Prophets -23-
indicate perhaps, one the crucifixion and one the resurrection and one the ascension, or one the resurrection and one the ascension and one the return, but I do not think that we can be sure at all that we have different stages of the exaltation presented specifically in these words. The general idea is great exaltation for Him and surely for the servant there is an exaltation surpassing that of any other who ever lived on this earth. At the name of Jesus every knee shall bow and every tongue shall confess that He is Lord. He has His great exaltation in the resurrection, He has His great uplifting in His - He is to reign from sea to sea and from shore to shore. It can all be-summed up with this heaping up of similar words here; He is exalted, and praised and to be very high.

Prophets - 24
note a striking change. The Servent is to be exalted but He is also to be humiliated. He is to accomp?1sh a great work but there is humiliation and suffering involved for Him. It seems very strange. We would be utterky amased at such a note here except that we have been given abundant introduction to it already. We have twice had the of the Servant undergoing humiliation. The Servant is to be One Who has to pass through grievous and disagreeable experiences, but ss many were astounded at thee; His visage was so marred more than any man, His form more than the sons of men. That's the way in which a good many would suggest to interpret it. As many were astounded at thee; his visage wes so marred. Is that a proper wey to render the Hebrew? Let's now refer to the Hebrew of this verse and see whether you feel that that is the right rendering of the Hebrew. The verse, then, is a very clear comparison, I think, between the condition, that which happens "to thee" and that which will happen to Him. My Servant will be exalted, but also somethin will happen to Him which is very similar to somehas thing which/happened to thee, is the comparison. It is obscure, unfortunately, in our Finglish translation. Now the Revised Version seys, "Like as many" (which you see is a much better beginning

