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The
Songs

5

PSALMS - The SONGS

Five

Refuge for the Righteous - Destruction for the Wicked

READ AND OBSERVE

Read through **Psalm 5** and mark every reference to the LORD, including pronouns and synonyms, with a red triangle.

Read through **Psalm 5** and mark every reference to the righteous, i.e. those who take shelter in the LORD, those who love the LORD'S Name, with a green capital "R".

Read through **Psalm 5** and mark every reference to unrighteous men with an orange capital "R" along with all pronouns and synonyms, i.e. the boastful, the man of bloodshed, the man of deceit, foes, they, their, etc.

Read through **Psalm 5** and mark every reference to prayer with a green arrow pointing upward.

Read through **Psalm 5** and mark every contrast with a pink diagonal line.

Read through **Psalm 5** and mark every comparison with a pink equal sign.

Read through **Psalm 5** and divide the passage into the following segments. Mark and title these segments in your text using brackets in the margin.

1. Prayer for help
2. Expectancy because of Who the LORD is
3. Those who are rebellious against the LORD
4. Those who take refuge in the LORD

READ AND ANSWER

Psalm 5:1-3

This Psalm is attributed to David. What does he ask the LORD to do in response to his prayer?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



The Hebrew word for “give ear” is *azan* and means to listen.

The Hebrew word for “consider” is *bin* and means to understand.

The Hebrew word for “heed” is *qashav* and means to attend.
It carries the idea of responding.

Do you see the wonderful progression?

The psalmist prays,
*“Oh LORD, please listen to my prayer,
and understand my problem,
and then respond by taking care of me.”*

What is it that the psalmist is presenting to God?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Does the psalmist have a problem?

What is it? (Read the entire Psalm to find the answer.)

To Whom does the psalmist pray?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



The Hebrew word for “pray” in this verse is *palal* and means to intercede or interpose.

The psalmist is, in effect, interceding on behalf of his own problems by praying to the Lord. He is seeking to interpose the help of the LORD into his situation.

The LORD is asked to intercede into the affairs of the psalmist by changing the circumstances of the psalmist’s problems, in this case, his foes. The LORD is asked to interpose Himself (His power and His will) into the situation on behalf of the Psalmist.

When does the psalmist say his prayer is directed to the LORD?

What does the psalmist expect the LORD to do?

What does it mean to “order” your prayer before God?

What does the psalmist do after he lays his orderly request before his God?

Why is he eagerly watching? What does he expect to happen?

Psalm 5:4-7

What type of God does the psalmist say the LORD is? List everything he tells us about the LORD.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

What does God most definitely *not* take pleasure in?

Why not?

Who shall most definitely *not* stand before the LORD?

Why not?

1.

2.

3.

How does the LORD respond to those who do iniquity?

How does the LORD respond to those who speak falsehood?

How does the LORD respond to the man of bloodshed?

How does the LORD respond to the man of deceit?



The Hebrew word for “stand” is *yatzab* and means to set or station oneself, take one’s stand.

The Hebrew word for “hate” is *sane* and means to hate!

The Hebrew word for “destroy” is *avad* and means perish or destroy.

The Hebrew word for “abhors” is *taav* and means to abhor— it carries the idea of loathing an abomination.

**This is pretty strong language...
But it is not an exaggeration...**

What is the contrast in **verse 7**?

How is it possible than any man could enter the house of the LORD?



The Hebrew word for “abundant” is *rov* and means multitude and greatness.

The Hebrew word for “lovingkindness” is *chesed* and means goodness and kindness.

What is to be our purpose in entering the house of the LORD?

As part of the household of God, what are we to do?

Psalm 5:8-10

Once again the psalmist has a request or prayer for the LORD—what is it?

Why is he asking the LORD to lead him in His righteousness?

What does he ask the LORD to do for him?

Whose way?



The Hebrew word for “foes” is *shorer* and means enemy or treacherous watcher. In other words, the foes are lying in ambush to attack.

The Hebrew word for “make straight” is *yashar* and means to make smooth, straight, or right.

The Hebrew word for “way” is *derek* and means way, road, distance, journey, or manner.

What is true about these foes?

How are their inward parts described?

How are their throats described?

What do they use their tongues to do?

 Point of Connection

Romans 3:10-18

***...as it is written, "There is none righteous, not even one;
there is none who understands,
there is none who seeks for God; all have turned aside,
together they have become useless;
there is none who does good,
there is not even one."
"Their throat is an open grave,
with their tongues they keep deceiving,"
"the poison of asps is under their lips";
"whose mouth is full of cursing and bitterness";
"their feet are swift to shed blood,
destruction and misery are in their paths,
and the path of peace they have not known."
"There is no fear of God before their eyes."***

What does the psalmist expect God to do?

What does he suggest should be the catalyst for their demise?

When does he suggest they should be thrust out?

Thrust out of what?

Why should God do this to them?

 Point of Depth

**The Hebrew word for "guilty" is *asham*
and means to offend, be guilty.**

**The Hebrew word for "devices" is *matzoh*
and means counsel, plan, principle, or device.**

The Hebrew word for “thrust out” is *nadach* and means to impel, thrust, banish, or drive away.

The Hebrew word for “rebellious” is *mara* and means to rebel or be contentious.

What connection is made between being rebellious against God and being against God’s family?

Psalm 5:11-12

Once again there is a contrast—what is it?

Instead of being guilty, instead of falling, instead of being thrust out—what will be true of those who take refuge in God?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Why? What is the purpose of being sheltered?

Who are those who take refuge in God?

Who are those who love God’s Name?

Why is it that those who are sheltered may exult in God?

Why is the righteous man exulting in God? (Hint: the answer is found in the previous verse.)

What, besides blessing Him, does the Lord do for the righteous man?

How is that favor described?

How does favor “like a shield” fit in with what the psalmist was requesting of the LORD?

READ AND REASON

Psalm 5:3

***In the morning, O LORD, You will hear my voice;
In the morning I will order my prayer to You and eagerly watch.***

David believed that God would answer his prayer.
He laid his request out carefully and in order before God...
and then he watched eagerly for God’s response...

The Hebrew word for “order” is *arak*
and means to arrange, to set, put, or lay in order.

The Hebrew word for “eagerly watch” is *tzafah*
and means to look out or about, spy, keep watch.

Curious...

Is this how we should offer our prayers to God?
I believe it is.

And are we supposed to expect that He will answer?
I believe we are.

Philippians 4:6-7

***Be anxious for nothing,
but in everything by prayer and supplication
with thanksgiving
let your requests be made known to God.***

***And the peace of God, which surpasses all comprehension,
will guard your hearts and your minds in Christ Jesus.***

I can't help but be inspired when I think about the expectancy of this Psalm...

God's children need to pray like David—
with full and confident assurance...
of God's abundant answer...
because of His abundant lovingkindness to us...

Segment by Segment

**Try titling these segments yourself.
Ask God to help you.**

Verse 1-3

Verses 4-7

Verses 8-10

Verses 11-12

Purpose of Psalm 5

**Try to identify the purpose of Psalm 5.
The purpose simply states “why the Psalmist wrote the Psalm”.**

Theme of Psalm 5

**Try giving Psalm 5 a title by identifying its theme.
The theme simply states “what the Psalm is about”.**
