

Deutero-Isaiah

Chapter 40

July 2023

Learning objectives

- Identify: Isaiah
- Contrast: Proto & Deutero-Isaiah
- Analyze: Isaiah 40
- Interpret: Isaiah 40
- Trust: Isaiah and his compiler(s)
- Understand: Hebrew verbs

How many Isaiah's?

- The man: Isaiah, son of Amoz
- The book: Compiled prophecies
- Proto-Isaiah: Isaiah 1-39
- Hezekiah: Isaiah 36-39
- Deutero-Isaiah: Isaiah 40-66
- Trito-Isaiah? Isaiah 56-66

The New Testament cites these compiled prophecies called Isaiah.

Galen's hypothesis

- 1-39: Life and work of Isaiah before Judea's exile to Babylonia, written down by his school of prophets.
- 40-66: Prophecies of Isaiah and of others compiled by Ezra the Scribe, near the end of Judea's exile.
- 1-66: The inspired Book of Isaiah was kept by scribes, approved by Jesus.

Pre- and Post-Exilic Isaiah

	<u>Pre-Exile</u>	<u>Post-Exile</u>
Era:	8th century BCE	6th century BCE
Place:	Judea	Babylonia
Event:	Exile	Return
Power:	Babylonians	Persians
Temple:	Standing	Destroyed
Deity:	Ba'alim	Yahweh
Servant:	Israel	Individuals

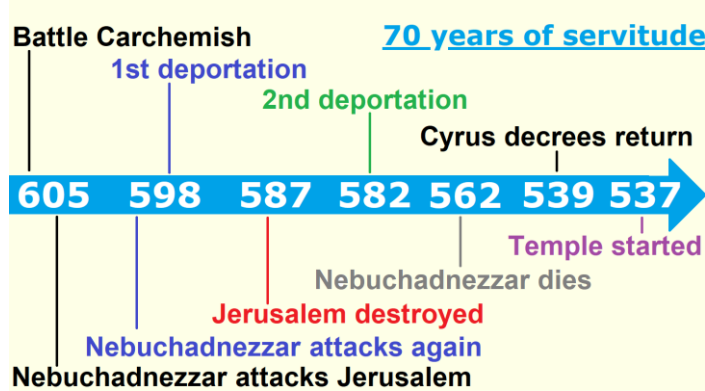
The exile is about to end (Isa. 40:1-2)

As Jeremiah had foreseen

Jer. 25:11 This whole land will be a desolation and a horror, and these nations will serve the king of Babylon **seventy** years. NASB2020

Jer. 29:10 When **seventy** years have been completed for Babylon, I will visit you and fulfill My good word to you, to bring you back to this place. NASB2020

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Yahweh will make it happen (Isa. 40:3-4)

Yahweh will show his glory (Isa. 40:5)

- When did Yahweh's glory leave the temple and depart from Jerusalem?
- When did Yahweh's glory return to the temple in Jerusalem?

The glory departed circa 586 BCE

The glory of the LORD departed from the threshold of the temple and stood over the cherubim. When the cherubim departed ... the glory of the God of Israel hovered over them. ... The glory of the LORD went up from the midst of the city and stood over the mountain which is east of the city. Ezek. 10:19; 11:23 NASB2020

Yahweh will make it happen again (Luke 3:2-6)

Zion's message to Judea (Isa. 40:6-11)

- Feminine nouns and verbs, on the mountains of Judea.
- Not the masculine noun 'voice' heard in the wilderness.

Basics of Hebrew verbs

- No time tenses.
- A root with prefix and suffix.
- Gender corresponds to its subject.
- Factual, sequential, or imperative.
- Active, reflexive, or passive 'voice'.
- Simple, intensive, or causative action.
- Indicative, participle or infinitive.
- The hardest part of Hebrew grammar.

Yahweh has no equal god (Isa. 40:12-13)

Yahweh has no equal human (Isa. 40:14-17)

Yahweh has no equal idol (Isa. 40:18-20)

Yahweh has no equal ruler (Isa. 40:21-24)

Yahweh has no equal creator (Isa. 40:25-26)

Yahweh has no equal judge (Isa. 40:27-28)

Yahweh has no equal strength (Isa. 40:29-31)

Prefix Conjugation	Suffix Conjugation	Person
אֶלְבַּשׁ	לְבַשְׁתִּי	1 st person singular (I)
תִּלְבַּשׁ	לְבַשְׁתָּ	2 nd person masculine singular (you)
תִּלְבַּשִׁי	לְבַשְׁתְּ	2 nd person feminine singular (you)
יִלְבַּשׁ	לְבַשׁ	3 rd person masculine singular (he)
תִּלְבַּשׁ	לְבַשְׁהָ	3 rd person feminine singular (she)
נִלְבַּשׁ	לְבַשְׁנוּ	1 st person plural (we)
תִּלְבַּשׁוּ	לְבַשְׁתֶּם	2 nd person masculine plural (you)
תִּלְבַּשְׁנָה	לְבַשְׁתֶּן	2 nd person feminine plural (you)
יִלְבַּשׁוּ	לְבַשׁוּ	3 rd person masculine plural (they) (feminine as well in suffix conjugation)
תִּלְבַּשְׁנָה	לְבַשׁוּ	3 rd person feminine plural (they) (masculine as well in suffix conjugation)

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