

Response to Psalm 65

Answers to questions

V1 1 Praise is obviously something that is important to God it is acknowledgement for something good that he has done. In fact something so marvellous it is beyond all comprehension.

2 Definition for praise silence the submissive wonder of reverence according to the Amplified bible version.

Very much tied up with the word glorify which is also linked to worship. These are all personal things only due to God. (Encompasses denying the self and acknowledging the fact that it is God who is responsible for everything we accomplish. John 1v1 without him nothing was/is made that was made.)

3. Praise appears as a debt that is to be repaid in the future and present tense and performed appears in the future tense owing to the fact that it is a promise.

4. There is no doubt that the pronoun refers directly to God the living God as it confirms it in the next segment of the verse.

5. Firstly let us take a look at the definition of key words in this verse. Vows we see by definition is a solemn promise a commitment one that is not made to just anybody but directly to God. The word Performed we have already established is used in the future tense and now we take a look at it's meaning act of accomplishment, we see when we look at the noun deeds something that is done carried out. Performance is also associated in the acting profession in the format of a performance so in this context I think it means publicly not hidden. Full open acknowledgement. So there is no ambiguity about the transaction.

In front of witnesses.

6.see answ.5.

7. We need to understand what Zion means what is Zion symbolic of. **2sm5:7 Ps137:3 Is 40:9is51:v11 Jer50:5 rom 9:33 heb12:22 Rv 14:1**

Let us take a look at each one of these verses in turn.

2sm5:7 Never the less, David took the stronghold of Zion, that is, the city of David.

We see that there was a stronghold of Zion in which David Took in 2Samuel 5:7

Strongholds are opposition things that oppose prosperity and progression.

The word took indicates David fought and won a battle. Jerusalem. (Jebusites were the inhabitants) David lived in the stronghold and called it the city of David.

It would appear from this verse that Zion is a place, the city of the Jebusites who were the inhabitants of Jerusalem so Zion is Jerusalem.

Ps137v3 For there our captors required of us songs, and our tormentors, mirth, saying sing us one of the songs of Zion!"

In this verse we see that songs come from Zion sons are used in praise and worship. Sacred songs. Just confirmation of what verse 1 is declaring shall be given to God who lives in or rules over Zion.

Is40:9 Go on up to a high mountain, O Zion, herald of good news; lift up your voice with strength, O Jerusalem, herald of good news, lift it up, fear not; say to the cities of Judah, "Behold your God!"

Here once again we have confirmation that Zion is in fact Jerusalem. It is making specific reference to the people of Zion.

Is 51v11 And the ransomed of the LORD shall return and come to Zion with singing; everlasting joy shall be upon their heads; they shall obtain gladness and joy, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

Interesting thing about this verse is the use of the word ransomed, we know you hold a ransom for payment for freedom of a person held captive. Here we see that the people of God are described as ransom, of value. From this we sense that the people of the Lord are people who go through extreme conditions of restriction confinement most probably worship restricted and we see that their fate is to return and come to Zion with singing. Again Zion is a place, where the dead go when they return to God after their long suffering on earth.

Jer50:5 They shall ask the way to Zion, with faces turned toward it, saying, 'Come, let us join ourselves to the LORD in an everlasting covenant that will never be forgotten.'

In this verse we see that a prophetic declaration is made about people being lost and asking the way to Zion. Implying people wanting to turn to God and be where he is. Revival restoration. It implies deliverance reconciliation. Implying once again that Zion is a place a place where God resides.

Rom 9:33 and it is written, "Behold, I am laying in Zion a stone of stumbling, and a rock of offense; and whoever believes in him will not be put to shame."

This verse is quite unusual as it implies a trap of some sort, for those who seek to enter into the place of the Lord, but who are not sincerely believing in the Lord. Zion once again is described as a place.

heb12:22 But you have come to Mount Zion and to the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to innumerable angels in festal gathering,

Confirmation of what Zion is and who lives there. Zion is described as a Mount, a high place. This is usually the place where sacrifices take place.

Rv 14:1 Then I looked and behold, on Mount Zion stood the Lamb, and with him 144,000 who had his name and his Father's name written on their foreheads.

Once again we see in the book of Revelation that Zion is described as a high place as in Hebrews. Where the Lamb stood whom we believe to be Jesus the atoner of our sins. What is interesting about this verse is that the name of God and Jesus were tattooed on their foreheads. Branded like sheep. Are we to assume that they were the ones that gave their lives up for Jesus and made their lives a living sacrifice for his sake.

So in answer to the question and the following about Zion we can say God is described by his location because that is where all focus is pointing to for his people. Where he resides the dwelling place where David took the stronghold, Jesus was in the line of David and everything is pointing to Christ Lamb of God.

The Next question is of a similar line and we can say Zion is a place, where God resides and where we shall meet Jesus.

It is impossible to determine the significance of this verse without first exploring the other verses in the Psalm. There are several implications of this verse, that we owe God everything and that it is to him we shall all return at the end of our days.

The verse is very much speaking in literal terms. Although it employs figurative references to Zion and vows. Why figurative? Zion we see is mentioned in 2Samuel as being a place where David took the stronghold of Jerusalem. We know the old Jerusalem has been destroyed and that there is a promise of the new Jerusalem so Zion is used as a figurative reference to the New Jerusalem when the Lord comes a second time. The word vows we see has been used in other translations to mean a specific vow whereas here in the ESV it is used to encompass all vows.

V2 Flesh implies mankind people in general, the word flesh can also mean carnality, man full with sin to be cleansed. Flesh is to be sacrificed it is an offering to God.

Without a doubt the pronoun you refer's to God.

The verb hear appears in present tense and is taken to mean answer in other translations so it is a very much present in the moment active characteristic of God. The combination of the words 'shall' and 'to' gives the verb come a future tense label which implies that Is ultimately where all flesh shall end up in the presence of God. Ultimately that is where we have all our hope and there is no other hope or meaning to life but in Christ Jesus. Hence we are not to be deluded by the devises of Satan to lead us to believe anything else.

The statement hear prayer is in the sense used to indicate that God is the one whom all prayers are directed to and he answers all prayers to him.

It means listens and acts on it.

It is impossible to determine the significance of this verse without first exploring the other verses in the Psalm.

Implications of this verse is that all prayers are sent to God he receives them and answers them and as a result that is why all flesh/sacrifices people offer themselves up to him. Total dependency on God for everything.

The only figurative term in this verse is the word flesh which is clearly not literal, could you imagine flesh without a physical person inside it moving it towards God, no. However, the verse is literally speaking about God being to whom all people shall come and pray and receive their answers to prayer.

V3 In order to answer this question let us refer to the definition of the word and take a look at other translations.

We see by definition the word means *noun, plural gross injustice or wickedness. A violation of right or duty; wicked act; sin.*

Other translations seem to think the word inequities means sins, wickedness and guilt.

To prevail to hold against to weigh against to withstand endure remain outstanding. In the context of this verse the word prevail means to be outstanding, left unfinished as in unresolved. There is almost a sense of a battle between doing what is right and doing what is wrong. It would appear that the inequities are winning in this case as they outweigh the good deeds and therefore are prevailing.

In other translations the word prevail means overwhelmed by confirming the assessment of the inequities outweighing the good deeds.

To atone means to make amends or reparation , as for an offense. Usually by means of offering a payment by means of a sacrificial offering. Forgiveness. In other translations the word atone is replaced with wash and purge.

Transgressions is wrong doings sins.

Prevail is used in the present tense atone is also used in the present tense as the two verbs are working in conjunction with one another as the one being existent with the other.

The pronoun you clearly relates to God and the pronoun our refers to anyone that is not God everyone else.

There is a switch between the writer referring to himself to making this statement a global one, applicable to everyone by the use of the word 'our'.

We see in the NIV it states consistently we and our. Amp same as ESV, KJV we see that this also adopts the ESV translation. Which brings us to a further question is there an implication that iniquities are not the same as transgressions? It almost suggests that sins are something that were external not really necessarily caused by the writer but are linked to the writer because of perhaps association where as transgressions are direct acts caused by anyone including the writer.

I think the verse is quite literal there is no ambiguity there.

I think the main inference to be made from this verse is that when sins/ transgressions are in hand God forgives us in fact he carries out an act as a high priest to atone cleans, purge them from us. Leviticus chapter 1 -7 Point here is that there is a contrast in the different variety of offerings for sins in relation to other offerings for burnt offerings, grain offerings and peace offerings. In total there were four different types of sin offerings that were outlined in the book of Leviticus which indicates to me that there were different levels of sin.

God as I outlined about provided initially atonement avenues for our sins as outlined in the book of Leviticus. Then the ultimate atonement which displayed his love for us John 3v16 was provision of his son Jesus at Calvary. It is through him that we obtain grace which is why God atones for our transgressions.

It is impossible to determine the significance of this verse without first exploring the other verses in the Psalm.

V4 Blessed is an *adjective consecrated; sacred; holy; sanctified: worthy of adoration, reverence, or worship:*

Adjective divinely or supremely favoured: fortunate blissfully happy or contented

It would appear that the definition of this word is indicating that all the attributes to the word blessed is what we believe is due to God. So to be blessed as it were would be to have all the things due to God. It also indicates that the person who is blessed is divinely favoured.

The word dwell means to live in, reside to remain around.

Bring near means have a relationship with, a close one.

The word Blessed appears in the past tense it is already so, dwell likewise is used in the present tense as having occurred already.

The verb shall implies future tense and is a preview of what the blessed are definitely going to be.

The courts are the holy of holies the close proximity in the presence of God.

To be satisfied means to be content, happy with to have sufficient supply of or need of.

It is hard to be specific about the meaning of this word in terms of the verse however, we may get an insight from other translations and cross references. We can see from the NIV that it means good things. Psalm 27:v4 we see there is a gazing upon the beauty of the Lord and in Psalm 16v11 it states that there are pleasures at the right hand of the Lord forevermore.

The word house we can only infer refers to dwelling place.

Holiness by definition an *adjective describing a characteristic specially recognized as or declared sacred by religious use or authority; consecrated: dedicated or devoted to the service of God, the church, or religion.*

The word temple would imply a place of worship.

The pronouns you and your clearly once again refer to God.

Exclamation mark indicates that when these verses are read they are to be emphasised by shouting. This potentially could be an indication to the importance of these verses.

It is impossible to determine the significance of this verse without first exploring the other verses in the Psalm.

There are certain suggestions made by this verse and that is in the presence of the Lord there is fullness of joy and also satisfaction, no desire for anything else. Everything that is required is found there. It is a pleasant experience.

I feel the point to be made here is that we cannot be certain exactly as to what satisfaction we shall experience or what goodness we shall receive so in this respects the verse is figurative. We can only interpret the literal meaning of the verse that whatever it is that we are going to experience is going to be pleasing and pleasurable. For us to appreciate this pleasure and joy I believe there is a certain level of spiritual maturity to be developed before that joy can be appreciated. [cf the children of Israel were delivered from the Egyptians and brought into the wilderness, the experienced an enormous amount of suffering which they did not envisage. They thought they were just going to be brought to the land of milk and honey and that would be it. However, God had another plan he wanted them to be prepared for the promised land and I believe likewise here he wishes to do the same with each and every believer] . I think what we need to appreciate is that the person who wrote this psalm we have established was very close to God he was at a high spiritual level and ability so what he would classify as being wonderful and goodness we may not appreciate it because we haven't fully come to maturity in God. So when we read scripture we must think deeply about who wrote it, why it written, how much what is written is applicable to our lives and what we interpret is it really what we are reading.

V5 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

In the context of this passage awesome means impressive.

Here the word deeds imply actions which could be either good or bad, in the context of this passage it is linked to the word awesome which implies out of the ordinary an overwhelming act.

Righteousness noun the quality or state of being righteous righteous conduct. The quality or state of being just or rightful: in other words good behaviour according specifically to the characteristic requirements of God.

*The word salvation by definition **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.*

In this verse the preposition with indicates that this is in reference specifically to those who are righteous in right standing with God. The preposition of serves two purposes in this verse to link two attributes of God and God our salvation (protector) and God the hope (promise) of troubles depicted by the ends of the earth and the farthest seas.

Hope indicates a future promise. By definition hope a feeling of expectation desire a cause or source of hope grounds for hoping a feeling of trust or expect and desire hoping for an offer.

Without a doubt the pronoun you refer to God in this verse.

The ends of the earth refers specifically to a state of despair of the believer, difficult times hardship suffering endurance

Likewise the farthest seas implies people on the brink of hopelessness suffering great afflictions.

It is impossible to determine the significance of this verse without first exploring the other verses in the Psalm. This verse serves as an incentive a motivation for us desiring to be righteous and worshiping and praying. It is not important in the overall scheme of things.

What can be inferred from the verse is that the righteous can expect three things, God to perform the miraculous as a solution to our problems, God is our Salvation and God is our hope in times of trouble.

On the initial face of the verse it can be taken quite literally, by this I mean God does do miraculous deeds however as we progress into the verse we can see that it becomes figurative as we know that the earth and the waters as physical entities do not require God's hope but through observing cross references we can see that these terms are referring to the hard and troubled times of the righteous.

V6 This term refers to God as being the one.

Once again the pronoun him is referring to God.

There is a slight pause here before embarking on this verse as it is giving a specific reference to God as the one who establishes.

Strength by definition means : 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.

In the context of this verse strength refers to God's authority and power.

We know from Genesis Chapter 1 that God has already established the heavens and the earth including the mountains and all life form.

To Establish by definition means to set up on a firm or permanent basis initiate or bring about (communication).

To be girded by definition means encircle or secure with a belt or band.

The word girded appears in the past tense because it is something that has already been done and established by God in the beginning.

By definition the meaning of might is great power or strength, with all one's power or strength.

This verse can be taken quite literally although it has also some indications in reference to what God means to us which can be considered figurative.

What can be inferred from this verse is the ability of God to establish things permanently and that he does this with his might and strength. In contrast where God says not by my strength or might but by my spirit when dealing with things to do with faith and the unseen.

It is impossible to determine the significance of this verse without first exploring the other verses in the Psalm.

The use of the ‘;’ before and after this verse indicates it forms part of a list of things about God.

V7 To still means to make calm, quiet render immobile, immobilise .

This clearly is a graphic illustration of the condition of a problem, aggressive intrusive oppressive urgent.

This verse is very much speaking in literal terms in every account we evidence of this throughout the bible where we see Christ still the raging wind and the waters also perform miracles to solve people’s problems.

By definition the word waves means to move to and fro with a swaying motion while remaining fixed to one point a ridge of water curling into an arched form and breaking on the shore or between two depressions in open water create a significant impression cause trouble.

Tumult refers to a large confused noise, as caused by a large mass of people confusion or disorder.

I think this effectively gives an account of the depth of trouble that the righteous face by comparing it to the roaring of the seas and waves we can visually sense the fear or urgency of the matter concerning the tumult that a person is in.

The verb stills appears in the present tense as it remains a current ability of God. The verb roaring appears in the present tense as it talks about a regular occurring event likewise with tumult.

It is impossible to determine the significance of this verse without first exploring the other verses in the Psalm.

There is one main inference that God is able and does Calm and deal with adverse conditions that occur in the lives of the righteous and he also is able to calm the seas and waves.

V8 The connective so is used to introduce a reason for an action in this case.

Clearly this implies every person who is living in hardship, severe oppression, near suicide and afflicted.

Without a doubt we can safely assume the pronouns you and your refer to God.

Signs in Genesis were indicated by the lights in the heavens. The meaning of signs is a signal to indicate something about to happen an object, quality or event whose presence occurrence, or advent of something else.

To answer this question in more detail ,another is to be raised and answered. What does it mean to make the morning and the evening go out with a shout for joy?*see below

It is a mixture of both it is literal in the sense that God does give signs however, figurative in the sense that in the context that it relates to regarding the morning and the evening going out with a shout and a joy is figurative.

I seriously think this term is speaking figuratively and relates directly to the people, as God doing something to make the end of the mornings very pleasant and the end of the day very pleasant. So in effect what this verse is saying that because God gives them something to shout and be joyous about this prompts the people to react with awe, amazement at what he has done.

God makes those who are suffering in awe of his signs by giving them signs such as making the end of their mornings and evenings filled with joy.

It is impossible to determine the significance of this verse without first exploring the other verses in the Psalm.

V9 The pronoun you in this verse refers without question to God.

The verbs visit, water, enrich, is, and provide are all referenced in the present tense because it is something that God does regularly and is therefore always current. The verb prepared occurs in the past tense as this is something that God has already done.

What can be inferred from these verses is that we are totally dependent on God providing essential things in order for us to prosper.

The term river of God is speaking metaphorically about the abundance of all that God has to provide for us, the never ending flow of knowledge, wisdom, tangible provisions and spiritual blessings.

Grain is by definition wheat or other cultivated cereal used as food. In the context of this passage he provides our food. A single seed or fruit of a cereal .

It is impossible to determine the significance of this verse without first exploring the other verses in the Psalm.

The implications of the verse is simply God is our source for everything tangible and intangible.

The verse is speaking quite literally.

V10 The pronoun you refers to God.

By definition the word furrows means a long narrow trench made in the ground by a plough.

The verbs water, settling, softening and blessing appear in the present tense because it describes an ever present attribute of God.

The pronoun It's is clearly referring to the earth.

By definition the word ridges mean long, narrow hilltop, mountain range, or watershed, the edge formed where the two sloping sides of a roof meet at the top. a narrow raised band on a surface a raised strip of arable land, especially one of a set separated by furrows.

It is a description of God's overwhelming generosity, he gives things in huge and overwhelming quantities.

I would say there is some significance in the ordering of the terms in this verse because it clearly shows that in order to bring about the ideal growth conditions for the grain the furrows of the earth need to be watered sufficiently and it's ridges then softened and then finally it's growth blessed.

It is impossible to determine the significance of this verse without first exploring the other verses in the Psalm.

The inference is that God not only supplies the seed for the earth he prepares the ground and waters it abundantly then finally blesses it for it's growth.

I think the hint that this verse is speaking figuratively in some aspects is that in Genesis 2v5 we see that God gets man to work the land. So we are to infer that God prepares us like putty softens us for his blessings and subsequently our growth.

V11 To crown means to rest on or form the top of, to invest them as a monarch declare to be the best especially at a sport, to promote....

The word bounty means reward paid for killing or capturing someone, sum given by the state to encourage trade a sum paid by the state to army or navy recruits on enlistment something given or occurring in generous amounts. Generosity.

The term wagon tracks refers clearly to wheels of the spirit of God as described in some of the more apocalyptic chapters like Ezekiel of the Bible and the book of revelation. It means as God moves he provides an overflow of abundance.

This verse is speaking literally.

It is impossible to determine the significance of this verse without first exploring the other verses in the Psalm.

The pronouns 'you' and 'your' without a doubt refers to God.

The verse indicates that when God moves and is present there is an overflow of abundance

V12 The word pastures means, covered mainly with grass, suitable for grazing cattle or sheep grass and herbage growing on such land put (animals to graze in a pasture somewhere offering new opportunities suggested by tomorrow to fresh rods and pastures new (Milton's Lycidas put out to pasture force to retire.

ORIGIN ME from OFr. From late L. *pastura* grazing from past *pascere* grace

The word Wilderness means in contrast an uncultivated uninhabited, and inhospitable region a neglected or abandoned area a position of disfavour a position of disfavour voice of an unheeded advocate of reform **ORIGINS** wilderness land inhabited only by wild animals, from wild deer wild deer.

The verb overflow appears in the present tense which suggests that it is constantly a feature something that occurs naturally when God's hand is in something. Can you imagine the pastures of the wilderness overflowing. We see from the definitions of the two words that it would appear in an inhabitable place the Lord makes provisions in abundance. The verb gird is an active present tense it

involves personal movement so hills are trials and to gird trials with joy means to delight even in adverse circumstances.

Now the pronoun themselves is speaking as we see in a symbolic sense and is referring, as previously outlined in our analysis of the word hills that themselves must by deduction be referring to the righteous who are going through trials. but encompass themselves in joy in other words keep themselves in high spirits.

In fact I am surprised that his verse was not cross referenced with Psalm 23 v 2 he makes me lie down in green pastures v4 Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil for you are with me; your rod and your staff, they comfort me. If we compare this verse to that of the verses in Psalm 23 What is to be inferred by this verse in a nut shell, is that the Lord our God places us in prosperity even when we are going through adversity, we do not worry because he is with us. He is our Joy and our Salvation we delight in him..

To be inferred by the verse is that we are reliant upon Christ in our trials and in him we receive joy whilst we are going through our trials.

It is impossible to determine the significance of this verse without first exploring the other verses in the Psalm.

I think from what we have said so far we can clearly see that this verse although has literal implications appears very much in a figurative way.

V13 This verse has figurative content.

Flock a number of birds moving or resting together a number of domestic animals, especially sheep goats, or geese, that are kept together a large number or crowd a Christian congregation under the charge of a particular minister. Congregate in a flock move or go together in a crowd

ORIGIN In the sense a band or body of people of unknown origin.

To understand why these verbs are used in the tenses that they are in this verse we need to understand what the associated nouns mean. Meadows are an area of land and to clothe which appears here in the present tense means that they are perpetually clothed with flocks. The Valleys are the difficult bits of land which are usually narrow and difficult to travel through however, to deck themselves with grain to be in never ending supply of. The verbs shout and sing appear in the present also and are an indication of continuous harmony.

Clothe put; dress provide with clothes put clothes on; dress

Provide with clothes ORIGIN OE(only recorded in the past part, gecladed). From clath

Deck a floor of a ship, especially the upper, open level a floor or platform, as in a bus or car park. Informal the ground or floor; there was a big thud when I hit the deck a component or unit n sound reproduction equipment that incorporates a playing or recording mechanism for discs or tapes. Decorate or dress attractively ORIGIN ME orig. denoting a canvas covering, especially on a ship, later a ship, later a solid surface serving as roof and floor. To cover.

Meadows are where sheep are usually found grazing, now Jesus often referred to his people or followers as sheep or flock. The valleys are the difficult trials the grain is the harvest the harvest are the people who's souls are won for Jesus. The shouting and the singing is referring to worship in his presence harmoniously the reason being for joy.

So in answer to this question we see that using a meadow, flocks, valleys and grain are excellent metaphors to use in this verse as they are very symbolic of what Christ, God spoke of.

The preposition with forms a connection between the meadows (grazing area) and the animals flocks that graze on it flocks. The preposition together links the verbs shout and sing with the nouns and meadows, flocks, valleys, grain.

It is impossible to determine the significance of this verse without first exploring the other verses in the Psalm

The significance in the ordering of the verses in this psalm begins with an outline of what God is what he does and then concludes with a result of all that God does developing into a crescendo of harmonious abundance.

What significance I can see in the ordering of the verses in this psalm is as follows

V1 – 4 Discusses the spiritual relationship between man and God.

V5-8 Discusses The deeds of God what he gives as a reward to the righteous.

V9-13 Discusses the abundance of God, the nature of God.

Yes I do think that the verse does conclude the Psalm adequately.

SUMMARIZE *what has been learned.*

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):

No advice

Reasons, Results

Main points here is that God hears our prayers and that is why all flesh come unto him
We are brought near not because of anything that we have done but purely by his grace and mercy. We see that the joy of those of us in turmoil is God.

Key terms for understanding

Ends of the earth – represented people who were at their wits end.

Contrast, Comparisons illustrations

There were contrasts strategically placed in the verses to illustrate graphically the strength of God's power and the magnitude of the unique things that he does. Terms such as roaring of the seas symbolic of the nature of the challenges of the righteous in which God calms their turmoil like he calms the roaring waves of the seas. We see also comparisons to clothing, decking hills and valleys and audible references to shout and sing symbolic of praise and worship of people who live in perpetual continual praise and reward from God. The rewards received are measured abundantly to overflowing.

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

There were no use of questions in this passage, I felt the message was well outlined and clear hence no need for questions to lead thought.

Important Connectives (prepositions conjunctions)

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

Key ideas and relationships important Connectives

Infinitive to links praise to the subject God indicating that this is what is owed to him as payment for something he had done.

The preposition in emphasises the place where God resides

The connective 'and' links the first premise (sentence) to the second illustrating the importance of God indicating all vows promises are to be made before him. His role as the propitiator of all mankind and human existence.

V2 ...to.....

Preposition , to is used to illustrate our dependency on God to hear and answer prayers. Also indicating that this is a unique attribute only God has. As an infinitive to also links the subject flesh to the object God.

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

Preposition against establishes fault a sin something that makes us unworthy unbalance to be associated with God and a connective for indicates how forgiving God is and his unique ability to cover us in our sins, only God can forgive sins , Jesus was God incarnate. Therefore, can we assume that our inheritance is also to forgive sins. Cf How Jesus taught us to pray Our father who art in heave Hallowed be thy name , thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven, give us this day our daily bread and FORGIVE US OUR SINS AS WE FORGIVE THOSE WHO SIN AGAINST US. Hence does it therefore follow that we should do likewise unto others as we would like God to do to us.

When we come to God, we must first check ourselves to see if we acted in correctness toward our fellow men otherwise how on earth can we expect God to even listen to or supply all our needs. We desire as Christians to be more like Christ this encompasses having all of the characteristic behaviour of him.

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

Preposition near implies call if we are chosen in Christ i.e. baptised in his name we are to be considered blessed, in particular this premise suggests call for service . How are we to respond, we may be terrified because of his sovereignty and power, but we are to rejoice and respond with a yes

Lord here I am it is an honour and a privilege. I believe that I was called. My life was not an accident, I didn't go through what I went through for no reason. I think I was put in that position because he wanted me to pay attention to him. Where I had neglected him. I can tell you my life has dramatically changed with respects to how much time I spend with him now compared to how much time I used to spend with him in prayer. I can go a full day without speaking to him I did it once recently, but how I felt was so awful I had to resume contact the next day. I could feel the negative forces that were draining my life away. It brings me back to a time shortly before I got baptised at my last church. I had the urge to go to church. When I arrived and started to sit in the bible study classes and have fellowship with the other Christians I realised how drained and empty my life had become and I could feel the difference I was dead before and now I was becoming alive. That is why I share the Gospel with you because a lot of you are living your lives without Jesus in it and don't realise that you are really dead. **The preposition to is used to establish the reason for God's calling, to live within his courts. What does it mean to live in his courts, his presence to be near to him. This means that he thinks that you are worthy to be in association with him. You interest him. This is a very important part of this verse if not one of the key verses in the entire passage. It is punctuated with an exclamation mark which indicates a shout.** It is talking about relationship, personal relationship with God, fellowship. God is very picky yes he is loving and forgiving but he is very holy and sovereign and those whom he chooses to dwell near him are people of high standing morals and who truly desire him and whom he can use to further his Kingdom. Do you make friends with just anyone and everyone, I mean close friends with anyone. The criteria for his choice of person may not even involve wealth in the format of money, but the humility, personality and potential of that individual. We saw an illustration of this in the fact that he chose David to be the next king after Saul. David had no title he was a shepherd of sheep and some believe he was the family cast off. If you have ever been called by God and you have been taken to a place in relationship with him where you know him intimately. The writer of this psalm wants us to obviously take note of this part of the verse. This I believe is a focus point of the passage to dwell in his presence that should be the true desire and essence of every living person. It is the key to our existence, nothing else matters. Solomon with all his wisdom found out this very key point just before he passed away, he had tremendous wealth yet he came to this final conclusion. God is our source of life. I don't just mean wealth although that is just a by product of being around him. It is not to be taken as the reason why we come into his presence because the true wealth lies in his kingdom. Knowing him, pleasing him having a genuine relationship with him. No one likes a fake friend, one who just comes to them when they want something. A genuine and intimate one. Life has no real meaning without God. A question we must ask our selves is does our life have meaning? Do we truly understand and operate in our calling. We do not exist on this earth for no reason we have a purpose in Christ Jesus. It is to that we all must seek.

//End 24.04.2017.

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

The connective with links the characteristic of righteousness with the readers of the psalm, indicating that it is speaking specifically of the righteous being answered by God with awesome deeds. God is given an identity by the use of the first of in this verse as that belonging to salvation. (what is salvation? 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.

V6with....

This interesting use of the preposition with is, at first glance, implying God answers with righteousness, however if we examine the verse its real meaning implies for those who are in right standing with God, he performs awesome deeds. Therefore the preposition with implies righteousness is a characteristic of the person to whom God responds. We are therefore encouraged to have a good relationship with God.

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

The preposition of is used figuratively comparing the turmoil in a believer's life to that of the roaring of the seas and waves.

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

We can see that the first part of this verse is a continuation of the previous and explains why God does the things he does in the previous verse. The prepositions here are at, of and in. The second part of this verse houses two prepositions to and for in order to introduce another figurative comparison, the going out of the morning and evening shouting for joy symbolic of having a very blessed day.

Observation verse 7-8 In these verses we see that the reason for God's performance of awesome deeds, which we have defined not to merely mean good deeds but also deeds of terror and power demonstration destruction of our enemies., that this is because it is to give hope to those who are going through turmoil. Whom might otherwise give up part way through. It is almost like a glimmer of light in the darkness to guide us to strengthen us in faith. One Minister of the Gospel suggested that although the children of Israel saw all the awesome deeds of God they still built the Golden calf because they were not motivated by the spirit of God but by their fleshly desires their needs.

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

The verse opens with the connective and linking two actions of God visitation and replenish the verse then continues with the prepositions of and for, the first implying that God has a river and that this river is full of water then it concludes that God also prepares the grain. Once again this verse speaks figuratively about God's role as preparer (preparing his servants for Ministry) and provider (showering them with gifts) .

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

This verse contains the preposition with, once again it is used in the context as to how God prepares his servants for Ministry.

V11...with....with.

This verse contains the use of the preposition with twice to depict the Lord's goodness and abundance.

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

The prepositions of and with are used in this verse to figuratively depict dry seasons overflowing with provisions and joyous times.

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

The two prepositions `with` and the connective `and` and the preposition `for` come together to form an harmonious array of flocks and grain. Flock is a valuable resource sheep followers and grain food coherency. When we think about flock we are drawn to a specific scripture verse where Jesus asks Peter to feed his sheep. Now followers are fed and nourished by the word of God.

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

Verbs Nouns Pronouns adverbs Adjectives

V1 Praise (F/T) God, Zion

Performed (F/T)

Refer to the questions and answers raised concerning grammatical construction.

V2 Prayer (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)

V9 Visit (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.

EVALUATE

Do you remember that It was impossible to determine the significance of each verse without first exploring the other verses in the Psalm. I have deliberately left the task of answering this question until this moment.

Let us begin with verse 1 a fitting introduction to this Psalm it is a very important part of the psalm it is informative. It introduces us to where the focal point of all Christian activity occurs, where we go to die to the flesh daily and be naked before God symbolising the first relationship Adam and Eve had with God. Where we can have intimacy with. God whilst we are on earth. It is a place where we shall dwell permanently when we die to our physical bodies.

What we receive there, from God, is illustrated in verse 4 which is punctuated with an exclamation mark. This is also a very prominent part of the psalm. In fact the key verse as suggested by the ESV and NIV Bibles.. So to recap what is it that we are supposed to obtain?
4Blessed , dwell

We shall be satisfied with the goodness of your house, the holiness of your temple! The tense used for the word blessed is indicative of once the decision has been made it is final that person is blessed. Satisfaction is what is received because there is goodness in the house of the Lord. The verse goes on further to specifically state what is meant by goodness, holiness. What is holiness? having the characteristic of being holy. **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* . I would like to be pertinent to suggest that we leave out the religion aspect of this definition and that we focus our attention on the relationship with God and the church.

Verse 2 The importance of this verse lies in its implications, meaning that it is to God everyone speaks to for prayers, ultimately all answers to prayers come from him. In relation to the passage, this is not as high ranking as other verses in this psalm.

Verse 3 Is pretty much in line with verse 2 of this psalm, in that the significance of the verse lies in its implications. The interesting observation of this verse which cannot go unnoticed is the switching of the tense used by the psalmist from the first person singular `me` to the third person plural possessive `our`. It is as if the psalmist was pointing to their own inequities and then politely suggesting generally that God covers us in our inequities.

Verse 5 This verse is purely for encouragement and faith building. It is very important in the context of this Psalm because its implications are repeated in verses 6,7 and 8. This points to the main purpose of this Psalm to strengthen the believer's faith, relationship and dependency on God.

Verse 9, 10,11,12 and 13 are also very significant in terms of this passage because they come together to explain the process by which God prepares the believer for his blessings and then showers them abundantly with blessings.

So we see from these verses it is a process, each part of the process is necessary.

cycle, rain God's rain is the Ministry of Teaching, Preaching, Healing, Prophesying, Evangelising, which are essentially gifts of the spirit. This is the Kingdom of Heaven teaching about life how to master living and communicating with him. The Greatest Teacher Jesus Christ, Rabbi John 1v1-51 Jesus is referred to as the teacher all things point to him. He supplies all our needs. Everything is found literally in him. He enjoys teaching us he is always willing and able to serve. Posture his language whom are you seeking? Rabbi a teacher. God is our teacher, our provider, our everything. We are to yield ourselves in the body as each member forms part and parcel of the function of the body. The Blood runs through the body is Christ, the Holy Ghost. It is through him that we are able to move and function. Where there is sickness in the body we seek a Doctor, healer the body needs food to function the food is in the form of preaching teaching, the man that stands in the gap. The power source is prayer this is communication between the spirit man and God. What this body is to be tuned into and hear is the voice of God. We are all dependent on each other no one is really independent of the other. This is correct because of the nature of the body. We are a family a family that God is the father of. God is the provider of Honour your Mother and Father so that your days may be long. Man Can not live on bread alone but by every word that proceed out of the mouth of God. It is to God we must strive each day to hear to seek every day. He is the alpha and the Omega he is who was, who is and who is to come. He is all there is, the creator of heaven and earth. God is love, the same love and respect he shows to each one of us we are to show to one another. That can only be possible by the renewing of our minds. Daily in his word. We owe him everything, praise, worship, prayer. There is no other worthy of it. We honour him by remaining

faithful and acknowledging him daily in all our ways we do not let a day go by by ignoring him , but we must be constantly speaking to him and striving to hear what he is saying with respects to us. How else are we to survive? He is fundamentally whom we can trust. It is suggested by the Apostle Paul in 1Corinthians 9v13 -18, Do you not know that those who are employed in the temple service get their food from the temple, and those who serve at the altar share in the sacrificial offerings? In the same way, the Lord commanded that those who proclaim the gospel should get their living by the gospel. But I have made no use of these rights, nor am I writing these things to secure any such provision. For I would rather die than have anyone deprive me of my ground for boasting. For necessity is laid upon me. Woe to me if I do not preach the gospel! For if I do this of my own will, I have a reward, but if not of my own will, I am still entrusted with a stewardship. What then is my reward? That is my preaching I may present the gospel free of charge, so as not to make full use of my right in the Gospel.

APPLY

Learning how to study the Bible will help me understand the Lord I serve, how to avoid the pitfalls of life and how to live life according to the purpose God has for me.

What I receive in this Bible study will depend on how accurately and fully I have assessed this passage according to how effectively I have communicated with and understood the Lord's direction.

Hindrances that prevent the word of God growing in my life are being tuned in to distractions like people who are not on the same pathway or level of desiring to truly acquire the truth obtained from scripture. As a result I shall refrain from associating with such people and spend more time daily in the presence of God.

God's action in my life is to listen , to direct and to help me serve him better.

The good news I find in this passage for me is centred around verse 4

Prayer

Heavenly Father hallowed be your name, I thank you so much for giving Jesus Christ your son to explain correctly how we are to respond to you and commune with you.

To **You** God I give all my praise, my worship, my life, my service, my mind, my body, my will, my heart, my love, my attention, my troubles, my thoughts.

Thou art Holy, majestic, sovereign, love, merciful, mindful, my intelligence, my provider my strength, my everything. I depend totally on you without you I am a vegetable every organ in my body functions correctly because of you. I am totally at your mercy. I can do nothing without you therefore I wait daily to hear from you. I surrender my ears, my eyes, my mind, my will to you. I wait for you.

I Adore you, I worship you, I magnify you , you are significant, you are the only thing that has any meaning in my life. You are my life, you are my will you are the air you are the water you are the fire you are all that there is.

What I ask of you is to lead me as to how to Minister to your People.

Amen.

ATUALISE

From this moment onwards I am surrendering everything to do with the needs of Vine Ministry UK, and all decisions to God. If God provides for the Ministry then it shall have, if God does not provide then it shall do without. I shall seek His counsell daily concerning the Ministry. I shall endeavour to avoid all distractions that have nothing to do with the Ministry or with my life`s purpose according to the perfect will of God.