

Written for the 500th anniversary of John Calvin's birth, this text sums up his liturgical theology, ending each stanza with his motto: *Cor meum tibi offero, Domine, prompte et sincere.* By moving from plural to singular the stanzas show how corporate faith becomes personal piety.

Change My Heart, O God

Cámbiame, Señor 항상진실케



The central image of the potter and the clay in this text comes from Isaiah 64:8 (and there is a similar reference in Jeremiah 18:1–6), while the petition for a changed heart is similar to Psalm 51:10. Such readiness to do God's will is a significant feature of the spiritual life.

742 We Will Walk with God

Sizohamba naye



We will walk with God, my broth-ers; we will walk with God. $Si - zo - ham - ba \ na - ye$, $wo \ wo$, $si - zo - ham - ba \ na - ye$.



We will walk with God, my sis-ters; we will walk with God. $Si - zo - ham - ba \ na - ye$, wo wo wo, $si - zo - ham - ba \ na - ye$.



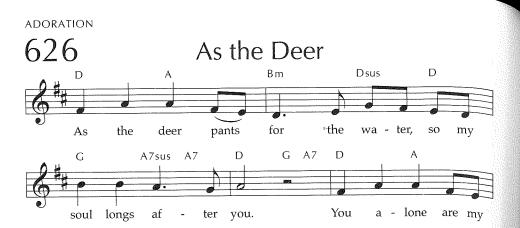


With its themes of commitment and sending, this energetic song from Swaziland works well for ending a time together, either an occasion of worship or some other gathering. The simple tune does not require supporting instruments but invites percussion and improvisation.

O God, You Are My God

743





and I long

G

F#sus

yield.

and I

are my strength, my shield;

Dsus

de - sire,

Bm/A

spir - it

Dsus

de - sire,

a - Ione

heart's

may my

heart's

Α7

Asus

to wor

D/F#

D

G

to you

a - lone

A7sus A7

to wor - ship you.



ADORATION



This praise chorus begins as a paraphrase of Psalm 42:1 and later incorporates parts of Psalm 28:7. In some early Christian communities, people chanted or sang Psalm 42 on their way to be baptized, and many early Christian baptisteries were decorated with deer drinking water.

This simple song of adoration provides a significant blend of individual and communal considerations, for although the text is written in the voice of one person, the music involves multiple voices singing in harmony. The resulting experience seems more shared than solitary.

To Abraham and Sarah

I Will Be Your God



2 From A - bra-ham and Sa - rah a - rose a pil-grim race,

3 We of this gen - er - a - tion on whom God's hand is laid





de - pen-dent for their jour - ney on God's a - bun-dant grace; can jour-ney to the fu - ture se - cure and un - a - fraid,



You need not fear the jour-ney, for I have pledged my word and in their heart was writ - ten by God this sav - ing word, re - joic-ing in God's good-ness and trust-ing



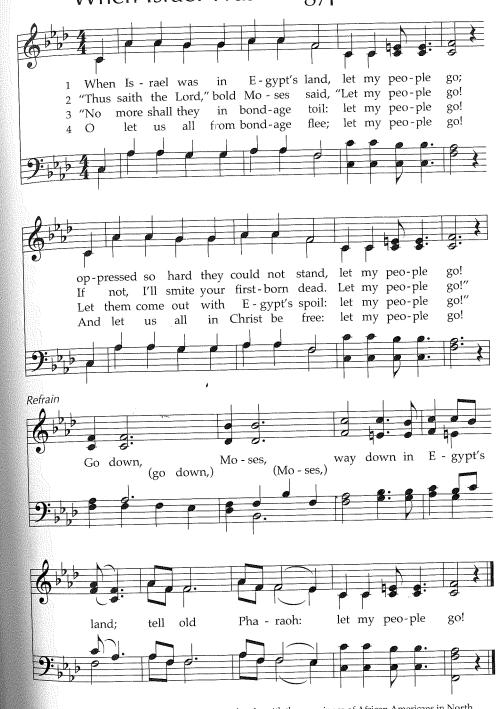


peo - ple and I will be your God." that you shall be my peo - ple and I will be your God." "That you shall be my "That you shall be my



This hymn condenses the narrative of Genesis 17:1–22 and grounds it in the recurring statement of the covenant relationship between God and the people God has chosen. This Welsh tune also occurs in a minor version called LLANGLOFFAN, used elsewhere in this hymnal (see no. 362).

When Israel Was in Egypt's Land 52



Nothing in Hebrew Scripture resonated more deeply with the experience of African Americans in North America than Israel's slavery in Egypt. In this spiritual's recurring line, "Let my people go," past and present became one, as they still do for all who are oppressed.

TEXT: African American spiritual irituali arr Molya Wilson Costen, 1989 8.5.8.5 with refrain