

1. The New Testament epistle _____ quotes two different passages from Isaiah chapter 8 in such a way as to demonstrate the deity of Christ.

2. If the Jews of Jesus' day had paid attention to the prophecy of Isaiah 9:6, they would not have been offended when He accepted _____ from men.

3. The son given to Isaiah to describe what would happen in Damascus and Samaria was named _____.

4. The "woes" pronounced by Isaiah against Israel emphasize that God's concern is for doing _____ as well as preaching grace.

5. In a Messianic prophecy in Isaiah 11, God says that a "shoot will come up from the stump of _____.

6. The eschatological view that says that Christ's Kingdom is already present and will not be realized physically upon the earth is known _____.

7. Isaiah's prophecies foresaw the rise of _____ as a great state: "the glory of the kingdoms".

8. Some commentators believe that the king of Babylon, against whom Isaiah speaks in chapter 14, is really _____.

9. The attribute by which God sovereignly controls the affairs of men and nations and does whatever He pleases is known as His _____.

10. The "personal" sign by which Isaiah was to warn Judah of the danger and results of trusting other nations instead of God was _____.

1. The New Testament epistle 1 Peter quotes two different passages from Isaiah chapter 8 in such a way as to demonstrate the deity of Christ.
2. If the Jews of Jesus' day had paid attention to the prophecy of Isaiah 9:6, they would not have been offended when He accepted worship from men.
3. The son given to Isaiah to describe what would happen in Damascus and Samaria was named Maher Shalel Hash Baz.
4. The "woes" pronounced by Isaiah against Israel emphasize that God's concern is for doing justice as well as preaching grace.
5. In a Messianic prophecy in Isaiah 11, God says that a "shoot will come up from the stump of Jesse."
6. The eschatological view that says that Christ's Kingdom is already present and will not be realized physically upon the earth is known as Amillennialism.
7. Isaiah's prophecies foresaw the rise of Babylon as a great state: "the glory of the kingdoms".
8. Some commentators believe that the king of Babylon, against whom Isaiah speaks in chapter 14, is really Satan.
9. The attribute by which God sovereignly controls the affairs of men and nations and does whatever He pleases is known as His omnipotence.
10. The "personal" sign by which Isaiah was to warn Judah of the danger and results of trusting other nations instead of God was going naked in public.