



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Bible Study Lesson

Psalms

- I. The title in Hebrew means _____ or Book of _____.
- II. Who are the known writers of Psalms?
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
 - F. Anonymous & others
- III. The Book of Psalms is a book of _____, _____ and _____.
- IV. Psalms uses four different literary styles: _____; _____; _____; also: _____.
- V. Psalms covers a period of about _____ years.
- VI. Types of Psalms include:
 - A. _____ of the individual or community. Psa. 3, 44
 - B. _____ or _____ Psa. 30, 100
 - C. Psalms of _____. Psa. 4
 - D. _____ Psalms. Psa. 2, 20, 72
 - E. _____ Psalm's. Psa. 1, 37, 119
 - F. _____ Psalm's Psa. 2, 110
 - G. _____ Psalm's Psa. 7, 35
- VII. The Psalms are arranged in _____ books or divisions.
- VIII. What two musical notations are used extensively in the Psalms?
 - A. "To the Chief _____"
 - B. _____ - "_____ of that"
- IX. Of 283 NT quotations from the OT, _____ are from the Psalms. Luke 24:44
- X. Psalm _____ is the longest chapter of the Bible, Psalm _____ is the shortest and the middle chapter of the Bible. Psa. 118:8 is the middle verse of the Bible.
- XI. Main ideas or themes of Psalms are:

Joshua 1:8

I. Not depart out of thy _____. Ps. 19:14

Hebrew "Hagath" = To reflect, moan or murmur; to ponder, to repeat the words

A. _____ of my mouth. Ps. 39:3 (5) *Muse not amuse*

1. _____ is an important part of meditation. Ps. 40:3, 104:33-34
2. Need to _____, visualize, & personalize the Word. Ps. 119:9-11, 130
3. _____ about the word. Ps. 119:27

B. Meditation of my _____. Rm.12:1-2, Pr. 23:7

1. Bring your _____ into control. II Co. 10:5-6, Ph. 4:8
2. Meditate with _____. Ps. 49:3-4
3. Takes _____. Ps. 25:5

II. Meditate therein day and night. Ps. 119:15 *Default setting Is. 26:3*

A. Meditate therein (on the _____). Ps. 119:48, 97; I Ti. 4:13, 15

1. _____ II Tim. 4:13
2. Exhortation II Tim. 4:2
3. Doctrine Is. 28:9-10

B. Meditate day & night Ps.1:1-2

Do you think about God? (Ps. 10:4) He thinks about you! (Jer. 29:11-13)

1. All _____ Ps. 104:34
2. At _____ Ps. 4:4, 63:6, 77:6, 119:48

III. Mayest observe to do all things Ps. 5:1

A. God's _____. Ps. 104:34

B. God's _____ Ps. 77:11-12, 143:5-6

* *The _____ of God. Ps. 78:42, 143:5*

C. God's _____ Eph. 3:4, 11

D. God's _____ Ps. 119:97

IV. Prosperous and have good success I Tim. 4:15

* Prosper (III Jn 2) in your soul (Ps. 63:1-6)

A. Have perfect _____. Is. 26:3-4

B. More _____ (Ps 119:97-100) & a ready _____ Lk 21:14-5



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Psalm 1

I. The _____ man. Ps. 1:1-3

A. What does blessed mean? Mt. 5:2-16 (*Plural*)

Hebrew = _____ (_____)

Greek = _____ Acts 26:2

B. What are the three positions of the blessed man?

1. _____ Prov. 4:14, Amos 3:3, cp. Gal. 5:25, Eph 5:15

2. _____ i.e. Acts 22:20 (7:58), cp. Eph. 6:13-14, I Co. 16:13

3. _____ i.e. Gen. 19:1, cp. Ps. 26:4, Jer. 15:17 (Rm. 1:32)

• *Should we completely disassociate ourselves from the unsaved? I Co. 5:9-11*

C. Where should the Christian get his counsel? Prov. 11:14

1. The _____ Ps. 16:7, 73:24, cp. Prov. 1:25

2. Godly _____ Prov. 12:15, 13:10, 20:18

• *Do all counselors have to be Christian? Lk. 16:8*

3. A _____ of counselors Pr. 15:22, 24:6

D. What is the difference between the “ungodly” and “sinners”? Ps. 14:1, Jam. 4:17

E. Who are the “scornful”? Pr. 1:22

1. “To make _____ at, _____ arrogantly” Prov. 19:28

2. Doesn’t like to listen to _____ or _____ Prov. 9:7-12

3. Will not take _____ Prov. 13:1

4. Constantly seeking but never _____ Prov. 14:6

5. His basic problem is _____ Prov. 21:24 (14:12)

6. Stirs up _____ Prov. 29:8

F. How should the “scornful” be treated?

1. Do not sit and _____ to them Ps. 1:1

2. _____ them for the benefit of others Prov. 19:25

3. _____ them for the benefit of others Prov. 21:11

G. What is to be our delight? Ps. 1:2, Ps 119

1. vs. 14, 72, 162 More than _____

2. vs. 16 Do not _____

3. vs. 24 It will be my _____

4. vs. 35, 105 It will guide my path

5. vs. 47 I will love God's _____

• *Why is it called the Law?*

H. What is meditation? Josh. 1:8

I. Why a tree? Ps. 92:12-14, 104:16

1. What is the key ingredient according to Jeremiah 17:5-8?

2. What does water symbolize?

a. _____ John 4:10,14

b. _____ John 7:37-39

c. _____ John 15:3, Eph. 5:26

• Where does the water come from? Rev. 22:1-2, Ps. 36:8

3. What fruit should a Christian produce? John 15:1-8

a. _____ Rom. 6:22

b. Fruit of the _____ Gal. 5:22-23

c. Good _____ Col. 1:10

d. _____ Rom. 1:13, Prov. 11:30

e. _____ Rom. 15:25-28

f. _____ Heb. 13:15

4. *"His leaf also shall not wither"* pictures an _____ tree. Ps. 92:12

5. The _____ the roots, the _____ and _____ the tree. Eph. 3:17-10

6. Leaves are good and important, but what do Matthew 21:18-20 and Luke 13:6-9 teach us?

J. How, when and where will the blessed man prosper? Ps. 128:2, III Jn. 2 (Ps. 73:12)



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Psalms

- II. The _____ man Ps. 1:4-5
- A. What is chaff? What is done with it? Mt. 3:12
 - B. What does it mean “the ungodly shall not stand?” cp. Rev. 20:11-15
 - C. How many ways are there? Matt. 7:13-14
 - D. List things that God knows: (_____)
 - 1. His _____ John 10:14
 - 2. _____ Ps. 139:1-3
 - 3. My _____ Ps. 94:11
 - 4. Our _____ Matt. 6:8
 - 5. His _____ II Tim. 2:19
 - 6. How to deliver us out of _____ II Pet. 2:9
 - 7. Our _____ Rom. 2:15
 - 8. Every _____ Mt. 12:36 - E. What does God know about our ways?
 - 1. Ps. 119:168
 - 2. Ps. 142:3
 - 3. Prov. 5:21
 - 4. Jer. 16:17
 - 5. Jer. 32:19
 - 6. Pr.14:12, 16:25



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Psalm 2 A _____ Psalm (Also chap. 18, 20, 21, 45, 72, 89, 101, 110, 132, 144)

Only one other Psalm (Psalm _____) is quoted as frequently in the New Testament as Psalm 2. Acts 4:25, 26, 13:33, Heb. 1:5, 5:5, Rev. 2:27, 12:5, 19:5

I. The Rebels 2:1-3

- A. How do we know that David is the writer of this Psalm?
- B. In what context is this Psalm quoted in Acts 4:25-26?
- C. What does the word “rage” in verse one mean?
- D. “Imagine” in verse one is the same Hebrew word as _____ in Psalm 1:2.
 1. God _____ the world because of the imaginations of men. Gn. 6:5-7
 2. Men become vain in their imaginations because they don’t _____ God. Rom. 1:21 (Vain = _____ Eccl. 1:2)
 3. As Christians we must learn to _____ our thought life. II Co. 10:5
- E. To “set themselves” means to take a _____. I Co. 16:13 cp. Psalm 1:1, 5
- F. Verse 1 refers to _____ while verse 2 refers to the _____ system that rebels against God.
 1. Who is “His anointed”?
 - a. _____ Jn. 1:41
 - b. _____ II Co. 1:21
 2. Basically, men are saying _____ to God and to His Word. Ps. 14:1
 3. What is the end result of rebellion against God and His will? Rm. 1:28-32

II. The Ruler Psalm 2:4-6

- A. Where else in Scripture does God laugh at man?
- B. When will verse 5 take place?
- C. What and where is Zion? Ps. 48:1-2

III. The Redeemer Psalm 2:7-9

- A. Who is speaking in these verses?
 1. Where in the New Testament is this verse quoted?
 2. How did God “declare” Jesus to be His Son and King? Acts 13:33, Rom. 1:4

- B. What is the “decree” of God? Pr. 8:29, Is. 14:24, 26-27, Eph. 1:11
- C. When will all men bow to Christ as King? Rm. 14:11, Phil. 2:9-11
- D. Who made this same offer (vs. 8) to Jesus? Mt. 4:8-10
- E. What time period is verse 9 making reference to? Rev.

IV. The Redeemed Psalm 2:10-12

- A. Who is being spoken to in verse 10? cp. II Pt. 3:1-9
- B. What is meant by “fear” and “trembling” in verse 11? Pr. 1:7, Ps. 119:119-120
- C. Why does it say “rejoice with trembling”? James 4:7-10
- D. What is meant by the phrase “kiss the Son” in verse 12?



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Psalms

Psalm 8

What songs were at least partially inspired by this Psalm?

I. God's Power Psalm 8:1-3

A. What is the purpose of all creation? Psalm 8:1,3

1. To _____ God. Ps. 57:5, 148:13, Rev. 4:11

2. To _____ to man. Ps. 19:1-3, Rom. 1:19-20

• *Cp. Luke 19:38-40 and Romans 8:18-22*

B. How do “*babes and sucklings*” speak to us of the glory of God? Ps. 139:13-16

C. What incident in David's life might he be referring to in verse two?

D. When did Jesus quote verse two?

E. Why does God use the weak to ordain strength? I Co. 1:26-31

1. To confound the _____ and the _____. I Co. 1:27

2. To bring to _____ things that are. I Co. 1:28

3. That God might receive the _____. I Co. 1:29-31

II. Man's Position Psalm 8:4-8

A. Two different Hebrew words are used for man in verse four.

1. *Enosh* = _____ man Ps. 144:3-4

2. *Adamah* = Descendants of _____ Job 25:4-6, Rm. 5:12

B. What does it mean “*that Thou hast visited them*”? Psalm 8:4, Lk. 1:78

C. In creation order man was made _____ the Angels (II Pt. 2:11), but in the _____ of God. Gn. 1:26

1. Angels were created by _____ of God. Ps. 148:2,5

2. What places man above the angels? I Co. 6:3, Heb. 2:5-7, I Pt. 1:12

D. Historically this passage, Psalm 8:4-6, refers to _____ but prophetically it refers to _____. Heb. 2:6-8, I Co. 15:45

E. Where and when did God give man dominion? Ps. 8:6 What happened? Heb. 2:8

III. Our Praise Psalm 8:9

A. Why should we praise God?

B. What are the names for the Lord used in verses 1 and 9? Rom. 1:21

1. *Jehovah* = The self _____ one.
2. *Adon* = _____



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Psalms

Introduction

- A. What Psalm is almost identical to Psalm 14?
1. What is the main difference between the two Psalms?
 2. Why did God repeat this whole Psalm in the Scriptures?
- B. Where in the New Testament is Psalm 14 quoted?
- C. Where in the Bible do we learn the most about fools?
- D. What is the Bible definition of a fool? Lk.12:20
1. Self _____, proud Pr. 28:26,12:15, 14:3, II Co. 12:6,11
 2. Lacks _____, although he may be an educated _____ Pr. 24:7, 17:16, I Co. 1:18-26
 3. He rejects Godly _____ Pr. 1:7, 22
 4. Deceived by his own _____ Pr. 14:8, 24, 15:21
 5. Doesn't _____ and doesn't _____ Pr.27:22, 26:11, 17
- E. What is the difference between a fool and a scorner? Pr. 9:7-8, 14:6, 15:12, 19:25, 21:11, 24, 22:10, 24:9
- F. Why are the words "*there is*" in italics?
- I. No God Ps. 14:1 _____
- A. Why does an atheist say there is no God?
1. He is not _____ God Ps. 14:2, Rom. 3:11
 2. He is not _____ God Rom. 1:21, 25
 - a. He must deny his _____ Rom. 1:19
 - b. He must deny _____ Rom. 1:20 Ps. 19:1-6)
 - c. He must deny _____ Rom. 1:21, Lk. 16:29-31
 3. He is not _____ Heb. 11:6, Lk. 22:6
- B. What are the results of denying God? Ps. 14:1, Rom. 1:22, 24-32
- C. Are atheists the only ones who do not believe in God?

II. Know God? Ps. 14:2 _____

A. Does God want to know man? Ps 8:4

1. God sought us while we were _____ Rom. 5:8
2. God is _____ waiting for us II Pt. 3:9
3. Man will not _____ to God Mt. 23:37

B. Why don't men know God? Ps. 14:2, Jer. 29:13

1. We do not _____ the Scriptures Jn. 5:39
2. We do not come in _____ Heb. 11:6

C. How do Christians act like agnostics?

III. No God! Ps. 14:3-4 _____

A. What happens when a man says no to God? I Jn. 5:10, 1:10, 2:4

B. Saying no to _____ leads to saying no to God Ps. 14:4

1. Some don't _____ to know Rm. 1:28, II Pt. 3:5
2. Some don't want to _____ Ps. 82:5
3. Some refuse to _____ II Tim. 4:1-4 (Acts 22:21-22)

C. Lack of knowledge is a result of a lack of _____ of God Ps. 14:5, Pr. 1:7, Ps 36:1

II. Know God! Ps. 14:5-7 _____ Rm. 1:19, Gal. 4:8-9

A. We cannot know God unless He _____ us Mt. 7:21-23, Jn 10:14

B. We can trust in God because we know He will keep His _____ to us . II Tim. 1:12

C. We know He is coming again Ps. 14:7, Mt. 24:36-39, II Pt. 3:4:5, 10-13

1. We know we should _____ Jn. 14:1-6
2. We know we should be _____ Rm. 8:23, I Co. 1:7, II Th. 3:5
3. We know we should be _____ I Jn. 3:3, Rev. 22:20



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Psalm 19

- I. The _____ declare God's glory and grace Ps. 19:1-6
- A. Where in the New Testament is this same principle taught?
1. What attributes of God can be seen in creation? Ps. 19:1, Rom. 1:20
 2. What are God's handiwork's? Ps. 8:3-4
 3. What is a firmament? Gn. 1:6-9, 14-17
- B. Can anyone say that they have not heard God speak to them? Rom. 10:17-18
- C. Why does He use the sun as an illustration? Ps. 19:4-6
1. Picture of _____. Mal. 4:2, Rev. 21:23
 2. The sun is a picture of _____ (vs. 5) & _____ (vs. 6) Ps. 113:3
 3. We cannot _____ from the light of it. vs. 6 Jn. 3:19-21
- D. What can creation not tell us about God?
- II. The _____ declare God's glory and grace Ps. 19:7-11
- A. What six names for Scripture are used in verses 7-9?
1. The _____ Rm. 7:12
 2. The Testimony (_____) Jn. 3:32-35
 3. The Statutes (_____) Is. 28:10
 4. The _____ Mt. 22:36-40
 5. The _____ Heb. 4:12
 6. The Judgments (_____) Rom. 11:33-34
- B. What eight descriptive words are used to describe the Scriptures in verses 7-9?
- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. _____ | I Co. 13:10 | 5. _____ | Eph. 5:26 |
| 2. _____ | II Pt. 1:19 | 6. _____ | I Pt. 1:25 |
| 3. _____ | II Tim. 2:15 | 7. _____ | Jn. 17:17 |
| 4. _____ | Jas. 3:17 | 8. _____ | Ps. 119:137-8 |

C. What are the six results of reading Scripture according to verses 7-9?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ Rm. 10:17 | 4. _____ Jas. 1:23-24 |
| 2. _____ Heb. 5:14 | 5. _____ II Tim. 3:16 |
| 3. _____ Jer. 15:16 | 6. _____ Prov. 13:13 |

D. How can we enjoy the “taste” of God’s Word more? Ps. 19:10, 104:34

III. _____ declare God’s glory and grace Ps. 19:12-14

A. What is meant by “errors” and “secret faults”? vs. 12

1. Hidden from _____ . II Co. 4:2
 2. Done through _____. Lev. 4:2, 5:17
- Cp. Rm. 14:23

B. What can we do to avoid “error and secret faults”? Ps. 139:23-24, 90:8

C. What are “presumptuous sins”? vs. 13 Num. 15:30-31 (Num. 14:18)

D. How does sin have “dominion)over us? Rom. 6:12, Heb. 12:1

E. Our _____ will be acceptable if our _____ is on God’s works and God’s Words. Vs. 14 Ps. 77:11-12, I Tim. 4:15,



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Psalm 23

I. P_____ Psalm 23:1

A. Who is our Shepherd? Psalm 23:1

1. _____ Jn. 10:11, I Pt. 2:25, 5:4

a. He _____ his sheep. Jn. 10:3

b. His sheep _____ him. Jn. 10:4

2. _____ (undershepherds). I Pt. 5:1-3

B. What does it mean “I shall not want”? Phil. 4:19, Ps. 37:4

II. P_____ Psalm 23:2-3

A. Why did the Shepherd have to “*Make*” the sheep to lie down in green pastures?

1. Because sheep tend to go _____. Ps. 119:176, Is. 53:6

2. Why do sheep lie down in a pasture? Jn. 6:35

3. What do the sheep do while lying in the pasture? Ps. 1:2

B. What do the “*still waters*” represent? Ps. 46:10

1. _____ Jn. 4:13-14

2. The _____ of God Eph. 5:26

3. _____ I Jn. 1:9

4. The _____ Jn. 7:37-39

C. “*He restoreth my soul*” literally means “*He brings _____ my soul*”. Why do we need to be brought back?

1. Because we go _____. Is. 53:6

2. Because we _____. Ps. 56:13

3. Because we _____. Ps. 51:10-12

D. Sometimes God leads us out of the green pastures. Why?

1. What kinds of paths are there? Mt. 7:13-14, Pr. 16:25

2. How does God lead us? Pr. 4:11-15, 26

a. Through the _____ of God. Ps. 119:105

b. Through spiritual _____. Heb. 13:7

- c. On _____ (Ps. 27:11) _____ (Ps. 5:8, Heb. 12:13) paths.
 d. As we _____ the right way, He shows us the right way.

Pr. 2:6-10, 20

3. How can we be sure to stay on the right path?

- a. Keep your eyes on _____. Heb. 12:1, Jn. 10:3-5
 b. _____ Him. Jn. 10:27
 c. Stay on the _____ trail. Ps. 119:105
 d. Get in a _____. Ps. 17:5

III. P _____ Psalm 23:4

- A. What significant change does David make in how he addresses God?
 B. Why can we “*fear no evil*” when we walk with the Lord? Ps. 27:1, Jas.1:17
 C. What is the purpose of the rod and the staff?
 1. Rod (Rom. 8:31-39)
 • Cp. Ps. 89:32, Pr. 22:15, 23:13-14, Heb. 12:5-11
 2. Staff (Prov. 3:5-6)

IV. P _____ Psalm 23:5-6

- A. Why is it significant that God prepared a table for us “*in the presence of our enemies*”?
 B. What did anointing with oil symbolize?
 1. _____ Ps. 20:6, II Co. 1:21-22
 2. _____ I Jn. 2:20,27
 3. _____ Ex. 28:41
 C. How does God give to us? Lk. 6:38
 D. How do we know that we will “ *dwell in the house of the Lord for ever*”? Jn. 14:1-4



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Psalms

Introduction

1. What does “*Maschil*” mean?
2. What other Psalm is closely related to this one?
3. What are the seven “Penitential Psalms”?
4. What does “*Selah*” mean?

I. Forgiveness of sin Psalm 32:1-2

- A. Where in the New Testament are first two verses quoted?
- B. Define the four words used for sin in these two verses.
 1. Transgression: Defiance or _____. I Jn. 3:4
 2. Sin: Defect, to _____ the mark, fall short. Rm. 3:23
 3. Iniquity: Distortion, perverseness, _____ or crooked. Mt. 7:23, (21-24)
 4. Guile: Deceit, to _____ or cover up. Ps. 34:13, I Pt. 2:1
- C. What three things does God do to bless a man who confesses his sin? v1, 5 I Jn. 1:9
 1. Transgressions are _____ (*to take up or carry away*) his transgressions. v.1 & 5, Ps. 85:2, 103:12, Heb. 8:12
 2. Sin is _____ (*Concealed, out of sight*) v. 1 & 5, Pr. 10:12, 28:13, I Pt. 4:8
 3. Iniquity is not imputed (*not placed on* _____) II Co. 5:19,21, Rm. 4:7-8

II. Conviction of sin. Psalm 32:3-4

- A. What was David silent about? Ps. 66:18
- B. What are the results of concealing sin?
 1. _____ problems; *My bones waxed old.* Ps. 38:7 I Co. 11:30-31
 2. _____; *Roaring (groaning) all the day long.* Ps. 38:8-9, Rom. 8:22-23
 3. _____; *Thy hand was heavy upon me.* Ps. 38:2-3, Ps. 39:10-11
 4. _____; *My moisture is turned into the drought of summer.* I Sam. 1:6-8

III. Confession of sin. Psalm 32:5

- A. We must acknowledge both the _____ sin and our sin _____. I Jn. 1:8-10, cp. Ps. 51:4-5
 - *How many times is a personal pronoun used in verse 5?*

- B. What happens when we hide our sin? Prov. 28:13, Jer. 16:17-18
- C. “*I said*” shows that confession means making a definite _____. Lk. 15:17-18
- D. Godly confession requires Godly _____. Ps. 38:18, II Co. 7:9-10

IV. Protection from sin Psalm 32:6-7

- A. What does “*for this*” refer to in verse 6?
- B. What does the writer mean “*while Thou mayest be found*”? Ps. 69:13, Is. 55:6-7, Rom. 2:4-5, II Pt. 3:9-10
- C. What might “*the floods*” be in reference to? Ps. 46:1-3, 69:1 cp. II Pt. 3:4-7
- D. What are the promises in verses 7 & 8 for the one who confesses?
1. He is our _____ place. Ps. 46:1, 91:1-2, 119:114,
 2. He will _____ us from trouble. Pr. 4:5-6
 3. He will give us a _____. Ps. 40:1-3, Eph. 5:18-19 (15)
 4. He will _____ us. Ps. 25:7-8
 5. He will _____ us. Ps. 25:9

E. Instruction on confession. Psalm 32:8-11

1. Who is speaking here? Ps. 51:13
2. How will he guide us with his eye? Ps. 34:15-16, I Pt. 3:12 (Lk. 22:61-62)
3. Why a horse and a mule? Pr. 26:3
 - *The horse wants to _____ ahead and the mule wants to _____ back.*
4. The wicked have sorrows because they do not _____; the Godly have joy because they do! cp. Ps. 32:1-2, Phil. 4:4



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Introduction

- A. When did David write this Psalm?
 - B. What is the emphasis of this Psalm? What question is being answered?
 - C. What is the theme of this Psalm?
 - D. Which book of the Bible deals with the same questions and theme?
 - E. What is unique about the style of this Psalm in the Hebrew? Why was it written in this style?
- I. Trust God Psalm 37:1-5
- A. What does it mean “fret not”? Ps. 37:1,7,8, Pr. 24:19 *What colloquial phrase would express this same idea? How are we envious? Pr. 3:31, 24:1*
 - B. What visual picture is God trying to give us in verse 2?
 1. Psalm 90:5-6
 2. James 1:10-12
 3. Matthew 13:24-30
 4. Matthew 5:45
 - C. What are the four commands of verse 3?
 1. _____ in the Lord Pr. 3:5-6
 2. Do _____ Tit. 3:8
 3. _____ where God has you Phil. 4:11-13
 4. _____ on His Word Jer. 15:16, Ps. 23
 - D. What am I to trust God about?
 1. That He will _____ the wicked Rm. 12:19-21, Heb. 10:30-31
 2. That He will _____ the righteous Col. 3:24, Jas.1:12
 - E. To “delight” means to have a _____ heart Dt. 28:56, II Kg. 22:19
 - F. To “commit” means to _____ away Gn. 29:3,8,10, Pr. 16:3
- II. Do Right Psalm 37:6-11
- A. The Righteous
 1. _____ in the Lord Ps. 37:7, 46:10

2. _____ patiently Ps. 37:7, 9, 62:5, Is. 40:29-31
3. How do we fret and how does it lead to doing evil? Ps. 37:7,8
4. What is the difference between anger and wrath? Ps. 37:8, Rom. 12:19, Ja. 1:19-20, Eph. 4:26-27, 30-32
5. Where in the NT are verses 9-11 taught?
6. How long is “a little while”? Ps. 37:10, II Pt. 3:8-9

B. The Wicked

1. God will _____ at them Ps. 37:12-13, 2:4, 59:8
2. They cannot condemn our _____ Ps. 37:14-15, I Pt. 2:12, 3:15-16
3. Little is _____ when God is in it Ps. 37:16-17, Pr. 15:16, 16:8
4. Our focus should be on the _____ not the temporal Ps. 37:18, Rom. 8:17-18
5. God will _____ our need Ps. 37:19, Phil.4:19
6. Verse 22 is a _____ of the whole chapter

III. Which way are you going? Ps. 37:23-40

A. The right _____ Ps. 37:23-26, 119:105

1. Compare verse 23 to verse 5.
2. When we fall we need to get back _____ Prov. 24:16
3. Age gives us a new and different _____ Ps. 37:25-26

B. Stop going the wrong way Ps. 37:27-28

1. _____ from sin I Tim. 6:11, II Tim. 2:22
2. _____ after good Ps. 34:14, Pr. 16:6

C. Keep going _____ Ps. 37:29-31

1. What you _____ is important Ps. 19:14, 49:3, Lk. 21:15
2. Don't _____ Jer. 7:23-24, 8:4-6

D. Obey the _____ laws Ps. 37:32-40, Ps. 27:13-14, Pr. 20:22

1. _____ on the Lord Ps. 37:34, 27:13-14, Pr. 20:22
2. This to shall _____ Ps. 37:35-36, Job 20:5
3. _____ them Ps. 37:37, Rm. 16:17, Phil. 3:17 (I Th. 1:7)



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Bible Study Lesson

Psalms

I. Judgement Psalm 50:1-6

B. What three names of God are used in verse 1? Cp. Josh. 22:22

1. _____ (_____)
2. _____ (_____)
3. _____ (_____)

C. Verses 1-6 describe what great Biblical event?

D. Why should we be thankful for God's silence? Vs. 3, II Pt. 3:8-9, 15

E. What should this warning cause us to do? II Pt. 3:1-4,11-15

II. Sacrifices Psalm 7-15

A. What does the word "hear" in verse 7 express? Rm. 3:19 (Acts 7:57, Zech. 7:11)

B. Were the people wrong for bringing their sacrifices & offerings? Mt. 23:23

C. What pleases God more than sacrifice? Vs. 9,14

1. Ps. 69:30-31
2. Ps. 51:16-17
3. I Sam. 15:22
4. Amos 5:18-27

D. Tithing and offerings are just giving to God what is _____. Vs. 9-11, I Co. 16:1-2, II Co. 8:1-5, 9:6-8

E. What was the motivation for bringing their sacrifices? Vs. 12 Ps. 8:4

F. What was the purpose of the sacrifices? Heb. 9:11-14, Jn. 4:24

G. What are some cross-references for verse 14?

III. Religion Psalm 50:16-23

A. What New Testament passage expands on verses 16-17?

B. Why was God rebuking them for "declaring His statutes"?

1. Taking it out of _____. Mat. 4:6, II Pt. 1:20-21
2. Failing to _____ & _____ the Scriptures. Jn. 5:39, II Tim. 2:15
3. _____ on the wrong things. Mt. 23:13-20
4. Trying to _____ others what they had not applied. Vs. 17, Rm. 2:21

5. Having a _____ knowledge without a _____ knowledge. Is. 29:13

C. Where else is the phrase “Castest my words behind thee” used?

D. How do we “consent” with the sins of adulterers and thieves?

1. _____ Rm. 1:28-32

2. By our _____ Mt. 5:21-22,27-28

E. What does it mean to be a “partaker”? I Tim. 5:22, I Jn. 2:10-11 (I Co. 5:1-2, 9-11

F. How do we “give our mouths to evil”? vs. 19, Jas. 1:26 *

Give other references in Psalms for the mouth or tongue.

1. _____ Jas. 3:8-12

2. _____ Pr. 26:22

3. _____ Eph. 4:31

G. Why was God silent? II Pt. 3:8-9, 15, Is. 57:11

H. What was the result of His silence? Eccl. 8:11

I. How do we make God like ourselves?

J. What does He mean to “set them in order”. Vs. 21, Rev. 20:10-15

IV. Conclusion Psalm 50:22-23

A. To consider means to:

B. How have we forgotten God?

C. Give a cross-ref for “tear you in pieces”

D. Does there come a point of no deliverance? I Jn. 5:16, Jer. 27:16

E. Compare verse 23 to 8-13.

F. What does it mean to “order our conversation? Eph. 5:15



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Bible Study Lesson

Psalms

I. Introduction

A. Why was Psalm 51 written?

1. David's _____ after his sin with _____ II Sam. 11-12
2. For our _____ I Cor. 10:6

B. What did God use to bring David to the point of repentance? II Sam. 12:7

C. What NT passage is Psalm 51 a good example of being put into practice?

D. How would you outline this Psalm?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

E. Define Mercy Ps. 51:1

II. The Accusation

A. Saul - _____ obedience I Sam. 15:10-14

B. David - _____ obedience II Sam. 12:7-9

III. Their Response

A. Saul - _____ himself I Sam. 15:20

1. Blamed _____ I Sam. 15:15,21,24
2. Blamed _____ I Sam. 15:21

B. David _____ himself Ps. 51:2-3

1. Admitted he _____ others II Sam. 12:16, Ps. 51:13
2. Repented towards _____ II Sma. 12:13, Ps. 51:4

IV. Their Judgement

A. Saul I Sam. 15:22-23

B. David II Sam. 12:10-12,14, Gal. 6:7

V. Their Response

A. Saul would not accept his _____ I Sam. 15:25-27, 30

1. Admitted _____ sin I Sam. 15:24
2. Got _____ for himself I Sam. 15:25-27

3. Concerned about what others _____ I Sam. 15:25, 30

B. David accepted _____ II Sam. 12:20-23

1. Admitted his sin _____ II Sam. 12:13, Ps. 51:5-7

2. Got emotional for _____ II Sam 12:16

3. Not concerned about what others _____ II Sam. 12:18-21 (Was concerned about his _____ II Sa 12:14, Ps 51:13, II Co 6:3)

VI. Their Results

A. Saul

1. Lost God's _____ I Sam. 16:14

2. His _____ were unacceptable I Sam. 15:22, 28:6

3. He could no longer _____ God I Sam.15:28, 35

4. Permanent barrier with " _____ " I Sam.15:35

B. David

1. Lost the _____ of the Spirit Ps. 51:11-12

2. Sacrifices were _____ again Ps. 51:19

a. Gave _____ first Ps. 51:16-17

b. Both _____ and _____ Ps.51:19

3. _____ by God Mt. 1:6

4. _____ barrier with " _____ " II Sam. 12:15

a. Went to _____ II Sam 12:20, Ps. 42:4

b. Sought Godly _____ II Sam. 12:25

c. "Then" shows that _____ and _____ are necessary before we are ready to serve God again.

5. Got _____

a. Establish normal _____ II Sam. 12:20

b. Fulfilling _____ II Sam. 12:29 cp. 11:1 Rm. 2:4 (Cp. II Sam. 12:24 to I Sam. 15:35



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Bible Study Lesson

Psalms

Psalm 100

I. He is Lord vs. 1-2

A. Why is the name LORD in all caps? Gn. 2:4, Ex. 3:14

B. What are some “joyful noises” (glad _____) that we can make? Ps. 95:1, 98:4

1. _____ - Lord Jesus _____! I Co. 16:22, Rev. 22:20

2. _____ - Let it _____! I Co. 14:16, I Chr. 16:36

3. _____! Rev. 19:1,3,4,6

4. _____ the Lord! Ps. 111:1, 112:1, 113:1

- I Thessalonians 4:16

C. When will all the lands praise Him? Phil. 2:9-11

D. Why should we serve the Lord with gladness?

1. Because it is the _____ of God. I Th. 5:16-18

2. We should rejoice on _____ by God’s grace. II Co. 9:7-8

3. Because He gives us _____. Phil. 4:4-7

4. Because He did what He did with _____. Heb. 12:2

E. List five Scriptures dealing with music and songs that go with them.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

II. He is God vs. 3-4

A. The name of God is _____. Gn. 1:1,26, Mt. 28:19

B. Because He created us He _____ us. Col. 1:15-16, I Co. 6:19-20

C. What kind of people are we supposed to be? II Chr. 7:14

1. A _____ people zealous of good works. Tit. 2:14

2. A peculiar people chosen to be _____. I Pt. 2:9

3. A peculiar _____ for God. Ex. 19:5

D. What is the difference between thanksgiving and praise? I Chr. 23:30, Heb. 13:15

E. List five Scriptures teaching about thanksgiving and praise and songs to go with them.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

III. God is good vs. 5

A. Who is God good to? Ps. 145:9

1. Ps. 73:1

2. Ps. 34:8, Nah. 1:7

3. Ps. 135:3, Jer. 33:11

4. Lam. 3:25

5. Lk. 6:35

6. Rom. 8:28

B. Why is God's mercy everlasting? Ps. 136

C. God is true and His _____ is true (Jn. 3:33, Rm. 3:4, II Tim. 2:15, I Th. 2:13)
and He does not change. Heb. 13:8



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Bible Study Lesson

Psalms

Psalm 101

Introduction

- A. Psalms _____ and _____ are parallel Psalms to 101.
- B. What two words are repeated throughout this Psalm?
- C. David is not only speaking for himself, but also for his _____. Vs. 2, 7,
Josh. 24:15
- D. This Psalm can especially apply to those in _____ positions I Ti. 3:4,12

III. His Praise vs. 1

- A. David said he would sing of two things. What are they?
- B. What are some examples of songs of God's mercy? Judgment?
- C. What are some other attributes of God that the Psalms sing about? Ps. 47:7
 - 1. Psalm 51:14, 145:7
 - 2. Psalm 59:16
 - 3. Psalm 66:2
 - 4. Psalm 105:2

IV. His Purpose vs. 2

- A. David's Psalm comes from his _____ and he knows he must live it in his _____. Ps. 19:14, Pr. 4:23
- B. What cross-ref. is given for this verse from I Samuel & I Kings?
- C. How do we learn to behave wisely? Prov. 1:7, 9:10, 15:33
- D. Was David always perfect? I Jn. 3:7-9, 5:18
- E. What is the "perfect way"? Eph. 4:12-13
- F. Why did David ask "when wilt Thou come unto me"?

- G. Where is the hardest yet most important place to live the Christian life? Dt. 6:4-9
- H. What are some ways we can "behave" at home?

V. His Principles vs. 3-8

- A. The word wicked is translated from the Hebrew word Belial. Where else is this word used and what does it mean?
- B. Why should we “set no wicked thing” before our eyes? I Jn. 2:16, Mt. 6:23
1. We should make a _____ with our eyes. Job 31:1, 7
 2. We should be _____ about our commitment. Mt. 5:29
- C. Who are “them that turn aside”? Ps. 40:4
1. Turn from the _____ path. Pr. 4:25-27
 2. Turn back to the _____. II Tim. 4:10
- D. What does it mean to “cleave”? Rom. 12:9
1. Cleave to the _____. Josh 22:5, 23:8, Acts 11:23
 2. Be bonded through _____. Col. 3:14
- E. We should separate ourselves from sin and _____. II Co. 6:14-17
1. What does “froward” mean? Pr. 11:20
 2. The word know indicates a _____ relationship. I Co. 5:9-11
- F. Why should we “not suffer” the things listed in verse five? Pr. 6:16-19
1. What is the best way to cut off gossip? Pr. 26:20-21, Jas. 3:5-6
 2. What is a “high look”? Ps. 18:27, Pr. 6:16-19
 3. The “*proud heart*” could be translated today as “_____”. I Co. 5:2
- G. What very important principle did David realize was absolutely necessary for him to walk in a perfect way? Vs. 6-7, I Co. 15:33-34
1. Follow the _____ of godly men and women. I Co. 11:1, Phil. 4:9
 2. Dwell and walk with the _____. Heb. 10:24-25
- H. What is the key word for us to apply from verse 8? Ps. 63:1, I Co. 10:13



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Bible Study Lesson

Psalms

Psalm 127

I. Builder Ps. 127:1-2, I Co. 3:9-10

A. Build your _____ Ps. 127:1

1. What does “vain” mean? Eccl. 2:11, I Co. 15:58
2. What is our responsibility then? Phil. 2:12-13 (Ps. 128:2)

“It takes a _____ to build a _____” Ps. 128:5-6

B. _____ what you build

1. What is the watchman’s responsibility? Ezk. 33:1-9
2. Verse 2 tells us that _____ doesn’t accomplish anything
 - a. What should I do when I wake up early or can’t sleep? Ps. 119:147-148
 - b. What does “sleep” picture? Pr. 3:24

II. Farmer Ps. 127:3, 128:1-4

A. What do we want our children to inherit from us? Ps. 127:3

1. _____ heritage II Tim.1:5-6
2. Heritage of _____ Ezk. 18:4-5, 9, 14, 17, 19-22

B. Do your children call you “blessed”? Ps. 128:1, Pr. 31:28

1. What does “blessed” mean? Mt. 5:3-11
2. What does it mean to “fear the Lord”? Ps. 128:1,4, Pr. 1:7, 3:4-7
3. How do we walk in “His ways”? Pr. 4:10-14

C. What kind of “fruit” are we producing? Ps. 127:3, 128:3, Mt. 7:16-18

1. Children that are _____ Pr. 11:30
2. Children that are _____ filled Gal. 5:22-25
3. Children that are filled with _____ Phil. 1:9-11
4. Children that are filled with _____ Heb. 13:15-16

D. The wife must be _____ to be a “fruitful vine” Ps. 128:3, Eph. 5:28-9

III. Hunter Ps. 127:4-5

A. An arrow pictures:

1. A _____ or _____ to aim at Pr. 29:17-18

2. _____ to shoot Gn. 49:24
 3. _____ to go (_____) Pr. 22:6
- B. Fill your _____ till you _____ Gn. 1:28 (I Co. 10:13)
1. Why would a father be ashamed? (Pr. 19:26)
 2. What does it mean to “speak to the enemies in the gate”



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Bible Study Lesson

Psalms

- I. God is _____ Psalm 139:1-6 (also vs. 16-18, 23-24)
- A. The word “searched” literally means “careful scrutiny” Ps. 44:21
- B. What does God know about us? Heb. 4:13, Cp. Dt.6:4-9
1. My _____ (Ps. 1:1) vs. 2 and my _____ vs. 2
 2. My _____ vs. 2, (Mt. 9:4, Jn. 2:24,25
 3. My _____ vs. 3, Ps. 37:23-24, 119:105 *Compasseth*
 4. My _____ down vs. 3, Ps. 3:5
 5. My _____ vs. 3, Pr. 3:5-6, 14:12
 6. My _____ vs. 4, Mt. 12:36
- C. To “beset” means to be under “_____” II Co. 10:4 or Ps. 18:2
- D. God’s Omniscience is beyond _____. Vs. 6, Job 42:3, Rm. 11:33, Is. 55:8-9
- II. God is _____ Psalm 139:7-12
- A. We cannot _____ from God Jer. 23:24, Rom. 8:16 (9)
- B. Heaven (vs. 8) can refer to what? II Co. 12:2
- C. Hell (vs. 8) is in reference to what? Rev. 20:13-14, Eph. 4:9-10
- D. What does “the wings of the morning” refer to?
- E. What is the picture you get when you read verse 10? Jn. 10:28-30, Isa. 41:10,13, Ps. 16:8-11
- F. Darkness cannot hide man’s _____ deeds vs. 11-12, Jn. 3:19-21
- G. Nothing can separate us from God. Rom 8:31-39
- III. God is _____ Psalm 139:13-18
- A. How does God “possess” (_____) Gen. 14:19, Dt. 32:6, I Co. 6:19-20 our “reins” (_____) vs. 13, Ps. 26:2, Col. 3:12
- B. What does “covered” mean? Vs. 13, Job 10:11
- C. Fearfully and wonderfully (Isa. 4:3-4) carries the idea of our uniqueness in God’s creation.
- D. Fear of God begins with a knowledge of creation vs. 14, Pr. 1:7

E. Who are the marvelous works of God? Gal. 6:1-5

F. Give cross-references for verse 15. Job 10:8-9, Eccl. 11:5

1. "Substance" =

2. "Curiously" =

G. Verse 16 is a description of...

H. When will the "book" be opened? Vs. 16, Rev. 20:12

I. Before we ever _____ about God, He thought about us. Vs. 17-18, Ps. 40:5

IV. Conclusion Psalm 139:19-24

A. In vs. 19-22 he is expressing his hatred for _____ Rm. 1:18-32

B. What is "a perfect hatred"? Eph. 4:26-27

C. Why does the Psalmist ask God to search his heart when he knows God already has?

Ps. 139:1

D. Give a cross-reference in Psalms for verse 23. Ps. 5:8, 143:10

1. The word "try" means to _____ Job 23:10

2. The word "thoughts" comes from the Hebrew word for _____ .

Jam. 1:5-8, Ps 94:19

E. What does it mean "lead me in the way everlasting"? Mt. 6:19-20, Col. 3:1-4