

The Characteristics of True Worshipers (Psalm 15)

Key Verse: "LORD, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? Who shall dwell in thy holy hill?" (Psa. 15:1)

Introduction: David posed a hypothetical question about the identity of true worshipers, and then provided an ideal answer. The true worshiper must have personal integrity, interpersonal perfection, spiritual discernment, and financial honesty. The fear of God, though not mentioned, is implied by verse four.

Prologue: Who is a true worshiper? (15:1)

1. Who may abide in the LORD's tabernacle?
2. Who may dwell in His Holy Hill?

I. The True Worshiper Has Personal Integrity (15:2)

- A. His walk is blameless.
- B. His works are righteous.
- C. His words are truthful.

II. The True Worshiper Has Interpersonal Perfection (15:3)

- A. He does not walk about as a talebearer.
- B. He does no evil to his neighbor.
- C. He does not speak reproachfully of a friend.

III. The True Worshiper Has Spiritual Discernment (15:4)

- A. He despises apostasy and atheism.
- B. He honors the godly.
- C. His word is trustworthy.

IV. The True Worshiper Has Financial Honesty (15:5a)

- A. He does not charge interest on personal loans.
- B. He does not take bribes to pervert justice.

Epilogue: The true worshiper is secure and stable. (15:5b)

Conclusion: These perfections may be achieved only by the grace of God through faith in His Son Jesus Christ, the only true worshiper among men.

James D. Price

Messiah, The Good Shepherd, Gives His Life for His Sheep (Psalm 22)

Introduction: This psalm is a companion of Psalm 69. Here David uttered a prophecy of his greater Son, King Messiah. Even the synagogue hears Messiah speak. They say “hind of the morning” is a name of the “Shechinah,” a symbol of dawning redemption.

I. The Messiah Suffered and Died (22:1-21)

- A. He suffered the rejection by God (1-5)
 - 1. God forsook Him (1)
 - 2. God was far away and silent (1)
 - 3. God did not respond to His cries (2)
 - 4. Yet God had responded to His forefathers (3-5)
- B. He suffered the ridicule of His enemies (6-8)
 - 1. They reproached Him (6)
 - 2. They mocked His trust in God (7-8)
- C. He pleaded in vain for God’s help (9-11)
 - 1. He had trusted God from His youth (9-10)
 - 2. Yet He had no help from impending trouble (11)
- D. He suffered the shame of gaping hostile onlookers (12-13)
- E. He suffered rigorous torture (14-18)
 - 1. He had severe internal pains (14-15)
 - 2. His hands and feet were pierced (16)
 - 3. He suffered shameful exposure of nakedness (17)
 - 4. His garments were divided by lot (18)
- F. He pleaded for help and was delivered (19-21)
 - 1. He pleaded again for help (19-21)
 - 2. God heard and answered Him (21)

II. The Messiah Arose in Sovereignty (22:22-31)

- A. He was sovereign over Death (22-26)
 - 1. He will praise the Lord for victory over death (22; cf. Heb. 2:12)
 - 2. He will instruct the saints to praise the Lord (23-26)
- B. He will be sovereign over His kingdom (27-29)
- C. His seed will be accounted as a generation (30-31)

Conclusion: This prophecy was fulfilled in Jesus Christ who endured all this suffering and death on our behalf. He will come again to receive His kingdom and reign forever in righteousness and peace.

James D. Price

The Great Shepherd's Care (Psalm 23)

Key Verse: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." (Psa. 23:1)

Introduction: King David remembered shepherding his father's sheep as a youth. He likened the care of the LORD for His people to the care of a shepherd for his sheep, thus providing a psalm that has been greater comfort to more people than any other piece of literature throughout the history of man.

I. The Great Shepherd Provides All Needs (23:1-3)

A. He provides for physical needs (23:1-2)

1. He leaves nothing lacking (1)
2. He provides satisfying sustenance (2)
3. He leads beside still waters (2)

B. He provides for spiritual needs (23:3)

1. He restores the soul
2. He guides in righteous paths

II. The Great Shepherd Provides Fellowship (23:4-5)

A. He provides comfort in distress (23:4)

1. His presence dispels fear
2. His protection provides comfort

B. He provides confidence in danger (23:5)

1. He provides a feast in the presence of foes
2. He heals the wounds of the enemy
3. He provides an overflowing cup

III. The Great Shepherd Provides Security (23:6)

A. He provides security throughout life

1. Goodness and mercy are constant companions
2. This endures throughout life

B. He provides security throughout eternity

1. The house of the LORD is the future dwelling
2. This endures forever

Conclusion: There is no area of the believer's life left without the care of the Great Shepherd.

James D. Price

The Joy of Restored Fellowship (Psalm 32)

Key Verse: "Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered." (Psa. 32:1)

Introduction: This psalm is a sequel to Psalm 51. After King David received forgiveness, he experienced great joy in being restored to fellowship with God.

I. Restoration Brings Blessedness and Relief (32:1-5)

- A. Forgiveness brings blessedness (32:1-2)
 - 1. Transgression is forgiven (1)
 - 2. Sin is covered (1)
 - 3. Iniquity is not imputed (2)
 - 4. Guile is removed (2)

- B. Conviction brings torment (32:3-4)
 - 1. Silence brings inner turmoil (3)
 - 2. God's hand ceaselessly convicts (4)
 - 3. Conviction causes physical reactions (4)

- C. Confession brings relief (32:5)
 - 1. David acknowledged his sin
 - 2. David confessed his sin
 - 3. God forgave his sin

II. Restoration Brings Security from Worry (32:6-7)

- A. Security has a time for prayer (32:6)
- B. Security has a place for hiding (32:7)
- C. Security has songs of deliverance (32:7)

III. Restoration Brings Divine Guidance (32:8-11)

- A. God's eye guides the yielded soul (32:8)
- B. God's bridle directs the resistant soul (32:9)
- C. Mercy and joy accompany the trusting soul (32:10-11)

Conclusion: Blessedness, security, and guidance are the benefits of maintaining close fellowship with God.

James D. Price

Fretless Confidence in God (Psalm 37)

Key Verse: "Rest in the LORD, and wait patiently for him: fret not thyself because of him who prospereth in his way, because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass.

Introduction: David found himself fretting over the prosperity of the wicked, but God revealed the superiority of godliness and faith. The prosperity of the wicked is fleeting and temporal; the rewards of godliness and faith are certain and eternal.

I. Trust is the Remedy for Fretfulness (37:1-8)

- A. Do not be fretful or envious of evil doers (37:1-2)
- B. Trust in the LORD has many expressions (37:3-8)
 - 1. Doing good (3)
 - 2. Dwelling in the land (3)
 - 3. Delighting in the LORD (4)
 - 4. Committing one's way to the LORD (5-6)
 - 5. Resting in the LORD (7)
 - 6. Ceasing from anger (8)

II. Godliness Ultimately Prospers Over Wickedness (37:9-20)

- A. The meek shall ultimately prosper (37:9-11)
 - 1. The evil doer will be cut off (9)
 - 2. The wicked will be no more (10)
 - 3. The meek shall inherit the earth (11)
- B. The wicked shall ultimately perish (37:12-15)
 - 1. The LORD foresees their doom (12-13)
 - 2. They will perish by their own devices (14-15)
- C. The godly have better prospects for the future (37:16-20)
 - 1. Their present state is better than the wicked's riches (16-17)
 - 2. The LORD foresees their eternal inheritance (18)
 - 3. They shall survive hard times (19)
 - 4. The wicked shall ultimately vanish (20)

III. Godliness Is Blessed by the LORD (37:21-33)

- A. The godly are generous, not greedy (37:21-22)
- B. The godly have guidance from the LORD (37:23-24)
- C. The godly receive merciful provisions (37:25-26)
- D. The godly are preserved forever (37:27-29)
- E. The godly have steadfast steps (37:30-31)
- F. The godly have divine protection (37:32-33)

IV. Trust Has Eternal Rewards (37:34-40)

- A. Trust ultimately is vindicated (37:34-36)
- B. Godliness has a peaceful future (37:37-38)
- C. Trust results in salvation and deliverance (37:39-40)

Conclusion: Though the wicked seem to prosper, their prosperity is temporary at best, and their doom is certain. Trusting God, not fretting, has present benefits and eternal rewards.

James D. Price

Faith Persevering In Trial (Psalm 40)

Key Verse: "Blessed is the man who makes the LORD his trust, and does not respect the proud, nor such as turn aside to lies." (Psa. 40:4)

Introduction: David was in great need of divine deliverance from evil and enemies. His faith persevered because he remembered God's past deliverances and his willingness to do God's will. God granted him deliverance along with great joy and praise.

I. Faith Perseveres Because of Past Deliverance (40:1-5)

- A. Past deliverances encourage trust (40:1-3)
 - 1. David waited on the LORD and He heard (1)
 - 2. The LORD delivered him (2)
 - 3. The LORD gave him joy and praise (3)
 - 4. The deliverance encouraged others to trust (3)
- B. The LORD is mindful of those who trust HIM (40:4-5)
 - 1. The man who trusts the LORD is blessed (4)
 - 2. The LORD works wonders for him (5)
 - 3. The LORD's thoughts of him are innumerable (5)

II. Faith Perseveres in Willing Obedience (40:6-10)

- A. The LORD delights in willing obedience (40:6-8)
 - 1. The LORD does not require sacrifice (6)
 - 2. The LORD prepares receptive ears (6)
 - 3. David delights to do God's will (7-8)
 - a. He came to do His will
 - b. The Book records His will
 - c. He delights to do it
 - d. God's Law is written in his heart
- B. God's will is to proclaim His good news (40:9-10)
 - 1. David had proclaimed the good news (9)
 - 2. David did not hide the good news (10)

III. Faith Perseveres for Present Deliverance (40:11-15)

- A. David appealed for deliverance from evil (40:11-12)
 - 1. He appealed for mercy, kindness, truth (11)
 - 2. His iniquities are innumerable (12)
- B. David appealed for deliverance from enemies (40:13-15)

IV. Faith Perseveres for Joy in Deliverance (40:16-17)

- A. David appealed for joy for believers (16)
- B. David marveled at God's mindfulness of him (17)

Conclusion: True faith perseveres through willing obedience until the joy of deliverance arrives.

James D. Price

Yearning For the God of Hope (Psalm 42)

Key Verse: "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God." (Psa 42:1)

Introduction: The psalmist was cut off from the house of God by some uncontrolled circumstances brought on by his enemies. His soul yearned for God and experienced despair until he learned the blessing of hope.

I. Disrupted Worship Creates Yearning for God (42:1-5)

- A. The soul thirsts for the living God (42:1-2)
 - 1. It thirsts like a parched deer
 - 2. It thirsts for the living God
- B. The soul yearns to appear before God in worship (42:2)
- C. The soul weeps over the enemy's taunts (42:3)
 - 1. Continual tears replace food
 - 2. The enemy taunt because God does not help
- D. The soul despairs upon remembrance of worship (42:4)
 - 1. It remembers the fellowship of God's house
 - 2. It remembers the joy of sacred festivals
 - 3. Remembrance brought despair
- E. The soul endures through hope in God (42:5)
 - 1. Why be cast down and disquieted?
 - 2. Hope in God!
 - 3. Worship will ultimately be restored.

II. Disrupted Worship Creates Despair (42:6-11)

- A. Confession eases the despair (42:6-8)
 - 1. It leads to remembering the LORD (6)
 - 2. It leads to expecting the LORD's relief (7-8)
 - a. The despair is like overwhelming floods (7)
 - b. Yet the LORD will command relief (8)
- B. Prayer eases the despair (42:9-10)
 - 1. Acknowledge God as the ROCK (9)
 - 2. Question God's delay (9)
 - 3. Report the enemy's taunts (10)
 - a. they are like a broken bone
 - b. They are a personal reproach
 - c. They deny God's concern
- C. Hope eases the despair (42:11)
 - 1. Why be cast down and disquieted?
 - 2. Hope in God!
 - 3. Worship will ultimately be restored.

Conclusion: Hope in God for ultimate blessing enables a troubled soul to endure temporary trials.

James D. Price

Hope for Vindication and Restoration (Psalm 43)

Key Verse: "O send out thy light and thy truth: let them lead me; let them bring me unto thy holy hill, and to thy tabernacles." (Psalm 43:3)

Introduction: The psalmist continued to experience forced separation from the house of God. He pleaded for vindication of his enemies and restoration of worship. He maintained hope even though God delayed His answer.

I. The Psalmist Pleaded to God for Vindication (43:1-2)

- A. He pleaded for God's intervention (43:1)
 - 1. He pleaded for vindication
 - 2. He pleaded for an advocate
 - 3. He pleaded for deliverance
- B. His enemies were God's enemies (43:1)
 - 1. They were an ungodly nation
 - 2. They were deceitful men
 - 3. They were unjust men
- C. He questioned God's delayed answer (43:2)
 - 1. Although God was his strength
 - 2. Yet God seemed to cast him off
 - 3. He was left mourning because of oppression

II. The Psalmist Pleaded for Restored Worship (43:3-4)

- A. He pleaded for God's guided restoration (43:3)
 - 1. Let God send His light
 - 2. Let God send His truth
 - 3. Let them lead him to God's house
- B. He promised joy and praise in worship (43:4)
 - 1. He would go to the altar of worship
 - 2. He would worship with exceeding joy
 - 3. He would sing praises to God

III. The Psalmist Hoped for Restored Worship (43:5)

- A. Why be cast down and disquieted?
- B. Hope in God!
- C. Worship will be restored.
 - 1. Praise will be restored
 - 2. Help will be restored
 - 3. Fellowship will be restored

Conclusion: God will vindicate the godly and restore them to worship and fellowship.

James D. Price

Divine King Messiah Comes With His Bride (Psalm 45)

Introduction: The ancient tradition of the synagogue relates this psalm to King Messiah. The Aramaic Targum renders verse two as: “Thy beauty, O King Messiah, is greater than the children of men.” This psalm portrays King messiah coming in power and great glory to conquer His enemies, receive his kingdom, and take His bride.

I. King Messiah Comes in Glory and Power (45:1-9)

A. King Messiah’s Coming is Glorious (1-2)

1. His Coming is a worth topic (1)
 2. He is a glorious and gracious person (2)
 - a. He is fairer than all mankind
 - b. He is the source of all grace
 - c. He is eternally blessed by God

B. Mighty King Messiah’s Coming is Victorious (3-5)

1. He is armed with a sword (3)
2. He is girded with glory and majesty (3)
3. He rides successfully for truth, meekness, and righteousness (4)
4. His right hand will teach awesome things (4)
5. His arrows destroy His enemies (5)

C. The Divine King Messiah Comes to His Eternal Throne (6-9)

1. The King is God (6)
2. He has an everlasting throne (6)
3. He will rule in righteousness (7)
4. God has anointed Him with great gladness (7)
5. He is clothed in royal majesty (8)
6. His bride is at his side with her royal attendants (8)

II. King Messiah’s Bride Comes to His Eternal Palace (45:10-15)

A. The Bride will have a new and superior relationship (10-11)

1. The Bride should forget past people and family (10)
2. The Bride is highly desirable to the King (11)
 3. The Bride should worship the King as Lord (11)

B. The Bride will be brought to King Messiah’s palace (11-15)

1. The Bride will be highly honored with gifts and favors (12)
2. The Bride will be clothed in beautiful garments (13-14)
3. The Bride will have pure attendants (14)
4. The Bride will be escorted into King Messiah’s palace (15)

III. Messiah’s Kingdom will be Eternal (45:16-17)

- A. His children will reign over all the earth (16)
- B. His people will praise Him forever (17)

James D. Price

Prayer for Forgiveness and Restoration (Psalm 51)

Key Verse: "Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy lovingkindness: according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions." (Psa. 51:1)

Introduction: King David sinned with Bathsheba and had her husband killed. The prophet Nathan faced David with his sin, and David confessed his guilt. This psalm is David's confession and prayer for forgiveness and restoration.

I. David Prayed for Remission of Sins (51:1-9)

- A. He requested forgiveness of sins (51:1-2)
- B. He confessed his sin (51:3-6)
 - 1. He confessed personal sin (3-4)
 - a. He confessed personal guilt (3)
 - b. He confessed personal responsibility (4)
 - 2. He confessed hereditary guilt (5-6)
- C. He requested cleansing (51:7-9)
 - 1. He requested cleansing of the soul (7)
 - 2. He requested cleansing of the conscience (8)
 - 3. He requested cleansing of the record (9)

II. David Prayed for Renewal of Fellowship (51:10-13)

- A. He pleaded for spiritual renewal (51:10-11)
- B. He pleaded for renewal of joy (51:12)
- C. He pleaded for renewal of service (51:13)

III. David Prayed for Renewal of Spiritual Sacrifice (51:14-17)

- A. He pleaded for deliverance from bloodguiltiness (51:14)
- B. He pleaded for a loosened tongue (51:14)
- C. He pleaded for an opened mouth (51:15)
- D. He defined spiritual sacrifices (51:16-17)

IV. David Prayed for Jerusalem (51:18-19)

- A. He requested the good of Jerusalem (51:18)
- B. He requested the restoration of Jerusalem (51:18)
- C. He requested God to be pleased with their sacrifices (51:19)

Conclusion: Forgiveness and restoration are available to all who will confess and turn from their sin.

Teaching God's Word (Psalm 78)

Key Verse: "Give ear, O my people, to my law: incline your ears to the words of my mouth." (Psa. 78:1)

Introduction: Teaching the Word of God is essential to God's people. It provides them with the resources for acquiring the blessing of God. On the other hand, neglect of God's Word occasions forgetfulness and sin that require frequent requests for forgiveness.

I. The Importance of Teaching God's Word (78:1-8)

- A. Teaching the Word is parabolic (78:1-2) [cf. Matt. 13:35]
- B. Teaching the Word is to be perpetual (78:3-6)
- C. Teaching the Word is to provide hope (78:7)
- D. Teaching the Word is to prevent rebellion (78:8)

II. The Neglect of Teaching God's Word (78:9-64)

- A. Neglect promotes forgetfulness (78:9-16)
 - 1. Ephraim neglected God's Word (9-10)
 - 2. Ephraim forgot God's works (11-16)
- B. Neglect provokes punishment (78:17-31)
- C. Neglect prompts frequent forgiveness (78:32-39)
 - 1. God consumed Israel for sin (32-34)
 - 2. Israel confessed to God (35-37)
 - 3. God forgave their sin (38-39)
- D. Neglect promotes further forgetfulness (78:40-54)
- E. Neglect produces final rejection (78:55-64)

III. The Blessing of Teaching God's Word (78:65-72)

- A. God smote Israel's enemies (78:65-66)
- B. God selected Judah and Jerusalem (78:67-69)
- C. God selected David as king (78:70-72)

Conclusion: Let the Word of God be taught regularly in the home and in the church.

James D. Price

The Believer's Security in God's Protective Care (Psalm 91)

Key Verse: "For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."
(Psa. 91:11)

Introduction: David had learned the importance of abiding in close fellowship with God. He wrote of the peace that this relationship brings and of the protection God provides for such believers.

I. The Believer Has a Protected Relationship With God (91:1-4)

- A. He is under God's shadow of protection (91:1)
- B. He trusts in God's protection (91:2)
- C. The LORD delivers from traps and pestilence (91:3)
- D. The LORD protects like the eagle and armor (91:4)

II. The Believer Should Not Fear the Unexpected (91:5-10)

- A. He should not fear lurking dangers (91:5-6)
 - 1. The terrors of the night (5)
 - 2. The stray arrow in the day (5)
 - 3. The pestilence of the night (6)
 - 4. The destruction of noonday (6)
- B. He should not fear untimely death (91:7)
- C. He should not fear damnation (91:8)
- D. He should expect God's deliverance (91:9-10)
 - 1. Because he trusts in God (9)
 - 2. God will deliver him (10)

III. The Believer Will Receive Divine Protection (91:11-16)

- A. He will have guardian angels (91:11-12)
- B. He will overcome unusual enemies (91:13)
- C. He will be delivered in answer to love and prayer (91:14-15)
 - 1. Because he loves God (14)
 - a. God will deliver him
 - b. God will exalt him
 - 2. Because he prays to God (15)
 - a. God will answer him
 - b. God will be with him
 - c. God will deliver him
 - d. God will honor him
- D. He will have long life and salvation (91:16)

Conclusion: Christians should not fear the uncertainties of life, but trust in the LORD for protection from harm and deliverance through unexpected trouble.

The Greatness of God's Mercy (Psalm 103)

Key Verse: "For as the heaven is high above the earth, so great is his mercy toward them that fear him." (Psa. 103:11)

Introduction: David described the manifold greatness of God's mercy. It is worthy of blessing from all mankind; its abundance is demonstrated by God's mighty deeds in history; its dimensions are beyond measure; its duration is eternal; and its dominion includes all of His creatures.

I. The Blessedness of God's Mercy (103:1-5)

- A. God's name is blessed (103:1)
- B. God's benefits are blessed (103:2-5)
 - 1. He forgives our iniquities (3)
 - 2. He heals our diseases (3)
 - 3. He redeems our lives (4)
 - 4. He crowns us with grace (4)
 - 5. He satisfies us with good (5)
 - 6. He renews our youth (5)

II. The Abundance of God's Mercy (103:6-10)

- A. It is demonstrated by His deeds and judgments (103:6)
- B. It is demonstrated by His ways and acts (103:7)
- C. It is demonstrated by His slow anger (103:8)
- D. It is demonstrated by His limited anger (103:9)
- E. It is demonstrated by His limited recompense (103:10)

III. The Dimensions of God's Mercy (103:11-14)

- A. It is as high heaven (103:11)
- B. It is as wide as East from West (103:12)
- C. It is like a father's pity (103:13)
- D. It is based on His knowledge (103:14)

IV. The Duration of God's Mercy (103:15-18)

- A. Man's memory and remembrance are temporal (103:15-16)
- B. God's mercy and righteousness are eternal (103:17-18)

V. The Dominion of God's Mercy (103:19-22)

- A. His throne is in heaven (103:19)
- B. His kingdom is universal (103:19)
- C. He is to be blessed by all His creatures (103:20-22)
 - 1. By His mighty angels (20)
 - 2. By His ministering hosts (21)
 - 3. By His manifold works (22)
 - 4. By the soul of men (22)

Conclusion: God's mercy is greater than all the needs of those who fear Him. We may have confidence in its sufficiency.

Messiah as Divine King, Priest, Judge (Psalm 110)

Key Verse: "The LORD hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek." (Psa 110:4)

Introduction: As a prophet David spoke of his greater Son, the Messiah, as the divine King, Priest, and Judge. Jesus Christ used this prophecy to prove His deity, and the author of the book of Hebrews used it to prove His eternal priesthood.

I. Messiah Is the Divine King (110:1-2)

- A. Messiah was addressed with the divine title "Lord" (110:1)
- B. Messiah was seated in the place of divine honor (110:1)
 - 1. The LORD seated Him at His right hand
 - 2. He would occupy the seat in victory
- C. Messiah was commanded to rule as king (110:2)
 - 1. His reign would be centered in Zion
 - 2. His reign would succeed over His enemies

II. Messiah Is the Divine Priest (110:3-4)

- A. Messiah would have much voluntary support (110:3)
 - 1. The people would voluntarily support Him
 - 2. Their support would be in holiness
 - 3. Their support would be abundant as the morning dew
- B. Messiah was appointed as divine priest (110:4)
 - 1. The appointment was by divine oath
 - 2. The appointment was to the priesthood
 - 3. The appointment was eternal
 - 4. The appointment was to the order of Melchizedek (Heb. 7:1-28)

III. Messiah Is the Divine Judge (110:5-7)

- A. The Lord is at Messiah's right hand (110:5)
- B. The Lord will give Him victory over enemies (110:5-6)
 - 1. He will execute kings (5)
 - 2. He will judge nations (6)
 - 3. He will execute heads of nations (6)
- C. He will rejoice in His victory (110:7)

Conclusion: Jesus Christ, our eternal High Priest, is in heaven as Intercessor and Advocate. He will come as divine king to reign with a rod of iron on the throne of David.

James D. Price

Thanksgiving for Deliverance (Psalm 116)

Key Verse: "I will offer to thee the sacrifice of thanksgiving, and will call upon the name of the LORD." (Psa. 116:17)

Introduction: The psalmist had experienced divine deliverance from the brink of death. He expressed thanksgiving to the LORD for this deliverance through worship, reliance, witness, work, and service.

I. Worship the LORD Because of Deliverance (116:1-2)

- A. Worship by loving Him because of deliverance (116:1)
- B. Worship by calling upon Him because of deliverance (116:2)

II. Rest in the LORD Because of Deliverance (116:3-7)

- A. The LORD saved from the brink of death (116:3-6)
 - 1. The psalmist was on the brink of death (3)
 - 2. He called on the LORD for deliverance (4)
 - 3. The LORD is merciful to the simple (5-6a)
 - 4. The LORD saved the psalmist's life (6b)
- B. So let the soul rest in Him (116:7)

III. Witness to the LORD Because of Deliverance (116:8-11)

- A. Witness by walking before the LORD in life (116:8-9)
 - 1. The LORD delivered from death (8)
 - 2. So walk before Him in life (9)
- B. Witness by speaking about faith in the LORD (116:10-11)

IV. Work for the LORD Because of Deliverance (116:12-15)

- A. Render good works to the LORD (116:12-14)
 - 1. Take up the cup of salvation (13)
 - 2. Call upon His name (13)
 - 3. Publicly pay vows (14)
- B. Because the death of saints is precious to Him (116:15)

V. Serve the LORD Because of Deliverance (116:16-19)

- A. The delivered person is the LORD's servant (116:16)
- B. So serve the LORD with deeds of thanksgiving (116:17-19)
 - 1. Serve Him with sacrifices of thanksgiving (17)
 - 2. Serve Him by calling upon His name (17)
 - 3. Serve Him by paying vows in the temple (18-19)

Conclusion: The LORD has delivered all believers. They should take every opportunity to express thanksgiving to Him.

James D. Price