

**Isaiah 9**

1. What changes does Isaiah predict will happen because of the “light”? (Is 9:2-5)
2. What implications are suggested by an image of the Messiah described as “a child” who governs a nation? (Is 9:5-6)
3. Isaiah describes a messianic figure. (Is 9:5-7)
  - a. What are some of the qualities of the messianic figure?
  - b. Which aspects of the Messiah’s character are most meaningful to you and why?
4. How do we know that the Messiah will be born from the line of David? (Is 9:6-7)
5. Explain the meaning of the word “zeal” when used as a quality of the Lord. (Is 9:6-7)

**Note: After the description of the messianic figure (Is 9:1-7), there follows a long poem, beginning at Is 9:7 and ending at Is 10:4. The poem contains four stanzas, each of which ends with the same couplet. These verses describe Yahweh’s response to the attitude of Samaria and the Northern Kingdom.**

6. The Lord accuses Samaria and the Northern Kingdom of two unwelcome characteristics.
  - a. Name the two characteristics. (Is 9:8-9)
  - b. How do these characteristics show disrespect to the one who is their Lord?
  - c. What specific examples does Isaiah give demonstrating that the Samaritans and Israelites (Northern Kingdom) display these disrespectful characteristics? (Is 9:10)
7. Which two foreign nations were the first to strike at Samaria and the Northern Kingdom? (Is 9:11-12)
8. Who comprises the “head” and “tail” of the Northern Kingdom (Israel) that the Lord will cut off? (Is 9:13-15)
9. What are the implications for the Northern Kingdom’s defense if it is without a head or a tail? (Is 9:15-20)

**Isaiah 10**

10. In this long poem, Isaiah ends each of the four stanzas with a couplet describing the Lord: “Yet his anger is not spent, still his hand is raised to strike.” (Is 9:12, 17, 21, & 10:4) According to Isaiah’s understanding of the Lord, who will the Lord use as the next rod of his anger? (Is 10:5)