



Isaiah 12

Song of Praise for the Redeemed

What do we have to look forward to? What is it that we've fixed our eyes on that will keep us grounded until breakthrough? In Israel's case, their hope was fixed on the redemption that was promised by the Lord through Isaiah's prophecy in Chapter 11.

Isaiah 12 is a song of redemption. The response of the people of God to the deliverance to come would be to break out in song. We rarely see this kind of response to getting through hard times. In many ways, we feel somewhat entitled to redemption at the hands of the Lord, many times minimizing our shortfall and focusing on our rescue. That kind of posturing can open the door for presumption and a sense that God is somewhat "obligated" to forgive and rescue us.

Maybe next time we are set free from our uncomfortable circumstances we could take one of those catchy tunes we hear repeated on K-LOVE all day and put it on our lips. We might be surprised at how the words we are singing have life in them.



English Standard (ESV)	Passion Notes	Passion Translation (TPT)
<p>Isaiah 12:1 You will say in that day: "I will give thanks to you, O LORD, for though you were angry with me, your anger turned away, that you might comfort me.</p> <p>2 "Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust, and will not be afraid; for the LORD GOD is my strength and my song, and he has become my salvation."</p>	<p>a 12:1 Isaiah contains nine songs: the Song of Zion (Isa. 1–4), the Song of the Beloved and his vineyard (Isa. 5), the Song of Praise for the Redeemed (Isa. 12), the Song of the Strong City (Isa. 26:1–4), the Joyful Song of the Redeemed (Isa. 35:1–10), the New Song of the Lord (Isa. 42:10), the Song of Joy in Creation (Isa. 44:23), the Song of Salvation (Isa. 52:7–12), and the Song of the Suffering Savior (Isa. 53).</p> <p>b 12:1 Or, as a jussive (expression of desire), "May your anger be turned away and may you comfort me" (Masoretic Text).</p> <p>c 12:2 Or "the God who gives me triumph." The Hebrew word for "salvation," yēshuw'ah, is found in Isaiah twenty-eight times and is very similar to the Hebrew name of Jesus: Yeshua. Redemption is God's last word, not judgment. To know Jesus is to know the God of salvation.</p> <p>d 12:2 See Ex. 15:2; Ps. 118:14.</p>	<p>Isaiah 12:1 "In that day you will sing, a "I praise you, Lord Yahweh, for even though you were angry with me, your anger turned away, and now you tenderly comfort me. b</p> <p>2 Behold—God is my salvation! c I am confident, unafraid, and I will trust in you. Yes! The Lord Yah is my might and my melody; he has become my salvation! d</p>

English Standard (ESV)	Passion Translation (TPT)	Passion Translation (TPT)
<p>³ With joy you will draw water from the wells of salvation.</p> <p>⁴ And you will say in that day: “Give thanks to the LORD, call upon his name, make known his deeds among the peoples, proclaim that his name is exalted. ⁵ “Sing praises to the LORD, for he has done gloriously; let this be made known in all the earth. ⁶ Shout, and sing for joy, O inhabitant of Zion, for great in your midst is the Holy One of Israel.”</p>	<p>e 12:3 Or “fountains,” “wells,” “springs,” or “streams” (LXX). The streams of salvation represent Jesus’ life in us. See Isa. 41:17–18; Jer. 2:13; 17:13; John 4:13–14; 7:37–39; Rev. 7:17. Through Christ, God’s sons and daughters are living wells of salvation, containers bringing the water of life to others.</p> <p>f 12:3 Or “the savior (yěshuw’ah).”</p> <p>g 12:4 Or “call upon his name”; that is, invoke his name for help.</p> <p>h 12:4 Or “proclaim that his name is exalted.”</p> <p>i 12:6 See Ps. 47:1; Pss. 148–150.</p>	<p>³ With triumphant joy you will drink deeply from the wells e of salvation. f</p> <p>⁴ In that glorious day, you will say to one another, “Give thanks to the Lord and ask him for more! g Tell the world about all that he does! Let them know how magnificent he is!” h ⁵ Sing praises to the Lord, for he has done marvelous wonders, and let his fame be known throughout the earth ⁶ Give out a shout of cheer; sing for joy, i O people of Zion, for great and mighty is the Holy One of Israel who lives among you!</p>

RECORDED MUSICIANS AND MUSIC IN THE OLD TESTAMENT...

The first reference to a musician in the Bible is in Genesis 4:21. Jubal was the fourth generation from Adam through Cain and is recorded as “the father of all those who play the lyre and pipe.” Other early references to music include Exodus 15, which records Moses and the Israelites singing a song of victory after the overthrow of the Egyptian army in the Red Sea. At that time, Moses’ sister, Miriam, led the Israelite women “with tambourines and dancing” as she sang. When Jephthah returned from battle, Jephthah’s daughter met him with timbrels and dance in Judges 11:34. David’s victories were also celebrated in song in 1 Samuel 18:6–7.

Two of the Old Testament’s most important figures wrote songs: Moses and David. Moses has three songs recorded in the Bible: the song sung after the destruction of Pharaoh’s army (Exodus 15:1–18); a song recounting the faithfulness of God and the rebelliousness of Israel, which he sang before all the people just before his death (Deuteronomy 32:1–43); and a prayer recorded in Psalm 90.

David, “the sweet psalmist of Israel” (2 Samuel 23:1), is credited with writing about half of the 150 songs recorded in Psalms, along with some in the historical books. He was the official musician in Saul’s court (1 Samuel 16:14–23). During David’s own reign, he organized the Levitical musicians, and 1 Chronicles 15:16 and 23:5 record that more than one in ten Levites in temple service were musicians.

Other musicians include Asaph (twelve psalms), the sons of Korah (ten psalms), Solomon (two psalms and 1,005 other songs [1 Kings 4:32] and the Song of Solomon), Heman (one psalm), and Ethan (one psalm).

Music was used in conjunction with all manner of activities (Genesis 31:27; Exodus 32:17–18; Numbers 27:17; Judges 11:34, 35; Isaiah 16:10; Jeremiah 48:33). Music was used at coronations (1 Kings 1:39–40; 2 Kings 11:14; 2 Chronicles 13:14; 20:28), events in the royal court (2 Samuel 19:35; Ecclesiastes 2:8), and feasts (Isaiah 5:12; 24:8–9). It is interesting to note the connection between music and the supernatural: trumpets sounded when the walls of Jericho fell down (Joshua 6:1–20); and David played his harp to soothe Saul during demonic attacks (1 Samuel 16:14–23).

For more technical information about Hebrew music, we recommend books by Eric Werner and Abraham Zevi Idelsohn, both excellent scholars on the subject.

RECORDED MUSICIANS AND MUSIC IN THE OLD TESTAMENT...

Two of the Gospels mention the fact that Jesus and His disciples sang a hymn at the end of the Last Supper (Matthew 26:30 and Mark 14:26). Elsewhere in the Gospels, music is seen as part of mourning (Matthew 9:23) and celebration (Luke 15:25).

Paul gave instructions regarding the use of music during Christian gatherings in Ephesians 5:19 and Colossians 3:16. In Ephesians we see that addressing each other with hymns and songs is an indication of being Spirit-filled. In Colossians the same is an indication of being filled with the Word of Christ, and the songs come “from the Spirit.” In James 5:13 we have this command: “Is anyone cheerful? Let him sing praise.”

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE COMMENTARY ~ John A. Martin

- **THE RISE OF GOD’S GLORIOUS EMPIRE** (11:1-12:6)
 - **12:1-3.** Chapter 12 stresses that when the remnant is regathered to the land they will rejoice. The two stanzas in this chapter are each introduced by the words “In that day you will say” (vv. 1, 4). In that day (cf. 10:20; 11:10) refers to the time of deliverance which has been described in 11:1-12:6. When the nation is regathered and the Messiah is reigning the remnant, designated by the word, “I will utter these words of praise.” The remnant is distinguished from the nations, referred to in verse 4. In verses 1-3 God is praised because His anger has been turned away, Israel has been comforted (v. 1), and the Lord is (i.e., is the Source of) strength ... salvation, and song. (“Salvation” is mentioned at the beginning and end of v. 2.) Israel’s “salvation” will be more than spiritual peace of mind and deliverance; it will also include prosperity. To draw water from the wells of salvation (v. 3) pictures living according to God’s principles and thus participating with joy in the blessings He will provide.
 - **12:4-6.** The remnant will thank the Lord and will call on each other to let the world know what God has done, probably meaning what He will have done for Israel and Judah. God’s name (His revealed character) is to be exalted (vindicated) before the world, so that people everywhere will realize that He fulfills His promises. And people will sing to Him because of His glorious deeds. The remnant also will remind themselves of the greatness of God, the Holy One of Israel (cf. comments on 1:4). Being reassured that God is among them, they will be joyful (cf. 12:3). Chapter 12 is a fitting climax to the contrast between the fall of the Assyrian Empire, which was threatening Judah in Isaiah’s day, and the rise of God’s glorious kingdom, which will certainly come. Eventually all the world will know of God’s truth.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

1. **Why do you think God uses songs in the Bible to communicate his heart?** What can songs accomplish that mere words cannot? Do you think Isaiah sang these words when he delivered them to the king?

2. Look at the words to the new Hillsong release, **Good Grace**. What is this particular song trying to communicate? What particular phrases in this song tend to stick in your head?

3. **You are a Christian song writer**. What kind of content (words or phrases) will be important in songs to effectively encourage the body of Christ as we move into these coming spiritual “seasons?”
 - Outpouring...
 - Difficult times...
 - Redemption...
 - Harvest of souls...
 - The Return of Jesus...

4. **What would be the name of the song Jesus is singing over Evangel** in this season we are in? What is this song preparing us for in the days ahead?

GOOD GRACE
Hillsong UNITED (2018)

People come together, strange as neighbors, our blood is one
Children of generations, of every nation, of kingdom come
So don't let your heart be troubled
Hold your head up high
Don't fear no evil, fix your eyes on this one truth
God is madly in love with you
So take courage, hold on, be strong
Remember where our help comes from

Ooooh Ooooh Ooooh Ooh Ooh Ooh

Jesus, our redemption, our salvation, is in His blood
Jesus, light of heaven, friend forever, his kingdom come
So don't let your heart be troubled
Hold your head up high
Don't fear no evil, fix your eyes on this one truth
God is madly in love with you
So take courage, hold on, be strong
Remember where our help comes from

Ooooh Ooooh Ooooh Ooh Ooh Ooh

Swing wide, all you heavens
Let the praise go up, as the walls come down
All creation, everything with breath repeat the sound
All His children, clean hands pure hearts, good grace, good God
His name is Jesus