

# Psalms 89:11

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

The heavens are thine, the earth also is thine: as for the world and the fulness thereof, thou hast founded them.

## Analysis

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**The heavens are thine, the earth also is thine** (לְךָ שָׁמַיִם אֶרֶץ אֲנִי)—The emphatic possessive lekha (to you, yours) asserts God's universal ownership of both shamayim (heavens) and eretz (earth). **As for the world and the fulness thereof, thou hast founded them** (תִּבְּרַל וְיָמְלָאָה אֶתְּהָ יְסֻדָּתָם)—Tevel (inhabited world) and its melo (fullness, everything in it) were yasad (founded, established) by God alone.

This echoes Psalm 24:1—'The earth is the LORD's, and the fulness thereof.' Paul quotes this in 1 Corinthians 10:26 to argue for Christian freedom regarding food. The theological implication is massive: God owns everything, therefore no earthly power has ultimate authority, and believers steward (not own) all possessions. The Davidic covenant rests on this foundation—God can promise an eternal throne because He owns all kingdoms. Christ as Creator (John 1:3, Colossians 1:16) inherits this universal ownership.

## Historical Context

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Ancient Near Eastern kings claimed divine authorization to rule, but Israel's theology inverted this—God owned everything, and earthly kings were merely His vice-regents. David understood he was stewarding God's kingdom, not building his own empire. This prepared the way for the Messiah who would rule not by military conquest but by divine right as Creator-King.

## Related Passages

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**Romans 10:9** — Confession and belief for salvation

**John 3:16** — God's love and salvation

**John 15:13** — Greatest form of love

**1 Corinthians 13:4** — Characteristics of love

## Study Questions

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1. What practical difference does it make to view yourself as steward rather than owner of your possessions, time, and talents?
2. How does God's ownership of 'the world and its fullness' affect your response to environmental and social concerns?
3. In what areas of life are you tempted to act as owner rather than acknowledging God's ultimate ownership?

## Interlinear Text

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לָךְ      שָׁמַיִם      אֶרֶץ      לָךְ      אֶרֶץ      תִּיבָה לְ  
H0      The heavens      H637      H0      are thine the earth      also is thine as for the world  
H8064      H776      H8398

וּמְלֵאָה      אֶתְּ      יְסֻדָּתָם:  
and the fulness      H859      thereof thou hast founded  
H4393      H3245

## Additional Cross-References

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**1 Chronicles 29:11** (Parallel theme): Thine, O LORD, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O LORD, and thou art exalted as head above all.

**Genesis 1:1** (Parallel theme): In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

**Psalms 115:16** (Parallel theme): The heaven, even the heavens, are the LORD'S: but the earth hath he given to the children of men.

**1 Corinthians 10:26** (Parallel theme): For the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof.

**Psalms 50:12** (Parallel theme): If I were hungry, I would not tell thee: for the world is mine, and the fulness thereof.

**Genesis 2:1** (Parallel theme): Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them.

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