

Isaiah 1:19

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land:

Analysis

The conditional promise 'if ye be willing and obedient' links covenant blessing to responsive faith, reflecting Deuteronomic theology (Deuteronomy 28). The phrase 'eat the good of the land' evokes Edenic provision and anticipates eschatological restoration. While Reformed theology emphasizes monergistic salvation, it affirms that genuine faith evidences itself through willing obedience, not meriting salvation but demonstrating its reality (James 2:14-26).

Historical Context

This echoes Deuteronomy 30:15-20's choice between life and death. For Judah facing Assyrian threat, obedience promised temporal security; typologically, it points to Christ's kingdom blessings.

Related Passages

1 Corinthians 13:4 — Characteristics of love

John 15:13 — Greatest form of love

Study Questions

1. How do we reconcile divine sovereignty in salvation with the call to willing obedience?

2. What 'good of the land' does God promise those who walk in covenant faithfulness?

Interlinear Text

אם	תֵּאבֹו	וְשִׁמְעֶתָם	טוֹב	הָאָרֶץ	תֹּאכְלֶנָּה:
H518	If ye be willing	and obedient	the good	of the land	ye shall eat
	H14	H8085	H2898	H776	H398

Additional Cross-References

Isaiah 3:10 (Parallel theme): Say ye to the righteous, that it shall be well with him: for they shall eat the fruit of their doings.

Joel 2:26 (Parallel theme): And ye shall eat in plenty, and be satisfied, and praise the name of the LORD your God, that hath dealt wondrously with you: and my people shall never be ashamed.

Hebrews 5:9 (Parallel theme): And being made perfect, he became the author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey him;