

Thursday Evening Bible Study
Series: The Book of Isaiah

Teaching Summary for Isaiah 55: part 6

Isaiah Chapter 55

Chapter 55 is the *invitation* from the LORD to come and partake of the glorious salvation He has prepared through the death of the Servant – the Lord Jesus Christ.

Chapter 55 is addressed first to the remnant of Israel in the last days (verses 1-5), and then to individual people (verses 6- 9). In verses 10-11, the LORD promises to fulfill His word. Verses 12-13 are a hymn of rejoicing.

Let's continue **our verse-by-verse study** of Isaiah 55.

We begin with the first paragraph, verses 1-5. Let's **read Isaiah 55:1-5**.

Verses 1-5 directly address the nation of Israel. Yet, the invitation and blessings will extend to all the nations. The bread and the covenant are provided for whomever hears the Lord and accepts His invitation to come.

This paragraph has two parts:

<i>Verses 1 – 3a</i>	The LORD's gracious invitation to freely eat
<i>Verses 3b – 5</i>	The LORD's gracious promises in the everlasting covenant

In verses 1-3a, the LORD begins with twelve imperative statements in the Hebrew:

Six of them occur in the first verse: come, come, buy, eat, come, buy.

Three more imperative statements occur in verse 2: listen, eat, delight.

Three more imperatives occur in verse 3: incline your ear, come to Me, listen. This verse also speaks of the mercies of David. What are these mercies? We find the answer in **Psalm 89:20-37**.

The fulfillment of verse 3b is given in **Acts 13:22-39**. God fulfilled His promise to Israel by raising Jesus Christ, David's descendent, from the dead. In this way, God also granted the mercies of David.

These 12 imperatives in verses 1-3 project a sense of encouragement, on the one hand, and urgency, on the other. We will see more of this in verses 6-7.

This invitation in verses 1-3 has much in common with the king's invitation to join a feast of celebration. See **Isaiah 25:6-9** and **Luke 14:15-24**.

In verses 3b – 5, the LORD speaks of great blessings that He either has already provided or will provide.

The first one, in verse 3b, is in the form of a promise for the future. He will make an everlasting covenant with the remnant of Israel in the last days. See **Isaiah 61:4-9**.

The second one is in verse 4. It is in the form of a past action by the LORD.

David is a type of Jesus in this regard. See **Psalms 18:43-45**. The LORD has made the descendant of David a witness to the people (plural), a leader, and a commander of the peoples.

The LORD has already decreed this. It will come to pass when that descendant, the LORD Jesus Christ, the promised Messiah, returns in the last days. See **Jeremiah 30:8-11, Ezekiel 37:24-26, Hosea 3:5**.

The third one is in verse 5a & b. This is also a promise for the future. You (Israel) will summon a nation that you do not (now) know, and a nation which knows you not will run to you. See **Isaiah 45:14** and **Zechariah 8:20-23**.

The fourth one is in verse 5 c. The LORD has already decreed this. It will come to pass after the Tribulation with the start of the Messianic Kingdom. The LORD has glorified Israel. See **Isaiah 60:1-9**.

Verses 4 and 5 describe the impact that the everlasting covenant will have on the nation of Israel, in terms that harken back to work of the Servant of the LORD in **Isaiah 42:1-6** and **49:5-8**.

This strongly suggests that the Servant of the LORD and the Messianic descendant of David are one and the same Person.

The second paragraph is Isaiah 55:6-13. It has three parts:

<i>Verses 6-9</i>	Individual invitation
<i>Verses 10-11</i>	The LORD promises to fulfill His word
<i>Verses 12-13</i>	Hymn of rejoicing

Let's now read **Isaiah 55:6-13**.