

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. Psalms 3, 44
 - B. **Thanksgiving** or **praise** Psalms 30, 100
 - C. Psalms of **trust**. Psalm 4
 - D. **Royal** Psalms. Psalms 2, 20, 72
 - E. **Wisdom** Psalm's. Psalms 1, 37, 119
 - F. **Messianic** Psalm's Psalm 2, 110
 - G. **Imprecatory** Psalm's Psalms 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. 1:1-3A. 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. 19:282. Doesn’t like to listen to **reproof** or **instruction** Prov. 9:7-123. Will not take **rebuke** Prov. 13:14. Constantly seeking but never **finding** Prov. 14:65. 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. 1:12. **Reprove** them for the benefit of others Prov. 19:253. **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)
- 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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Psalm 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 [Paid 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 **sinner**s 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 36:1IV. Know God! Ps. 14:5-7 **No God!** Rm. 1:19, Gal. 4:8-9A. We cannot know God unless He **knows** us Mt. 7:21-23, Jn 10:14B. 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

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Psalm 19

- I. The **Heavens** declare God's glory and grace Ps. 19:1-6
- A. Where in the New Testament is this same principle taught? **Rm. 1:19-20**
1. What attributes of God can be seen in creation? Ps. 19:1, Rom. 1:20
Omnipotence, Immutability, Eternality, Glory
 2. What are God's handiwork's? Ps. 8:3-4
Heavens, moon, stars, men
 3. What is a firmament? Gn. 1:6-9, 14-17 **"to spread out"**
- 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 **Christ** Mal. 4:2, Rev. 21:23
 2. The sun is a picture of **power** (vs. 5) & **faithfulness** (vs. 6) Ps. 113:3
 3. We cannot **hide** from the light of it. vs. 6 Jn. 3:19-21
- D. What can creation not tell us about God? **Love, mercy, judgement, morality, salvation**
- II. The **Scriptures** declare God's glory and grace Ps. 19:7-11
- A. What six names for Scripture are used in verses 7-9?
1. The **law** Rm. 7:12
 2. The Testimony (**witness**) Jn. 3:32-35
 3. The Statutes (**precepts**) Is. 28:10
 4. The **commandment** Mt. 22:36-40
 5. The **fear** Heb. 4:12
 6. The Judgments (**decrees**) Rom. 11:33-34
- B. What eight descriptive words are used to describe the Scriptures in verses 7-9?
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Perfect | I Co. 13:10 | 5. Clean | Eph. 5:26 |
| 2. Sure | II Pt. 1:19 | 6. Enduring | I Pt. 1:25 |

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|------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 3. <u>Right</u> | II Tim. 2:15 | 7. <u>True</u> | Jn. 17:17 |
| 4. <u>Pure</u> | Jas. 3:17 | 8. <u>Righteous</u> | Ps. 119:137-8 |

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. <u>Salvation</u> | Rm. 10:17 | 4. <u>Enlightening</u> | Jas. 1:23-24 |
| 2. <u>Wisdom</u> | Heb. 5:14 | 5. <u>Warned</u> | II Tim. 3:16 |
| 3. <u>Rejoicing</u> | Jer. 15:16 | 6. <u>Reward</u> | Prov. 13:13 |

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

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

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

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

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

C. What are “presumptuous sins”? vs. 13 Num. 15:30-31 (Num. 14:18) **Rm. 2:23, 4:15**

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

E. Our **words** will be acceptable if our **meditation** 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. **Person** Psalm 23:1

A. Who is our Shepherd? Psalm 23:1

1. **Jesus Christ** Jn. 10:11, I Pt. 2:25, 5:4

a. He **knows** his sheep. Jn. 10:3

b. His sheep **know** him. Jn. 10:4

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

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

II. **Pastures** 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 **astray**. Ps. 119:176, Is. 53:6

2. Why do sheep lie down in a pasture? Jn. 6:35 **Satisfied, full**

3. What do the sheep do while lying in the pasture? Ps. 1:2 **Chew cud (meditate)**

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

1. **Salvation** Jn. 4:13-14

2. The **Word** of God Eph. 5:26

3. **Confession** I Jn. 1:9

4. The **Holy Spirit** Jn. 7:37-39

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

1. Because we go **astray** Is. 53:6

2. Because we **fall** Ps. 56:13

3. Because we **sin** 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 **Word** of God. Ps. 119:105
 - b. Through spiritual **leaders** Heb. 13:7
 - c. On **plain** (Ps. 27:11) **straight** (Ps. 5:8, Heb. 12:13) paths.
 - d. As we **walk** 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 **Jesus** Heb. 12:1, Jn. 10:3-5
 - b. **Follow** Him. Jn. 10:27
 - c. Stay on the **lighted** trail. Ps. 119:105
 - d. Get in a **rut**. Ps. 17:5

III. **Protection** Psalm 23:4, Is. 43:2 **Shadows cannot hurt us**

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

IV. **Provision** Psalm 23:5-6

- A. Why is it significant that God prepared a table for us *“in the presence of our enemies”*?
Pr. 16:7
- B. What did anointing with oil symbolize?
 1. **Salvation** Ps. 20:6, II Co. 1:21-22
 2. **Holy Spirit** I Jn. 2:20,27
 3. **Service** Ex. 28:41
- C. How does God give to us? Lk. 6:38 **Running over**
- D. How do we know that we will “dwell in the house of the Lord for ever”? Jn. 14:1-4
Jesus told us

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Introduction

1. What does “*Maschil*” mean? **To contemplate, convey instruction, make wise**
2. What other Psalm is closely related to this one? **Ps. 51**
3. What are the seven “Penitential Psalms”? **A penitential psalm is a specific category of biblical psalm (or poem/hymn) used to express deep sorrow for sin, seek God's forgiveness, and ask for spiritual healing. 6, 31, 37, 50, 101, 129, and 142**
4. What does “*Selah*” mean? **Musical notation - Pause or stop, look & listen. “What do you think of that?”**

I. Forgiveness of sin Psalm 32:1-2

- A. Where in the New Testament are first two verses quoted? **Rm. 4:6-8**
- B. Define the four words used for sin in these two verses.
 1. Transgression: Defiance or **rebellion** I Jn. 3:4
 2. Sin: Defect, to **miss** the mark, fall short. Rm. 3:23
 3. Iniquity: Distortion, perverseness, **twisted** or crooked. Mt. 7:23, (21-24)
 4. Guile: Deceit, to **hide** 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? Vs. 1, 5 I Jn. 1:9
 1. Transgressions are **forgiven** (*to take up or carry away*) his transgressions. v.1 & 5, Ps. 85:2, 103:12, Heb. 8:12
 2. Sin is **covered** (*Concealed, out of sight*) v. 1 & 5, Pr. 10:12, 28:13, I Pt. 4:8
 3. Iniquity is not imputed (*not placed on account*) II Co. 5:19,21, Rm. 4:7-8

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

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

4. **Depression**; *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 **individual** sin and our sin **nature** 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 **Shall not prosper**

C. “*I said*” shows that confession means making a definite **decision** Lk. 15:17-18

D. Godly confession requires Godly **sorrow** Ps. 38:18, II Co. 7:9-10

IV. Protection from sin Psalm 32:6-11

A. What does “*for this*” refer to in verse 6? **Vs. 1-5**

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

Too late to repent after the floods come (Noah) or referring back to vs. 4

D. What are the promises in verses 7 & 8 for the one who confesses?

1. He is our **hiding** place. Ps. 46:1, 91:1-2, 119:114,
2. He will **preserve** us from trouble. Pr. 4:5-6
3. He will give us a **song** Ps. 40:1-3, Eph. 5:18-19 (15)
4. He will **instruct** us. Ps. 25:7-8
5. He will **gude** us. Ps. 25:9

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

1. Who is speaking here? Ps. 51:13 **David saying “I’ve learned my lesson.”**

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 **bolt** ahead and the mule wants to **hold** back.*

4. The wicked have sorrows because they do not **repent** the Godly have joy because they do! cp. Ps. 32:1-2, Phil. 4:4

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Bible Study Lesson

Psalms



Introduction

- A. When did David write this Psalm? **In his old age – vs. 25**
 - B. What is the emphasis of this Psalm? What question is being answered? **Why do the wicked prosper? – vs. 22, 28, 34, 38**
 - C. What is the theme of this Psalm? **Trust in the Lord**
 - D. Which book of the Bible deals with the same questions and theme? **Job**
 - E. What is unique about the style of this Psalm in the Hebrew? Why was it written in this style? **Alphabetical Acrostic – every 2 verses. Used as a memory aid. Meant this Psalm was important.**
- I. Trust God Psalm 37:1-5
- A. What does it mean “fret not”? Ps. 37:1,7,8, Pr. 24:19 Incensed, angry, indignant
What colloquial phrase would express this same idea? How are we envious? Pr. 3:31, 24:1 To burn, get hot under the collar.
 - B. What visual picture is God trying to give us in verse 2?
 - 1. Psalm 90:5-6 **Doesn’t last long**
 - 2. James 1:10-12 **Perishes easily**
 - 3. Matthew 13:24-30 **The weeds grow with the grass**
 - 4. Matthew 5:45 **Sunshine & rain falls on all – good & evil**
 - C. What are the four commands of verse 3?
 - 1. **Trust** in the Lord Pr. 3:5-6
 - 2. Do **good** Tit. 3:8
 - 3. **Dwell** where God has you Phil. 4:11-13
 - 4. **Feed** on His Word Jer. 15:16, Ps. 23
 - D. What am I to trust God about?
 - 1. That He will **judge** the wicked Rm. 12:19-21, Heb. 10:30-31
 - 2. That He will **reward** the righteous Col. 3:24, Jas.1:12
 - E. To “delight” means to have a **tender** heart Dt. 28:56, II Kg. 22:19 **Soft, dainty,**

delicate

F. To “commit” means to **roll** away Gn. 29:3,8,10, Pr. 16:3 **Roll your burdens unto the Lord.**

Hymn - Rolled Away, Rolled Away

II. Do Right Psalm 37:6-11

A. The Righteous

1. **Rest** in the Lord Ps. 37:7, 46:10
2. **Wait** 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. 37:1,7,8
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 **anger = “flexing of nose” Wrath = hot, passionate**
5. Where in the NT are verses 9-11 taught? Matthew 5:5
6. How long is “a little while”? Ps. 37:10, II Pt. 3:8-9

B. The Wicked

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Keep going **forward** Ps. 37:29-31

1. What you say is important Psalm 19:14, 49:3, Lk. 21:15
2. Don't backslide Jeremiah 7:23-24, 8:4-6

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Bible Study Lesson

Psalms



- D. Obey the **traffic** laws Ps. 37:32-40, Ps. 27:13-14, Pr. 20:22
1. Wait on the Lord Ps. 37:34, Ps. 27:13-14, Pr. 20:22
 2. This to shall pass Ps. 37:35-36, Job 20:5
 3. Mark them Ps. 37:37, Rm. 16:17, Phil. 3:17 (I Th. 1:7)

Psalm 50

I. Judgement Psalm 50:1-6

- A. What three names of God are used in verse 1? Cp. Josh. 22:22 **Trinity**
1. **Mighty (El)**
 2. **God (Elohim)**
 3. **Lord (Jehovah)**

B. Verses 1-6 describe what great Biblical event? **Christ's 2nd Coming**

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

D. 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) **Stop talking and listen**
- 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 **Praise through singing**
 2. Ps. 51:16-17 **Broken Spirit & contrite heart**
 3. I Sam. 15:22 **Obedience**
 4. Amos 5:18-27 **Judgement** (I Co. 11:31)
- D. Tithing and offerings are just giving to God what is **His** Vs. 9-11, Mal. 3:7-12, 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 **To make God dependent or obligated to them.**

- F. What was the purpose of the sacrifices? Heb. 9:11-14, Jn. 4:24
- G. What are some cross-references for verse 14? **Dt. 23:21, Job 22:27, Ps. 76:11, Eccl. 5:4-5**

III. Religion Psalm 50:16-23

- A. What New Testament passage expands on verses 16-17? Rm. 2:17-24
- B. Why was God rebuking them for “declaring His statutes”?
 - 1. Taking it out of **context** Mat. 4:6, II Pt. 1:20-21
 - 2. Failing to **search** & **study** the Scriptures. Jn. 5:39, II Tim. 2:15
 - 3. **Emphasis** on the wrong things. Mt. 23:13-20
 - 4. Trying to **teach** others what they had not applied. Vs. 17, Rm. 2:21
 - 5. Having a **head** knowledge without a **heart** knowledge. Is. 29:13
- C. Where else is the phrase “Castest my words behind thee” used? Vs. 17 **Neh. 9:26, I Kgs. 14:9, Ezk. 23:35**
- D. How do we “consent” with the sins of adulterers and thieves? Vs. 18
 - 1. **Vicariously** Rm. 1:28-32
 - 2. By our **thoughts** 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)
Don’t listen to or ignore it
- F. How do we “give our mouths to evil”? vs. 19-20, Jas. 1:26
 - * *Give other references in Psalms for the mouth or tongue. Ps. 10:7, 19:14, 36:3, 52:2*
 - 1. **Cursing** Jas. 3:8-12
 - 2. **Gossip** Pr. 26:22
 - 3. **Slander** 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 **Refers to judgement**

IV. Conclusion Psalm 50:22-23

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Bible Study Lesson

Psalms



-
- A. To consider means to: **Think about, meditate on, understand**
 - B. How have we forgotten God? **So busy doing we forget who we are doing it for**
 - C. Give a cross-ref for “tear you in pieces” **Psa. 7:2**
 - D. Does there come a point of no deliverance? I Jn. 5:16, Jer. 27:16
 - E. Compare verse 23 to 8-13. **Offer praise**
 - F. What does it mean to “order our conversation? Eph. 5:15 **Circumspectly**

I. Introduction

A. Why was Psalm 51 written?

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

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

PreacherC. What NT passage is Psalm 51 a good example of being put into practice? **I Jn. 1:8-10**

D. How would you outline this Psalm?

1. **David's confession 1-6**
2. **David's cleansing 7-12**
3. **David's Consecration 13-19**

E. Define Mercy Ps. 51:1 "**according to Thy loving kindness**" **God's umerited favor**

II. The Accusation

A. Saul - **Partial** obedience I Sam. 15:10-14B. David - **Full** obedience II Sam. 12:7-9 **Worse of the two!**

III. Their Response

A. Saul - **Justified** himself I Sam. 15:20

1. Blamed **others** I Sam. 15:15,21,24
2. Blamed **God** I Sam. 15:21 Spiritualize sin (dating to save him. Going to be an example)

B. David **blamed** himself Ps. 51:2-3

1. Admitted he **hurt** others II Sam. 12:16, Ps. 51:13
2. Repented towards **God** II Sam. 12:13, Ps. 51:4

IV. Their Judgement

A. Saul I Sam. 15:22-23 **2nd time (I Sam 13)**B. David II Sam. 12:10-12,14, Gal. 6:7 **Can't sow wild oats & pray for crop failure**

V. Their Response

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Bible Study Lesson

Psalms



-
- A. Saul would not accept his **punishment** I Sam. 15:25-27, 30
1. Admitted **one** sin I Sam. 15:24
 2. Got **emotional** for himself I Sam. 15:25-27
 3. Concerned about what others **thought** I Sam. 15:25, 30
- B. David accepted **punishment** II Sam. 12:20-23
1. Admitted his sin **nature** II Sam. 12:13, Ps. 51:5-7
 2. Got emotional for **others** II Sam 12:16
 3. Not concerned about what others **thought** II Sam. 12:18-21 (Was concerned about his **testimony** II Sa 12:14, Ps 51:13, II Co 6:3)

VI. Their Results

- A. Saul
1. Lost God's **Spirit** I Sam. 16:14
 2. His **sacrifices** were unacceptable I Sam. 15:22, 28:6
 3. He could no longer **serve** God I Sam. 15:28, 35
 4. Permanent barrier with "**pastor**" I Sam. 15:35
- B. David
1. Lost the **joy** of the Spirit Ps. 51:11-12
 2. Sacrifices were **accepted** again Ps. 51:19
 - a. Gave **self** first Ps. 51:16-17
 - b. Both **service** and **gifts** Ps. 51:19 I Sam. 15:22
 - c. "Then" shows that **time** and **results** are necessary before we are ready to serve God again.