



Chapter 31 continues God's warning to Judah. Where do they look for help with the Assyrian threat? Where should they look?

According to 31:1-3, why should they look to God? (4 reasons)

As God told Israel, Babylon invaded and most people were taken captive in 586 BC. Those who remained continued to ignore God's warnings and fled to Egypt (Jeremiah 42). Why, even after God's warnings have come true, would the people look to Egypt?

How do we see this same pattern today?

What does God, through Isaiah, have to say about that? (Isaiah 31:6-9)

The short-term fulfilment of Isaiah 31:5-9 is a dramatic event (we will read in a few chapters). What phrase in 31:5 would have special significance and to what even does it refer?

31:1-8, 15-20 describe the reign of a king. Who is the short-term fulfilment (II Kings 18:1-7) and the ultimate fulfilment?

What changes are seen under these kings? (see also Galatians 5:22-24)

31:9-14 is a warning against the "complacent". What makes complacency dangerous?

32:10-14 describes the land after the defeat of Israel in 701BC and Judah in 586BC. 15-20 describes (immediately) the return of the captives. Reading 32:15 carefully, what makes the difference? How do we experience this difference today?

Isaiah is a book of Judgement and Comfort / Exile and Redemption. What short-term application may be seen for 33:1-12? What is the larger application of this "woe"?

How is this description of God's work good news for His people?

Who is called to listen in 33:13?

Who are the "sinners in Zion" (both short-term and long-term)?

Chapter 33 describes judgement for sin (7-9) and prosperity of God's people (20-22). What makes the difference? How is this a comfort to you today?

In many ways, chapters 34-35 are a conclusion to chapters 1-33. 34:2 We see nations today and throughout history that are more or less humane than others. Why is God "angry with ALL nations"?

Many prophecies in Isaiah (and the rest of the Scriptures) have multiple fulfilments (immediate and ultimate). When will 34:4 be fulfilled?

As Christians, what is our response to such prophecies? Why?

34:5-15 Why might Edom be singled out in this ultimate prophesy?

Chapter 35 is a strong contrast to chapter 34. Similar to the Law/Gospel truth of the Scriptures. How does God's Law and Gospel work this truth in your life? How is this prophecy a promise to you and all God's people today? (esp. 35:8-10)

Chapters 36-39 are a historical narrative (see II Kings 18-20). The nation of Judah was subject to Assyria. They were to pay tribute and restrict relationship with other nations. King Hezekiah is rebelling against this relationship by relying on God. The Assyrian Commander shows his misunderstanding and highlights Hezekiah's faithfulness. (36:7)

How are we called to do the same?