

Isaiah 2:15

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And upon every high tower, and upon every fenced wall,

Analysis

Towers and walls—defensive structures representing military security—face divine judgment. Human fortifications cannot withstand God's assault; trust in military might proves vain (Psalm 20:7). This theme recurs in Isaiah's prophecy against Babylonian walls (Isaiah 25:12) and anticipates Revelation's depiction of fallen Babylon (Revelation 18:21). The Reformed emphasis on providence recognizes that ultimate security resides not in human defenses but in God's sovereign protection of His elect.

Historical Context

Hezekiah's fortification of Jerusalem with expanded walls and towers (2 Chronicles 32:5) demonstrated political prudence yet couldn't ultimately prevent Assyrian siege. Only God's intervention delivered the city (Isaiah 37:36).

Related Passages

James 2:17 — Faith and works

Hebrews 11:1 — Definition of faith

Study Questions

1. What defensive 'towers' and 'walls' of self-protection do we construct instead of trusting God's providence?

2. How does this verse challenge nationalistic trust in military strength?

Interlinear Text

חַוְתָּה־בְּכָל־יְמִינָה־לְכָל־יְמִינָה
H5921 H3605 tower And upon every high H5921 H3605 wall
H4026 H1364

בְּכָל־יְמִינָה:

and upon every fenced

H1219

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