Teachings:

From Isaiah 6: 1-4, God was sitting on a throne with seraphim flying around/beside Him. Each seraph had 6 wings, 2 of which were covering the face, 2 were covering the feet, and 2 were used for flying. The 2 covering the face means that you should have humility. You aren’t worthy next to God, and is nothing compared to God. The next 2 wings covering the feet mean that you shouldn’t be too proud. It means covering your actions. The last 2 wings are used for flying, which is the fastest way of transportation. This tells us that we should to God’s will fast and in the quickest manner. When Isaiah cried out, this means he repents and admits he is insignificant, unclean and unholy. When a seraphim touched his lips with a live coal from the alter, he was made clean, which means we must be clean before we do the will of God. After cleansing ourselves, we must consecrate ourselves and always be ready to do God’s will, like when Isaiah immediately responded to send him.

Life Application:

From the lesson of prophet Isaiah we learned lessons both in the words and from symbols. We learned that God is holy from the way he was exalted high and lifted up on his throne. This means we ought to understand God is high and holy. Thus we ought to worship him in a non prideful manner. These seraphim taught us three things. The wings that covered the face meant that they were humble and did not want to get know. From this we learn that we must serve the Lord in a humble manner and not for show. They covered up their feet with two wings and it signifies that they don’t want their works to show. This can be done in many different ways in our lives. Some examples include fasting in secret, not telling others how good we are at doing something, and doing things not just when people are around. The final two wings are used for flight. Since flying this currently the fastest way of transportation we must be like them and use a hasty attitude when we doing things. From their praises we learn that hymn singing and praising God is very powerful. “The posts were shaken by their voice and the house was filled with smoke.”
learn two things from the way Isaiah reacted. Firstly we can learn that no one is worthy before God. Secondly we learn that we must repent before we can do any work for God. Lastly from how Isaiah said send me we learn to go when we hear our calling. The calling might come from the church council or from God, but whoever tells us to go we must accept and go do.

Summary:

In the book of Isaiah, it teaches about holiness. Isaiah was a prophet who was called by God, his name meant “salvation of the LORD” or “God saves”. Isaiah saw a vision of God sitting on a throne, high and lifted up with his robe filling the temple. Next to God, there were seraphim. They had six wings- 2 to cover the face, 2 to cover the feet, and 2 to fly. Covering the face was to show humility, covering the feet was to show conduct and to not brag, the wings represented to go as fast as you can. The seraphim were saying that God is Holy and that the whole earth is filled with His glory. After they praised God, posts of the door were shaken by him who cried out and the house was filled with smoke. Isaiah felt undone, lost, ruined, and inadequate physically and spiritually. Isaiah felt that way because he saw the King, the LORD of hosts whom he would never compare to the glory and holiness of God. One of the seraphim flew to Isaiah and touched his lips with live coal which had been taken with tongs from the altar. The coal could cleanse Isaiah because it signified the Holy Spirit and it was like fire. Isaiah needed to be cleansed because he needed to be pure compared to all the people with unclean lips so he could preach to them. Isaiah never asked to be cleansed but after he saw the vision, he felt wicked and sinful. Cleansing Isaiah shows how much God has forgiveness and it shows His mercy towards us. To be holy, we should confess our sins and cleanse ourselves through prayer and our actions.

“But as He who called you is holy, you also be holy in all your conduct.”

(1 Pet 1: 15)