

ISAIAH

JEREMIAH

DISCOVERING WHO JESUS IS

FORETOLD

THROUGH THE MAJOR PROPHETS

DANIEL

EZEKIEL

The Messiah Who
Brings Light

Isaiah 8:1-9:7

Introduction

- Isaiah has some bad news for Judah. Assyria is coming. Because Judah has rejected God, there will be judgment and exile. Living life outside of God's covenant commands only brings darkness. Yet, Isaiah also receives assurances that the remnant will be protected.
- Living in God's presence brings lasting peace. Even more, there is a coming light who will sit on David's throne and secure justice and peace for all God's people.

Living outside of God's plan only
brings darkness and desperation

Isaiah 8:1-10

Darkness

- God will bring judgment because King Ahaz and Judah did not repent.
- God commands Isaiah to record his future son's name on a tablet of stone. This was to symbolize the act of carving the Ten Commandments on tablets of stone.
- The Lord both indicts His people for breaking their covenant responsibilities and also confirms His word as sure and certain to come to pass.

Darkness

- Isaiah and his wife receive a son and follow God's direction by naming him.
- Ironically, Judah's fear of Syria and Israel in Isaiah 7 turns out to be misplaced.
- Rather than Syria and Israel, Judah would be defeated and exiled by the Assyrians not Syria or Israel.
- God confirms in verses 5–6 the reasons for Judah's exile.

Darkness

- Verses 7–8 describe Assyria as a rushing river overflowing its banks and overwhelming Jerusalem.
- Water is a destructive force leaving very little in its wake. Think of the flooding in Houston and here.
- In a similar fashion, the Assyrian army was going to rush over Jerusalem bringing sure, swift judgment.

Darkness

- The final verses move away from Judah and Jerusalem, offering a proclamation for all peoples and countries.
- God is the ultimate authority in the universe. He is sovereign, powerful, and holy.
- When He stands against you, there is no armor strong enough, no political alliance large enough, or no human knowledge deep enough to overcome His power.

Living in fellowship with God fills our
lives with joy and satisfaction

Isaiah 8:11-22

Fellowship

- Isaiah receives another word from the Lord warning him against following the ways of Judah.
- God is calling Isaiah to stand strong in the face of a people who want to make their own plans, serve their own gods, and promote their own fame in the world.
- God's strong hand on Isaiah offered clear assurance that Immanuel would watch over Isaiah (v. 11).

Fellowship

- God reminds Isaiah that He is the only being who is worthy of our deepest respect and fear. Fear the Lord and He will protect and preserve you.
- Verses 12–13 offer a contrast in responses to troubling times. When facing fear, Judah resorted to crafting plans for getting out of trouble rather than looking to God.
- Isaiah is encouraged to have a healthy fear of God rather than men.

Fellowship

- Isaiah concludes this section with a confirmation that the promise of life and health rests only on those who faithfully follow God.
- Verses 16–17 describe a binding up of the words spoken by God for those who are His “disciples.”
- Verses 18–22 describe just how disorienting life without God will be for Judah. The people will ask important questions but receive no answers.

Living in dependence on Jesus
satisfies our deepest longings

Isaiah 9:1-7

Dependence

- This passage unfolds a description of the coming Messiah: One who brings light and life.
- Isaiah begins by proclaiming relief and blessing for those who have experienced hardships (verse 1).
- The long walk in the darkness comes to a close with the advent of the “great light” (verse 2).

Dependence

- When Isaiah mentions “the way to the sea, the land beyond the Jordan, Galilee of the nations,” he is pointing out the specific region of the world that would come to see the Messiah come to earth.
- “The way to the sea” references the network of roads that crisscrossed the region.
- “The land beyond the Jordan” references Canaan, the Promised Land.

The Messiah

- The Messiah will reveal what was once hidden through the light of his presence (verse 2).
- Jesus reveals the Father and speaks to His people (Hebrews 1:1–3). The Messiah offers joy and supplies every need in abundance (verse 3).
- Jesus brings abundant life (John 10:10) and promises to supply all needs (Philemon 4:19).

The Messiah

- The Messiah will bring freedom and rest to all his children (verse 4). Jesus promised rest to the weary and heavy-laden (Matthew 11:28).
- The Messiah will bring peace and security to a nation ravaged by war and conquest (verse 5).
- Jesus offers a way of loving enemies and praying for persecutors in order to live in the kingdom of His love (Matthew 5:44).

The Messiah

- And not just any ordinary child, he would be a child born of a virgin (verse 6).
- The Messiah's advent would be ordinarily extraordinary.
- The extraordinary, one-of-a-kind coming of the long-awaited Messiah would come through the ordinary commonness of childbirth, albeit a virgin birth.

The Messiah

- This Messiah would be mighty. In fact, He would have rule over all the nations, fulfilling a Davidic promise of an eternal king (verse 6).
- He would possess all the authority and power of God; he would be called “Mighty God.”
- Not a name given lightly but a confirmation of the incarnate God who would one day come down to earth in order to rule and reign.

The Messiah

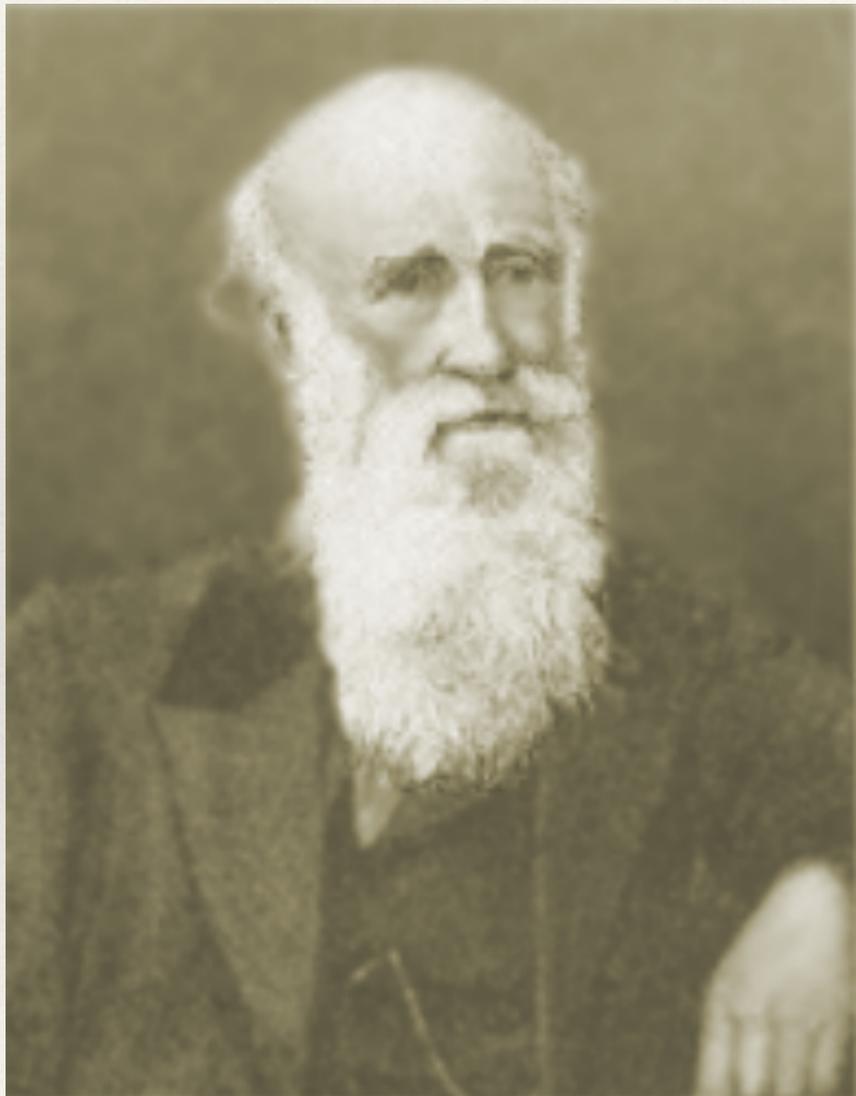
- This Messiah is the Prince of Peace, that assures all will be well and secures a peace unlike any other.
- The New Testament confirms this Messiah reveals his might and secures our peace not through conquest but through a cross.
- His kingdom will grow and exist without end, guaranteeing an eternal rest that is secured by the Messiah (verse 7).

Ask Kerby



Are the Christadelphians
a cult?

Christadelphians



- John Thomas was born in 1805 in London, traveled to America on a ship that nearly sank.
- He began to study religion and met with Alexander Campbell (restoration movement).
- He was later disfellowshipped from the group.

Christadelphians

- Unlike Campbell, Thomas believed a person must have knowledge of the scriptures before baptism.
- He believed a resurrection would take place when Jesus returned.
- Later he became interested in the Adventist movement due to their teaching about the end times.
- These became part of his doctrinal points in his book, *Elipis Israel (The Hope of Israel)*.

Christadelphians

- As pacifists, the Thomasites were against military service. But in order to opt out of service during the Civil War, they had to be identified with a religion.
- Thomas introduced the name “Christadelphians” which is Greek for “Brethren in Christ.”
- After Thomas died, there was a split between the *Amended group* and the *Unamended Group*. Both exist today in North America, Europe, Africa, etc.

Christadelphians

- They differ from orthodox Christianity in that they reject the Trinity and believe that only the Father is God.
- They believe Jesus is the Son of God but not God the Son: because God is one, God cannot die and Jesus died.
- They do not believe in the existence of Satan, or the devil (which they say is human nature or sin).
- Salvation is through belief, baptism, and obedience. But faith is defined as acquiring knowledge.

Christadelphians

- The Bible teaches there are three distinct persons in the Godhead: the Father (Phil. 2:11; 2 Peter 1:17), Son (John 1:1; 10:32-38; Rev. 1:8), and Holy Spirit (Acts 5:3-4).
- Philippians 2:6-7 - describes Jesus as being in the form of God, but as a servant, took on the likeness of man.
- The words “Devil” and “Satan” refers to the same person (Rev. 12:9; 20:2) and who sinned (1 John 3:8).
- Salvation comes from true faith (John 5:24, Eph. 2:8-9).

Ask Kerby



Why is there such
division in America?

Second Civil War

POLITICS & POLICY

The Origins of Our Second Civil War

By VICTOR DAVIS HANSON | July 31, 2018 6:30 AM



Second Civil War

- “Almost every cultural and social institution — universities, the public schools, the NFL, the Oscars, the Tony’s the Grammys, late-night television, public restaurants, coffee shops, movies, TV, stand-up comedy — has been not just politicized but also weaponized.”
- “Donald Trump’s election was not so much a catalyst for the divide as a manifestation and amplification of the existing schism.”

Second Civil War

- Globalization “had an unfortunate effect of undermining national unity.”
- While some became billionaires in high tech and finance, most other Americans lost out.
- To make matters worse, the elites blamed the losers, clingers, and deplorables for driving industries out of the country because they were too racist or xenophobic to get with the globalist agenda.

Second Civil War

- High Tech had a way of disguising poverty. “Suddenly the lower middle class and the poor had in their palms the telecommunications power of the Pentagon of the 1970s, the computing power of IBM in the 1980s, and the entertainment diversity of the rich of the 1990s.”
- At the same time, the new normal was two parents at work, renting instead of buying, and an eight-year car loan instead of a three-year car loan.

Second Civil War

- The Campus helped split the country in two.
- Campuses competing for scarier student styled themselves as Club Med-type resorts.
- At the same time, universities were becoming more leftwing. And they were also becoming far more intolerant than they were in the radical 1960s.
- “A generation ignorant, arrogant, and poor is a prescription for social volatility.”

Second Civil War

- Illegal Immigration changed America in significant ways. Progressives wanted a new demographic to vote for leftist politicians, while conservatives wanted a pool of cheap, unskilled labor.
- These waves of immigrants changed the Electoral College map (20 million potential new voters).
- Focusing on more diversity actually ushered in tribalism and much of the division we find today.

Two Views of Freedom



Two Views of Freedom

- One view of freedom is embodied in “1776 and the American Revolution.” The other view arose in “1789 and the French Revolution.”
- The first can be found in the Declaration of Independence that owes its formulation to the Protestant Reformation and in the book of Exodus.
- The second can be found in France’s “Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité” that ended in the Reign of Terror.

Two Views of Freedom

- Free to do what we please: Judges 21:25 – “In those days there was no king in Israel. Everyone did what was right in his own eyes.”
- Free to follow Christ and His leading: John 8:36 – “So if the Son sets you free, you will be free indeed.”
- Free to serve others: Galatians 5:13 – “For you were called to freedom, brothers. Only do not use your freedom as an opportunity for the flesh, but through love serve one another.”

Freedom and Diversity

- Two different visions of public life:
- On the one side are proponents of what Richard John Neuhaus called a “naked public square” that would exclude religion and religious expressions from public life. Proponents of a sacred public square would give preference to one religion.
- He advocates for a civil public square where citizens of all faiths are free to enter and engage public life on their basis of their faith.



JAMES O. GUINNESS

THE
LAST
CALL
for
LIBERTY

HOW AMERICA'S GENIUS FOR
FREEDOM HAS BECOME ITS
GREATEST THREAT