

Psalm 105:35

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And did eat up all the herbs in their land, and devoured the fruit of their ground.

Analysis

This verse describes the comprehensive devastation of the locust plague. 'Did eat up' and 'devoured' emphasize total consumption—nothing was left. 'All the herbs' and 'fruit of their ground' means every green thing was destroyed. This fulfilled the covenant curse of Deuteronomy 28:38, 42. The agricultural obliteration left Egypt facing famine, forcing dependence on stored grain (which Joseph had wisely administered generations earlier). This demonstrates divine irony: Egypt once benefited from God's wisdom through Joseph; now they suffered God's judgment through Moses. God's purposes span generations, and His sovereignty encompasses both provision and judgment.

Historical Context

Total crop failure created economic crisis and threatened famine. Egypt's grain surplus had historically made it the 'breadbasket' of the ancient world, but God reduced it to desolation. This reversal demonstrated that national prosperity depends on God's favor, not human ingenuity or natural resources. The psalm's recounting taught Israel that their wilderness provision (manna and quail) came from the same God who could remove provision from their enemies.

Related Passages

Ephesians 2:8 — Salvation by grace through faith

Romans 10:9 — Confession and belief for salvation

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Study Questions

1. How does God's control over food supply demonstrate His sovereignty over nations?
2. What does Egypt's reduction from abundance to desolation teach about the source of prosperity?
3. How should God's ability to give or remove provision affect our economic discipleship?

Interlinear Text

פְּרִי אֶכְלָתִים בְּאָרֶץ מִן שָׁבֵךְ כָּל עַל אֶכְלָתִים
the fruit did eat up in their land all the herbs did eat up
H3605 H6212 H776 H398 H6529

אֶדְמָתָם:
of their ground
H127

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