

LESSON SEVEN – PSALMS 73-85

Day One (Psalms 73-75)

1. Psalm 73 is written from the perspective of (a) one who is currently having doubts (b) one who has had doubts, but solved them (c) one who has had doubts, and currently has no answer.
2. What *three characteristics* of the wicked did Asaph see that troubled him?
3. When Asaph observed the wicked, how did view his life of righteousness?
4. How did Asaph deal with his doubts?
5. “Thou wilt _____ me with thy _____, and afterward _____ me to _____.”
6. In Psalm 74, what has happened to cause the psalmist to complain to God?
7. What salvation in the past gives him hope for the present?
8. What four “natural” occurrences are the product of God’s design and power?
9. What does the psalmist continually appeal to in order to cause God to act in punishing the enemy?
10. In Psalm 75, why is Asaph giving thanks to God?
11. Explain what the following have reference to in Psalm 75:
 - (b). stiff neck
 - (c). cup of foaming wine drained even to its dregs:

Day Two (Psalms 76-78)

1. In Psalm 76, what city has God protected?
2. How does Asaph describe the enemy after God has overthrown them?
3. Jehovah ought to be _____ among all.

4. In Psalm 77, why is recalling a “song in the night” troubling now?

5. Which statement below best describes what Asaph reflects upon for comfort?
 - (a). God’s powerful works in the past.
 - (b). God’s mysterious providence.
 - (c). a & b
 - (d). God is both creator and leader.

6. In Psalm 78, manna is described as food from _____ and bread of the _____.

7. David was taken from the _____ to be _____ of Jacob.

8. What act of God is NOT included in Psalm 78:
 - (a). Parting of the Red Sea
 - (b). Bring water from the rocks
 - (c). Providing manna from heaven
 - (d). Bring plagues upon Egypt
 - (e). Bring the ark of the covenant to Solomon’s Temple
 - (f). Provide flesh of birds
 - (g). Allow the Philistines to conquer, and take the ark of the covenant
 - (h). Defeat the Philistines

Day Three (Psalms 79-81)

1. Which city has been destroyed in Psalm 79?

2. The Psalmist saw the destruction as the consequence of the people’s _____.

3. The plea for God’s help is offered on what noble basis?

4. In Psalm 80, what characteristic of God’s face is connected with salvation?

5. God’s people are described as a _____, and God is a _____.

6. “Let thy _____ be upon the _____ of thy _____, upon the son of man whom Thou madest _____ for _____.”
7. In Psalm 81:3, what feast is being celebrated?
8. When did God remove His people’s shoulder from the burden, and free their hands from the basket?
9. What will not be present if people hearken unto God?
10. Psalm 81 pictures God as:
 - (a). anxious to deliver His people.
 - (b). allowing His people to go their own way, and suffer the consequences.
 - (c). ready to judge his people

Day Four (Psalms 82-83)

1. What injustice is condemned in Psalm 82?
2. What is the familiar expression for unjust calamity?
3. Who are described as “gods”?
4. In Psalm 83, what is the one consent of all of God’s enemies?
5. Why are the people described as “hidden ones” in verse 3?
6. In Psalm 83:9, the psalmist remembers what *two examples* of God’s enemies being defeated?
7. Who are Oreb, Zeeb, Zebah and Zalmunna?
8. In the stern remarks of judgment found in 83:13-18, what manifests a motive of selfless desire for God’s glory?

Day Five (Psalms 84-85)

1. In Psalm 84:1-4, which two characteristics are associated with God’s tabernacle?
 - (a). Protection and Honor
 - (b). Beauty and Glory
 - (c). Rest and Worship

2. “Blessed is the man whose _____ is in thee; in whose _____ are the _____ to Zion.”

3. The righteous pass through the _____ of _____, and make it a place of _____.

4. God is both a _____ and a _____.

5. “For a _____ in thy courts is _____ than a _____ . I had rather be a _____ in the _____ of my God; than to dwell in the _____ of the wicked.”

6. What will not be withheld from those who walk uprightly?

7. In Psalm 85, what *two things* bring peace when they meet?

8. Psalm 85 is written from the following perspective:
 - (a). Observing past deliverance as the basis to appeal to for deliverance from present distress.
 - (b). Enjoys present deliverance, but there is still sin among the people that need correcting.
 - (c). Experiencing deliverance, but there still remains the need for the joy of salvation.

Class Study: Psalm 78

TITLE: a permanent teaching of Asaph

OUTLINE:

- I. **THE DETERMINATION TO TEACH GOD’S LAW AND WAYS TO FUTURE GENERATIONS (v. 1-6).**

II. THE PURPOSE: (v. 7-8):

- A. Set hope on God (v. 7)
- B. Never forget works of God (v. 7)
- C. Keep commandments (v.7)
- D. Learn from mistakes of fathers (v.8)

III. THE HISTORY (V. 9-72)

- A. God delivers and blesses
- B. Israel disobeys God.
- C. God punishes Israel.

CLASS DISCUSSION

1. The history in this Psalm spans what period of time?
2. Why might Israel's history cause a new generation to keep God's commandments?
3. A parable is a symbolic story teaching a moral lesson (T) (F).
4. Who were the children of Ephraim?
5. Where is the field of Zoan?
6. How did Israel tempt God?
7. What tent did God move from Shiloh to mount Zion?
8. Relate the four-fold purpose of Asaph in teaching to our needs today?