards and their devastation (16:12-14) Within 3 years the “glory” of Moab will be dishonored only a <i>remnant</i> will remain	(16:1) A lamb to the one who rules the land in Mt. Zion (16:2) Moab will come to Zion (16:3-5) YHWH to king of Israel; give <i>counsel</i> , grant <i>justice</i> to the outcasts of Moab; let the <i>sojourners</i> dwell with you; the oppressor has failed; <i>trampings</i> have ended (16:5) A throne will be <i>established</i> in hesed; a <i>judge</i> will sit upon it in <i>truth</i> in the <i>tent of David</i> ; he will seek <i>justice and righteousness</i>
Chapters 17-18	<i>Oracle vs. Damascus</i> (17:10-11) Currently they have forgotten God; will reap a “water harvest” (18:1) Land of “buzzing wings” (Egypt)	Damascus will be destroyed (17:3) Only a <i>remnant</i> will be left in Aram (732 BC) (17:4-6) The “glory” of Jacob will become lean; there will only be gleanings <i>left over</i> (17:12-14) The “roar and crashing” of many peoples; coming invasion --Devastation is the “portion of our <i>plunders</i> ”	(17:7-14) Adam will <i>gaze upon his Maker—the Holy One of Israel</i> ; no longer idolatrous altars (18:3) When a <i>standard</i> is on the hills, those in the world will <i>hear and see</i> (18:4-7) YHWH’s <i>established place</i> is Mt. Zion --Destruction; then gifts from Egypt



	Sinful State	Judgment of YHWH	Exaltation of YHWH
Chapter 19	Oracle vs. Egypt (19:11-18) The “wise <i>counselors</i> ” of Egypt give stupid <i>counsel</i> (19:12,17) YHWH has <i>counseled</i> vs. Egypt	(19:1-4) YHWH coming to Egypt in destruction (19:3) YHWH confusing Egypt’s <i>counsel</i> (a “strong king” will rule over them) (19:5-10) Egypt will be dried up	(19:19-24) YHWH will be worshipped in Egypt; altar in Egypt is a <i>sign</i> and <i>witness</i> (19:20) YHWH sends a “messiah” to deliver them; Egypt will be struck and will turn to YHWH (19:23) A <i>highway</i> from Egypt to Assyria Israel=YHWH’s inheritance Egypt=YHWH’s people Assyria=YHWH’s handiwork
Chapter 20	Ashdod Campaign (714 CE)	Tartan of Sargon captures Ashdod; Isaiah walks naked for 3 years = a <i>sign</i> for Egypt and Cush --Assyria will drive off the exiles of Egypt and Cush --Fear on the coast: “Egypt was our hope!”	
Chapter 21	(21:1-10) Oracle vs. Negeb (21:11-12) Oracle vs. Dumah (21:13-17) Oracle vs. Arabia	(21:9) Fallen is Babylon! (21:13-17) A <i>remnant</i> of bows in Kedar	
Chapter 22	Oracle vs. “Valley of Vision” [i.e. Jerusalem] (22:2) <i>Exultant town!</i>	(22:3-5) Jerusalem’s rulers are taken captive; day of <i>trampling</i> (22:6-8) Advancing armies against Jerusalem [House of the Forest] (22:9-12) War preparations in Jerusalem (22:13-14) Jerusalem’s iniquity atoned after they die (22:15-25) Condemnation of Shebna; upholding Eliakim	
Chapter 23	Oracle vs. Tyre	(23:9) YHWH will defile the majesty/glory of Tyre, and humiliate its honored ones (23:11) YHWH will stretch out <i>hand</i> against Tyre (23:13) Chaldeans, not Assyria, will destroy Tyre	(23:15-18) Tyre’s “whore trade” will be holy to YHWH
Chapter 24	(24:5) The land is polluted because people have broken covenant (24:13) “City of Chaos”	(24:3) The “land” will be <i>completely plundered</i> (24:4) The <i>exalted</i> people of the land will languish (24:6) Result: burning; a few will be left	



	Sinful State	Judgment of YHWH	Exaltation of YHWH
Chapter 25	<i>Focusing on Jerusalem</i>	(25:1) YHWH has made the city “a heap” (25:9) Moab will be <i>trampled</i> and Moab’s <i>pride</i> will be <i>brought low</i>	(25:4) YHWH: a “refuge” and “shelter” for the needy and distressed (25:8) YHWH will swallow up the luster of death; wipe away tears from faces (25:9) People will praise YHWH for his salvation
Chapter 26	<i>Continues chapter 25</i> (26:16-19) The people of Judah have not “produced salvation” for the land	(26:5) YHWH has brought down the <i>exalted town</i> (26:20-21) Command to YHWH’s people: “Go hide until YHWH’s indignation passes over”	(26:1-6) Jerusalem called a “strong city;” Salvation = walls; open the gates so that a <i>righteous nation</i> who keeps <i>faithfulness</i> can enter; peace; now, the feet that <i>trample</i> are the feet of the needy (26:7-15) YHWH’s <i>judgments</i> are for the land; <i>righteousness</i> for the world to learn
Chapter 27	<i>Continues chapter 26</i>	(27:1) YHWH kills Leviathan (27:10-11) Picture of a deserted city	(27:2-5) YHWH protecting his “vineyard of delight” (27:6-13) Future: Jacob will take root; Israel will sprout; Jacob’s iniquity atoned for (26:12-13) Regathering of people of YHWH’s: Assyria to Egypt --All will come to Zion to worship YHWH
Chapter 28	<i>Condemnation of Ephraim</i> (28:14-15) Bad rulers in Jerusalem have a covenant with death	(28:1-3) The <i>majestic</i> wreath of drunken Ephraim will be <i>trampled down</i> (28:18-20) Result of “bad rulers” = “overflowing scourge” and “trampling”	(28:5) YHWH will be a “wreath of glory” for the <i>remnant</i> of his people; YHWH will be a <i>spirit of justice</i> to the one who “sits upon judgment” (28:9) Whom will he teach knowledge (28:16-17) The “stone” YHWH has <i>established</i> in Zion; Justice = line; Righteousness = leveling instrument (28:29) Praise of YHWH: he has done wondrously in <i>counsel</i> --great in <i>wisdom</i>
Chapter 29	<i>A Woe vs. Jerusalem</i> (29:9-12) Prophets don’t see; “sealed scroll” can’t be read (29:13-17) Condemns those who try to hide <i>counsel</i> too deep for YHWH	(29:1-4) Jerusalem (Ariel)=Burnt Offering (29:3) Siege walls against it (29:6-8) YHWH visiting in storm, fire, armies	(29:13-17) “On that day” the deaf will <i>hear the words of the scroll</i> ; the blind will <i>see</i> out of gloom and darkness; the needy of <i>adam</i> will rejoice in the <i>Holy One of Israel</i> (29:20-21) the tyrant = gone --the scorner will come to an end (29:22-24) --those who wandered= will know <i>understanding</i> --those who murmur = will learn <i>insight</i>



	Sinful State	Judgment of YHWH	Exaltation of YHWH
Chapter 30	(30:1-5) Condemns “stubborn sons” who <i>make counsel</i> , but not YHWH’s; who have gone down to Egypt (30:9-11) Deceptive sons don’t heed YHWH’s Torah; appeal to Egypt for help	(30:6-32) Beasts of the Negeb; flying serpent; Egypt’s help is empty; call: write on scroll (30:12-17) Destruction; left like <i>signal on a hill</i> (30:27-28) YHWH’s Spirit overflowing wadi to the neck (30:29-32) YHWH’s majestic hand, arm: storm, fire	(30:18-21) Future Blessing: Grace shown; your <i>eyes</i> will see your teacher; <i>ears</i> hear a voice (30:22-26) Jerusalem will put away idols; will serve the <i>adamah</i> ; YHWH will heal wounds
Chapter 31	<i>Condemnation of those in Jerusalem who appeal to Egypt for help</i> (31:1-3) They do not look to the Holy One of Israel	(31:2) YHWH’s hand is stretched out for judgment (31:8) Assyria will fall by the sword, but not of man (31:9) YHWH’s furnace is in Jerusalem	(31:4-9) YHWH will come down to Mount Zion to defend it
Chapter 32	(32:5-14) The corruption of scoundrels	(32:13) The <i>adamah</i> produces <i>thorns and briars</i> because of corruption	(32:1-4) A king <i>reigning in righteousness</i> ; officials <i>ruling for justice</i> (31:1-4) Eyes that see won’t close; ears that hear will listen Heart will understand for knowing (32:5-14) The noble one who <i>counsels</i> noble things (32:15-20) Future Salvation --YHWH’s Spirit poured out; the desert = a garden; the orchard = forest; justice will settle in the desert; righteousness in the garden --The work of righteousness = peace; its service = security --The people of YHWH will dwell in peace and security
Chapter 33		(33:1) YHWH will “destroy the destroyer” (33:7-12) Sorrow; the land wastes away/YHWH <i>lifted up</i> ; there will be burning (33:13-14) “Sinners” in Zion are in dread of <i>consuming fire</i>	(33:2-6) Praise to YHWH who shows grace/salvation; YHWH’s <i>spoil</i> being gathered; YHWH is exalted; Zion filled with <i>righteousness</i> and <i>justice</i> ; YHWH will be the <i>firmness</i> ; a treasure of <i>salvation, wisdom, knowledge</i> (33:15-24) The one who walks in <i>righteousness</i> will dwell on high “Your <i>eyes</i> will see the king in his beauty;” YHWH is king; <i>plunder/spoil</i> divided; “The lame: <i>plundered of plunder</i> ”
Chapter 34	<i>Edom’s Destruction</i>	(34:8-15) A “day of vengeance for YHWH”	(34:16-17) Read the scroll of YHWH; gathering of the elect
Chapter 35		Exaltation of YHWH	
		(35:1-4) The desert in bloom; they will see the glory of YHWH (35:4) The day of vengeance of YHWH = salvation for his elect (35:5-6) Blind eyes seeing; deaf ears hearing (35:8-10) Highway of Holiness; the redeemed will walk upon it	



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Chapter 36	(36:1-22) Assyria's boasting (36:6-7) Assyria claims Hezekiah's has sinned by relying on Egypt and tearing down YHWH's altars	(36:1-22) Assyria claims its attack is YHWH's will	(36:15) Hezekiah claims YHWH will deliver Jerusalem
Chapter 37	(37:8-13) Assyria's further boasting against YHWH's power to save (37:21-29) YHWH accuses Assyria of pride	(37:3) A day of distress for Jerusalem (37:21-29; 33-35) YHWH judges Assyria for its arrogance (37:36-38) Destruction of Assyrian army; the murder of Sennacherib	(37:1-4) Hezekiah appeals to YHWH, consults Isaiah (37:5-6-7) Isaiah tells Hezekiah not to be afraid (37:14-20) Hezekiah's second prayer to YHWH (37:21-29; 33-34) Isaiah prophecies Assyria's failure (37:30-32) A remnant from Jerusalem will survive
Chapter 38	<i>Episode concerning Hezekiah's sickness</i>		(38:1-22) Hezekiah prays to YHWH concerning his sickness, and recovers; Hezekiah responds with praise
Chapter 39	<i>Episode concerning envoys from Babylon</i> (39:1-4) Hezekiah displays riches to Babylon envoys	(39:5-7) Isaiah prophecies about coming Babylonian Exile	(39:8) Hezekiah's days will be in peace

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