

Session 4
The Servant Justifies Many
Isaiah 53:11b-12
Student's Guide
(Video 24 minutes)

**	If the opposite of peace is not the lack of war but chaos and formlessness, who or what does God say
	through Isaiah is the cause of this lack of peace that the Servant has come to restore?

From our previous discussions when Scripture uses terms like "we" and "us" what do these words point us to today?

## Read: Ephesians 2:8–9 Question 125 of Luther's Small Catechism

From our previous discussions, why is it important for Christ our Lord to be both our priest and our sacrifice?

## Read: Questions 139 & 140 of Luther's Small Catechism John 3:16–18

Isaiah 52:14–15 uses the term "many" in regards to "Many will be astonished at the Lord's servant" and "the Lord's servant will sprinkle many."

Is Isaiah pointing us to certain people who were appointed or predestined to know the servant and live in his saving grace, or to something else? Read: Isaiah 53:11b-12

Post-video follow up question: (15 minutes)

The servant of the Lord did not align Himself with the things of beauty of the world, but with the rejected, the marginalized, and the ugly sinful people of the world.

## Read: Hebrews 4:15-16

Knowing all this about the Lord's servant, why is it important to know that Christ suffered not in majesty and beauty but in rejection for all the ugly sinful people?

Read: Acts 2:22-23

Romans 4:22–25 2 Corinthians 5:21

**Question 145 of Luther's Small Catechism** 

❖ What truths are important for Christians, knowing that the will of God the Father is, and always has been, our Lord's plan of salvation?

Read: Philippians 2:5–11 Isaiah 53:12

❖ How does the "therefore" in Philippians 2:9 point us back to the Lord's servant in Isaiah?

**Read: Luke 22:37** 

Matthew 8:14-17

The readings from Luke and Matthew refer directly to the book of Isaiah. What was the purpose of these connections for the audience of these writings?