Isaiah Lesson 6

Isaiah Chapter 6 Distributed by: KJV Bible Studies Website: <u>www.KjvBibleStudies.net</u>

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Introduction: In chapter 5, we discussed *t*he parable of Jehovah's vineyard along with the six woes against Israel. The chapter ended covering the convergence of all nations against Israel during the Tribulation.

The sixth chapter of Isaiah records the transforming vision by which God commissioned Isaiah. The glory of the Lord and the holiness of God are in view and continually ascribed before His throne.

I. Isaiah's Vision of the Lord

Isa 6:1 In the year that king Uzziah died I saw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up, and his train filled the temple.

Isa 6:2 *Above it stood the seraphims: each one had six wings; with twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly.*

Isa 6:3 And one cried unto another, and said, Holy, holy, holy, is the LORD of hosts: the whole earth is full of his glory.

Here, Isaiah begins to describe his life-transforming ministry. The exact time Uzziah died isn't clear, but it was sometime during the mid-eighth century B.C. In the same year Uzziah died, Isaiah in a vision saw the throne of God. His throne was described as 'high and lifted up" bespeaking the majestic power of Jehovah God.

The word translated as train (lwv shuwl) literally refers to a long skirt or robe. Here the word is likely used as a description of the glory of God. The throne area of heaven is clearly referred to as the temple indicating there is the true temple of God, built without hands, eternal in the heavens. Isaiah by way of a vision was allowed to see this holy place where the Almighty reigns above. It is evident that the holy of holies of the Tabernacle and the Temple were patterned after the true temple in heaven. Looming above the throne of God were the seraphims. Only here in Isaiah 6 are these angelic creatures mentioned. The word (myPrs seraphims is not translated and literally refers to 'flaming ones.' They are described as having six wings each. Two were used for flight, two to cover their faces, and two to cover their feet. It appears that these are angelic creatures specially created and assigned to overarch the throne of God in heaven. They were spaced on each side of the throne with their wings outstretched above the throne. Their earthly counterparts were the golden cherubims of the Tabernacle and Temple.

It is apparent that at the throne of God in heaven the seraphims continually cry out to each other "Holy, holy, holy, is the LORD of hosts: the whole earth is full of his glory." This closely parallels John's description of the throne of God in the vision he was given recorded in Revelation 4:8.

Rev 4:8 And the four beasts had each of them six wings about him; and they were full of eyes within: and they rest not day and night, saying, Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come.

Significant is that God is being called holy in three-fold recurrence. Some are persuaded this repetition is in distinct recognition to the Trinity while others say the repetition declares the utter holiness of God as the primary and prevailing attribute of His Deity. We will readdress this later in this chapter. The word so translated (vwdq qadowsh) has the sense of being set apart or separate from sin. Implicit in holiness is sinlessness. It might be added that holiness is absolute purity.

Other implications of God's holiness is that He not only is sinless but that He also will judge sin. Sin can never abide in His presence. God is also referred to as the LORD of hosts (Jehovah-tsaba'). This phrase appears 235 times in the Bible and bespeaks His command of the armies of heaven. Because God is holy, the seraphims of heaven cry out, "the whole earth is full of his glory."

Clearly implied is a direct link between the holiness of God and the glory of God. Because God is holy, the whole earth is full of His glory. This is evident throughout His creation as well as His dealings with the sons of men. He is glorious because He is holy.

Isa 6:4 And the posts of the door moved at the voice of him that cried, and the house was filled with smoke.

As Isaiah witnessed this awesome scene in his vision, he went on to note that the posts of the door moved at the voice of him that cried, and the house was filled with smoke. Isaiah evidently refers to the temple in heaven itself. As the angelic voices cried out in holiness to God, the very temple of heaven shook. The awesome power of the holiness of God is implied. Though the preceding verse speaks of the seraphims crying out, verse 5 indicates that Isaiah likely heard the voice of God here.

As the Almighty spoke, the very temple of heaven was filled with smoke.

(1) Smoke in the Bible is often associated with judgment or wrath.

(2) This may be the gathering wrath of a holy God against the unholiness of His people Israel.

(3) The smoke in the holy place within the tabernacle was significant in its purpose when the high priest entered the holy place. It is what was between God and the ceremonial high priest.

It is certain that one day, we will all be judged.

Isa 6:5 *Then said I, Woe is me! for I am undone; because I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips: for mine eyes have seen the King, the LORD of hosts.*

In catching a glimpse of the infinite holiness of Almighty God, Isaiah could only moan, "Woe is me!" When Isaiah caught a glimpse of the holiness of God, he was instantly aware of his own sinfulness and its condemnation. All his righteousness before an infinitely holy God was as nothing. He was immediately convicted of the sinfulness of his wretched condition.

He realized he was condemned, already facing the wrath of a holy God. All he could do was cry out "I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips." It is significant that the condemnation and conviction of sin stemmed from what had come forth from his mouth in days gone by. Truly, by our very words, we are condemned.

Jesus taught that it is out of the heart that all manner of foul speech develops. That which exits the lips reveals the condition of the heart. This powerful conviction was occasioned by simply seeing the infinite holiness of God upon His throne. This event occurred by way of vision and not physically for no man in his sinful flesh can see God. How much more conviction and terror will be present when sinful men stand before God at the Great White Throne Judgment. Just catching a glimpse of his glory and holiness will silence and condemn them.

Isa 6:6 *Then flew one of the seraphims unto me, having a live coal in his hand, which he had taken with the tongs from off the altar:*

Isa 6:7 And he laid it upon my mouth, and said, Lo, this hath touched

thy lips; and thine iniquity is taken away, and thy sin purged.

Helpful to understanding these verses is to recall that this was a vision. It did not happen physically. Nevertheless, in his vision, one of the seraphims before the throne of God flew to Isaiah after having taken a live coal from off the altar of God before the throne. Clearly implied is that there is an altar of fire before the throne of God in heaven.

The seraphim took the live coal and placed it upon Isaiah's mouth, noting that the uncleanness of his lips was purged. The greater truth is that sin cannot abide the presence of God. Isaiah clearly was convicted of his sinful mouth. Accordingly, the angel purged that sin with a burning coal upon it. In the vision, Isaiah's sins had been cleansed. This cleansing comes only thru the shed blood of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

II. Isaiah's Commission from the Lord

Isa 6:8 Also I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; send me.

Isa 6:9 *And he said, Go, and tell this people, Hear ye indeed, but understand not; and see ye indeed, but perceive not.*

Isa 6:10 *Make the heart of this people fat, and make their ears heavy, and shut their eyes; lest they see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart, and convert, and be healed.*

Having been purged of his sin, Isaiah heard God Himself ask, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" Significant is that the plural "us" is used. The "us" in verse 8 is none other than the trinity. Clearly, God was not placing Himself on equal footing with the seraphims mentioned. Rather, His own equals are in view—the Son and the Holy Spirit.

This usage of "us" provides sufficient evidence that the term holy, holy, holy in the beginning of the chapter is in recognition of each of the 3 persons of God. God is Holy. John 12:41 specifically indicates that Isaiah saw not only the Father but also the Son.

Joh 12:38 That the saying of Esaias the prophet might be fulfilled, which he spake, Lord, who hath believed our report? and to whom hath the arm of the Lord been revealed?

Joh 12:39 Therefore they could not believe, because that Esaias said

again,

Joh 12:40 He hath blinded their eyes, and hardened their heart; that they should not see with their eyes, nor understand with their heart, and be converted, and I should heal them.

Joh 12:41 These things said Esaias, when he saw his glory, and spake of him.

Having had his sin purged and having heard the call of God for the needed ministry, Isaiah quickly spoke and said, "Here am I; send me." Clearly, God can save and use whosoever He will.

In verse 9, we find that the commissioning of Isaiah is likely not what he anticipated. Because of the sinfulness and obstinance of Israel over the years, God in effect said, have it your way. He had given them His written Word in the Law. He had sent prophets to His people, and they ignored them.

Therefore, God placed a curse upon them in the form of a veil over their minds. They would hear the Word preached but would not understand. They would see God's handiwork but would not perceive what was happening.

Their hearts would become dull, their ears heavy, and their eyes shut. They had already done that to God. Now, the Lord in effect said, so be it! The fulfillment of this awful prophecy was clearly noted in our Lord's ministry. He made it very clear that the veil of God's curse was still upon them. See Matthew 13:14-15, Mark 4:12, Luke 8:10, and John 12:40.

The Apostle Paul noted the same in Acts 28:26-27 as well as in Corinthians 3:14-15.

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2Co 3:14 But their minds were blinded: for until this day remaineth the same vail untaken away in the reading of the old testament; which vail is done away in Christ.

2Co 3:15 But even unto this day, when Moses is read, the vail is upon their heart.

Isaiah's coming ministry would be as speaking unto stones. Israel would hear but not understand. Their hearts had been deadened by their own rebellion. Now God solidified them in the same.

Isa 6:11 *Then said I, Lord, how long? And he answered, Until the cities be wasted without inhabitant, and the houses without man, and the land be utterly desolate,*

Isa 6:12 And the LORD have removed men far away, and there be a

great forsaking in the midst of the land.

Perceiving the awesome character of what God had just imposed upon Israel, Isaiah asked, Lord, how long? Isaiah understood the implication of what God had just said and he wanted to know how long this curse would rest upon his people. The Lord answered, Until the cities be wasted without inhabitant, and the houses without man, and the land be utterly desolate,

Clearly foretold were the impending captivities. The days were coming when both Israel and Judah would be removed from their place and the land would be utterly desolate. The spiritual veil would be upon Israel throughout their coming dispersion. It remains to this day. It certainly was there during the ministry of Jesus and the Apostles thereafter.

Isa 6:13 *But yet in it shall be a tenth, and it shall return, and shall be eaten: as a teil tree, and as an oak, whose substance is in them, when they cast their leaves: so the holy seed shall be the substance thereof.*

Notwithstanding the darkness imposed upon Israel, their return to their land is clear. Foretold here is that a tenth shall return. Specifically, what the tenth represents is not clear. The immediate antecedent is of the land. But the greater preceding context is of the dispersion of the people of Israel. What the tenth represents numerically may simply be that only a small fraction of those deported would return. That certainly was true in Nehemiah and Ezra's day. It is still true today.

The illustration of oak and teil trees is used. The leaves are just waste without the seeds of these trees dropping and being covered by them. With little or no seed, only a few new trees at best would spring forth, so it would be with Israel. The day was coming when they would be allowed to return from their long-foretold dispersion, but it would be just a fraction of what they once were.

The storm clouds of God's judgment were gathering against the sin of His people.

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