ISAIAH 53: WHO IS THE SUFFERING SERVANT?



Conducted by Sam Nadler

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I. Interpretation of the Portion

A. New Covenant usage

- 1. Noted: Jn. 12:38; Rom. 10:16; Mt. 8:17; 1 Pet. 2:24,25; Acts 8: 32-33
- 2. Implied: Mt. 20:228; Heb. 9:28; 1 Cor. 15:3; Rom. 4:25; Mt. 27:57-60; Jn. 1:29,

10:11

B. Ancient Rabbinical usage

- 1. Targum Jonathan
- 2. Talmud San. 98b
- 3. Midrash Rabbah

C. Interpretation during the Middle Ages

- 1. Rashi
- 2. Other

D. Modern usage

II. Identification of the Person

A. Contestants

- 1. Moses
- 2. Hezekiah
- 3. Isaiah
- 4. Israel
- 5. Messiah, not Yeshua
- 6. Messiah Yeshua

B. Clues

- 1. The personal pronouns
- 2. The "people" of the speaker, 53:8
- 3. The innocent suffering, 53:4-6, 8,9
- 4. The willingness to suffer, 53:7
- 5. The Servant dies, 8,12
- 6. The substitutionary death of the Servant, 4-6,8,10,12

III. Objections to the Position of Yeshua

Why should Messiah be a "servant," 52:13 A. B. Kings should have bowed down to Him, 52:15 C. Messiah shouldn't suffer. D. All the suffering is past tense. E. What of passages that refer to Israel as servant? F. The kings (52:15) are speaking, so 53 refers to Israel. G. He (Yeshua) had no seed, children; and 53:10 says He was to have kids! H. Messiah was to be silent, and Jesus responded to His accusers. I. How can he be a man of pain & sickness when He wasn't sick! He was not prolonged, but shortened in life. J. K. Not the Jewish interpretation. L. Vicarious atonement is neither Jewish nor reasonable.

IV.	Application of the Portion: The Servant Triumphs through Suffering,		
	A.	The unequaled triumph despite all His suffering, 52:13-15	. 52:13-53:12
	В.	The unrecognized triumph due to His suffering, 53:1-9	
		1. He was too plain, 53:1-3	
		2. He was too punished, 53:4-6	
		2. The was too panished, 33.1 o	
		3. He was too passive, 53:7-9	

No success for servants without sacrifice.

The unlimited triumph determined by His suffering, 53:10-12.

C.