

Thursday Evening Bible Study
Series: The Book of Isaiah

Teaching Summary: Isaiah 52:13-53:12, part 11

Isaiah 52:13-53:12

The fulfillment of the 4th Servant Song

The New Testament records the fulfillment of Isaiah 52:13-53:12. It does so in three convincing ways.

First, there are a significant number of New Testament references to the 4th Servant Song. Several are direct quotations. All are about Jesus Christ. This proves that the Servant in Isaiah 52:13-53:12 is Jesus Christ.

Second, the narrative of the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ in the gospels matches the narrative of the Servant in Isaiah 53.

Third, the New Testament teachings on the blood of Christ have their roots in the teaching in Isaiah 53 that the Servant died as a substitute for us.

The New Testament introduces us to Jesus Christ and shows - convincingly - that He is indeed the promised Servant of the LORD who died for our sins.

First;

We have now completed the table of New Testament references to the 4th Servant Song.

Second;

We will now finish examining how Isaiah 53 tracks the life of Jesus Christ from His birth to His resurrection.

Isaiah 53:2 describes His childhood.

Isaiah 53:3 describes His public ministry.

[Isaiah 53:4-6 will be addressed under the Third section below.]

We pick up tonight with verses 7-9.

Isaiah 53:7-9 describe His trials, death, and burial. We saw this in the earlier gospel passages, such as **Luke 23:6-9; 32-33; 50-53**.

Isaiah 53:10 describes His resurrection. See **Luke 24:1-9; Acts 1:1-3**. For “He will see His offspring”, this refers to His spiritual offspring; See **John 12:24,32; 1Corinthians 15:20; Hebrews 2:9-14**.

[Isaiah 53:11 will be addressed under the Third section below.]

Isaiah 53:12 describes Christ’s Second Coming as the Messiah and King. See **Matthew 24:29-31; Mark 14:60-62**. For “divide the booty with the strong”, this refers to the blessings and rewards given to the remnant of Israel at Christ’s Second Coming. See **Matthew 19:27-30 and Revelation 22:12**.

Third;

The New Testament teachings on the blood of Christ are prefigured in the teaching in Isaiah 53 that the Servant died as a substitute for us and was raised from the dead. See Isaiah 53:4-6,10-12.

In **1 Corinthians 15:3**, we learn that Christ died according to the Scriptures. These are the Old Testament scriptures. In the Old Testament, the blood of the sacrificial lamb indicated that a death had taken place to atone for the sins of a man.

The **blood of Christ** indicates that *Christ died on the cross* as the Substitute for sinful man.

Here are the teachings that we will examine in both Isaiah 53 and the New Testament epistles:

1. Substitution
2. Expiation
3. Propitiation
4. Redemption
5. Reconciliation
6. Justification

Let's now define each of them:

1. **Substitution:** Christ tasted death for every man. Jesus bore the punishment that was due us for our sins by dying on the cross *in our place*. God spared not His own Son but delivered Him up for us all.
2. **Expiation:** the death of Christ *took away (canceled out)* sin, its guilt, and its penalty.

3. **Propitiation:** the effect of Christ's death toward God. God's wrath against sin fell upon Christ bearing our sins. The blood of Christ – His sacrificial death - *completely satisfied all claims of God's holiness* against sin. The claims that God's offended holiness had against sinners were all met by the death of Christ on the cross.
4. **Redemption:** *the deliverance* effected through the death of Christ from the wrath of God and the merited penalty of sin. Christ gave Himself a ransom for all. Redemption is deliverance from the penalty of transgressions effective through their expiation. As a result, all our sins have been *forgiven*.
5. **Reconciliation:** believers are *no longer God's enemies*. The sacrifice of Christ on the cross brings into God's holy presence guilty sinners whose Substitute has borne their guilt. Believers have been brought near to God through the death of His Son.
6. **Justification:** *God declares the believing sinner to be righteous in His eyes* forever on the ground of the blood of Christ. God reckons righteous the ungodly man who believes in Christ, because He places him in the full value of the infinite work of Christ on the cross. Further, God transfers him into the Risen Christ, who becomes his righteousness. God gives him the same acceptance before Himself as has Christ, so that the believer is now "the righteousness of God in Christ".

Christ is *our substitute*.

Sin (guilt of and punishment for) was *expiated* by the blood of Christ.

God is *propitiated* by the blood.

Believers are *redeemed* by blood.

Believers are *reconciled* to God by the blood.

A **believer** is *justified* on the ground of the blood.

There is a logical order here.

Next week, we will learn how these truths are prefigured in Isaiah 53.

After that, we will study the same teachings in the New Testament epistles.