

Many psalms begin with an acknowledgement of who God is, and that's where we started in Lesson 1. The God who hears our prayers is our Creator, our King, and our Judge. He desires to be our Rock and our Shepherd. Having acknowledged who God is, many of the psalms move on to acknowledge who we are, and that's a great focal point for Lesson 2.

<i>N</i> e are	with God-given	with God-given	
•	e LORD with my our wonderful deeds. (Ps		
With my whole heart let me not wander f	l you; rom your commandment	rs! (119:10)	
Give me understandi	ng, that I may keep your I	aw	
and observe it	my whole heart.	. (119:34)	

- In your own words, what do the psalmists mean when they describe doing something "with my whole heart"?
- Why is it important that we engage our "whole hearts" when we pray to God? The opposite of that would be praying half-heartedly, right? Maybe James 1:5-8 comes to mind here. What's the difference between praying with our "whole hearts" and being "double-minded"?
- Using just the passages above, as we look around them at the surrounding verses before and after, what impact can be made on my life when I seek God with my "whole heart"?

W	e are and		
	As for, I am poor and needy, the Lord takes thought of me. You are my help and my deliverer; do not delay, O my God! (Psa 40:16-17)		
	your, O LORD, and answer me, for I am poor and needy. (86:1)		
•	These are just a couple of many examples where the psalmists describe themselves as "poor and needy." Were they just talking about the amount of money they had or is it deeper than that? In what ways are we all "poor and needy," and how should that shape the way we pray?		
	The psalms encourage us to picture ourselves as "in need" of:  A shepherd (Psa 23:1; 28:9; 80:1; 119:176; 124). Why? Following that "LORD, you are I am" pattern we noticed earlier, how should this shape the way we pray?		
	Light, salvation, and strength (Psa 27:1). Why? Following that "LORD, you are I am" pattern we noticed earlier, how should this shape the way we pray?		
W	e are		
	There is no soundness in my flesh because of your indignation; there is no health in my bones because of sin.  For my have gone over my head; like a heavy burden, they are too for me. (38:3-4)		
	Throughout the psalms, God is described as "merciful and gracious, slow to anger and abounding in steadfast love" (86:15; 103:8; 145:8). That's a powerful description given by God himself that stretches all the way back to Exodus 34:6. What difference can it powerfully make in our prayers?		

• Finally, let's read the prayer of David in Psalm 25. What can we learn from this psalm to help us grow in our own prayers to the same God who heard David 3,000 years ago?