

Isaiah – Chapters 10-12 Study Questions

1. **Isaiah 10:20** Who are the “remnant of Israel”?

Following the demise of the Northern Kingdom in 722 B.C., with what was Jerusalem flooded, and what did it make the city?

When judgment finally comes, what will the remnant do?

Footnote p. 35, **10:20 The remnant of Israel**

2. **Isaiah 11:1** Of what does the oracle speak, and whose act brings about its preservation?

How do the prophets describe the royal Messiah from David’s line?

Footnote p. 36, **11:1 Stump**

Matthew 2:23 (p. NT p. 11) and **Footnote 2:23 Nazareth**

3. **Isaiah 11:2–3a** Upon whom will the full measure of the Spirit rest, and how will it equip him? Since only six gifts of the Holy Spirit, which inspire baptized believers to follow God’s will in thought and action, are mentioned in the Hebrew text, how does Catholic tradition arrive at seven?

Why are the sevenfold graces of the Spirit listed in descending order (from wisdom to fear)?

CCC 437 To the shepherds, the angel announced the birth of Jesus as the Messiah promised to Israel: "To you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, who is Christ the Lord." From the beginning he was "the one whom the Father consecrated and sent into the world", conceived as "holy" in Mary's virginal womb. God called Joseph to "take Mary as your wife, for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Spirit", so that Jesus, "who is called Christ", should be born of Joseph's spouse into the messianic lineage of David.

4. **Isaiah 11:2–3a** These “seven gifts of the Holy Spirit” are discussed in preparation for the Sacrament of Confirmation. Compare them with the charisms listed by Paul in 1 Cor 12:4–11. What are the connections and whom do they benefit?

Footnote p. 36, **11:2-3a The full measure of the Spirit**

1 Cor 12:4–11 (NT p. 302) and **Footnote 12:7 The common good**

CCC 1287 This fullness of the Spirit was not to remain uniquely the Messiah's, but was to be communicated to the whole messianic people. On several occasions Christ promised this outpouring of the Spirit, a promise which he fulfilled first on Easter Sunday and then more strikingly at Pentecost. Filled with the Holy Spirit the apostles began to proclaim "the mighty works of God," and Peter declared this outpouring of the Spirit to be the sign of the messianic age. Those who believed in the apostolic preaching and were baptized received the gift of the Holy Spirit in their turn.

5. **Isaiah 11:6–9** In the Christian understanding of these verses, who brings about the benefits of peace described here?

What are the underlying causes of this peace?

What role do we play in bringing about this peace?

Footnote p. 36, **11:6-9 A poetic description of messianic times**

6. **Isaiah 11:10** Paul cites the Greek LXX version of this passage in Romans 15:12. What does he do with this verse?

What does Isaiah envision distant nations coming in search of and how does Jesus relate this ensign to his Cross?

Footnote p. 37, **11:10 Root of Jesse**

Romans 15:10-12 (NT p. 279) and **Footnote 15:-9-12 A chain of OT verses** (NT p. 278)

7. **Isaiah 12:1-6** What two psalms does this completion of the Book of Immanuel feature?

When will God's people sing these songs?

How do Isaiah 11 and 12 compare with Exodus 14 and 15 in both theme and language and why is this important to Israel's history?

Footnote p. 37, **12:1-6 The climax of the Book of Immanuel**

Psalms 118:14 The LORD is my strength and my might; he has become my salvation.

Psalms 105:1 O give thanks to the LORD, call on his name, make known his deeds among the peoples.