

# Isaiah 2:15

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

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

## Analysis

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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

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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

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**James 2:17** — Faith and works

**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

## Study Questions

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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

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לְ	כָּל	לְ	מִגֹּד	גֹּבִהַּ	לְ	כָּל	לְ	חוֹמָהּ
H5921	H3605		<b>tower</b>	<b>And upon every high</b>	H5921	H3605		<b>wall</b>
			H4026	H1364				H2346

בְּצוּרָה:  
**and upon every fenced**  
H1219

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