

Week Four Isaiah Quiz

- Correct answers are **in bold**.
- Key verses follow each question *in italics*.
- In some cases, there are notes about the incorrect answers in brackets and *[italics]*.

1. What does the name “Isaiah” mean?

- a. “Faithful messenger”
- b. “Son of Aiah”
- c. “Naked prophet”
- d. “The Lord saves” (or “The Lord is salvation”)**

(Workbook page 7: “The Hebrew meaning of Isaiah’s name summarizes his message: The Lord saves.” The other options were just things I made up. 😊)

2. What was Isaiah’s father’s name?

- a. Zechariah
- b. Amoz**
- c. Isaiah Sr.
- d. Ephraim

(Isaiah 1:1: “The vision concerning Judah and Jerusalem that Isaiah son of Amoz saw...”)

[Zechariah is mentioned in Isaiah 8:2—possibly this is King Ahaz’s father-in-law. It is not the same Zechariah as Zechariah the prophet. Ephraim is another name for the northern nation of Israel, because the tribe of Ephraim was a prominent tribe in that nation.]

3. 1:1 Who were the kings of Judah during Isaiah’s time?

- a. Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah**
- b. Henry V, Henry VI, Henry VII, Henry VIII
- c. Rimmon, Aiath, Migron, Michmash
- d. Geba, Ramah, Gibeah, Gallim

(Isaiah 1:1: “...during the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, kings of Judah.”)

[Rimmon, Aiath, Migron, and Michmash, as well as Geba, Ramah, Gibeah, and Gallim, are all place names mentioned in Isaiah 10:27-30.]

4. When the Lord commands His people to “learn to do right” and “seek justice,” what three groups of people did the Lord ask Judah to rescue, defend, and plead for?

- a. The people of Jerusalem, Sodom, and Gomorrah
- b. The Bruins, the Celtics, and the Patriots
- c. The oppressed, the orphan, the widow**
- d. Israelites, Egyptians, and Syrians

(Isaiah 1:17: “Learn to do right; seek justice. Defend the oppressed. Take up the cause of the fatherless; plead the case of the widow.”)

[Jerusalem is mentioned in v. 1, and Sodom and Gomorrah are singled out for judgment in vv. 9-10. Israel, Egypt, and Syria (Damascus) are mentioned throughout the Book of Isaiah, often in terms of judgments against them.]

5. In ch. 2, Isaiah gives a prophecy about the mountain of the Lord in the last days. What is that vision?

- a. **That people from all nations will stream to it.**
- b. That it will become a ski resort.
- c. That the angels would come upon it with flaming swords.
- d. That the Lord's presence will appear like a cloud.

(Isaiah 2:2: "In the last days the mountain of the Lord's temple will be established as the highest of the mountains; it will be exalted above the hills, and all nations will stream to it.")

[There is a flaming sword in Genesis 3:24; and in Exodus 13:21, "the Lord went ahead of them in a pillar of cloud to guide them on their way." No ski resorts in the Bible, to the best of my knowledge.]

6. In the vision Isaiah saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem, the nations will "beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation will not take up sword against nation, nor will they..."

- a. **train for war anymore.**
- b. forget the fatherless and the widow.
- c. bow down to the work of their hands.
- d. bear false witness against a neighbor.

(Isaiah 2:4b-c: "They will beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation will not take up sword against nation, nor will they train for war anymore.")

[Isaiah does speak of the fatherless and the widow in several places, mostly in judgment against those who have mistreated them—see 1:17, 1:23, 9:17, 10:2. Similarly, Isaiah also speaks judgments against those who worship the work of their own hands, instead of the work of the Lord's hands—see 2:8, 17:8; compare 5:12. There are many places in Scripture that talk about bearing false witness, but none that I know of in Isaiah.]

7. On the day of the Lord, people will throw away their idols of silver and idols of gold, which they made to worship, to the:

- a. sheep and goats.
- b. **moles and bats.**
- c. lions and tigers.
- d. worms and maggots.

(Isaiah 2:20: "In that day people will throw away to the moles and bats their idols of silver and idols of gold, which they made to worship.")

[As far as I know, the only reference in Isaiah that includes both sheep and goats is 11:6: "The wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the

young goat.” The most well-known Biblical reference to sheep and goats is in the judgment scene in Matthew 25:31-46. There are lots of lions in Scripture, but to the best of my knowledge, no tigers. There is a reference to worms and maggots in Isaiah 14:11.]

8. According to Isaiah 3:18-23, on that day, what will the Lord snatch away from Jerusalem and Judah because of their guilt?

- a. Their homes
- b. Their leaders
- c. **Their finery: the bangles and headbands and crescent necklaces, the earrings and bracelets and veils, the headdresses and anklets and sashes, the perfume bottles and charms, the signet rings and nose rings, the fine robes and the capes and cloaks, the purses & mirrors, the linen garments & tiaras & shawls**
- d. Their food

(Isaiah 3:18-23: “In that day the Lord will snatch away their finery: the bangles and headbands and crescent necklaces, the earrings and bracelets and veils, the headdresses and anklets and sashes, the perfume bottles and charms, the signet rings and nose rings, the fine robes and the capes and cloaks, the purses and mirrors, and the linen garments and tiaras and shawls.”)

9. In a series of “woes” in ch. 5, what reason does Isaiah give for the Lord’s anger burning against His own people?

- a. They rise early in the morning to run after their drinks.
- b. They call evil good and good evil.
- c. They acquit the guilty for a bribe, but deny justice to the innocent.
- d. They spurned the word of the Holy One of Israel.
- e. **All of the above.**

(All of the above are found in Isaiah ch. 5. Option (a) is in v. 11; option (b) is in v. 20; option (c) is v. 23; and option (d) is found at the end of v. 24.)

10. In ch. 7, Isaiah gave the famous prophetic sign “the virgin will be with child and will give birth to a son and will call him Immanuel.” Isaiah gave this prophecy to the king during a time of disaster. What worrying circumstance was the king facing?

- a. Widespread disease
- b. **War**
- c. Famine
- d. A plague of locusts
- e. All of the above

(The quote in the question comes from Isaiah 7:14, but the context is provided at the beginning of the chapter: “When Ahaz son of Jotham, the son of Uzziah, was king of Judah, King Rezin of Aram and Pekah son of Remaliah king of Israel marched up to fight against Jerusalem....” In verses 1-9, Isaiah’s message to Ahaz is one of assurance that God will destroy Ephraim and Syria, but with the provision that the

king “not fear”: the king should not seek alliances with foreign nations instead of trusting in God alone to defend the nation.)

11. According to Isaiah 11:1-5, which of the following is true of the “shoot [that] will come up from the stump of Jesse”?

- a. The Spirit of the Lord will rest on him.
- b. He will delight in the fear of the Lord.
- c. With righteousness he will judge the needy.
- d. Righteousness will be his belt.
- e. All of the above.**

(All of the above are found in Isaiah ch. 11. Option (a) is in v. 2; option (b) is in v. 3; option (c) is in v. 4; and option (d) is in v. 5.)

12. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in Isaiah 16 in connection with the judgment against Moab?

- a. The raisin cakes of Kir Hareseth
- b. The fields of Heshbon
- c. The sons of Zebedee**
- d. The vines of Sibmah

(Isaiah 16:7-8a: “Therefore the Moabites wail, they wail together for Moab. Lament and grieve for the raisin cakes of Kir Hareseth. The fields of Heshbon wither, the vines of Sibmah also.”)

[The sons of Zebedee, also known as James and John, are found in all four Gospels, and are some of Jesus’s first disciples. See, e.g., Mark 1:19.]

13. For how many years did Isaiah go around stripped and barefoot as a sign and portent against Egypt and Cush?

- a. Two
- b. Three**
- c. Four
- d. Seventy

(Isaiah 20:3: “Then the Lord said, “Just as my servant Isaiah has gone stripped and barefoot for three years, as a sign and portent against Egypt and Cush...”)

14. 25:6 In the vision of praise in ch. 25, what will be served alongside the “feast of rich food” that God “will make for all peoples”?

- a. Grapes from God’s vineyard
- b. Living water
- c. Well-aged wine**
- d. A nice Sauvignon Blanc

(Isaiah 25:6: “On this mountain the Lord of hosts will make for all peoples a feast of rich food, a feast of well-aged wine, of rich food full of marrow, of aged wine well refined.” [ESV])

[Option (a) sounds plausible because of the two vineyard songs in Isaiah 5:1-7 and 27:2-6. "Living water" is found in several places in the Scriptures: Jeremiah 2:13 and 17:13; Zechariah 14:8; John 4:10-11 and 7:38; Revelation 7:17.]

15. In the song of praise referenced in Isaiah 26, what happens when the Lord's "judgments come upon the earth"?

- a. The wheat will be separated from the chaff.
- b. The people of the world will learn righteousness.**
- c. Things will catch on fire.
- d. The stone that the builders rejected will become the cornerstone.

(Isaiah 26:9b "When your judgments come upon the earth, the people of the world learn righteousness.")

[Isaiah does use the word "chaff" in several places, but the idea of wheat being separated from chaff comes from the Gospels—Mt. 3:12/Lk 3:17. "The stone the builders rejected has become the cornerstone" is Psalm 118:22. "Things will catch on fire" I just made up, although there is certainly plenty of fire in the Scriptures.]

Isaiah 24-27 Key Themes

- "The Isaiah Apocalypse"
- The Day of the Lord: the end of this present age, when God judges the nations and saves his people.
 - Judgment and destruction
 - The two cities
 - The redemption of God's people
 - Feasting, praising, worshipping
 - Death and resurrection