

# Psalms 33:18

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Behold, the eye of the LORD is upon them that fear him, upon them that hope in his mercy;

## Analysis

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This verse celebrates divine attentiveness to faithful worshipers: '**Behold, the eye of the LORD is upon them that fear him**'. The imperative *hinneh* (behold) demands attention—this is crucial truth. The eye of the LORD metaphor indicates God's watchful care, continuous awareness, and protective oversight. Proverbs 15:3 states, 'The eyes of the LORD are in every place, beholding the evil and the good.' Yet here God's eye rests specifically on those who fear Him—not merely general omniscience but particular providential care for His people.

The phrase '**them that fear him**' describes reverent, obedient believers—those acknowledging God's sovereignty and walking in covenant faithfulness. This fear combines awe, respect, love, and obedient trust. Psalm 34:7 promises, 'The angel of the LORD encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them.' Fearing God brings divine protection and blessing.

The second phrase explains God's attentiveness: '**upon them that hope in his mercy**'. The Hebrew *yachal* (hope, wait, expect) indicates confident expectation grounded in God's character. They hope in His *chesed* (mercy, lovingkindness, covenant faithfulness)—that loyal love persisting despite human unfaithfulness. This hope isn't wishful thinking but confident trust based on proven divine character. Romans 5:5 declares, 'Hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost.' Christian hope rests on God's demonstrated mercy in Christ, guaranteeing future grace.

## Historical Context

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This verse provided crucial assurance for persecuted, oppressed, or suffering believers throughout history. When circumstances suggested God's absence or indifference, Scripture affirmed: His eye remains on those who fear Him. Joseph in prison, David fleeing Saul, Daniel in lions' den, Jeremiah in cistern, Paul in shipwreck—all experienced God's watchful care despite seeming abandonment.

Ancient Near Eastern cultures often portrayed gods as capricious or distracted—requiring elaborate rituals to gain attention. Israel's God, in contrast, needs no reminder or manipulation. His eye naturally, constantly rests on those who fear Him. This personal attentiveness distinguished Yahweh from pagan deities. Where other gods needed appeasing, Yahweh promised faithful presence to covenant people.

Jesus used similar imagery: 'Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father. But the very hairs of your head are all numbered' (Matthew 10:29-30). If God notices sparrows, how much more His children? Peter quotes Psalm 34:15 (parallel to this verse): 'The eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and his ears are open unto their prayers' (1 Peter 3:12).

Church history records countless testimonies of God's providential care. William Cowper's hymn 'God Moves in a Mysterious Way' was written during suicidal depression—yet affirmed God's watchfulness despite inability to perceive it. Corrie ten Boom witnessed God's eye upon her in Nazi concentration camp. Persecuted Chinese church testified of divine provision amid Cultural Revolution. The promise endures: God's eye remains on those who fear Him.

## Related Passages

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**Colossians 1:16** — All things created through Christ

**Genesis 1:1** — Creation of heavens and earth

## Study Questions

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1. What does it mean practically that God's eye is 'upon' those who fear Him—how does divine watchfulness manifest in believers' lives?
2. How do we reconcile God's particular attention to those who fear Him with His omniscient awareness of all things?
3. What is the relationship between fearing God (reverent obedience) and hoping in His mercy (confident trust in grace)?
4. How should awareness of God's constant watchfulness affect daily decisions, attitudes, and behaviors?
5. How can believers maintain hope in God's mercy when circumstances seem to contradict His watchful care?

## Interlinear Text

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|                         |                |             |      |                        |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|------|------------------------|
| הֵן ה                   | עֵינַי         | לְהִיָּה    | אֵל  | יִרְאַ יוֹ             |
| H2009                   | Behold the eye | of the LORD | H413 | is upon them that fear |
|                         | H5869          | H3068       |      | H3373                  |
| לְהִיָּה                | לְהִיָּה       | לְהִיָּה    |      |                        |
| him upon them that hope | in his mercy   |             |      |                        |
| H3176                   | H2617          |             |      |                        |

## Additional Cross-References

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**1 Peter 3:12** (References Lord): For the eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and his ears are open unto their prayers: but the face of the Lord is against them that do evil.

**Psalms 147:11** (Grace): The LORD taketh pleasure in them that fear him, in those that hope in his mercy.

**Job 36:7** (Parallel theme): He withdraweth not his eyes from the righteous: but with kings are they on the throne; yea, he doth establish them for ever, and they are exalted.

**Hebrews 6:18** (Hope): That by two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us:

**Psalms 13:5** (Grace): But I have trusted in thy mercy; my heart shall rejoice in thy salvation.

**Psalms 52:8** (Grace): But I am like a green olive tree in the house of God: I trust in the mercy of God for ever and ever.

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