



A 14 hour audio course

Isaiah, the Beginning Chapters

Taught by R. Ariel B. Tzadok

Course Outline

Lesson 1. Chapter 1:1-23.

Isaiah, an introduction into prophecy and prophetic missions. The mindset of the prophet. Putting the Biblical book in its proper context, while exploring its many embellished interpretations.

Isaiah describes the psychic impact of religious hypocrisy, and social injustice on the nation. God is not pleased with, does not desire religious activity performed by individuals who lack moral character.

Isaiah taps into the collective psyche of the Judean nation, and sees its psychological, moral sickness. His graphic description is intended to be an emotional jab to the heart, to arouse a change in behavior.

This lesson explains the basic focus of Hebraic thinking, and shows how Isaiah's moral message was a perennial lesson for all times. This is what makes it prophecy, not that it predicts the future, but rather it exposes the true, deeper levels of the condition of the human soul.

Also included is a quick polemic discussing the need of blood sacrifice as understood in Judaism, and Christianity.

Lesson 2 – Chapter 1:24 – 2:9.

Social moral responsibility. The purpose of hard times (judgment?) is to refine, not to inflict suffering. The path to social restoration revolves around justice, and charity.

Isaiah's focus is always on moral issues, and not ritual concerns. The difference between a poshe'ah (one who harms with intent), and a hoteh (one who succumbs to temptation), what consequences results from their choices. Ancient sexual ritual observances.

The great ideal for the future. Isaiah's vision for a world united, without war, or war-craft, when all would seek wisdom and guidance from Law, and God. Yet, Isaiah does not mention here a Mashiah, and although many interpret this to be a messianic prophecy, the literal text does not support such a literal reading.

The place of divination and occult manipulations in ancient Israel. Isaiah blames these for the fall of the nation. The quantum nature of reality is circumvented by forbidden fortune-telling. The influence of Babylonia and Persian cultures on ancient Israel.



The Book of Isaiah. Lesson 3 – Chapter 2:10-3:12.

The End of Days, and Signs of the Fall of Civilization. Isaiah's profound insight enabled him to see a time of global realignment, and human reintegration. This has become known as the messianic age, but here in this chapter there is no mention of a messiah. There is only mention of the fall of evil people. This lesson offers a general overview of the advent of Mashiah, and asks the question how such an intervention in human history would be interpreted. Would it be considered an alien invasion? Will it indeed be one?

Isaiah then outlines the signs of the collapse of ancient Judean society, signs, the likes of which have repeated themselves throughout history leading to the collapse of civilizations. Mention of the Watchers (from Daniel), and their influence on the minds of people, that lead to the signs referenced by Isaiah. The dangers of youth worship. The dangers of disrespect, mockery, and imposition dominance.

Many references, and examples to modern times are discussed, with discussions of present relevant, hotly contested issues. The lesson ends with a call for sanity.

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The Book of Isaiah. Lesson 4, Chapter 3:13- 5:10

The Natural Consequences of Immorality, and How it Contributes to Social Collapse. Disaster befall societies not due to any supernatural Heavenly intervention, but rather by nature taking its course, without Divine prevention. Societies fall under the weight of their own faults, imbalances, and injustice.

This lesson focuses on the need for proper female role models to inspire women of all ages, to dispel the present spirit of feminine immorality, and arrogance, and how this attitude contributes to societal collapse. Societal collapse leads to outbreaks of violence, and war, where death tolls are catastrophic. Isaiah's insight into human behavior, that which he observed in his day, is perennially psychological, and is applicable in every generation, thus making it prophetic.

As is his way, Isaiah always includes promises of comfort and protection for those whom he considers to be the righteous. One of his main messages is that regardless of how bad societal ills become, God never abandons those who remain righteous, and thus faithful to Him. God's salvation is not upon the ritually religious, but upon those whose social behavior is ethical, moral, and righteous.

The Book of Isaiah. Lesson 5, Chapter 5

Isaiah's intense insight into the the consequences of an irresponsible, and corrupt lifestyle. How poor personal choice at the individual, or collective level leads to a complete sense of disassociation from natural law, and thus from the benefits of a balanced life. How a skewed mind sees all surround reality in a light which is



completely out of sync with realities actual nature.

The psychological causes of addiction, the psychology of the inner spark of Mashiah.

This class takes this lesson about ancient history and shows how the underlying psychological problems that caused societal collapse in the past, still plague us today creating for modern societies the same challenges of the past, with the same terrible consequences to come, unless we learn from the past, to change our individual, and collective ways.

Many applications to modern society are mentioned to drive home the perennial psychological nature of Isaiah's foresight and prophecy.

The Book of Isaiah, Lesson 6, Chapter 6

The Throne Vision, the Initiation of a Prophet.

This lesson addresses prophetic initiation, and reveals the actual nature of the prophetic revelation, and the prophet's mission. Prophetic revelation begins with the mind of the prophet achieving what today some might call "cosmic consciousness." In this state the mind of the prophet experiences the Singular Universal Conscious Force (YHWH) that acts through all the forces of nature (Tzva'ot). The prophet merges with this Singularity in a state called Kedusha (holiness), which is the alignment of the individual with the Collective, enabling the prophetic spirit to materialize the powers of expanded consciousness (prophecy), better understood today as psychic, or clairvoyant powers. The test of the prophet is to internally embrace and to publicly represent the necessary balance between the ears (rational intelligence), the eyes (imagination), and the heart (emotions). This lesson explains in detail the prophetic calling in its proper universal, psychological form, and its application to modern spiritual instruction.

The Book of Isaiah, Lesson 7, Chapter 7

The Sign of Emmanuel, the Chosen Child.

King Ahaz of Judea is in serious trouble. His two northern neighbors, Syria, and his fellow Israelites (the Northern Kingdom) have joined forces against him, and seek to topple his government, and to replace (and most likely kill) him. Judea as a nation has fallen. Casualties are over a hundred thousand. Ahaz is desperate. He needs an immediate solution!

Then comes Isaiah and proclaims that Ahaz has nothing to worry about and that God will provide. Ahaz is not a religious man, and he has no faith in Isaiah's promise. Isaiah responds and says that God is going to give the king a sign that these two invaders will themselves be defeated, and that Jerusalem and his government will remain intact.

Thus, the prophet points to a pregnant woman standing by, and declares that she will give birth to a son; he will be named Emmanuel, and by the time he is a toddler, the two invading forces will be no more. Thus, the sign is natural, and imminent.

Centuries later along comes Matthew, the student of Yeshu (Jesus), and applies this sign



to his rebbe. Historically, this cannot be so, so what on Earth was Matthew thinking? This class answers this question with a review of Judaic methods of Torah interpretation, and how these differ from the Christian. The concept of a virgin birth is discussed in detail from the Jewish point of view.

This class discusses the foundational difference between Jewish and Christian understandings of the sign of the chosen child, spoken of in verse 14.

The Book of Isaiah, Lesson 8, Chapter 8

The Promised Child and the Fall of Enemies

This lesson picks up where the previous lesson left off. The prophesied birth of Emmanuel is a sign for the immediate times. In this chapter, Isaiah is said to have a son that this child will serve as the sign that God's word about the impending fall of the Israel/Syria alliance against Judea will quickly come about. This lesson shows us again how prophecy was used as the moral voice of conscience for the nation at large. This chapter also expresses Isaiah's confrontation with conspirators within Judah who were aligning themselves with the invaders, seeking to thwart and overturn their own government. Isaiah condemns their alternative spiritual practices which seeks to offer spiritual justification for overthrowing the Davidic monarchy. This lesson offers insights into the mind-set of the day, based upon modern political scenarios. The conflict between Israel and Judah was bitter. Isaiah's prophecy against Israel, and the suffering they would face reflects the political reality of the day. This serves as an archetypes for similar type experiences that have happened throughout history.

The Book of Isaiah, Lesson 9, Chapter 9

The Historical Identity of the Prince of Peace, and his Relationship to the Fall of North Israel.

This chapter speaks about their being a great light, but it speaks about it in the past tense, not in the future tense. The text speaks about a special child already having been born, not one that is to be born in the future. Context is everything in understanding the Bible. The opening description of the Prince of Peace person has been interpreted by Christianity to refer to Yeshu, whereas every context clue within the text literally shows something different. How the Bible is understood differently, and why. How do we deal with other interpretations, and the futility of religious debates as to the "real" meaning of scripture" when its clear that its historical context is one thing, and its later symbolic, metaphorical interpretations are something else. The context of this chapter is the fall of North Israel, and the child already born was someone there at the time. His identity is well described herein. We conclude with a comparison between the horror of the fall of North Israel and the Nazi holocaust of the previous century.



The Book of Isaiah, Lesson 10, Chapter 10

The Karma of Israel and Assyria.

The perennial nature of prophecy. How there is the literal historical context of prophecy, and upon that is built all further interpretive commentary. Biblical commentary by nature must be subjective, this is why there are so many interpretations and commentaries. Biblical interpretation, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder. A discussion about who bears the responsibility for providing social services, and welfare, is it the government or the individual. The prophet condemns the individual who lies, cheats and steals. A discussion about “survival of the fittest,” and how this may be true in nature, and why it must not be true in human nature. The nature of Karma, and payback. What goes around comes around. Biblical Israel's immoral behavior caused the Assyrian invasion. Discussion about the Watcher Angels who manipulate world events. The role of Teshuva in overcoming karma, and its personal, moral application.

The Book of Isaiah, Lesson 11, Chapters 11-12

Isaiah's Messianic Vision of the Future.

Much of western culture's view of an idealistic, utopian future is based on the famous words included in this chapter. A review of the differences between Christian and Jewish messianic interpretations, and how they came about. The secret soul of the Messiah, his supernatural (psychic) abilities, and his relationship to Metatron. The Inner Earth connection, and how the coming of Mashiah will be viewed by the world. Will the entire order of reality change when Messiah comes, or are Isaiah's words symbolic, and not meant to be taken literally. The in-gathering of the exiles of all twelve tribes of Israel, speculation as to who some might be today.

The Book of Isaiah, Lesson 12, Chapter 13

The Burden of Babylon, Ancient History or Future Prophecy?

How real does prophecy have to be? What happens when prophecy and history collide? Is prophecy meant to be taken literally, or is it poetic metaphor? Can the words of a prophet book be “embellished,” meaning added to at a later date, and still be considered legitimate (authentic) prophecy? When do we stop looking at prophecy as being something of the past, and start looking at it as predictions for the future? Isaiah's prophecies about Babylon, covered in this chapter, are so incredible because they violate most laws of prophecy. This has led Biblical scholars to conclusions about this text which many religious find challenging. This class addresses these challenges and shows how both secular scholarship and traditional Biblical faith do not have to contradict one another.



The Book of Isaiah, Lesson 13, Chapter 14.

The Fall of the King of Babylon, and how did Lucifer get into the middle of all this. The elaboration of the fall of the King of Babylon (whose name is never mentioned) is a classic example of general archetypal metaphor common in prophetic literature. The literal references are not applicable to any Babylonian king, nor do they have to be. The words of the prophets were prophetic, they were never meant to be taken literally, or as history. Discussion includes how the Christian tradition interpreted a symbolic metaphor to be a reference to the Devil, given the name Lucifer (from the Latin). How this is understood in Judaism, divergent from Christianity, is covered in detail.

The Book of Isaiah, Lesson 14, Chapter 19.

The Fall and Rise of Egypt. Prophecy that is not Understood. Biblical prophecy follows the rules of ancient Semitic literature, as well as the psychology of prophetic thinking. As such the prophecy about Egypt makes no literal sense, and cannot be applied literally to any time period in history. Essentially, if taken literally the words of this chapter can never be fulfilled (literally). This forces us to interpret this chapter as poetic prophetic metaphor. Yet, who is the Egypt spoken of in this chapter if the entire chapter is a metaphor? In the end Egypt and Assyria become chosen by God and elevated to being chosen people, just as are Israel. How can all this be? What can all this mean? This lesson also discusses whether God was considered corporeal in ancient times. Also discussed is the role of angels, other gods, and the Heavenly Sanhedrin in directing the course of human events.

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