

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson #20

1. Set a **guard**, O Lord, over my **mouth** keep watch over the **door** of my **lips**. Psalms 141:3 see also Proverbs 13:3 and 21:23
2. Teach me to do Your **will**, for You are my God; Your **Spirit** is good. **Lead** me in the land of **uprightness**. Psalm 143:10
3. Paul may have had this verse from Psalms in mind as he wrote Romans 3:23. Psalm 143:2 “all have sinned,” no one is righteous.
4. **Happy** are the people who are in such a state. **Happy** are the people whose God is the **Lord**. Psalm 144:15
5. Do not put your **trust** in **princes**, nor in a **son** of man in whom there is no **help**. Psalm 146:3
6. The last five Psalms begin and end the same. What do they all have in common? They begin and end with the phrase “Praise the Lord” which is from the word “Hallelujah”!
7. What should be learned about praise from the Hallelujah Psalms? These are Psalm 146,147,148,149 and 150. A) True praise begins with reverent recognition of God. B) True praise involves humility. C) True praise is an expression of trust and obedience.

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson #19

1. What is oil running down the edge of Aaron's garments symbolizing? Psalm 133:2 (Exodus 30:22-33) it symbolizes unity.
2. How can people bless the Lord? Psalm 134:2 "Lift up your hands in the sanctuary and bless the Lord." We can bless the Lord with worship.
3. For I know that the Lord is **great**, and our Lord is **above** all **gods**. Psalm 135:5
4. To illustrate the importance of God's **mercy**, the phrase **mercy endures forever** is repeated in every verse of this psalm. Psalm 136
5. This Psalm reminds us that sorrow can sometimes take our **song** away, and even though we have been taken captive, opportunities can be used to **demonstrate faith**. Psalm 137:1-4, 5-6
6. The future can be trusted to God because the Lord will **perfect** that which **concerns** me and His **mercy endures forever**. Psalm 138:8
7. Psalm 139 can be divided into four stanzas each describing a characteristic of God. The stanzas are 1-6, 7-12, 13-18 and 19-24. What characteristic do they each describe? A) perfect knowledge B) universal presence C) sovereign control D) moral constraint

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson #18

1. Peter experienced a feeling the captives felt when they were returned to their homeland when he was freed from prison. What scriptures in Psalms and Acts share this? Psalm 126:1 and Acts 12:9. The experience was thought to be a dream or vision at first.
2. When is it useless for a watchman to stay awake? Psalm 127:1, when he is staying awake to guard what he has built and not what the Lord has built.
3. What is the Psalmist referring to when he says “Happy is the man who has his quiver full of them”? Psalm 127:5, children.
4. Let **all** those who **hate** Zion be put to **shame** and **turned** back. Psalm 129:5
5. O Israel, **hope** in the Lord; for with the Lord there is **mercy**, and with Him is **abundant redemption**. Psalm 130:7
6. Lord my **heart** is not **haughty**, nor my **eyes** lofty, neither do I **concern** myself with great **matters**, nor with things too **profound** for me. Psalm 131:1
7. If your sons will **keep** My **covenant** and My **testimony** which I shall teach them, their sons also shall **sit** upon your **throne** forevermore. Psalm 132:12

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Wednesday Bible Study

Psalms Lesson 17

1. **Precious** in the **sight** of the Lord is the **death** of His Saints. Psalms 116:15
2. The **stone** which the builders **rejected** has become the chief **cornerstone**.
Psalm 118:22
3. Your **word** have I **hidden** in my **heart** that I might not **sin** against **you**.
Psalm 119:11
4. Give me **understanding** and I shall keep Your **law**; indeed I shall **observe** it with my **whole** heart. Psalm 119:34
5. I **rejoice** at Your **word** as one who finds great **treasure**. Psalm 119:162
6. In my **distress** I **cried** to the Lord and He **heard** me. Psalm 120:1
7. Those who **trust** in the Lord are like **Mount Zion**, which cannot be **moved** but abides **forever**. Psalm 125:1

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 16

1. In return for my **love** they are **my accusers**, but I give myself to **prayer**. Psalm 109:4; do we pray for those who are against us? The first five verses of this Psalm describe people, as it says in verse 5, returning evil for good and those are the hardest to continue to be kind to, yet like the Psalmist we should keep them in our prayers.
2. Jesus used the words of Psalm 110:1 to speak to the Pharisees; where in the New Testament can this be found and why was He using this verse against them? Matthew 22:41-46 He was telling them that even David recognized Him as Lord and he was not just a descendant of David but He was the Son of God and Lord of all.
3. The **works** of the Lord are great, **studied** by all who have **pleasure** in them. Psalm 111:2; This brings to my mind two questions, one: do you find pleasure in God, His works, and two: do you take time to study them?
4. Psalm 112:6 very possibly was written by David; how did his son Solomon put those words in his writings in Proverbs? In other words, find the proverb that matches the psalm. Proverbs 10:7
5. What is the answer to the question in Psalm 114:5? The power of God is the answer, even creation obeys God.
6. “Those who make them are like them.” What Psalm and verse is this from and what is it talking about? Psalm 115:8 it is talking about idols and how those who make them are like them. They are described as being useless so those who make them are also useless. Without Christ we are all powerless.
7. **Precious** in the **sight** of the Lord is the **death** of His Saints. Psalm 116:15 this does not say precious is the way a person dies, the truth is this world is not our home and God is our Father and desires that we be with Him.

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 14

1. According to Psalm 92 what does a senseless man not know and fools not understand? Psalm 92:5-6 they do not know how great the works of God are.
2. Your **throne** is established from of **old**. You are from **everlasting**. Psalm 93:2
3. Unless the **Lord** had been my **help** my **soul** would soon have **settled** in silence. Psalm 94:17
4. The **sea** is His for He **made** it and His **hands** formed the **dry** land. Psalm 95:5
5. For all the **gods** of the peoples are **idols** but the Lord made the **heavens**. Psalm 96:5 see also 97:7.
6. **Serve** the Lord with **gladness**. Come before His **presence** with singing. Psalm 100:2
7. I will **behave** wisely in a **perfect** way, oh when will You come to me? I will **walk** within my **house** with a perfect **heart**. Psalm 101:2

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 13

1. **Blessed** is the man whose **strength** is in You and whose **heart** is set on **pilgrimage**. Psalm 84 is a great Psalm about the blessings that are ours as we seek to worship God. Verses 5-7 speak about the person who desires to worship and may even go through the valley of Baca (weeping) to get there, but once he gets there is covered with pools (blessings).
2. I will **hear** what God the Lord will **speak** for He will speak **peace** to His people and to His **saints**. But let them not **turn back** to **folly**. Psalm 85:8. Is it your desire to listen to what God has to say or would you rather only listen expecting Him to say what you want to hear?
3. But You, O Lord, are a God full of **compassion**, and **gracious; longsuffering** and **abundant** in **mercy** and **truth**. Psalm 86:15; isn't it great to know that God is full of compassion!
4. O Lord God of **my salvation** I have cried out **day** and **night** before You. Psalm 88:1; the person of this Psalm seems to be approaching death and in verse 18 it appears that he has no one close, but the one thing that he does have is salvation (v1).
5. My **covenant** I will not **break** nor **alter** the word that has gone **out** of My **lips**. Psalm 89:34; this Psalm is all about the covenant God made with David and how at times it may appear that God was not going to honor His word. As this verse reassures, God will never break His covenant.
6. Before the **mountains** were brought forth or ever You had **formed** the earth and the **world** even from **everlasting** to **everlasting** You are God. Psalm 90:2; God has always been; this is hard for the human mind to understand but there has never not been God and there will never not be God!
7. For He shall give **His angels** charge over **you** to keep **you** in all your **ways**. Psalm 91:11; some angels may have a tougher job than others. This is a great Psalm about the safety and security we have in the Lord.

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 12

1. Many think Psalm 76 is a celebration of victory over the Assyrian army and King Sennacherib; where can you read about this victory, and how many did God kill of the Assyrian army? II Kings 18:13 - 19:37 (v. 35), Isaiah 36:37; 185,000. The Assyrians thought Israel was weak and mocked God. We should always remember, “I can do all things through Christ” because we are strong in the Lord.
2. Has God **forgotten** to be gracious? Has **He** in anger shut up His tender **mercies** ? Psalm 77:9; How often do we, like the psalmist, feel God has changed? God never changes; though our circumstances change, we need to remember God’s great past actions (v. 11) and realize He can and will see us through (v. 14).
3. Nevertheless they **flattered** Him with their **mouth**, and they **lied** to Him with their **tongue**. Psalm 78:36; Thank you Lord for having compassion on us (v. 38), knowing that we are not faithful (v. 37) and do not deserve Your grace.
4. Help us, O God of our **salvation**, for the **glory** of **Your** name; and **deliver** us, and provide **atonement** for our sins, for Your **name’s** sake. Psalm 79:9; this was written after the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple. Notice the prayer is for God’s glory, and not man’s satisfaction.
5. God told Moses to instruct Aaron to offer a certain prayer which can be found in Numbers 6:22-26. A very similar prayer can be found in which psalm? Psalm 80: 3, 7, 19
6. So I gave them **over** to their own **stubborn heart**, to walk in their own **counsels**. Psalm 81: 12; God delivered His people, they rebelled, He wanted them to repent and obey. He also wanted to bless them. They missed out on God’s blessing because of their rebellion.
7. The “gods” spoken of in Psalm 82 are a reference to whom? Psalm 82:2; How long will you judge unjustly? The question leads us to think “the gods” are judges. It may also be understood that they are idols, but v. 6 says that all “the gods” or judges are under God’s authority. Idols are not real, and so not under God’s authority, but all people are under God’s authority.

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Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 11

1. Verse four of this Psalm tells us that God is a righteous judge and governor. Which Psalm is this? Psalm 67:4; God is a righteous judge which means He is always perfect with His judgment. We should be glad and sing for joy because of this. Others may judge me incorrectly but never our God.
2. Paul quotes this verse from Psalms in the fourth chapter of his letter to the Ephesians. Which verse is this? Psalm 68:18 and Ephesians 4:8; Paul explains that God ascended because He first descended, talking about God's saving work of salvation. He is also explaining that God, with the power to ascend, has the power to equip the saints for ministry with various gifts. David in the Psalm, years before Paul, is praising God for His mighty ascending power as well.
3. How can and should the words of the Psalmist "though I have stolen nothing, I still must restore it" be applied to our lives today? Psalm 69:4 we may not want to or especially feel like it, but as Christians we should always be willing to take the first step. When our enemies are showing us hate it is hard to return their actions with love, but as the Psalmist says "I still must restore it."
4. Do not cast me off in the time of **old age**; do not forsake me when my **strength** fails. Psalm 71:9 and 71:18 lead us to believe the Psalmist is much older when he writes this psalm. His desire is to continue relying on God and sharing God's testimony even as an older person.
5. Give the king **Your** judgments O God and Your **righteousness** to the king's Son. Psalm 72:1; a good prayer for the leaders of our nation.
6. For I was **envious** of the **boastful** when I saw the **prosperity** of the wicked. Psalm 73:3; other important verses: v.2, almost stumbled, v.17, until I went to the sanctuary, v.27-28, they will perish but it is good for me to trust in God.
7. All the **horns** of the wicked I will also cut off but the **horns** of the **righteous** shall be exalted. Psalm 75:10; I have heard people comment on having horns, and usually it is in a teasing way to refer to "Devil horns" but this is a reference to strength and should be seen as a good thing that we have spiritual horns of strength.

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Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 10

1. For Thou hast been my **high tower** and a **refuge** in the day of my **distress**.
Psalm 59:16
2. The Psalmist wanted to be led to this when his heart was overwhelmed. We are also told by Jesus that this is a good foundation, unlike sand. What is this and where are these references found? Psalm 61:2 and Luke 6:46-49, rock.
3. He only is my **rock** and my **salvation**. He is my **defense** and I shall not be **greatly moved**. Psalm 62:2
4. Because Your **loving kindness** is better than **life** my **lips** shall **praise** You.
Psalm 63:3
5. In this Psalm the wicked person's tongue is sharp like a sword and their words are like arrows, but God will use their own words against them. Which Psalm is this? Psalm 64:3-4, 7-8
6. This Psalm says nothing about enemies and the need for deliverance, but it is a prayer and praise for God's provision of rain and crops of grain? Psalm 65
7. In this Psalm, praise is given for what God did to free the Israelites from the Egyptian army when it appeared they had no way of escape. Psalm 66:5-6
"He is awesome in His doing!"

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 9

1. Which Psalm was written because Saul ordered Doeg to kill Ahimelech? Psalm 52, I Samuel 22:18; Saul was wanting to kill David and he had Ahimelech and all the priests of Nob killed because Doeg said that they had helped David. Doeg was so evil in the killing that he also killed women and children. David reminds us that evil men will not stop God's goodness which "endures continually."
2. What does a person's heart say whose actions are corrupt and whose actions are not seeking God? Psalm 53:12; for the second time (Psalm 14) David says "fools say in their heart there is no God." These people may not be saying verbally there is no God but their actions are saying so.
3. David wrote which Psalm as a prayer because people he did not think were enemies gave the location of his hiding place to Saul? Psalm 54:3; David is asking God to vindicate him against those who are seeking to kill him and those who are helping those who are seeking to kill him. David knows that God will be with those who are with David, that is, who are seeking God and God will "cut those off" who are against God.
4. David was in great anguish as he wrote this psalm because a close friend had turned against him and was now an enemy. Which Psalm is this and who was the friend who became an enemy? Psalm 55:12-14; it is possible that he was talking about Ahithophel who took the side of Absalom against David. This is found in II Samuel 15-17 (II Samuel 15:31).
5. Peter shared David's thoughts about what a person should do with their burdens. Which two verses reveal their thoughts about burdens and show that they thought alike? Psalm 55:22 and I Peter 5:7; they both say we should give our burden to the Lord and they both say it is to our benefit to do so because God cares for and sustains His own.
6. What two verses can be given as evidence showing that both David and Paul believed strongly that God was on their side and this was good for them and bad for their enemies? Psalm 56:9 and Romans 8:31.
7. "The **wicked** are estranged from the **womb**; they go **astray** as soon as they are **born** speaking **lies**." Psalm 58:3; do you have to teach your children to lie?

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 8

1. Which Psalm inspired Martin Luther to write a hymn which we sing in worship titled “A Mighty Fortress Is Our God?” Psalm 46, our faith is our refuge and strength.
2. The writer of this Psalm says we do this for earthly kings and God is “a great King over all the earth” and we should do this for Him. What should we do? (Hint: II Kings 11:12) Psalm 47:1-2 clap your hands and shout.
3. Which city was a beautiful city which other kings feared? Psalm 48:1-14, Jerusalem was a beautiful city and a mighty city because of God. The city was not the focus of worship (as our church buildings should not be), but it was the place God chose to make His dwelling place in His sanctuary. **In reading verse nine, we should reflect on what we think about when we think of our churches.
4. We are told in this Psalm why we shouldn’t trust in wealth. Which Psalm is this and what is the answer? Psalm 49, verse 7 tells us that wealth can’t buy “eternal life.” The writer says in v.15 that it is God who redeems life, and not wealth.
5. Which Psalm is the same in meaning and similar in writing to the words of the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Hosea, Amos and Micah concerning sacrifices? Psalm 50:7-15 similar to Isaiah 1:10-17, Jeremiah 7:21-26, Hosea 6:6, Amos 5:21-27 and Micah 6:6-8. Israel, like people today, often offered sacrifices instead of offering their hearts.
6. Which Psalm was written as a prayer of repentance after Nathan revealed David’s sin with Bathsheba? Psalm 51
7. In the first few verses of the Psalm mentioned in question six, David uses three different words to refer to his sin and three things he wants God to do; how does he refer to his sin and what is it that he wants God to do? Psalm 51: 1-2; “transgression,” which is rebellion, “iniquity,” which is perversion and “sin,” which is missing the mark. In the first he asks God to blot it out, the second he asks God to wash, and the third he asks God to cleanse all, showing his desire to restore his fellowship with God.

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 7

1. For I will declare my *iniquity*; I will be in *anguish* over my *sin*. Psalm 38:18
2. Surely every man *walks* about like a *shadow*; surely they *busy* themselves in vain; He heaps up *riches*, and does not know who will *gather* them. Psalm 39:6
3. In which Psalm can you read the same words you read in Hebrews 10:5-7? Psalm 40:6-8; I believe David is showing faith. He knows his salvation is not in the sacrifices, but is in his faith. The writer of Hebrews is connecting Jesus to the ultimate fulfillment of Sacrifice.
4. Who was the “familiar friend” of David who lifted up his heel against David? Psalm 41:9 and II Samuel 15:12, 16:15-23; Absalom was conspiring against David to take the throne and he was using his father’s counselor Ahithophel. In John 13:18 Jesus uses this verse to speak of Judas.
5. People today use the term “snowed under” to express their being overwhelmed. The writer of this Psalm made it sound like he was drowning and was quoted by Jonah in his prayer to God after he was in the belly of the fish. Psalm 42:7, Jonah 2:3; “all your waves and billows have gone over me.”
6. Paul quotes which Psalm in Romans 8:36? Psalm 44:22
7. *Be still* and know that I am God; I will be *exalted* among the nations, I will be exalted in the *earth*. Psalm 46:10

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 6

1. With the addition of one word, these words of David were the last words spoken by Jesus on the cross. Psalm 31:5 and Luke 23:46 “Father into Your hands I commit My Spirit.” David spoke these words as he was committing his obedience to God while seeking God’s deliverance from his enemies. Jesus prayed these words as He was completing His obedience and defeating our enemy.
2. If we do not allow God to guide us through His instruction in the way we are to go, what might happen to us that is similar to what happens to a horse or mule for guidance? Psalm 32:8-9, David says we should not be like a horse or a mule that must be guided by bits and bridles. These are instruments of discomfort and or pain. We should not cause God to have to use such means to guide us.
3. “For He spoke and it was done: He commanded, and it stood fast.” Psalm 33:9
4. David wrote this Psalm after he had to pretend to be a madman. Which Psalm is this and in which book of the Bible can you read the story of David acting like a madman? Psalm 34 and I Samuel 21:10-15
5. “Let their way be dark and slippery, and let the angel of the Lord chase them.” Psalm 35:6; some think this Psalm is out of character for a Christian. David is seeking God’s vindication (24). He is asking God to act according to His righteousness. He is seeking this because God is his Lord and his enemies are also enemies of God.
6. “For with You is the fountain of life; In Your light we see light.” Psalm 36:9; Jesus told the woman at the well that the water He gives will become a fountain of everlasting life (John 4:14).
7. Proverbs 24:19 is the same as which Psalm? Psalm 37:1; we are not to fret and we are not to be envious of those who are not Christians yet appear to be prospering (7) in their ways. We are to keep our eyes on the Lord because He will deal with them in His time.

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 5

1. What four characteristics must a person have to stand in God's presence? Psalm 24:3-4— clean hands, which symbolize a clean life; a pure heart, which symbolizes a right attitude; a soul not lifted to idols is not being foolish and worshiping the only true God; and lastly we are to be honest and not swear deceitfully. We should all say as Christians, thank you Jesus, for in Him we can stand before God holy and pure.
2. The first and last verse of which Psalm refer to David's standing? Psalm 26:1 and 12— "shall not slip," and "my foot stands on even places." David's faith was strongly upon God and would not be shaken.
3. In which Psalm did David share his thoughts about being in the Lord's house and not being a hypocrite? Psalm 26:5 and 8— David knew it was one thing to say you loved the Lord and be in church, and then live the rest of the week like you were a hypocrite worshiping other gods.
4. The Lord is my *light* and my *salvation*; the Lord is the *strength* of my *life*. Psalm 27:1
5. Which Psalm speaks of the voice of the Lord and giving God the glory due His Name? Psalm 29 could be titled "God's peace in the midst of a storm." Seven times the voice of the Lord is mentioned and each time it speaks about storms and their power. We are reminded that God will bless His people with peace, even in and through storms because God is in control.
6. Weeping may *endure* for a *night*, but *joy* comes in the *morning*. Psalm 30:5
7. *Redeem* Israel, O God, out of all their *troubles*. Psalm 25:22

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 4

1. Who may abide in Your tabernacle? Psalm 15 asks the question in the beginning and answers it in the rest of the Psalm. The person described is one who lives righteously, honestly, never gossips, is kind, keeps his word and is trustworthy. This person will not take advantage of others and will not take a bribe.
2. According to Psalm 16, what did David think of idol worshipers? Psalm 16:4; he said he would not offer a drink offering of blood. This was a practice of idol worship and not of God, and David thought it was wrong. He also said that they who worshiped idols had many sorrows. David knows that life's goodness is nothing apart from God (v.2), so those worshiping idols, being apart from the one true God, must be full of sorrow.
3. Is the phrase "whose belly You fill with Your hidden treasure" a prayer for blessing or a prayer for judgment? Psalm 17:14; David is praying for God's judgment against his enemy. In verse 13, David asks God to deliver him from the wicked with His sword and in whose belly He fills, he is asking God to go ahead and pour out His judgment on them.
4. David believed God delivered him from his enemy because of his faithfulness and obedience. How did David feel he had been rewarded by God for his faithfulness and obedience? Psalm 18 is all about the answer to Psalm 17's prayer. In 17, he had an enemy that was about to defeat him (probably Saul). In 18, David gives God the praise for the victory and from verse 28 to 50 he lists the things God has done for him. He lights his lamp, gives strength to run, power to leap, gives him skills against his enemy, gives him confidence against his enemy and he knew it was God who had made him king.
5. Did David believe the Law of the Lord was just good reading? Psalm 19:7-11 shows that he thought God's word was perfect, right, pure, true and everlasting. He also thought it was right that the Word of the Law should be desired more than wealth, and that keeping the law would bring great reward.
6. Jesus speaks these same words from the cross that David speaks in this Psalm. Which Psalm and words? Psalm 22:1— "My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me?" Mark 15:34, Matthew 27:45
7. David wrote this Psalm from the experience he had in which occupation? Psalm 23; David was a shepherd and he knew what it took to be a good shepherd and he was confident that God was the Great Shepherd.

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 3

1. David in this Psalm knew God was his defense and that he was being falsely accused by the words of a Benjamite; which Psalm is this? Psalm 7. The title tells us that the words of Cush, a Benjamite, were against David. In v.3-5 he speaks of his innocence, and in v.14-16 he speaks of his enemy hurting himself and not David.
2. Why did David proclaim that God, the great creator, had created man? Psalm 8:6: "...to have dominion over the works of Your hands."
3. According to David, what will happen to all nations that forget God? Psalm 9:17. "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all nations that forget God."
4. Which Psalm describes God as being against the wicked like the destruction of a volcano? Psalm 11:6 describes the destruction of a volcano. The coals raining down are the hot coals spit out by a volcano. The fire and brimstone are the ash running out and down the sides, causing fires which the wind blows and spreads.
5. What does David mean by "double heart" in Psalm 12:2? This means they are hypocritical. This is speaking of saying one thing and living another way. Their words and actions do not match; they have two hearts.
6. What is David's answer to the questions in the first part of Psalm 13? David was hurting because of his enemies, and began this Psalm by asking God how long this was going to go on, and how long was he going to have to hurt. In the end of the Psalm (v.5-6) David realized that the answer was not in the first questions he asked, rather it was in his putting his trust and keeping his trust in God.
7. In which Psalm does David link atheism with foolishness and corruption? Psalm 14; David says that those who say there is no God are fools; he says they are corrupt, and he also says they do abominable works.

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 2

1. Which Psalm was written by David because he had a rebellious son trying to remove him from being King? Psalm 3 is all about the danger David felt because his son Absalom was trying to become King in his father's place. You can read the full story in II Samuel 15-18.
2. In the same Psalm mentioned in the first question, who said there was no help for David against his son Absalom? Psalm 3:2 and II Samuel 16:5-8; a man named Shimei who was a relative of Saul said that David was a bloodthirsty man and God was punishing him through Absalom.
3. There is a word mentioned three times in Psalm 3 that may have been used as a musical term; what is the word and what may it have meant? Psalm 3: 2, 4, & 8; the word is Selah. It was possible a musical term very similar to our term "forte." When you would come to this word it indicated "sing louder" or "play louder." It may also have marked a spot where a person was to pause or stop and think before continuing on.
4. David gives an illustration in Psalm 4 of how much joy a person who trusts in God can have; what is the illustration? Psalm 4:7 he says he has more gladness than those whose grain or wine abounds. How happy are they whose crops abound and sad when they do not. This was David's point: when you put your trust in God your joy is always there. Gladness (joy) comes and goes if it is dependent upon anything or anyone other than God.
5. In David's prayer in Psalm 5 he makes three requests, what are they? Psalm 5:8; he asks God to show him His will. In Psalm 5:10 he asks God to judge his enemies and in Psalm 5:11-12 he asks God to bless those who trust Him.
6. What is Sheminith? Psalm 6 in the title the word has been translated in some Bibles to say 8 stringed harp. The word means 8-stringed instrument.
7. Why was David asking for God's deliverance in Psalm 6? Psalm 6:6-7; he is probably describing a serious illness that may have been so bad that he felt he might die (v5). David may have felt like others in his day (and even today) that his illness was a punishment from God (v.3). We must remember that though God may use illness as a punishment, not all illness is a result of God's punishment.

Potosi Baptist Church
Wednesday Bible Study
Psalms Lesson 1

1. What does Psalm mean? The easy way to think about the book of Psalms is to think of it as the “Hymn Book.” The word is translated to mean music, or praise with a stringed instrument.
2. Who wrote the Book of Psalms? David is usually thought of as the author of the Book of Psalms. There are a total of 150 Psalms and of those, David is mentioned as the author of 73. Asaph, Moses and the Sons of Korah are other authors mentioned. There are many without a specific author mentioned.
3. Which Psalm describes the progressive seriousness of sin and which words illustrate this progression? Psalm 1; a man who “walks,” “stands,” and “sits” with “ungodly,” “sinners” and “scornful” shows progression from just being with (walking) to being so comfortable that a person would “sit” or be so relaxed to be with a person who is ungodly (out of step with God) and then a sinner (one who is habitually sinning) and even to the “scorners” which are those who mock God. Sin is serious!
4. What are the characteristics of a “Blessed man”? Psalm 1 is about two different people. The one is a blessed man or righteous man and the other is an ungodly man or wicked man. The blessed man does not walk in the way of the wicked, does not stand in the way of sinners, does not sit in the seat of the scornful; this person delights in the law, meditates on the law and is fruitful and prospers.
5. According to Psalm 2, all Kings should remember that they are to be _____ to God. Submissive. They may plot (v.2) evil. but God is the sovereign authority (v.4-6). Kings should remember they serve God (v.11).
6. Psalm ____ reminds us that God will _____ us even when we are surrounded by thousands against us on each side. Psalm 3. Deliver (v.7). David begins this psalm by seeing his enemy which is too large to count, then putting his attention and focus on God, seeing that in God he has comfort because God is larger and more powerful than any enemy.
7. In Psalm 2 the words “Anointed,” “My King,” and “My Son” are terms speaking about whom? Jesus, Christ, the Messiah our Savior and Lord. Jesus was not just an after-thought of God but He has been the plan from the beginning.