

I. Hezekiah

A. Spiritual Conditions

1. Ahaz introduced idolatry to Judah
2. Hezekiah led the nation in revival
 - a) Just after the fall of Israel
 - b) Most significant revival since David's time
 - c) Not only worked in Judah but in the repopulated areas of Israel
3. Hezekiah receives the highest praise of any king after David

B. Political Situation

1. Ahaz was pro-Assyrian
2. Hezekiah was elevated to supreme commander by an anti-Assyrian group
3. When Sargon was replaced by Sennacherib in 705 BC, Judah joined in a rebellion against Assyria
 - a) Isaiah and Hezekiah called for faith in God to meet them
 - b) The political powers that surrounded Hezekiah placed faith in the strength of the coalition
 - (1) Particular emphasis on the hope of Egypt's help

Assignment:

Read in Isaiah 40-66

Remember that the long section is divided into three sections of nine chapters each. Try to read these sections as whole in one sitting.

II. Isaiah's Message to Judah

(Isaiah 28-35)

- A. Israel will go into captivity because of their rebellion against God (Isaiah 28)
- B. Only two kinds of men on earth (Isaiah 29-31)
- C. God will finally deliver Israel in the day of the Lord (Isaiah 32-35)
- D. Key message concerning Judah's attitude (Isaiah 30)
 - 1. Two-fold pride
 - a) We will get Egypt's help
 - b) If it fails, we have a plan of escape
 - 2. God's call (Isaiah 30:15)
 - a) In returning and rest you will be saved
 - 3. God's attitude towards Judah (Isaiah 30:18)
 - a) The Lord longs to be gracious to you

III. The End of the Story

- A. People as a whole did not trust God and all that He promised came to pass
- B. Isaiah and Hezekiah did trust the Lord
 - 1. Because of their faith, Jerusalem was spared and Judah continued as a nation