

Isaiah

Who is Jehovah?	Mortal Messiah	Servant- Songs and Suffering	Isaiah—Prophecy	Learn from History Liken to Us	Millennial
5 -Song pf Vineyard Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 15	7 -Immanuel Prophecy Book of Mormon 2 Ne. 17	22 -Shebna/Eliakim Types	4 -places of refuge Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 14	3 -Prophecy of Babylonian occupation Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 13	2 -Swords into plowshare Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 12
6 -Isaiah's Call Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 16	9 -Light in a dark land Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 19	40 -He Shall Feed His Flock	8 -the 10 tribes prophecy Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 18	15-16 -Warning of Moab's Fall	10 -Remnant returns Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 20
28 -Farmer Vs: 23-29	26 -Death and Resurrection	41 –The Servants I have chosen thee	11 -Stem of Jesse Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 21	17 -Warning to Syria	12 -He hath done an excellent thing Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 22
43 -Christ as God's Agent	61 -Proclaim Liberty to the captives	42 -Bruised Reed	13 –Fall of Babylon Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 23	19-20 -Warning to Egypt Book of Mormon 1 Nephi 20	25 -Mt. Zion Gospel Feast
		44 -How to be chosen	14 -Lucifer's Rise and Fall Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 24	21 -Warning to Babylon, Edom and Arabia	32 -Christ the Millennial King
		46 -Idol Worship	18 –Message to America -gathering	22 -Warning to Jerusalem	60 -Lord shall be their light
		47 -Fall of the Widow of Babylon	24 -Signs of Second Coming	23 –Warning to Tyre	62 -Zion Redeemed
		48 -Peace as a River	26 -Zion's Safety		65 Millennial Day D&C 101
		49 -Graven thee on palms Book of Mormon 1 Nephi 21	27 -Zion Gathered One by One	36 -Assyrian Attack	66 -Summary of what God has done for his children
		50 -Who moved? Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 7	28 -Scattering vs: 1-22	37 -Assyrian defeat	
		51 -I am He Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 8	29 -Book of Mormon Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 27	38 -Hezekiah	

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		52 -visage marred Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 8	30-31 -Turn to the Lord not the world/ Destruction	39 -Babylonian visitors	
		53 -Man of Sorrows Book of Mormon 2 Nephi 8	33 –Warnings to Zion	45 -Cyrus	
		54 -Enlarge Thy Tent Book of Mormon 3 Nephi 22	34-35 -Second Coming of Christ D&C 133		
		55 -Lord’s Invitation to the Wicked			
		56 -Lord’s invitation to the Temple	48 -Stubborn covenant people Book of Mormon 1 Nephi 20		
		57 -Wicked/Righteous comparison	56 -Temples of Our Day		
		58-59 -Warnings and Condition of the Heart			
		63 -Trodden the Winepress			
		64 Where Art Thou? D&C 133:37-40			

Scattered throughout Isaiah's writings is a collection of passages that scholars sometimes lump together called the Servant Songs. They call them the Servant Songs because they all deal with a particular servant who will come and serve the people, sometimes suffering greatly for them and in the process doing a great work for them. Servant songs are found in Chapters 42:1-9, 49:1-7; 50:4-9; 52:13-15; 53:1-12. Perhaps the greatest of all is Chapter 53.

It's interesting to see how modern scholars deal with the servant songs. They scratch their heads and say, "Hmmm, we wonder who the suffering servant could be?" Some suggest perhaps it's Isaiah himself or the nation of Israel as a whole, and perhaps dualistically that could be so. Many modern scholars are remiss to think these are prophecies of Jesus Christ, then would have to say then that prophets could prophesy. And did you know a basic tenant of textual criticism is that prophets could not prophesy? And then if you are reading a passage of scripture that is prophetic, and is very accurate of something that actually happened that it was not given before it occurred, rather after it occurred. It was written by someone that saw the event then appended it to the text. How sad. So they don't want to say these are prophecies of Jesus Christ then they would have to say that prophets could prophesy. In fact that is the reason why many biblical scholars want to say more than one person wrote Isaiah.

It's very common to teach that there's an Isaiah that lived in the 8th century and a pseudo-Isaiah that lived after the Babylonian captivity and sometimes an "Isaiah" that lived after. Do you know why they say that? Because so many of these prophecies are so accurate in prophesying of things such as the rise of the Babylonian Empire and the subsequent Babylonian captivity, and then the rise of Cyrus and the return of the Jews, they say, "Those prophecies couldn't have been written by the Isaiah in the 8th century BC, they must have been written by another Isaiah who lived later after the fact, and then just appended them to the text. ... because they don't want to accept that prophets can prophesy.

Now as Latter Day Saints we have a fine rebuttal for that, because many of the passages they ascribe to a post Babylon captivity Isaiah, are found quoted in the Book of Mormon. And if the Book of Mormon prophets are quoting Isaiah, where are they getting their text of Isaiah? The Brass Plates. And when were the brass plates written? Before 600 BC, before the Babylon captivity. Meaning that prophets can prophesy!

-- *Understanding the Words of Isaiah*, CD by Terry Ball

Servant Songs

An important part of this sacrifice is the complete freedom of will with which the victim submits. Abraham had opportunity to escape sacrifice at the hand of the priest of Elkenah but chose to submit and show faith in God. Isaac submitted and asked only to be bound when his father acted as the High Priest at the altar to sacrifice him.

The Law of Substitution sacrifice is found all over the ancient world. It began with the angel teaching Adam (Moses 5:5-9). The sacrifice of an animal was done in similitude of the great sacrifice of the son of God, who was to come. As nations apostatized from true worship they turned to human sacrifice of the substitute king.

--Taken from Abraham in Egypt by Hugh Nibley, pp 326-339,359