

15. The earth will be laid _____ during the Tribulation, and kings and angel-demons _____ (Isa. 24:3,19-23).
16. In the Messianic Kingdom, the _____ of the Lord will _____ the sun (Isa. 24:23; Rev. 21:23).
17. The Messiah will "swallow up _____ for all time" (Isa. 25:8; 1 Cor. 15:54; Rev. 21:4).
18. A future _____ resurrection is foretold (Isa. 26:19; Job 19:26; Dan. 12:2,13).
19. The Jewish leaders are indignant that Isaiah _____ them as if they were little _____ (Isa. 28:9,10).
20. But the joke will be on the Jewish leaders when God uses the Assyrians, whose _____ will be unintelligible, to _____ Israel (Isa. 28:11,13; 1 Cor. 14:21).
21. The future Messiah is the _____ (Isa. 28:16; Rom. 9:33; 1 Pet. 2:6).
22. Insincere and _____ worship will be dealt with (Isa. 29:13,14).
23. Woe to those who _____ the prophets on what to prophecy (Isa. 30:10,11).
24. _____! For the Lord longs to be _____ to you (Isa. 30:15,18).
25. God will _____ the destroyer, King Sennacherib of Assyria (Isa. 33:1,10,11).
26. Some of the _____ of the future _____ Kingdom (Isa. 35:3-10)

Chapters 36-39 describe some of the dramatic events during the reign of King Hezekiah, including when King Sennacherib of Assyria tried to conquer Judah.

27. King Sennacherib _____ King Hezekiah and _____ God's ability to deliver Judah (Isa. 36:1,14,15,18).
28. King Hezekiah _____ to God, asking for _____ from the Assyrians (Isa. 37:15,20).
29. God answers King Hezekiah's prayer, _____ 185,000 Assyrians in their sleep, and King Sennacherib heads home and is _____ while worshipping his false gods (Isa. 37:35-38).
30. Hezekiah becomes _____ ill, prays to God, and his life is _____ fifteen years (Isa. 38:1-5).
31. King Hezekiah proudly shows off all of his _____ to his _____ visitors. Big _____ (Isa. 39:1-6)!

Chapters 40–66 begin and end with the promised _____ of God for His people (Isa. 40:1; 66:13).

32. God offers _____ and _____ to His people (Isa. 40:1,28–31).

33. With God as your God, there is no need to be _____ or _____ (Isa. 41:10).

34. God describes the work of the _____ in conjunction with the coming of the _____ (Isa. 42:1–4).

35. God will not share His _____ with idols (Isa. 42:8).

36. God asserts His own _____ and the _____ of idolatry (Isa. 44:6, 9,13–19).

37. _____ years in advance, God predicts how He will use King _____ to accomplish His purposes (Isa. 44:28; 45:1,13).

38. God promises _____ to forsake Israel (Isa. 49:15,16).

39. In contrast to Israel's _____ to God, God's Servant (the Messiah) will be _____ even in the sufferings that lead up to His death (Isa. 50:6,7).

40. The suffering Servant (Jesus) will _____ and _____ for the sins of the many (Isa. 53:1–11).

41. God's _____ and _____ are not like man's (Isa. 55:8,9).

42. God's _____ does not return _____. It always accomplishes His _____ (Isa. 55:11).

43. Jesus describes His own future ministries at His _____ and _____ comings (Isa. 61:1–3; Lk. 4:18,19).

44. God promises the _____ of the land of Israel during the _____ (Isa. 62:1–4).

45. Our so-called _____ deeds are like _____ rags before God (Isa. 64:6).

46. God will create a new _____ and a new _____ (Isa. 65:17; 2 Pet. 3:13; Rev. 21:1–5).

47. God describes man's _____ and _____ during the _____ Kingdom (Isa. 65:20–25).

48. God promises the _____ existence of Israel in the new _____ and the new _____ (Isa. 66:22,23).

Addendum

The timeline of _____ military campaigns against the northern Kingdom of _____ and the southern Kingdom of _____ spanned from roughly 740 to 701 BC.

Attacks on the Northern Kingdom of _____:

740–738 BC: Assyrian King Tiglath-pileser III invaded the regions east of the Jordan River and Galilee, exacting tribute and exiling northern _____ tribes (Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh). (Isa. 7:16; 8:4; 17:1–3)

733–732 BC: Assyrian King Tiglath-pileser III returned, attacking _____ and annexing further northern and eastern territories of Israel, deporting more inhabitants. (Isaiah 10:9–11)

727 BC: Shalmaneser V ascends to the Assyrian throne. King Hoshea initially remains a _____ vassal.

725–722 BC: King Hoshea, the last king of Israel, attempts to break free from Assyrian vassalage by _____ annual tribute and seeking an alliance with _____. Hoshea stopped paying annual tribute to Assyria and revolted. In response, Assyrian King Shalmaneser V began a three-year siege of Samaria, the capital of _____, which resulted in the arrest of Hoshea and the fall of Samaria in 722 BC. (Isaiah 28:1–4; 2 Kgs. 17:3–6)

Attacks on the Southern Kingdom of _____:

701 BC: Assyrian King Sennacherib marched south into _____ during the reign of King Hezekiah. Sennacherib ravaged multiple fortified towns and laid siege to _____. While Judah was heavily devastated and forced to pay a heavy tribute, Jerusalem was _____ total destruction when the Assyrian campaign abruptly _____, after the angel of the Lord struck down _____ Assyrian soldiers. (Isa. 10:24–32; 22:1–14; 36:1; 37:33–38)

612 BC: The _____ and the Medes conquer Nineveh, capital of Assyria, leading to the _____ of the Assyrian Empire.