

GOD'S FAITHFULNESS

PSALM 105:1-11, 42-45

CALL TO WORSHIP (Psalm 105:1-6)

1. What are the specific actions we are told to do in verses 1-2?

We are given a series of imperatives:

- Give thanks to the Lord — an expression of gratitude for His deeds.
- Call on His name — meaning to rely on Him and seek His help.
- Proclaim His deeds among the peoples — we are to tell others about what God has done.
- Sing to Him and tell about His wondrous works — worship and testimony are central.

These verses encourage us to be vocal and public in our praise, showing that remembering God's acts isn't just private but part of our witness. We worship God both inside and outside the church.

2. According to verse 3, what should we take pride in, and what should our hearts do?

We are to 'boast in His holy name,' meaning we are to find our identity, hope, and confidence in God's character. Our hearts should rejoice as we seek the Lord, showing that genuine pursuit of God leads to joy and deep spiritual fulfillment.

3. What does verse 4 teach us about our relationship with God?

'Seek the Lord and his strength; seek his face always.' This verse emphasizes continual dependence on God, not just in times of need. Seeking His 'strength' means relying on His power rather than our own, and seeking His 'face' means pursuing intimacy and relationship with Him regularly.

4. Why are we called to “remember” in verse 5?

We are commanded to remember, 'His wondrous works,' 'His miracles,' and 'the judgments He has pronounced.' This isn't just about recalling facts — it's about meditating on what God has done in history and in our lives. Remembering strengthens our faith and keeps us from spiritual forgetfulness, which often leads to ingratitude or disobedience.

COVENANT MADE (Psalm 105:7–11)

1. What does verse 7 reveal about the scope of God's authority?

It says, 'He is the Lord our God; his judgments govern the whole earth.' This tells us that God is not a local or tribal deity — He is sovereign over all nations and people. His 'judgments' refer to His justice and rule, meaning His authority is both moral and universal.

2. How long does God remember His covenant, according to verse 8?

God 'remembers his covenant forever, the promise he ordained for a thousand generations.' This shows God's faithfulness and unchanging nature. Human promises may fade, but God's covenant endures — it's dependable across time and generations.

3. What specific covenant is mentioned in verses 9–10, and to whom was it given?

This is the Abrahamic covenant: first made with Abraham, then confirmed to Isaac, and established as a permanent statute with Jacob (later Israel). This covenant includes the promise of land (Canaan) and descendants and shows God's commitment to a chosen people.

4. What was the core promise of this covenant in verse 11?

God promised: 'I will give the land of Canaan to you as your inherited portion.' This was both a literal land inheritance and a sign of God's faithfulness. The promise of land served as a foundation of hope and identity for Israel, showing God's intention to provide and establish them.

COVENANT FULFILLED (Psalm 105:42–45)

1. According to verse 42, why did God act on behalf of Israel?

Because 'He remembered His holy promise to Abraham, His servant.' God's actions are rooted not in Israel's merit but in His covenantal faithfulness. He remains true to His word, showing that divine promises are trustworthy and eternal.

2. What did God do for His people in verse 43?

'He brought His people out with rejoicing, His chosen ones with shouts of joy.' This refers to the Exodus, when God delivered Israel from slavery in Egypt. It emphasizes that God not only rescues but does so in a way that brings joy, celebration, and freedom.

3. What was the purpose of giving Israel the land of other nations (verse 44)?

God gave them the lands of nations 'and they inherited what other peoples had worked for.' This shows His gracious provision — Israel received what they did not build or earn, a reminder that the blessings of God are often unmerited gifts of grace.

4. According to verse 45, what was God's ultimate goal in blessing them?

'So that they might keep his statutes and obey his instructions.' God blesses His people not only for their benefit but to lead them to obedience and worship. Blessing carries responsibility — to live in a way that honors God's Word.

SUMMARY / APPLICATION

This Psalm may seem more like a history lesson than a life application. History can be difficult to study because we feel like observers rather than participants. Our history as believers started with the promises God made to Abraham. We may not have walked with Abraham, but we are walking with the same God Abraham walked with. This makes us participants and not observers. It is important we are reminded of what happened to those who walked before us because we are going to experience things similar to their walk. Our history did not end with the passing of generations past. It just began.