

LESSON SIX – PSALMS 56-72

Day One (Psalms 56-59)

1. On what occasion was Psalm 56 written?
2. What does David want God to do for him?
3. David desires to put his _____ in God. Why?
4. What occasion provides the background for Psalm 57?
5. What four-fold description of his oppressors does David give?
6. What should follow when your heart is “fixed”?
7. In Psalm 58, why does David cry for vengeance?
8. Which statement or statements best describes the character of the wicked: (a) Speak lies (b) Keep silent when the voice of justice should be heard (c) Premeditate their evil ways (d) Cannot be persuaded to do right (e) All of the above (f) a & c
9. David wanted God to literally break the teeth of the wicked, and cause them to have miscarriages. (T) (F)
10. In Psalm 59, what repeated description of God does David use to characterize what God is to him?

Day Two (Psalms 60-63)

1. In Psalm 60, what foe still remained to be conquered, but according to the title was overthrown?
2. What indication do you have that in the midst of victories, David and his forces were experiencing setbacks?
3. Why was David expanding the borders of the kingdom?
4. “Thou hast given a _____ to them that _____, that it may be _____ because of _____.”
5. In Psalm 61, what *three characteristics* of safety does God’ presence supply?

6. What *two* things will preserve David?
7. Psalm 62 teaches that we should trust in God and _____ in Him.
8. How does David depict the vanity of trusting in man?
9. Give *three reasons* why we should trust in God?
10. In Psalm 63, what two phases describe the “earnestness” of seeking and following after God?
11. Psalm 63, is one Psalm where one gives God praise because everything is going well. (T) (F)
12. When does David meditate upon God’s graciousness?

Day Three (Psalms 64-67)

1. In Psalm 64, what is the characteristic of the enemy that is especially distressing?
2. Why is the distressing situation not a despairing one?
3. In Psalm 65, describe the character of worship depicted in the phrase: “*Praise waiteth for thee O God in Zion*”?
4. God’s _____ and _____ are general characteristics which cause us to praise Him.
5. In Psalm 66, why is God and His works described as “terrible”?
6. This Psalm reminds us that not only should all the _____ worship God, but _____ should worship Him.
7. “If I regard _____ in _____, the Lord will not _____.”
8. Psalm 67 teaches us that our desire should be that _____ way be known among _____ nations.

Day Four (Psalms 68-69)

1. What is being considered in this Psalm by the introductory phrase, “Let God arise”?
2. “A _____ of the fatherless, and a judge of the _____ is _____ in His holy _____.”
3. What mountain is compared to God’s mountain in v. 15?
4. This Psalm points to _____ deliverance in order to establish confidence for the _____ and the _____.
5. Why would kings bring presents to God?
6. In Psalm 68:24, what is an important and glorious recognition of God?
7. In Psalm 69, give *three descriptions* of David’s sorrow:
8. Why do David’s adversaries hate him?
9. In Psalm 69:5-6, what recognition, and what desire should be ours?
10. What does David’s cry, “Add iniquity unto their iniquity” mean in v. 27?
11. “For Jehovah _____ the _____, and _____ not his prisoners.”

Day Five (Psalms 70-72)

1. Psalm 71 depicts one who has trusted in God from his _____.

2. The Psalmist does not want to be cast aside from God in his _____
_____.
3. Psalm 71 teaches us that (a) we can start young and continue a life of faithfulness with God (b) when old, we begin to slack up in fervent worship and lose hope (c) when old, we may still have enemies (d) all the above (e) a & c
4. In Psalm 72, what unique form of government is being expressed?
5. Describe this kingdom in Psalm 72 as it manifests a reign:
 - (a) of righteousness
 - (b) that is universal
 - (c) that is caring
 - (d). that is perpetual

Class Study: Psalm 59

TITLE: For the song director, set to “destroy not” – AL – TASHETH; A Psalm of David, permanent instruction remembering when Saul had David’s house watched in order to kill him in the morning (cf. I Samuel 19:11).

OUTLINE:

- I. THE PETITION
 - A. Deliverance form bloodthirsty enemies (v. 1-2)
 - B. No mercy for all the wicked transgressors (v. 5)
 - C. Don’t slay – but scatter (v. 11-15)
 1. Purpose: there will be a living proclamation of God’s justice for His people every place they wander (v.13)
 2. No longer howling as frightful enemies but as pitiable creatures longing for food (v. 14-15)

II. THE ENEMY

- A. Calculating and anxious to implement David's destruction (v. 3-4).
 - 1. Yet David has done no wrong.
- B. Like vicious dogs (v. 6)
- C. Pour forth harmful words without fear (v. 7)
- D. Speak lies (v. 12)

III. THE CONFIDENCE

- A. God will have all nations in derision (v. 8)
- B. God's lovingkindness will exonerate David (v.10)

IV. THE PRAISE

- A. God is indeed a strong high tower for refuge (v. 9, 16-17).

CLASS DISCUSSION:

1. What event in David's life is this Psalm remembering?
2. David was being sought after because of his sins. (T) (F)
3. Why does David not want his enemies slain?
4. What is the difference between howling dogs in verse 6, and those in verse 14?
5. What should we always do when we are delivered from our problems?