

Summit Woods Baptist Church
Sermon Study Equipping Class

Psalm 19:9-14

Remember to begin your study early in the week so that you have time to really think (and keep thinking) about the passage without being rushed.

❖ Day 1

Read Psalm 19:9-14.

For these lessons, the sermon text is provided in a format that visually helps display the structure of the paragraph or section of text. The main verbs are underlined. Commands are double-underlined. Generally, the main indicative clauses remain to the left, and the other clauses are either directly underneath when they have equal priority to what comes before, or are tabbed to the right when the clause supports, develops, or draws a conclusion from a neighboring clause.

9 The fear of the LORD is clean, enduring forever;
The judgments of the LORD are true;
they are righteous altogether.
10 They are more desirable than gold, yes, than much pure gold;
Sweeter also than honey and drippings of the honeycomb.
11 Moreover, Your servant is warned by them;
In keeping them there is great reward.
12 Who can discern [his] errors?
Acquit me of hidden [faults.]
13 Also keep Your servant back from presumptuous [sins;]
Let them not rule over me;
Then I will be innocent,
And I will be blameless of great wrongdoing.
14 May the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart
Be acceptable in Your sight, O LORD, my rock and my Redeemer.

1. Read v. 7-9. Describe the pattern you see in each of the statements made in those verses.
2. Read Exodus 3:14-15. What is the meaning of LORD (Yahweh) in all caps? Describe the context of this passage.

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3. How does David describe the fear of the LORD in v. 9 of Psalm 19?

- a. Read Psalm 111:10, Proverbs 1:7, Proverbs 8:13. In your own words, what is the fear of the LORD?
- b. How is “clean” used in the Old Testament? For example, consider Leviticus 20:25, Ezra 6:10 (NASB20 “acceptable”), Psalm 51:10.

4. How does David describe the judgments of the LORD in v. 9?

- a. Look at ways the Old Testament uses the word judgments, such as in Exodus 24:3, Leviticus 19:37, Proverbs 24:23. Also examine v. 10-11 of Psalm 19 to see how David describes them. (In the NASB20, some of these passages may use “ordinances” or “justice” instead of “judgments”). How would you define God’s judgments as described here?

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❖ Day 2

Read Psalm 19:9-14 again.

5. What analogies does David use for the judgments of the LORD? For each analogy, describe what it states about the judgments of God.

6. Notice “moreover” in v. 11. How is v. 11 related to v. 10?

7. What and who are God’s judgments used for in v. 11?

8. How do we get value from God’s judgments, according to v. 11?

❖ Day 3

Read Psalm 19:9-14 again.

9. What does David ask in v. 12? Does David have an answer in mind?
 - a. How does this question relate to what has been discussed in the previous verses?

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10. List the commands David makes in v. 12-13. Who are they directed to?

a. Why does David make these commands, according to v. 13?

11. What command does David make in v. 14? Who is it addressed to?

a. What is the difference between “words of my mouth” and “meditation of my heart”?
Why is it important that David makes that distinction?

12. List the titles David gives God in v. 13. What aspect of the nature of God is emphasized by each title?

In preparation for Sunday, pray that the whole congregation would treasure God’s Word beyond all earthly possessions as David does here. Pray that our members will trust that forgiveness, deliverance from sin, and blamelessness only come from God.