



PRECEPT
UPON
PRECEPT

English Standard Version

Psalms

PART 1

THE LORD HEARS
WHEN I CALL
(PSALMS 1–22)

PRECEPT UPON PRECEPT®

English Standard Version

PSALMS

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THE LORD HEARS WHEN I CALL

(PSALMS 1–22)

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HELPFUL STUDY TOOLS

ARTHUR, KAY; ARTHUR, DAVID; DE LACY, PETE

How to Study Your Bible

Eugene, Oregon: Harvest House Publishers, 1994/2010

The New Inductive Study Bible—English Standard Version

Eugene, Oregon: Harvest House Publishers, 2000

Hebrew Word Study Tools

RECOMMENDED COMMENTARIES

LONGMAN III, TREMPER

Psalms: An Introduction and Commentary

Downers Grove, Illinois: IVP Academic, 2014.

VANGEMEREN, WILLEM A.

The Expositor's Bible Commentary: Psalms

Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan Publishing House, 2008

WALVOORD, JOHN F.; ZUCK, ROY B., EDS.

**The Bible Knowledge Commentary: An Exposition of the Scriptures—
Old Testament**

Wheaton, Illinois: Victor Books, 1983-c1985

RECOMMENDED SOFTWARE

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Powerful search engines and up to 4,000 electronic Bible study resources (commentaries, lexicons, Bible dictionaries etc.) make it fast and easy to do simple and complex searches of multiple sources, then pull materials together for orderly presentation—excellent for word and topical studies based on English or original Hebrew and Greek. Available at www.logos.com.



BEFORE YOU BEGIN WE WANT YOU TO KNOW . . .

We are excited that you have chosen to study *Psalms* with us. It will be such a blessing to your life because it is part of God's Word, His self-revelation, each part of which is essential to understanding the whole purpose of God.

As a book of the Bible, *Psalms* holds a unique place. It's a collection of poetry—prayer, praises, or songs—each psalm with its own message. They're not chapters, each building on the previous, intended to be read sequentially. And unlike prose, with chapters divided into paragraphs, verses in poetry are collected into “stanzas,” each stanza within a poem separated from the previous one by a blank line.

To understand the psalms, it's important to see the flow of thought between stanzas, namely how does one connect with the previous ones? For example:

Does the stanza contrast with the previous one?

Does it give the reason or result for what was said previously?

Is it a request or a call to action due to the psalmist's circumstances spoken previously?

Is it praise in light of who God is or what He has done mentioned previously?

Unlike English poetry that often emphasizes rhyme and meter (or rhythm), Hebrew poetry's most important element is parallelism, by which authors emphasize ideas. Sometimes that parallelism repeats a thought in other words. Other times, the parallelism adds new information to an original concept. A third type contrasts ideas, showing how they are different. A fourth uses analogies, likening one thing to another, the characteristics of which are similar.

David, who wrote many of the psalms, appointed Levites to serve in the house of the Lord. “They ministered with song before the tabernacle of the tent of meeting until Solomon built the house of the LORD in Jerusalem” (1 Chronicles 6:31-32).

We are invited to pour out our hearts to God, to come before Him and present our concerns. We were made to sing, to lift our voices in worship, to speak to God and to others “in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody to the Lord with [our] heart[s]” (Ephesians 5:19).

So as you study the psalms with us, use them for prayer and praise of God . . . or as a springboard for your own songs or poetry of prayer and worship to God. Pour out your heart before Him and listen for His response. Grow your intimacy with God in your prayer and worship.



Precept
P.O. Box 182218
Chattanooga, TN 37422

PRECEPT
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Psalms Part 1
Lesson 1, Psalms 1–5

LESSON ONE

Psalms One through Five

THIS LESSON INCORPORATES The following located in the Appendix:
Observation Worksheets of Psalms 1–5
“Psalms 1–22 at a Glance”
“The Lord”
Word studies
Cross-references

Psalms—theology sung. Through Psalms we learn about God—His attributes, what pleases and displeases Him, His relationship to the righteous and the wicked, and His revelation of the future concerning Messiah, salvation, and judgment.

In this course, we’ll begin our journey into the Psalms with Psalms 1–22. What an adventure awaits us!

If you have not yet read the section titled “Before You Begin . . .,” do so before moving to Day One.

DAY ONE

Blessed. A word you may have heard many times, used in many ways. But what does it mean to be blessed by God? And who does He bless? We’ll look at this as we begin our study of Psalms this week.

1. Always start your time in God’s Word with prayer. As you study this week, ask Him to teach you by His Spirit and to show you who He blesses and how.
2. Today we’ll look together at Psalm 1. There are rich truths in this short psalm. Begin by simply reading this psalm using the Observation Worksheet in the Appendix. As you do, look for the main types of people. An easy way to begin observing a psalm is to ask who it’s about.
3. What two types of people are described in this psalm?



4. Now read your Observation Worksheet of Psalm 1 again and mark:
 - a. *righteous*, including pronouns and synonyms such as *man* if referring to a righteous man. You might underline these in blue.
 - b. *wicked*, including pronouns and synonyms such as *scoffers*. You might underline these in brown.
5. On the back of your workbook, you'll see marking suggestions for some words often used in the Bible. An asterisk [*] shows words in this workbook with suggested markings.

Read Psalm 1 and this time mark:

- a. *Lord* (see *God*)* including pronouns
 - b. *law**
 - c. *blessed**
6. In the Appendix, you'll find pages titled "The Lord." List what you learn about Him from Psalm 1. Include scripture references. As we study each psalm, you'll add to this list and discover rich truths about who He is and what He does.
 7. Now use your markings to see what God teaches us about the righteous and the wicked from this psalm. Look at each place you marked the righteous and the wicked and list what you learn.

Righteous

Wicked



8. Now, it's time to write a short theme for each stanza of this psalm. Look at each stanza. Who and what is it mostly about? As you evaluate these stanzas, consider how the second one relates to (compares, contrasts, or continues) the first. Then use words from the text to summarize the main thought in each.

Record the themes below or in the margin of your Observation Worksheet.

a. verses 1-2

b. verses 3-4

c. verses 5-6

9. To conclude our observations we'll identify the theme for Psalm 1. We know the psalm is mostly about two types of people—the righteous and the wicked, so we'll include them in our theme.

Let's think together:

a. What word or phrase describes the righteous?

b. What word or phrase describes the wicked?

c. Using these words from the text, summarize the theme of Psalm 1 on the line for "Psalm theme" at the top of your Observation Worksheet. You may want to use a pencil so you can adjust your theme later if needed.

10. Now a few more things to help us think about this psalm.

a. You observed that the blessed or righteous man meditates on the law of the Lord.

- 1) Look up the definition of the Hebrew word translated "meditates." Record on the next page the definitions that best fit the context of verse 2.



If you've never done a word study, you may want to read the section "It's All Greek to Me!" in *How to Study Your Bible*.

2) From these definitions, what do you know about the blessed or righteous man?

b. Review verses 2 and 3.

1) How does verse 3 relate to verse 2.

2) So what kind of prosperity is the psalmist referring to?

11. Now for some application. How has the Spirit of God been speaking to your heart as you studied this psalm?

Use the lists you made about the righteous and the wicked to examine your life. Which one describes you? Think carefully, Beloved.

Examine your values, your focus, your conversation. Are they like those of the wicked or of the righteous? How?

How often do you meditate on God's Word? Are you like a tree planted in the truths of God's Word? Be honest with yourself about where you are. Then go to God and talk with Him about it.

Your answer is a matter of life and death, a matter of eternal destiny. The righteous are blessed, but the way of the wicked will perish.



Record what the Lord shows you.

12. Now that you've studied Psalm 1 for yourself, you can read what commentaries say about it. Take notes if you want.

DAY
TWO

1. Begin today with prayer, again asking God to teach you, as well as the others in your discussion group. Then we'll begin our study of Psalm 2.
2. Read Psalm 2, looking for the main characters as you did with Psalm 1. This is always a good place to begin when studying a psalm.
3. List below the main characters you observed.

4. Read Psalm 2 again and mark *nations*,* *peoples*, *kings*, *rulers* all the same way, including pronouns and any synonyms for these.

Remember, an asterisk [*] shows words that have suggested markings on the back cover of your workbook.

5. Now read the psalm and mark:
 - a. *Lord*,* including pronouns
 - b. *Son* (see *Jesus**), including pronouns and synonyms

If you're not sure how to mark *King* and *Anointed*, that's OK. You'll see who they are as we continue our study.



6. It will be beneficial to make a Key Word Bookmark for Psalms. Cut out the bookmark on the back cover of your workbook. On the blank side, list key words from Psalms and mark them the way you will throughout the book.

Now list the following key words on your bookmark:

- a. *anger, fury, wrath**
 - b. *blessed* (see *bless**)
 - c. *refuge*
7. Now read Psalm 2 again and mark these.
 8. Look at your markings.
 - a. Add to your list about the Lord in the Appendix.
 - b. Briefly list what this psalm says about *the nations, peoples, etc.*

We'll get you started.

nations, peoples, kings, rulers
rage
plotting in vain

9. Let's evaluate each stanza to form a theme and note them below or in the margin of your Observation Worksheet. As you did with Psalm 1, use words from the text to summarize who and what each stanza is mostly about. As you move from stanza to stanza, think about the flow of thought from one stanza to the next.
 - a. 1-3
 - b. 4-6



c. 7-9

d. 10-12

10. Use words from the text to record the theme for Psalm 2 at the top of your Psalm 2 Observation Worksheet. Hint: What do the nations, the peoples, and rulers need to do, to know?
11. Now let's reason through our observations to be sure we've seen the flow of thought. Answer the following questions.
 - a. How does the second stanza continue from the first?
 - b. Who is "I" in the *first* line of verse 7? Did you mark him the same as "me" and "you"? What do you learn about him in verses 7-9? What did the LORD decree about him?
 - c. Based on what you learned from verses 7-9, who is the Lord's Anointed in verse 2 and His King in verse 6?
 - d. "Now therefore" what do the people of verses 10-12 need to do?



- e. In the last line of this psalm, what's the contrast to the kings, rulers, and peoples?
12. As you continue to study Psalms, you'll find that some psalms like Psalm 2 contain prophecy(ies) of the first and/or second coming(s) of Jesus Christ, the Messiah. Let's look at some examples of this by using cross-references.
- a. Acts 4:25-26 quotes Psalm 2:1-2. Read Acts 4:24-28, part of a prayer by believers after Peter and John were jailed for preaching the gospel, then released.
- 1) How do these verses help you understand Psalm 2:1-2?

 - 2) By the way, according to verse 25, who wrote Psalm 2?
- b. Now compare Micah 4:1-3 and Zechariah 14:16 with Psalm 2:6. What do you learn?
- c. Acts 13:33 quotes Psalm 2:7. Read Acts 13:32-35. What is Psalm 2:7 referring to?
- d. Now read Revelation 19:11-16 for context. Then compare Revelation 19:15 with Psalm 2:9. When will the event described take place?



13. Finally, are there people today who live in rebellion against the Lord? What do they need to know from this psalm? How will they know it?

14. Now feel free to read about Psalm 2 in commentaries.

Good job! We realize Psalm 2 is not an easy one, but what rich truths! You might end your day by worshiping your King.

DAY THREE

1. Go to the Lord and ask Him to give you wisdom as you study Psalm 3. God's Spirit gives that wisdom.
2. Psalm 3 begins a little differently from Psalms 1 and 2. Just before verse 1 is a superscription. Superscriptions contain information such as the writer, the occasion, who it is for, and/or how it is to be sung. In the Hebrew Bible, the superscription is verse 1.

Sometimes marginal notes or footnotes give cross-references about the occasion (the historical context).

What does the superscription for Psalm 3 tell you?

3. There's a marginal note in the English Standard Version (ESV) for this superscription that gives 2 Samuel 15:14-17 as a cross-reference.¹ Read this passage to learn more about what was happening when David wrote this Psalm.
4. Begin observing Psalm 3 by identifying the main characters.

¹ English Standard Version, marginal note (Ps 3 title) (Wheaton, Illinois: Standard Bible Society, 2001).



5. Read this short psalm again and mark *David* and *Lord*, including pronouns and synonyms.

When you finish, read it again and mark David's adversaries, including pronouns and synonyms (*enemies, wicked, etc.*).

6. Now add the following to your Key Word Bookmark. Then read Psalm 3 at least twice more and mark the words on your bookmark.

- a. *save, salvation* (see *redeem**)
- b. *cried* when it refers to crying to the Lord (see *pray**)
- c. *arise, O LORD*

7. Next in our observation process is to add to your list on the Lord in the Appendix. As you list what the psalm tells us about our Lord, be sure to prayerfully pay attention to each entry you list. These are truths about your God.

8. One more thing before we continue our observations. There is a musical term repeated in this psalm, the word "Selah" at the end of the second line in verses 2, 4, and 8.

"*Selah* is "a technical musical term probably showing accentuation, pause, interruption."² Whatever the exact meaning, *Selah* seems to be an attention-getter, whether with a pause or interruption or some type of accentuation.

9. Use words from the text to summarize the stanzas below or in the margin of your Observation Worksheet. Who and what is each stanza about? Remember to think through the flow of thought from stanza to stanza or how each stanza continues from the others.

a. 1-2

b. 3-4

c. 5-6

² James Strong, *Enhanced Strong's Lexicon* (Woodside Bible Fellowship, 1995), H5542.



12. In the midst of our circumstances there is always the Word of the Lord, the message of truth, for your life. Consider:
- a. In the first stanza, what are people saying? When someone tells you God is not going to help, what will your attitude be? What do you learn from David's attitude that will help you in similar situations?

 - b. Look carefully at what David knew about God according to verse 3. Do you know Him like David did?
 - 1) Is the Lord your shield, the One you go to for protection? He may use human sources, but ultimately is He the One you look to?

 - 2) Is He your glory or is your glory your job, your family, your status . . . ?

 - 3) And is He the One who lifts your head, or someone or something else?

 - c. Look at verse 5. When you're tired and weary or you're worrying or fearful concerning circumstances and can't sleep, what can you learn from this psalm that will help?

Shield, glory, lifter of my head, Savior. Beloved, He is what you need in any and every circumstance of life.



13. Now you can check out Psalm 3 in commentaries.

David wrote seventy-five of the psalms, so it's helpful to read about his life. Only a few psalms give the circumstances, but if you're familiar with David's life, you'll have a better understanding of those he wrote.

When you have time, you might read about David a chapter a day from 1 Samuel 15–1 Kings 2; and 1 Chronicles 11–29 and record the main event(s) for each. If you have the New Inductive Study Bible, above each chapter there's a place to record the theme or main event(s).

Or when you finish studying this course, you might consider studying Desiring God's Own Heart, a study of 1 and 2 Samuel/1 Chronicles, part of our New Inductive Study Series, or our Precept Upon Precept or In & Out courses on 1 Samuel and 2 Samuel/1 Chronicles.

DAY FOUR

Today we'll move to Psalm 4. As you pray, know that you've been prayed for, dear one. Even as we write this course, you are on our hearts.

Have you noticed that we're using a general pattern to study each psalm?

- Read the superscription for any background information about the psalm.
- Read the psalm to observe who the main characters are.
- Read again and mark the main characters. Always mark the Lord, even if His name is not mentioned often in the psalm.
- Read again and mark key words.
- List truths about the Lord.
- Summarize a theme for each stanza from what you've observed, thinking about the flow of thought from stanza to stanza.
- Review your stanza themes, then use a few words from the psalm to summarize the main theme.
- Reason through the psalm stanza by stanza.
- Now consider the following personal application: How does what you learned about God in this psalm impact your life and relationship with Him? What can you learn for your life from the people in this psalm?



As we study Psalm 4, notice the way we follow the pattern.

1. As it states in the first bullet, begin by reading the superscription. What do you learn about this psalm?
2. Now read the psalm to observe who the main characters are (second bullet), and then mark the references to each one (third bullet).
3. It's key word time (fourth bullet). Add the following words to your Psalms Key Word Bookmark. Then read Psalm 4 two or three times, marking a few words at a time from your bookmark. Reading several times will help you become more familiar with the psalm.
 - a. *call, prayer** the way you marked *crying*
 - b. *righteousness, right* (see *righteous**)
 - c. *heart*
 - d. *sin**
4. Add to your ongoing list about the Lord in the Appendix (fifth bullet).
5. Now we'll move from one stanza to the next; don't forget to think about the connection, the flow of thought.

Record the stanza themes (sixth bullet) below or in the margin of your Observation Worksheet. If a key word and its synonym are repeated in a stanza, you might use that word in your theme.

- a. 1
- b. 2-3
- c. 4-5
- d. 6-7



- e. 8
6. What is this psalm mainly about? Record the theme at the top of your Observation Worksheet.
7. Now let's reason through the psalm.
- a. What does David request of God in verse 1?
- b. Verses 2-5.
- 1) Who is David speaking to and what do you learn about them?
- 2) What is David calling them to do?
- c. What's the question asked in in verses 6-8 and how does David respond to it?
- d. Why do you think David uses "Selah" where he does? If needed, review what you learned about "Selah" in Day 3.



8. God's Word can be life-changing! "For the word of God is living and active, sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing to the division of soul and of spirit, of joints and of marrow, and discerning the thoughts and intentions of the heart" (Hebrews 4:12).

Review the last bullet of our Psalms pattern. As you look at the flow of thought in this psalm, think about how it relates to your life.

What did David ask the Lord to do for him? What was his situation? How did what he knew about the Lord change his perspective? Don't skip this, Beloved. Time with God in His Word should make a difference in our lives!

9. Good job! You can finish your study time today by reading what commentaries say about Psalm 4.

DAY FIVE

Today we'll observe our final psalm for the week: Psalm 5. As we do, we'll learn more about the Lord's blessing.

1. How is this superscription different from the one for Psalm 4?
2. Read Psalm 5 to see who the main characters are. Then read again and mark them.
3. Add the following to your Key Word Bookmark; then read Psalm 5 and mark key words.
 - a. *wickedness, evil, transgression, like sin**
 - b. *steadfast love*
4. Now add what this psalm says about the Lord to your list in the Appendix.



Also, briefly list below what you learn about David's enemies, those involved in various kinds of wickedness.

5. As you evaluate what you marked in each stanza, use the main characters and/or key repeated words to help you write a theme for each. Don't forget to pay attention to how each stanza relates to the others.
 - a. 1-3
 - b. 4-6
 - c. 7-8
 - d. 9-10
 - e. 11-12



6. Record a theme for Psalm 5 at the top of your Observation Worksheet using a few words from the text.
7. Let's think through the psalm together.
 - a. Look at the first word in verse 4. How does the second stanza relate to the first?
 - b. What can you learn from the description of David's enemies in verses 4-10 to help you deal with your enemies?
 - c. Look up the definition of the Hebrew phrase "steadfast love." How does the meaning help you understand verse 7?
 - d. Who is the last stanza mostly about?
 - 1) What does David want them to do, and what is their relationship to the Lord?



11. In the Appendix is a page titled “Psalms 1–22 at a Glance.” Completing this chart will give you a visual overview of Psalms 1–22, and it is a helpful tool for future reference. Finish your week by recording the themes from your Psalms 1–5 Observation Worksheets on “Psalms 1–22 at a Glance.”

Do you have a *New Inductive Study Bible (NISB)*? There’s an **At a Glance** chart at the end of each book of the Bible where you can consolidate your themes in one place. If you have an NISB, you may want to record your theme for each psalm there also.

*But let all who take refuge in you rejoice;
let them ever sing for joy,
and spread your protection over them,
that those who love your name may exult in you.
For you bless the righteous, O LORD;
you cover him with favor as with a shield.*

—*Psalms 5:11-12*

O Beloved, do you exult in the Lord? Do you sing for joy to the one who is your refuge? Take time to exult in Him now for who He is. You’ve learned or been reminded of so much about Him this week!



PSALM 1

Observation Worksheet

Psalm Theme _____

BLESSED is the man

- who walks not in the counsel of the wicked,
nor stands in the way of sinners,
nor sits in the seat of scoffers;
- 2 but his delight is in the law of the LORD,
and on his law he meditates day and night.
- 3 He is like a tree
planted by streams of water
that yields its fruit in its season,
and its leaf does not wither.
In all that he does, he prospers.
- 4 The wicked are not so,
but are like chaff that the wind drives away.
- 5 Therefore the wicked will not stand in the judgment,
nor sinners in the congregation of the righteous;
- 6 for the LORD knows the way of the righteous,
but the way of the wicked will perish.



PSALM 2

Observation Worksheet

Psalm Theme _____

WHY do the nations rage

and the peoples plot in vain?

2 The kings of the earth set themselves,
and the rulers take counsel together ,
against the LORD and against his Anointed, saying,

3 “Let us burst their bonds apart
and cast away their cords from us.”

4 He who sits in the heavens laughs;
the Lord holds them in derision.

5 Then he will speak to them in his wrath,
and terrify them in his fury, saying,

6 “As for me, I have set my King
on Zion, my holy hill.”

7 I will tell of the decree:
The LORD said to me, “You are my Son;
today I have begotten you.

8 “Ask of me, and I will make the nations your heritage,
and the ends of the earth your possession.

9 “You shall break them with a rod of iron
and dash them in pieces like a potter’s vessel.”

10 Now therefore, O kings, be wise;
be warned, O rulers of the earth.

11 Serve the LORD with fear,
and rejoice with trembling.



12 Kiss the Son,
lest he be angry, and you perish in the way,
for his wrath is quickly kindled.
Blessed are all who take refuge in him.



PSALM 3

Observation Worksheet

Psalm Theme _____

A PSALM OF DAVID, ¹WHEN HE FLED FROM ABSALOM HIS SON.

- LORD, how many are my foes!
Many are rising against me;
2 many are saying of my soul,
“There is no salvation for him in God.” ²*Selah*
- 3 But you, O LORD, are a shield about me,
my glory, and the lifter of my head.
4 I cried aloud to the LORD,
and he answered me from his holy hill. *Selah*
- 5 I lay down and slept;
I woke again, for the LORD sustained me.
6 I will not be afraid of many thousands of people
who have set themselves against me all around.
- 7 Arise, O LORD!
Save me, O my God!
For you strike all my enemies on the cheek;
you break the teeth of the wicked.
- 8 Salvation belongs to the LORD;
your blessing be on your people! *Selah*

¹See 2 Samuel 15:14-17

²The meaning of the Hebrew work *Selah*, used frequently in the psalms, is uncertain. It may be a musical or liturgical direction.



PSALM 4
Observation Worksheet

Psalm Theme _____

TO THE CHOIRMASTER: WITH STRINGED INSTRUMENTS. A PSALM OF DAVID.

ANSWER me when I call, O God of my righteousness!

You have given me relief when I was in distress.

Be gracious to me and hear my prayer!

- 2 O men, how long shall my honor be turned into shame?
How long will you love vain words and seek after lies? *Selah*
- 3 But know that the LORD has set apart the godly for himself;
the LORD hears when I call to him.
- 4 Be angry, and do not sin;
ponder in your own hearts on your beds, and be silent. *Selah*
- 5 Offer right sacrifices,
and put your trust in the LORD.
- 6 There are many who say, “Who will show us some good?
Lift up the light of your face upon us, O LORD!”
- 7 You have put more joy in my heart
than they have when their grain and wine abound.
- 8 In peace I will both lie down and sleep;
for you alone, O LORD, make me dwell in safety.



PSALM 5
Observation Worksheet

Psalm Theme _____

TO THE CHOIRMASTER: FOR THE FLUTES. A PSALM OF DAVID.

GIVE ear to my words, O LORD;

consider my groaning.

2 Give attention to the sound of my cry,
my King and my God,
for to you do I pray.

3 O LORD, in the morning, you hear my voice;
in the morning I prepare a sacrifice for you and watch.

4 For you are not a God who delights in wickedness;
evil may not dwell with you.

5 The boastful shall not stand before your eyes;
you hate all evildoers.

6 You destroy those who speak lies;
the LORD abhors the bloodthirsty and deceitful man.

7 But I, through the abundance of your steadfast love,
will enter your house.

I will bow down toward your holy temple
in the fear of you.

8 Lead me, O LORD, in your righteousness
because of my enemies;
make your way straight before me.

9 For there is no truth in their mouth;
their inmost self is destruction;
their throat is an open grave;
they flatter with their tongue.



- 10 Make them bear their guilt, O God;
 let them fall by their own counsels;
because of the abundance of their transgressions cast them out,
 for they have rebelled against you.
- 11 But let all who take refuge in you rejoice;
 let them ever sing for joy,
and spread your protection over them,
 that those who love your name may exult in you.
- 12 For you bless the righteous, O LORD;
 you cover him with favor as with a shield.



PSALMS 1–22 AT A GLANCE

Book Theme:

Author:

Psalm Themes

Key Words:

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
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Psalm Themes

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THE LORD



PRECEPT
UPON
PRECEPT
Psalms Part 1
The Lord
