

## ISAIAH 63

All Poetry

(See D&C 133)

Verse 1

Who is this that cometh from Edom?  
Who is this that cometh with dyed (red-stained) garments from  
Bozrah?

(Edom was the name of the nation that sprang from Esau, the son of Isaac and Rebekah. The nation bordered Israel to the South and was a kingdom long before Israel. Edom is often translated "Red" in Hebrew. It is also translated when used as the name of a people as "Edomite" or "Adamite". It refers to birth, the first color a child sees being red in Hebrew tradition. In Greek times the word "Edom" became "Idumea" and signifies "The World". So here we have the image of covenant breaking "Esau", "Red" as the color of blood, and "The World" or "Worldly" in one word.)

(Bozrah was a pastoral city in Edom – In Isaiah's time the Capital City of Edom)



Who is this that is glorious in his apparel?  
Who is this that is travelling in the greatness of his strength?

*It is I that speak in righteousness,  
It is I that am mighty to save!*

Verse 2

Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel?  
Wherefore art thy garments like him that treadeth (grapes) in the  
winefat (winepress)?

Verse 3

(and)

*I have trodden the winepress alone,  
Of the (nations), there was none with me.*

(For)

*I (trod) them in mine anger,*

(and)

*I (trampled) them in my fury.*

(and)

*Their (life) blood sprinkled upon my garments,*

(and)

*I stained all my raiment. (with their blood)*

Verse 4 (For) *The day of vengeance (was) in mine heart,*  
(and) *The year of my redeemed (had) come.*

Verse 5 (And) *I (glanced) and there was none to help,*  
(and) *I (glared) (but) there was none to uphold (assist).*

(Therefore) *Mine own arm brought salvation unto me,*  
(and) *My fury, it upheld me.*

Verse 6 (And) *I (trod) down the people in mine anger,*  
(and) *I (made) them drunk in my fury and I (brought) down  
their strength to the earth.*

(The King James Translators put a note marking a new paragraph starting at this point in the text – it definitely seems to be a break here from the powerful scene of the Lord’s Day of Vengeance – The Savior speaking so powerfully of his own work)

The next section Verses 7-14 is called, “A Psalm of Mercy”

Verse 7 I will mention the loving kindnesses of the Lord,  
(and) I will mention the praises of the Lord.

(and) According to all that the Lord hath bestowed on us,  
According to the great goodness the Lord hath (shown)  
toward the House of Israel.

(and) According to that which he hath bestowed upon them  
according to his mercies,  
According to the multitude of his loving kindnesses.

Verse 8 **For he said:**

**Surely** they are my people, children that will not lie,  
**So**, he was their Savior.

Verse 9 **A** In all their affliction he was afflicted,  
(and) **B** The angel of his presence saved them.

(and) **A** In his love and in his pity he redeemed them,  
**B** He bare them and carried them all the days of old.

Verse 10 **But** they rebelled and vexed his Holy Spirit,  
**Therefore**, he was turned to be their enemy and he fought  
against them.

Verse 11 **Then he remembered the days of old, Moses and his people, saying:**

**A** Where is he that brought them up out of the sea with the shepherd of his flock?

**B** Where is he that put his Holy Spirit within him?

Verse 12 **B** <sup>(Who)</sup> is he that led them by the right hand of Moses with his glorious arm?

Verse 13 **A** <sup>(Who)</sup> is he that divided the water before them, to make himself an everlasting name (when) he led them through the deep?

Verse 14 (and) **As** an horse of the wilderness <sup>(desert)</sup>, they stumbled not,  
**As** a beast <sup>(cattle)</sup> going down into the valley, the Spirit of the Lord caused <sup>(them)</sup> to rest <sup>(guided them)</sup>.

**So** didst thou lead thy people,  
To make thyself a glorious name.

*(A horse could travel the desert terrain without stumbling, and cattle were guided to valleys where they could rest and where there was sufficient food and water)*

*(Isaiah 63:15-19 and Chapter 64 – Isaiah offers a prayer to the Lord, pleading for him to return in his glory...The entire passage is a prayer, offered powerfully in poetry, Isaiah directly addresses the Lord eight times here (“O Lord,” “O God,” “Thou art our father”)... UI pg. 560-561)*

Verse 15 Look down from heaven,  
Behold from the habitation of thy holiness and of thy glory.

Where is thy zeal and thy strength?  
Where is the sounding of thy bowels <sup>(yearnings of thy bosom)</sup> and of thy mercies toward <sup>(us)</sup>? Are they restrained!

Verse 16 Doubtless thou art our father,  
Although Abraham be ignorant of us and Israel acknowledge us not.

Thou, O Lord, art our father,  
“Our Redeemer from Eternity” is thy name.

Verse 17 (and) O Lord, why hast thou made us to err from thy ways?  
O Lord, why hast thou hardened our heart from thy fear?

Return for thy servants' sake,  
Return for the tribes of thine inheritance.

Verse 18

But a little while, had the people possessed (The Holy Place - [Temple](#)),  
(When) our adversaries (trod) down thy sanctuary.

Verse 19

We are thine: thou never barest rule over them,  
They were not called by thy name.