






What is an Inductive Bible Study?

Inductive bible study is a way to study and truly understand God's Word through three (3) components: **observation, interpretation and application**

How to use this worksheet:

During your bible study time, jot down answers to the following questions to get a better understanding of the passage of scripture you are reading.

<p>Topic/ Text: The Lord is Robed in Majesty Psalm 93</p>	<p>Background (video resource/s) : Psalm 93 Spoken Gospel - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Han7-nwh7Q (Psalm 9-10 Summary) BibleProject - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i9phNEaPrv8&t=7s (Background on Psalms)</p>
<p>Observations:</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; justify-content: space-around; text-align: center;"> <div style="margin: 5px;"> VALUE</div> <div style="margin: 5px;"> LIMITATIONS</div> <div style="margin: 5px;"> ORIGIN</div> <div style="margin: 5px;"> PURPOSE</div> <div style="margin: 5px;"> CONTEXT</div> </div> <p>What do you see?</p>	
<p>Interpretation: What is the intended meaning of the text? What is the context?</p>	
<p>Application: How does this apply to me? What did I hear and what will I do in moments of guilt and brokenness?</p>	

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This Week in the Word – download the supplement for this week's lesson

Learning Goals:

1. To **expound on** the meaning of majesty, reign and strength pointing to **The Lord (Yahweh)**
2. To **discover** how other texts further points us to Yahweh's majesty and rulership over creation.
3. To **clarify** the meaning of nature's floods and storms and how these remind us of God's might.
4. To **relate how** Christ's ministry revealed more of Gods rulership, majesty and might over all creation but specially the chaos in the lives of his people.

Background: Who Wrote the Psalm 93 – The author is unknown. There is no title to this psalm in the Hebrew text. It is a short, bold declaration of God's might, power, and holiness. This describes a theocracy (**under the direct government of God himself, Theocracy also implies that the leaders and His people were subject to God's laws. Theocracy is not a term found in the Hebrew Bible, but it describes a type of government in which Yahweh was king over Israel**) as do the seven psalms that follow it. The words Yahwehmelek ('Jehovah reigns' or 'Jehovah is king') are the watchwords of these theocratic psalms." (James Montgomery Boice)

Context:

This psalm celebrates God as "king forever and ever." The poetry is in particular, the special form of ancient Israelite poetry we think of as parallelism. We notice the appearance of poetic language and vivid images, and think about how that affects our reading. The psalms played an important role in the worship life of ancient Israel (**2 Sam 22:1-51 and 1 Chron 29:10-13**). These "enthronement psalms," have in the past been identified as psalms that were part an annual religious festival in which the God of Israel (YHWH) was formally recognized as the king over Israel. Or, maybe the Holy One's kingship was an eschatological (end times) promise.

Key Themes of Psalm 10 text:

The majesty of God (v1-2)

- The Lord reigns gloriously (v1a) and He reigns powerfully (v1b)
- He reigns eternally (v2)

The might of God over creation (v3-4)

- He reigns triumphantly over threatening storms(v3)
- He reigns triumphantly over chaotic seas (v4)

The might of God's holiness (v5)

- He reigns in truth and holiness

Structure

This Psalm is the God who calm the seas a metaphor for the chaos Before the world began and the chaos of the enemy nations attaching Gods people (Genesis 1:2 and Exodus 14:23,28). But continuing the message from psalm 10 God is King over all forces of creation, including the seas. (Psalm 89:9). The psalmist is speaking of God's sovereign rule over all. Other ancient Near Eastern religions believed creation was subject to the reign of competing and chaotic powers, but the God revealed in Scripture has no rivals. Since He has established His throne over creation itself, nothing falls outside His sovereign decree.

Chapter/Scripture breakdown:

1. v. 1a **The LORD reigns** - The psalm begins suddenly with the proclamation of Yahweh's rule. This lifts the covenant God of Israel over every idol and pretender of sovereignty. This psalm was written likely after some deliverance Jehovah wrought for His people. It is the song of the gospel church, of the glorified church (Rev. 19:6).
2. v. 1b **He is clothed with majesty** - The imagery of God being "robed in majesty" conveys His splendor and glory. The Hebrew word for "majesty" is "ge'ut," which denotes exaltation and grandeur. In ancient times, a king's robe was a symbol of his status and power.
3. v.1c **Indeed, the world is established, firm and secure** - The statement that "the world is established, firm and secure" reflects the stability and order that God brings to creation. The Hebrew word for "established" is "kun," which means to be set up or fixed.
4. v2a **Your throne was established**- refers to the seat of divine authority and power. In the Hebrew context, the word for "throne" is "כִּסֵּא" (kisse), which signifies a place of royal dignity and governance. Throughout the Bible, the throne is a symbol of God's sovereign rule over the universe. "established" indicates a firm, unshakeable foundation. **Satan tried to rebel against God but that failed! (Isiah 14:12-15) and was thrown down (Rev 12:9)**
5. v2b **of old..from everlasting** - This phrase reassures believers that God's rule predates creation and human history, affirming His omnipotence and omniscience. In a historical context, this would remind the Israelites of God's faithfulness throughout

generations, reinforcing their trust in His unchanging nature and eternal promises. Yahweh existed eternally, underscoring the concept of God's timeless rule, Unlike human rulers whose reigns are limited by time, God's existence transcends time itself.

6. v3 **The floods have lifted up, O LORD** - evokes a powerful image of nature's might and chaos. In Hebrew, the word for "waters" is "מים" (mayim), which often symbolizes chaos and disorder in the ancient Near Eastern context. The roaring of waters can be seen as a metaphor for the tumultuous events and challenges that life presents. **The floods have lifted up their voice** - suggest an intensification of the chaos. **lift up their waves** - conveys a sense of relentless and overwhelming force. The Hebrew word "דָּכָא" (daka) can mean to crush or pound, emphasizing the destructive potential of the waves.
7. v4 **The LORD on high is mightier than the noise of many waters** - As fearsome and powerful as the mighty waves of the sea are, they are not higher or stronger than God. He reigns over all that might challenge or oppose, and over the mightiest things of this earth. **mighty waves of the sea** - In biblical times, the sea was often viewed as a symbol of mystery and the unknown, a place where human control was limited.
8. v5a **Your testimonies are very sure** - As in other psalms, testimonies is a poetic reference to God's word. The psalmist understood that the might, sovereignty, and strength of God was powerfully expressed in and through His word. v5b **Holiness adorns Your house** - This mighty God is holy, different from any man or woman. His power is holy power and His sovereignty is a holy sovereignty. His holiness is connected to all He is and does, and could be said to adorn His very house. This is true both for the representation of His house on earth (the temple under the Old Covenant) and His ultimate house in heaven. **(1 Cor. 3:17)**

Recall

- Jesus calmed the waves when the disciples were in despair (Matthew 8:23-24 and Luke 8:22-25).

Concluding thoughts

All human beings and nature come under the reign of the Lord God. Nothing is outside of God's universal control. This control will never be shaken. The sin, the trials, the world and our spiritual foes are all working together to unravel our peace and stability in God. The imagery is of the floods versus God Almighty. The floods can roar, threaten, thunder, and destroy much in their path. But God is bigger than all of these and that is what makes the people of God have the victory. The Lord reigns (Psalm 93:1 and Psalm 97:1-6)

Enduring Word - <https://enduringword.com/bible-commentary/psalm-93/>

Ligonier - <https://learn.ligonier.org/devotionals/gods-eternal-reign>

Study light - <https://hermeneutrix.com/2025/01/08/studying-psalm-47-and-psalm-93/>

Matthew Henry commentary - <https://www.biblestudytools.com/commentaries/matthew-henry-complete/psalms/93.html>

Mission: "To develop Kingdom Minded, Spiritually Faithful, Reproductive, Imitators of Christ"