

Isaiah 38

Hezekiah's Serious Illness & Humble Reaction

- His Prayer
- His Request
- His Thanksgiving



Lord's Day – April 17, 2016

OUTLINE OF ISAIAH

I. The Book of Judgment.

1-39

- A. The Lord's Indictment of Judah 1-6
- B. The Hope of Messiah in Assyrian Oppression 7-12
- C. Prophecies Concerning the Heathen Nations 13-23
- D. Prophecies Concerning the Finale 24-27
- E. The Five Woes and Two Final Outcomes 28-35
- F. Historical Interlude 36-39



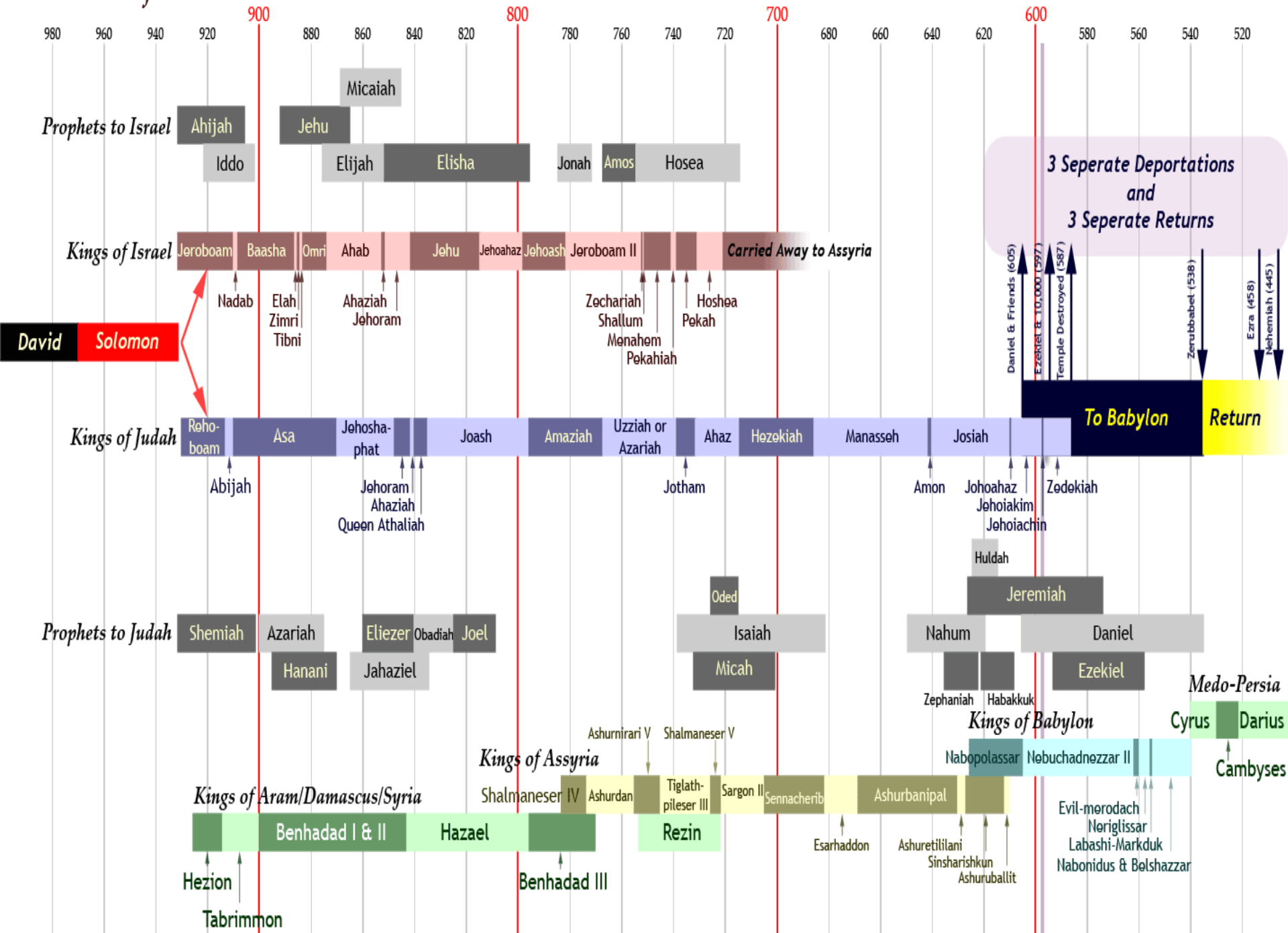
II. The Book of Salvation.

40-66

- A. Deliverance of the Lord's People 40-48
- B. Restoration by the Suffering Servant 49-57
- C. Restoration Realized and Completed 58-66



Timeline from David to Zerubbabel

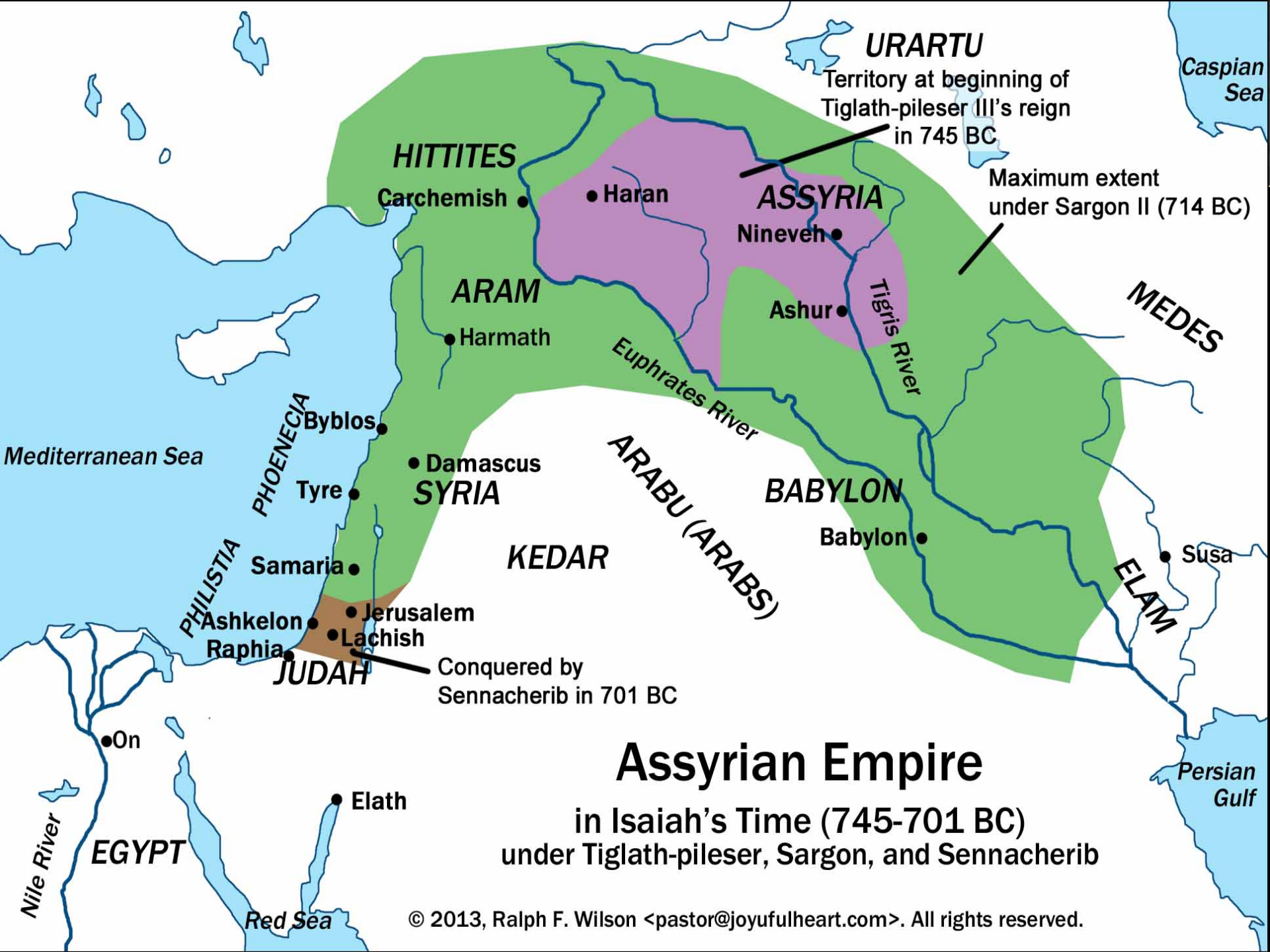




Greek
City States

The Egyptian
Kingdom
(before 671 B.C.)

Assyrian Empire – 824 B.C.
Assyrian Empire – 671 B.C.



URARTU

Territory at beginning of
Tiglath-pileser III's reign
in 745 BC

Maximum extent
under Sargon II (714 BC)

HITTITES

Carchemish

Haran

ASSYRIA

Nineveh

Ashur

Tigris River

ARAM

Harmath

Euphrates River

MEDES

Mediterranean Sea

PHOENECIA

Byblos

Tyre

Damascus

SYRIA

PHILISTIA

Samaria

Jerusalem

Ashkelon

Lachish

Raphia

JUDAH

Conquered by
Sennacherib in 701 BC

KEDAR

ARABU (ARABS)

BABYLON

Babylon

ELAM

Susa

Persian Gulf

Nile River

EGYPT

On

Elath

Red Sea

Assyrian Empire

in Isaiah's Time (745-701 BC)
under Tiglath-pileser, Sargon, and Sennacherib



URARTU

Caspian Sea

HITTITES

Carchemish •

• Haran

ASSYRIA

Nineveh •

Ashur •

Tigris River

MEDES

ARAM

Harmath •

Euphrates River

ARABU (ARABS)

BABYLON

Babylon •

ELAM

Susa •

Persian Gulf

Damascus •
SYRIA

KEDAR

PHOENECIA

Byblos •

Tyre •

Samaria •

PHILISTIA

Ashkelon •

Raphia •

Jerusalem •

Lachish •

JUDAH

MOAB

EDOM

Elath •

Neo-Babylonian Empire
Nabopolassar, Nebuchadnezzar II,
Nabonidus, Belshazzar (625-539 BC)

EGYPT

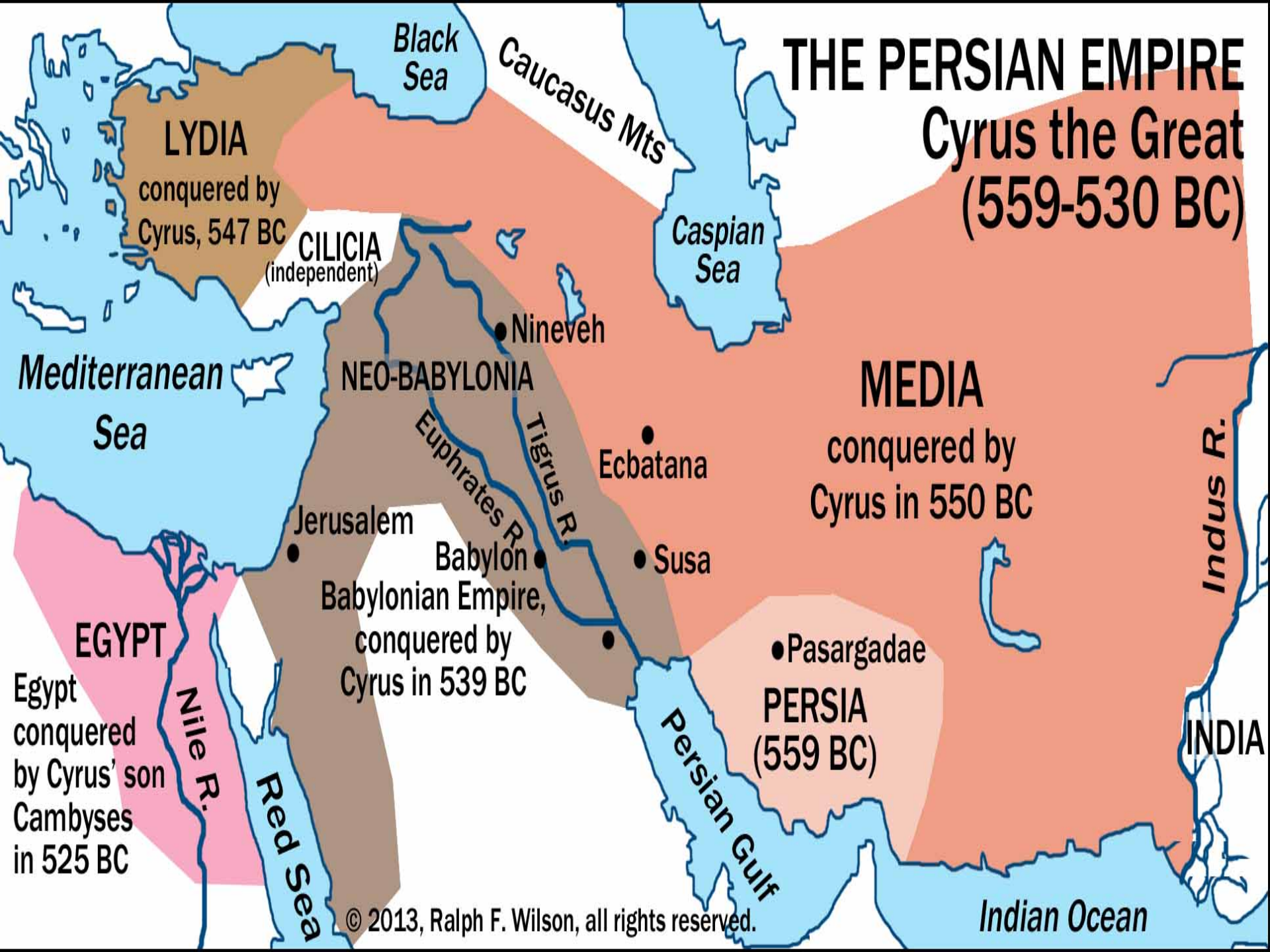
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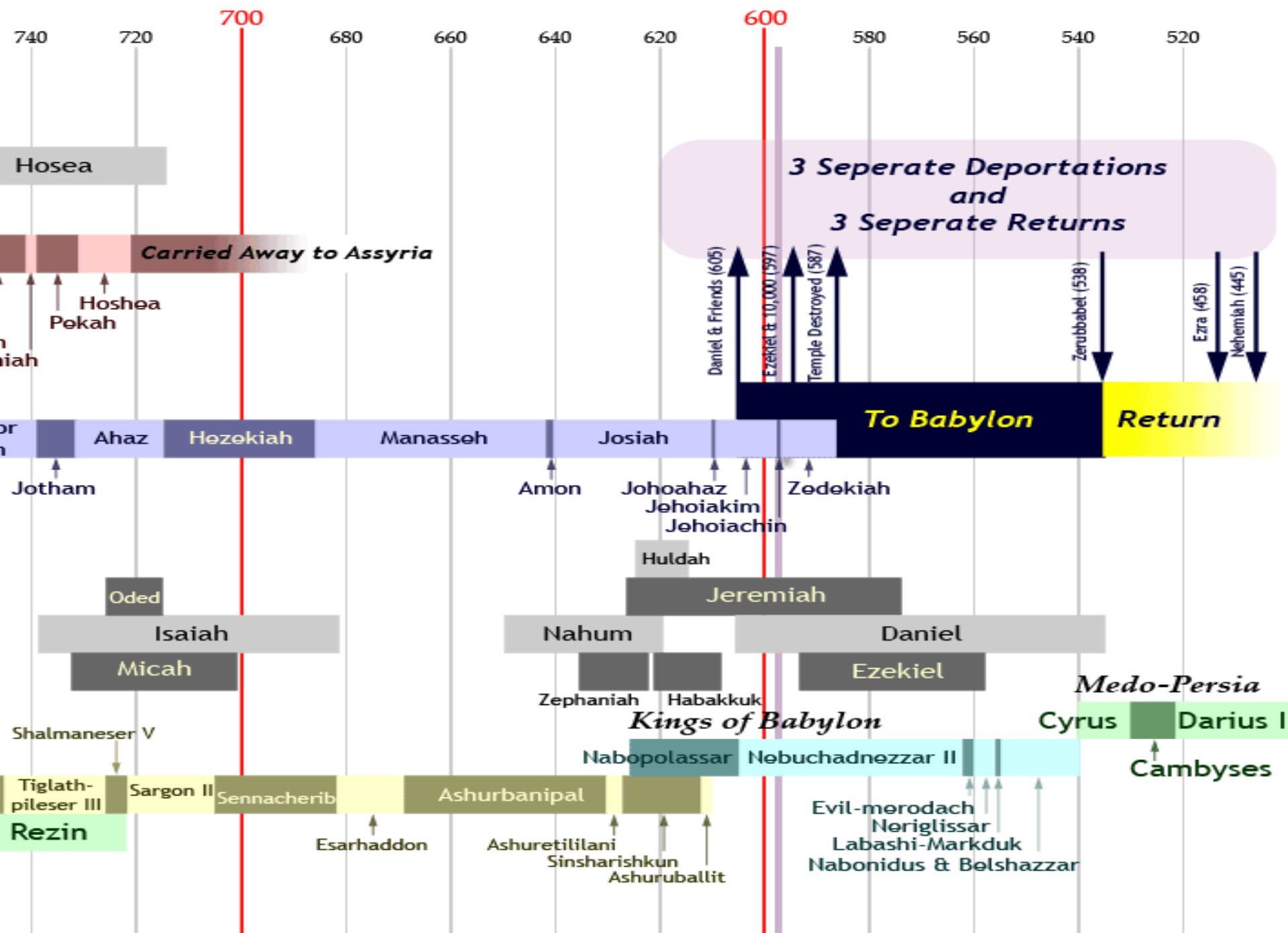
Red Sea

Nile River

THE PERSIAN EMPIRE

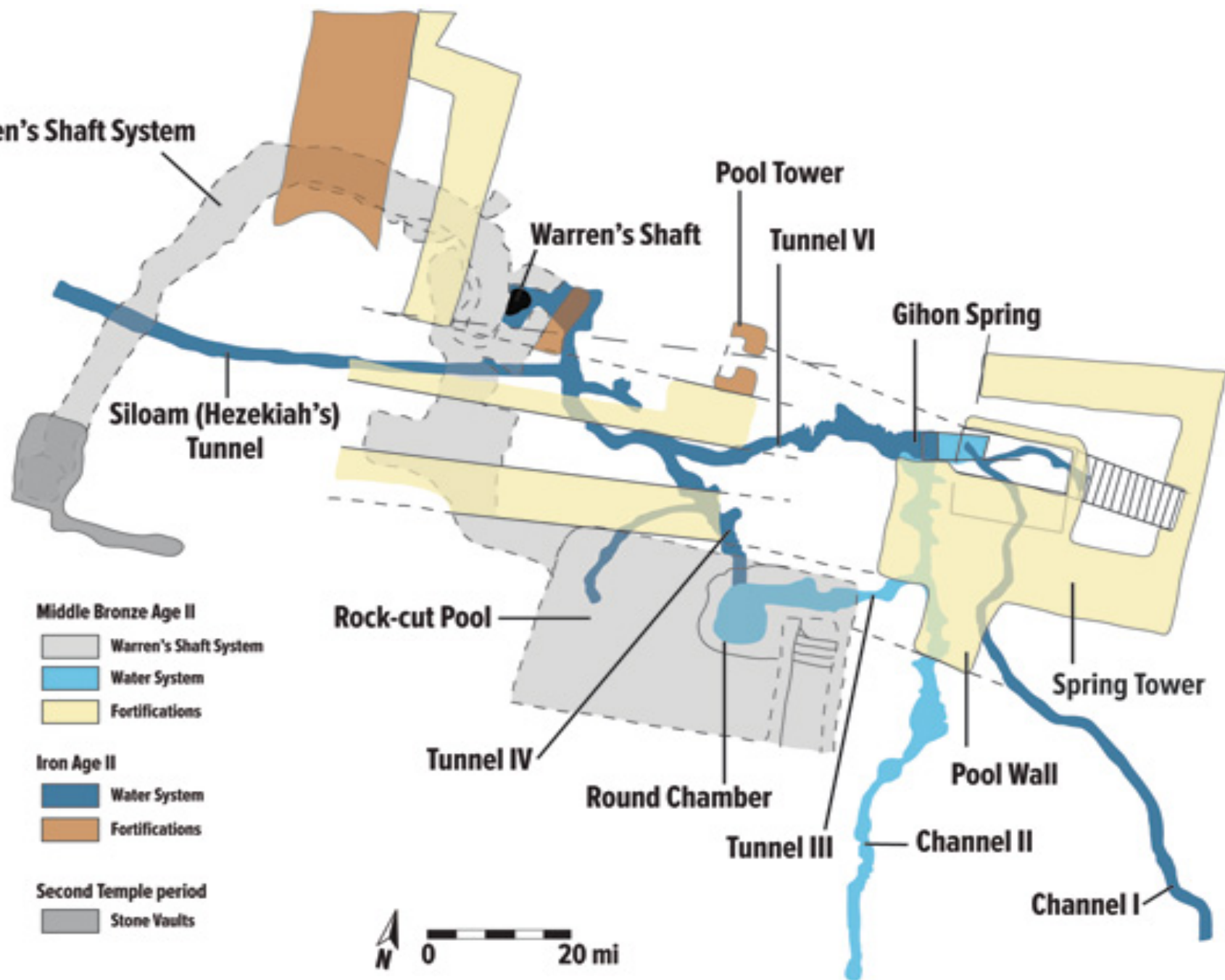
Cyrus the Great (559-530 BC)





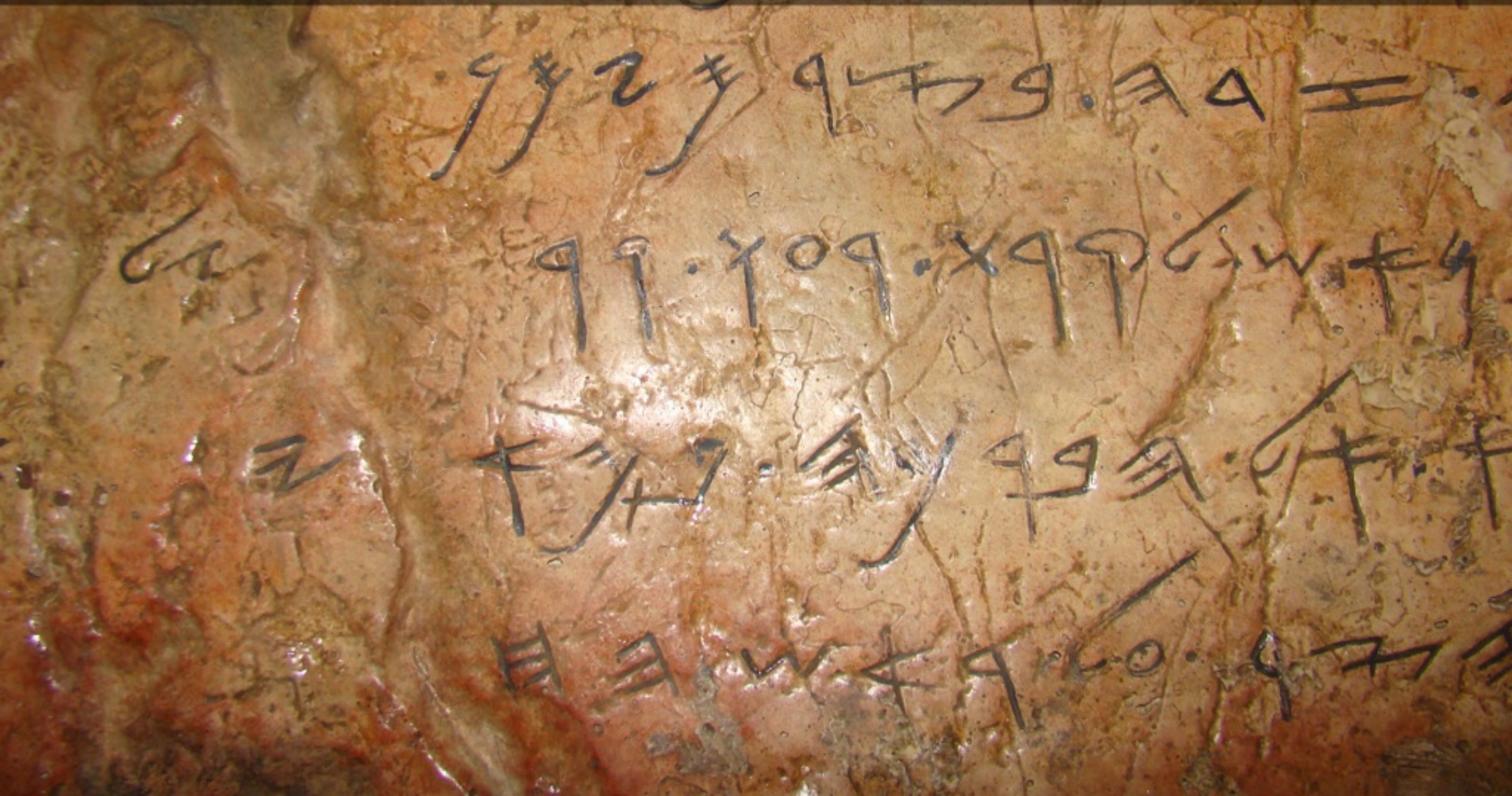


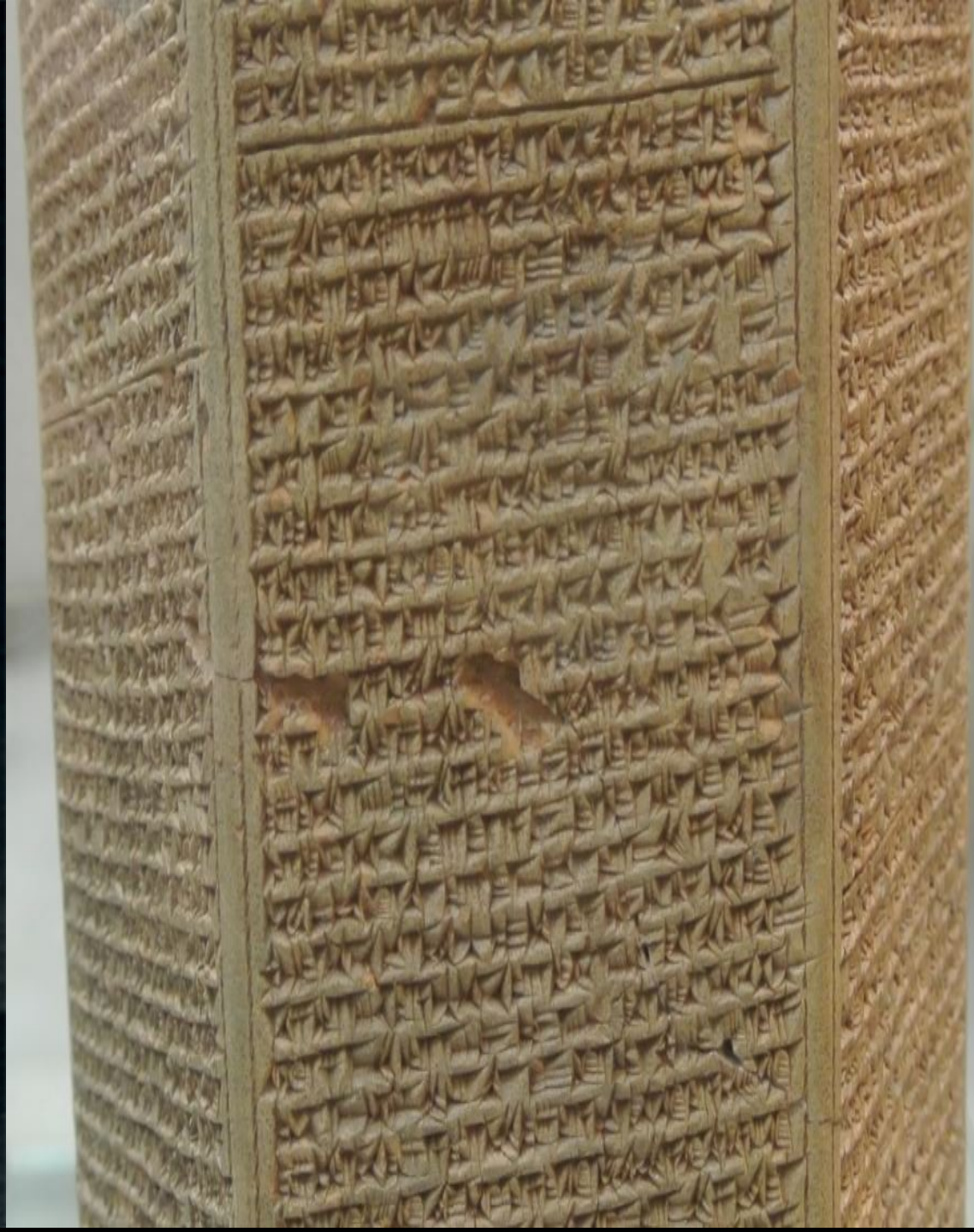
Warren's Shaft System





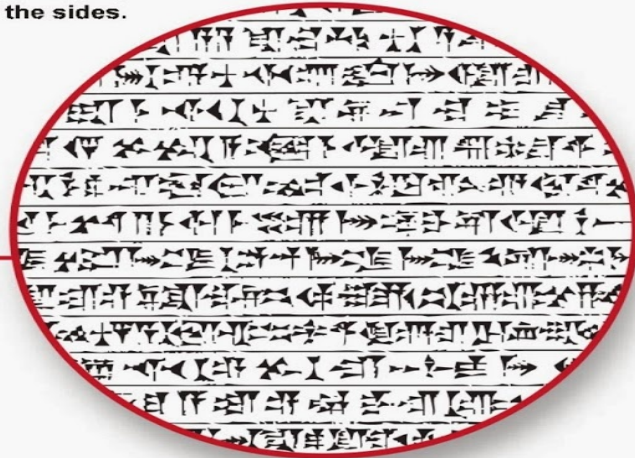
"The Shiloah (Siloam) inscription (כתובת השילוח) or Silwan inscription is a passage of inscribed text found in the Hezekiah tunnel ". It is among the oldest extant records of its kind written in Hebrew using the Paleo-Hebrew alphabet, and its association with the tunnel provides evidence for the ancient Biblical narrative.







This part of the cuneiform refers to Hezekiah, king of Judah. It begins in line 11 from the top of one of the sides.



Sennacherib's Prism

This prism contains six columns of text in which Assyrian king Sennacherib describes his triumphs. On column three (shown), he recounts his campaign against Judah, presenting a version of the events narrated in 2 Kgs 18–19. Like the Bible's account, he describes the victories that led to his siege of Jerusalem. He implies, however, that he left Hezekiah in Jerusalem "like a bird in a cage" after Hezekiah sent him the spoils of the city. Conversely, the Bible describes Sennacherib's army departing after the Angel of Yahweh slew many of them.

In Sennacherib's Own Words



The Sennacherib Prism was discovered in Nineveh, the ancient capital of the Assyrian Empire, in 1830. It records the Annals of Sennacherib. This is one of three Assyrian accounts of their invasion of Judah discovered so far. Jerusalem was approached but never taken. Hezekiah paid tribute after the invasion but was never defeated. Sennacherib agrees with the biblical account that Judah was invaded and many of its cities fell but in the end Jerusalem and Hezekiah were not touched by the military. Hezekiah continued as a subject of the Assyrian Empire but was not overthrown or defeated. The best Sennacherib can say is concerning Hezekiah is "I made a prisoner in Jerusalem . . . like a bird in a cage." It is not surprising that Sennacherib does not mention his flight out of Judea, the loss of 185,000 men or even anything resembling Herodotus' account. Read the part of this prism's context below:

"In my third campaign I marched against Hatti. Luli, king of Sidon, whom the terror-inspiring glamour of my lordship had overwhelmed, fled far overseas and perished.... As to Hezekiah, the Jew, he did not submit to my yoke, I laid siege to his strong cities, walled forts, and countless small villages, and conquered them by means of well-stamped earth-ramps and battering-rams brought near the walls with an attack by foot soldiers, using mines, breeches as well as trenches. I drove out 200,150 people, young and old, male and female, horses, mules, donkeys, camels, big and small cattle beyond counting, and considered them slaves. Himself I made a prisoner in Jerusalem, his royal residence, like a bird in a cage. I surrounded him with earthwork in order to molest those who were his city's gate. Thus I reduced his country, but I still increased the tribute and the presents to me as overlord which I imposed upon him beyond the former tribute, to be delivered annually. Hezekiah himself, did send me, later, to Nineveh, my lordly city, together with 30 talents of gold, 800 talents of silver, precious stones, antimony, large cuts of red stone, couches inlaid with ivory, nimeu-chairs inlaid with ivory, elephant-hides, ebony-wood, boxwood and all kinds of valuable treasures, his own daughters and concubines. . ."

SECTION THEME:

This chapter, embedded within the historical interlude of chapters 36-39, is a crisis behind the crisis. It presents Hezekiah both in a positive and negative light. On the one hand, he is still the Hezekiah who humbly submits to his Lord and trusts Him completely. But on the other hand, he is the prideful Hezekiah who is painfully human. This man might be given fifteen years by God's grace, but he is only a righteous, fallible man and definitely not the promised Messiah predicted by the prophet Isaiah.



MEMORY VERSE: ISAIAH 53:7

“He was oppressed and He was afflicted, yet He did not open His mouth; like a lamb that is led to slaughter, and like a sheep that is silent before its shearers, so He did not open His mouth.”



ISAIAH 28:1-10



I. Hezekiah's Predicament (38:1)

- A – Set your house in order
- B – Difference between a decree and an intention
- C – Actual time and place of his death is not revealed by God

II. Hezekiah's Petition (38:2-3)

- A – Turned his face to the wall
- B – Reminded God of his obedient heart - walked before God in truth – walked with an undivided heart
- C – Steadfast desire to please the Lord

III. God's Pardon (38:4-8)

- A – Immediacy of God's response
- B – Reminder that Hezekiah is leader of Judah
- C – Predicated on God receiving the glory and honor
- D – Hezekiah requested the sign to confirm the promise of the Lord's healing







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IV. Hezekiah's Praise (38:9-20)

- A – LORD is mentioned 13 times in this chapter alone – He is our Sovereign Ruler
- B – Yahweh Himself was Hezekiah's ONLY hope and guarantee
- C- Lord's power is made perfect in weakness

ISAIAH 38 IMPLICATIONS

- 1) How confident are we of God's hand in our circumstances when things remain "humanly" unfixed? How do we react once the "shock factor" of that unwelcomed news sinks in to our soul?
- 2) Hezekiah is so overwhelmed with gratitude that he pledges to God to be thankful and express that thankfulness for the remaining years of his life. How do you express your gratitude to your Savior for your salvation and the many blessings He accomplishes in your life from day-to-day?
- 3) Don't neglect the privilege we have as believers as we are entrusted with the same mandate to tell this generation about God's faithfulness especially when we see "His Hand" working in the midst of our life.