אַחַר בִּיהַר הָרֵם וְבֶבְעָהָ קִרְבּוֹ שְׁמַעְשַׁם אֲלֵהוּ.

רָםִים אֲנָשִׁים לֹא יִשְׁמַעְתָּם אֲנָוִים אֵחָבְּרָה.

וְזֵר בַּתּוֹקֵד אֲנָשִׁים בָּעָרָה לֹא יִרְאֶה.

בְּחַנְחַנָּה לֹא יֵדַע אֲנָשִׁים מַחְשֶׁבָּה מֵעִידָה.

לַאֵרֶם עֵקֵבִים לֹא יִשְׁהֵר אֵלָה הָרֵמָה.

עָשִּׂים אֵלָה עָבְּרָה.
15. I will lay waste mountains and hills, and dry up all their vegetation; and I will make the rivers islands, and I will dry up the pools.

16. And I will bring the blind by a way that they knew not; I will lead them in paths that they have not known: I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight. These things will I do unto them, and not forsake them.

Isaiah 49:9-10

9. That thou mayest say to the captives, Go forth; to them that are in darkness, Be free! They will feed beside the ways, and they will find pasture in every high place.

10. They shall not hunger nor thirst; neither shall the heat nor sun smite them: for he that hath mercy on them shall lead them, even by the springs of water shall he guide them.

(The author of Chronicles shares the same heightened expectation of the coming of the Messiah that we find in other post-Exilic biblical authors like Haggai and Zechariah. The Chronicler’s use of Torah allusions describing Moses and Joshua, especially his use of these as a paradigm for his portrait of David and Solomon—their idealized portrait itself fraught with Messianic expectation—further substantiates the claim that the Tanakh teaches this: the Messiah will be a new Moses, an even greater successor to Moses than was Joshua to Moses or Solomon to David. So the New Testament correctly follows the teaching of the Tanakh that Deuteronomy 18:15-19 finds its ultimate reference in the Messiah—see Acts 3:22-23.)