

Welcome to February's blog.

This month's blog is an exercise, it requires your comments. What I have done is provided you with material which analyses Psalm 65 and what I am looking for is your individual responses in the following format I myself shall be leaving my personal comment as I shall be doing the exercise myself.

Psalm 65

ESV

1 Praise is due to you, O God, in Zion, and to you shall vows be performed.

2 O you who hear prayer, to you shall all flesh come.

3 When iniquities prevail against me you atone for our transgressions.

4 Blessed is the one you choose and bring near, to dwell in your courts!

We shall be satisfied with the goodness of your house, the holiness of your temple!

5 By awesome deeds you answer us with righteousness, O God of our salvation, the hope of all the ends of the earth and of the farthest seas.

6 the one who by his strength established the mountains being girded with might;

7 Who stills the roaring of the seas, the roaring of their waves, the tumult of the peoples,

8 So that those who dwell at the ends of the earth are in awe at your signs. You make the going out of the morning and the evening to shout for joy.

9 You visit the earth and water it, you greatly enrich it; the river of God is full of water; you provide their grain, for so you have prepared it.

10 You water its furrows abundantly, settling its ridges, softening it with showers, and blessing its growth.

11 You crown the year with your bounty; your wagon tracks overflow with abundance.

12 The pastures of the wilderness overflow, the hills gird themselves with joy,

13 the meadows clothe themselves with flocks, the valleys deck themselves with grain, they shout and sing together for joy.

OBSERVATION

Atmosphere - Poetry

Key words

- **God**
- **Thee**
- **Thou**
- **You**
- **Your**

Advice, Admonitions Warnings

None

Reasons, Results

Reasons

V2 To you who hear prayer,

V4 who you choose and bring near, to dwell in your courts

V8 So that those who dwell at the ends of the earth are in awe at your signs.

Results

V2 To you all flesh shall come.

V4 Blessed is the one who you choose and bring near, to dwell in your courts!

We shall be satisfied with the goodness of your house, the holiness of your temple!

V8 You make the going out of the morning and the evening to shout for joy.

Contrast, Comparisons illustrations

V7 Who stills the roaring of the seas, the roaring of their waves, the tumult of the peoples,

V11 You crown the year with your bounty; your wagon tracks overflow with abundance.

V12 the hills gird themselves with joy,....., they shout and sing together for joy.

Repetition and Progression of Ideas

The use of the pronoun 'you' and the possessive 'your' illustrating the character of God. It is the nouns and pronouns of the passage which form the outline for the repetition and progression of ideas of this Psalm which can be summarised as follows:

- **What we owe God?**
 - Praise due to God

- Everyone must come to him in prayer.
- **What God does?**
 - Atone for our iniquities.
 - Bless specific people who have a relationship with him.
 - Provides more than we need
 - Answers with righteousness
 - Established the Mountains, girded by strength
 - Stills the seas, turmoil of our lives
 - Makes the going out of the evening and the morning to shout for joy.
 - Visits the earth and waters it
 - Enriches the earth
 - Provide Grain
 - Waters the furrows abundantly, settling its ridges, softening it with showers, and blessings it's growth.
 - Crown the year with his bounty?
- **Who God is?**
 - Our Salvation
 - Our Hope

Questions

None

Important Connectives (prepositions conjunctions)

V1 to.....in..., and...to

V2 ...to.....

V3...against.....for.....

V4....near...to...in.... with....of.....of

V5....with.....of.....of....of... and of ...

V6with....

V7 of...of...of....

V8at.....of.....in....of....and...to...for..

V9 and....of...of...for...

V10....with....and.....

V11...with....with.

V12...of.....with...

V13.... with...with....and....for...

Grammatical Construction (verbs, nouns, pronouns, adverbs adjectives)

Verbs

Nouns

Pronouns

adverbs

Adjectives

V1Praise (F/T)	God, Zion		
Performed(F/T)			
V2Prayer (Pr/T)	flesh	you	
Hear(Pr/T),come(F/T)			
V3 prevail(Pr/T)	me	you,our	transgressions
V4 is,bring(pr/T)	courts	you, your,We	
Be, Blessed(pr/t)	house,temple		holiness
V5 answer(Pr/T)	God,earth,seas	us, our	farthest
V6 established(P/T)		his	strength
Girded(P/t)			might
V7 stills(Pr/T),	seas, waves		
Roaring(pr/T)			
Turmoil	Peoples		
V8 dwell(pr/T)	earth,	Those	ends,
Awe(pr/T)	signs	your	
Make(pr/T)	morning,evening		
Shout(F/T)			
V9Visit (pr/t)	earth,water	you	
Enrich(pr/t)	river, God	you	
Provide(pr/t)	grain	their	
V10 water(pr/t)	Furrows	you	abundantly
Settling(pr/t)	ridges		
Softening(pr/t)	showers		
Blessing(pr/t)			
V11crown(pr/t)	year	you,your	bounty,abundance
Overflow(pr/t)	wagon tracks		
V12 overflow(pr/t)	pastures		
	Wilderness		
Gird(pr/t)	hills,grain	themselves	
Shout, sing (pr/t)			joy

Atmosphere Emphatic Statements

Praise, awe struck, appreciation, acknowledgement.

There are two emphatic statements that appear as a shout in verse 4.

v4 Blessed is the one you choose and bring near, to dwell in your courts!

We shall be satisfied with the goodness of your house, the holiness of your temple!

Literary Form

Poetic

Mixture of literal and figurative speech.

General Structure

Overall impression it is all about God. Knowledge of his character and nature.

What he does.

What happens as a result of what he does

Very similar to the song of Moses in Exodus Chapter 14.

The writer is obviously someone who is very close to God, to the level of Moses even go as far to say a prophet because of the prophetic utterances in the verse.

God clearly has a close relationship with this writer.

The writer also explains about the benefits of being in the presence of God.

It speaks of Praising God.

It speaks of Obedience to God.

It talks about everyone submitting their prayers to him, future tense.- prophesy

The writer then progresses by acknowledging his sins before God and the promise that God will wipe away sins.

It talks about the blessing/favour of the one that God allows to approach him in his courts.

Rewards await the one that does exactly that, riches that lies within God's Kingdom i.e. gifts of the spirit.

The writer then talks about God being salvation and confidence, in particular for those who travel at sea.

The author reveals the significance of Mountains as a place of strength, retreat even goes as far as to describe it as being girded with strength. I believe the writer was implying the water/ocean surrounding the mountain as being the strength. Reason being because in verse 7 we see that the noise of these waves are silenced. We also note that the turmoil of people are dealt with. Moses went to the Mountain side to speak with God, Jesus often reclined to the Mountain side after being with the crowd John Chapter 6

Those that dwell in the utmost parts are also described as being fearful of his tokens?

What is the meaning of the word 'token'?

What are the outgoings of the morning and the evening, is this the end of the day and the beginning of the day? Is it referring to being joyous that God has allowed us to see another day.

First reference to water is as power.

Second reference to the word water is here where it states that God waters the earth. (gives it power).

The passage then proceeds further by saying that God has a river which he enriches the earth. He makes it full of water/power.

The passage concludes with the wealth and abundance that is a result of this watering from God.

INTERPRET

Ask questions for understanding

V1 Why praise? ✓

- What is the meaning of praise? ✓
- Why do the verbs 'praise' and 'performed' appear in the tenses that they do here? ✓
- To whom does the pronoun 'you' refer to in this verse? ✓
- Why the prophetic declaration, 'to you shall vows be performed'? ✓
- What does vows mean? ✓
- Why describe God by his location? ✓
- What or where is Zion? ✓
- How significant is this verse in relation to the rest of the Psalm? ✓
- Are there any implications to be inferred by this verse? ✓
- Is it speaking in literal or figurative terms? ✓

V2 Why shall all flesh come to God? ✓

- Whom is the pronoun 'you' referring to? ✓
- Why do the verbs 'hear' and 'come' appear in the tenses that they do in this verse? ✓
- Why the statement hear prayer? ✓
- What does it mean? ✓
- What significance does this verse have to the rest of the passage? ✓
- Are there any implications to be inferred from this verse? ✓
- Is there a literal or figurative element to this verse? ✓

V3 What is the meaning of the word iniquities? ✓

- What does it mean to prevail? ✓
- What does it mean to atone? ✓
- What is the meaning of the word transgressions? ✓
- Why do the verbs 'prevail' and 'atone' appear in the tenses that they do in this verse? ✓
- To whom do the pronouns you and our refer to? ✓
- Why switch from the first person singular 'me' to the third person plural 'our'? Is this how the verse was meant to be written? It would appear that it is an error, could it be in the translations? (We need to seek further clarification by comparing other translations.) ✓

- Is the verse speaking literally or figuratively? ✓
- What inference are we to assume from this verse? ✓
- Why and how does God atone for our transgressions? ✓
- How important is this verse to the rest of the passage? ✓

V4 What does the word Blessed mean? ✓

- What does the word dwell mean? ✓
- What does it mean to bring near? ✓
- Why do the verbs 'blessed', 'dwell' and 'bring' appear in the tenses that they do in this verse? ✓
- Where is the courts? ✓
- What does it mean to be satisfied? ✓
- What does the word goodness mean? ✓
- What does the word house mean? ✓
- What does the word holiness mean? ✓
- What does the word Temple mean? ✓
- To whom do the pronouns 'you' and 'your' refer to in this verse? ✓
- Why use an exclamation mark to punctuate these sentences? ✓
- How important is this verse in relation to the rest of the Psalm? ✓
- Are there implications to be inferred from the verse? ✓
- Is this verse to be taken literally in every sense or are there some figurative elements? ✓

V5 what does the word awesome mean?

- What does the word deeds mean?
- What does the word righteousness mean?
- What does salvation mean?
- What significance does the preposition 'of' have in this verse?
- What does hope mean?
- To whom does the pronoun 'you' refer to?
- What does the ends of the earth refer to?
- What does the farthest seas refer to?
- How important is the meaning of this verse to the rest of the Psalm?
- What is to be inferred by the verse?
- Does the verse speak in literal terms or figurative terms?

V6 Who does the term 'the one' refer to?

- To whom does the pronoun 'him' refer to?
- How does this verse relate to the previous one as it is separated by a ';'?
- What is the meaning of Strength?
- Why is the verb established used in the tense that it appears here in this verse?
- What does it mean to establish?
- What does it mean to be girded?
- Why is this verb 'girded' used in the tense that it appears in this verse?
- What is the meaning of might?

- Does this verse speak in literal or figurative terms?
- What is implied by this verse?
- How important is this verse in relation to the rest of the passage?
- Note the separation of this verse from the next by a ‘;’ does this give a clue as to how this verse relates to the previous and the next?

V7 What does it mean to still?

- Why use the term roaring?
- Is this verse literal or figuratively speaking?
- What is the meaning of the word waves?
- What does tumult mean?
- Why use this comparison?
- Why use the verbs ‘stills’, ‘roaring’ and ‘tumult’ in the tenses that they appear in this verse?
- How important is this verse to the Psalm?
- What implications are to be inferred from the verse?

V8 Why start the verse using the word ‘so’?

- What is the meaning of the term ‘those who dwell at the ends of the earth’?
- To whom do the pronouns ‘your’ and ‘you’ refer to?
- Why would these people be in awe of the signs?
- What is the meaning of the word signs?
- Does this verse speak literally or figuratively?
- What does it mean to make the going out of the morning and the evening to shout for joy?
- What implications are to be inferred from this verse?
- How important is this verse in relation to the rest of the psalm?

V9 To whom does the pronoun ‘you’ refer?

- Why do the verbs ‘visit’, ‘water’, ‘enrich’, ‘provide’ and ‘prepared’ appear in this verse in the tenses that they appear in?
- Is there anything to be inferred from these verbs?
- What is the meaning of the term ‘river of God’?
- What is the meaning of the word grain?
- How important is this verse in relation to the rest of the passage?
- What are the implications to be inferred by this verse?
- Is the verse speaking literally or figuratively?

V10 To whom does the pronoun ‘you’ refer to in this verse?

- What does the word furrows mean?
- Why are the verbs ‘water’, ‘settling’, ‘softening’ and ‘blessing’ used in the tenses that they appear in this verse?
- To what is the pronoun ‘it’s’ referring to in this verse?
- What does ridges mean?
- Why use the adjective ‘abundantly’?
- Is there any significance to the ordering of the terms used in this verse?

- How significant is this verse in relation to the rest of the passage?
- What is to be inferred by this verse?
- Are literal or figurative terms used in this verse?

V11 What does it mean to crown?

- What does bounty mean?
- What does the term wagon tracks overflow with abundance mean?
- Is this verse speaking figuratively or literally?
- What importance does this verse have in relation to the rest of the psalm?
- How significant is this verse to the rest of the passage?
- To whom are the pronouns 'you' and 'your' referring to in this verse?
- Is this verse speaking literally or figuratively?
- What implications are inferred by this verse?

V12 What does the word pastures mean?

- What does the word wilderness mean?
- Why do the verbs 'overflow' and 'gird' appear in the tenses that they do in this verse?
- To whom does the pronoun 'themselves' refer to in this verse?
- What is to be inferred by this verse?
- What importance does this verse have in relation to the rest of the passage?
- Does this verse speak figuratively or literally?

V13 Does this verse speak figuratively or literally?

- What does the word flocks mean?
- Why use the terms clothe and deck in the tenses that they appear?
- What does it mean to clothe?
- What does it mean to deck?
- Why use this comparison?
- What significance do the prepositions 'with' and 'together' have in this verse?
- How important is this verse to the rest of the psalm?
- Is there any significance in the ordering in which the verses occur in this psalm?
- Does this verse serve to conclude the psalm adequately?

Use cross-references

Here is a List of some of the cross-references found relating to the key ideas.

V1 Psalm 62 v1,

For God alone my soul waits in silence; from him comes my salvation.

Waiting is in prayer for a response from God. We see in verse 1 that it is to God all vows are performed.

Psalm 50v14

Offer to God a sacrifice for thanksgiving, and perform your vows to the Most High,

We see the confirmation of Verse 1 that it is to God that all vows are performed.

V2 2kgs 19:20

Then Isaiah the son of Amoz sent to Hezekiah, saying, "Thus says the LORD, the God of Israel: Your prayer to me about Sennacherib King of Assyria I have heard.

This verse gives an example of how God hears the prayers and acts on it.

Psalm 86:9

"All the nations you have made shall come and worship before you, O Lord, and shall glorify your name.

We see here that it is once again prophesied that all nations (flesh) shall come to God in prayer and worship him. Definition of the word glorify

V3 Ps38:4

For my iniquities, have gone over my head; like a heavy burden, they are too heavy for me.

This verse clearly explains the meaning of the term when iniquities prevail against me. Definition of the word burden

Ps79v9

Help us, O God of our salvation, for the glory of your name; deliver us, and atone for our sins, for your name's sake!

Repeat of the statement that God atones for our sins (transgressions). Meaning of the word deliver and sins fraise name's sake

Isa6:7

And he touched my mouth and said: "Behold, this has touched your lips; your guilt is taken away, and your sin atoned for."

This is a real example of how God atoned for the sin of Isaiah in a vision.

Meaning of the words guilt

Ps51:2

Wash me thoroughly from iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin!

Here we see David asking shouting pleading to be cleansed from his iniquity knowing that this is one of God's characteristics.

Meaning of the words Wash , Cleanse

V4ps33:v12

Blessed is the nation who's God is the LORD, the people whom he has chosen as his heritage!

Repeat of verse 4.

Meaning of the words Blessed , nation and heritage.

Ps84:v4

Blessed are those who dwell in your house, ever singing your praise!

Repeat of verse 4 with reference to praise as in verse 1.

Meaning of the word dwell, singing, praise.

Ps27:v4

One thing have I asked of the LORD, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the LORD all the days of my life, to gaze upon the beauty of the LORD and to inquire in his temple.

Here in Psalm 27 we see that the psalmist asks indirectly that he remains blessed by the Lord permitting him to remain in the house of the Lord. What springs to mind is the Psalm 23 the request that is made at the end of the psalm.

What do the words gaze, beauty and inquire mean.

Psal16v11

You make known to me the path of life; in your presence, there is fullness of joy; at your right hand are pleasures forevermore.

God's concern about our following the right path, guidance, God's presence provides joy happiness and pleasures indicate gifts/rewards for eternity. This cross reference elaborates a bit more on the blessings when in the presence, and the satisfaction we receive because of the provisions of God.

Meaning of the words path, life, presence, fullness, joy, pleasures.

V5 ps45:v4;

In your majesty ride out victoriously for the cause of truth and meekness and righteousness; let your right hand teach you awesome deeds!

Meaning of the words ride, victoriously, truth, meekness, righteousness, teach, awesome, deeds.

Interesting reference why should God's right hand teach him awesome deeds and not teach us awesome deeds. This verse places a shout on this so it is an important part of the verse. Remember scripture is inspired by God. So it would appear God inspired the psalmist to pray that he, God, would teach himself how to do awesome deeds. Thus a perpetual cycle of flowing prosperously in being magnificent. What awesome deeds are we to infer from this verse? Perhaps to answer this

question we need to read on further. Highlighting that we receive from the Lord teachings through our right hand which in reference to what God does in v5 Psalm65 we are to perform likewise wonders and acts of the gifts of the spirit. It is an expectation of what is required of us. It mirrors Gods character with our ideal character. Serves to explain the relationship between what God does for us and what he expects from us. He gives bountifully and he wishes for us to do likewise. It is important (an emphatic statement), we must receive teaching from our right hand on how to lead effectively. Then pass this on with the measure that we have been given. The great commission of Jesus **Acts 1v8** *But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you, and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the end of the earth.*

Matt28v16 *And Jesus came and said to them 'All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you. And behold. I am with you always, to the end of the age.'*

106:v22

Wonderous works in the Land of Ham, and awesome deeds by the Red Sea.

Meaning of the words wonderous, and works.

Land of Ham is Cannan, 'the promised land', which God promised Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, he was going to take their descendants, his people to. He kept his promise. Had Noah not cursed the descendants of **Ham** (the original inhabitants) would this have been brought about? Everything works together for the good of those who Love God. (Honour thy mother and thy father...Exodus 20)

Awesome Deeds by the Red Sea refers to God's movement in fulfilling that promise by bringing the children of Israel out of that captivity by the parting of the Red Sea when they were fleeing from the Egyptians during the Exodus.

This verse serves as an example/illustration of the awesome deeds referred to in Psalm 65v5 proof of God's ability and character.

Deut 10:21;

He is your praise. He is your God, who has done for you Egypt seventy persons and now the LORD your God has made you as numerous as the stars of heaven.

Meaning of the word numerous.

It clearly speaks of God fulfilling his promise to Abraham of making his descendants a great nation yet another one of God's awesome deeds

Gen:15v5 *And he brought him outside and said, "Look toward heaven and number the stars, if you are able to number them " Then he said to him, "So shall your offspring be.*

It clearly also confirms the relationship God has with his people and that he is in fact theirs and they are his.

It also confirms v1 Psalm65 All praise is due to you O God,

2Sam7:v23

And who is like your people Israel, the one nation on earth whom God went to redeem to be his people, making himself a name and doing for them great and awesome things by driving out before your people, whom you redeemed for yourself from Egypt a nation and its gods?

Further reminder of God's fulfilment of his promise. What is notable about this verse/psalm is in the tense it is written it switches from direct speech to God, to speaking of him ..his people, making himself a name.... it is a question used to edify God and Praise God for his accomplishments, his character (nature) and his people. Making a name implies fame it is not just because of the things he has done, but because of the affect he has had on his people. Their response to him edification worshiping giving him importance.

Rev 15:v3

And they sing the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying. Great and amazing are your deed, O Lord God the Almighty! Just and true are your ways O King of the nations!'

This confirms the line of thought I was taking in comparing this psalm to the Song of Moses which was effectively Moses' response to God's deeds in the Exodus.

Ps22:v27

All the ends of the earth shall remember and turn to the LORD, and all the families of the nations shall worship before you.

Geographic boundaries in terms of God's impact, his influence having people depend on him, all the families of the nations shall worship before you not just one family member, but everyone.

V6 Ps 93:v1

The LORD reigns; he is robed in majesty; the LORD is robed; he has put on strength as his belt. Yes the world is established; it shall never be moved.

Rules, Presentation well presented in a proper manner, he clothes himself with confidence strength as his belt, the next statement is about establishment of the World because it is done through him. Everything about him is to do with establishment and security reassurance stability. You can count on him he is the foundation for everything.

Look at the definition of the word **MAJESTY** does it mean fine clothes? Is it a literal or figurative statement?

In relation to verse 6Psalm65 it is highlighting that it is through the strength of the Lord that he establishes things the mountains is the earth reference to being girded is an item of clothing worn around the waste which in Ps93v1 is a belt of strength. Everything reverts back to this innate possession of the Lord strength through which he establishes things with. Does this imply he uses force? Define the word STRENGTH. Does this imply spiritual strength, inward unseen strength, endurance?

Overall I believe that this verse highlights key qualities of God

- Sovereignty

- Majestic
- Strength
- Establishment
- Our Foundation

7Ps 89:v9;

You rule the raging of the sea; when its waves rise, you still them.

Immediately when I read this verse I think of the time when Jesus calmed the storm when the Disciples were out at sea in the boat. In Mark's Gospel. We see here in Psalm 89:v9 this is the characteristic of God himself. Demonstration of his power.

I feel this is also a mirror of what he does in our lives when we go through trials he calms the raging he makes things calm so we can see and recover. This verse has a duality meaning both figurative and literal. Figurative in the sense, the unspoken comparison it makes between tribulation in our lives and the raging of the sea; and literal in the sense it refers to specific incidents when Christ rebuked the sea when it raged whilst the Disciples were in the boat.

In relation to verse 7 Psalm 65 makes specific reference to the tumult of the peoples.

Encouraging us to come to him when we are in trouble.

93:3, 4;

The floods have lifted up, O LORD, the floods have lifted up their voice; the floods lift up their roaring.

Mightier than the thunders of many waters, mightier than the waves of the sea, the LORD on high is mighty!

Key word Lifted Definition of the word required.

Voice, floods, roaring

Continuing on the theme of figurative comparisons. We see here the Lord is compared to our troubles and he is bigger than our troubles which basically means we are to focus on him rather than our problems because he is sovereign and will rule any problem that we would ever face. He is and should be our main concern. No problem is too big for him to manage. Nothing is impossible for him.

107:v29

He made the storm be still, and the waves of the sea were hushed.

Repetition of what we have already heard.

Matt8:v26

And he said to them, "Why are you afraid, o you of little faith?" Then he rose and rebuked the winds and the sea, and there was a great calm.

We already mentioned this. Also it reminds us of the quote about faith as a mustard seed implying that we have been given the same authority through our association with Christ to do the same. Faith is key. Increased faith correlates to increased ability to do these signs and wonders.

Jer5:v22

Do you not fear me declares the LORD. Do you not tremble before me: I placed the sand as the boundary for the sea, a perpetual barrier that it cannot pass; though the waves toss, they cannot prevail; though they roar, they cannot pass over it.

Definition of the words perpetual, barrier.

Here we see in Jerimiah that God has explained why he placed the sand, as a barrier the sea is also symbolic of power which he has and he gives. He is telling us not to fear him because although he is powerful he has made it safe for us to approach him without arm. The waves are also symbolic of our trials they are there but there is a limit a barrier they will not destroy us they just shake us, cause us to move, respond act change course.

We get an in depth look at the implications of the meaning of water, sea and sand. What significance they have in relation to what God has done with them. This goes further to explain why our trials have only a certain amount of capacity.

Ps74:v23

Do not forget the clamor of your foes, the uproar of those who rise against you, which goes up continually!

In relation to verse 8 of Psalm 65 it this verse reminds us to always be on guard of the enemy, in verse 8 we see that when people are at the wits end it is God that makes their morning and night ie their day joyous. It really generally is a call to prayer morning and night.

Isa 17:12,13

Ah, the thunder of many peoples; they thunder like the thundering of the sea! Ah, the roar of nations; they roar like the roaring of mighty waters! The nations roar like the roaring of many waters, but he will rebuke them, and they will flee far away, chased like chaff on the mountains before the wind and whirling dust before the storm.

We see here that it is a repetition of what God does in relation to our enemies and our troubles he deals with them for us.

V9 Ps 68:v9;

Rain in abundance. O God, you shed abroad; you restored your inheritance as it languished;

In relation to verse 9 of Psalm 65 God has much rain, importance of rain is to bring forth a harvest and place gifts at our disposal.

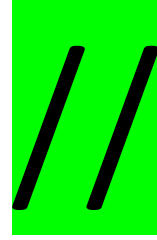
72:v6

May he be like rain that falls on the mown grass, like showers that water the earth!

Rain on grass makes it green as it is one of the vital components for photosynthesis to occur. It makes it grow and flourish. Rain is necessary to bring forth growth in the vegetation we see in Genesis Chapter 2v5 When no bush of the field was yet in the land and no small plant of the field had ye sprung up – for the LORD God had not caused it to rain on the Land, and there was no man to work the ground and a mist was going up from the land and was

Is this so symbolic of the prophetic Ministry and the various Ministries that operate. The Man or

Woman of God is in position for when God moves and makes it rain ●



Lev26:v4

Then I will give you your rains in their season, and the land shall yield its increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit.

This verse serves as a promise of an harvest in the time when it is most favourable. Which is mirroring verse 9 of Psalm 65 which describes how God visits and waters the earth providing it with grain. This can also be construed as a figurative verse which speaks of God's provision for his people.

Job5:v10

He gives rain on the earth and sends waters on the fields;

Repeat of Psalm65v9

Ps46:v4

There is a river whose streams make glad the city of God, the holy habitation of the Most High.

Speaks of the provisions of God making his dwelling place joyous which ties in with v 4 of Psalm65 and v9.

Ps147:v14

He makes peace in your borders; he fills you with the finest of the wheat.

Borders are boundaries they separate land where there are differences here we are told there is peace, what God does also is provide the best harvest, abundantly.

V10 Deut 32:v2

May my teaching drop as the rain, my speech distill as the dew, like gentle rain upon the tender grass, and like showers upon the herb.

Here we see a direct mention of the Ministry of teaching being likened to rain confirming what was inferred in the previous verse.

V11 job 36:v28

Which the skies pour down and drop on mankind abundantly.

This verse is speaking about the supply from God, it doesn't mention it directly but indicates where it comes from. The skies I would feel would mean clouds in another translation instead of skies. This verse is clearly pointing to receiving this source of supply from God which is what verse 11 of Psalm 65 actually states.

V12 Joel 2:v22;

Fear not, you beasts of the field, for the pastures of the wilderness are green; the tree bears its fruit; the fig tree and vine give their full yield.

We see a bit more of the picture here, the significance of the rain falling on the grass means food is in plentiful supply for the livestock. This verse speaks literally but also it could be interpreted figuratively also i.e the beasts of the field could mean any persons who require food/provisions/feeding whilst they are going through tough times (wilderness), green implies abundance even when there is a draught. Fruit is food, a harvest, a return of seeds sown which can only happen if the conditions of Genesis2v5 are met.

Job 38:v26,27

to bring rain on a land where no man is, on the desert in which there is no man, to satisfy the waste and desolate land, and to make the ground sprout with grass?

Here we see the impossible made possible through God. God questions Job in this chapter about the things he (God) has done. In other words he reminds him of his capabilities and that it is to him whom all should come for their needs. Proving all things are possible through God. This particular verse reminds me of when the children of Israel were in the wilderness, and were in need and God supplied all their needs.

Isa 55:v12

For you shall go out in joy and be led forth in peace; the mountains and the hills before you shall break forth into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands.

Clearly this verse is speaking figuratively, what we need to discern is the meaning of each element. Quite a complex verse. The first part is fairly easy to understand mountains and hills are hurdles we see that they will break forth with singing they will not be too challenging, but an air of optimism positive expectation, mind set, trees are the people who are in authority applauding your boldness in approaching your challenges because victory is certain. You have persevered and won through. Your pathways are made easy.

V13 Isa 30:v23

And he will give rain for the seed with which you sow the ground, and bread, the produce of the ground, which will be rich and plenteous. In that day your livestock will graze in large pastures,

A Promise is implied in this verse. That there will be rain for the seed you plant and you will reap bountifully the harvest of that seed. This could be good or bad depending on the seed. This indicates the power of psalm 65. It is a psalm of certainty you will receive what you give out good or bad.

Ps 98:v8

Let the rivers clap their hands; let the hills sing for joy together

Can rivers clap their hands? Can hills sing for joy? Can they both do this harmoniously?

Clearly this is a figurative verse, what we need to reveal is what are the words Rivers and Hills supposed to mean in the context of this verse. It is only then when we accurately make this connection can we really interpret the meaning of this verse and as in relation to verse 13Psalm 65.... Rivers are symbolic of supply (rewards) and the hills obstacles a sense of harmony of the both,

you will always have your fair share of challenges but the rewards will far outweigh the challenges. You become an overcomer.

Revelation

2v7 To the one who conquers I will grant to eat of the tree of life, which is the paradise of God.

2:V11The one who conquers will not be hurt by the second death.

V17To the one who conquers I will give some of the hidden manna, and I will give him a white stone, with a new name written on the stone that no one knows except the one who receives it.

V26The one who conquers and who keeps my works until the end, to him, I will give authority over the nations v27and he will rule them with a rod of iron, as when earthen pots are broken in pieces, even as I myself have received authority from my Father.V28 and I will give him the morning star.

3v5The one who conquers will be clothed thus in white garments, and I will never blot his name out of the book of life. I will confess his name before my Father and before his angels.

Isa 44:v23

Sing, O heavens, for the Lord had one it; shout, O depths of the earth; break forth into singing O mountains O forest, and every tree in it! For the LORD has redeemed Jacob, and will be glorified in Israel.

These shouts of joy and triumph is like a praise for the Lord for what he has done in advance. He keeps his promises so we know we are sure to reap. The Psalm ends the way it begins stating all Praise is due to God. The last verse is very fitting. Because it actions exactly what stated is due. There is an assumption made during this Psalm that all works are gone by the Lord by the end of the Psalm.

Genesis Chapter 1 And God said, and it was so, And God said , And God created, And God saw, And it was so. And God said And God Made. And God said And God separated. And it was so.

Compare translations

Record phrases from other translations that give new insight

ESV

1 Praise is due to you, O God, in Zion, and to you shall vows be performed.

NIV

1 Praise awaits you, our God, in Zion; To you our vows will be fulfilled.

AMP

To You belongs silence [the submissive wonder of reverence], and [it bursts into] praise in Zion, O God; And to You the vow shall be performed.

KJV

Praise waiteth for thee, O God, in Sion: and unto thee shall the vow be performed.

All translations except the Amplified uses the same word Praise to begin the verse, which goes even further to describe praise as the submissive wonder of reverence. The word due is synonymous with awaits, belongs and waiteth in any event it amounts to the same thing a result what he is to expect. The use of the preposition 'in' depicts where this praise is occurring that is in Zion. The word vow is universal in all translations which means promises legal transactions. The word performed is replaced by the word fulfilled in the NIV which means carried out. Shall means certainty.

ESV

2 O you who hear prayer, to you shall all flesh come.

NIV

2 You who answer prayer, to you all people will come.

AMP

2 O You who hear prayer, To You all mankind comes.

KJV

2 O thou that hearest prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come.

The word hear is taken to mean answer so to hear is to answer a response. The word flesh also means people, and mankind. Generally anyone that is not God.

ESV

3When iniquities prevail against me you atone for our transgressions.

NIV

3 When we were overwhelmed by sins, you forgave our transgressions.

AMP

3Wickedness and guilt prevail against me; Yet as for our transgressions, You forgive them [removing them from Your sight].

KJV

3iniquities prevail against me: as for our transgressions, thou shalt purge them away.

The word iniquities also means sins and wickedness. The word against also means overwhelm in this context. The word atone means forgave and purge (cleanse wash away) which I believe encompasses deliverance.

ESV

4Blessed is the one you choose and bring near, to dwell in your courts!

We shall be satisfied with the goodness of your house, the holiness of your temple!

NIV

4Blessed are those you choose and bring near to live in your courts!

We are filled with the good things of your house, of your holy temple.

AMP

4Blessed is the one whom You choose and bring near To dwell in Your courts. We will be filled with the goodness of Your house, Your holy temple.

KJV

4Blessed is the man whom thou chooses, and causest to approach unto thee, that he may dwell in thy courts: we shall be satisfied with the goodness of thy house, even of thy holy temple.

The word dwell means live and cause to approach which implies deliberate action. In both the ESV and NIV this verse is punctuated with an exclamation mark which indicates a shout. So it is quite an

important statement in this sense however, the emphasis is not felt in either the Amplified or the King James Version. Personal note this depicts how I felt when I was saved and brought to church, prior to my Baptism, in 2011. I had such a boost to my self esteem. I was in awe of what God had done. I know that there is much for him to give me and I seek it every day. To be called by God implies what he did with **Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses** and **Samuel**. When we reach the inner courts of prayer then we know we are truly court. It should be everyone's aim in prayer. That is where the true riches lie. We must never take this access for granted. One final observation of this verse is the word filled is taken to mean satisfied (requiring nothing else).

ESV

5 By awesome deeds you answer us with righteousness, O God of our salvation, the hope of all the ends of the earth and of the farthest seas.

NIV

5 You answer us with awesome and righteous deeds, God our Savior, the hope of all the ends of the earth and of the farthest seas,

AMP

5 By awesome and wondrous things You answer us in righteousness, O God of our salvation, You who are the trust and hope of all the ends of the earth and of the farthest sea;

KJV

5 By terrible things in righteousness wilt thou answer us, O God of our salvation; who art the confidence of all the ends of the earth, and of them that are afar off upon the sea

The word deed means things. The king James Version is the shocking revelation of the word awesome to mean terrible. In the NIV we can see that this is also picked up as it contrasts awesome deeds with righteous deeds which begs the question does awesome mean unrighteous? Yet in the Amplified version we see there is a distinction between awesome and wonderful. The word salvation is replaced with the name Savior in the NIV. We established earlier that end of the earth and farthest seas amount to people who are at the end of their tether with respects to the turmoil of life (even go as far as to say suicidal).

ESV

6 the one who by his strength established the mountains being girded with might;

NIV

6 who formed the mountains by your power, having armed yourself with strength,

AMP

6Who creates the mountains by His strength, Being clothed with power,

KJV

6 Which by his strength setteth fast the mountains; being girded with power:

The word strength is taken to mean power. The word established means formed, creates and setteth fast. The word girded is taken to mean armed, and clothed. Once again the word strength is replaced with power and might.

ESV

7 Who stills the roaring of the seas, the roaring of their waves, the tumult of the peoples,

NIV

7who stilled the roaring of the seas, the roaring of their waves, and the turmoil of the nations.

AMP

7Who stills the roaring of the seas,

The roaring of their waves, And the tumult of the peoples,

KJV

7Which stilleth the noise of the seas, the noise of their waves, and the tumult of the people.

The word roaring is taken to mean noise. The word peoples means nations.

ESV

8 So that those who dwell at the ends of the earth are in awe at your signs. You make the going out of the morning and the evening to shout for joy.

NIV

8The whole earth is filled with awe at your wonders; where morning dawns, where evening fades, you call forth songs of joy.

AMP

8 So they who dwell at the ends of the earth stand in awe of Your signs [the evidence of Your presence]. You make the dawn and the sunset shout for joy.

KJV

8 They also that dwell in the uttermost parts are afraid at thy tokens: thou makest the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice.

Conflict of meanings is experienced here in the translations In particular the NIV which encompasses everybody who lives on earth as being in turmoil where the other translations single those who are living in turmoil out as being separate from those who are not. The word signs means wonders, and tokens. In the King James version awe is taken to mean afraid. The outgoings of the morning is dawn, the outgoings of the evening means, fades and sunset. The word joy is replaced with rejoice in the King James Version.

ESV

9 You visit the earth and water it, you greatly enrich it; the river of God is full of water; you provide their grain, for so you have prepared it.

NIV

9 You care for the land and water it; you enrich it abundantly. The streams of God are filled with water to provide the people with grain, for so you have ordained it.

AMP

9 You visit the earth and make it overflow [with water]; You greatly enrich it; The stream of God is full of water; You provide their grain, when You have prepared the earth.

KJV

9 Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it: thou greatly enriches it with the river of God, which is full of water: thou prepares them corn, when thou hast so provided for it.

The amplified translation of water it is make it over in parenthesis we see it elaborates with the word Water. The word abundantly is used in the Amplified translation to mean greatly. The river is also taken to mean streams of. (Gifts of God which are many). We get a confirmation of the meaning in the next verse Where prepared is taken to mean ordained and provided. NB for those whom God has chosen (called) and prepared.

ESV

10 You water its furrows abundantly, settling its ridges, softening it with showers, and blessing its growth.

NIV

10 You drench its furrows and level its ridges; you soften it with showers and bless its crops.

AMP

10 You water its furrows abundantly, You smooth its ridges; You soften it with showers, You bless its growth.

KJV

10 Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly: thou settlest the furrows thereof: thou makest it soft with showers: thou blessest the springing thereof.

The word furrows is taken to mean ridges (rough patches). The word growth is taken to mean crops and springing thereof.

ESV

11 You crown the year with your bounty; your wagon tracks overflow with abundance.

NIV

11 You crown the year with your bounty, and your carts overflow with abundance.

AMP

11 You crown the year with Your bounty, And Your paths overflow.

KJV

11Thou crownest the year with thy goodness; and thy paths drop fatness.

The word bounty means goodness. The word wagon tracks is taken to mean carts and paths. Finally the word abundance is defined as fatness in the King James version.

ESV

12 The pastures of the wilderness overflow, the hills gird themselves with joy,

NIV

12 The grasslands of the wilderness overflow; the hills are clothed with gladness.

AMP

12 the pastures of the wilderness drip [with dew], And the hills are encircled with joy.

KJV

12 They drop upon the pastures of the wilderness: and the little hills rejoice on every side.

The word pastures are taken to mean wilderness. The word overflow is compared to drip with dew. The word gird is taken to mean clothed, encircled and on every side. Finally, the word joy is taken to mean Gladness and rejoice.

ESV

13 the meadows clothe themselves with flocks, the valleys deck themselves with grain, they shout and sing together for joy.

NIV

13 The meadows are covered with flocks and the valleys are mantled with grain; they shout for joy and sing.

AMP

13 The meadows are clothed with flocks And the valleys are covered with grain' They shout for joy and they sing.

KJV

13 The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing.

The word clothed in this verse is taken to mean covered. The word deck is taken to mean mantled and covered. We see from the verses that there is a combination of singing and shouting that they do. Flock implies sheep (God's People), and there is food (God provision) for the sheep and the shouting and singing implies praise and worship (People's response to God's provision).

Define words and wrestle with meanings

(Pray and Meditate, Discern, define, Compare, investigate, consult, wrestle, summarize)

Salvation : **Noun** *the act of saving or protecting from harm, risk, loss destruction etc the state of being saved or protected from harm risk source, cause, or means of being saved or protected from harm, risk etc. Theology, deliverance from the power and penalty of sin; redemption.*

sacrifice : **Noun** *the offering of animal, plant, or human life or of some material possession to a deity, as an propitiation or homage.*

The person , animal , or thing so offered. The surrender or destruction of something prized or desirable for the sake of something considered as having a higher or more pressing claim. The thing so surrendered or devoted.

vows: *a solemn promise, pledge, or personal commitment: a solemn promise made to a deity or saint committing oneself to an act, service, or condition. A solemn or earnest declaration. Verb (used with object) to make a vow of ; promise by a vow, as to God or a saint: to pledge or resolve solemnly to do, make give, observe, etc:*

prayers : *noun a devout petition to God or an object of worship a spiritual communion with God or an object of worship, as in supplication, thanksgiving, adoration, or confession. the act or practice of praying to God or an object of worship. A formula or sequence of words used in or appointed for praying*

worship : *noun reverent honour and homage paid to God or a sacred personage, or to any object regarded as sacred. Formal or ceremonious rendering of such honor and homage: adoring reverence or regard: the object of adoring reverence or regard.*

glorify : *ver (used with object), glorified, glorifying. To cause to be or treat as being more splendid, excellent, etc, than would normally be considered to honor with praise, admiration, or worship; extol.*

Verb (used with object), glorified, glorifying. To make glorious; invest with glory. To praise the glory of (God), especially as an act of worship.

iniquities : *noun, plural gross injustice or wickedness. A violation of right or duty; wicked act; sin.*

burden : *noun that which is carried; load: that which is borne with difficulty; obligation; onus*

verb(used with object to load heavily to load oppressively; trouble.

atones : *verb (used without object) atoned, atoning to make amends or reparation, as for an offense or a crime, or for an offender (usually followed by for: to make up, as for errors of deficiencies (usually followed by for):*

verb (used with object) atoned, atoning. To make amends for ; expiate: Obsolete,. To bring into unity, harmony, concord, etc

deliver : *verb(used with object) to carry and turn over (lettered, goods ect) to the intended recipient or recipients: to give into another's possession or keeping surrender.*

Verb (used with object) to bring (votes) to the support of a candidate or a cause to give forth in words: utter or pronounce: verb (used without object) to give birth , to provide a delivery service for goods and produce: adjective Archaic: agile; quick.

sins : noun a gyroscopic device indicating the exact speed and position of a vessel, as indicated by differences in positions over a given period on a given course, as well as the direction of true north.

Noun transgression of divine law: any act regarded as such a transgression, especially a willful or deliberate violation of some religious or moral principle.

Verb (used without object), sinned, sinning. To commit a sinful act. To offend against a principle, standard, etc.

Verb (used with object), sinned, sinning. To commit or perform sinfully: to bring, drive, etc by sinning.

name's

sake : noun cause, account interest, or benefit: purpose or end

guilt : noun the fact or state of having committed an offense, crime, violation, or wrong, especially against moral or penal law; culpability: a feeling of responsibility or remorse for some offense, crime, wrong, etc., whether real or imagined. noun conduct involving the commission of such crimes, wrongs, etc:

verb (used with object), informal to cause to feel guilty (often followed by out or into):

Wash : verb (used with object) to apply water or some other liquid to (something or someone) for the purpose of cleansing: cleanse by dipping, rubbing, or scrubbing in water or some other liquid.

To remove (dirt, stains, paint, or any matter) by or as by the action of water (usually followed by out, off, etc):verb (used with object) to free from spiritual defilement or from sin, guilt etc: to bathe , wet, or moisten with water or other liquid: verb (used without object) to wash oneself: to wash clothes: noun the act or process of washing with water or other liquid: a quantity of clothes, linens, etc, washed, or to be washed, at one time.

Adjective capable of being washed without shrinking, fading, etc: washable:

Verb phrases wash down, to clean completely by washing: to facilitate the swallowing of (food or medicine) by drinking water or other liquid: wash out,

Cleanse : Verb (used with object) cleansed cleansing to make clean to remove by or as if by cleaning.

Verb(used without object) cleansed cleansing. To become clean

Blessed : adjective consecrated; sacred; holy; sanctified: worthy of adoration, reverence, or worship:

Adjective divinely or supremely favoured: fortunate blissfully happy or contented

Lifted : **Verb** (used with object) to move or bring (something) upward from the ground or other support to a higher position; hoist. To raise or direct upward:

Verb(used with object) to remove or rescind by an official act, as a ban, curfew, or tax: to stop or put an end to (a boycott, blockade, etc):

Verb(used without object) to go up: yield to upward pressure: to pull or strain upward in the effort to raise something:

Noun the act of lifting, raising, or rising: the distance that anything rises or is raised:

Voice : *Noun the sound or sounds uttered through the mouth of living creatures, especially of human beings in speaking, shouting singing ,etc. The faculty or power of uttering sounds through the mouth by the controlled expulsion of air, speech:*

Noun range of such sounds distinctive to one person, or to a type of person or animal: the condition or effectiveness of the voice for speaking or singing:

Verb(used with object), voiced voicing. To give utterance or expression to ; declare: proclaim:

Adjective computers of or relating to the use of human or synthesized speech Telecommunications of or relating to the transmission of speech or data over media designed for the transmission of speech

Idioms

The still, small voice, the conscience: with one voice, in accord: unanimously:

Floods :

Noun a great flowing or overflowing of water, especially over land not usually submerged. Any great out pouring or stream:

Noun the flood, the universal deluge recorded as having occurred in the days of Noa Gen the rinse or flowing in of the tide (opposed to)

Verb(used with object) to overflow in or cover with a flood; fill to overflowing: to cover or fill, as if with a flood:

Verb (used without object) to flow or pour in or as if in a flood. To rise in a flood; overflow

Roaring :

Noun

The act of a person, animal, or thing that roars. A loud, deep cry or sound or a series of such sounds

Veterinary Pathology a disease of horses , caused by respiratory obstruction or vocal cord paralysis, and characterized by a loud or rough breathing sounds.

Adjective making or causing a roar, as an animal or thunder.

Brisk or highly successful, as trade: Adverb ver; extremely:

Mightier : *adjective, mightier, mightiest. Having characterized by , or showing superior power or strength: of great size; huge:*

Adjective mightier, mightiest great in amount, extend, degree, or importance; exceptional:

Adverb informal, very extremely:

Noun (used with a plural verb) mighty persons collectively (usually preceded by the):

Thunders : *noun a loud, explosive, resounding noise produced by the explosive expansion of air heated by a lightning discharge. Any loud, resounding noise:*

Noun a threatening or startling utterance, denunciation, or the like.

Verb (used without object) to give forth thunder (often used impersonally with it as the subject): to make a loud, resounding noise like thunder:

Verb (used with object) to strike, drive, inflict, give forth, etc., with loud noise or violent action.

Waters : noun *a transparent, odourless, tasteless liquid, a compound of hydrogen and oxygen freezing at 32 degrees F or 0degrees C and boiling at 212degrees F or 100 degrees C,*

A special form or variety of this liquid, a rain

Verb(used with object) to sprinkle, moisten, or drench with water: to supply (animals) with water for drinking.

Verb(used without object) to discharge, fill with, or secrete water or liquid, as the eyes when irritated, or as the mouth at the sight or thought of tempting food. To drink water, as an animal

Adjective of a or relating to water in any way: holding, or designed to hold, water:

Furrows : *a narrow groove made in the ground, especially by a plough a narrow groovelike or trenchlike depression in any surface verb (used with object) to make a furrow or furrows in. to make wrinkles in (the face)*

Ridge: *Noun a long, narrow elevation of a land; a chain of hills or mountains. The long and narrow upper edge, angle, or crest of something, as a hill , wave, or vault. The back of an animal any raised, narrow strip, as on cloth*

Verb (used with object, ridged, ridging. To provide with or form into a ridge or ridges to form ridges

nation : *noun a large body of people, associated with a particular territory, that is sufficiently conscious of its unity to seek or to possess a government peculiarly its own: the territory or country itself: Noun a member tribe of an American Indian confederation. An aggregation of persons of the same ethnic family, often speaking the same language or cognate languages.*

heritage : *noun something that is handed down from the past, as a tradition: something that comes or belongs to one by reason of birth; an inherited lot or portion: something reserved for one: law something that has been or may be inherited by legal descent or succession and property, especially land, that devolves by right of inheritance.*

Adjective noting or relating to a product, place etc that evokes a nostalgic sense of tradition or history: noting or relating to an older, traditional breed of animal or plant:

dwell : *verb(used without object)dwelt or dwelled, dwelling. To live or stay as a permanent resident: reside. To live or continue in a given condition or state to dwell in happiness*

Verb (used without object), dwelt or dwelled, dwelling.

To linger over, emphasise, or ponder in thought, speech, or writing 9often followed by on or upon): (of a moving tool or machine part) to be motionless for a certain interval during operation.

Noun

Machinery

A flat or cylindrical area on a cam for maintaining a follower in a certain position during part of a cycle. A period in a cycle in the operation of a machine or engine during which a given part remains motionless.

singing : verb (used without object) sang or often sung; sung; singing. To utter words or sounds in succession with musical modulations of the voice; vocalize melodically. To perform a song or voice composition;

Verb(used without object) sang or often sung; sung; singing.

To produce melodious sounds, usually high in pitch, as certain birds, insects, etc: to compose poetry:

praise : noun the act of expressing approval or admiration; commendation; laudation.

The offering of grateful homage in words or song, as an act of worship: the state of being approved or admired: Archaic. A ground for praise, or a merit.

Verb (used with object) praised, praising to express approval or admiration of ; commend; extol. To offer grateful homage to (God or a deity),

gaze : verb (used without object) , gazed gazing To look steadily and intently , as with great curiosity, interest, pleasure, or wonder a steady or intent look

beauty :noun, plural beauties the quality present in a thing or person that gives intense pleasure or deep satisfaction to the mind, whether arising from sensory manifestations (as shape, colour, sound, etc) a meaningful design or pattern, or something else (as a personality in which High spiritual qualities are manifest).

inquire : Verb (used without object), inquired, inquiring. To seek information by questioning; ask: to make investigation(usually followed by into): to seek to learn by asking:

Verb phrases inquire after to ask about the state of health or condition of.

path : noun plural paths a way beaten formed or trodden by the feet of persons or animals.

A narrow walk or way. A route, course, or track along which something moves, a course of action, conduct, or procedure.

life : noun the condition that distinguishes organisms from inorganic objects and dead organisms, being manifested by growth through metabolism, reproduction, and the power of adaptation to environment through changes originating internally. The sum of the distinguishing phenomena of organisms, especially metabolism, growth, reproduction, and adaptation to environment.

presence : noun the state or fact of being present, as with others or in a place attendance or company

fullness : adjective completely filled; containing all that can be held; filled to utmost capacity: complete; entire; maximum: the highest or fullest state, condition, or degree:

joy : noun the emotion of great delight or happiness caused by something exceptionally good or satisfying; keen pleasure; elation:

a source or cause of keen pleasure or delight; something or someone greatly valued or appreciated: the expression or display of glad feeling; festive gaiety. A stage of happiness or felicit

pleasures : noun the state or feeling of being pleased enjoyment or satisfaction derived from what is to one's liking; gratification ; delight. Worldly or frivolous enjoyment: recreation or amusement; diversion; enjoyment:

ride : Verb (used without object) rod or rid; ridden or (Archaic) rid; riding to sit on and manage a horse or other animal in motion; be carried on the back of an animal. To be borne along on or in a vehicle or other kind of conveyance.

victoriously : Adjective having achieved a victory; conquering triumphant of relating to , or characterized by victory.

truth : noun, plural truths the true or actual state of a matter: conformity with fact or reality; verity: a verified or indisputable fact, proposition, principle, or the like: the stage or character of being true.

meekness : adjective , meeker, meekest humbly patient or docile, as under provocation from others. Overly submissive or compliant, spiritless; tame. obsolete. gentle; kind.

righteousness : noun the quality or state of being righteous righteous conduct. The quality or state of being just or rightful:

teach : verb (used with object) taught teaching to impart knowledge of or skill in; give instruction in:

awesome : adjective causing or inducing awe; inspiring an overwhelming feeling of reverence, admiration, or fear: exhibiting or marked by awe: showing reverence admiration, or fear.

Adjective slang very impressive

terrible: adjective distressing; severe: a terrible winter extremely bad; horrible : terrible coffee; a terrible movie exciting terror, awe or great fear; dreadful; awful formidably great a terrible responsibility.

deeds :

noun something that is done, performed, or accomplished; an act: an exploit or achievement; feat:

an act or gesture, especially as illustrative of intentions, one's character, or the like: Law a writing or document executed under seal and delivered to effect a conveyance, especially of real estate.

Verb (use with object)

To convey or transfer by deed

Wonderous (wondrous): adjective remarkable adverb archaic . wonderfully; remarkably.

works : noun exertion or effort directed to produce or accomplish something; labour; toil. Productive or operative activity. Employment, as in some form of industry, especially as a means of earning one's livelihood: one's place of employment:

adjective of, for or concerning work: shaped and planed working

verb to do work labour.

numerous : adjective very many; being or existing in great quantity: consisting of or comprising a great number of units or individuals :

redeem : (verb used with object) to buy or pay off ; clear by payment: to buy back, as after a tax sale or a mortgage foreclosure to recover (something pledged or mortgaged) by payment or other satisfaction: to exchange (bonds, trading stamps, etc) for money or goods.

fame : noun widespread reputation, especially of a favourable character; renown; public eminence: common estimation or opinion generally held of a person or thing; reputation.

Verb(used with object), famed, faming. Archaic to have or spread the renown of ; to make famous

Song : noun a short metrical composition intended or adapted for singing, especially one in rhymed stanzas: a lyric; a ballad. A musical piece adapted for singing or simulating apiece to be sung:

Poetical composition, poetry. The art or act of singing; vocal music.

Servant : noun a person employed by another, especially to perform domestic duties. A person in the service of another a person employed by the government.

Almighty : adjective having unlimited power, omnipotent as God having very great power, influence etc adjective informal extreme terrible: adverb informal. Extremely: noun the almighty God.

Just : adjective guided by truth, reason, justice, and fairness: done or made according to principle; equitable; proper:

Adjective based on right; rightful; lawful In keeping with truth or fact; true; correct

Adverb with a brief preceding time; but a moment before: exactly or precisely:

Ways : noun way manner, mode, or fashion: characteristic or habitual manner:

Ends : noun the last part or extremity, lengthwise , or anything that is longer than it is wide or broad appoint, line, or limitation that indicates the full extent, degree, etch., of something; limit; bounds: a part or place at or adjacent to an extremity: the furthestmost imaginable place or point:

Verb(used with object) to bring to an end or conclusion: to put an end to terminate.

Earth : noun (often initial capital letter) the planet third in order from the sun, having an equatorial diameter of 7926 miles (12755km a polar diameter of 900 miles a the inhabitants of this planet , especially the human inhabitants.

Noun this planet as the habitation of humans, often in contrast to heaven and hell: the surface of this planet:

Verb (used with object) chiefly British Electronics to ground

Turn: (verb used with object) to cause to move around on an axis or about a centre, rotate: to cause to move around or partly around, as for the purpose of opening closing or tightening.

Verb(used with object) to reverse the position or placement of : to bring the lower layers of (sod, soil, etc) to the surface ,as in ploughing.

To change the focus or tendency of to reverse the progress of cause to retreat. To alter the nature or character or appearance of to change to convert. To render or make some change

families : plural of the noun family basic social unit consisting of parents and their children, considered as a group whether dwelling together or not .a social unit consisting of one or more adults together with the children they care for the children of one person or one couple collectively;

the spouse and children of one person any group of persons closely related by blood as parents, children uncles aunts and cousins. Adjective f relating to or characteristic of a family belonging to or used by a family.

before : *preposition previous to ; earlier or sooner than: in front of; ahead of; in advance of ; ahead of; in the future of ; awaiting: in preference to ; rather than: in precedence of , as in or dero rank adverb in front; in advance ; ahead in time preceding; previously; conjunction previous to the time when sooner than rather than.*

MAJESTY: *noun regal lofty or stately dignity imposing character grandeur supreme greatness or authority sovereignty a title used when speaking of or to a sovereign usually preceded by his, her or you're a royal personage, or royal personages collectively: Christ in Majesty, a representation of Christ a ruler of the universe.*

STRENGTH : *noun the quality or state of being strong; bodily or muscular power; vigour mental power, force or vigour. Moral power, firmness, or courage power by reason of influence, authority, resources, numbers , etc.*

RAGING :*noun angry fury; violent anger (sometimes used in combination): a speech full of rage; a fit of violent anger: noun fury or violence of wind, waves, fire, disease, etc violence o feeling, desire, or appetite: verb (used without object) raged raging to act or speak with fury; show or feel violent anger; fulminate to move ; rush dahs, or surge furiously.*

SEA: *noun the salt waters that cover the greater part of the earth's surface. A division of these waters, of considerable extend, more or less definitely marked off by land boundaries: noun one of the serve seas ocean a large lake or landlocked body of water*

Adjective or relating to or adapted for use at sea.

WAVES: *noun (used with a singular or plural verb) A disturbance on the surface of a liquid body, as the sea or a lake, in the form of a moving ridge or swell. Any surging or progressing movement or part resembling a wave of the sea: verb 9used without object) waved waving to move freely and gently back and forth or up and down, as by the action of air currents, sea swells, etc. to curve alternately in opposite directions; have an undulating form: verb (used withoject0 waved waving. To cause to flutter or have a waving motion in*

STILL: *adjective, stiller, stillest remaining in place or at rest; motionless; stationary: free from sound or noise., as a place or persons; silent: adjective, stiller, stillest subdued or low in sound; hushed: free from turbulence or commotion; peaceful; tranquil; calm: noun stillness or silence adverb at this or that time; as previously: up to this or that time; as yet: conjunction and yet; but yet; nevertheless: verb(used with object) to silence or hush (sounds, voices, etc). to calm, appease, or allay: verb (used without object) to become still or quite.*

Storm: *noun a disturbance of the normal condition of the atmosphere, manifesting itself by winds of unusual force or direction, often accompanied by rain, snow, hail, thunder, and lightening, or flying sand or dust. A heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail, or a violent outbreak of thunder and lightning, unaccompanied by strong winds. noun also called violent storm Meteorology a wind of 4-72 miles per hour a violent military assault on a fortified place, strong position, or the like. Verb (used without object) of the wind or weather) to blow with unusual force , or to rain, snow , hail tech especially with violence, tor age or complain with violence or fury.*

Perpetual: adjective continuing or enduring forever; everlasting. Lasting an indefinitely long time ; adjective continuing or continued without intermission or interruption; ceaseless; blooming almost continuously throughout the season of the year.

Barrier : noun anything built or serving to bar passage, as a railing, fence, or the like: any natural bar or obstacle: anything that restrains or obstructs progress, access , etc a limit or boundary of any kind.

Clamor : noun a loud uproar, as from a crowd of people: a vehement expression of desire or dissatisfaction: noun popular outcry: any loud and continued noise: verb(used without object) to make a clamor ; raise an outcry. Verb(used with object) to drive, force, influence by clamouring to utter noisily

Foes : noun a person who feels enmity, hatred, or malice toward another; enemy: a military enemy; hostile army. Noun a person belonging to a hostile army or nation an opponent in a game or contest; adversary:

Uproar : noun a state of violent and noisy disturbance, as of a multitude; turmoil. An instance of this

Rebuke : verb(used with object) rebuked rebuking to express sharp, stern disapproval of; reprove; reprimand.

Noun sharp, stern disapproval; reproof; reprimand.

Winds : noun air in natural motion, as that moving horizontally at any velocity along the earth's surface.

A gale; storm; hurricane.

Noun any stream of air as that produced by a bellows or fan. Air that is blown or forced to produce a musical sound in singing or playing an instrument.

Verb (used with object) to expose to wind or air to follow by the scent. Verb(used without object) to catch the scent or odour of game.

Faith : noun confidence or trust in a person or thing: belief that is not based on proof:

Noun belief in God or in the doctrines or teachings of religion: belief in anything, as a code of ethics, standards of merit, etc:

Flee: verb (used without object) , fled fleeing to run away, as from danger or pursuers; take flight to move swiftly, fly; speed verb(used with object) , fled fleeing. To run away from (a place , person, etc).

Chased :verb (used with object) chased, chasing to pursue in order to seize, overtake, etc to follow or devote one's attention to with the hope of attracting, winning, gaining, etc.:verb (used with object) to drive or expel by force, threat, or harassment: verb (used without object) to rush or hasten. The act of chasing pursuit an object of pursuit; something chased

chaff :noun the husks of grains and grasses that are separated during threshing straw cut up for fodder. Noun worthless matter; refuse the membranous, usually dry, brittle bracts of the flowers of certain plants.

whirling : verb (used without object) to turn around , spin, or rotate rapidly: to turn about or aside quickly: verb(used without object) to move, travel, or be carried rapidly along: to feel as though spinning rapidly; reel as from dizziness: verb(used with object) to cause to turn around spin, or rotate

rapidly. To send, drive, or carry in a circular or curving course. That act of whirling; rapid rotation or gyration a whirling movement; quick turn or swing

abundance : noun an extremely plentiful or over sufficient quantity or supply: overflowing fullness; noun affluence; wealth:

rain : noun water that is condensed from the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere and falls to earth in drops more than 1/50 inch in diameter a rainfall, rainstorm, or shower

noun rains the rainy season; seasonal rainfall, as in India

weather marked by steady or frequent rainfall.

Verb(used without object) of rain to fall (usually used impersonally with it as subject)

To fall like rain:

shed : noun a slight or rude structure built for shelter, storage a large strongly built structure often open at the sides or end verb(used with object) to pour forth (water or other liquid) as a fountain. To emit and let fall, as tears. (verb used without object) to fall off as leaves to drop out as hair seed grain.

restore : verb(used with object) to bring back into existence use or the like; re-establish: to bring back to a former, original, or normal condition, as a building, statue, or painting. To bring back to a state of health, soundness, or vigor. To put back to a former place, or to a former position, rank, etc. to put back to a former place, or to a former position, rank, etc:

inheritance :noun something that is or may be inherited; property passing at the owner's death to the heir or those entitled to succeed; legacy. To genetic characters transmitted from parent to offspring, taken collectively.

languished : verb (used without object) to be or become weak or feeble; droop; fade to lose vigor and vitality.

Verb (used without object) to undergo neglect or experience prolonged inactivity; suffer hardship and distress to be subjected to delay or disregard; be ignored: the act or state of languishing a tender, melancholy look or expression.

mown : verb a past participle of mow to cut down (grass, grain, etc) with a scythe or a machine

showers : a brief fall of rain or, sometimes, of hail or snow. Also called shower bath. A bath in which water is sprayed on the body, usually from an overhead perforated nozzle (showerhead)

noun the apparatus for this or the room or stall enclosing it. A large supply or quantity: (verb used with object) to bestow liberally or lavishly to deluge (a person) with gifts, favours (verb used without object) to rain in a shower to take a shower or bath.

season : noun one of the four periods of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter), beginning astronomically at an equinox or solstice, but geographically at different dates in different climates.

A period of the year characterized by particular conditions of weather, temperature etc.: a period of the year when something is best or available a period of the year marked by certain conditions, activities. Verb (used with object) to heighten to improve the flavour of (food) by adding condiments, spices, herbs, or the like. To give relish or a certain character to: verb (used without object) to become seasoned, matured, hardened, or the like.

land : noun any part of the earth's surface not covered by a body of water; the part of the earth's surface occupied by continents and islands: an area of ground with reference to its composition. An area of ground with specific boundaries: rural or farming areas, as contrasted with urban areas:

verb(used with object) to bring to or set on land to bring into or cause to arrive in a particular place, position, or condition: verb (used without object) to come to land or shore to go or come ashore from a ship or boat.

yield : verb (used with object) to give forth or produce by a natural process or in return for cultivation to produce or furnish (payment, profit, or interest)

verb (used with object) to give up, as to superior power or authority: to give up or surrender (oneself)

verb(used without object) to give a return, a for labor expended; produce; bear to surrender or submit, as to superior power: noun something yielded the quantity or amount yielded.

increase : verb (used with object) increased, increasing to make greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality; augment; add to verb(used without object) increased, increasing to become greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality: to multiply by propagation.

Noun growth or augmentation in numbers, size, strength, quality, etc the act or process of

field : noun an expanse of open or cleared ground, especially a piece of land suitable or used for pasture or tillage

fruit : noun any product of plant growth useful to humans or animals the developed ovary of a seed plant with its contents and accessory parts, as the pea pod, nut, tomato or pineapple. The edible part of a plant developed from a flower, with any accessory tissues as the peach, mulberry, or banana the spores and accessory organs of ferns, mosses, fungi, algae or lichen. Verb (used with or without object) to bear or cause to bear fruit

gives : verb (used with object) gave given giving to present voluntarily and without expecting compensation; bestow to hand to someone verb (used without object) to make a gift or gifts; contribute to yield somewhat, as to influence or force compromise.

sends : verb (used with object) to cause, permit, or enable to go to cause to be conveyed or transmitted to a destination. Verb (used with object) sent sending to order direct compel, or force to go to direct propel, or deliver to a particular point, position, condition, or direction

river : noun a natural stream of water of fairly large size flowing in a definite course or channel or series of diverging and converging channels. A similar stream of something other than water.

Noun any abundant steam or copious flow; outpouring (initial capital letter) Astronomy the constellation Eridanus

streams : noun a body of water flowing in a channel or watercourse, as a river, rivulet, or brook synonyms a steady current in water, as in a river or the ocean: to row against the stream;

noun any flow of water or other liquid or fluid a current or flow of air; gas, or the like verb(used without object) to flow pass, or issue in a stream, as water, tears, or blood. To send forth or throw off a stream; run or flow (often followed by with): Verb (used with object) to send forth or discharge in a stream to cause to steam or float outward, as a flag.

glad :

adjective feeling joy or pleasure, delighted, pleased accompanied by or causing joy or pleasure characterized by or showing cheerfulness, joy, or pleasure, as looks or utterances, very willing

holy : *adjective specially recognized as or declared sacred by religious use or authority; consecrated: dedicated or devoted to the service of God, the church, or religion*

habitation : *noun a place of residence, dwelling; abode the act of inhabiting; occupancy by inhabitants*

Peace : *noun the normal, non warring condition of a nation, group of nations, or the world. (often initial capital letter) an agreement or treaty between warring or antagonistic nations, groups, etc, to end hostilities and abstain from further fighting or antagonism: a state of mutual harmony between people or groups, especially in personal relations: the normal freedom from civil commotion and violence of a community; public order and security:*

Borders : *noun a part or edge of a surface or area that forms its outer boundary the line that separates one country, state, province, etc., from another; frontier line: Archaic to have or spread the renown of ; to make famous*

finest : *noun (used with a plural verb) adjective of superior or best quality; of high or highest grade; choice, excellent, or admirable: adverb informal in an excellent manner; very well: very small:*

wheat : *noun the grain of any cereal grass of the genus Triticum, used in the form of flour for making bread cakes etc and for other culinary and nutritional purposes. The plant itself. Wheatless adjective.*

distill : *verb (used with object) to subject to a process of vaporization and subsequent condensation, as for purification or concentration. To extract the volatile components of by distillation; transform by distillation. To concentrate, purify, or obtain by or as by distillation to remove by distillation (usually followed by off or out)*

dew: *noun moisture condensed from the atmosphere, especially at night, and deposited in the form of small drops upon any cool surface. Something like or compared to such drops of moisture, as in purity, delicacy, or refreshing quality.*

tender : *adjective soft or delicate in substance; not hard or tough: weak or delicate in constitution ; not strong or hardy. (of plans) unable to with stand freezing temperatures young or immature verb(used with object) to make tender to regard or treat tenderly*

herb : *noun a flowering plant whose stem above ground does not become wood such a plant when valued for its medicinal properties, flavour, scent, or the like.*

pastures : *noun also called pastureland an are covered with grass or other plants used or suitable for the grazing of livestock; grassland a specific area or piece of such ground. Noun grass or other plants for deeding livestock verb (used with object) feeds by grazing on pasture.*

wilderness : *noun a wild and uncultivated region as of forest or desert, uninhabited or inhabited only by wild animals; a tract of wasteland.*

bear : *to hold up support to hold or remain firm under (a load) to bring forth young give birth to to produce by natural growth: verb (used without object) to tend in a course or direction move go*

fig : noun any tree or shrub belonging to the genus *Ficus*, of the mulberry family, especially a small tree, *F. carica*, native to southwestern Asia, bearing a turbinate or pear shaped fruit that is eaten fresh, preserved, or dried.

The fruit of such a tree or shrub, or of any related species

Noun any of various plants having a fruit somewhat resembling this a contemptibly trifling or worthless amount; the least bit:

vine : noun any plant having a long, slender stem that trails or creeps on the ground or climbs by winding itself about a support or holding fast with tendrils or claspers. The stem of any such plant. A grape plant

desert : a region so arid because of little rainfall that it supports only sparse and widely spaced vegetation or no vegetation at all synonyms waste, wasteland, barren wilderness any area in which few forms of life can exist because of lack of water, permanent frost, or absence of soil.

Noun an area of the ocean in which it is believed no marine life exists. (formerly) any unsettled area between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains thought to be unsuitable for human habitation

satisfy : verb (used with object) to fulfill the desires, expectations, needs, or demands of a person, the mind, etc) give full contentment to: to put an end to by simple or ample provision

waste : to consume, spend, or employ uselessly or without adequate return; use to no avail or profit; squander to fail or neglect to use:

desolate : adjective barren or laid waste; devastated: deprived or destitute of inhabitants; deserted; uninhabited solitary ; lonely having the feeling of being abandoned by friends or by hope: forlorn

verb (used with object) to lay waste; devastate to deprive of inhabitants; depopulate

sprout : verb(used without object) to begin to grow; shoot forth, as a plant from a seed to put forth buds or shoots. To develop and grow quickly. verb (used with object) to cause to sprout to remove sprouts from noun a shoot of a plant a new growth from a germinating seed, or from a rootstock, tuber, bud, or the like.

lead: verb(used with object) to go before or with to show the way; conduct or escort: to conduct by holding and guiding: to influence or induce; cause: to guide in direction, course, action, opinion, etc; bring

forth : adverb onward or outward in place or space; forward: onward in time, in order, or in a series: out , as from concealment or inaction; into view or consideration: away, as from a place or country: preposition archaic out of ; forth from.

break : verb(used with object) to smash, split, or divide into parts violently; reduce to pieces or fragments: to infringe, ignore, or act contrary to (a law, rule , promise, etc)

verb (used with object) to dissolve or annul (often followed by off) to fracture a bone of (some part of the body)

mountains : noun a natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less abruptly to a summit, and attaining an altitude greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 2000 feet (610 meters).

A large mass of something resembling this, as in shape or size. A huge amount a steam locomotive having a four-wheeled front truck, eight driving wheels, and a two-wheeled rear truck

hills : *a natural elevation of the earth's surface, smaller than a mountain. An incline, especially in a road: noun an artificial heap, pile, or mound: a small mound of earth raised about a cultivated plant or a cluster of such plants.*

seed : *noun plural seeds the fertilized, matured ovule of a flowering plant, containing an embryo or rudimentary plant any propagative part of a plant, including tubers, bulbs, etc, especially as preserved from growing a new crop.*

Noun such parts collectively any similar small part or fruit.

sow : *verb (used with object) to scatter seed over land, earth, etc growth; plant to plant seed for:*

verb (used with object) to scatter seed over (land, earth, etc) for the purpose of growth to implant, introduce or promulgate seek to propagate or extend disseminate

ground : *noun the solid surface of the earth; firm or dry land earth or soil land having an indicated character; to lay or set on the ground , to place on a foundation , fix firmly settle or establish; found*

bread : *noun a kind of food made of flour or meal that has been mixed with milk or water, made into a dough or batter, with or without yeast or other leavening agent, and baked. Food or sustenance ; livelihood*

produce : *(used with object) to bring into existence; give rise to ; cause to bring into existence by intellectual or creative ability:*

verb (used with object) to make or manufacture to bring forth give birth to bear.

rich : *adjective having wealth or great possessions; abundantly supplied with resources, means, or funds; wealthy: abounding in natural resources: adjective having wealth or valuable resources (usually followed by in)*

plenteous : *adjective plentiful copious ; abundant: yielding abundantly; fruitful*



Recording Interpretations

List the definitions of key words

God : Noun the one Supreme Being, the creator and ruler of the universe.

The supreme Being considered with reference to a particular attribute

Lower case one of several deities, especially a male deity, presiding over some portion of worldly affairs.

A supreme being according to some particular conception (the god of mercy)

Thee: pronoun the objective case of thou thou (now used chiefly by the Friends).

Origins of thee before 900; Middle English; Old English the (orig. dative; later dative and accusative); cognate with Low German di, German dir, Old Norse ther.

Thou: pronoun, singular, nominative thou; possessive thy or thine; objective thee; plural, nominative you or ye; possessive your or yours; objective you or ye.

Archaic except in some elevated or ecclesiastical prose, the personal pronoun of the second person singular in the nominative case (used to denote the person or thing addressed): Thou shalt not kill.

(used by the Friends) a familiar form of address of the second person singular.

Verb (used with object) to address as "thou",.

Ver (used with object) to use "thout" in discourse.

You :pronoun, possessive your or yours, objective you, plural you.

The pronoun of the second person singular or plural, used of the person or persons being addressed, in the nominative or objective case: One; anyone; people in general;

Your : pronoun, (a form of the possessive case of you used as an attributive adjective):

One's (used to indicate that one belonging to oneself or to any person):

(used informally to indicate all members of a group, occupation, etc., or things of a particular type):

Key terms for understanding

- Ends of the earth

Record any significant information gained from a Bible dictionary or commentary.

This is a thanksgiving; the specific occasion is a fruitful harvest^{v9-13} Perhaps the good harvest has come after a drought, which was seen as a sign of divine displeasure ^{v3,9-10}cf Deut28:23-24; or perhaps the psalm is celebrating the Feast of Weeks (Pentecost). The harvest is set in the context of God's faithfulness to his covenant promises ^{ps65v1-8}. The Sinai covenant ties, together God's grace, the believing response of the people, and the fruitfulness of the land. Singing this song should develop a deep spirit of gratitude in the hearts of the worshippers.

^{65v1-4} Praise for God in Zion is the name of the city that David captured and made his capital ^{2sam5:7} and which became the site of the tabernacle; and later of the temple. These verses describe acts of public worship at the central sanctuary: praise; vows, prayer, shall all flesh come; atone, courts, house, temple. The passage celebrates the unlimited kindness and mercy of God to his people; God atones for his people's transgressions through the sacrifices, which is what allows them to draw near in worship, to dwell in his courts ^{ps23v5-6} The holiness of God's temple is such people a matter of delight, and not of terror.

^{65v5-8} You have shown us awesome Deeds. This section recounts some of the awesome deeds God has done for his people the special focus is the work of creation (which is suited to the occasion; the Creator is the one who has blessed the harvest) The point that the OT often makes is that the Creator of heaven and earth and of all mankind is the hope of all the ends of the earth i.e the one true God whom all mankind should worship as their only hope. The marvel is that this universal Creator has chosen a particular people to receive his blessing and care (which itself should bring benefit to the rest of mankind to you all flesh shall come in due course ^{v2}).

^{65v9-13} You Have Made the Land Produce Abundantly. This section enables God's people to delight in his bountiful supply for his land by enabling them to imagine what the ground itself would feel under God's blessing: the abundance of water in an arid land, softening it with showers so that the farmers can work it and the plants can grow; the fields clothing themselves with grass grazing animals, and grain; and the overflowing wagon tracks. These images convey the thought of a land producing abundantly for man and beast, in the personification, the very pastures, hills, meadows and valleysshout and sing together for joy. The faithful people can see their song as joining the celebration of the fruitful land.

SUMMARIZE *what has been learned.*

EVALUATE

APPLY

- Interpret in terms of your own experiences □ Complete the statements:
 - Learning how to study the Bible will help me understand...
 - What I receive in this Bible study will depend on...
 - Hindrances that prevent the word of God growing in my life are....
 - God's action in my life is....
 - The good news I find in this passage for me is....
- Pray about your individual response to the word.

ACTUALIZE