

# J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 2

Form: Chorale Fantasia-Recit (T)-Aria (A)-Recit (B)-Aria (T)-Chorale. The first recit-aria pair deals with heresy relying on reason, the second pair with the lot of the persecuted.

Introduction and updates at melvinunger.com

NBA I/16; BC A98

2. S. after Trinity (BWV 76, 2)

\*1 Jn. 3:3-18 (Whoever does not do right or love his brother is not of God)

\*Lk. 14:16-24 (Parable of the great banquet)

Librettist: Unknown

FP: 18 June 1724 (St. Thomas)

The archaic style of 2/1 was probably intended to indicate tradition and conservative theology in contrast to Enlightenment philosophy (see, for example, the reference to "foolish reason" substituting for biblical truth in 10/2). Eric Chafe observes that "the message of Cantata 2...is pure "theologia crucis" [theology of the cross], the only true theology according to Luther.... Bach represents the believer's life of tribulation and persecution in the world

by means of modulation into flat-minor tonal regions, associating the flat-minor are with the 'subdominant' quality of the modal melody of Ach Gott, vom Himmel." See "Tonal Allegory," 128. For other examples of archaic style in the chorale cantata cycle, see BWV 38 & BWV 101.

J.S. Bach

Cantata No. 2

## Ach Gott, vom Himmel sieh darein

Chorus (Chorale Vs. 1 (the hymn is Luther's paraphrase of Ps. 12). Renaissance-like motet style with continuo, the other instruments doubling the voices (in the style of Pachelbel). Medieval cantus firmus in the Phrygian mode. No sinfonia or ritornello. The trombones (sackbuts), alla breve meter, and "white note" notation add to the archaic character. See side note for information on Bach's chorale cantata cycle.

2/1. Coro.

1. (Grave  $\text{d} = 58$ ) • Apostasy: A prayer for aid in time of apostasy (2/1).

Soprano.

Doubled by Vln I,  
Trb I.

Alto.

Doubled by Vln II,  
Ob I, II, Trb II.

Tenore.

Doubled by Vla,  
Trb III.

Basso.

Doubled by Trb IV.

Pianoforte.

Cantus firmus is foreshadowed by counterpoint based on first phrase of chorale.

Descending 4th

Chorale  
Phrase 1: Ach Gott, vom Himmel sich da-rein und lass dich's doch

Text painting: Upward leap for "heaven."

Ach Gott, vom Him - mel

Grave.

G minor

Descending 4ths from tonic to dominant (and reverse), sometimes with intervening chromatic tones, characterize the counterpoint, to illustrate the text image of looking up to God, and asking him to look down and bestow mercy (see mm. 27-29). The descending 4th is derived directly from the chorale (see "sieh darein").

8.

Ach Gott, vom Him - mel sieh da - rein, da - rein,

Harmonic tension is increased by adding chromatic note for "erbarmen" (have mercy).

er - bar - - - men, und lass dich's doch er - - bar -

sich da - rein und lass dich's doch er - - bar -

Text painting: Lamento bass (descending chromatic 4th) for "have mercy."

G minor

B dim. 7

C minor

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15. Cantus firmus in long notes in Alto. For Bach's systematic plan for treating the cantus firmus in his first cantatas of the Chorale Cantata Cycle see side note above.

ach Gott, vom Him - mel sieh da - rein, ach Gott, vom  
Ach Gott, vom Him - mel sieh da - rein, Ach Gott, vom  
men, ach Gott, vom Him - mel sieh da - rein, Ach Gott, vom  
men, ach Gott, vom Him - mel sieh da - rein, Ach Gott, vom

20. D7 G minor G minor C minor

Him - mel sieh da - rein, ach Gott, vom Him - mel sieh da -  
mel sieh da - rein, ach Gott, vom Him - mel sieh da -  
rein, vom Him - mel sieh da - rein, ach Gott, vom Him - mel sieh da -  
rein, ach Gott, vom Him - mel sieh da - rein,

D7 G minor Ascending 4th (looking up to God) followed by descending 4th (Göd looking down). D minor

rein, sieh da - rein, ach Gott, vom Himmel sieh da - rein und  
Cantus firmus foreshadowed by counterpoint based on 2nd phrase of chorale.  
rein und lass dich's doch er - bar -  
da - rein Chorale Phrase 2. Original chorale text: "dich deß"  
Harmonic tension is increased by overlapping entries and by adding chromatic note for "erbarmen" (have mercy). und lass dich's

A

D major G minor

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31.

lass dich's doch er - bar - men, und lass dich's doch er - bar -  
men, und lass dich's doch er - bar - men, und lass dich's doch er - bar -  
doch er - bar - men, und lass dich's doch er - bar -

G minor      A minor      D minor

37.

men, er - bar -  
und lass dich's doch  
men, lass dich's doch er - bar - men, er - bar -  
men, und lass dich's doch er - bar -

G minor      C minor

43.

Chromatic note added.  
men, und lass dich's doch er -  
er - bar - men,  
men, und lass dich's doch er - bar -  
men, lass dich's doch er - bar - men, er - bar -

G minor      G major

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Music for first 2 chorale phrases is repeated  
(compare mm. 3-51).

49.

**B**

bar - - men, Cantus firmus foreshadowed by counterpoint based on 3rd phrase of chorale (same as the first phrase).

Chorale Phrase 3.

men, wie we - nig sind der Heil' - gen dein, ver -

men, wie

**B**

R. H.

C major G minor G minor G minor

56.

wie we - nig sind der Heil' - gen

Added chromatic note for lamentation

las - - sen sind wir Ar - - men, ver lassen sind wir

we - nig sind der Heil' - gen dein, ver - las - sen sind wir

G minor

63.

dein, wie we - nig sind der Heil' - gen dein, der Heil'gen dein, wie

wie (Same melody as Phrase 1.)

we - - nig

Ar - - men, wie we - nig sind der Heil' -

Text painting: Octave leap upward for "saints."

Ar - - men, ver lassen sind wir, ver - las - - sen

Chorale Phrase 4 (text overlaps with Phrase 3).

C minor B dim. 7 D7 G minor

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69.

wenig, wie we-nig sind, wie we-nig sind der Heil'gen dein, der Heil'gen  
sind der Heil'-gen dein,  
gen dein, der Heil'-gen dein, wie wenig sind der Heil'gen dein,  
sind wir Ar-men, wie we-nig sind der Heil'-gen dein, der Heil'gen

C minor      D7      G minor      D minor      D major

76. C

dein, wie we-nig sind der Heil'gen dein, ver-las-sen  
ver-las-sen sind wir Ar- men, ver-las-sen  
dein, ver-las-sen sind wir

C      G minor      G minor

*Cantus firmus foreshadowed by counterpoint based on 4th phrase of chorale (same tune/music as second phrase).*

82.

sind wir Ar- men, ver-las-sen sind wir Ar-  
sind wir Ar- men, ver-las-sen sind wir Ar-  
Ar- men, ver-las-sen sind wir Ar-

D minor      G minor      A minor

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88.

Same melody as Phrase 2.

G minor      C minor

94.

G minor      G major      C major

100.

D

Dein

Chorale Phrase 5 (beginning of Abgesang in bar form).

men, wir Ar - men: Cantus firmus foreshadowed by counterpoint based on 5th phrase of chorale.

men: Dein Wort man nicht lässt haben wahr,  
Original chorale text: lässt nicht.

R.H. L.H. R.H.

G minor      G minor      D minor      B-flat major      F major

By reversing  
the words,  
the metrical  
accent falls  
on "nicht"  
(not).

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107.

Wort man nicht lässt ha - ben wahr, dein Wort man nicht lässt  
Dein Wort man nicht lässt  
— dein Wort man nicht lässt ha - ben wahr, dein Wort man nicht lässt ha -  
B-flat major

B-flat 7

E-flat 7

113.

ha - ben wahr, dein Wort man nicht lässt ha - ben wahr,  
Cantus firmus, Phrase 5.  
Dein  
ha - ben wahr, dein Wort man nicht lässt haben wahr, dein Wort man  
- - ben wahr, dein Wort man nicht lässt ha - ben - wahr,  
E-flat major

C minor

D7

G minor

119.

dein Wort man nicht lässt ha - - - ben wahr,  
Wort man nicht lässt  
nicht lässt ha - ben wahr, lässt ha - ben wahr, dein Wort man  
dein Wort man nicht lässt ha - ben wahr, dein Wort man nicht lässt ha - ben wahr,  
F major

D minor

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124. Text painting: Soprano has long line with "off-kilter" syncopations to depict people who reject the Word as true.

dein Wort man nicht lässt ha - ben wahr, dein Wort man  
ha - ben wahr,  
nicht lässt ha - ben wahr, dein Wort man nicht lässt haben wahr, der Glaub'  
— dein Wort man nicht lässt haben wahr, dein Wort man nicht lässt haben wahr, der Glaub' ist

D minor D minor

130.

E  
nicht lässt ha - ben wahr, der Glaub' ist auch ver -  
ist auch ver - lo - schen gar, der Glaub' ist auch ver - loschen gar, ver - lo -  
auch ver - lo - schen gar, der Glaub' ist auch ver - loschen gar, der Glaub' ist auch

E  
(G minor) G major C major C7 F major

136.

lo - schen gar, der Glaub' ist auch ver - loschengar, der Glaub' ist auch ver -  
Cantus firmus, Phrase 6.  
der Glaub'  
- schen gar, der Glaub' ist auch ver - loschengar, ist  
ver - lo - schen gar, der Glaub' ist  
der Glaub' ist

D minor D7 G minor

Close imitation for last 2 lines for heightened rhetorical emphasis

Chorale Phrase 6, Cantus firmus foreshadowed by counterpoint based on 6th phrase.

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Text painting: Break (rests) for  
"verloschen": (extinguished).

142.

lo - - schen gar, der Glaub' ist auch ver - loschen gar, ver - lo - - schen  
 ist auch ver - loschen gar, der Glaub' ist auch ver - lo - - schen  
 auch ver - loschen gar, der Glaub' ist auch ver - lo - - schen  
 auch ver - loschen gar, der Glaub' ist auch ver - lo - - schen

C7 F major F7 B-flat major G minor

147.

gar, der Glaub' ist auch ver - loschen gar bei al - - len Men - schen - -  
 gar bei al - - len Men - schen - - kin - -  
 gar, der Glaub' ist auch ver - loschen gar

G minor C minor G minor C major

Chorale Phrase 7. Cantus firmus foreshadowed by counterpoint based on 7th phrase of chorale.

152.

kin - - - dern, bei al - - - len Men - schen - - kin - -  
 kin - - - dern, bei al - - - len Men - schen - - kin - -  
 dern, bei al - - - len Men - schen - - kin - - - - - - - - - -

F major D7 G minor F major

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157. Close imitation

G minor                            G7                            C minor                            G minor

162.

D minor                                    D minor    D major

2/2. Recitativo.

Adagio.

Chromatic Saturation  
in the vocal part in  
12 mm.

Secco Tenor Recit. (Based on Chorale Vs. 2.) An unusual feature is quoting chorale lines (both text and music) at two points, and in canon with Adagio marking. The rest of the recitative elaborates on the ideas in these two lines.  
•Apostasy: False teachers are like whitened sepulchres (2/2). The lamenting sentiment of this recitative leads to the prayer in the following aria.

**1.** Tenore. D C G F E-flat                                  Continuo alone  
Sie leh-ren ei-tel fal-sche List,    was wider Gott und sei-ne Wahrheit  
=Phrase 1 of the chorale verbatim, transposed a 5th "flat-ward."  
See Chafe, "Analyzing Bach Cantatas," 129.

Canon    Continuo alone  
G major    C minor  
B-flat 7    C minor

Continuo echoes voice with Chorale Phrase 1 (at the 8va), probably representing false teachers leading someone astray.

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Tonal progression continues "flat-ward."  
See Chafe, "Analyzing Bach Cantatas," 129.

3. E G-flat A

E-flat major C7 F minor A dim. 7

5. D-flat Adagio.

Chromatic harmonies for miserable apostasy.

First 3 notes not part of cantus firmus.

E dim. 7 F7 D7

Chorale Phrase 5: Most of text & music verbatim; the melody 7. transposed "flat-ward" a fifth from the original.

Recit. See side note regarding reason vs. faith.

wäh - let dies, der Andre das, die thö - rich - te Ver - nunft ist ihr Com -

G minor E-flat major C minor A7

The continuo imitates the voice "flat-ward" 2 fifths (from original). In the context of this recitative, the text of the chorale line perhaps represents the 2 types of false teachers described earlier.

Allusion to Jesus' words, e.g., Mt. 23:27-28.

9. pass, sie glei - chen ü - ber - tünc - ten Grä - bern, die, ob sie zwar von aussen

NBA text: denen Toten-

D minor (For significance of D minor representing "poor weak sinner, see side note.)

E-flat major

11. B

NBA text: nur Stank und Moder

lauter Unflat

F major F7 Text painting: Chromatic chord D7 G7 C# dim. 7 Text painting: Chromatic chord D minor

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Alto Aria (Based on Chorale Vs. 3.) • Apostasy: Prayer to stop false teachers (as represented by the quoted chorale lines in the previous movement) (2/3).

Jaunty aria  
in galant, comic  
opera style,  
presumably to  
characterize  
fashionable  
heresies.  
Galant elements:  
-major home key,  
-patter declamation,  
-periodic phrase  
-structure,  
-triplets (often 3 against 2).

## 2/3. Aria. Solo Violin Obbligato

1. (Risoluto  $\text{♩} = 56$ )

Ritornello

B-flat major

The movement combines an ostinato bass with soloistic solo violin line.

4.

This type of aria is called a "Devisenarie" or "motto aria." After the ritornello, the singer presents the first phrase of the aria as a kind of motto. This is followed by a short instrumental bridge before the aria proper begins. The motto sets the tone (and the literary perspective) for the movement.

## 7. Alto.

Tilg', o Gott, die Leh - ren,

B-flat major

10.

13.

tilg', o Gott, die Leh - ren, so dein Wort ver - keh - ren, tilg', o

B-flat major

F major

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16.

Gott, die Leh - ren, so deinWort ver - keh-ren, tilg' o Gott, die Leh -

19.

Chromaticism for "verkehren" (to pervert).

- - ren, so\_ deinWort ver - keh - - - - ren,

Ritornello

F minor  
(instead of expected F major)

F major

22.

25.

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28.

weh-re doch der Ket - ze-rei,  
wehre doch der

F major  
C minor

Text painting: Melismas (the only ones in the aria) for "all spirit hordes."

31.

Ket - ze-rei und al -

G minor

34.

len Rot-ten - gei - stern, wehre doch der

G minor  
G minor

Harmonic ambiguity for  
"heresy."

Melisma adopts triplets of the ritornello of the violin part.

37.

Ket - ze - rei, wehre doch der Ket - ze - rei und al - len Rot - - - - ten -

G minor

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40. Harmonic ambiguity for heresy: mm. 40–41.

gei - stern, wehre doch der Ket - ze - rei und al - len Rot - - ten-gei -

43.

stern; Ritornello

G minor

46.

denn sie spre -

G minor

49.

- chen oh - ne\_Scheu, denn sie spre - - - chen oh - ne\_Scheu:

F major

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The vocal line has several "false starts," as if there is opposition to completing the entire chorale cantus firmus.

Text painting: Tritone leap for "Trotz" (defiance).

52.

Trotz dem, Trotz dem, Trotz dem, Trotz, der uns will

G minor

Bach incorporates the melody of the last chorale phrase, perhaps because the text has similar words, though essentially opposite in meaning: Poetic text: "[We say.] 'Defiance to him who would master us!'" Chorale text: "[They say, 'Who is there who can master us?'"

55.

Chorale Melodic Phrase 7.

mei - - stern, Trotz dem, der uns will

Note: The original chorale text of line 4: "Spricht: Trotz, wer will uns unser wehren?"  
Original chorale text of line 7: "Wer ist, der uns soll meistern?"

D minor

58.

Text painting: Tritone leap for "Trotz" (defiance).

mei - - stern, Trotz, Trotz dem, der uns will mei - -

D minor

61.

Opening section returns in modified form.

stern!

Tilg', o Gott, die Leh - ren,

tilg', o Gott, die

B-flat major

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65.

Harmonic instability in mm. 66–69 to depict "Wort verkehren" (pervert the Word).

Leh - - ren, so dein Wort ver - keh - - ren, tilg', o Gott, die Leh - ren, so dein

C minor  
E-flat major  
G minor  
F major

68.

Wort ver - - keh - - ren, tilg', o Gott, die Leh - -

B-flat major  
E-flat major

70.

Chromatic D-flat  
for "pervert."

ren, so dein Wort verkeh - - - ren!

B-flat major  
(B-flat minor?)  
B-flat major  
**Dal Segno.**

Bass Recitative flowing into arioso, accompanied by strings. (Based on Chorale Vs. 4; highlighted phrases are verbatim chorale text but unrelated musically.) • God hears the oppressed when they cry to him (2/4).

## 2/4. Recitativo.

Basso.

1. E-flat D-flat B-flat C-flat D A F G-flat C

Chromatic Saturation  
in the vocal part in  
12 mm.

**Die Armen sind verstört, ihr seufzend Ach, ihr ängstlich Klagen bei soviel Kreuz und**

Chorale text verbatim from  
Stanza 4.

Text painting: Chromatic harmonies and tritone leaps in  
Continuo for misery of the poor.

Strings  
p

E-flat major  
E-flat 7  
D-flat dim.7 with pedal.  
A dim. 7  
F7  
A dim.7

Tritone

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Possible allusion to Sirach 3:21: "The prayer of the humble pierces the clouds, and it will not rest until it reaches its goal; it will not desist until the Most High responds."

4. G A-flat

Noth, wodurch die Fein-de fromme Seelen plagen, dringt in das Gna-den-ohr des

B-flat minor Tritone E dim.7 B dim.7 Tritone C minor

Strings accelerate from half notes to quarters, and then to eighths (at the beginning of the arioso).

6. Arioso.

Al-ler-höchsten ein; darum spricht Gott: Ich muss ihr Helfer sein, ich

D-flat major B dim.7 C minor

Voice of God' statements begin with pickups of ascending 4ths or 5ths.

Text painting: Rising lines probably to depict lifting up the poor and suffering ones; falling lines for God reaching down to help.

B-flat major

9. hab' ihr Flehn er-hört, der Hil-fe Morgen-roth, der reinen Wahrheit heller Sonnen-

Chorale text verbatim.

G minor G7

12. E

schein soll sie mit eurer Kraft, die Trost und Leben schafft, er-quicken und erfreun.

C major C7 F major

Chorale text verbatim.

15.

Ich will mich ihrer Nother.barmen, mein heilsam Wort soll sein die Kraft der Ar-men.

F7 D7 G minor G minor

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Tenor Ritornello (Da Capo) Aria (Based on Chorale Vs. 5)

•Affliction purifies the Christian; be patient! (2/5).

Musical elements of the Movement:

- flickering figure for "fire" (rather than figura corta)
- contrary motion to symbolize "cross." (See Chafe, "Analyzing Bach Cantatas," 131.)

Ob I, II, Vln I  
Vln II  
Vla  
Continuo

## 2/5. Aria. (Moderato ♩ = 72.)

1.

Ritornello

*mf*

G minor

This is a "Devisenarie" or "motto aria" (see above). The motto sets the tone and perspective for the movement.

5.

-Flickering figure for "fire" (rather than interpreted as a figura corta)  
-Contrary motion to create "chi" figure, symbolizing the "cross."

9. Tenore.

Durch Feu - er wird das Sil - ber rein,

Biblical Allusion: E.g., 1 Peter 1:6–7.

Ritornello

G minor

13.

durch Feu - - er

G minor

16.

wird das Sil - - ber rein, durch Kreuz das Wort be - währt - er -

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Modulation to C minor for image of  
"purifying" by means of fire and cross-bearing.

19.

fun - den, durch Feu - er wird das Sil - ber rein, durch Kreuz das

G major    B-flat major    C minor

22.

Wort be - währt er - fun - den, durch Kreuz das Wort be - währt erfun -

B dim.7    B dim.7    C minor    C minor

25.

den,    durch Feu - er wird das Sil - ber

C minor    G minor

28.

rein,    durch Feu - er

G minor    G minor

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31.

wird das Silber rein, durch Kreuz das Wort bewährt er-fun -

Text painting: Descending chromatic tetrachord (traditional symbol of lament) for "cross."

34.

den, durch Kreuz das Wort be-währt er - fun - den:

Ritornello

G minor

37.

be

40.

drum soll ein Christ zu allen Stun den in Kreuz und

Continuo accompaniment only; this keyboard realization is editorial.

44.

drum soll ein Christ zu allen Stun den in Kreuz und

G minor

B-flat major

C minor

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Rhetorical emphasis on "all" with high note.

47.

Noth ge-duldig sein, drum soll \_\_\_ ein Christ zu al - - - len Stun-den \_\_\_ in

F7 B-flat major B-flat 7 E-flat major F7

Text painting: Harmonic ambiguity and chromaticism for "Kreuz" und "Noth" (mm. 50–52), appoggiaturas to emphasize "Kreuz" and "Noth."

50.

Kreuz und Noth, in Kreuz und Noth, in Kreuz und Noth ge -

A-flat major F major B-flat major E-flat minor B-flat 7

53.

dul - - dig \_\_\_ sein, drum soll \_\_\_ ein

Strings re-enter. Strings tacet; Continuo alone.

E-flat major C minor C minor

56.

Christ zu al - - len Stun - den in Kreuz und Noth ge - dul - - dig

Strings re-enter.

G7 C minor C# dim.7 D minor G# dim.7

59.

sein, drum soll ein Christ zu allen Stun-den in Kreuz und

A major                      D minor                      D minor  
C# dim.7

Text painting: Adagio for "patient endurance."

62. **Adagio.**

Noth ge-dul-dig sein, in Kreuz und Noth ge-dul-dig sein.

Biblical Allusion, e.g., James 1:2-4: "Count it all joy, my brethren, when you meet various trials, for you know that the testing of your faith produces steadfastness. And let steadfastness have its full effect, that you may be perfect and complete, lacking in nothing."

D minor                      D major  
Da Capo.

**2/6. Choral.** Chorale (Vs. 6)  
•Prayer: Let not evil infiltrate us (2/6).

Soprano. 1.

Das wollst du, Gott, be-wah-ren rein vor dem ar-gen Ge-schlech-te,  
und lass uns dir be-foh-len sein, dass sich's in uns nicht flech-te;

Alto.

Das wollst du, Gott, be-wah-ren rein vor dem ar-gen Ge-schlech-te,  
und lass uns dir be-foh-len sein, dass sich's in uns nicht flech-te;

Tenore.

Das wollst du, Gott, be-wah-ren rein vor dem ar-gen Ge-schlech-te,  
und lass uns dir be-foh-len sein, dass sich's in uns nicht flech-te;

Basso.

Das wollst du, Gott, be-wah-ren rein vor dem ar-gen Ge-schlech-te,  
und lass uns dir be-foh-len sein, dass sich's in uns nicht flech-te;

Text painting: Chromatic harmony for "evil generation."

G minor                      D major                      C# dim.7  
A-flat major                      G minor                      G minor

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Abgesang of bar form has continuous 8th-note movement.

5.

der gott.-los' Hauf' sich um - her findt, wo sol - che lo - se

der gott.-los' Hauf' sich um - her findt, wo sol - che lo - se

der gott.-los' Hauf' sich um - her findt, wo sol - che lo - se

der gott.-los' Hauf' sich um - her findt, wo sol - che lo - se

Text painting: Chromatic harmonic progression  
for godless ones.

D minor

A major

E-flat major

F major  
B-flat major

8.

Leu - te sind in dei - nem Volk er - - ha - - - ben.

Leu - te sind in dei - nem Volk er - - ha - - - ben.

Leu - te sind in dei - nem Volk er - - ha - - - ben.

Leu - te sind in dei - nem Volk er - - ha - - - ben.

G minor

C minor

A7

D major