

OFFERING HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

DEVOTIONAL READING: Jeremiah 29:10–14 BACKGROUND

SCRIPTURE: Isaiah 29

ISAIAH 29:13–24

13 Wherefore the Lord said, Forasmuch as this people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honour me, but have removed their heart far from me, and their fear toward me is taught by the precept of men:

14 Therefore, behold, I will proceed to do a marvellous work amongst his people, even a marvellous work and a wonder: for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid.

15 Woe unto them that seek deep to hide their counsel from the LORD, and their works are in the dark, and they say, Who seeth us? and who knoweth us?

16 Surely your turning of things upside down shall be esteemed as the potter's clay: for shall the work say of him that made it, He made me not? or shall the thing framed say of him that framed it, He had no understanding?

17 Is it not yet a very little while, and Lebanon shall be turned into a fruitful field, and the fruitful field shall be esteemed as a forest?

18 And in that day shall the deaf hear the words of the book, and the eyes of the blind shall see out of obscurity, and out of darkness.

19 The meek also shall increase their joy in the LORD, and the poor among men shall rejoice in the Holy One of Israel.

20 For the terrible one is brought to nought, and the scorner is consumed, and all that watch for iniquity are cut off:

21 That make a man an offender for a word, and lay a snare for him that reproveth in the gate, and turn aside the just for a thing of nought.

22 Therefore thus saith the LORD, who redeemed Abraham, concerning the house of Jacob, Jacob shall not now be ashamed, neither shall his face now wax pale.

23 But when he seeth his children, the work of mine hands, in the midst of him, they shall sanctify my name, and sanctify the Holy One of Jacob, and shall fear the God of Israel.

24 They also that erred in spirit shall come to understanding, and they that murmured shall learn doctrine.



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KEY VERSE

*They also that erred in spirit shall come to understanding, and they that murmured shall learn doctrine.—***Isaiah 29:24**

PROPHETS FAITHFUL TO GOD'S COVENANT

Unit 3: Courageous Prophets of Change LESSONS 9–13

LESSON AIMS

After participating in this lesson, each learner will be able to:

1. Describe God's intentions regarding the spiritual condition of Israel.
2. Give an example of a similar spiritual condition today.
3. Create a personal plan to guard against ritualism in worship.

LESSON OUTLINE

Introduction

- A. Stone(walling) Hearts
- B. Lesson Context
- I. Unfaithful Worship (Isaiah 29:13–14)
 - A. Present Indifference to God (v. 13)
 - B. Future Awe of God (v. 14) *Wonderful?*

II. Unfaithful Plans (Isaiah 29:15–22)

- A. Hidden Plans Are Judged (vv. 15–16) *Appearances Can Be Deceiving*
- B. Followed by Flourishing (vv. 17–19)
- C. Judgment for the Unjust (vv. 20–21)
- D. Followed by Restoration (v. 22)

III. Faithful Worship (Isaiah 29:23–24)

- A. Based on God’s Character (v. 23)
- B. Expressed Through God’s Word (v. 24)

Conclusion

- A. Intimate Hearts
- B. Prayer
- C. Thought to Remember

HOW TO SAY IT

Assyria	Uh- <i>sear</i> -ee-uh.
Babylon	<i>Bab</i> -uh-lun.
Mediterranean	<i>Med</i> -uh-tuh- ray -nee-un.
Mesopotamia	<i>Mes</i> -uh-puh- tay -me-uh.
Tiglathpileser	<i>Tig</i> -lath-pih- <i>lee</i> -zer.

Introduction

A. Stone(walling) Hearts

Dr. John Gottman studies marriage and the forces likely to break a union apart. After years of research, he identified four relational traits that reliably predict divorce: contempt, defensiveness, stonewalling, and criticism. He refers to these metaphorically as the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse.

Criticism becomes destructive when a spouse’s value and worth are questioned instead of specific behaviors. Generalizations are made, and the spouse on the receiving end begins to feel resentful and overwhelmed. Contempt manifests itself through eye rolls and insults, which telegraph that one partner believes that he or she possesses exclusive moral high ground within the relationship.

Signs of defensiveness become legion. A defensive spouse might respond to perceived criticism with verbal argumentativeness. A pattern of assuming the role of victim in the face of criticism is another form of excessive self-protection. When these three habits are practiced over time, stonewalling results. A spouse begins to withdraw emotionally from the relationship for self-protection or out of a sense of not knowing how to respond in a productive manner.

Gottman's Four Horsemen are intended to identify marital decay. This model can also be useful when measuring the quality of a person's relationship with God. But this is not a new insight, as today's text reveals.

B. Lesson Context

A predominant theme of the book of Isaiah is God's sovereignty over history. The fictitious pagan fertility gods were imagined to be caught in never-ending cycles of birth, life, and death. For pagans, history endlessly turned on itself. Their gods were doomed to the same repetitive beats as were mere mortals.

By contrast, the God of Israel stood outside of history. Since He brought all things into being ([Isaiah 40:21–31](#)), how could it be otherwise? He demonstrated mastery over history by giving Isaiah visions of what would occur before, during, and after the Babylonian exile. That tragedy extended from the destruction of the temple in 586 BC until release from captivity in 538 BC.

The most immediate new thing that God would do was to use a foreign power, Assyria, to accomplish His will by disciplining Israel for their sin and corruption. During Isaiah's tenure as a prophet (740–681 BC), Assyria was the region's sole superpower. Founded in Mesopotamia in about 1750 BC, that nation's period of most militant expansion began in about 1100 BC.

Assyria's most coveted prize, Egypt, lay to the west. However, several smaller nations on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, including the divided northern and southern kingdoms of Israel and Judah, stood in its path. The risk of invasion was constant.

Two centuries before Isaiah's time, King Solomon had accumulated immense wealth through his initiative of international commerce. That fact, along with prosperity in the interim, made the covenant people an attractive target for the aggressive Assyrian Empire. Both Israel and Judah experienced years of prosperity after they divided into two kingdoms ([Isaiah 2:7](#); etc.). Assyria menaced both for years.

The threat diminished during the reigns of less bellicose Assyrian monarchs. However, Tiglathpileser III (reigned 745–727 BC) renewed Assyrian designs against both Israel and Judah ([2 Kings 15:29](#)). The prophets Hosea and Amos had issued the earliest warnings, in the eighth century BC (examples: [Hosea 10:6](#); [Amos 3:11](#)). At the time, their prophecies must have been seen as outlandish to a nation enjoying peace. But during Isaiah's ministry as a prophet, predicted doom became reality.

Ahaz, king of Judah from 735 to 715 BC, allied with Assyria to foil aggression by Aram and northern Israel, paying steep tribute in the process ([2 Kings 16:7–8](#)). Eventually, however, he felt pressure to rebel against Assyria and shift allegiance to Egypt. The prophets warned both northern Israel and southern Judah against such entanglements, but they were ignored ([Hosea 7:11, 16](#); etc.). God instructed both nations to place their trust in Him, not pagan empires and their fictitious gods.

Beginning in the period of Hezekiah's reign (about 724–695 BC), Isaiah preached five "Woe Sermons" that included further warning against such alliances. These five sermons are found in [Isaiah 28:1–33:24](#), each opening with the word *Woe* ([28:1](#); [29:1](#); [30:1](#); [31:1](#); [33:1](#)). The sermons establish the rationale behind God's judgment, yet also offer hope that God would someday restore the nation predicted to fall. Today's study concerns both.

Leading into today's text is a sad observation regarding ignorance of the Word of the Lord as delivered through the prophet ([Isaiah 29:11–12](#)).

I. Unfaithful Worship

(ISAIAH 29:13–14)

A. Present Indifference to God (v. 13)

13. Wherefore the Lord said, Forasmuch as this people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honour me, but have removed their heart far from me, and their fear toward me is taught by the precept of men.

The failure to heed the contents of the scroll in [Isaiah 29:11–12](#) (not in our lesson text) results in (or results from) the characterization we see here: insincere piety. The people’s worship was little more than “going through the motions”; it was empty and meaningless. *With their mouth, and with their lips* the people professed loyalty and devotion to God, but their hearts weren’t in it.

Isaiah had confessed his own and his people’s unclean lips when he was called by God ([Isaiah 6:5](#)). Here the lips appeared to speak what was right. But whatever pious words they uttered were nullified by hearts that had little passion or desire for a genuine relationship with God. Centuries later, Jesus would apply these very words to the scribes and Pharisees in His day ([Matthew 15:1–9](#); [Mark 7:5–8](#)). There, Jesus adds His own characterization: *hypocrites*.

What Do You Think?

What self-tests can you conduct to ensure that your heart matches what you say about God?

Digging Deeper

Considering [Mark 7:6](#), what level of importance will you attach to this task?

B. Future Awe of God (v. 14)

14. Therefore, behold, I will proceed to do a marvellous work among this people, even a marvellous work and a wonder: for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid.

The Lord’s response is to shatter the apathy with *a marvellous work among this people, even a marvellous work and a wonder*. Literally the promise is, “I will treat this people wonderfully, wonderfully and with wonder.” This is something wonderful beyond description! But what is this wonderfully wonderful wonder? The second half of the verse before us is cited by Paul in [1 Corinthians 1:19](#) as justification for his statement “the preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness; but unto us which are saved it is the power of God” ([1:18](#)). Paul goes on to comment on how God has “made foolish the wisdom of this world” and brought it down to nothing by means of the cross ([1:19–25](#)).

The cross of Christ should move us to humble worship—the kind that was sadly lacking in Isaiah’s day. No “precept of men” ([Isaiah 29:13](#)), no matter what it may be, can produce the degree of worship that the wonder of the cross can. May we who have accepted the crucified and risen Christ as Savior never lose our sense of wonder at that which so-called intellectual people of the world ridicule!

WONDERFUL?

A passenger on a large jet was acting strangely. He looked at the magazine in the seat-back pouch and whispered, “Wonderful!” He stroked the fabric of his seat cushion and repeated the word, “Wonderful!” He looked out the window and said, “Wonderful!” He looked at the flight attendant and murmured, “Wonderful!”

The eccentric man's seatmate was uneasy. "What's this 'Wonderful, wonderful!' all about?" he demanded.

"Up until two days ago, I had been blind since birth. I visited a gifted surgeon, and now I can see! Everything looks wonderful!"

God's wonderful work doesn't always look that way to us. It can look mundane or even foolish. It can look like a mere seat back pouch, or it can be seen in a hard worker doing her job as though she were employed by God ([Colossians 3:23](#)). What wonderful, godly, redeemed pieces of God's world can you celebrate today?

—C. T.

What Do You Think?

What additional guardrails can you erect to protect yourself from worldly "wisdom" as this verse is used in [1 Corinthians 1:18–19](#)?

Digging Deeper

What other texts speak to you on this issue?

II. Unfaithful Plans

([ISAIAH 29:15–22](#))

A. Hidden Plans Are Judged (vv. [15–16](#))

15. Woe unto them that seek deep to hide their counsel from the LORD, and their works are in the dark, and they say, Who seeth us? and who knoweth us?

Those who fancy themselves to be wise and intelligent are frequently those who *seek deep to hide their counsel from the Lord*. This means that they stop at nothing to conceal their sinful plans from God. If only they would exert similar efforts to discover the truth that God has gone to great depths to reveal to humanity!

The wayward seem to believe that God is subject to the same limitations that restrict humans. Supposedly, He cannot know or see what is planned or done *in the dark*. But as David rightly observes, "Yea, the darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both alike to thee" ([Psalm 139:12](#); compare [Daniel 2:22](#); [Jonah 2](#); and [1 Corinthians 4:5](#)).

16. Surely your turning of things upside down shall be esteemed as the potter's clay: for shall the work say of him that made it, He made me not? or shall the thing framed say of him that framed it, He had no understanding?

The reason that the plotters and schemers of [Isaiah 29:15](#) think and act as they do is that they have a faulty view of God. They have turned His authority structure *upside down*. Such is the inevitable outcome when humans refuse to acknowledge that they are created in the image of God ([Genesis 1:26](#)). They think of themselves as the potter, as if they were in charge.

But *the potter's clay* has no right to command the potter, and it is utter foolishness for the clay to deny that the potter made him or her (see [Romans 9:21](#)). The Hebrew word translated *framed* in this verse is a variation of the word used to describe how "the Lord God *formed* man of the dust of the ground" in [Genesis 2:7](#).

True worship can never come from a mind-set that considers human beings to be the potter. This displays the utmost contempt for the true potter, who is God alone. Ignoring the prophet's insistence to trust God instead of pagan nations was absurd. Isaiah has painted the scene of a piece of fine art attempting to correct and guide the hand of the creating artist, even while the artist was immersed in the creative act!

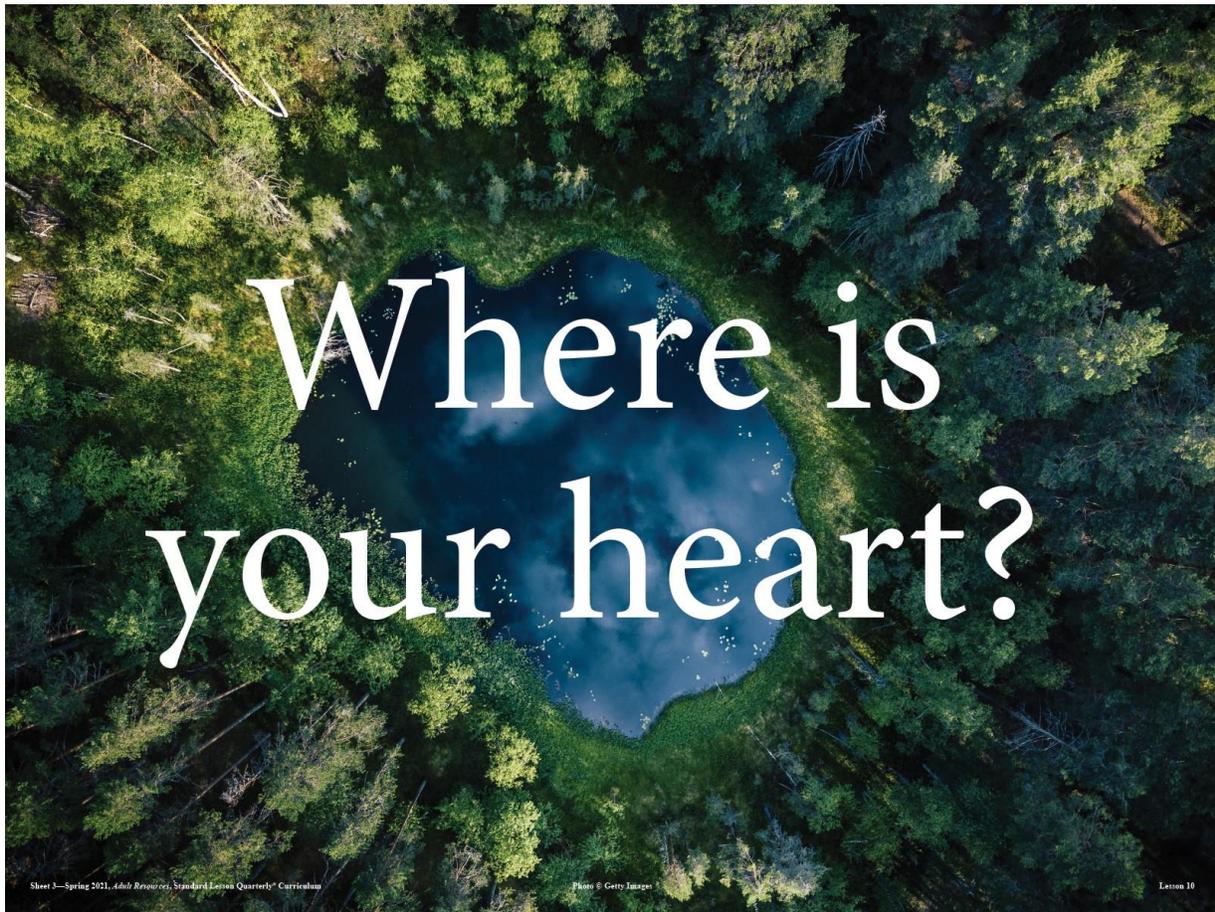
What Do You Think?

What can and should you include in your prayers that will correctly acknowledge God's position relative to yours? *Digging Deeper*

What Scriptures speak to you on this issue?

APPEARANCES CAN BE DECEIVING

Wearing old work clothes, I was on my back underneath the church water fountain when I heard the entry door open. Because I didn't want to snake my arm out of the water fountain, I simply said, "Hello." A man's voice said, "Hi."



Visual for Lesson 10. Point to this visual and allow up to one minute of reflection before opening discussion on the questions associated with verse 13.

When I turned a little, I could see his shoes and his salesman's display case in his hand. He asked, "You the only one here?" He was looking into the empty office.

"Yep," I said.

"I guess I'll come back another time when someone is here."

He was looking for someone in particular: the minister. I am he, but the visitor assumed I was the maintenance man. Because I didn't look like a preacher, he missed an opportunity to make a sale. Concurrently, I neglected the opportunity to share the gospel with a fellow human being. Neither of us was true to our calling. Isaiah would remind both the salesman and me to be who God created us to be. Do you do that?

—C. T.

B. Followed by Flourishing (vv. 17–19)

17. Is it not yet a very little while, and Lebanon shall be turned into a fruitful field, and the fruitful field shall be esteemed as a forest?

Lebanon was known for its forests, which supplied lumber for building projects (see [2 Chronicles 2:8–9](#); [1 Kings 5:6](#)). To take a majestic forest and create *a fruitful field* from it isn't a comment on the quality of the forest or the field as much as it is that of massive reversal. Likewise, fields that had already proven themselves fertile would become instead *forest*. Isaiah used these upheaval images as metaphors for the massive changes Israel would undergo when God renewed them in ways they never expected. This theme continues through the end of our printed text.

18. And in that day shall the deaf hear the words of the book, and the eyes of the blind shall see out of obscurity, and out of darkness.

[Isaiah 29:11–12](#) (not in today's lesson text) described *the words of the book* as being incomprehensible and/or inaccessible. These go hand in hand with spiritual deafness and blindness (compare [42:19–25](#)). But in the future, God's *words* will be so accessible to the people that even *the deaf* and *blind* would hear and read the words of the book (compare [Psalms 146:8](#); [Isaiah 32:1–4](#)).

What Do You Think?

What can you do to protect yourself from spiritual blindness and deafness?

Digging Deeper

Are you more in danger of spiritual blindness resulting in spiritual deafness or vice versa?

19. The meek also shall increase their joy in the LORD, and the poor among men shall rejoice in the Holy One of Israel.

Those who normally find themselves oppressed by the mighty and wealthy will find themselves rejoicing over how God acts on their behalf. A key phrase here is *the Holy One of Israel*. It occurs in 31 verses in the Old Testament, and 25 of those are in Isaiah. The *joy* of which this verse speaks is to be found in Him ([Isaiah 12:6](#)), not in pagan nations ([10:20](#); [31:1](#)). He is the Maker ([17:7](#); [45:11](#)), the Lord God ([30:15](#)), the Redeemer ([41:14](#); [43:14](#); [47:4](#); [48:17](#); [49:7](#); [54:5](#)), the Lord of hosts ([47:4](#)).

The unholy spirits of the demonic realm correctly recognized the Holy One in the person of Jesus ([Mark 1:24](#); [Luke 4:34](#)). Some humans correctly came to recognize Him that way as well ([Acts 3:14](#); [1 John 2:20](#)). In the Beatitudes, Jesus echoed the promises in the verse before us ([Matthew 5:5](#); [Luke 6:20](#)).

C. Judgment for the Unjust (vv. 20–21)

20–21. For the terrible one is brought to nought, and the scorner is consumed, and all that watch for iniquity are cut off: that make a man an offender for a word, and lay a snare for him that reproveth in the gate, and turn aside the just for a thing of nought.

The purveyors of injustice will receive exactly the opposite of what is promised in [Isaiah 29:19](#). God intended judges to uphold the concerns of the poor, and He reserves fierce anger for those who use their position to harm them (see [Proverbs 28:27](#); [Amos 5:10](#); [Matthew 23:14](#)).

D. Followed by Restoration (v. 22)

22. Therefore thus saith the LORD, who redeemed Abraham, concerning the house of Jacob, Jacob shall not now be ashamed, neither shall his face now wax pale.

God assured the nation by invoking the names of two patriarchs with whom God had established His covenant centuries before ([Exodus 2:24](#); etc.). But the record of Scripture is that God's people proved themselves incapable and unwilling to maintain a holy status before God. Moses had introduced God's perfect law to the people ([Exodus 20](#); etc.), but they did not obey it. Their restoration was not precipitated by renewed effort on their part, but in God's unilateral act of mercy.

III. Faithful Worship (ISAIAH 29:23–24)

A. Based on God's Character (v. 23)

23. But when he seeth his children, the work of mine hands, in the midst of him, they shall sanctify my name, and sanctify the Holy One of Jacob, and shall fear the God of Israel.

If at the time of restoration, Jacob were to observe *Israel*, the nation bearing his name as changed by God ([Genesis 32:28](#)), he would see renewed devotion to God. In spite of the Israelites' unfaithfulness, they will remain as God's creative *work*. As such, God has remained committed to them until He finishes what He started in them. Human unfaithfulness does not deter God (see [2 Timothy 2:13](#)).

To *sanctify* God's *name* is to acknowledge God's inherent holiness. We cannot add to God's holiness. But we can add to the number of those who know His holiness and also worship Him. Israel would come to worship and obey God with a sense of awe and reverence when He turns everything upside down (see [Isaiah 29:17](#), above).

To *fear the God of Israel* is a parallel statement to *sanctify my name*. To do one is to do the other. The result is to be appropriate reverence for the Lord as He allows people the opportunity to marvel at His holiness. Since

Jacob's name was changed to Israel, *the Holy One of Jacob* and *the God of Israel* are parallels. Calling God by either or both titles is to acknowledge that He chose Jacob/Israel, loved him from before he wrestled with God ([Genesis 32:22–30](#)), and proved that love by settling Jacob's descendants in the land of promise that would belong to his descendants ([Psalm 136:21](#); compare [Jeremiah 33:11](#); [Hosea 2:23](#)).

But that settlement and resettlement were only shadows of God's act of mercy ultimately accomplished through the work of Christ on the cross. Paul wrote, "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old

things are passed away; behold, all things are become new” (2 Corinthians 5:17). We come to Christ admitting that we depend on His generous gift of salvation (Ephesians 2:8–9) and the rest in our eternal home that is to follow (Hebrews 4).

B. Expressed Through God’s Word (v. 24)

24. They also that erred in spirit shall come to understanding, and they that murmured shall learn doctrine.

This future time of renewal is to be marked by increased sensitivity to God’s Word. The Hebrew word translated *murmured* occurs in only six other places in the Old Testament; in two of those, it is used of the wilderness wanderings who griped about their situation (Deuteronomy 1:27; Psalm 106:25). When the time of revival came to pass, the people would do the opposite as they value *doctrine* (compare Deuteronomy 32:2; Psalm 119).

Conclusion

A. Intimate Hearts

Today’s passage offers hope for all who find themselves far from God despite any robust religious heritage. In every generation churches are filled with those who have devoted themselves fully to God. But there are also those who attend out of habit or a sense of duty. Outside observers might consider this group to be highly religious. However, their true spiritual state is not hidden from God. He feels the coldness of their worship. He sees the plans they make without consulting Him in prayer or study of Scripture.

The unjust ways with which these congregants treat their neighbor are not hidden from God.

The way back now is the same as it was in Isaiah’s day: regardless of our current level of spiritual fervency, we need to live mindful of the reality that God judges each person justly. We have to discard the illusions that our thoughts are private before God. He sees our true spiritual condition, even when we don’t allow ourselves that same insight.

God the Father, through the completed work of Christ and the present indwelling of His Holy Spirit, is able and willing to free us so we can love Him with the entirety of our hearts, souls, and abilities (compare Deuteronomy 6:5; Matthew 22:37). There is no question regarding His ability and our inability in that regard. Neither is there any question about His willingness to do so. The only question on the table is our willingness to allow Him to renew us. Are we?

What Do You Think?

Which thought in today’s text do you have the hardest time coming to grips with? Why?

Digging Deeper

Considering Psalm 51:10; Luke 10:27; Ephesians 5:11; and 1 John 1:5–6, how will you resolve this difficulty?

B. Prayer

Father, we are ever capable of straying from You! May our worship and service to You never find us lacking in devotion. Renew our hearts today so that the unbelieving world can see Christ in us. In Jesus' name we pray. Amen.

C. Thought to Remember

God is able and willing to renew our hearts.

INVOLEMENT LEARNING

Enhance your lesson with KJV Bible Student (from your curriculum supplier) and the reproducible activity page (at www.standardlesson.com or in the back of the KJV Standard Lesson Commentary Deluxe Edition).

Into the Lesson

Write these two thoughts on the board as competing proposals:

- 1. Rituals are good and necessary*
- 2. Rituals are damaging and dangerous*

Ask half the class to make a list of reasons in favor of Proposal 1 while the other half makes a list supporting Proposal 2. (If the halves of the class total more than six learners each, have participants form smaller groups with duplicate assignments.) Contrast lists in the ensuing whole-class discussion. Record responses on the board as they are voiced.

Make a transition by saying, "We may be wondering if the Bible can help us sort through these opposing viewpoints. Let's find out as we turn to the prophet Isaiah."

Into the Word

Use the Lesson Context to locate today's text in a section of warning, or "Woe Sermons." (*Option.* To expand and deepen the study of the context, distribute copies of the "God's 'Woe to' Warnings" exercise from the activity page, to be completed by the same groups, above.)

After discussion of context reassign students into groups of four. Ask half the groups to create a list titled "Sins of God's People" as they work through the text. The other groups are to create a list titled "How God Will Respond" as they see promised in the lesson text. Allow five minutes and then reconvene for whole-class discussion of the lists. Challenge groups to examine the thoroughness of groups who had the other task.

Into Life

Display this definition:

Ritual: *a series of actions performed according to a prescribed order.*

Below or beside it, display this definition:

Ritualism: *the regular observance or practice of ritual, especially when excessive or without regard to its function.*

Contrast these to ensure that learners do not see the word *ritual* as an inherently negative word. When that is established, distribute handouts (you prepare) featuring three columns that are headed this way: *Rituals / Meaningless / Meaningful*

Ask students to re-form their groups of four to complete the handout. Include instructions to list in the first column as many rituals of Christian worship as they can. In the middle column, they should jot down one or more ways that each of the rituals can become meaningless. In the third, they are to suggest what must happen in the Christian's heart for each of these rituals to become or remain meaningful to self and to God.

After several minutes, reconvene for whole-class discussion of suggestions. Spend most of the time discussing specific steps a Christian can take to make sure his or her heart is right with God so that worship rituals are not merely an exercise in going through the motions. *Option.* Write this proposition on the board:

It is better to participate in Christian worship with little thought than to ignore it altogether.

Form the class into two debate teams: one to advocate the proposition, the other to deny it. Research debate formats ahead of time to decide which one best fits the nature and size of your class.

Option. Distribute copies of the "Searching for Meaning" exercise from the activity page, which you can download, as learners depart. To encourage after-class completion, stress that you will discuss results as a first order of business when the class meets again next week.

ACTIVITY PAGE

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