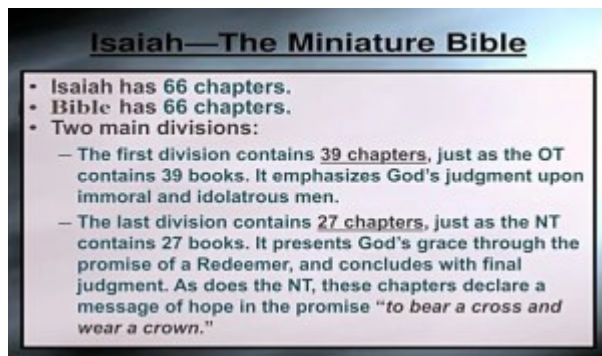


Isaiah The Miniature Bible



Years ago I heard from a Bible teacher by the name of Al Neal that the book of Isaiah which consists of 66 chapters has many similarities to the 66 books of the Bible. There is a theme division starting from Isaiah chapter 40 which is interesting because this corresponds to the division between the Old Testament consisting of 39 books and the New Testament consisting of 27 books. Al Neal also taught that each chapter of the book of Isaiah has something in it that corresponds with the book of the Bible it represents sequentially. However, Mr. Neal gave only a few examples. Today I found a PDF file on <https://www.gracegod.com/wp-content/uploads/StudyBooks/Isaiah-mini.pdf> that gives all the examples! I'm excited to share it on this website!

It goes without saying that when Isaiah wrote his book, he could not have known beforehand what other recorders of the Word of God would write in the future. The structure and content of the book of Isaiah is yet another proof of the truth of II Timothy 3:16.

All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness:

"Forever, O LORD, Thy Word is settled in Heaven." "The entrance of Thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple." "My heart standeth in awe of Thy Word. I rejoice at Thy Word, as one that findeth great spoil."
Psalms 119:89, 130, 161, 162

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF ISAIAH

"THE VISION OF ISAIAH THE SON OF AMOZ, WHICH HE SAW CONCERNING JUDAH AND JERUSALEM IN THE DAYS OF UZZIAH, JOTHAM, AHAZ, AND HEZEKIAH, KINGS OF JUDAH"
– Isaiah 1:1.

By a careful study of this prophecy, we have discovered the following interesting outline.

FIVE FUNDAMENTAL FACTS

THE SEER – Isaiah. His name signifies, "the Salvation of Jehovah." His father

was Amoz, "the strong." Two sons were born to him: Shear-jashub, "the remnant shall return"- and Maher-shalal-hash-baz, "speeding to the prey." These names indicate the substance of the prophecy. Both of these consummations shall come to pass.

Jewish tradition informs us that Isaiah lived to a great age, ninety years at least. He was martyred by being put inside a mulberry tree and sawn asunder. Hebrews 11:37 appears to confirm the history, though not mentioning his name.

THE SEASON – the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, four kings of Judah. This period covers sixty-one years. Isaiah was contemporary with the prophets Hosea, Micah, and Nahum.

THE SCENE – Jerusalem. This is the noted city of Palestine, the capital of Judah, the main place of Isaiah's prophecy. Other countries and cities are mentioned, but only as they relate to Jerusalem. Babylon, Samaria, Moab, Damascus, Egypt, Tyre, and others come into the vision, but simply by way of warning and judgment.

THE SELECTION – Judah. The two tribes (Judah and Benjamin) are first distinguished from the ten tribes (Israel, also called Ephraim). Then together, they are separated by the Prophet, from all other peoples of the earth. Isaiah shows their ruin, revolt, and rejection as a nation by Jehovah, during this age; but also their rise, rule, and reign in the coming age. Cursing and blessing are the forecast for them.

THE SITE – Isaiah is first in the canonical order of the books of the Prophets – not chronologically but in position. It is the longest as well as the most inclusive prophecy, dealing with every theme of Bible revelation except the Church. The latter was a secret hidden in God, until the Apostle Paul came upon the scene.

EXTENT AND CONTENT OF ISAIAH

Isaiah is a miniature Bible. A few examples of this are given later. The Bible contains sixty-six books, and Isaiah contains sixty-six Chapters. We will see that the chapters of Isaiah and the books of the Bible correspond in consecutive order.

The Bible has two main divisions and Isaiah has two main divisions. The first division of the Bible is known as the Old Testament, and contains thirty-nine books. The first division of Isaiah contains thirty-nine chapters. The second division of the Bible is known as the New Testament, and contains twenty-seven books. The second division of Isaiah contains twenty-seven chapters. The correspondence between the Bible and Isaiah, emphatically stamps the prophecy with inspiration. The Bible is not one of the several wonders of the world, but it is THE WONDER of the ages; while Isaiah may truthfully be named the wonder of the Bible. The fact of their similarity is astounding. Our faith is indeed built up, as we ponder upon the miracle.

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE TWO MAIN DIVISIONS

We may divide the two main divisions of Isaiah into seven distinct parts.

These seven parts are so arranged that there are three on either side of a historical portion, as follows –

DIVISION ONE

The whole of this first main division, of the book of Isaiah, has the same number of chapters as there are books in the Old Testament – thirty-nine. Chapter one of the book of Isaiah records the complaint of the Lord against Judah. He charges them with rebellion and ingratitude, and warns them of coming judgment. *This corresponds with the first book of the Bible, where Adam and Eve are found guilty.* The Lord pronounces judgment upon them; and, thereby, there is a charge of rebellion and disobedience against the whole of the old creation.

The complaint of chapter one of Isaiah continues until chapter five. There are six “woes” pronounced upon Judah, while many maledictions are found in this portion. Benediction and blessing end the first section, chapter twelve. No longer are peals of judgment heard, but peals of joy. They are declaring the happy days of the Millennium. The Holy One of Israel will then be in the midst of His chosen people, and they will shout aloud in their delight.

DIVISION TWO

Chapter thirteen begins the second division. God’s judgments are again told – and tolled. But this time the nations of the earth are brought into the picture. For herein is God’s order: To the Jew first, and then to the Gentile – whether it is His grace or His growl that is in question. The Gospel was first preached to the Jews; the Gentiles were second. Likewise will judgment fall upon the Jews before it falls upon the nations. We read, “Tribulation and anguish, upon every soul of man that doeth evil; of the Jew first, and also of the Gentile” – Romans 2-9.

The nations mentioned by Isaiah are simply figurative of those of the last days upon whom shall fall the following judgments: Babylon Chapters 13, 14 Moab Chapters 15, 16 Damascus (City of Syria) – Chapter 17 The land beyond Ethiopia – Chapter 18 Egypt – Chapter 19 Assyria, Egypt, Ethiopia Chapter 20 The Desert, Dumah, Arabia Chapter 21 Jerusalem – Chapter 22 Tyre – Chapter 23 Retribution and calamity mark this division devoted to the Gentiles. We find the word “howl,” seven times in this connection. It indicates its character. But in chapter twenty seven, there is a decided change. Judgment there turns to joy, and malediction to benediction. The Jews, as well as the Gentiles, are mentioned coming into blessing. The world is shown renovated and restored to fruitfulness and beauty. The second division ends, even as the first, with Millennial gladness.

DIVISION THREE

The third division begins with chapter twenty-eight. It too, in like manner as the preceding divisions, declares woe, wrath, and judgment upon the wicked. There are five “woes” against God’s chosen people, and there is one against God’s enemies, in Isaiah 28-33. They remind us of the woes of Christ pronounced upon the Pharisees and hypocrites. This section is especially

severe in denunciation upon Israel and the whole earth, religious and otherwise. "Vengeance" is the keyword until chapter thirty-five, where the end of the division is reached.

At chapter thirty-five, we are shown Millennial peace and praise. We are reminded of the book of Revelation, after the bowls of God's wrath have been poured out, when the great multitude in heaven burst forth in their anthem, saying, "Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. Let us be glad and rejoice" – Revelation 19:6, 7. protection of the Lord – Chapters 13 to 27.

THE SIX WOES. The fall and final glory upon Israel in Millennial blessing – Chapters 28 to 35.

THE HISTORICAL PORTION, in which we are shown the tribulation upon Judah, their deliverance, and preservation of life – Chapters 36 to 39.

ISAIAH'S VISION OF MESSIAH'S INCARNATION, introducing the ministry of His forerunner – John the Baptist – Chapters 40 to 48.

ISAIAH'S VISION OF THE REJECTION OF MESSIAH by His people Israel, followed by His humiliation and death; also His victory in resurrection – Chapters 49 to 57.

ISAIAH'S VISION OF THE DISPERSION, regathering, and restoration of Israel; also their Kingdom glory and Millennial blessing, with the new heavens and new earth in view – Chapters 58 to 66.

Thus we have, in this outline, the "key" of Isaiah's prophecy presented to everyone who desires to enter in and explore its interesting far-reaching forecast of all time. The one outstanding theme to the front of every page is Christ in His first and second comings, and His relation to Israel – the chosen people. Their destiny is definitely and surely linked up with Him.

The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. Isaiah 11:9

THE MINIATURE BIBLE

Isaiah is a miniature Bible. The two divisions of Isaiah correspond with the Old and the New Testaments. Each chapter of Isaiah corresponds with a book of the Bible. These chapters correspond with the books in their consecutive order.

ISAIAH 1 corresponds with GENESIS. In Isaiah 1 God calls upon the heavens and the earth to hear His complaint. In Genesis 1 God created the heavens and the earth. In Isaiah 1 man is declared to be very bad – the result of man's fall. In Genesis 1 God created man very good – but he fell. Isaiah 1:18 "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the LORD; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." Genesis 3:15, 21 "And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her Seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise His heel." "Unto Adam also and to his wife did the LORD God make coats of skins, and clothed them."

ISAIAH 2 corresponds with EXODUS. In Isaiah 2 we see that God will redeem Israel again out of all nations where they have been scattered. We see the beginning of Israel as a new creation. Exodus tells of redemption out of Egypt. This was their beginning as a nation.

ISAIAH 3 corresponds with LEVITICUS. Isaiah 3 speaks of judgment. Leviticus 26 speaks of judgment pronounced upon the disobedient. Notice the contrast – In Isaiah 3 the women are decked with ornaments (bad). Leviticus speaks of sanctification. In Leviticus the saints are decked with spiritual ornaments (good), the result of true sanctification.

ISAIAH 4 corresponds with NUMBERS. Isaiah 4:5 speaks of the cloud by day, and the fire by night. “And the LORD will create upon every dwelling place of mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night: for upon all the glory shall be a defence.” Numbers 9:15, 16 and 12:5, 10 speak of the cloud. “And on the day that the tabernacle was reared up the cloud covered the tabernacle, namely, the tent of the testimony, and at even there was upon the tabernacle as it were the appearance of fire, until the morning. So it was alway: the cloud covered it by day, and the appearance of fire by night.” “And the LORD came down in the pillar of the cloud, and stood in the door of the tabernacle, and called Aaron and Miriam: ... And the cloud departed from off the tabernacle.” The cloud will be restored to its place over Israel, God’s ancient people. This chapter takes us down to when the heavenly Jerusalem will stand over the earthly Jerusalem like a tabernacle. It will be like a defense for a shadow in the daytime from the heat. Isaiah 4:6 “And there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from storm and from rain.” Isaiah 4:6 “A place of refuge.” Numbers 35:6 “Cities for refuge.”

ISAIAH 5 corresponds with DEUTERONOMY. Isaiah 5:24 speaks of the law of the Lord. “They have cast away the law of the LORD of hosts, and despised the Word of the Holy One of Israel.” Twice in this verse the Word of God is mentioned. In Deuteronomy is a second giving of the law. In Isaiah 5 there are six woes pronounced upon Israel. These woes answer to the curses of Deuteronomy 28.

ISAIAH 6 corresponds with JOSHUA. Isaiah 6:1-4 is a vision of the day of the Lord. Isaiah represents the remnant of Israel during the Millennium. Joshua was a type of Christ leading his people, as a new creation, victoriously into Canaan – a land flowing with milk and honey, typical of the Messianic Kingdom. In Isaiah 6 we have a vision of Israel’s cleansing at the day of the Lord. In Joshua 7 we read of Israel’s cleansing from Achan’s sin.

ISAIAH 7 corresponds with JUDGES. In Isaiah 7 there is a man-made confederacy. In Judges 21:25 we read: “Every man did that which was right in his own eyes.”

ISAIAH 8 corresponds with RUTH. In Isaiah 8:8, 10 we read of “Immanuel ... God with us.” We read also of His land. In Ruth a son was born, who was in the genealogy of Christ. Ruth 4:21, 22 “Boaz begat Obed, and Obed begat Jesse, and Jesse begat David.” (Romans 1:3 “Concerning His Son Jesus Christ our

Lord, which was made of the seed of David according to the flesh.") In Isaiah 8:6 "Shiloah" speaks of Christ as rest. In Isaiah 8:3 Maher-shaial-hash-baz – He will hasten to the prey (the nations); He will be to Israel "God with us" – is a type of Christ at His second advent.

ISAIAH 9 corresponds with I SAMUEL. Isaiah 9:1, 2 "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined." In a time of darkness, Christ was born. (Matthew 4:16 "The people which sat in darkness saw great light; and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is sprung up.") In the time of Samuel, the light was dim; but God raised up one to speak His Word. Isaiah 9:6 "For unto us a child is born." This is a prophecy of His first advent. Isaiah 9:6 "Unto us a Son is given: and the government shall be upon His shoulder: and His Name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. This is a prophecy of His second advent. I Samuel 2:10 "He shall give strength unto His King, and exalt the horn of His anointed." This is a prophecy of the Lord Jesus Christ as King.

ISAIAH 10 corresponds with II SAMUEL. David overcame the Philistines in II Samuel 22. David's Son will overcome His enemy – Isaiah 10. Notice the contrast – In Isaiah 10 the willful king, a shadow of the anti-Christ, is described. II Samuel 7 speaks of the rightful coming King.

ISAIAH 11 corresponds with I KINGS. In I Kings 9:5 there is a confirmation of the Davidic Covenant – Promise. "Then I will establish the throne of thy kingdom upon Israel for ever, as I promised to David thy father, saying, There shall not fail thee a man upon the throne of Israel." In Isaiah 11 the Davidic Kingdom is set up – Fulfillment of this Promise.

ISAIAH 12 is in contrast with II KINGS. In II Kings we see Israel cast out of their land because of idolatry. It ends with sorrow. In Isaiah 12 we see Israel restored to fellowship with God, and back in their own land. It ends with shouting.

ISAIAH 13 corresponds with I CHRONICLES. In I Chronicles David is a type of Christ conquering the nations. In Isaiah 13 Christ is the anti-typical David, overthrowing usurping nations.

ISAIAH 14 corresponds with II CHRONICLES. In II Chronicles 28:1 (with II Kings 16:7) Ahaz made a covenant with the Assyrians. In this he is a type of the false prophet at the end time, who will be destroyed with the anti-Christ. In Isaiah 14 we see the overthrow of the anti-Christ.

ISAIAH 15 corresponds with EZRA. In Isaiah 15 the Moabites opposed Israel. In Ezra 4 the non-Jews of the land, the Samaritans, opposed the returned children of Israel. Isaiah 15:1 "Ar of Moab is laid waste, and brought to silence; ... Kir of Moab is laid waste, and brought to silence." Ezra 9:1 "The people of Israel, and the priests, and the Levites, have not separated themselves from the people of the lands, doing according to their abominations, even of the ... Moabites." Moab is a type of the religious world. Israel has united with ungodliness, when they should have separated from

them.

ISAIAH 16 corresponds with NEHEMIAH. In Nehemiah, King Cyrus showed kindness and gave protection to Israel, and allowed the establishment of worship after the Babylonian captivity. In Isaiah 16 professing Christians (Moab) are admonished to do the same in the end time.

ISAIAH 17 corresponds with ESTHER. In Esther the Jews were under the sentence of death by the ruling powers; but God arose to their help and turned the tide in their favor, and exalted them above their enemies. So is it in Isaiah 17. Isaiah 17:13 "The nations shall rush like the rushing of many waters: but God shall rebuke them, and they shall flee far off, and shall be chased as the chaff of the mountains before the wind, and like a rolling thing before the whirlwind."

ISAIAH 18 corresponds with JOB. In Isaiah 18 we see Israel suffering and restored. Job was a type of Israel in their sufferings, and also in their restoration.

ISAIAH 19 corresponds with PSALMS. Isaiah 19:1 "Behold, the Lord rideth upon a swift cloud, and shall come into Egypt." Psalm 18:10 "And he rode upon a cherub, and did fly: yea, he did fly upon the wings of the wind." Isaiah 19:11, 13 "Surely the princes of Zoan are fools, the counsel of the wise counsellors of Pharaoh is become brutish ... The princes of Zoan are become fools ... they have also seduced Egypt, even they that are the stay of the tribes thereof. " Psalm 78:12, 43 "Marvellous things did He in the sight of their fathers, in the land of Egypt, in the field of Zoan." "How He had wrought His signs in Egypt, and His wonders in the field of Zoan." In Isaiah 19:11, 13 Egypt speaks of the world. So these speak of all the princes and leaders of the world. "The counsel of the wise counsellors of Pharaoh is become brutish." Psalm 2:2 "The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the LORD, and against His Anointed." Isaiah 19:16, 22 "In that day shall Egypt be like unto women: and it shall be afraid and fear because of the shaking of the hand of the LORD of hosts, which He shaketh over it." "And the Lord shall smite Egypt: He shall smite and heal it: and they shall return even to the LORD, and He shall be intreated of them, and shall heal them." Psalm 60:2 "Thou hast made the earth to tremble; Thou hast broken it: heal the breaches thereof; for it shaketh." Isaiah 19:19 "In that day shall there be an altar to the LORD in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the LORD." Psalm 43:4 "Then will I go unto the altar of God, unto God my exceeding joy." Isaiah 19:22 "And the LORD shall smite Egypt." Psalm 78:51 "And smote all the firstborn in Egypt." Psalm 135:8 "Who smote the firstborn of Egypt. Psalm 136:10 "To Him that smote Egypt in, 'their firstborn. "Isaiah 19:25 "Israel Mine inheritance." Psalm 78:71 "Israel His interitance."

ISAIAH 20 corresponds with PROVERBS. Isaiah 20:6 "Behold, such is our expectation." Their expectation was in man, and man will fail. Our faith must be in God alone. Proverbs 29:25 "The fear of man bringeth a snare: but whoso putteth his trust in the LORD shall be safe."

ISAIAH 21 corresponds with ECCLESIASTES In Isaiah 21 we see the prediction of

the judgment of the vanity of all flesh. In Ecclesiastes, Solomon teaches that all things of the flesh are vanity.

ISAIAH 22 corresponds with the SONG OF SOLOMON Jerusalem is often likened to a woman. Israel is the Bride of Jehovah. In the Song of Solomon we read of the Bride of Christ.

ISAIAH 23 corresponds with ISAIAH The various burdens in Isaiah correspond with this one.

ISAIAH 24 corresponds with JEREMIAH. Isaiah 24:23 "The LORD of hosts shall reign in mount Zion, and in Jerusalem, and before His ancients gloriously." Jeremiah 23:5 "A King shall reign and prosper, and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth." Isaiah 24 is a dirge, a mournful song – the consummation of burdens. Jeremiah tells of many burdens. He is the weeping prophet. Both foretell tribulation and judgments.

ISAIAH 25 is in contrast with LAMENTATIONS Lamentations tells of the abasement of the Jews. Isaiah 25 tells of their exaltation.

ISAIAH 26 corresponds with EZEKIEL. Ezekiel tells us of the revival of the dry bones – the restoration of Israel. (Ezekiel 37) Isaiah 26 tells us of the worship and testimony of restored and converted Israel.

ISAIAH 27 corresponds with DANIEL. In Isaiah 27 we have the final triumph and restoration of Israel. The people come into their own land – the remnant come into the holy land. Isaiah 27:12, 13 "Ye shall be gathered one by one, O ye children of Israel. And it shall come to pass in that day, that the great trumpet shall be blown, and they shall come which were ready to perish in the land of Assyria, and the outcasts in the land of Egypt, and shall worship the LORD in the holy mount at Jerusalem." Daniel 7:18, 27 "The kingdom and dominion ... shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High."

ISAIAH 28 corresponds with HOSEA. Isaiah 28 speaks of woe upon Ephraim. Hosea speaks very often concerning Ephraim, which typically represents the professing church (Christendom). After the Church is translated, there will be left a group of believers on earth which did not qualify for translation. This group will be counted with the transition company out of Israel, as the first believers were in the early Church. Out of this will come the remnant, which will constitute the nucleus of the Bride of Jehovah.

ISAIAH 29 corresponds with JOEL Isaiah 29 corresponds with Joel in the pronouncing of judgments.

ISAIAH 30 corresponds with AMOS. Isaiah 30:9 "Children that will not hear the law of the LORD." Amos 2:4 "They have despised the law of the LORD, and have not kept His commandments." Isaiah 30:9 "Lying children." Amos 2:4 "Their lies caused them to err." Isaiah 30:10 "Prophecy not unto us right things, speak unto us smooth things, prophecy deceits." Amos 5:10 "They hate him that rebuketh in the gate, and they abhor him that speaketh uprightly." Isaiah 30:15-33 An exhortation to turn to the Lord for help – foreshadowing of Kingdom blessing. Amos 9:11-15 The future glory of the Davidic Kingdom.

ISAIAH 31 corresponds with OBADIAH. Isaiah 31:4 "So shall the LORD of hosts come down to fight for mount Zion, and for the hill thereof." Obadiah 17 "But upon mount Zion shall be deliverance, and there shall be holiness; and the house of Jacob shall possess their possessions."

ISAIAH 32 is in contrast with JONAH. Isaiah 32:20 "Blessed are ye that sow beside all waters." Jonah refused to sow beside all waters; he did not want to preach to the Gentiles. Jonah is a type of the Jew who failed, and will be restored.

ISAIAH 33 corresponds with MICAH. Isaiah 33:17 "Thine eyes shall see the King in His beauty: they shall behold the land that is very far off." Micah 5:2 The birthplace of the King. "But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall He come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting." Isaiah 33:20 "Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities: thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down." Micah 4:3,4 Israel shall dwell safely. "And He shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the LORD of hosts hath spoken it."

ISAIAH 34 corresponds with NAHUM. Isaiah 34 speaks of judgment. The whole book of Nahum speaks of judgment.

ISAIAH 35 corresponds with HABAKKUK. Isaiah 35:8 "The way of holiness." Habakkuk was more concerned that the holiness of God should be vindicated, than that Israel should escape chastisement.

ISAIAH 36 corresponds with ZEPHANIAH. Isaiah 36 speaks of Sennacherib's invasion and Jehovah's deliverance. Zephaniah predicted judgment and restoration. Isaiah 36:2 "The conduit of the upper pool." This is Jesus. He is the One who conducts life from God to us. Zephaniah 3:17 "The LORD thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; He will save, He will rejoice over thee with joy; He will rest in His love, He will joy over thee with singing."

ISAIAH 37 corresponds with HAGGAI. In Isaiah 37:1,14 we see Hezekiah going into the temple. Haggai tells us of the rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem.

ISAIAH 38 corresponds with ZECHARIAH. Hezekiah's hopeless condition and mournful prayer in Isaiah 38:14 are a type of the remnant's prayer and mourning in Zechariah 12:10-14.

ISAIAH 39 corresponds with MALACHI. There is prediction of judgment in both. Isaiah 39:6 "Behold, the days come, that all that is in thine house, and that which thy fathers have laid up in store until this day, shall be carried to Babylon; nothing shall be left, saith the LORD." Malachi 4:1 "For, behold, the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all

that do wickedly, shall be stubble: and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the LORD of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch." Also, each one has a promise of blessing. Isaiah 39:8 "Then said Hezekiah to Isaiah, Good is the Word of the LORD which thou hast spoken. He said moreover, For there shall be peace and truth in my days." Malachi 4:2 "But unto you that fear My Name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in His wings; and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall."

ISAIAH 40 corresponds with MATTHEW. In Isaiah 40:3 we have a prophecy of John the Baptist, the forerunner of Christ. "The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God." In Matthew 3:3 we have the fulfillment of the prophecy. "For this is he that was spoken of by the prophet Esaias, saying, The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make His paths straight."

ISAIAH 41 corresponds with MARK. In Isaiah 41:8 Israel is called a servant. "But thou, Israel, art My servant, Jacob whom I have chosen, the seed of Abraham My friend." Christ is the real Servant, and Mark describes Him as such. Mark 10:45 "For even the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many."

ISAIAH 42 corresponds with LUKE. Isaiah 42 describes Jesus Christ, the Son of Man, and His earthly ministry. In Luke, Jesus Christ is seen as a Man, who fulfilled His Father's will. Compare Isaiah 42:1-7 and Luke 4:18. Compare Isaiah 42:6 and Luke 4:16-30. When they rejected Jesus Christ, they rejected the covenant, for He IS the Covenant – He was the embodiment of His Covenant. His Covenant is even a Person.

ISAIAH 43 corresponds with JOHN. Isaiah 43 speaks of Israel's redemption. John speaks much of God's salvation. Isaiah 43:1 "Thus saith the LORD ... I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine." John 10:3 "He calleth His own sheep by name, and leadeth them out." John 10:4 "They know His voice." John 10:16 "They shall hear My voice." John 10:27 "My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me." Isaiah 43:15 "I am the LORD, your Holy One ... your King." John 1:49 "Rabbi, Thou art the Son of God; Thou art the King of Israel." Isaiah 43:15 "I am ... the Creator of Israel." John 1:3 "All things were made by Him; and without Him was not any thing made that was made." Isaiah 43:19 "I will even make a way in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert." John 7:37-39 "If any man thirst, let him come unto Me, and drink. He that believeth on Me, as the Scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. (But this spake He of the Spirit, which they that believe on Him should receive.) "Lord" is mentioned seven times in Isaiah 43 – 43:3, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16. This describes Christ's Deity, and corresponds with John.

ISAIAH 44 corresponds with ACTS. The prophecy of the Holy Spirit was fulfilled in Acts 2, and will have a complete fulfillment in the end time with Israel. Compare Isaiah 44:3 and Acts 2:1-4, 18. Isaiah 44:3 "For I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground: I will pour My Spirit upon thy seed, and My blessing upon thine offspring." Acts

2:4, 18 "And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost ... And on My servants and on My handmaidens I will pour out in those days of My Spirit; and they shall prophesy." Israel will be His witnesses. Isaiah 44:8 "Ye are even My witnesses." Acts 1:8 "Ye shall be witnesses unto Me." Isaiah 44:24 "I am the LORD that maketh all things; that stretcheth forth the heavens alone; that spreadeth abroad the earth by Myself." Acts 17:24 "God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that He is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands."

ISAIAH 45 corresponds with ROMANS. Isaiah 45:9 "Shall the clay say to him that fashioneth it, What makest thou?" Romans 9:20, 21 "Nay but, O man, who art thou that repliest against God? Shall the thing formed say to him that formed it, Why hast thou made me, thus? Hath not the potter power over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel unto honour, and another unto dishonour?" Isaiah 45:17 "But Israel shall be saved in the LORD with an everlasting salvation." Romans 11:26 "And so all Israel shall be saved." Isaiah 45:22, 25 "Look unto Me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else. In the LORD shall all the seed of Israel be justified, and shall glory." Romans shows humanity's need of salvation, and is the book of justification. Romans 1:16 "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek." Isaiah 45:23 "I have sworn by Myself, the Word is gone out of My mouth in righteousness, and shall not return, That unto Me every knee shall bow, every tongue shall swear." Romans 14:11 "For it is written, As I live, saith the Lord, every knee shall bow to Me, and every tongue shall confess to God."

ISAIAH 46 corresponds with I CORINTHIANS. Christ is made unto us righteousness. Isaiah 46:13 "I bring near My righteousness: it shall not be far off, and My salvation shall not tarry." I Corinthians 1:30 "But of Him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us ... righteousness. " In Isaiah 46 we see the contrast between God and idols. Isaiah 46 tells us that the wisdom of God is superior, and that an idol is nothing in the world. I Corinthians 8:4 "We know that an idol is nothing in the world, and that there is none other God but one." I Corinthians 12:2 "Ye know that ye were Gentiles, carried away unto these dumb idols, even as ye were led."

ISAIAH 47 is in contrast with II CORINTHIANS. Isaiah 47 speaks of the judgment of literal Babylon which is typical of religious Babylon, the false church, or the false bride of Christ. In II Corinthians 11:2 we read of the espousal of the true Bride – "I have espoused you to one Husband, that I may present a chaste virgin to Christ." Before the marriage of the true Bride, the false bride has to be judged.

ISAIAH 48 is in contrast with GALATIANS. Believers (the new creation) and unbelievers (the old creation) are contrasted in Isaiah 48. Galatians 3:16 shows that Christ is Abraham's TRUE Seed, the Head of the new creation, and of those that are one with Him. "Now to Abraham and his Seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy Seed, which is Christ." Isaiah 48:17 "Thus saith the LORD, thy Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel; I am the LORD thy God which teacheth thee to profit, which leadeth thee by the way that thou shouldest go." In Galatians we see

that the saints tried to perfect themselves by the works of the law. But believers are not under law, but under grace; and the righteousness of the law is fulfilled in them who walk after the Spirit.

ISAIAH 49 corresponds with EPHESIANS. Israel will be the Bride of Jehovah on the earth – Isaiah 49:18. Ephesians is the book that teaches the qualifications of the Bride of Christ – Ephesians 5:22-33. Israel is the Bride of Jehovah, and her children will be her ornament – Isaiah 49:18 “As I live, saith the LORD, thou shalt surely clothe thee with them all, as with an ornament, and bind them on thee, as a bride doeth.” The Church will be the ornament of the Bride of Christ – “And I John saw the holy city, now Jerusalem, coming down from God out of Heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband” – Revelation 21:2. Isaiah 49:5 “Yet shall I be glorious in the eyes of the Lord. ” Ephesians 1:4-6 “Chosen ... in Him ... holy and without blame before Him ... accepted in the Beloved.” Isaiah 49:5 “My God shall be my strength.” Ephesians 6:10 “Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might.” Isaiah 49:25 “Even the captives of the mighty shall be taken away, and the prey of the terrible shall be delivered.” Ephesians 4:8 “He led captivity captive.”

ISAIAH 50 corresponds with PHILIPPIANS. Philippians is the book of the racer. Isaiah 50:5-7 shows Christ's suffering and purpose of heart, who set His face like a flint to win the race. Compare with the racer in Philippians 3:7-14, and with Christ's humiliation as in Philippians 2:8. The remnant will be the real racers in Israel. Isaiah 50:5 “The Lord GOD hath opened Mine ear” (digged Mine ear). (Compare Psalm 40:6 and Hebrews 10:5) His body was pierced – it was a body for sacrifice – a special body – perfect. Philippians 2:7, 8 “And took upon Him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men: ... He humbled Himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the Cross.” (Exodus 21:2-6) The Lord Jesus Christ will never be equal with His Father again, but will always be in subjection to His Father. (I Corinthians 15:28)

ISAIAH 51 corresponds with COLOSSIANS. Colossians is the book of correction. In Isaiah 51 God's chosen people are repeatedly admonished to hearken and to look to Him for judgment. (Notice Isaiah 51:4, 5) Colossians 1:10 “That ye might walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God.” Colossians 1:22 “To present you holy and unblameable and unreprouvable in His sight.” If we judge ourselves, we do not have to be judged by the Lord. (I Corinthians 11:31)

ISAIAH 52 corresponds with I THESSALONIANS. Isaiah 52:7 describes the Gospel messengers. I Thessalonians 2 does also. The culmination is “Thy God reigneth!” Isaiah 52:7. I Thessalonians relates the second advent, the enthronement of Christ.

ISAIAH 53 is in contrast with II THESSALONIANS. Isaiah 53 reveals Christ as the suffering Servant at His first advent. II Thessalonians describes His revelation at His second advent.

ISAIAH 54 corresponds with I TIMOTHY. Isaiah 54:1 “O barren, thou” refers to Israel under the law. Isaiah 54 shows the contrast between law and grace, the

results of atonement to Israel. Isaiah 54 tells the cause of their fruitfulness and rejoicing, which is Calvary. I Timothy shows us Paul, a shadow and representative of Israel, in his barren condition under the law and then in his fruitfulness under grace.

ISAIAH 55 corresponds with II TIMOTHY. In Isaiah 55:11 the emphasis is upon God's Word. In II Timothy Paul gives instructions concerning the Word. Isaiah 55:11 "So shall My Word be that goeth forth out of My mouth: it shall not return unto Me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." II Timothy 1:13 "Hold fast the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me, in faith and love which is in Christ Jesus." II Timothy 2:15 "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the Word of truth." See II Timothy 3:15, 16 also.

ISAIAH 56 corresponds with TITUS. Isaiah 56 speaks of God's rest. It is also a picture of the millennial rest. Titus 3:5 tells us how to enter into God's rest. "Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost." Also notice the results – Isaiah 56:1 "Keep ye judgment, and do justice." We are admonished in Titus, while we are resting, to do good works. Titus 2:7 "In all things shewing thyself a pattern of good works." Titus 3:1 "To be ready to every good work." Titus 3:8, 14 "To maintain good works."

ISAIAH 57 corresponds with PHILEMON. Isaiah 57:15 declares that God dwells not only "in the high and holy place," but "with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit, to revive the spirit of the humble, and to revive the heart of the contrite ones." Compare this with Onesimus in Philemon 11. "Which in time past was to thee unprofitable, but now profitable to thee and to me." The former unprofitable servant who became of a contrite, penitent spirit, was revived and became profitable and a fit dwelling place for the Holy One.

ISAIAH 58 corresponds with HEBREWS. Isaiah 58 tells us of the contrast between shadow and substance. Hebrews tells us of the types and shadows contrasted with reality – Christ Himself. Isaiah 58:13, 14 "And call the sabbath a delight, the holy of the LORD, honourable ... Then shalt thou delight thyself in the LORD." Hebrews 4:3, 9, 10 "For we which have believed do enter into rest ... There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God. For he that is entered into His rest, he also hath ceased from his own works, as God did from His."

ISAIAH 59 corresponds with JAMES. Isaiah 59 describes human wickedness and God's judgment. James tells us how vehement the old creation is, and also speaks of God's judgment. Isaiah 59:21 "My words which I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth, nor out of the mouth of thy seed, nor out of the mouth of thy seed's seed, saith the Lord." James 3:8, 9 "The tongue ... therewith bless we God, even the Father."

ISAIAH 60 corresponds with I PETER. Isaiah 60:21 describes the holy nation, Israel – "Thy people also shall be all righteous." I Peter 2:9 refers to the holy nation, Israel – "Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an

holy nation, a peculiar people." Isaiah 60:18 "Thou shalt call thy walls Salvation." I Peter 1:5 "Who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation ready to be revealed in the last time." Isaiah 60:18 "Thou shalt call ... thy gates Praise." I Peter 1:7 "Be found unto praise ... at the appearing of Jesus Christ." I Peter 2:9 "That ye should shew forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvelous light."

ISAIAH 61 corresponds with II PETER. Isaiah 61:2 refers to the day of vengeance. "The day of vengeance of our God." II Peter 3:10 speaks of Christ coming in judgment as a thief in the night. "But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night." Isaiah 61:3-11 speaks of millennial peace and blessing. II Peter 3:13 is an admonition to look for "new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

ISAIAH 62 corresponds with I JOHN. Isaiah 62 describes Israel as a new creation, possessing eternal life. I John is the book of eternal life.

ISAIAH 63 corresponds with II JOHN. Isaiah 63 describes the judgment of the false teachers and the anti-Christ, and the praise and prayer of the remnant who were liberated through the truth and learned to know Him who is love and truth. In II John the love in the truth is emphasized, also warning against the false teachers and the anti-Christ.

ISAIAH 64 corresponds with III JOHN. Six times in III John the word "truth" is emphasized. In Isaiah 64 God's truth revealed to penitent Israel that their righteousnesses were as filthy rags. Isaiah 64:6 "But we are all as an unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags." Therefore, they continued their earnest prayer; and also acknowledged and appropriated God as their Father and their Potter. Isaiah 64:8 "But now, O LORD, Thou art our Father; we are the clay, and Thou our Potter; and we all are the work of Thy hand." III John describes various characteristics of people, both good and bad. III John 11 "Beloved, follow not that which is evil, but that which is good. He that doeth good is of God: but he that doeth evil hath not seen God." Isaiah 64:9 "Be not wroth very sore, O LORD, neither remember iniquity for ever: behold, see, we beseech Thee, we are all Thy people."

ISAIAH 65 corresponds with JUDE. We see in Isaiah 65 and in Jude – The wickedness of religious mankind and the wickedness of satanic forces described; also the victories of Christ's second coming.

ISAIAH 66 corresponds with REVELATION. Isaiah 66 describes whom the Lord chooses, whom He refuses, and the blessings upon the chosen; also the final destiny of both. It is the culmination of God's doings, even as is Revelation. We see the man child in Isaiah 66:7 and in Revelation 12:5. Isaiah 66:7 "Before she travailed, she brought forth, before her pain came, she was delivered of a man child." Revelation 12:5 "And she brought forth a man child, who was to rule all nations with a rod of iron." We see the glorious appearing of Christ as Judge in Isaiah 66:15,16 and also in Revelation 19:11-21. Isaiah 66:22 "For as the new heavens and the new earth, which I will make, shall remain before Me, saith the LORD, so shall your seed and your name remain." Revelation 21:1 "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there

was no more sea.”