

In these verses, we see the Messiah, the Son of God, who alone atone for our sin. In (v 1); His message is rejected. In (v 2); His person is refused, and in (v 3) His mission is misunderstood.

Nevertheless, though He would suffer He will ultimately be exalted read ([verses 10-12](#)).

**“Who hath believed our report?”** Speaking for all the prophets, Isaiah calls attention to the world’s lack of faith in general.

**“No form nor comeliness”** denotes His humble origin rather than His personal appearance. “Beauty” may be read “elegance.” [Philippians 2:8](#)

**“Who hath believed our report? and to whom is the arm of the LORD revealed?”**

The question implied that, despite these and other prophecies, only a few would recognize the Servant when He appeared. [John 1:9-11; 12:38](#)

Paul applied the same prophecy to the world at large [Romans 10:16](#)

When he asks the question, he is saying, show me one who believes what I have prophesied through words of God flowing through me. The "Arm of the LORD" is speaking of Jesus Christ. Isaiah is telling them of the coming of their long-awaited Messiah.

[Isaiah 53:2](#)

Though unrecognized by the world, the Messiah Jesus would be observed carefully by God, who ordered every minute circumstance of His life. [John 17:1-5](#)

Speaking of Jesus coming from a "tender plant", shows that His appearance on this earth would be in the form of a baby. [Isaiah 9:6](#)

People should not flow to Jesus because of His flesh, but because of the Spirit within that flesh. [John 6:26](#)

[Isaiah 53:3-5](#): Provides a detailed description of His suffering, the Isaiah uses a series of verbs (the Servant). “Despised” (“to disdain or scorn”), “rejected” (“abandoned”), “of men.”

He is further described as a “man of sorrows” (severe pains), and “acquainted with grief” (“injuries”).

The description of Christ’s suffering in the New Testament Gospels clearly indicates the severity of His physical suffering. The agony in the garden, His battered face, the severe scourging, and the torture of the crucifixion itself. [Isaiah 53:5](#)

**“Wounded for our transgressions ... bruised for our iniquities”**:

This verse is filled with the language of substitution. In other words, the Servant suffered not for His own sin since He was sinless but as the substitute for sinners. [Hebrews. 4:15; 7:26](#)

The emphasis here is on Christ being the substitute recipient of God’s wrath on sinners. [Galatians.1:3-4](#)  
[2 Corinthians. 5:21; Hebrews 10:9-10.](#)

**“Chastisement of our peace”**: He suffered the chastisement of God to obtain our peace with God.

**“With his stripes we are healed”** His death has brought salvation to those for whose sins He died [1 Peter 2:24.](#)

Jesus shed His blood to pay for our sin. He took our sin upon His body on the cross, and in exchange gave us a robe of righteousness to wear. [Hebrews 9:22](#) [Revelation 22:14](#) [Luke 15:21-24](#)

The wounds, of course, are the nails driven into His body. They whipped Him, until the flesh was damaged beyond recognition. It was this whipping He took that paid for our healing.