

Isaiah 2:1

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

The word that Isaiah the son of Amoz saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem.

Analysis

This superscription marks a distinct prophetic vision 'concerning Judah and Jerusalem,' indicating Isaiah's specific audience despite universal implications. The Hebrew 'chazah' (saw) emphasizes the supernatural origin of prophetic revelation—Isaiah perceives divine truth through spiritual sight, not natural observation. This grounds the following eschatological vision in divine authority.

Historical Context

Isaiah's prophecies were delivered during turbulent times of Assyrian expansion. By marking his visions as supernatural revelations, Isaiah establishes their authority above political pragmatism.

Related Passages

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Revelation 20:12 — Judgment according to deeds

Study Questions

1. How do you discern between human wisdom and genuine divine revelation?
2. What does it mean for Scripture to be 'God-breathed' in light of prophetic visions like this?

Interlinear Text

הַדָּבָר	אִשָּׁה	כִּי הָיָה	יִשְׁעָי הוּא	בֶּן	אָמּוֹז	עַל	יְהוּדָה
The word	H834	saw	that Isaiah	the son	of Amoz	H5921	concerning Judah
H1697		H2372	H3470	H1121	H531		H3063
וִירוּשָׁלַם:							
and Jerusalem							
H3389							

Additional Cross-References

Isaiah 1:1 (References Jerusalem): The vision of Isaiah the son of Amoz, which he saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah.

Isaiah 13:1 (Parallel theme): The burden of Babylon, which Isaiah the son of Amoz did see.