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God's Promises Psalm 73-89

Psalm 73 does not contain any explicit promises made by God. However, the psalmist reflects on the prosperity of the wicked and the suffering of the righteous, and ultimately comes to a realization that God is his refuge and that he will be with him always.

In verses 23-26, the psalmist declares his trust in God despite the difficulties he faces, saying:

"Yet I am always with you; you hold me by my right hand. You guide me with your counsel, and afterward you will take me into glory. Whom have I in heaven but you? And earth has nothing I desire besides you. My flesh and my heart may fail, but God is the strength of my heart and my portion forever."

These verses express the psalmist's confidence that God will be with him, guide him, and give him strength, even in the midst of trials and difficulties. While God's promises are not explicitly stated in this psalm, the psalmist's trust in God and assurance of his presence and help can be seen as a promise of God's faithfulness to his people.

Psalm 74 is a lament in which the psalmist cries out to God in the midst of destruction and asks for his help. The psalm does not contain any explicit promises made by God, but it does express the psalmist's faith in God's power and ability to save his people.

In verses 11-12, the psalmist asks God to remember his covenant promises and to deliver his people from their enemies:

"Why do you hold back your hand, your right hand? Take it from the folds of your garment and destroy them!

But you, God, are my king from long ago; you bring salvation upon the earth."

These verses express the psalmist's belief that God is powerful and able to save his people, and that he has made covenant promises to do so. While the psalmist does not explicitly list out any specific promises of God, his plea for deliverance and his trust in God's power can be seen as a promise of God's faithfulness to his people.

In addition, the psalmist also reflects on God's past actions of deliverance and salvation in verses 12-17, and asks God to act in the same way again. This can be seen as a reminder of God's faithfulness in the past, and a hope for his continued faithfulness in the present and future.

Psalm 75 is a psalm of thanksgiving and praise to God for his power and justice. The psalm does not contain any explicit promises made by God, but it does express the psalmist's trust in God's sovereignty and righteous judgment.

In verses 6-7, the psalmist declares:

"No one from the east or the west or from the desert can exalt themselves. It is God who judges: He brings one down, he exalts another."

These verses express the psalmist's belief that God is the ultimate judge who rules over all, and that he brings down the proud and exalts the humble according to his will. While there are no specific promises mentioned in this psalm, the psalmist's trust in God's righteous judgment can be seen as a promise of God's faithfulness to his people.

Additionally, the psalmist praises God for his mercy and grace in verse 10, saying:

"All the horns of the wicked I will cut off, but the horns of the righteous will be lifted up."

This verse expresses the psalmist's belief that God will ultimately punish the wicked and exalt the righteous, which can be seen as a promise of God's justice and righteousness.

Psalm 76 is a psalm of thanksgiving and praise to God for his victory over Israel's enemies. The psalm does not contain any explicit promises made by God, but it does express the psalmist's trust in God's power and ability to save his people.

In verses 1-2, the psalmist declares:

"In Judah God is known; his name is great in Israel. His tent is in Salem, his dwelling place in Zion."

These verses express the psalmist's belief that God is present among his people and that his name is great in Israel. While there are no specific promises mentioned in this psalm, the psalmist's praise of God's power and presence can be seen as a promise of God's faithfulness to his people.

Additionally, the psalmist describes God's victory over Israel's enemies in verses 3-6, saying:

"There he broke the flashing arrows, the shields and the swords, the weapons of war. You are radiant with light, more majestic than mountains rich with game. The valiant lie plundered, they sleep their last sleep; not one of the warriors can lift his hands."

These verses express the psalmist's belief that God is able to overcome even the most powerful enemies, and that he will ultimately defeat all those who oppose him. This can be seen as a promise of God's victory and protection for his people.

Psalm 77 is a psalm of lament in which the psalmist cries out to God in distress and seeks his help. The psalm does not contain any explicit promises made by God, but it does express the psalmist's trust in God's faithfulness and past acts of deliverance.

In verses 7-10, the psalmist reflects on God's past acts of deliverance and wonders if God has forgotten his people:

"Will the Lord reject forever? Will he never show his favor again? Has his unfailing love vanished forever? Has his promise failed for all time? Has God forgotten to be merciful? Has he in anger withheld his compassion?"

These verses express the psalmist's struggle to understand why he is facing such difficulties and if God has abandoned his people. However, in the following verses, the psalmist remembers God's past acts of deliverance and his faithfulness to his covenant promises. In verses 11-12, he declares:

"I will remember the deeds of the Lord; yes, I will remember your miracles of long ago. I will meditate on all your works and consider all your mighty deeds."

These verses express the psalmist's belief that God is faithful and that he will remember his past acts of deliverance and continue to save his people. While there are no specific promises mentioned in this psalm, the psalmist's trust in God's faithfulness and past acts of deliverance can be seen as a promise of God's continued faithfulness to his people.

Psalm 78 is a historical psalm that recounts the history of Israel and their relationship with God. Throughout the psalm, God's promises to Israel are recounted, as well as the consequences of their disobedience and unfaithfulness.

Some of the promises made by God in this psalm include:

- In verse 7, the psalmist declares that God "established a testimony in Jacob and appointed a law in Israel, which he commanded our ancestors to teach their children." This verse refers to God's covenant with Israel and his promise to give them his law and commandments.
- In verses 10-11, the psalmist recounts how God delivered Israel from slavery in Egypt and led them through the wilderness with a pillar of cloud and fire. This can be seen as a promise of God's faithfulness to deliver and guide his people.
- In verse 20, the psalmist describes how God provided manna and quail for the Israelites to eat in the wilderness. This can be seen as a promise of God's provision and care for his people.
- In verses 54-55, the psalmist describes how God brought the Israelites to his holy mountain and drove out the nations before them. This can be seen as a promise of God's power to protect and provide for his people.

However, the psalm also recounts the consequences of Israel's disobedience and unfaithfulness to God's covenant. In verses 56-57, the psalmist describes how God abandoned his dwelling place at Shiloh and allowed the ark of his covenant to be captured by the Philistines. This serves as a warning of the consequences of disobeying God's commands and breaking his covenant.

Overall, Psalm 78 serves as a reminder of God's faithfulness to his promises and his covenant with Israel, as well as a warning of the consequences of disobedience and unfaithfulness.

Psalm 79 is a psalm of lament that recounts the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple by the Babylonians. The psalm does not contain any explicit promises made by God, but it does express the psalmist's trust in God's power and mercy to restore his people.

In verses 5-7, the psalmist acknowledges the sins of the people and asks God to forgive them and restore them:

"How long, Lord? Will you be angry forever? How long will your jealousy burn like fire? Pour out your wrath on the nations that do not acknowledge you, on the kingdoms that do not call on your name; for they have devoured Jacob and devastated his homeland."

These verses express the psalmist's belief that God is just and that he will punish the nations that have oppressed Israel. In the following verses, the psalmist asks God to restore his people and show mercy:

"Do not hold against us the sins of past generations; may your mercy come quickly to meet us, for we are in desperate need. Help us, God our Savior, for the glory of your name; deliver us and forgive our sins for your name's sake."

These verses express the psalmist's trust in God's mercy and his ability to save his people from their enemies. While there are no specific promises mentioned in this psalm, the psalmist's faith in God's power and mercy can be seen as a promise of God's continued faithfulness to his people.

In Psalm 80, God does not explicitly make any promises. Rather, the psalmist is pleading with God to remember and restore his people, the Israelites, who are suffering and being oppressed by their enemies.

However, there are several themes in the psalm that suggest God's willingness to hear and respond to the pleas of his people. For example, the psalmist refers to God as the "Shepherd of Israel" (verse 1), which suggests a tender and protective relationship between God and his people. The psalmist also asks God to "turn us again, O God; and cause thy face to shine, and we shall be saved" (verse 3), which implies a belief in God's power to restore and save his people.

Additionally, the psalmist describes God's relationship with Israel in terms of a vineyard that God has planted and nurtured (verses 8-16). This metaphor suggests that God has invested time, energy, and care into his people, and therefore has a stake in their well-being.

Overall, while Psalm 80 does not contain explicit promises from God, it does convey a sense of hope and trust in God's ability to intervene on behalf of his people.

Psalm 81 is a psalm of thanksgiving and celebration of God's goodness to Israel. The psalm does not contain any explicit promises made by God, but it does recount God's past acts of deliverance and his promises to provide for his people.

In verse 7, the psalmist writes: "In your distress you called and I rescued you, I answered you out of a thundercloud; I tested you at the waters of Meribah." This verse recalls God's deliverance of Israel from slavery in Egypt and his provision of water in the desert.

In verses 10-16, the psalmist reminds Israel of God's promises to provide for their needs: "I am the Lord your God, who brought you up out of Egypt. Open wide your mouth and I will fill it.

"But my people would not listen to me; Israel would not submit to me. So I gave them over to their stubborn hearts to follow their own devices.

"If my people would only listen to me, if Israel would only follow my ways, how quickly I would subdue their enemies and turn my hand against their foes! Those who hate the Lord would cringe before him, and their punishment would last forever."

These verses express God's desire to bless his people and provide for their needs, as well as the consequences of their disobedience.

Overall, Psalm 81 serves as a reminder of God's faithfulness to his promises and his desire to provide for his people. While there are no specific promises mentioned in this

psalm, the psalmist's recounting of God's past acts of deliverance and his promises to provide for Israel can be seen as a promise of God's continued faithfulness to his people.

Psalm 82 is a psalm that addresses the problem of unjust rulers and judges. The psalm does not contain any explicit promises made by God, but it does emphasize God's sovereignty and justice over all rulers and judges.

In verses 1-4, the psalmist describes a scene in which God presides over a divine council of judges:

"God presides in the great assembly; he renders judgment among the gods:

"How long will you defend the unjust and show partiality to the wicked? Defend the weak and the fatherless; uphold the cause of the poor and the oppressed. Rescue the weak and the needy; deliver them from the hand of the wicked."

These verses emphasize God's sovereignty over all rulers and judges and his expectation that they act justly and defend the weak and oppressed. The psalmist goes on to describe the consequences of unjust rulers and judges:

"The gods know nothing, they understand nothing. They walk about in darkness; all the foundations of the earth are shaken.

I said, "You are gods; you are all sons of the Most High." But you will die like mere mortals; you will fall like every other ruler."

These verses warn rulers and judges that their unjust actions will lead to their downfall and eventual death.

Overall, Psalm 82 emphasizes God's sovereignty and justice over all rulers and judges, and serves as a warning to those who would act unjustly. While there are no specific promises mentioned in this psalm, the psalmist's emphasis on God's sovereignty and justice can be seen as a promise of God's continued guidance and judgment over rulers and judges.

Psalm 83 is a prayer for God's help in a time of crisis. The psalm does not contain any explicit promises made by God, but it does express the psalmist's confidence in God's power to defeat Israel's enemies and protect his people.

The psalm begins with a plea for God's help in defeating Israel's enemies:

"O God, do not remain silent; do not turn a deaf ear, do not stand aloof, O God. See how your enemies growl, how your foes rear their heads. With cunning they conspire against your people; they plot against those you cherish."

The psalmist goes on to describe the various enemies that have gathered against Israel and prays that God will defeat them:

"Make them like tumbleweed, my God, like chaff before the wind. As fire consumes the forest or a flame sets the mountains ablaze, so pursue them with your tempest and terrify them with your storm."

The psalm concludes with a declaration of the psalmist's confidence in God's power to defeat Israel's enemies:

"Let them know that you, whose name is the Lord— that you alone are the Most High over all the earth."

Overall, Psalm 83 expresses the psalmist's confidence in God's power to defeat Israel's enemies and protect his people. While there are no specific promises mentioned in this

psalm, the psalmist's prayer for God's help can be seen as a promise of God's continued faithfulness to his people in times of crisis.

Psalm 84 is a psalm of longing for God's presence and a celebration of worship in the temple. The psalm does not contain any explicit promises made by God, but it does express the psalmist's confidence in God's blessings and favor towards those who seek him.

The psalm begins with the psalmist expressing a longing for God's presence and a desire to worship him:

"How lovely is your dwelling place, Lord Almighty! My soul yearns, even faints, for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my flesh cry out for the living God."

The psalmist goes on to describe the blessings that come from being in God's presence and worshipping him:

"Blessed are those who dwell in your house; they are ever praising you. Blessed are those whose strength is in you, whose hearts are set on pilgrimage."

The psalmist also expresses confidence in God's favor towards those who seek him:

"For the Lord God is a sun and shield; the Lord bestows favor and honor; no good thing does he withhold from those whose walk is blameless."

Overall, Psalm 84 expresses the psalmist's longing for God's presence and his confidence in God's blessings and favor towards those who seek him. While there are no specific promises mentioned in this psalm, the psalmist's trust in God's provision and goodness can be seen as a promise of God's continued faithfulness to those who seek him.

Psalm 85 is a psalm of supplication and thanksgiving that expresses the psalmist's longing for God's forgiveness and restoration. The psalm does not contain any explicit promises made by God, but it does express the psalmist's confidence in God's mercy and salvation.

The psalm begins with a plea for God's forgiveness and restoration:

"You, Lord, showed favor to your land; you restored the fortunes of Jacob. You forgave the iniquity of your people and covered all their sins."

The psalmist goes on to express a longing for God's salvation and restoration:

"Will you not revive us again, that your people may rejoice in you? Show us your unfailing love, Lord, and grant us your salvation."

The psalmist also expresses confidence in God's mercy and salvation:

"I will listen to what God the Lord says; he promises peace to his people, his faithful servants— but let them not turn to folly. Surely his salvation is near those who fear him, that his glory may dwell in our land."

Overall, Psalm 85 expresses the psalmist's longing for God's forgiveness and restoration and his confidence in God's mercy and salvation. While there are no specific promises mentioned in this psalm, the psalmist's trust in God's faithfulness can be seen as a promise of God's continued love and salvation for his people.

Psalm 86 is a prayer of supplication and trust in God's faithfulness. The psalmist does not explicitly state any promises made by God, but expresses trust in God's character and attributes, such as his mercy, steadfast love, and faithfulness.

In the psalm, the psalmist begins by addressing God and asking for his attention and help: "Incline your ear, O Lord, and answer me, for I am poor and needy."

The psalmist then expresses his trust in God and acknowledges his greatness and mercy: "For you, O Lord, are good and forgiving, abounding in steadfast love to all who call on you."

The psalmist goes on to ask for God's guidance, protection, and deliverance:

"Teach me your way, O Lord, that I may walk in your truth; give me an undivided heart to revere your name. Give me life, O Lord, and save me; let me not be put to shame, for I take refuge in you."

Throughout the psalm, the psalmist expresses his trust in God's faithfulness and asks for God's help and guidance. Although there are no specific promises made by God in this psalm, the psalmist's trust in God's character and attributes can be seen as a promise of God's continued faithfulness and help for his people.

Psalm 87 is a song of praise for the city of Zion, which was the city of Jerusalem and the center of Israelite worship. The psalm does not contain any explicit promises made by God, but it does express the psalmist's confidence in God's favor and blessings on Zion. The psalm begins by describing Zion as the city of God and the place where God's people are born:

"On the holy mount stands the city he founded; the Lord loves the gates of Zion more than all the dwelling places of Jacob. Glorious things are spoken of you, O city of God. Selah"

The psalmist goes on to describe the people of Zion as those who have been born there and who belong to God:

"Among those who know me I mention Rahab and Babylon; behold, Philistia and Tyre, with Cush— 'This one was born there,' they say. And of Zion it shall be said, 'This one and that one were born in her'; for the Most High himself will establish her."

The psalmist concludes by expressing his confidence in God's blessings on Zion:

"The Lord records as he registers the peoples, 'This one was born there.' Selah Singers and dancers alike say, 'All my springs are in you.'"

Overall, Psalm 87 is a song of praise for the city of Zion and expresses the psalmist's confidence in God's favor and blessings on the city and its people. While there are no specific promises made by God in this psalm, the psalmist's trust in God's faithfulness can be seen as a promise of God's continued love and care for his people and his chosen city.

Psalm 88 is a lamentation that expresses the psalmist's deep distress and suffering, and there are no explicit promises made by God in this psalm. However, the psalmist's trust in God's character and attributes can be seen as a promise of God's faithfulness and compassion towards those who call upon Him in their distress.

The psalmist begins by describing his state of suffering and asking for God's mercy and help:

"Lord, you are the God who saves me; day and night I cry out to you. May my prayer come before you; turn your ear to my cry."

The psalmist then goes on to describe his suffering and sense of abandonment:

"I am overwhelmed with troubles and my life draws near to death. I am counted among those who go down to the pit; I am like one without strength."

Throughout the psalm, the psalmist continues to express his deep distress and sense of abandonment, but he also acknowledges God's sovereignty and faithfulness:

"You have taken from me friend and neighbor— darkness is my closest friend."

While there are no specific promises made by God in this psalm, the psalmist's trust in God's character can be seen as a promise of God's faithfulness and compassion towards those who call upon Him in their distress. The psalmist's willingness to turn to God and to call upon Him in his distress can also be seen as a promise of God's help and salvation for those who seek Him with a contrite heart.

Psalm 89 is a meditation on God's covenant with David, in which God promises to establish David's throne forever. The psalm begins by praising God's faithfulness and steadfast love, and then recounts the promises God made to David and his descendants. Some of the key promises that God makes in Psalm 89 include:

1. God promises to establish David's throne forever: "I will establish your offspring forever, and build your throne for all generations" (verse 4).
2. God promises to protect and defend his anointed one (i.e., the king of Israel, who is seen as a representative of David): "I will crush his foes before him and strike down those who hate him" (verse 23).
3. God promises to show steadfast love to David's descendants and to preserve his covenant with them: "My steadfast love I will keep for him forever, and my covenant will stand firm for him" (verse 28).
4. God promises to exalt David's offspring and make them great: "I will make him the firstborn, the highest of the kings of the earth" (verse 27).
5. God promises to punish those who violate his covenant with David: "If his children forsake my law and do not walk according to my rules, if they violate my statutes and do not keep my commandments, then I will punish their transgression with the rod and their iniquity with stripes" (verses 30-32).

Overall, Psalm 89 emphasizes God's faithfulness to his promises and his commitment to David's dynasty. The psalm ends with a plea for God to remember his covenant and to restore the fortunes of his people.