



The Book of ISAIAH

Chapters 19 – 21

“The Middle-East & Christ Coming!”

CHAPTER 19- “JUDGMENT OF EGYPT- CHRIST’S COMING KINGDOM!” (v1-15) Egypt’s judgment

(v1a) *“the LORD rides on a swift cloud speaking of a cloud”* of judgment just like Christ at his Second coming! - Matthew 24:29-31 - *“Immediately after the tribulation of those days the sun will be darkened, and the moon will not give its light; the stars will fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens will be shaken. Then the sign of the Son of Man will appear in heaven, and then all the tribes of the earth will mourn, and they will see the Son of Man coming on the clouds of heaven with power and great glory. And He will send His angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they will gather together His elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other.*

(v1b) *Idols of Egypt* - Ancient Egyptian deities represent natural and social phenomena, as well as abstract concepts. These gods and goddesses appear in virtually every aspect of ancient Egyptian civilization, and more than 1,500 of them are known by name. Many Egyptian texts mention deities' names without indicating their character or role, while other texts refer to specific deities without even stating their name, so a complete list of them is difficult to assemble.

- List of deities

- **Aker** – A god of the earth and the horizon
- **Ammit** – goddess who devoured condemned souls
- **Amenhotep son of Hapu** – A scribe and architect in the court of Amenhotep III, later deified for his wisdom
- **Am-heh** – A dangerous underworld god
- **Amun** – A creator god, patron deity of the city of Thebes, and the preeminent deity in Egypt during the New Kingdom
Amunet – Female counterpart of Amun and a member of the Ogdoad
- **Anat** – A war and fertility goddess, originally from Syria, who entered Egyptian religion in the Middle Kingdom
- **Anhur** – A god of war and hunting
- **Anti** – Falcon god, worshipped in Middle Egypt, who appears in myth as a ferryman for greater gods
- **Anubis** – god of embalming and protector of the dead
- **Anuket** – A goddess of Egypt's southern frontier regions, particularly the lower cataracts of the Nile
- **Apedemak** – A warlike lion god from Nubia who appears in some Egyptian-built temples in Lower Nubia
- **Apep** – A serpent deity who personified malevolent chaos and was said to fight Ra in the underworld every night
- **Apis** – A live bull worshipped as a god at Memphis and seen as a manifestation of Ptah
- **Arensnuphis** – A Nubian deity who appears in Egyptian temples in Lower Nubia in the Greco-Roman era
- **Ash** – A god of the Libyan Desert and oases west of Egypt
- **Astarte** – A warrior goddess from Syria and Canaan who entered Egyptian religion in the New Kingdom
- **Aten** – Sun disk deity who became the focus of the monolatrous or monotheistic Atenist belief system in the reign of Akhenaten
- **Atum** – A creator god and solar deity, first god of the Ennead
- **Baal** – Sky and storm god from Syria and Canaan, worshipped in Egypt during the New Kingdom
- **Ba'alat Gebal** – A Canaanite goddess, patroness of the city of Byblos, adopted into Egyptian religion
- **Babi** – A baboon god characterized by sexuality and aggression
- **Banebdjedet** – A ram god, patron of the city of Mendes
- **Ba-Pef** – A little-known underworld deity
- **Bast** – Goddess represented as a cat or lioness, patroness of the city of Bubastis, linked with fertility and protection from evil
- **Bat** – Cow goddess from early in Egyptian history, eventually absorbed by Hathor
- **Bennu** – A solar and creator deity, depicted as a bird
- **Bes** – Apotropaic god, represented as a dwarf, particularly important in protecting children and women in childbirth
- **Buchis** – A live bull god worshipped in the region around Thebes and a manifestation of Montu
- **Dedun** – A Nubian god, said to provide the Egyptians with incense and other resources that came from Nubia
- **Geb** – An earth god and member of the Ennead
- **Ha** – A god of the Libyan Desert and oases west of Egypt
- **Hapi** – Personification of the Nile flood
- **Hathor** – One of the most important goddesses, linked with the sky, the sun, sexuality and motherhood, music and dance, foreign lands and goods, and the afterlife. One of many forms of the Eye of Ra.
- **Hatmehit** – Fish goddess worshipped at Mendes
- **Hedetet** – A minor scorpion goddess
- **Heh** – Personification of infinity and a member of the Ogdoad

- **Heka** – Personification of magic
- **Heket** – Frog goddess said to protect women in childbirth
- **Hereshaf** – Ram god worshipped at Herakleopolis Magna
- **Hesat** – A maternal cow goddess
- **Horus** – A major god, usually shown as a falcon or as a human child, linked with the sky, the sun, kingship, protection, and healing. Often said to be the son of Osiris and Isis.
- **Hu** – Personification of the authority of the spoken word
- **Iah** – A moon god
- **Iat** – A goddess of milk and nursing
- **Ihy** – A child deity born to Horus and Hathor, representing the music and joy produced by the sistrum
- **Imentet** – An afterlife goddess closely linked with Isis and Hathor
- **Imhotep** – Architect and vizier to Djoser, eventually deified as a healer god
- **Ishtar** – The East Semitic version of Astarte, occasionally mentioned in Egyptian texts
- **Isis** – Wife of Osiris and mother of Horus, linked with funerary rites, motherhood, protection, and magic. She became a major deity in Greek and Roman religion.
- **Iusaaset** – A female counterpart to Atum
- **Khepri** – A solar creator god, often treated as the morning form of Ra and represented by a scarab beetle
- **Kherty** – A netherworld god, usually depicted as a ram
- **Khnum** – A ram god, the patron deity of Elephantine, who was said to control the Nile flood and give life to gods and humans
- **Khonsu** – A moon god, son of Amun and Mut
- **Maahes** – A lion god, son of Bastet
- **Maat** – goddess who personified truth, justice, and order
- **Mafdet** – A predatory goddess said to destroy dangerous creatures
- **Mandulis** – A Lower Nubian solar deity who appeared in some Egyptian temples
- **Mehit** – A lioness goddess, consort of Anhur
- **Menhit** – A lioness goddess
- **Mehen** – A serpent god who protects the barque of Ra as it travels through the underworld
- **Mehet-Weret** – A celestial cow goddess^[60]
- **Meretseger** – A cobra goddess who oversaw the Theban Necropolis
- **Meskhenet** – A goddess who presided over childbirth
- **Min** – A god of virility, as well as the cities of Akhmim and Qift and the Eastern Desert beyond them
- **Mnevis** – A live bull god worshipped at Heliopolis as a manifestation of Ra
- **Montu** – A god of war and the sun, worshipped at Thebes
- **Mut** – Consort of Amun, worshipped at Thebes
- **Nebethetepet** – A female counterpart to Atum
- **Nefertum** – god of the lotus blossom from which the sun god rose at the beginning of time. Son of Ptah and Sekhmet.
- **Nehebu-Kau** – A protective serpent god
- **Nehmetawy** – A minor goddess, the consort of Nehebu-Kau or Thoth
- **Neith** – A creator and hunter goddess, patron of the city of Sais in Lower Egypt
- **Nekhbet** – A vulture goddess, the tutelary deity of Upper Egypt
- **Neper** – A god of grain
- **Nephtys** – A member of the Ennead, the consort of Set, who mourned Osiris alongside Isis
- **Nu** – Personification of the formless, watery disorder from which the world emerged at creation and a member of the Ogdoad
- **Nut** – A sky goddess, a member of the Ennead
- **Osiris** – god of death and resurrection who rules the underworld and enlivens vegetation, the sun god, and deceased souls^[76]
- **Pakhet** – A lioness goddess mainly worshipped in the area around Beni Hasan
- **Ptah** – A creator deity and god of craftsmen, the patron god of Memphis
- **Qetesh** – A goddess of sexuality and sacred ecstasy from Syria and Canaan, adopted into Egyptian religion in the New Kingdom
- **Ra** – the foremost Egyptian sun god, involved in creation and the afterlife. Mythological ruler of the gods, father of every Egyptian king, and the patron god of Heliopolis.
- **Raet-Tawy** – A female counterpart to Ra
- **Renenutet** – An agricultural goddess
- **Reshep** – A Syrian war god adopted into Egyptian religion in the New Kingdom
- **Renpet** – goddess who personified the year
- **Satet** – A goddess of Egypt's southern frontier regions
- **Seker** – god of the Memphite Necropolis and of the afterlife in general
- **Sekhmet** – A lioness goddess, both destructive and violent and capable of warding off disease. The consort of Ptah and one of many forms of the Eye of Ra.
- **Serapis** – A Greco-Egyptian god from the Ptolemaic Period who fused traits of Osiris and Apis with those of several Greek gods. Husband of Isis who, like her, was adopted into Greek and Roman religion outside Egypt.
- **Serket** – A scorpion goddess, invoked for healing and protection
- **Seshat** – goddess of writing and record-keeping, depicted as a scribe

- **Set** – An ambivalent god, characterized by violence, chaos, and strength, connected with the desert. Mythological murderer of Osiris and enemy of Horus, but also a supporter of the king.
- **Shai** – Personification of fate
- **Shed** – A god believed to save people from danger and misfortune
- **Shesmetet** – A lioness goddess
- **Shezmu** – A god of wine and oil presses who also slaughters condemned souls
- **Shu** – embodiment of wind or air, a member of the Ennead
- **Sia** – Personification of perception
- **Sobek** – Crocodile god, worshipped in the Faiyum and at Kom Ombo
- **Sopdu** – A god of the sky and of Egypt's eastern border regions
- **Sopdet** – Deification of the star Sirius
- **Ta-Bitjet** – A minor scorpion goddess
- **Tatenen** – Personification of the first mound of earth to emerge from chaos in ancient Egyptian creation myths
- **Taweret** – Hippopotamus goddess, protector of women in childbirth
- **Tefnut** – Goddess of moisture and a member of the Ennead
- **Thoth** – A moon god, and a god of writing and scribes, and patron deity of Hermopolis
- **Tutu** – An apotropaic god from the Greco-Roman era
- **Unut** – A goddess represented as a snake or a hare, worshipped in the region of Hermopolis
- **Wadjet** – A cobra goddess, the tutelary deity of Lower Egypt
- **Wadj-wer** – Personification of the Mediterranean sea or lakes of the Nile Delta
- **Weneg** – A son of Ra who maintains cosmic order
- **Wepwawet** – A jackal god, the patron deity of Asyut, connected with warfare and the afterlife
- **Werethekau** – A goddess who protected the king
- **Wosret** – A minor goddess of Thebes
- **Yam** – A Syrian god of the sea who appears in some Egyptian texts

(v2-3) *Egyptian against Egyptian, similarity to Sunni against Shiite in Islam.*

- What does God say about *seeking charmers, mediums and sorcerers* – Deuteronomy chapter 18; Rev. 9:20-21; 21:7-8

(v4-10) Here is judgment upon the rivers, the fisheries, industries.

(v11-15) God reveals the foolishness of a government without the God of Israel; Egypt is foolish, deceived, deluded, filled with a perverse spirit and drunken as that stagger in their vomit!

(Look at the judgments in “The Great Tribulation” according to Revelation ch. 16)

(v16-25) Restoration of Egypt and Assyria in *Christ’s Millennial Kingdom!*

CHAPTER 20- “JUDGMENT OF EGYPT & ETHIOPIA BY ASSYRIA”

(v1) *Tartan* - A title designating a commander in the Assyrian army.

- *Ashdod* - Ashdod was one of the 5 largest Philistine cities, all located SW of Jerusalem. Sargon, mentioned only here in the Bible, was Sargon II, king of Assyria from ca. 722–705 B.C. The Assyrians captured Ashdod in 711 B.C., and so frightened the Egyptians that they backed away, thus teaching Judah the folly of reliance on a foreign power such as Egypt for protection.¹

(v2-3) *at the same time* - Isaiah began his object lesson 3 years in Judah, in Jerusalem before his speech in v. 3–6, which came just prior to the Assyrian attack in 711 B.C.

- *Sackcloth* – Represents Isaiah’s mourning over the nation and its sins.

- *naked and barefoot* - The Lord commanded stripping off all of his outer garments as an act denoting disgrace and humiliation.

(v4-6) Judah hoped that Ethiopia and Egypt would be there help or alliance against the Assyrians. Notice the words “expectation” from Ethiopia and “glory” from Egypt; our only hope, expectation, alliance and hope comes the LORD! History reveals that Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, fulfilled this prophecy in 671 B.C. (cf. 37:38; 2 Kin. 19:37; Ezra 4:2).

CHAPTER 21- “MEDES CONQUER BABYLON, EDOM & ARABIA JUDGED!”

(v1-10) The Medes conquer Babylon! (v2 – Elam is Persia; Media – Medes) (200 years later this takes place as we read about the Medes conquest of Babylon in Daniel chapter 5. In the last days like v9, “*Babylon is fallen, is fallen!*” is found in Revelation 14:8, let’s read.)

(v11-12) Edom is judged!

(v13-17) Arabia Judged!