

Psalms 75:9

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

But I will declare for ever; I will sing praises to the God of Jacob.

Analysis

But I will declare for ever; I will sing praises to the God of Jacob. Amid pronouncements of divine judgment, the psalmist interrupts with personal vow of perpetual worship. The emphatic "But I" (Hebrew **וְאַנִּי** /va'anî) contrasts the psalmist's response with the arrogant wicked who exalt their own horn (v. 4-5). While the ungodly boast, the righteous worship.

"**I will declare for ever**" uses **נָגַד** (nagad), meaning to make known, announce, proclaim. This isn't private devotion but public testimony—declaring God's righteous judgments to all generations. The commitment is eternal: "**for ever**" (**לְעוֹלָם**/le'olam). Earthly kingdoms rise and fall, but the worshiper's praise continues through all ages.

"**Sing praises to the God of Jacob**" employs **זָמַר** (zamar), denoting musical praise with instruments. The title "**God of Jacob**" (**אֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב** /Elohei Ya'akov) recalls covenant faithfulness to the patriarchs—the God who wrestled with Jacob, renamed him Israel, and fulfilled promises despite human weakness. This grounds worship not in circumstances but in God's unchanging character and covenant loyalty.

Historical Context

Psalm 75 is attributed to Asaph, David's chief musician and seer (1 Chronicles 25:1-2, 2 Chronicles 29:30). The Asaphite psalms often address issues of theodicy

—why the wicked prosper and how God will judge. This psalm likely emerged from Israel's worship liturgy, possibly during times when foreign powers threatened or internal corruption flourished. The reference to 'God of Jacob' anchors hope in the Abrahamic covenant, reminding Israel that the same God who kept promises to the patriarchs will execute justice for their descendants.

Related Passages

John 15:13 — Greatest form of love

1 Corinthians 13:4 — Characteristics of love

Study Questions

1. How does committing to 'declare forever' God's works change your perspective during seasons when judgment seems delayed?
2. What does it mean to praise the 'God of Jacob'—the God who works through flawed people and keeps covenant despite human failure?
3. How can public testimony ('declare') of God's justice encourage believers facing persecution or injustice?

Interlinear Text

וְאֶלְעָלָה	לְעָלָה	אֶלְעָלָה	לְעָלָה	לְעָלָה
וְאֶלְעָלָה	לְעָלָה	אֶלְעָלָה	לְעָלָה	לְעָלָה
וְאֶלְעָלָה	לְעָלָה	אֶלְעָלָה	לְעָלָה	לְעָלָה

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