## 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
3. Targum - Jonathan
4. Talmud - San. 98b
5. Midrash Rabbah
C. Interpretation during the Middle Ages
6. Rashi
7. 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

A. Why should Messiah be a "servant," 52:13
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!
J. He was not prolonged, but shortened in life.
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
B. 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
3. He was too passive, 53:7-9
C. The unlimited triumph determined by His suffering, 53:10-12.

No success for servants without sacrifice.

