

## ISALIAH STUDY GUIDE

### The Mission of the Messiah Isaiah 61:1–63:6

Continuing his summary sermons, Isaiah gave a full picture of the mission and work of the Messiah. Isaiah prophesied of the coming Savior, Who would fulfill all the main offices of the Old Testament—prophet, priest and king. It is clear from the New Testament that Jesus fulfilled every word of the Old Testament, proving that He is the righteous and just Savior for all humankind.

Isaiah 61:1–63:6 may be outlined as follows:

- I. The Messiah's priestly work (ch.61)
- II. The Messiah's kingly work (ch.62)
- III. The Messiah's prophetic work (63:1–6)

#### *The Messiah's priestly work*

In a very famous passage, Isaiah prophesied the words which Jesus would use to announce his ministry of healing and restoration. Jesus quoted this passage in the synagogue in his home town of Nazareth (Luke 4:18–19). Isaiah further prophesied that God's people would have a double portion (that is, the portion of the firstborn) rather than the shame and humiliation they had been subjected to. The prophet spoke of both the first and second coming of Jesus.

Study Luke 4:16–30. What evidence do you find that Jesus is the Christ?

#### *The Messiah's kingly work*

Zion represents the capital, Jerusalem, as well as the inheritance of the people of God. When Isaiah prophesied of the restoration of Zion, he was referring to the time of the millennial kingdom, when Jesus will rule from Jerusalem. In this period, the people of God will enjoy unparalleled peace and prosperity. The Promised Land will become the permanent inheritance of all who fear the Lord. The Lord will bring his reward. That is, the justice due each one will be given, whether for gathering in for blessing, or for punishment.

#### *The Messiah's prophetic work*

Edom means red; Bozrah means vintage. In a picture of judgment against the wicked, Isaiah pictured the Lord as someone who treads grapes in a winepress until his clothes are completely stained with the red juice. Isaiah is clearly prophesying of the Great Tribulation (Rev. 14:19–20; 19:15).

Compare and describe temporary earthly inheritances with the eternal inheritance of the Lord. Why do people strive for the earthly, when they know that the eternal is better?