

so also their redemption will be accomplished, not by payment of silver but through His sovereign will.

Verse 4 looks back to the Egyptian bondage and to the later Assyrian Oppression which preceded the Babylonian Captivity. The Hebrew word *Ashshur* is sometimes translated "Assyria" and sometimes "the Assyrian." The name occurs more than thirty times in Isaiah 1-39, but only this once in the entire section we are now considering.

Verses 5-6 continue the note of assurance that God will free His people from their oppressors and will bring to an end the time in which His name is continually blasphemed.

The concluding portion of this long passage of reassurance is a beautiful poem reminiscent of Isaiah 40. It reads as follows:

- (7) How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him  
Who brings good news  
Who publishes peace,  
Who brings good news of happiness,  
Who announces salvation,  
Who says to Zion: Your God reigns!
- (8) Listen, your watchmen lift up their voices,  
Together they shout for joy;  
For they shall see eye to eye when the LORD restores Zion.
- (9) Break forth, shout joyfully together, you waste places of  
Jerusalem;  
For the LORD has comforted his people,  
He has redeemed Jerusalem.
- (10) The LORD has bared his holy arm in the eyes of all the  
nations;  
All the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God.
- (11) Depart, depart, go out from there,  
Touch no unclean thing.  
Go out from the midst of her,  
Purify yourselves, you who carry the vessels of the LORD.
- (12) For you will not go out in haste  
Nor will you go as fugitives,