

## ISAIAH –Lesson 32

Learn: Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken: And then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven: and then shall the all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds with power and great glory. And he shall send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other. Matthew 24:29-31

Read: Isaiah 27:1-13

1. How many times is the phrase “in that day” found in this chapter?

What does the use of this phrase signify about this chapter?

2. What will the Lord bring about “in that day?” v 1

3. The death of this creature can only be handled by God Himself.

How is the creature described? v1

NOTE: The word “Leviathan” is found six times in the Hebrew text. In addition to two times in Isaiah 27:1. It is found in Job 3:8 (where it is translated in English as “mourning”), also in Job 41:1; Psalm 74:14; 104:26.

4. What is revealed from the Job 41:1-10 passage concerning man’s abilities in dealing with this creature?

How should the study of this creature make us understand our Creator better?

5. When God instructed Job about “leviathan,” and then “behemoth” in Job 40:15-24, what did this lead to in Job’s life? Job 42:1-6

NOTE: It is quite possible that the passages in Job are referring to what we know as dinosaurs. In Psalm 74:14 the term “leviathan” is a metaphorical usage that applies to Egypt. Psalm 104:26 refers to this creature as one that plays in the sea where ships will go and one that the Lord has made in his wisdom and feeds (Psalm 104:24-28).

The point of the verse (Isaiah 27:1) is to introduce the fact that only the Lord can rescue His people and subdue their enemies. “Leviathan” is also called the “the dragon” whom God will slay.

The Hebrew word tanniyn is used 27 times, including five more times in Isaiah. It is the word in Genesis 1:21 translated “great whales” in KJV, and “serpent” in Exodus 7:9-12.

It is used in Deuteronomy 32:33 to refer to snakes and apply to Israel’s enemies.

In speaking about the desolation of the land through God’s judgments, the word is used in the phrase “habitation of dragons” as though they are the only ones who would survive such a catastrophe (Isaiah 34:13; 35:7). –Dr. David Hocking

6. Verses 2, 3 picture a vineyard. Why is it such a wonderful, fruitful vineyard?

7. Verses 4, 5 talk about peace which should be made with the Lord Himself. What do His people need to understand in spite of what they have done?

8. Can any one stand against God?

Use Isaiah 10:17; II Samuel 23:6 to explain.

9. Who do we need to rely on for strength? Also see Isaiah 26:3; Job 22:21

10. What does the Lord predict for His people? vv 6-8

Ezekiel 36:24

Ezekiel 36:8, 30, 34-36

11. Contrast the mercy of God's judgment upon Israel with the judgment that He brings upon Israel's enemies. v 7
12. What is God's judgment upon His people like? v 8 Also see Isaiah 50:1; 54:7.
  
13. What is the only way that Israel's sins could be purged? v 9

What would be the evidence of this change in Israel?

14. What are some of the particulars of God's judgment? vv10, 11

15. What is the failure of the world that brings God's judgment? v 11

What is the result that this failure brings?

16. In what two ways is God described in 11b?

17. What four things does the Lord promise to Israel in verses 12, 13

Also see Deuteronomy 30:3, 4; Nehemiah 1:9

Leviticus 25:9

Matthew 24:31

Isaiah 19:21; Zechariah 14:16

18. When will these promises be fulfilled?