



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH
Bible Study Lesson
Psalms

- I. The title in Hebrew means **praise** or Book of **praise**.
- II. Who are the known writers of Psalms?
 - A. **David 73**
 - B. **Solomon 2**
 - C. **Asaph 12** Minister of music in the temple during David's time.
 - D. **Son's of Korah 12** **Korah stood against Moses (Numbers 16), but his sons were spared (Numbers 26:11). Psalms of gratitude & humility.**
 - E. **Moses 1 Psalm 90 - Prayer**
 - F. Anonymous & others **50**
- III. The Book of Psalms is a book of **poetry**, **prayers**, and **hymns**.
- IV. Psalms uses four different literary styles: **parallelism**; **repetition**; **development**, & **contrast**; also: **Acrostic**, **alliteration**, & **anthropomorphism**.
- V. Psalms covers a period of about **1000** years.
- VI. Types of Psalms include:
 - A. **Lament** of the individual or community. Psa. 3, 44
 - B. **Thanksgiving** or **praise** Psa. 30, 100
 - C. Psalms of **trust**. Psa. 4
 - D. **Royal** Psalms. Psa. 2, 20, 72
 - E. **Wisdom** Psalm's. Psa. 1, 37, 119
 - F. **Messianic** Psalm's Psa. 2, 110
 - G. **Imprecatory** Psalm's Psa. 7, 35
- VII. The Psalms are arranged in **5** books or divisions. **116** have titles.
1-41, 42-72, 73-89, 90-106, & 107-150
- VIII. What two musical notations are used extensively in the Psalms?
 - A. "To the Chief **Musician**" **55x** – probably met as choir music
 - B. Selah – "**Think** of that" **71x** Musical notation = interlude or pause.
- IX. Of 283 NT quotations from the OT, **116** are from the Psalms. Luke 24:44

- X. Psalm **119** is the longest chapter of the Bible, Psalm **117** is the shortest and the middle chapter of the Bible. Ps. 118:8 is the middle verse of the Bible.
- XI. Main ideas or themes of Psalms are: [Trust, praise, rejoicing, mercy](#)

MEDITATION Joshua 1:8

- I. Not depart out of thy **mouth**. Ps. 19:14
Hebrew "Hagath" = To reflect, moan or murmur; to ponder, to repeat the words. "You know how to meditate, if you know how to worry."
- A. **Words** of my mouth. Ps. 39:3 (5) *Muse not amuse*
1. **Music** is an important part of meditation. Ps. 40:3, 104:33-34
 2. Need to **memorize**, visualize, & personalize the Word. Ps. 119:9-11, 130
 3. **Talk** about the word. Ps. 119:27 [Yourself & others](#).
- B. Meditation of my **heart**. Rm.12:1-2, Pr. 23:7
1. Bring your **thoughts** into control. II Co. 10:5-6, Ph. 4:8
 2. Meditate with **understanding**. Ps. 49:3-4 [Average person uses 10% of their brain](#).
 3. Takes **patience**. Ps. 25:5
- II. Meditate therein day and night. Ps. 119:15 *Default setting Is. 26:3*
- A. Meditate therein (on the **law**) Ps. 119:48, 97; I Ti. 4:13, 15
1. **Reading** II Tim. 4:13
 2. Exhortation II Tim. 4:2 [Primarily preaching](#)
 3. Doctrine Is. 28:9-10 [Primarily teaching](#)
- 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 **day**. Ps. 104:34
 2. At **night**. Ps. 4:4, 63:6, 77:6, 119:48
- III. Mayest observe to do all things Ps. 5:1
- A. God's **Person**. Ps. 104:34 [Who is God? His nature, attributes, creator, faithful, just, etc.](#)



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- B. God's **works**. Ps. 77:11-12, 143:5-6 What God does – *Saves, punishes, heals, etc.*
* *The **providence** of God. Ps. 78:42, 143:5 In the Bible. In history. In my life. (Psalm 70). Many reminders in the Bible – Altars, books, places, things, even names.*
- C. God's **purposes**. Eph. 3:4, 11 *Why God does what He does? Saves us for His glory. Allows suffering to help us grow. Gives so we can give.*
- D. God's **ways**. Ps. 119:97 How God does what He does? Breaks & humbles to use us.
Forgives so we can forgive.
- IV. Prosperous and have good success I Tim. 4:15
* Prosper (III Jn 2) in your soul (Ps. 63:1-6)
- A. Have perfect **peace**. Is. 26:3-4
- B. More **understanding** (Ps 119:97-100) & a ready **answer**. Lk 21:14-5

Psalm 1

- I. The **blessed** man. Ps. 1:1-3
- A. What does blessed mean? Mt. 5:2-16 (*Plural*)
*Hebrew = **Happy** (**lead**)*
*Greek = **Happy** Acts 26:2*
- B. What are the three positions of the blessed man?
1. **Walketh** Prov. 4:14, Amos 3:3, cp. Gal. 5:25, Eph 5:15
Accepting the principles or direction of the world.
 2. **Standeth** i.e. Acts 22:20 (7:58), cp. Eph. 6:13-14, I Co. 16:13
Participating in the practices of the world.
 3. **Sitteth** i.e. Gen. 19:1, cp. Ps. 26:4, Jer. 15:17 (Rm. 1:32)
Intellect – ex. “A professors chair” Gen. 19:1, Mat. 23:2
 - *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 **Lord** Ps. 16:7, 73:24, cp. Prov. 1:25 (**Bible**)
 2. Godly **counsel** Prov. 12:15, 13:10, 20:18
 - *Do all counselors have to be Christian? Lk. 16:8*
 3. A **multitude** 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 **mouth** at, **speak** arrogantly” Prov. 19:28
 2. Doesn’t like to listen to **reproof** or **instruction** Prov. 9:7-12
 3. Will not take **rebuke** Prov. 13:1
 4. Constantly seeking but never **finding** Prov. 14:6
 5. His basic problem is **pride** Prov. 21:24 (14:12)
 6. Stirs up **trouble** Prov. 29:8 *Like stirring up an anthill*
- F. How should the “scornful” be treated?
1. Do not sit and **listen** to them Ps. 1:1
 2. **Reprove** them for the benefit of others Prov. 19:25
 3. **Punish** them for the benefit of others Prov. 21:11



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- G. What is to be our delight? Ps. 1:2, Ps 119
1. vs. 14, 72, 162 More than **riches**
 2. vs. 16 Do not **forget**
 3. vs. 24 It will be my **counselor**
 4. vs. 35, 105 It will guide my path
 5. vs. 47 I will love God's **commands**
 - *Why is it called the Law?*
- H. What is meditation? Josh. 1:8 [See previous notes](#)
- I. Why a tree? Ps. 92:12-14, 104:16
1. What is the key ingredient according to Jeremiah 17:5-8? **Water**
 2. What does water symbolize?
 - a. **Salvation** John 4:10,14
 - b. **Spirit** John 7:37-39
 - c. **Scripture** 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. **Holiness** Rom. 6:22
 - b. Fruit of the **Spirit** Gal. 5:22-23
 - c. Good **works** Col. 1:10
 - d. **Souls** Rom. 1:13, Prov. 11:30
 - e. **Sharing** Rom. 15:25-28 [Giving Phil. 4:15-19](#)
 - f. **Praise** Heb. 13:15
 4. "His leaf also shall not wither" pictures an **Evergreen** tree. Ps. 92:12
 5. The **deeper** the roots, the **stronger** and **taller** 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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- II. The **ungodly** 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: (**Omniscience**)
 - 1. His **sheep** John 10:14
 - 2. **Us** Ps. 139:1-3
 - 3. My **thoughts** Ps. 94:11
 - 4. Our **needs** Matt. 6:8
 - 5. His **own** II Tim. 2:19
 - 6. How to deliver us out of **temptation** II Pet. 2:9
 - 7. Our **works** Rom. 2:15
 - 8. Every **word** 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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Psalms

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

*Only one other Psalm (Psalm **100**) 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? [Acts 4:25](#)
- B. In what context is this Psalm quoted in Acts 4:25-26? [A prayer of Thanksgiving for the Sovereign power of God, not a prayer of deliverance. Their only request was for boldness \(vs. 29 & 31\) Notice how they quoted Scripture as part of their prayer.](#)
- C. What does the word “rage” in verse one mean? [Snorting, neighing, prancing of a horse. Metaphorically of haughtiness & insolence of men.](#)
- D. “Imagine” in verse one is the same Hebrew word as **meditate** in Psalm 1:2. [Godly should use their imagination to meditate on good, ungodly to imagine evil. Proverbs 6:16-19](#)
 1. God **destroyed** the world because of the imaginations of men. Gn. 6:5-7
 2. Men become vain in their imaginations because they don’t **glorify** God. Rom. 1:21 (Vain = **empty** Eccl. 1:2)
 3. As Christians we must learn to **control** our thought life. II Co. 10:5
- E. To “set themselves” means to take a **stand** I Co. 16:13 cp. Psalm 1:1, 5
- F. Verse 1 refers to **individuals** while verse 2 refers to the **political** system that rebels against God.
 1. Who is “His anointed”?
 - a. **Jesus Christ** Jn. 1:41
 - b. **Christians** II Co. 1:21
 2. Basically, men are saying **no** 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 [God’s control in our lives](#)

II. The Ruler Psalm 2:4-6

- A. Where else in Scripture does God laugh at man? [Psa. 37:13, 59:8, Pr. 1:26](#)

- B. When will verse 5 take place? [Last days](#)
- C. What is the end result of rebellion against God? Rm. 1:28-32
- D. What and where is Zion? Ps. 48:1-2 [Jerusalem – used 28x in Psalms = “parched place”](#)

III. The Redeemer Psalm 2:7-9

- A. Who is speaking in these verses? [God, speaking of Jesus Christ Heb. 1:8](#)
 - 1. Where in the New Testament Is this verse quoted? [Heb. 1:5, 5:5, Mt. 3:17, Lk. 1:35, Acts 13:33](#)
 - 2. How did God “declare” Jesus to be His Son and King? Acts 13:33, Rom. 1:4 [By the resurrection Eph. 1:19-23](#)
- B. What is the “decree” of God? Pr. 8:29, Is. 14:24, 26-27, Eph. 1:11 [God’s unchanging plan & purpose according to His will & glory](#)
- C. When will all men bow to Christ as King? Rm. 14:11, Phil. 2:9-11 [In the last days & at the judgement](#)
- D. Who made this same offer (vs. 8) to Jesus? Mt. 4:8-10 [Satan](#)
- E. What time period is verse 9 making reference to? [Rev. 2:27, 12:5, 19:15](#)

IV. The Redeemed Psalm 2:10-12

- A. Who is being spoken to in verse 10? cp. II Pt. 3:1-9 [The same ones who rebelled in vs. 1-3](#)
- 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? [To show homage & submission towards Him](#)



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Psalm 8

What songs were at least partially inspired by this Psalm? [How Great Thou Art](#), [How Majestic is Thy Name](#)

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

- A. What is the purpose of all creation? Psalm 8:1,3
1. To **glorify** God. Ps. 57:5, 148:13, Rev. 4:11
 2. To **speak** 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 [The miracle of birth](#). May also be a reference to how God used him as a child to defeat Goliath.
- C. What incident in David's life might he be referring to in verse two? [Goliath – Gittith in title = Gath](#)
- D. When did Jesus quote verse two? [Matthew 21:16](#)
- E. Why does God use the weak to ordain strength? I Co. 1:26-31
1. To confound the **wise** and the **mighty** I Co. 1:27 [confound = dishonor, put to shame](#)
 2. To bring to **nought** things that are. I Co. 1:28 [inactivate or abolish](#)
 3. That God might receive the **glory**. 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* = **Mortal** man Ps. 144:3-4
 2. *Adamah* = Descendants of **Adam** Job 25:4-6, Rm. 5:12
- B. What does it mean “*that Thou hast visited them*”? Psalm 8:4, Lk. 1:78 [Payed any attention, anything to do with him. Cares for him.](#)
- C. In creation order man was made **after** the Angels (II Pt. 2:11), but in the **image** of God. Gn. 1:26
1. Angels were created by **command** 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 **God-breathed life & salvation**

D. Historically this passage, Psalm 8:4-6, refers to **Adam** but prophetically it refers to **Christ**. 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? **He created us, saved us, takes care of us**

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

1. *Jehovah* = The self **existent** one.

2. *Adon* = **Sovereign**



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Introduction

- A. What Psalm is almost identical to Psalm 14? **53**
 - 1. What is the main difference between the two Psalms? **Vs. 5 (53) adds judgement & 53 leaves out 14:6**
 - 2. Why did God repeat this whole Psalm in the Scriptures?
- B. Where in the New Testament is Psalm 14 quoted? **Romans 3:10-12**
- C. Where in the Bible do we learn the most about fools? **Proverbs**
- D. What is the Bible definition of a fool? Lk.12:20 **One who acts as if there is no God.**
 - 1. Self-**reliant**, proud Pr. 28:26,12:15, 14:3, II Co. 12:6,11
 - 2. Lacks **wisdom**, although he may be an educated **fool**. Pr. 24:7, 17:16, I Co. 1:18-26
 - 3. He rejects Godly **instruction** Pr. 1:7, 22
 - 4. Deceived by his own **folly** Pr. 14:8, 24, 15:21
 - 5. Doesn't **listen** and doesn't **change** 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 **Hope for a fool. No hope for a scorner.**
- F. Why are the words "*there is*" in italics?
- I. No God Ps. 14:1 **Atheist**
 - A. Why does an atheist say there is no God?
 - 1. He is not **seeking** God Ps. 14:2, Rom. 3:11
 - 2. He is not **seeing** God Rom. 1:21, 25
 - a. He must deny his **conscience** Rom. 1:19
 - b. He must deny **creation** Rom. 1:20 Ps. 19:1-6)
 - c. He must deny **Christ** Rom. 1:21, Lk. 16:29-31
 - 3. He is not **believing** 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 Agnostic

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

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

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

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

C. How do Christians act like agnostics?

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

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

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

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

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

IV. Know God! Ps. 14:5-7 No God! Rm. 1:19, Gal. 4:8-9

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

B. We can trust in God because we know He will keep His **commitment** 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 **believing** Jn. 14:1-6
2. We know we should be **waiting** Rm. 8:23, I Co. 1:7, II Th. 3:5
3. We know we should be **ready** I Jn. 3:3, Rev. 22:20