

## ISAIAH – Lesson 41

Learn: Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand. Stand therefore, having your lions girt about with the truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness; And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace; above all taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked. And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God. Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints. Ephesians 6:13-16

Read: Isaiah 36:1-22

The parallel passages to this chapter are II Kings 18:13-37; II Chronicles 32:1-19. The next four chapters of Isaiah, chapters 36, 37, 38, and 39, deal with Hezekiah at the attack of Assyria upon Judah.

Assyria comes to Judah 8 years after the capture of Samaria and the northern kingdom. The problem is that Sennacherib did not become king until 705 BC.

His first two years were spent dealing with Merodach-Baladan of Babylon who had revolted. After that, he turned his attention toward the west and came against Judah.

The Bible makes it clear that Samaria was attacked in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of Hezekiah and fell in his sixth year.

Sennacherib did not attack Judah's cities until 701 BC which would appear to be the 27<sup>th</sup> year of Hezekiah rather than his 14<sup>th</sup> year.

The probable answer to all of this is co-regency. Hezekiah perhaps was a co-regent with his father, Ahaz (729-715 BC), and with his son, Manasseh (696-687 BC).

Hezekiah ruled alone from 715-696 BC, and thus the 14<sup>th</sup> year of his reign would be 701 BC when Sennacherib attacks. In Assyrian records he claims to have conquered 46 cities in Judah and taken people captive to Assyria.

COMFORT YE MY PEOPLE pp221-222 Dr. David Hocking

1. What do we learn about Hezekiah as recorded in II Kings 18:1-16?

2. In response to Hezekiah's tribute to him, what did Sennacherib do? Isaiah 36:1, 2

3. According to II Kings 18:17, who came with Rabshakeh?

NOTE: The word "Rabshakeh" is translated by the NIV as "field commander." It is possible that its original meaning was of a "chief cup-bearer." -Dr. David Hocking

4. Where had Rabshakeh come from? v 2

Lachish was 30 miles SW of Jerusalem – a pit was unearthed with the remains of about 1500 casualties of this attack. According to Assyrian records, Sennacherib had already defeated Egypt at El Tekeh which is located just north of Lachish.

5. What is the significance of the place where Rabshakeh met with Hezekiah's men?

What else took place at this location where Rabsheakh stood? v 2

See II Chronicles 28: 16-25; Isaiah 7:3-13

6. What 3 things did Rabshakeh warn Hezekiah not to trust in? vv 4-9

7. Who did Rabshakeh say had sent him to fight Judah? v 10

8. What request did Hezekiah's men make of Rabshakeh? v 11

("Syrian language" –Aramaic)

Why?

9. What did Rabshakeh's disgusting response reveal about the Assyrian's true intentions towards Judah? v 12

10. What was the purpose of Rabshakeh in communicating in the language which the people could understand? vv 13, 16
11. Of what 2 things did Rabshakeh accuse Hezekiah? v 14
12. What further accusation and warning did Rabshakeh make against Hezekiah and ultimately against the LORD? v 15
13. What promises did Rabshakeh make to the people in order to confuse them, and further try to harm their relationship with their king? vv 16, 17
14. How did Rabshakeh come against the LORD and the trust that the people had in him? vv 7, 15, 18-20
15. How do the devices of Rabshakeh against Hezekiah and the men of Judah inform us as Christians about some of the devices that Satan uses against us?
16. How did the people show that their relationship with their king and with their god was still strong? v 21
17. What was Rabshakeh's mistake in judging by past experience and human understanding? vv 18-20 See also Psalm 96:3, 4; 115:3-8

18. How did Judah's leaders react to all Rabshakeh's words? v 22

19. How had Hezekiah prepared himself and his people ahead of time for all that happened in Sennacherib's attack against Judah and Jerusalem?

Spiritually:

II Chronicles 29:10, 11, 35-36

II Chronicles 30:8-9

II Chronicles 30:12, 18-19

II Chronicles 31:19-21

Physically :

II Chronicles 32:1-6

Emotionally:

II Chronicles 32:7-8

20. What is the lesson each of us should learn from Hezekiah concerning the need to make preparation for all the attacks of Satan upon our lives?

21. We may not be attacked by an enemy army, but each and every day, some days more, and some days less, we are under the attack of the enemy. What are some ways that he attacks us?

22. What is the preparation that we each must do individually in order to stand firm and be courageous against our enemy Satan? Ephesians 6:13-18

21. Can anyone else make our preparation for us?  
Explain