The Antidote to COVID - 19

'Fear of All Things Potentially Harmful' P91Ko and FI

(Psalm 91 – Knowledge of and Faith In)
An Exposition of Psalm 91
Lesson 4

(Points I. through III. and all sub points see previous note sheets)

IV. Believers Are **Promised Protection** of Psalm 91:3-8

(Points. A. through E. and all sub points see previous note sheets)

- F. The Result of the Promises and Faithfulness of God: Believers Are Not to Live in Fear of Psalm 91:5-6: The Hebrew Word Translated 'Afraid' Is: (*); English Transliteration yarea: An Emotional Response as the Result of One's Cognitive Interpretation of Things, Circumstances Present and / or Future Which One Perceives as Being a Threat to His / Her Safety, Security, Physical, Material, Over-All Well-Being That Can Range from Mild Un-Easiness to Utter Horror of Gen. 18:15; 31:31; 32:8 Ex. 14:10; Deut. 1:29; Josh. 9:24; 1 Sam. 4:7; 15:24; 17:24; 1 Chr. 10:4; 28:20 2 Chr. 20:3; Neh. 2:2; 4:8; Job 6:21; 32:6; Psalm 23:4; 49:5; 112:7; 119:120; Eccl. 12:5
 - 1. The Threat to Safety, Security, Well-Being as Presented in This Psalm Is <u>High</u> But the Believers Response Is Not to be the Normal Human Emotional Response of <u>Great Fear</u>
 - 2. *'The Terror by / of the Night* (TID) English Transliteration *pachad*Connotes a State of *Intense* and Usually Sudden *Dread* cf Job 4:14;
 Job 22:10-11; Psalm 11:2; Prv. 3:25; Lam. 3:47
 - 3. *'The Arrow That Flieth by Day' Figurative Language* Denoting *Open Hostility* Toward the Believer for the Purpose of Inflicting the Believer with Adversity, Calamity, Distress, Harm cf Gen. 49:22-26 (Deut. 32:23 cf Gen. 19:19; 26:9; 31:42; 44:29; Ex. 32:14; Deut. 29:29); Psalm 11:2; Mt. 10:21-22; 24:9; Mk. 13:3; (Lk. 21:12, 17 cf Acts 4:5 21 Acts 5:17-42; 6:8-7:60; 13:44-45; Philipp. 1:28-30; 1 Thess. 1:6; 2:14-16; 2 Tim. 4:9-18; Heb. 10:32-34
 - 4. 'The Pestilence / Plague That Walks in Darkness'
 - a. A Poetic <u>Personification</u> cf Psalm 43:3; 77:16; 98:8; Prv. 1:20-21; Isa. 55:12
 - b. Pestilence / Plague that walks / stalks in Darkness (בּקֶּידֶּ) English
 Transliteration deber and the Feminine Noun (דְּבֶּיֶדְ) English
 Transliteration debareyk Denotes <u>Devastation</u> of Widespread <u>Death</u>

- cf Ex. 9:3-6, 15; Deut. 28:21; 32:24; 2 Sam. 24:12-15; 1 Chr. 21:12-14; Psalm 78:50; 91:3; Isa. 28:2; Jer. 14:12; 21:6-7, 24:10; 27:8, 13; 38:2; Jer. 42:17, 22; Ezek. 5:12; 6:11-12; 7:15; 14:19, 21; 33:27
- c. 'that walks / stalks in <u>Darkness'</u> Expresses a Danger Which Is <u>Not</u>
 <u>Seen</u> "Nor for the pestilence that walketh / stalks in darkness. . ."
 the Hebrew Reads: ☐ ☐ = be ha '0pel) Literally in the darkness
 - 1) The Prepositional Phrase <u>Precedes</u> the Verb 'walks / stalks' and Gives Added <u>Emphasis</u> to 'the darkness'
 - The Hebrew Word Translated 'darkness' (うつい) English
 Transliteration 'obel Denotes <u>Thick</u>, <u>Heavy</u> Darkness Which Can
 Be Used to Enhance the Effectives of an Enemy Attack of Psalm
 11:1-2
 - 3) The Word 'darkness' (בֶּלֹא) English Transliteration 'obel Is Used Figuratively to Convey the Idea of <u>Death</u> and <u>Gloom</u> of Job 10:22 Job 28:3
 - 4) The <u>Nature</u> of the Danger Could Be Physical and / or a Mental, Emotional, Psychological and Perhaps Even a Spiritual Attack of Job 23:15-17
 - The Word 'darkness' (אֶבֶל) English Transliteration 'obel Is a Poetically Parallel Thought with 'the terror by night' in Verse 5 Placing a Strong Emphatic <u>Emphasis</u> on the Stealth Like Nature and the Believer's Unawareness of the Lurking, Potentially Devastating Danger
 - 6) The <u>Point</u>: of the Parallel Lines in Verses 5 and 6 Thou shall not be afraid for the terror by nightnor the pestilence that lurks in the darkness Believers Do Not Have to Live in Fear of the <u>Unknown</u>
- 5. '...nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday." This Is <u>Not</u> Something Different from the 'Pestilence' (רֹשֶׁבֶּי) English Transliteration deber the Hebrew Word Used In Verse 5 and The Word 'Destruction' in Verse 6 The Hebrew Word (בַּשֶּׁבְּ) English Transliteration qeteb both Words Literally Mean 'a thorn', to sting of Hosea 13:14 both Words Are Used in Synonymous Parallelism: "...O death I will be thy plagues (בּשֶׁבֶּי = deber); O sheol I will be thy destruction (בּשֶׁבֶּי = qeteb) and both Words are Used to Denote Diseases, <u>Epidemics</u> Which Can Destroy; (בַשֶּׁבְּ) English Transliteration qateb of Deut. 32:24 and (בְּשֶׁבְ) English Transliteration deber of Deut. 28:21