

Thursday Evening Bible Study
Series: The Book of Isaiah

Teaching Summary for Week 24

Chapters 24-27 of Isaiah: “In that Day”: The ultimate destiny of Israel and the nations

Overview

Chapters 24-27 deal with the **end times**: the **Tribulation** period, the **(Second) Coming** of the Lord, and the Messianic **Kingdom**.

There are two classes of mankind in view in chapters 24-27: **the enemies of the Lord**, and **the faithful remnant of Israel**.

This section hinges on the phrase “**in that day**”. That day refers to **the Day of the Lord: the Great Tribulation and the Second Coming of the Lord**.

Review of **chapter 24**.

Chapter 24 presents the destruction of the earth and its inhabitants (verses 1-20), followed by the arrival of the Lord “in that day” (verses 21-23). In that day, He will punish His enemies and rule on Mount Zion.

Review of Chapter 25.

In chapter 25, **Isaiah looks out into the future**. He sees or prophesizes about the coming Kingdom. Verses 6-10a provide an unparalleled description of the Messianic Kingdom (and the eternal state!).

Review of Chapter 26.

Chapter 26:1-18 is **a song that the Jewish remnant will sing** at the time that the Lord returns. Notice “have”, “has”, and “is about to”. The song is sung to the Lord.

In verses 19-21, **Isaiah speaks directly to that future Jewish remnant** at some time before the Lord’s return. He speaks of the Lord’s imminent return.

Chapter 27.

The phrase “in that day” appears four times in chapter 27: two at the beginning (verses 1 and 2) , and two at the end (verses 12 and 13).

Verse 1 of chapter 27 picks up right where chapter 26 left off: with the Lord punishing His enemies.

Let's **read chapter 27** together now. Add in **chapter 5:1-7**.

Leviathan represents the enemies of God, both human and angelic, who will be punished by the Lord at His return. Satan is the dragon and the serpent in the book of Revelation. Rev 12:9, 20:2. The Lord will deploy His fierce, great, mighty sword. See Rev 19:15.

Verses 2-5 are a **song that the Lord will sing for His vineyard** in the Kingdom. The vineyard represents Israel. It is the counterpart to the song of the Lord's vineyard in **chapter 5:1-7**.

Whereas in chapter 5 the Lord was about to discipline His vineyard, here in chapter 27 He has redeemed her. The Lord will redeem Israel at the time of His return. Then He will care for her, protect her and nourish her.

Verse 6 describes Israel fulfilling her mission at last. All the nations will stream to Jerusalem to worship the Messiah.

Verses 7-13 are the grand finale of these four chapters. Isaiah strikes the great themes of this section of scripture:

1. Israel is chastened for her iniquities, (verses 7-9).
2. the enemies of the Lord and His people are destroyed (verses 10-11)
3. Israel is redeemed and all the peoples of the earth are blessed. (verses 12-13)

Verse 7 contrasts the complete destruction of the enemies of Israel (the first "them" is slain) with the chastening of Jacob (Israel in rebellion). The answer to both questions in verse 7 is "No!".

Verse 8 talks about the chastening of Judah during the Babylonian exile.

Verse 9 describes how the Lord forgives Jacob after He disciplines him. All the idols will be destroyed.

Verses 10-11 describe the Lord's condemnation of His enemies.

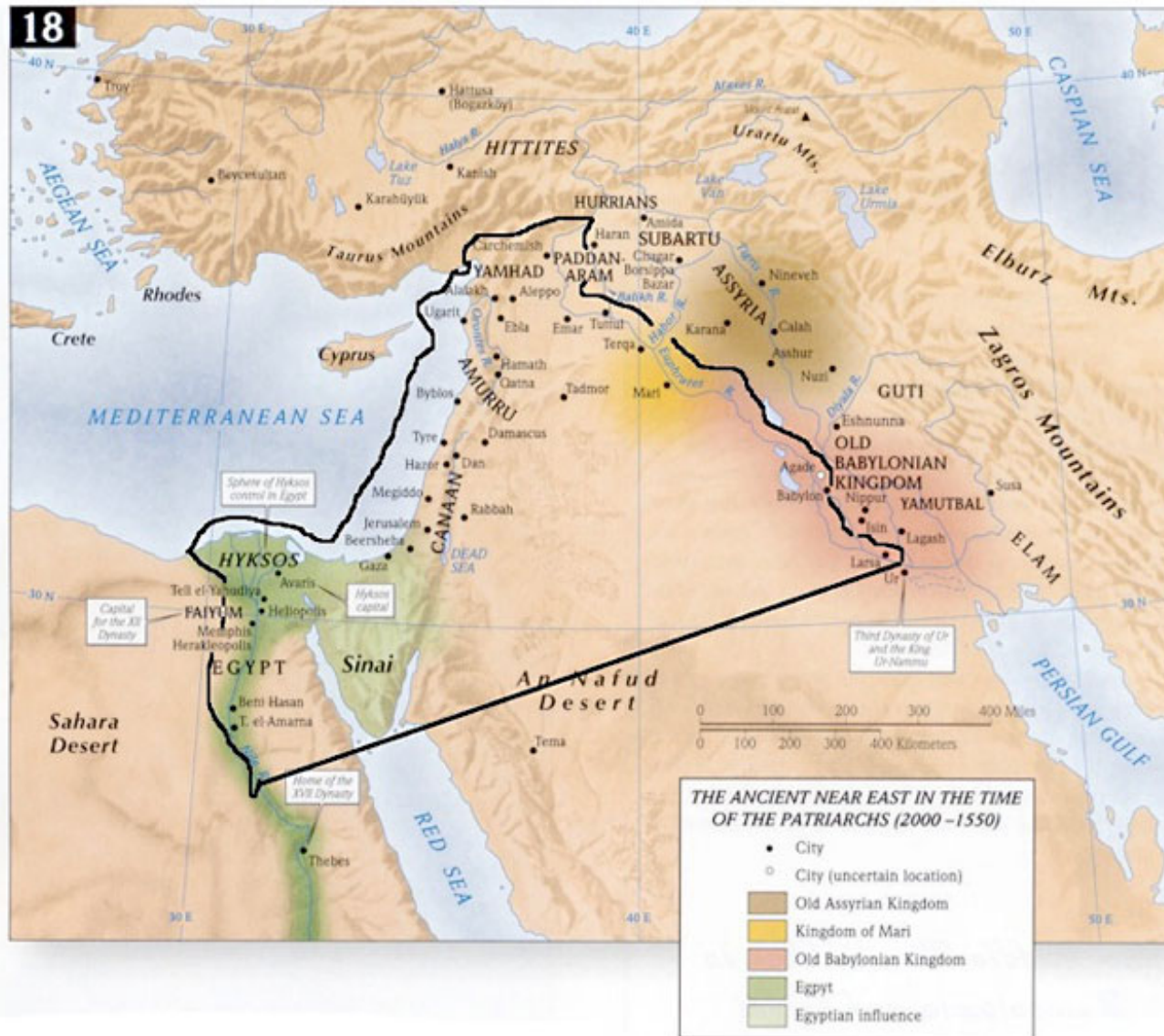
Verses 12-13 describe the regathering of His people Israel to Jerusalem.

Verse 12 matches the boundaries of the promised land (Gen 15:18; Josh 1:4). See map on page 8.

Explanations

24:5	The everlasting covenant is the covenant of Gen 9:1-16 (between the Lord and the human race)
24:10	The city of chaos and confusion refers to Babylon in the Tribulation. Babylon represents all Gentile opposition to the Lord in the end times (Rev 18:2-21). See also 24:12, 25:2, 26:5, & 27:10.
24:21	The host of heaven refers to the fallen angels. See Eph 6:12.
25:2-3	The destruction of all Gentile opposition to the Lord, represented by Babylon.
25:8	"this mountain" refers to Mount Zion. Note "all peoples" – both Jews and Gentiles in the kingdom
25:10	Moab represents the pride of God's enemies.
26:1	The strong city is the city of Jerusalem in the Kingdom. See also 24:23 and 27:13.
26:13-14	Earthly rulers who oppressed Israel.
26:15	Israel inherits the entire promised land of the Abrahamic covenant when Christ returns.
26:18	The impotence of Israel in rebellion. She did not fulfill her mission: to bring the nations to worship the Lord.
26:19	The bodily resurrection of OT believers and Tribulation saints
27:1	Leviathan represents the enemies of God, both human and angelic, who will be punished by the Lord at His return. Satan is the dragon and the serpent in the book of Revelation. Rev 12:9, 20:2.
27:2	The vineyard here is redeemed Israel in the Messianic Kingdom.
27:8	The Babylonian Captivity
27:9	Idolatry is wiped out.

The Promised Land of Genesis 15:18



Chapters 28-35 of Isaiah: The six “woe” passages and their message

Overview

The big picture of Chapters 28-35:

Judah’s rebellion against the Lord in favor of trusting foreign nations
cannot cancel the **promises of God** for the remnant of Israel.

Having established God’s sovereignty over the nations, both individually (chapters 13-23) and generally (chapters 24-27), Isaiah now returns to Israel and Judah in his own day.

Their circumstances and poor decisions demonstrate the foolishness of relying on the nations instead of trusting the Lord.

And refusing to trust the Lord has devastating consequences.

Hence, Isaiah beings several sections with the funeral word “woe”

Isaiah 28:1; 29:1,15; 30:1; 31:1; 33:1