

The Love of the Blessed

This 21st stanza of the 119th Psalm is headed by the Hebrew letter *Schin*. This consonant has two different pronunciation depending on the _____ of the diacritical dot. If it is located over the _____ prong, the *sin* (sen) is used. If it is located over the _____ prong, the *schin* (schin) is used. The placement of the mark not only changes the sound of this letter, but also changes the _____ of the word. For instance, the word *shava* (sh) means “to _____,” but the word *sava* (s) means “to _____.”

Another interesting note is that the noun *shen* means “_____.” (Prov. 25.19). One can almost see this in the Hebrew letter. There are many Hebrew names that begin with this consonant. Often, the Hebrew names that begin with *shen* are transliterated with an English “S” instead of “Sh.” These would be names like Simeon (Shim-on), Solomon (Shelomoh), Samson (Shimshon), and Samuel (Shamuel).

_____ times in this section, David recounts his _____ for the Words of God. In the final expression of this word, the word exceedingly magnifies the preeminence of his affection. Despite persecution from high _____ and wickedness that abounds, David proclaims his undying _____ for the Word of God.

1) **Declared with** _____ (v. 161) - David’s _____ for the truths of the Word contrasted the undeserved persecution that he faced. While these princes _____ him, David had the stabilizing _____ of the Word of God. This awe produce wonderful _____ in his life:

* _____ Him— without a cause

* _____ Him— heart standeth

A believer should so strive in their life to live in awe of the Word of God that persecution is without a _____. This is a great _____ to God! (I Pet. 3.18, Matt. 10.28)

2) **Declared with** _____ (v. 162-164) - The _____ of the Word of God prompts David to express his faithfulness and fervor for Truth. This adoration can be viewed in different lights:

* They are like _____ (v. 162) - Spoils of War

* They preserve _____ (v. 163)

* They are worthy of _____ (v. 164)

3) **Declared with** _____ (v. 165-166) - There is no _____ for the wicked is declared in Isaiah (48.22, 57.21). Yet, for the righteous, God keeps them in perfect _____ (Isa. 26.3). “Great peace” pronounced upon those that _____ the truth. It shall NEVER cause them to be in _____. They shall walk in its confidence and _____ and never worry about falling into sin. (Lev. 19.14). It is this very passage that is referred to in the Epistle to the Romans. (Rom. 9.33) This great peace promotes the expectation of _____. For like his _____, his hope was in the Lord’s salvation.

4) **Declared with** _____ (v. 167-168) - This last section focuses on the believer’s responsibility to _____ the Word of God. The greatest token of our love for the Word of God is our consistency in obeying it. The words “_____” and “_____” occur together over _____ times in the OT (Gen. 18.19). David’s decisions and responses to trouble in life would not be hypocritical. He would accept God’s way for His saints in _____.

The _____ and difficulties that a believer faces may never decrease. Yet, the _____ for God’s word should motivate us to be determined in our obedience to Him. The great gift of His _____ is beyond the capacity of the world to _____.

Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be _____, neither let it be _____. (John 14.27)