

“Satan seeks to keep men and women living in their sin, under its penalty, held in bondage to its power, and suffering mental and emotional defeat from its guilty accusations. Christ’s death on the cross secured redemption from sin and its guilt and destroyed the devil’s work (see Colossians 2:13-15).” –Devotional: Day 2, The Triumph: Your Guide to Spiritual Warfare (You Version).

¹³When you were dead in your sins and in the uncircumcision of your flesh, God made you^[a] alive with Christ. He forgave us all our sins, ¹⁴having canceled the charge of our legal indebtedness, which stood against us and condemned us; he has taken it away, nailing it to the cross. ¹⁵And having disarmed the powers and authorities, he made a public spectacle of them, triumphing over them by the cross. **Colossians 2:13-15**

Psalm 32 –

1. What blessing is described in Psalm 32:1-2, and how does it relate to justification by faith?

Scripture Reference(s): Psalm 32:1-2; Romans 4:6–8

The blessing described is the joy and relief of having one’s sins completely forgiven and not counted against them by God. This forgiveness includes pardon (removal of guilt), covering (atonement), and non-imputation (God no longer holding the sin to one’s account). Paul cites these verses in Romans 4:6–8 to teach that righteousness is credited apart from works — this is justification by faith, where forgiveness comes by trusting in God’s grace rather than by earning it.

2. According to Psalm 32:3-4, what were the physical and emotional consequences David experienced when he hid his sin?

Scripture Reference(s): Psalm 32:3-4; Psalm 38:3-8

David experienced intense physical suffering and emotional turmoil as a direct result of unconfessed sin. His body felt aged and weakened, and he groaned continuously. Spiritually, he felt the weight of God’s hand — symbolic of conviction and divine discipline. This highlights how hidden sin affects the whole person. A similar experience is described in Psalm 38:3-8.

3. What does Psalm 32:5 reveal about confession and God’s response to it?

Scripture Reference(s): Psalm 32:5; 1 John 1:9

David openly admitted his sin to God without concealment. The moment he confessed, God responded with complete forgiveness. The word “forgave” (Hebrew: *nāśā’*) conveys the idea of lifting or carrying away. This shows that God is both ready and able to forgive when sin is brought before Him in humility. 1 John 1:9 affirms this same principle in the New Testament.

4. How does Psalm 32:6 encourage others to seek the Lord? What is the “flood of great waters”?

Scripture Reference(s): Psalm 32:6; Isaiah 55:6

David urges the godly to pray while the opportunity for repentance remains open — “when You may be found.” The “flood of great waters” symbolizes overwhelming judgment or calamity. Those who seek God early will be protected and not overtaken by such trials. Isaiah 55:6 similarly urges, “Seek the LORD while He may be found.”

5. What roles does God play in Psalm 32:7, and how do these roles comfort believers?

Scripture Reference(s): Psalm 32:7; Psalm 46:1

God is depicted as a hiding place (refuge), a preserver from trouble, and one who surrounds with songs of deliverance — celebrating salvation. These roles reveal God's protective and restorative nature. The forgiven believer not only avoids judgment but enjoys intimate fellowship and security in God. Psalm 46:1 also portrays God as a refuge and strength.

6. In Psalm 32:8, what is God’s promise to the forgiven person?

Scripture Reference(s): Psalm 32:8; Proverbs 3:5-6

God promises personal guidance to those restored through repentance. He commits to instructing, teaching, and directing them, not merely through commandments, but with intimate, attentive care (“guide you with My eye”). This verse shows that forgiveness leads to renewed relationship and ongoing discipleship. Proverbs 3:5-6 supports the promise of divine direction for the trusting heart.

7. What warning is given in Psalm 32:9, and what does it imply about human will and obedience?

Scripture Reference(s): Psalm 32:9; James 3:3

The warning is against spiritual stubbornness. A person should not require coercion to follow God’s instruction, like an untrained animal that must be restrained. The verse calls for voluntary, intelligent, and willing obedience. James 3:3 uses similar imagery about controlling direction through bridles, but Psalm 32 emphasizes the need for understanding and soft-heartedness.

8. How does Psalm 32:10-11 contrast the experiences of the wicked and the righteous?

Scripture Reference(s): Psalm 32:10-11; Psalm 1:6

The wicked experience multiple sorrows, reflecting the natural and spiritual consequences of rebellion. In contrast, the righteous — those who trust in God and walk uprightly — are surrounded by covenantal mercy (hesed). Their response is joy and celebration. This is a consistent theme in Scripture: the path of the wicked leads to ruin, but the path of the righteous is blessed (cf. Psalm 1:6).