



Cover to Cover: (Isaiah, pt. III)

Sept 23

Watch: [Isaiah pt. II](#) (40–66) [The classic evangelical position takes view A that the Bible Project lays out and not view B that they seem to prefer.]

Context: The second half of Isaiah focuses on theme of hope which centres around what God would do through the Messiah, the New Covenant and beyond. Ch. 55 is a gracious solicitation to a wandering people and by extension to all sinners. It contains some famous passages of Scripture. Its focus is on the Gospel. Let's take a look.

First, a.m. Missions Recap:

- What can the siege of Jerusalem and Hezekiah's response teach us about fear and faith?
- What highlights (and lowlights) were there in the reign of Hezekiah? How did he measure up?
- Why is the story of Hezekiah a hinge in the book of Isaiah?

Read: Isa 55

Questions:

The Gospel Call (vv. 1–5)

The Gospel is a message of good news with an invitation to personally respond. It is a call to people to believe and be saved. God invites everyone to enter into His promised blessings (ch. 54) that flow from the suffering servant (Jesus, ch. 53).

1. What four words emphasize the invitation? Is the invitation urgent? What priority do we place on the Gospel call?
2. What does v.1 say we don't have as sinners? What does it say the Gospel offers?
3. Why do many struggle with the freeness of the Gospel offer?
4. *Read Jn 7:37–39 for when Jesus alludes to this passage. Elsewhere Jesus speaks of the banquet in the Kingdom of God (Lk 14:15+; SS 2:4). How does Isaiah speak of the Gospel feast? How does He provision us even in this life (Ps 23:5a)?*

5. V. 2a- Augustine said, "Our hearts will go on being restless until they find their rest in Him." How is this quote true in light of this verse? How do idols that promise satisfaction always disappoint? Why are humans so fixated on "works"?
6. V. 2b & 3a- What ought our response to be if we want to experience the blessings that the Gospel offers? What words tip us off?
7. *Vv. 3b–4- God's covenant with David would find its eternal fulfillment in the Son of David, Jesus. Like David, Jesus is the representative of His people (believers).*
8. *While under the Old Covenant God's people was predominantly Jewish with a Gentile (non-Jew) minority. Under the New Covenant this would be reversed. How does v. 5 speak of the Gentile inclusion into the covenant people of God? (You speaks of David/Jesus). (see Ro 1:1–5, 16; Eph 2:11–12).*
9. For our sake, how is it glorious that God opened the covenant possibility to include Gentiles like us?
10. *V. 6- Like "come," "seek" reminds us the Gospel is not a threat but an invitation—we can enter into God's glorious work, however, the time is short for while the Lord is patient, He will not be patient forever (2 Pet 3:9–10, God's patience allows for repentance not rebellion). It is His gracious offer and so He can withdrawl it. How then it is utter folly not to believe (Today is the day of salvation! [2 Cor 6:2]). How ought this be sobering?*
11. Vv. 7- What is the condition of the Gospel? In forsaking ourselves what do we gain? Is it worth it?
12. *Vv. 8–9- This is usually cited to speak of God's magnificent incomprehensibility, something we should take comfort in amidst life's mysteries and tragedies. In the context it is a call for us to exchange our sinful thoughts for His thoughts and respond.*
13. How can this comfort you today? How do you need to personally trust this truth today?
14. Vv. 10–11- What do these oft repeated word actually mean about the Gospel? Is the message/promise trustworthy?
15. Vv. 12–13- Many of Isaiah's promises conclude with euberant visions of the triumph of God's grace. How will "all creation" praise God when we finally enter into the banquet of God? (Ro 8:21–22)