ISAIAH B. 35 - 183

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| 118.2 | l:5a literal statement 5b figurative language |
| 7 | 1:4 entirely literal |
| 14 | "seed" - originally a figure, then came to be used in literal way discussion of its meaning and use |
| 119.1 | 1:3 nothing figurative |
| | 1:2 figurative element here |
| 119.16- | Good statement re Israel's condition |
| 120.16 | 1:7-9 refer to the condition which exists then, not prediction |
| 121. | fits the time of Isa. 37-38 when the Assyrian army was in the land |
| 121.14 | possible that ch. 1 was written at time of events described in ch.37-38 |
| 122.1 | reasons for believing this is a pres. description rather than a fut. prediction: 1) only Jerusalem is mentioned as desolate 2) vs.9 fits time of Sennacherib's invasion |
| 123.4 | Heb. tenses Discussion of Imperfect and Perfect tenses Tense does not tell whether fut. or a pres. condition always |
| 124.3 | |
| 124.26 | fit well the description of the actual time(of Sennacherib's invasion) but may be a prediction. |
| 125.8 | The words describing a literal $fact(v.9)$ are used in vs 10 as a figure of speech |
| | Aspect of sin rebuked: 1) alienation from God 2) ceremonialism without right heart attitude |
| 125.26 | Illustration from wrong attitude toward baptism |
| 125a .8 | Ketcham's remarks re baptism as a ceremony |
| 125a.28 | False critical anththèsis between priests and prophets |
| 125c.24 | Necessity of right heart attitude |
| | Brazen serpent later worshipped by the people, so was destroyed. |
| 126 | God's provision for Good was destroyed when it became an end in itself. |
| 127.20 | Two ways of having sins covered 1) Under Christ's blood 2) Pretending they don't exist |
| | Free grace - don't have to do anything to earn it not cheap, for Gost God a tremendous lot |