

## AN APPROACH TO THE PSALMS

The outlines which constitute this book were prepared for and were presented in the chapel services of the Brown Trail School of Preaching during the 1973-1974 school year. The first outline is that of the student who was the chapel speaker for that particular day; the second outline is that of Brother Roy C. Deaver, who is the director of the school. If only one outline appears for a psalm, it is Brother Roy C. Deaver's outline.

Our studies in the Psalms were very rewarding, and my prayer is that these outlines will be used to open up this part of God's word to the congregation in which we will work. There are many tremendous and valuable lessons to be learned from the Psalms.

I would like to thank everyone who had a part in this effort. Thanks to each student for his work and effort in preparing the psalms assigned to him and for making his outline available. I am thankful to Brother Deaver for allowing his outlines to be used; I have never known anyone to be so unselfish with his material as Brother Deaver is.

Ernie Christie

July 11, 1974

Note: This series of lessons on Psalms was retyped and reproduced by Sandi Rhea, Gail Baxter and Bill and Jo Ann Sharbine for this years students. These were copied exactly as they appeared on the originals.

## PSALMS

1. Who wrote the Psalms? (David and others.)
2. How many Psalms are there? (one hundred fifty.)
3. What is the meaning of the word PSALM? (A sacred song or poem.)
4. When were the Psalms written? (Most of them were written less than one thousand years before Christ.)
5. What is the meaning of the word SELAH? (It is probably a musical term of direction. If referring to the orchestra it meant "loud;" if to the chorus "raise your voices.")
6. How many times is SELAH found in the Bible? (Seventy-one times in the Psalms and three times in Habakkuk.)
7. Which Psalm described the crucifixion? (Psalm 22.)
8. Which is the most familiar Psalm? (Psalm 23.)
9. Where do the Psalms speak of angels' food? (Psalm 78:25.)
10. Which Psalm prophesied music in Zion? (Psalm 87.)
11. Where do the Psalms say "Holy and reverend is his name?" (Psalm 111:9. It means that God is holy and is to be revered.)
12. To what does every verse in Psalm 119 refer? (To the law.)
13. Which is called the enduring Psalm? (Psalm 136 because every verse ends with "endureth forever.")

## SOME OF DAVID'S BEATITUDES

Blessed is he that Fears the Lord. 112:1.

Blessed is he that Considers the Poor. 41:1.

Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord. 33:12

Blessed is he whose Transgression is Forgiven. 32:1.

Blessed are they that Dwell in the Lord's House. 84:4.

Blessed is the man whom Thou Chastenest, O Lord. 94:12.

Blessed are all they that put their Trust in Him. 2:12.

Blessed is the man that takes Refuge in the Lord. 34:8.

Blessed is the man whose Strength is in the Lord. 84:5.

Blessed are they that Keep His Testimonies, that Seek Him with the Whole Heart. 119:2.

Blessed is the man...whose Delight is in the Law of the Lord. 1:1, 2.

## PSALM 1

TITLE: God, Our Only Guide

INTRODUCTION: The authorship of this psalm is unknown. It is introductory to all the rest, perhaps written after the finding of the "book of the Law" in Josiah's time, in an age of revival, when men were roused to consider the conflict between good and evil, and who were the truly blessed, and on what their blessedness was grounded.

ANALYSIS: The psalm naturally divides into two nearly equal parts.

I. The blessing of the godly (1-3).

II. The misery of the ungodly (4-6).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Happy is the man that takes no part in the things of the world, but rather loves, reveres, and obeys God.

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TITLE: Blessed Is Man

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

I. FACT of blessedness (1a).

II. NEGATIVE identification of one who is blessed (1b).

III. POSITIVE identification of one who is blessed (2).

IV. MANNER of the blessedness (3).

V. CONTRAST righteous with the wicked (4-6).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God's blessing is upon the one who follows God's law.  
God is our guide.

## PSALM 2

TITLE: The Lord And His Anointed Are Supreme

INTRODUCTION: According to some writers the author and date of this psalm are unknown. However, in Acts 4:23-31 there is reference made to this psalm, and it is attributed to David. It was probably written during one of the oppressions against David as he was about to become king. This psalm is Messianic in nature and consists of a type (David) and antitype (the Christ) situation. The application is made to the Christ in Acts 13:23 and Hebrews 1:5. As David would prevail against his enemies, the Christ would also be victorious.

ANALYSIS:       I. REBELLION on earth (1-3).  
                  II. REACTION in heaven (4-6).  
                  III. REPORT by the Christ (7-9).  
                  IV. REBUKE to the rebels (10-12).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Nothing can prevail against God and His plan "to sum up all things in Christ." Jesus Christ will triumph and reign over His enemies.

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TITLE: God As Our Ruler

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

                  I. The psalmist's question (1-3).  
                  II. God's attitude (4-6).  
                  III. The king speaks (7-9).  
                  IV. The psalmist speaks words of exhortation (10, 11a, b, c).  
                  V. Pronouncement (11d).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our ruler and has always retained the right to govern man.

## PSALM 3

TITLE: God Is Our Deliverer

INTRODUCTION: This is a psalm of David written during the time of Absalom's rebellion. Cf. II Samuel 15:12ff.

ANALYSIS: God is our deliverer for he comforts us in--

- I. Stress (1, 2).
- II. Shelter (3, 4).
- III. Security (5, 6).
- IV. Salvation (7, 8).
  1. Plea for (7).
  2. Confidence in (8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Deliverance belongs to the Lord, verse 8.

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TITLE: God Is Our Deliverer

ANALYSIS: In these verses--

- I. David refers to many foes (1, 2).
- II. David refers to the assurance of believers (3, 4).
- III. David counts his blessings (5, 6).
- IV. David prays for deliverance from his enemies (7, 8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Deliverance belongs to the Lord. We must depend on Him.

## PSALM 4

TITLE: God, Our Security

INTRODUCTION: The third and fourth psalms are closely connected. The third has been called the morning psalm and the fourth, the evening hymn. It is thought that this psalm was penned by David late at night just before he went to bed. As with the third psalm, the time of the writing was probably during Absalom's revolt.

ANALYSIS: In this psalm David--

- I. Prays to God to hear (1).
- II. Expostulates with his enemies (2-5).
- III. Refers to the skeptic (6).
- IV. Prays expressing assurance in God's security (7, 8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our security. We must put our trust in Him.

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TITLE: God Is Our Security  
Cf. II Samuel 18:1-8)

ANALYSIS: In these verses, David--

- I. Calls on God in prayer (1).
- II. Remonstrates with his enemies (2-5).
- III. Refers to the cry of the skeptic (6).
- IV. Prays to God and expresses joy for blessings received (7, 8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our security. One must put his trust in Him.

## PSALM 5

TITLE: God Our Defender

INTRODUCTION: This psalm is Davidical in style and form, and there is little doubt that he wrote it. The time is unsure; however, it is possible that it was immediately before the revolt of Absalom. The temple seems to be still available to him (v. 7), yet he is beset by enemies upon all sides. He may even realize the viciousness of his opponent without knowing who he is.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Worship (1-3)--Calls God to hear his worship.
- II. Wicked (4-6)--Those in whom God does not delight.
- III. Worship (7, 8)--Praises God for the accessibility he has of going to the temple to worship.
- IV. Wicked (9, 10)--Describes the wicked.
- V. Worship (11, 12)--Calls all the righteous to worship.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is the defender of all who will call upon Him, and He shall be their joy.

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TITLE: God Our Protector and Victor

ANALYSIS: In these verses, David--

- I. Pleads for God to hear his prayer (1, 2).
- II. Stresses his consistency in prayer (3).
- III. Emphasizes God's opposition to the wicked (4-6).
- IV. Stresses God's favor toward the righteous (7, 8).
- V. Discusses attitude and conduct of his enemies (9, 10).
- VI. Prays for victory and protection for the righteous (11, 12).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It is God who is our defender and protector from the evil one.

## PSALM 6

TITLE: God, Our Merciful Forgiver

INTRODUCTION: This psalm is believed to have been written by David. It is regarded as the first of the seven great Penitential Psalms. It is questioned because there is more grief than repentance, but it is answered that such grief is caused by a consciousness of sin. Some believe the psalm to have been written sometime after David's sin with Bath-Sheba, possibly during the time he was praying for the life of his child. Some believe that verse 2 suggests that David was afflicted by some grievous disease. Others believe that the psalm was written during some opposition by enemies. David was troubled; he looks upon trouble as being disciplinary action by the Lord.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

### I. David's prayer (1-7).

1. David prays that God will--
  - 1) Not rebuke him in His anger;
  - 2) Not discipline him in His displeasure;
  - 3) Have mercy;
  - 4) Heal;
  - 5) Deliver his soul.
2. Arguments used in support of his prayer.
  - 1) I am faint (withered away).
  - 2) My bones are troubled.
  - 3) For the sake of thy loving-kindness.
  - 4) For in death no memorials are made to thee; in the grave who shall render praise to thee.
    - A. Does not mean death is the end.  
(Rev. 4; 22:3)
    - B. Looking from human eyes--that when the body goes to the grave it can no more serve and praise and glorify God on earth.
  - 5) Because of the greatness of his suffering:
    - A. Weary in groaning.
    - B. Moistens bed with tears each night.
    - C. Eye has grown dim from grief--grief so great it ages him.

NOTE: Verse 3--But thou, O Lord--How long? He does not question whether or not the Lord will act--just when He will act.

(continued)



PSALM 6 (cont'd)

- II. David declares his deliverance (8-10).
  - 1. Warns wrongdoers to depart from him because--
    - 1) God has heard his weeping and pleading.
    - 2) God has received his prayer.
  - 2. Therefore, his enemies will be put to shame and greatly dismayed.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our merciful forgiver.

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TITLE: God Our Forgiver

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Appeal (1-5)--David pleads for deliverance.
- II. Attrition (6-7)--David describes pitiable condition of chasteness.
- III. Assurance (8-10)--David emphasizes that deliverance will come.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is willing and anxious to forgive, but He can only forgive when one submits to Him.

## PSALM 7

TITLE: God, Our Righteous Judge

INTRODUCTION: The title says that this psalm is a Shiggaion of David which he sang unto the Lord, concerning the words of Cush the Benjamite. Adam Clark says that "Shiggaion" means "to wander." He therefore concludes that this psalm is a song of wandering. Clark says that Cush the Benjamite was close to King Saul and had told him evil things about David. This psalm was most likely written by David in the wilderness when Saul was seeking to take his life.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Prayer (1, 2)--David prays to God.
  1. David expresses his trust in God.
  2. He prays that God will save him from his enemy.
- II. Protest (3-5)--David says he is not guilty.
  1. He says he has spared the life of his enemy.
  2. He says he has not sinned.
- III. Plea (6-9)--David pleads for judgment.
  1. He pleads for the Lord to judge his enemies.
  2. He pleads for God to judge him according to righteousness.
  3. He pleads that the wicked be stopped and the righteous be established.
- IV. Proclamation (10-11)--David proclaims--
  1. That God is his shield;
  2. That God saves the righteous man;
  3. That God is a righteous judge.
- V. Punishment (12-16)--David gives a prelude of the fate of the wicked.
  1. If he does not repent, God will destroy him.
  2. Because he is full of mischief, he will be destroyed.
  3. His mischief will return upon his own head.
- VI. Praise (17)--David praises God by--
  1. Giving thanks for his righteousness, and
  2. Singing praises to His most high name.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God, the righteous judge, judges the wicked and the righteous; therefore, all should praise Him for His righteousness.

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## PSALM 7 (cont'd)

TITLE: God, Our Righteous Judge

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have, David--

- I. Pleads for deliverance (1-2).
- II. Affirms his innocence (3-5).
- III. Pleads for righteous judgment (6-11).
- IV. Asserts wrath of God on wicked (12, 13).
- V. Shows pitiful state of wicked (14-16).
- VI. Praises God (17).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our righteous judge.

## PSALM 8

TITLE: God, the Glorious Creator

INTRODUCTION: This is a great song of worship. It opens and closes with the same words of praise. Such is the glory of God's divinity, power, and goodness, that it fills not only the earth but transcends the very heavens. This psalm is Messianic in its nature. Verses 4-6 are found in Heb. 2:6-9 referring to Christ.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Declaration (1, 2).
- II. Description (3-8).
- III. Declaration (9).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is glorious and man is the crown of His creation.

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TITLE: God's Love For Man

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Exclamation of praise (1).
- II. Declaration (2).
- III. Interrogation (3, 4).
- IV. Exhaltation (5-8).
- V. Exclamation of praise (9).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: This psalm emphasizes God's condescending love for man and shows man's gratitude to God.

## PSALM 9

TITLE: God, Our Righteous Judge

INTRODUCTION: This psalm, which, like the six preceding it, is declared by the title to be "a Psalm of David," is a song of thanksgiving for the defeat of some foreign enemy. It is the first of what are called "the alphabetic psalms." The psalm does not follow the alphabet very closely. All the four lines of the first stanza begin with aleph; but after this, it is only the first line of each stanza that follows the rule.

ANALYSIS: In this psalm we have--

- I. Praise and thanksgiving (1-6).
  1. I will sing praise to thy name (2).
  2. I will give thanks to the Lord (1).
  3. And my enemies fell before me because you were with me (3).
- II. Proclamations (7-12).
  1. Proclaims that God judges man in righteousness (8).
  2. Proclaims that God is man's stronghold (9).
- III. Prayer (13-14).
  1. Be gracious--help me (13).
  2. Remember me and the things that I endure (13).
- IV. Declaration (15-18).
  1. Declares that God makes himself known by the judgments He makes.
- V. Appeal (19, 20).
  1. Let the heathen be judged--knowing that God judges righteously, the psalmist asks that the wicked be judged and receive what is due them.
  2. Put fear in them. Why? So that man might realize his weakness.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our deliverer and our righteous judge.

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TITLE: God in Righteousness Rules the Nations

ANALYSIS: In these verses David--

- I. Praises God for personal deliverance (1-4).
- II. Praises God for righteous judgment in the nations (5-8).
- III. Praises God for unfailing help of needy (9-10).
- IV. Calls on others to praise God (11-12).
- V. Makes a plea for mercy (13, 14).
- VI. Stresses God's condemnation upon the wicked nations (15-17).
- VII. Emphasizes God's concern for the needy (18).
- VIII. Pleads with God that the nations might know Him (19, 20).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is the ruler or judge of all the nations of the world.

## PSALM 10

TITLE: God, the Overcomer of the Wicked

INTRODUCTION: This psalm was written by David; it is considered to be a psalm of complaint of the wicked. The Pulpit Commentary states that it was once believed that Psalms 9 and 10 were united to form one psalm, although they are different in many ways.

ANALYSIS: In this psalm we have--

- I. A complaint about the wicked (1-11).
- II. An appeal for God to overcome the wicked (12-16).
- III. Assurance that God will overcome the wicked (17, 18).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God will overcome the wicked.

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TITLE: A Call for Judgment Upon the Wicked  
Cf. Pro. 4:23

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. The psalmist raising a question concerning God's apparent indifference (1, 2).
- II. A vivid description of the wicked (3-11).
- III. The psalmist praying to God concerning the wicked (12-16).
- IV. The psalmist expressing his confidence to God (17, 18).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God does and will deal justly with the wicked.

## PSALM 11

TITLE: God, Our Refuge

INTRODUCTION: David is the author of this psalm; it is so much like his others. This is during the time when Saul was making many attempts on David's life. David was facing the temptation of trying to save himself or let the Lord handle it. There are two divisions in this psalm. He is advised by his friends to flee (1-3). But David answers them with confidence in the Lord (1a, 4-7).

ANALYSIS: In this psalm David--

- I. Describes his temptation through his friends' requests (1-3).
- II. Gives arguments which he returns to his friends and confirms it (v. 1a, 4-7).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Lord loves those who trust Him and will give them safety or refuge from any kind of temptation that they must face.

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TITLE: The Answer of Faith to the Counsel of Fear

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Declaration of trust (1a).
- II. Counsel of fear (1b-3).
- III. Response of faith (4-7).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We must not listen to the counsel of fear but must take refuge in God.

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Fear knocked on the door; faith answered, and there was no one there.

## PSALM 12

TITLE: Good Thoughts in Bad Times

INTRODUCTION: This is a psalm of David, believed to have been written in the latter part of King Saul's reign. David, at this time, felt that all righteousness was gone. He could find no one he could trust.

ANALYSIS: This psalm can be divided into--

- I. Bad times
  - 1. Godly and faithful vanished (1)
    - (1) By death or
    - (2) By desertion.
  - 2. Everyone lies to his neighbor (2)
    - (1) Flattering lips and
    - (2) Double hearts.
  - 3. Boastfulness (3, 4)
    - (1) "Who is our master?"
    - (2) Satan is truly their master.
- II. Good thoughts
  - 1. Plea: Help, Lord (1)
    - (1) May the Lord cut off flattering lips and
    - (2) Boastful tongues (3).
  - 2. Plea answered (5)
    - (1) "I will now arise," says the Lord.
    - (2) Delivers the poor and oppressed.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God hears and answers our prayers.

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TITLE: Cry and Confidence in the Midst of Wickedness

ANALYSIS: In these verses David--

- I. Cry (1)--Calls on God for help.
- II. Complaint (2)--Describes the speech of the wicked.
- III. Confidence (3, 4)--Stresses God will destroy those who speak wicked words.
- IV. Care (5)--Sets forth God's response to the call of the needy.
- V. Character (6, 7)--Describes the character of the words of the Lord.
- VI. Corruption (8)--Mentions a source of wickedness.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Wickedness shall not prevail.



## PSALM 13

TITLE: God, Our Faithful Guardian

INTRODUCTION: David is the accepted author of this psalm, and it is addressed to the Chief Musician to be used in public worship. The time of its writing is generally agreed upon as being written during David's flight and seclusion from Saul. Some say that David was crying unto God because of his personal plight and desolation. Others say that he was opening his soul unto God because of the suffering of the children of Israel in their bondage. In this analysis, we will consider David the man as the principle subject, as he progressed through and to four distinct human characteristics.

ANALYSIS: In this psalm David is--

- I. Lonely, as seen in David's anguished plea to God (1-3).
  1. David feels utterly forsaken (1). Cf. Isa. 59:2.
  2. David's heart aches in his iniquities (2).
  3. David pleads for God (3a).
- II. Fearful of God's wrath and man's exaltation of man (3, 4).
  1. David fears that he will die eternally (3).
  2. David fears that his enemies will say "there is no God, for we have destroyed this 'Man of God'" (4).
- III. Realistic as he comes face to face with the fact that he is as nought without God (5). Cf. II Chron. 20:12.
- IV. Joyful in the faithfulness of God's guardianship and His bountiful grace (6). Cf. Josh. 1:5.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God, being our faithful guardian, does not depart from man, but man, through his iniquities, withdraws himself from God. God does see and does forgive if man will call on him in obedience.

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TITLE: A Matter of Time

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. The CRY of despair (1, 2).
- II. The CALL of hope (3, 4).
- III. The COMFORT of faith (5, 6).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Even when problems are almost overwhelming, the situation is not hopeless.

## PSALM 14

TITLE: Security in Godliness

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. DEPRAVITY (1-3)--Its cause and its consequences.
- II. DESTRUCTION (4-6)--exemplified in oppression of God's people.
- III. DELIVERANCE (7)--prayed for by the psalmist.  
(Cf. Isa. 35:8-10 for the time when the Lord brings back his people.)

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: There is security in godliness; there is insecurity in wickedness.

## PSALM 15

TITLE: The One Whom God Will Reward

INTRODUCTION: This psalm was written either in connection with the removal of the ark to Jerusalem, or at the time of Absalom's rebellion when David did not have access to the temple, but evil men did.

ANALYSIS: In the psalm we have--

- I. Question (1)
- II. Answer
- III. Guarantee (5b).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: One who follows the standard of conduct as revealed in this psalm shall dwell with God.

### OTHER LESSONS:

1. To be right with God one must have the right attitude toward--
  - (1) The Lord (4).
  - (2) Others (3-5).
  - (3) Himself (4b).
  - (4) Truth and right (2b-5).
2. There is a dwelling place in eternity for the righteous (1). There is a beautiful place called heaven.
3. God's presence makes any place holy (1). NOTE: Cf. Ps. 3:4 and Ex. 3:5.
4. Those who enter the holy city are those whose quality of life is commensurate with the quality of that city. "There shall be no lover of sin in heaven." NOTE: Cf. I Jno. 3:15-17, and II Peter 3:11-13.
5. To go to heaven one must be blameless (2a).  
NOTE: Cf. Lk. 1:6, I Jno. 1:7, and I Jno. 1:10.
6. Blamelessness encompasses conduct and speech (2). One must do what is right and speak the truth. He must speak the truth from his heart, not merely because it is convenient for him or merely beneficial in a particular situation, but because he has the proper concern about truth all the time.
7. Blamelessness involves the proper use of the tongue.
  - (2b) Must speak the truth.
  - (3) Does not slander.
  - (4c) Keeps his word.NOTE: Cf. Jm. 1:26 and Jm. 3.
8. Blamelessness involves proper attitude and conduct toward friends and neighbors.
  - (3b) and does no evil to his friend.
  - (3c) nor takes up a reproach against his neighbor.
9. Blamelessness involves the proper attitude toward the reprobate.
  - (4a) in whose eyes a reprobate is despised.
10. Blamelessness involves a proper attitude toward those who fear the Lord.
  - (4b) but who honors those who fear the Lord.

## PSALM 16

TITLE: Jehovah, Our Refuge and Trust

INTRODUCTION: In Acts 2:25-31 this psalm is attributed to David, so of his authorship there can be no doubt. This psalm is entitled Michtom, which some translated a golden psalm, a very precious one to be sure, to be more valued by us than gold, yea, than much fine gold because it speaks so plainly of Christ and his resurrection, the true treasure hidden in the field of the Old Testament.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Plea (1)
- II. Praise (2, 3)
- III. Prediction (4)
- IV. Pleased (5, 6)
- V. Perfect (7-10a)
- VI. Protection (10b)
- VII. Pleasures (11)

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is always there for us to go to in times of trouble, pain, oppression, hardship, and loneliness, and in him we can always trust because he will never let us down.

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TITLE: Our Sufficient God

ANALYSIS: In these verses David--

- I. Prays for preservation stressing that his refuge is in Jehovah (1-2).
- II. Expresses his delight in the saints and his abhorrence of the wicked (3-4).
- III. Stresses that Jehovah is the source of all his good (5-8).
- IV. Declares his gladness, joy, and hope that is made possible only in God (9-11).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Jehovah is our good and all sufficient God.

## PSALM 17

TITLE: God, Our Propitiation

INTRODUCTION: This psalm is a prayer of David, probably written when David had to flee for his life from King Saul.

ANALYSIS: It is a prayer in which David--

- I. Pleads (1, 2)
  1. That God hear him
    - (1) Because it is a just cause.
    - (2) Because he is free of deceit.
  2. Knowing that God's judgment will be just.
- II. Proves by the action of his life (3-5)
  1. He is void of wickedness
  2. He has mastered his tongue (Cf. James 3)
  3. He has held fast to the paths of righteousness.
- III. Is persuaded (6, 7)
  1. God will answer his prayer
  2. Because that is how God shows his steadfast love to those who seek refuge in God.
- IV. Asks God to persevere (continue as his refuge) (8, 9)
  1. Always in his favor
  2. And under the protection of his loving care.
- V. Contrasts his enemies (10, 12)
  1. With their mouths they speak arrogantly (contrast 3, 4).
  2. They have no pity.
  3. They wish violence to him.
- VI. Petitions God to (13, 14)
  1. Confront the wicked.
  2. Overthrow them.
  3. Deliver him from them because their portion in life
    - (1) Is of the world.
    - (2) They have their fill. Cf. Matt. 6:2.
- VII. Propitiation (15)
  1. I shall behold they face in righteousness.
  2. His reward--satisfied with beholding the form of God.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our propitiation, our satisfaction, our just reward--in doing and living righteously according to God's will, thus being rewarded in the assurance that God will hear and answer the prayers of the righteous and in the culmination of all things, satisfied with awakening into that eternal glory in the presence of the Lord in Heaven.

PSALM 18:1-24

TITLE: Jehovah, the Bulwark of the King  
Cf. II Samuel 22:2-51

ANALYSIS: In these verses David--

- I. Expresses his affection to God for what he is--PRAISE (1-2).
- II. Relates the peril that is against him--PERIL (4, 5).
- III. Utters a prayer to God for help--PRAYER (6a).
- IV. Shows the very power of God in answer to his prayer--POWER (6b-15).
- V. States that God has provided for him--PROVISIONS (16-19).
- VI. States the principle upon which the Lord rewards--PRINCIPLE (20-24).

PSALM 18:25-50

TITLE: God Our Strength, Shield, and Deliverer

ANALYSIS: In this psalm we have--

- I. God's conduct toward man (25-28).
  1. Man that is merciful, pure, and upright with other people and God, God is merciful, pure, and upright with him (25-26).
- II. God's strength for man (29-36).
  1. God girded David with strength (32).
  2. God was David's rock (31).
  3. God was a shield for David (35).
  4. David said that God was able to make his way perfect (36).
- III. God's deliverance for man (37-48).
  1. God subdued David's enemies (39-40).
  2. God delivered David from the strivings of the people (43).
  3. God made the heathen nations to serve David (43).
  4. God delivered David from the violent man (48).
- IV. David's praise to God (49-50).
  1. David gave thanks to God (49).
  2. David praises God for his deliverance, and for God's mercy shown toward David (50).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our strength, shield, and deliverer.

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TITLE: Jehovah, Bulwark of the King

ANALYSIS: In these verses, David--

- I. PRINCIPLE (25-30)--Continues the principle upon which God operates (set forth in previous verses).
- II. POWER (31-45)--shows the power of God as the source of strength in victory.
- III. PRAISE (46-48)--extends praise unto God.
- IV. PROPHECY (49-50)--makes a prophecy concerning David and his descendants.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Jehovah God is the bulwark of the king (50).

## PSALM 19

TITLE: Revelation of God in Creation and Law

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. The knowledge of God by his creation (1-6).
  1. The heavens declare his glory and the firmament shows his work (1-3).
    - (1) Heaven speaks out of God. Its design shows his wisdom.
    - (2) The earth declares God's
      - A. Strength above man. Cf. Job 38:1-11.
      - B. His perfection in design. Cf. Job 38:12-41.
  2. Clarke states that this particular set of scriptures is Messianic in nature (4-6).
    - (1) Sound went out. Cf. Rom. 10:18.
    - (2) Sun of righteousness (4). Cf. Mal. 4:2.
    - (3) Christ's being the bridegroom, ran the race, and bought his people with his blood (Mt. 26:28). The church is the bride (Rom. 7:4, Mt. 22:1ff, Eph. 5:25ff).
- II. The necessity of keeping God's will (7-11).
  1. God's law converts the soul in simplicity.
    - (1) Ps. 1--His law is life.
    - (2) Jer. 15:16--The word is our life; through it we have the promise of New Jerusalem.
- III. Pardon and grace established in keeping God's law (12-14).
  1. David's plea for God to destroy all of his sin that he may be upright before God (12-13).
  2. The words we speak by the mediator of our hearts relates to the conviction we possess. Only by the earnest effort of prayer can one ever hope to attain a nighness to God (14).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Heavens and the earth are used as evidence that God is.

-----

TITLE: Jehovah God Marvelously Revealed

ANALYSIS: In these verses, David--

- I. CREATION (1-6)--stresses the glory of God as revealed in his creation.
- II. REVELATION (7-11)--stresses the glory of God as revealed in his word.
- III. PRESERVATION (12-14)--prays that the word will have a proper influence in his life.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Jehovah God is marvelously revealed in his creation and in his word.



## PSALM 20

TITLE: A Prayer for the King's Victory  
(In God We Trust)

INTRODUCTION: Psalms 20 and 21 are closely related. In both, the King is the prominent figure, and the victory which God gives him is the leading thought. In Psalm 20 the king is preparing to go out to battle. Before starting, he offers sacrifices and commits his cause to Jehovah, the sole giver of victory. The psalm was apparently intended to be sung while the sacrifice was being offered. It is Israel's prayer to God on behalf of the king as he prepares for battle. It demonstrates simple yet powerful faith in God's aid.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Prayer--Israel's prayer for the King's success in battle (1-5).
- II. Confidence--The King's confident anticipation of victory (6-8).
- III. Prayer--Final prayer of the whole congregation (9).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Jehovah is the sole giver of victory. (Jehovah, the source of the king's victory.) Israel's enemies rely upon their material forces. Israel trusts in God alone.

SPECIAL LESSON: On national defense--the greatest national defense policy is trust in God.

When Alexis de Tocqueville came to the United States to study the prison system during the 19th century, he made this observation:

"I sought for the greatness and genius of America in her fertile fields and boundless forests; it was not there. I sought for it in her free schools and her institutions of learning; it was not there. I sought for it in her matchless Constitution and democratic Congress; it was not there. Not until I went to the churches of America and found the pulpits aflame for righteousness, did I understand the greatness and genius of America. America is great because America is good. When America ceases to be good, America will cease to be great."

From an article by M. Norville Young, Kennedale Church of Christ, April 30, 1967.

## PSALM 21

TITLE: God's Blessing of the King

INTRODUCTION: The occasion of this psalm is variously understood. Some consider it a song of rejoicing. It was composed by David for his victory over the Ammorites. It will be noted that there are several expressions in this psalm that seem to apply more to our Lord than to David.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, David--

- I. Returns thanks to God for giving him victory over his enemies (1-2).
- II. He thanks God for the blessings that he had received (3-7).
- III. Predicts the destruction of all those who may hereafter oppose him (8-12). Thou shalt make them as a fiery oven in the time of thine anger (9).
- IV. David praises the power of Jehovah (13).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is the real source of our blessings and deliverance.

-----

TITLE: The Song of Victory  
Cf. Ps. 20:4 with Ps. 21:2

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. JOY (1, 2)--The king expresses his joy.
- II. REASONS (3, 6)--The reasons for that joy.
- III. EXPLANATIONS (7).
- IV. ASSURANCE (8-12).
- V. PRAISE (13).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Jehovah God the source of victory.

PSALM 22:1-21

TITLE: Faith in God

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Complaint (1-8).
- II. Prayer (9-18).
- III. Confidence (19-21).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Even in hardships that we encounter, we should remain faithful to God and put our trust in Him.

---

PSALM 22:22-31

TITLE: Song of Deliverance--Future Hopes

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Praise for the Lord (22-25).
- II. Salvation (26-31).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: How great is the power of faith, how wonderful that God has given us the right to pray; and how sure is our battle if we but trust the Lord.

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PSALM 22

TITLES: The Early Dawn; Passion Psalm; Through Darkness to Light; The Needs and Hopes of the Suffering Servant.

INTRODUCTION: Commentators differ widely in their view of the scope, occasion, and date of the Psalm. It is a psalm of David. It should be studied in the light of its fulfillment in regard to the Christ. This psalm contains no confession of sin.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--The Suffering Servant--

- I. His present needs (1-21)
  - 1. The pleading cry of the forsaken and persecuted servant of God (1-10);
  - 2. The earnest prayer for deliverance (11-21).
- II. His future hopes (22-31).
  - 1. Thanksgiving for answered prayer (22-26);
  - 2. The extension for Jehovah's Kingdom (27-31).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Suffering Servant of God would experience intense agony, persecution, and shame; but, there would be great and wonderful victory.

Note: The section immediately above is Bro. Deaver's outline

## PSALM 23

TITLE: The Lord is Shepherd

INTRODUCTION: It is a psalm of David. There is not a definite time of writing although it is based upon David's life as a shepherd. It is from the heart of a man who knew the menaing of sheep and shepherd. It is a psalm of human experience and divine revelation. Cf. I Sam. 17:32-37.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- |                                   |                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| I. Jehovah as <u>GUIDE</u> (1-4)  | I. Affirmation (1)   |
| II. Jehovah as <u>HOST</u> (5, 6) | II. Reasons (2-5)    |
|                                   | III. Conclusion (6). |

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TITLE: The Shepherd Psalm

INTRODUCTION: This psalm should be studied in relationship to Psalm 22 and Psalm 24. These constitute a "trptych"--The SAVIOR, the SHEPHERD, and the SOVEREIGN; or the CROSS, the CROOK, and the CROWN.

ANALYSIS: In this psalm--

### WITH REGARD TO:

1. Want
2. Weariness
3. Movement-traveling
4. Weakness
5. Direction needed
6. Fear-generating circumstances
7. Enemies
8. Continued life
9. Ultimate goal

### THE SHEPHERD:

1. Cancels it out.
2. Provides wonderful rest.
3. Provides leadership.
4. Gives strength, restoration.
5. Provides guidance.
6. Precludes fear.
7. There is no reason to be afraid.
8. Blessings of the past, assurance for the future.
9. Eternal dwelling with the Shepherd.

## PSALM 24

TITLE: The Entrance of the King of Glory

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Sovereignty of Jehovah (1, 2).
- II. Significant question (3).
- III. Answer given (4-6).
- IV. King's Approach (7-10).
  1. Command (7)
  2. Challenge (8a)
  3. Answer (8b)
  4. Command (9)
  5. Challenge (10a)
  6. Answer (10b)

## PSALM 25

TITLE: God, the Teacher of Our Salvation

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Prayer (1-7).
- II. Affirmation (8-10).
- III. Prayer (11).
- IV. Affirmation (12-15).
- V. Prayer (16-21).
- VI. Request (22).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Look to God as the teacher of Salvation.

SPECIAL LESSONS:

- 1. Those who trust in God will not be ashamed (2).
- 2. The Lord omnibenevolent (7).
- 3. Those who are obedient have assurance of loving kindness and truth (10).
- 4. We, as David, should come to understand that our iniquity is great (11).
- 5. God is our protector and Savior (15).
- 6. By ourselves, our worry grows larger; with God, peace can come (16, 17).

GENERAL LESSONS:

- 1. Always turn to God in prayer for our wants and needs.
- 2. God is the only one who will bring salvation.
- 3. God is King; we are lowly servants.

## PSALM 26

TITLE: A Prayer Before Worship

INTRODUCTION: This is apparently a psalm of David as he is preparing to worship. Like so many other of the psalms, it has no specific known place in time; however, it was probably between the return of The Ark of Zion and David's sin with Bathsheba. It is apparently a time of peace; it is a simple psalm of worship.

ANALYSIS: In this psalm we have--

- I. Appraisal (1, 2).
- II. Reasons (3-5).
- III. Worship (6-8).
- IV. Plea (9, 10).
- V. Confidence (11, 12).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Those who have lived in accordance with the Will of God will have no reason to fear His judgment.

---

TITLE: The Psalmist and Worship

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Preparation (1-5)--David prays for vindication and for examination.
- II. Participation (6-8).
- III. Preservation (9-11).
- IV. Perseverance (12)--a promise of faithfulness.

## PSALM 27

TITLE: David's Song of Confidence.

INTRODUCTION: This is a psalm written by David. Some suggest that it was written before he was annointed. It was one of three times: in Bethlehem by the hand of Samuel (I Sam. 16:13); at Hebron after the death of Saul by the men of Judah (II Sam. 2:4); by the elders of Israel when David was acknowledged king over all tribes (II Sam. 5:3). Some suggest it was written at a time of success during the rebellion of Absalom. Some suggest it was written after David had been in great danger of losing his life and was counselled by his subjects not to go out to battle any more (II Sam. 21:17). Some claim it is a psalm of worship to Jehovah.

ANALYSIS: In this psalm, David--

- I. Expresses his CONFIDENCE in Jehovah (1-3).
- II. Makes a REQUEST and gives REASONS for his request (4-6).
- III. Offers a PRAYER (7-12).
- IV. Expresses CONFIDENCE and EXHORTATION (13-14).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God gives complete confidence to those who love and trust Him.

---

TITLE: Faith, Confidence, Blessings.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Confidence (1-3).
- II. Desire and Blessing (4-6).
- III. Prayer (7-12).
- IV. Confidence and Admonitions (13-14).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Wait for the Lord, but do it in strength.



## PSALM 28

TITLE: A Prayer for Help and Praise for Its Answer.

INTRODUCTION: Like so many of the psalms, it is difficult to determine the exact background of the psalm. We believe David to be the author. It was written some time after he was anointed king (Cf vs. 8). Whenever it was written, it was in some time of peril at the hands of evil men. Much like the 22nd Psalm, it contains an abrupt transition from prayer to praise. Its main themes are a plea for retribution to the wicked and thanksgiving for the intervention of the Lord.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. PRAYER--The Psalmist's prayer.
  - 1. The Psalmist calls on God to hear his prayer.
  - 2. He prays for help.
  - 3. He prays that he will not be caught up with the wicked.
  - 4. He prays that God will requite them for their evil.
- II. PRAISE--The Psalmist changes from prayer to praise. He says--
  - 1. Blessed be the Lord because he heard.
  - 2. The Lord is his strength and shield.
  - 3. He declares his trust in God and that God is his help.
  - 4. Hence he praises and thanks God.
- III. PRAYER--The Psalmist prays for four things.
  - 1. Save thy people;
  - 2. Bless thine inheritance;
  - 3. Be their shepherd;
  - 4. Carry them forever.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God hears and answers the prayer of faith.

---

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Plea (1-2).
- II. Prayer (3-5).
  - 1. Not to be destroyed.
  - 2. Deal with the wicked.
- III. Praise (6-7).
- IV. Proclamation (8).
- V. Prayer (9).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Found in the last verse.

## PSALM 29

TITLE: The Voice of God in the Thunderstorm.

INTRODUCTION: Description of a thunderstorm.

Is that an axe in your hand? Let's suppose that we are all hewers of wood. We are up in the Northern borders of the land of Palestine on the slopes of Lebanon among the lofty cedars. We have been so engrossed in our work that we have failed to see the ominous black cloud rising above the mountain top. Suddenly we hear a distant rumbling and look up to see the approaching thunderstorm and we hasten to find shelter in a nearby cave as the first few drops of rain begin to fall. As we crouch within the cave we hear the rush of a mighty wind and look out to see the cedars tossing wildly. A brilliant bolt of lightning flashes downward to strike a lofty cedar; it seems to tremble for a moment, then slowly crashes to earth like a giant Goliath smitten by a stone from David's sling. Thunder booms and like a giant boulder rolls down Lebanon's slope and across the valley below. We see the wild animals darting about in terror and some in their fright cast their young prematurely. The rain falls in torrents washing the forest clean and then, almost as suddenly as it came, the storm moves out and we watch as it moves across the plain of Phoenicia. We go out from our shelter and breathe deeply of the fresh sweetness, a freshness and a purity about it that reminds us of God's wonderful blessings. We stand in awe at the mighty display we have seen. As we meditate upon it we think of the power of God and His blessings.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Introduction (1-2)--in which the sons of the mighty are called upon to praise and worship God.
- II. The main body (3-9)--in which the might of God is set forth by the description of a thunderstorm.
- III. An application (10-11)--in which the people are called upon to see in the power and majesty of God, as placed before them a ground for confidence in His ability to save and protect them.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The power in nature's works and wonders. The larger our knowledge of natural science the more capable we shall be to teach others of these "wonderful works of God."

---

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prelude (1-2).
- II. Description of storm, praise of God (3-9).
- III. Epilogue--lessons from storm (10-11).

## PSALM 30

TITLE: Thanksgiving for Deliverance.

INTRODUCTION: Cf. I Chronicles 21.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Thanksgiving (1-3).
  1. Praise (1).
    - (1) David had been in great distress, and nearly overwhelmed by his enemies.
    - (2) He extols God for having lifted him up and having preserved him from the cruelty of his adversaries.
  2. Reasons for praise (2-3).
    - (1) "Thou hast healed me."
    - (2) "Thou hast brought up my soul from Sheol."
    - (3) "Thou hast restored me to life."
- II. Exhortation (4-5).
  1. "Sing praises unto the Lord."
  2. "Give thanks to His holy name."
  3. Reasons for exhortation (5).
- III. Attitude (6-7).
  1. He is brought into great prosperity, trusts in what he had recieved, and forgets to depend wholly on the Lord.
  2. The Lord hides His face from David and he is brought into great distress.
- IV. Cry to the Lord (8-10).
  1. He feels his great loss and makes earnest prayer and supplication.
  2. He prays for mercy and acknowledges God as his true helper. Cf. Prov. 3:5-6.
  3. He asks, "Can a dead man praise thee, or can thou make good thy promise to the dead?"
- V. Thanksgiving (11-12)--God had--
  1. Turned his mourning into dancing;
  2. Loosed his sackcloth and girded him with gladness.
  3. David says that because of this he will praise God forever; that he will constantly confess to all the world the mighty things that the Lord had done for him.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Having obtained deliverance by earnest prayer and faith, remember to return praise to God for His goodness.

---

TITLE: Thanksgiving for Deliverance.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Praise and reason (1-3).
- II. Exhortations (4-5).
- III. Sinful Attitude (6-7).
- IV. Fervent Cry (8-10).
- V. Joy and thanksgiving for response (11-12).

## PSALM 31

TITLE: God Will Deliver the Faithful.

INTRODUCTION: This psalm was written evidently during a time of much trouble. It is a cry for deliverance out of danger and trouble. However, along with the cry is a more cheerful tone, showing faith and confidence, and then the writer praises God's goodness. The title of the psalm declares it to be a psalm of David, and it does seem to be his style of writing. Some scholars have thought that this psalm was written during the time that Saul was persecuting and trying to kill David; but, it seems to be more like the period of Absalom's rebellion against David.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. CONFIDENCE (1-8).
  - 1. David knows that God is his rock.
  - 2. David has faith in God and trusts completely in God.
  - 3. David knows that God would deliver him; the question was "when?"
- II. COMPLAINT (9-18). David complains about his troubles.
- III. CONFIDENCE (19-24).
  - 1. David praises God for what He has done.
  - 2. Then the psalmist instructs the saints to love the Lord.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Lord preserves the faithful (23).

---

TITLE: A Prayer of Trust in Time of Trouble.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. CALL (1-8)--David's call upon God.
- II. COMPLAINT (9-18)--David describes his condition.
- III. CONFIDENCE (18-24)--David expresses his confidence that God will deliver.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Lord preserves the faithful but will reward the haughty (proud).

PSALM 32

TITLE: Blessedness of Forgiveness. Cf. II Sam. 1 13

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Blessedness of forgiveness (1-2).
- II. Futility of concealment (3-4).
- III. Value of confession (5).
- IV. Exhortation (6).
- V. Assurance (7).
- VI. God's response (8-9).
- VII. Joy of forgiveness (10-11).

## PSALM 33

TITLE: Jehovah, Good and Powerful.

INTRODUCTION: The author of this psalm is not known. But it is known to be said, "To look upon holy scriptures as altogether inspired of God, and not put a price upon it for the writers thereof."

ANALYSIS: In this psalm, we have--

- I. Praise from the righteous (1-3).
- II. Prime of his character (4-5).
- III. Proof of his Majesty through creation (6-7).
- IV. Purposes are accomplished in providence (8-11).
- V. Proclaims blessed (people) (12).
- VI. People are taken care of by God-and not with the arm of flesh (13-19).
- VII. Poise, the author ends the psalm with an earnest prayer (20-22).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God deserves the praise from us because He is good and powerful. And because He is good and powerful we should trust Him.

---

TITLE: Jehovah Is Our Strength.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Exhortation (1-3).
- II. Explanation (4-5).
  1. Word (4).
  2. Work (4).
  3. Love (5).
- III. Elaboration (6-22).
  1. Word (6-9).
  2. Work (10-17).
  3. Love (18-22).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We should trust in Jehovah, who is our strength.

## PSALM 34

TITLE: God Delivers the Righteous.

INTRODUCTION: This is generally described as a psalm of David when he changed his behavior before Abimelech, who drove him away and he departed. This psalm contains very little concerning David's fleeing from the King of Gath, but instead is full of thanksgiving and instruction.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Praise (1-6).
  1. Continuous praise (1).
  2. Invites others to praise (3).
  3. Sought the Lord and delivered from fears (4).
- II. Encouragement (7-10).
  1. Tells of the goodness of God.
    - (1) Those who fear are delivered (7).
    - (2) Happy are those who take refuge (8).
    - (3) Seek Him and shall not want (10).
  2. Invites others to taste of the Lord's goodness (8).
- III. Duty to man and God (11-14).
  1. Learn to and teach the fear of God (11).
  2. Control tongue from evil and deceit (13).
  3. Depart from evil and do good; seek peace and pursue it.
- IV. God favors righteous (15-22).
  1. Sees and hears righteous (15).
  2. Hears and delivers (17).
  3. Against evildoers (16-21).
  4. Hate righteous, will be condemned (21).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God redeems the life of His servants.

---

TITLE: Blessings of Righteousness.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Praise (1-3). The psalmist says he will praise God and instruct others to do the same.
- II. Experience (4-7). The psalmist gives his experience concerning God's care.
- III. Exhortation (8-10). The psalmist exhorts others to fear God.
- IV. Instruction (11-14). The psalmist gives instruction about speech, conduct, and goals in life.
- V. Favor (15-18). The psalmist stresses the attitude of the Lord toward the righteous and unrighteous.
- VI. Security (19-22). The psalmist stresses the Lord is the protector of the righteous.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Lord redeems the life of His servants and the Lord abundantly blesses the righteous (22).

## PSALM 35

TITLE: God, the Righteous One, Is the Protector.

INTRODUCTION: This is simply a psalm of David. It may have been written during the time that David was being pursued by Saul. However, this is strictly speculation. Although unprovoked persecutions and abominations were heaped upon David by Saul and his henchmen, David expresses many areas of tender mercy to his enemies and continually pleads to God for help and protection in his plight (or cause). This is a familiar plea in light of the fulfilled prophecy. David assures all that his cause is a righteous cause and praises God for endorsing it.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we see David's--

- I. Plea (1-8).
- II. Praise (9-10).
- III. Persecution (11-16).
- IV. Praise (17-18).
- V. Persecution (19-21).
- VI. Plea (22-26).
- VII. Praise (27-28).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is aware of our persecutions and surely will protect us in our endeavors.

---

TITLE: Fervent Prayer in Time of Peril.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer and Promise (1-10).
- II. Prayer and Promise (11-18).
- III. Prayer and Promise (19-28).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Even in time of greatest peril we must take the matter to God in prayer. He will hear and deliver.



## PSALM 36

TITLE: The way of the Wicked and the Goodness of God.

INTRODUCTION: At first glance, Psalm 36 seems to be two psalms because of the contrast between verses 1-4 and 5-12. Verses 1-4 deal with the transgressions of the wicked while verses 5-9 deal with the goodness and mercy of God. However, 10-12 seem to shed light on the contrasting verses as David prays that he might escape the traits of the wicked.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, David contemplates--

- I. The transgressions and sinful hearts of the wicked (1-4).
- II. The steadfast love of God (5-9).
- III. His future in a prayer to God (10-12).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: There is wickedness and righteousness in the world. God is able to deliver the righteous and cast down the wicked forever.

---

TITLE: Attitudes and Contrast.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Attitude of the wicked person (1-4).
  1. Listens to speech of transgression.
  2. Has no fear of God.
  3. Plots evil.
  4. Flatters himself that his sins can be hid.
- II. Attitude of the righteous person (5-9).
  1. Respects and praises God for--
    - (1) Steadfast love
    - (2) Faithfulness
    - (3) Righteousness
    - (4) Protection
    - (5) Provisions
    - (6) Judgement
- III. A very fervent prayer (10-12).
  1. Continued love
  2. Salvation
  3. Protection
  4. Victory

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us respect God for what He is and who He is.

PSALM 37

TITLE: The Lord, the Deliverer of the Righteous and the Punisher of the Wicked.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Absurdity of envying the wicked (1-2).
- II. Security of trusting the Lord and the insecurity of failing to do so (3-40) For security in the Lord one must--
  1. Trust in the Lord (3).
  2. Commit your way to the Lord (5).
  3. Refrain from anger and forsake wrath (8).
  4. Be still and wait patiently for the Lord (7) (34).
  5. Fret not (1-8).
  6. Depart from evil (27).
  7. Do good (27).
  8. Keep His way (34).
  9. Mark the blameless man and behold the upright (37).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Lord delivers the righteous and punishes the wicked.

---

TITLE: Fret Not Thyself Because of Evildoers.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, David--

- I. Counsels (1-9)--against murmuring and enjoins trust in the Lord.
- II. Explains (10-20)--that the apparent triumph of the wicked is short lived.
- III. Stresses (21-31)--the reward of the righteous is sure and abiding.
- IV. Contrasts (32-40)--the retribution of the wicked with the recompense of the righteous.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Righteous should not fret because of the apparent prosperity of the wicked. The Lord delivers the righteous and judges the wicked.

## PSALM 38

TITLE: Jehovah, the Hope of the Afflicted.

INTRODUCTION: This is the third of the penitential psalms. Of all the penitential psalms, it is the one which shows the deepest marks of utter prostration of heart and spirit under a combination of the severest trials, mental and bodily. The psalm is ascribed to David by the title, but is not generally allowed to be his.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the author--

- I. Calls for mercy (1).
- II. Considers fruits of iniquities (2-4).
- III. Complains of suffering (5-14).
- IV. Expresses confidence in God (15-18).
- V. Complains of enemies (19-20).
- VI. Plea for quick delivery (21-22).

LESSON: David had his ups and downs. He knew what it was like to be on the mountain peak. He also knew what it was like to hit bottom, hard, but he got back up, dusted himself off and kept on going--this is just pure gut-level Christianity. There's a story about two frogs in cream. One gave up and sunk to the bottom. The other kept swimming, and he was finally able to walk out because the cream turned to butter.

---

TITLE: Jehovah, Hope of the Penitent.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Condition (1-8)--sets forth his bodily and mental suffering.
- II. Contrition (9-14).
- III. Confidence (15-22)--pleas for deliverance and expresses confidence that God will hear and answer.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Sin brings tragic consequences; we should rejoice in the fact that God will forgive when one turns away from his sin.

## PSALM 39

TITLE: God Our Only Refuge and Hope.

INTRODUCTION: Take a moment and thank our God for the blessing and privilege to approach His throne of grace to relieve our burdens--to take the stench and load of our sins and be able to have them totally and forever removed from us. Thank God. The 39th Psalm of David to the Chief Musician--even to Jeduthun--it is supposed that this Jeduthun is the same as Ethan of I Coron. 6:44 and I Chron. 16:41, who was one of the four masters of music or leaders of bands belonging to the temple. This psalm probably related to the transgressions involving Bathsheba or at least a comparable grievous sin of David.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Contemplation (1-3).
- II. Confrontation (4-6).
- III. Consolation (7-11).
- IV. Confirmation (12-13).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our only refuge from the burden of our transgressions if we but go to Him, for he is our only hope of peace in this life through eternity.

---

TITLE: My Hope Is In Thee.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Resolution to Silence (1-3).
- II. Compulsion to Speak (4-6).
- III. Turning to God (7-11).
- IV. Prayer (12-13).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our only hope.

## PSALM 40

TITLE: God, Our Deliverer, Is to Be Praised.

INTRODUCTION: This psalm was probably written about the time of David's return to the throne after it had been usurped by Absalom. Those who seek to destroy David in verse 14 are probably friends of Absalom.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Preservation of God's servant (1-3).
  1. Achieved by patience (1).
  2. Results in praise (2-3).
- II. Praise for God's goodness (4-5).
  1. God, not proud men (4).
  2. Good works, not betrayal (5).
- III. Promise of Obedience (6-10).
  1. Through personal devotion (6).
  2. Through practice of God's will (7-8).
  3. Through proclamation of God's goodness (9-10).
- IV. Prayer to God (11-17).
  1. For future preservation (11).
  2. For power against personal sins (12).
  3. For pleasure to praise God (13-14).
  4. Persistence for all to be saved by God (15-17).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: If we by patience wait, preservation will be provided by God, and praise and proclamation then produced by man.

---

TITLE: Thou Art My Help and My Deliverer.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Thanksgiving for past blessings and deliverances (1-10).
- II. Prayer (fervent prayer) for the future (11-17).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Thou art my help and deliverer; make no tarrying, O my God. God is mindful of those that obey Him. He blesses and blesses again.

## PSALM 41

TITLE: God, The Great Friend.

INTRODUCTION: This is a psalm of David probably written during the time of his sickness. The psalm is one of contrast. David shows how God wants men to act toward the poor and how man actually acts toward the poor.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Care--God cares for the merciful (1-3).
  1. We are blest if we are merciful to other people (1).
  2. In being merciful God preserves, delivers, strenghtens us (2-3).
- II. Complaint--David complains about his enemies and friends treachery (4-9).
  1. Enemies speak evil, whisper about him behind his back. They say he is sick because he has an evil disease and that he won't live much longer.
  2. Even his friends is a Judas. His friends turned against him. This might be a shadow of Judas.
- III. Confidence--David looks to God and finds confidence (10-12).
- IV. Doxology--David praises God and declares God to be everlasting (13).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy.

---

TITLE: Confidence in Times of Peril.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we hsve--

- I. Beatitude (1-3)--The psalmist pronounces a blessing upon the person who is compassionate.
- II. Complaint (4-10)--The psalmist discusses the attitude of his enemies and prays for divine favor.
- III. Assurance (11-12)--The psalmist expresses his assurance that God is with him.
- IV. Doxology (13)--The psalmist closes with words of praise. (Likely the closing of section one instead of the psalm.)

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Even in time of greatest peril we must maintain confidence in God.

PSALM 42

TITLE: God the Living Life.

INTRODUCTION: The writer of the psalm is David, and it was probably written during the years of his flight from Absalom (II Sam. 15:16; 17:24; 19:34).

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Desire (1-4).
- II. Decree (5).
- III. Destitution (6-10).
- IV. Decree (11).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: If we desire to have God's presence, nothing will ever triumph over us.

---

TITLE: Questions and Council of a Despondent Soul.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Longing/question (1-3).
- II. Remembrance/question (4-5).
- III. Council (5-6a).
- IV. Despondency/question (6b-10).
- V. Question/council (11).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The despondent soul should remember the blessing of former days and they should give assurance and confidence for the future.

PSALM 43

TITLE: God, Our Help and Our Hope.

INTRODUCTION: This psalm either is part of a previous one or closely connected with it. It describes the same confidence as the previous psalm. The writer protests against his own sorrow and mourning in the light of the certainty of God's deliverance. David affirms the certainty of his deliverance and declares that he will worship following his deliverance. Note the procession to praise--to the hill, to tabernacle, to altar, to acts of praise. The soul is forbidden to despair and instruction to hope in God.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Petition (to God) (1-4).
  1. For action
  2. For direction
  3. For restoration
- II. Admonition (to self) (5).
  1. Question (retorical)
  2. Vow

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our help and our hope.

---

TITLE: A Prayer for Guidance.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer (1).
- II. Grounds of prayer and question (2).
- III. Prayer (3).
- IV. Promise (4).
- V. Question and Council (5).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It is the light from God that brings us to fellowship and worship.



## PSALM 44

TITLE: A Prayer and a Plea.

INTRODUCTION: Some seem to think that the psalm was written in reference to the captivity.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the psalmist--

- I. Recounts the mercies of God in Ancient times and how God had given them victory over their enemies (1-8).
- II. Points out their present miserable state (9-16).
- III. Asserts that they had not apostisizes and appeals to God for the truth of His assertion (17-22).
- IV. Calls upon God for deliverance from their enemies (23-26).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is active in the affairs of men; He controls the oppressors.

---

TITLE: An Appeal for Deliverance from Defeat.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Retrospect (1-3)--looks to past and recounts blessings from God to His people.
- II. Recognition (4-8)--consider the present and exclaims God as the source of victory.
- III. Abandonment (9-16)--emphasizes correct conditions of the people.
- IV. Unmerited (17-22)--declares this condition not because of the unfaithfulness of the people.
- V. Prayer (23-26)--prays to God for deliverance.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Even in times of trial and troubles (and even when we don't understand), we should go to God in prayer.

PSALM 45

TITLE: The Marriage of the King.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the psalmist describes--

- I. His Joy (1).
- II. The King and his rule (2-9).
- III. The Queen and the wedding (10-15).
- IV. The result of this union (16-17).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Victory and happiness belong to those who become  
the bride of Christ, the King.

---

TITLE: A Song to the King and His Bride.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Dedication (1)--the Psalmist dedicates his writing.
- II. He speaks to the king (2-9).
- III. He speaks to the queen (10-12).
- IV. Description (13-17)--he describes the bride.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Victory and happiness belong to those that become  
a bride of Christ.

PSALM 46

TITLE: God Is Our Refuge and Strength.

INTRODUCTION: "This is a psalm of consolation. Israel, in great peril (vs. 1-3; 6,8,9), consoles herself with the thought of God's might, His protecting care, and His ability to shatter all the combinations that her enemies may form against her. There is nothing to determine absolutely what particular peril is spoken of; but, on the whole, the allusions seem to point to the invasion by Sennacherib, rather than to any other event in Hebrew history. Upon Alamoth in the title is best explained as a musical direction--to be sung upon high notes, with voices shrill and clear."

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Consolation (1-3).
- II. Explanation (4-7).
- III. Encouragement (8-10).
- IV. Proclamation (11).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Lord of Hosts is with us in time of peril.  
He cares for His people, and His eyes and ears  
are open to our needs.

---

TITLE: The God of Jacob is Our Refuge.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the psalmist--

- I. Confidence (1-3)--proclaims we will not fear.
- II. Explanation (4-7)--explains why they will not fear.
- III. Exhortations (8-10)--gives an exhortation and then God gives.
- IV. Proclamation (11)--proclaims that the Lord of hosts is with  
us.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our refuge, safty, and security. Cf. Rom.  
8:31.

## PSALM 47

TITLE: The Almighty and Sovereign God.

INTRODUCTION: This is a song of praise to God, as the King of the whole earth. There is nothing in the psalm which definitely marks the time of composition. The title assigns it to "the sons of Korah," who were David's chief musicians.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Commands/Reasons (1-4).
- II. Command/Reason (5-9).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The almighty and sovereign God is king of the earth --ALL the earth. And because of this, He is to be praised.

---

TITLE: Jehovah--Sovereign of the Earth.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the psalmist--

- I. Exhortation (1)--exhorts all people to praise Jehovah.
- II. Explanation (2-4)--gives reasons why they should praise Jehovah.
- III. Exhortation (5-7)--exhorts all to praise God.
- IV. Explanation (8-9)--gives further explanation why they should praise Jehovah.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God rules in the affairs of men.

---

NOTE: Check Matt. 8:5-15 in connection with this psalm.

## PSALM 48

TITLE: Zion--City of God.

INTRODUCTION: The author and date of this psalm are unknown. But one might contemplate verses 4 and 7. In these verses we see kings assembled together and viewing the city, then fleeing. Also, the mention of the ships of Tarshish is made. This could be in reference to the overthrow of Ammon, Moab, and Edom during the reign of Jehoshaphat (II Chron. 20:19, 25, 30).

ANALYSIS: Concerning the city of God we have an--

- I. Affirmation (1).
- II. Application (2-3).
- III. Account (4-8).
- IV. Appraisal (9-11).
- V. Appeal (12-14).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: "Great is the Lord and greatly to be praised in the city of our God!" (R.S.V. Vs. 1). Indeed our God is great and is to be greatly praised. In the proper place to worship Him--Zion, City of God.

---

TITLE: Jehovah, The Protector of Mount Zion.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Declaration (1). God is to be praised.
- II. Explanation (2-3). Why?
- III. Illustration (4-8). The psalmist illustrates the fact that God is the defense of the city.
- IV. Contemplation (9-11). The psalmist meditates upon God and His City.
- V. Invitation (12-14). The psalmist invites all to consider the city and stresses the obligation to tell others of the wonderful city.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our refuge; He is the protector of Zion.

## PSALM 49

TITLE: Riches for the Righteous.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. A call to give heed (1-4).
- II. The Psalmist asks a question (5-6).
- III. Concerning the wicked who trust in riches (7-12).
- IV. Concerning the upright (13-14).
- V. Answer to the question concerning himself (15).
- VI. Application to others (16-20).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Beware of trusting in material riches and take hope in spiritual riches (I Tim. 6:17-19; Matt. 16:19-21).

---

TITLE: Wealth Versus Righteousness.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the psalmist--

- I. PLEA (1-2)--wants to be heard.
- II. PROMISE (3-4)--will give worthwhile instruction.
- III. PROBLEM (5-6)--describes the problem with which he is dealing.
- IV. PRONOUNCEMENT (7-9)--says that material wealth cannot prevent the death of its possessor.
- V. CONTRAST (10-15)--gives a detailed contrast in the relationship between wealth and righteousness.
- VI. EXHORTATION (16)--exhorts to be not afraid of wealth.
- VII. EXPLANATION (17-20)--shows why one is not to be afraid.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Righteousness is superior to material wealth.

## PSALM 50

TITLE: The Judgment of God.

INTRODUCTION: This psalm is ascribed to Asaph; the head of the Levite, David assigned to Him and his seed the task of the praise before the alter of God; what a glorious work, to be the leader in the praise during the sacrifices. There is no definite time for the writing of the psalm; it could have been done at any time.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Call (1-4) of the people to see the judgment of God.
- II. Righteous (5-15) God's charge to the righteous.
- III. Wicked (16-21) God's charge to the wicked.
- IV. Conclusion (22-23) The final conclusion on the matter.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: "He who offers a sacrifice of thanksgiving honors me; and to him who orders his way aright I shall show the salvation of God." (Vs. 23).

---

TITLE: The Acceptable Sacrifice.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Summons (1)--God summons the whole earth.
- II. Presence (2)--there is the presence of God on Mt. Zion.
- III. Coming (3)--God's coming is described.
- IV. Call (4)--God calls to the heavens and the earth that He may judge His people.
- V. Message (5-15)--God's message to His people.
- VI. Message (16-21)--God's message to the wicked.
- VII. Prescription (22-23)--God speaks with regard to acceptable sacrifice.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Emphasizes the right attitude in worship to God.

---

In connection with the psalm, consider Phil. 4:18; Rom. 12:1-2; John 4:24; Matt. 9:13.

## PSALM 51

TITLE: The Way Home.

INTRODUCTION: In II Sam. 11:2-17 David saw a woman of beauty; he lusted in his heart after her; by his power he took her; then he attempted to hide his sin and shame. In II Sam. 12:1-14. Nathan relates the simple story of the rich man with flocks and herds and the poor man with one little ewe lamb. David is indignant and cries out, "The man that has done this thing shall surely die." Nathan responds, "Thou art the man."

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm, we find--

I. A CRY for mercy (1-2).

NOTE: David emphasized the magnitude of his sin by using three different words. Then, in viewing his sin from these three angles, he makes a three-fold request.

1. Blot out transgressions.
2. Wash thoroughly from iniquity.
3. Cleanse from sin.

II. A CONFESSION of sin (3-5).

1. David acknowledges his transgressions;
2. Recognizes that his sin is against God;
3. Admits that he has sinned.

NOTE: David is not claiming to have been born totally depraved. He speaks of his proneness to sin (5).

III. An APPEAL for full cleansing and a new heart (7-12).

IV. A PROMISE (13-15).

1. To win souls;
2. To sing God's Praises.

V. A CONCLUSION concerning acceptable sacrifice (16-19).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The great need for God's people to get their own lives right with God and get busy in His service and worship Cf. Isa. 6; Matt. 7:3-5.

---

TITLE: The Way Home.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

I. Plea (1-5).

II. Prayer (6-12).

III. Promise (13-15).

IV. Prescription (16-19).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Acts 8:22. The way home is the way of humility and repentance.



PSALM 52

TITLE: The Futility of Boastful Wickedness.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Condition (1-4).
- II. Prediction (5-7).
- III. Conviction (8-9).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The wicked will not stand in the judgment.

---

TITLE: God's Attitude Toward the Wicked Tyrant.

ANALYSIS: The psalmist speaks--

- I. To the wicked tyrant (1-5).
- II. Of the attitude of the righteous when the wicked tyrant falls (6-7).
- III. Of himself in contrast to the wicked tyrant (8-9).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God condemns the wicked ruler.

## PSALM 53

TITLE: The Folly of Atheism.

INTRODUCTION: This Psalm is almost identical to Psalm 14. It appears to have been written during a time of captivity. (v. 6)

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm, we have--

- I. The DEPRAVITY of men (1-3).
  1. Those that say, "There is no God" are doing abominable iniquity.
  2. The corruption of their hearts extends itself through all the actions of their lives. They are a plague of the most deadly kind; they propagate nothing but destruction.
  3. Vs. 3--They will not walk in the straight path. They seek the crooked ways; and they have departed from truth, and the God of truth.
  4. They can do no good for God is not over their lives.

- II. PUNISHMENT by God (4-5).
  1. They have no understanding. They take nothing into consideration.
  2. They are in great terror because God will destroy them.

- III. PRAYER of salvation (6).

Notice the great confidence that the psalmist has in God that they will be delivered.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The fool, the infidel (those who say, "There is no God," will not stand. They will be defeated by God's people in the end.

---

TITLE: Wickedness of God's People.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Condition (1).
- II. Cause (2).
- III. Consequences (3-4).
- IV. Condemnation (5).
- V. Call (to God) (6).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Wickedness among men is the effect when men reject God. God's disfavor abides upon His people who turn away from Him.

## PSALM 54

TITLE: God--The Helper of the Righteous.

INTRODUCTION: The title of the Psalm gives the background for this Psalm. It was written by David in a time of distress. The title says this Psalm was written when Ziphites went and told Saul, "David is in hiding among us." This is recorded in I Sam. 23:19 and also in I Sam. 26:1.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Plea (1-2).
- II. Prayer (3).
- III. Praise (4-7).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is with those who follow Him faithfully.

---

TITLE: God, Helper of the Oppressed.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer (1-2).
- II. Explanation (3).
- III. Assurance (4-5).
- IV. Vow (6-7).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is the helper of the oppressed.

PSALM 55

TITLE: God the Deliverer of the Betrayed.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer (1-3).
- II. Complaint (4-8).
- III. Plea (9-11).
- IV. Disappointment (12-15).
- V. Assurance (16-19).
- VI. Description (20-21).
- VII. Just (22).
- VIII. Trust (23).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Though the wicked oppress me, I will trust in God.

---

TITLE: God, the Deliverer of the Betrayed OR Baffled, Burdened, but Believing.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Appeal to God (1-2).
- II. Condition (2-5).
- III. Response (6-8).
- IV. Prayer (9-11)--not only for David but for the city.
- V. Identification (12-14)--of the trouble-makers.
- VI. Prayer (15)--for punishment of the troublemakers.
- VII. Assurance (16-19)--that God will deliver.
- VIII. Companion (20-21)--is spoken about again.
- IX. Exhortation (22).
- X. Assurance (23a).
- XI. Promise (23b).

ALTERNATE OUTLINE:

- I. Fear (1-8).
- II. Fury (9-15).
- III. Faith (16-23).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Even when former friends or loved ones become our enemies, we must still trust in the Lord.

## PSALM 56

TITLE: In God I Trust.

INTRODUCTION: The background of this Psalm is when the Philistines had seized David (after David had fled from Saul) in Gath (I Sam. 21:10-15). David writes this Psalm in deep distress, but trusts in God for refuge and deliverance.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm, we have David's--

- I. Plea (1-2).
- II. Confidence (3-4).
- III. Enemy (5-6).
- IV. Questions (7-9).
- V. Praise (10-13).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: "In God We Trust" and if we do we will be saved from death (of sin) that we might walk with God in (eternal life).

---

TITLE: In God We Trust.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. First Refrain (1-4).
  1. Prayer for deliverance.
  2. Present distress.
  3. Word of assurance (trust).
- II. Second Refrain (5-11).
  1. Present distress.
  2. Prayer for deliverance.
  3. Words of assurance (trust).
- III. Promises (12-13).
  1. Faithfulness.
  2. Thanksgiving.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It is good to trust in God even when we are fearful, but it is better to trust Him so that there will be no fear.

PSALM 57

TITLE: Will Not Destroy.

INTRODUCTION: This is a Psalm of David. It was written when David had fled from Saul and hidden himself in a cave.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer and confidence (1-3).
- II. Conditions (4).
- III. Exaltation (5).
- IV. Conditions (6).
- V. Praises (7-10).
- VI. Exaltation (11).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God had a purpose for David and, therefore, would not allow him to be destroyed.

---

TITLE: Praise in Adversity.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. First Refrain (1-5).
- II. Second Refrain (6-11).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let the faithful soul, even in the midst of adversity, keep on praising God for his mercy and truth.

## PSALM 58

TITLE: On Earth, A God to Judge, There Is.

INTRODUCTION: This is a Psalm of David. It is a "destroy not" Psalm, the second. It is a "Golden Psalm" the fourth. This Psalm was written and addressed to the Chief Musician for public and perpetual use in worship. There are several suppositions connected to the time and place of the writing of this Psalm. Some have claimed that it should be set in the same background as the 57th Psalm when David fled into the cave to escape Saul. Some have attributed it to the early reign of David or to the time preceding Absalom's rebellion. In this Psalm, it is evident that David has been wrongfully judged according to the standards of men and not as "The Just Judge" views his case. Luke 12:1-5.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we see--

- I. DETECTION and accusation of the wicked judges (1-2).
  1. They speak unrighteousness.
  2. They judge unjustly.
  3. They work iniquity from the heart.
  4. They mete violence upon the earth.
- II. DESCRIPTION of the wicked judges (3-5).
  1. They are perverted.
  2. They follow not the path of righteousness.
  3. Their wickedness is as poisonous as the venom of the serpent.
  4. They will not be deterred from their goals.
- III. DESTRUCTION of the wicked judges cried for (6-8).
  1. Destroy their fangs of deceit.
  2. Let them vanish away as never having been.
  3. Break their instruments of destruction.
  4. Let them go down in their own violence before the light of truth.
- IV. DENIAL of the fruits of the labors of the wicked judges (9). Cf Luke 12:20.
- V. DECLARATION of the righteous judge.(10-11).
  1. The righteous rejoice in just judgement.
  2. The righteous will be delivered from the wicked judge.
  3. The just judge shall heap riches upon the righteous.
  4. THE GOD, ON EARTH, IS JUDGING NOW.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God the righteous judge, judges swiftly and surely and metes out sure and eternal death for the wicked and eternal riches for the righteous.

PSALM 59

TITLE: God Is Our Protector When We Trust in Him.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, David pleads for--

- I. Deliverance (1-2).
- II. Reasons for Deliverance (3-4).
- III. God's Judgement on the evil (5).
- IV. Description of the evil ones (6-8).
- V. Confidence in God as his stronghold (9-11).
- VI. Description of the sin of the people (12).
- VII. For the destruction of the sin, not the people (13).
- VIII. Description of the ones who were after David (14-15).
- IX. David praises God for being his refuge and protector (16-17).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Trust in God always.

---

TITLE: God, Our High Tower.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer for deliverance from blood of thirsty men (1-10).
  1. Plea (1-2).
  2. Circumstances (3-7).
  3. Assurance (8-10).
- II. Prayer for God's wrath upon them (11-17).
  1. Plea (11).
  2. Circumstances (12-15).
  3. Assurance (16-17).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is the fortress of the righteous. He is our strength and deliverer.



PSALM 60

TITLE: Reflections of A Lost Battle.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Complaint and plea (1-5).
- II. Reminder (6-8).
- III. Complaint, Plea and Confidence (9-12).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is the Help and Hope of His people.

---

TITLE: Our Source of Victory.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Abandonment (1-4).
  - 1. Condition
  - 2. Prayer
- II. Appeal (5-8).
- III. Assurance (9-11).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: With God we shall do valiantly.

PSALM 61

TITLE: Lead Me to the Rock that Is Higher Than I.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. An earnest prayer (1-2).
- II. Expressions of trust and confidence (3-7).
  1. Former mercies (3-5).
  2. Confident assurance (6-7).
- III. Conclusion--a burst of praise (8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Jehovah is our source of security.

---

TITLE: A Prayer of the King.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, David--

- I. Pleads to be heard (1-2a).
- II. Prays to be led (2b-3).
- III. Prays for security (4).
- IV. Proclaims the ground upon which he prays (5).
- V. Prays for endurance of his kingdom (6-7).
- VI. Promises (8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It is God who is the preserver of the King.

PSALM 62

TITLE: Jehovah Is My Only Salvation or Jehovah God Alone Is My Refuge.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm David speaks of his--

- I. Calm certainty (1-2).
- II. Contempt for his enemies (3-4).
- III. Continual certainty (5-7).
- IV. Charge to his people (8-9).
- V
- V. Certain certainty (10-12).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our only refuge from the world; He is our only salvation. Only by knowing this--plus obeying His will for us can God save us.

---

TITLE: For God Alone My Soul Waits.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, David--

- I. Affirms his confidence in God (1-2).
- II. Refers to the efforts of his enemies to destroy him (3-4).
- III. Emphasizes a greater confidence in God (5-7).
- IV. Turns and exhorts the people to trust God at all times (8).
- V. Stresses things concerning false helps (9-10).
- VI. Proclaims that God is the source of power, love, and justice (11-12).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is our defense, our refuge, and our power.

PSALM 63

TITLE: The King Shall Rejoice.

INTRODUCTION: The occasion of this Psalm is when David is king in Israel, but has been forced to flee from Jerusalem by the revolt of Absalom. Cf II Sam. 15:16-30; 16:1-14.

ANALYSIS: Using as a key word, 'My Soul'--

- I. Longs and thirsts for God (1-4).
- II. Is satisfied in finding God (5-7).
- III. Cleaves to and presses after God (8-11).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Blessed is the man who hungers and thirsts after righteousness for he shall be filled.

GENERAL LESSON: "Early will I seek Thee"--Ready, resolute, responsible, reasonable.  
"Thee"--seek Thee, for Thee, see Thee, praise Thee, bless Thee, remember Thee. David's attention centered on God; not self.

SPECIAL LESSONS: Vs. 1--God is seen twice, but Hebrew has Eloihim, then the plural is used once and singular is used once.  
David speaks in this one Psalm of both the righteous who seek after God and the evil who seek his soul. He does not think this to be incongruous. He is confident the evil will fall, as we must be today.

---

TITLE: The King Shall Rejoice In God or A Soul's Longing for God.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Expresses his deep longing for God (1-2).
- II. Promises to God (3-4).
- III. Emphasizes the satisfaction of the previous two points (5-8).
- IV. Emphasizes the victory belongs to the one who trusts in God (9-11).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Real satisfaction is to be found only in God.

PSALM 64

TITLE: But God Will Shoot at Them.

INTRODUCTION: This Psalm is ascribed to David. It was probably written during the time of Absalom's revolt.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm David--

- I. Appeals to God for preservation of life (1-2).
  1. From fear of enemy.
  2. Secret councils of the wicked.
  3. From insurrection of the wicked.
- II. Gives an account of the wicked (3-6)--They--
  1. Whet tongues like swords.
  2. Shoot their arrows--bitter words.
  3. Shoot at the perfect and do not fear.
  4. Encourage themselves in evil.
  5. Commune together in the laying of snares.
  6. Search out iniquities diligently.
  7. Who shall see them?
- III. Gives an answer to the Wicked's question. (7-9)--God will--
  1. Shoot at them with an arrow and they will be wounded suddenly.
  2. Make their own tongue to fall upon themselves.
- IV. Gives consequences of God's intervention. (8-10).
  1. All that see the wicked shall flee away.
  2. All men will fear God because they consider wisely His doing.
  3. Naturally the righteous will be glad, will trust in God and will glorify God.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God does see and act upon the lives of men, good and evil.

---

TITLE: God's Judgement Upon the Enemies of the Righteous.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer (1-2)--for deliverance from the enemies.
- II. Picture (3-6)--of the enemies.
- III. Promise (7-9)--of what God will do and the consequences.
- IV. Plea (10)--made to the righteous.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let the righteous rejoice in the Lord and take refuge in Him.

PSALM 65

TITLE: Thanksgiving and Praise for Abundant Favor.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Praise to Jehovah in Zion (1-4).
- II. Praise to God for His might and majesty in nature (5-8).
- III. Praise to God for bounty and goodness in harvest (9-13).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We should give God praise for our blessing of a good harvest, realizing every blessing of life is in His glory.

---

TITLE: The God of Harvest.

ANALYSIS: In these words, we have--

- I. Praise (1-4).
- II. Power (5-8).
- III. Provisions (9-13).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us praise Jehovah because of His power over us and His provisions for us.

## PSALM 66

TITLE: God, the Object of Our Worship.

INTRODUCTION: This is a Psalm of thanksgiving, probably intended for use at the assover. It was evidently produced because of some special set of circumstances which called for more than ordinary rejoicing. The Psalm is of two parts distinguished by the use of the first person plural (1-12) and the first person singular (13-20).

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. National Worship
  1. Call to worship (1-4).
  2. Call to contemplate (5-7)--upon God's dealings with His people.
  3. Call to praise God (8-12)--because of deliverance.
- II. Personal Worship
  1. Personal worship (13-15).
  2. Personal testimony (16-20).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is the proper object of our worship because of what he is and because of what he has done.

---

TITLE: Jehovah, the Object of Our Worship.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Exhortation (1-4).
- II. Invitation (5-7).
- III. Exhultation (8-12).
- IV. Adoration (13-15).
- V. Attestation (16-20).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: True worship inherently involves gratitude and praise to God because of what He is and what He has done.

PSALM 67

TITLE: Let All the Nations Praise Jehovah.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer
- II. Reason
- III. Exhortation
- IV. Explanation
- V. Proclamation

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is the Righteous Judge of the Judge of all nations. Habakkuk 2:20--But the Lord is in His holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before Him.

---

TITLE: Jehovah, the God of All Nations.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer (1).
- II. Reason (2).
- III. Exhortation (3-4a).
- IV. Explanation (4b).
- V. Exhortation (5).
- VI. Proclamation (6).
- VII. Exhortation (7).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let all the nations of the earth praise Jehovah.



PSALM 68:1-18

TITLE: God Is the Strength of His People.

INTRODUCTION: "I know not how to undertake a comment on this Psalm: it is the most difficult in the whole psalter." There are many conjectures as to the composing of this Psalm; but the most probable is that it was composed by David when he brought up the ark of God, which was the type of the Church and symbol of God's presence to Jerusalem. After the ark was sent home by the Philistines, it rested first in the obscure lodge of Aminadab; it then for a time stayed with Obed-edom, nearly sixty years in both places.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Call--The psalmist calls upon God to arise, bless his people and scatter his enemies (1-3).
- II. Exhortation--He exhorts them to praise him for his greatness, tenderness, compassion, and judgments (4-6).
- III. Description--He describes the grandeur of his march when he went forth in the redemption of his people (7-8).
- IV. Explanation--The psalmist explains how God dispensed his blessings, and what he will continue to do in their behalf (9-13).
- V. Effect-- The psalmist explains the effects produced by the manifestation of God's majesty (14-18).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God's righteousness is the strength of His mercy.

---

TITLE: God's March to Zion.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer (1-3).
- II. Admonition (4)--to sing praises unto God.
- III. Description (5-6)--a description of God.
- IV. Review (7-14)--this is what happened when God marched with the people from Egypt to Zion.
- V. Question (15-16).
- VI. Pronouncement (17-18).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It is God who leads, protects and directs His people; it is God who gives victory.

PSALM 68:19-35

TITLE: God's March to Zion.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Praise (19-23).
- II. Processions (24-27).
- III. Power (28-31).
- IV. Praise (32-35).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It is God who gives power and strength to His people. It is God's people who, in response to God's blessings, are obligated and privileged to bring all men to God.

PSALM 69:1-18

TITLE: I Am In Trouble: Save Me, O God! or A Cry for Help.

INTRODUCTION: There is no doubt that this is a Psalm of David. Why? In Rom. 11:9-10, Paul attributes verses 22 and 23 of this Psalm to David. What period in David's life that this Psalm was written is not known. But, it was a time of bad trouble; he was suffering severely from men, partly on account of his own sins (v.5), but also because of his zeal for the Lord (vs. 7-9). It is interesting to note that verse 9 is applied to the Christ (Jn. 2:17 and Rom. 15:3); and of course, verse 21 is a reference to the Christ.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. PLEA FOR SELF (1-4).
  - 1. Call (1a);
  - 2. Reasons for the call (1b-4).
- II. PLEA FOR OTHERS (5-12).
  - 1. Statement of fact (5);
  - 2. Actual plea (6);
  - 3. Reasons for plea (7-12).
- III. PLEA FOR SELF (13-18).
  - 1. Personal decision (13a);
  - 2. A fervent appeal for help (13b-18).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Take it to the Lord in prayer; God is our help and God is our deliverer.

---

TITLE: A Fervent Prayer for Rescue.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Plea (1a).
- II. Description (1b-3).
- III. Enemies (4-5).
- IV. Explanation (7-12).
- V. Plea (13-18).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: When troubles and problems seem to overwhelm us, take it to the Lord in prayer.

PSALM 69:19-36

TITLE: Praise to God for Assurance of Deliverance.

ANALYSIS: In the se verses, we have--

- I. Condition (19-21).
- II. Prayer (22-28).
- III. Appeal (29).
- IV. Promise (30-31).
- V Admonition (32-36).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: I Cor. 15:57--But thanks be to God who gives us  
victory in Jesus Christ.

PSALM 70

TITLE: God, Our Helper and Deliverer.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. A Prayer for deliverance (1).
- II. A Prayer that the psalmist's enemies be found out (2-3).
- III. A Prayer that the righteous glorify God (4).
- IV. A Personal problem (5a).
- V. A Plea for deliverance (5b).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Look to God in time of extreme affliction and need.

---

TITLE: A Prayer for Deliverance.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Appeal (1).
- II. Enemies (2-3)--Description and prayer.
- III. Righteous (4)--Description and prayer.
- IV. Self (5)--Description and prayer.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Lord is my helper.

## PSALM 71

TITLE: The Prayer of an Old Man.

INTRODUCTION: A definite time of the writing of this Psalm is unknown. The writer is also unknown; no title or indication is given except the age of the writer. It was possibly written by David as indicated by the style, during the time of Adonijah's insurrection (I Kings 1:5-2:25) or Absaloms rebellion (II Sam. 15). Let us not worry or trouble ourselves over the author; the author is the Holy Spirit this is what counts.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer (1-4).
- II. Proclamation (5-8).
- III. Plea (9-12).
- IV. Confidence (13-21).
- V. Praise (22-24).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Verse 23: "My lips shall greatly rejoice when I sing unto thee; and my soul, which thou hast redeemed."

---

TITLE: A PSALM of Sunset.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Refuge (1-3).
- II. Hope (4-6).
- III. Fellowship (7-11).
- IV. Promise (12-16).
- V. Times (17-19a).
- VI. Confidence (19b-21).
- VII. Victory (22-24).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It must be our constant prayer that God will help us to be faithful, to teach others, and to understand the blessings of the past with regard to the future. Cf. Rev. 22:6 and II Tim. 1:12.

Morgan: The psalmist passes from memory to hope, from experience to praise.

## PSALM 72

TITLE: A Prayer for a King.

INTRODUCTION: This is the last Psalm in the second book. There is some question concerning who wrote this Psalm. Clarke says the writer is David based on the Syriac, "a Psalm of David when he had constituted Solomon king and the conclusion of the Psalm (v. 20). It may be "a Psalm of David composed in his last days" (I Kings 2). The writer may also be Solomon. The title in most ancient versions attribute it to Solomon. Cf. verses 1-4 and I Kings 3:9. Premillennialists have a field-day with this Psalm. It is a prayer with Solomon in mind.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. A prayer that the king might rule God's people righteously (1-7).
- II. A prayer that the dominion of the righteous ruler might be extended over all the world (8-14).
- III. Results of righteous ruling (15-17).
- IV. Doxology--to second book of Psalms (18-20).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is king of kings.

---

TITLE: Prayer of the King.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. OWN (1-7)--Prays with regard to his own people.
- II. OTHERS (8-14)--Prays with regard to his kingdom and its relationship to all nations.
- III. SELF (15-17)--Prays with regard to himself.
- IV. Doxology (18-20)--end of book from chapters 42-72.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is the king of kings. The King--right with God--is a blessing to all men.

PSALM 73

TITLE: God, Protector of the Righteous.

INTRODUCTION: This is the beginning of Book 3. Asaph was the leading chorister of David's time.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. PROBLEM (1-3).
- II. PEOPLE (4-9).
- III. PLAINT (10-14).
- IV. PROBLEM AND ANSWER (15-20).
- V. PROCLAMATION (27-28).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: No matter how much it may seem that the wicked may prosper in this life, God will destroy him and reward the righteous ones. Cf Rom. 8:16-28.

---

TITLE: Musings on the Prosperity of the Wicked.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Problem (1-3).
  1. Nature of God
  2. Self
- II. Description of the wicked (4-9).
- III. People (10-14)--Response of people toward the wicked.
- IV. End (15-20)--The destiny of the wicked is considered.
- V. Glory (21-26)--The destiny of the righteous is considered.
- VI. Observation (27-28).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It is good to be near to God (Rom. 8:16).



## PSALM 74

TITLE: A Passionate Appeal for God's Help.

INTRODUCTION: This Psalm was written at a time when the temple was ruined, Jerusalem burnt, and the prophets were scattered or destroyed. It is most probable that it was written after the days of Nebuchannezzar, and during the Babylonian Captivity. The psalmist now sits in the midst of national desolation and pours out his soul to God in a passionate appeal for His help, and in protest against His silence and inactivity.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Question (1).
- II. Plea (2-3).
- III. Enemies (4-8).
- IV. Question (9-11).
- V. Recollections (12-17).
- VI. Plea (18-23).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Even though we are persecuted and everything is going against us, we can always turn to God in prayer for assistance.

---

TITLE: An Appeal to God for Action Against His Enemies.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Question (1).
- II. Plea (2-3).
- III. Foes (4-8).
- IV. Question (9-11).
- V. Remembrance (12-17).
- VI. Plea (18-23).

NOTE: The setting of this Psalm was the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchannezzar in 586 B.C. Cf. v. 8.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us learn to wait on God being fully assured that God in His own time and His own way will work out His own will.

PSALM 75

TITLE: The Joy of Confident Faith.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Praise to God (1).
- II. Response from God (2-3).
- III. Admonition by Psalmist (4-8).
- IV. Joy expressed by Psalmist (9-10).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Even in time of exceeding great wickedness in the world, we must recognize that God will judge with equity and that only the righteous will be victorious in judgement.

PSALM 76

TITLE: God's the God of Victory.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Famous (1-3).
  1. God is known (1).
  2. His name is great (1).
  3. Tabernacle in Salem (2).
  4. Dwelling-place in Zion (3).
- II. Glorious (4-6).
  1. More majestic than everlasting mountains (4).
  2. At thy rebuke both rider and horse lay stunned (6).
- III. Terrible (7-9).
  1. From heaven did utter judgment (8).
  2. Earth feared and was still when--
    1. God arose to establish judgement to (9).
    2. Save all the oppressed of the earth (9).
- IV. Praise (10-12).
  1. Make vows to the Lord your God (11).
  2. Do them (11).
  3. Bring gifts to Him (11) who--
    1. is to be feared (11).
    2. cuts off the spirit of princes (12).
    3. is terrible to the kings of the earth (12).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE. To those who know God, his name is great.

---

TITLE: Let All Men Praise the God of Victory.

ANALYSIS: In these verse , we have--

- I. God's fame (1-3).
- II. God's glory (4-6).
- III. God's terror (7-9).
- IV. Praise to God (10).
- V. The right of God to recieve the praise (11-12).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let all men praise, honor, and worship God.

## PSALM 77

TITLE: Memories

INTRODUCTION: The background of this Psalm can be one of two things. First, the author who wrote it could have been one of the captives during the time of the Babylonian captivity. Secondly, it could have been written by an individual in spiritual distress through strong temptation, or from a sense of the divine displeasure in consequence of back-sliding.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Earnest plea (1-2).
- II. Moment of meditation (3-6).
- III. Questions and answers (7-10).
- IV. Memories of God's mighty deeds--stronger faith (11-15).
- V. More memories--even a stronger faith--rejoicing (16-20).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Because our faith is weak we should not try to find fault with God. But we instead should remember what He has done for us in the past and come to have a stronger faith.

---

TITLE: God's Providential Guidance of His People.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Distress (1-6).
- II. Question (7-10).
- III. Remembrances (11-15).
- IV. Power (16-19).
- V. Conclusion (20).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: He will keep on leading His people. God in his power and providence has led in the past and He will lead in the future.

PSALM 78:1-31

TITLE: History of God's People.

INTRODUCTION: This is a historical Psalm. It is from either the reign of David or Solomon. It was written by Asaph.

ANALYSIS: In this psalm, we have--

- I. Exhortation (1-4).
- II. Warning (5-8).
- III. Forgetfulness (9-16).
- IV. Testing God (17-20).
- V. Anger of God (21-31).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We are to teach our children and our children's children of the glorious deeds of God.

---

TITLE: Warnings From the Past.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Appeal (1-4).
- II. Plan (5-8).
- III. Description of the Ephraimites (9-20).
- IV. God's response (21-31).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us learn from them. Cf I Cor. 10:11.

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Check Berkley Version, Pg. 78, footnotes.  
Psalm 78:19

1. Forgetfulness
2. Lack of faith
3. Failure to understand or appreciate God's power  
( Cf Luke 14--Supper)

PSALM 78:32-55

TITLE: Precious Memories, Chap. II

INTRODUCTION: A Psalm of Asaph. It was written for edification, for instruction, to bring remembrance to "GOD". Part 2 is a study of contrasts; i.e. the way of man, the way of God.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the writer looks back at--

- I. Israel's unbelief (32).
- II. God's wrath (33-34).
- III. Israel's deceit (35-37).
- IV. God's compassion (38-39).
- V. Israel's rebellion (40-42).
- VI. God's Mighty Deliverance (from Egypt to Canaan) (43-55).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God, through all adversity, shall lead His own to their inheritance. God is the patient Guide. God is able to deliver thee, and remember that.

Must I, a wandering stranger be,  
or is there someone who cares for me.

Must I, in this wilderness abide,  
or is there for me an able guide.

I fear, for I know not the way,  
and in darkness I know I cannot stay.

Oh, but look, you wandering stranger and see,  
for there IS one who is able to deliver thee.

Follow His steps as He goes before,  
and of His power and grace, you shall see more.

Hearken unto Him, for you are not alone,  
follow Him and He will lead you home.

---

TITLE: God's Dealing with His People From Egypt to Canaan.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Sins (32-43).
- II. Signs (44-51).
- III. Settlement (52-55).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Neh. 9:17

PSALM 78:56-72

TITLE: God, the Just Judge.

INTRODUCTION: This is a meditation of Asaph.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. We have a painted picture of a traitor (56-58).
- II. The passing of God's judgment of the Israelites (59-61).
- III. Abandonment of Israel (62-64).
- IV. The Lord returns to defeat His enemies (65-66).
- V. The Lord's rejection (67).
- VI. The Lord's selection (68-69).
- VII. The Lord chose David to rule His people, Israel (70-72).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God carries out righteous judgment upon all who turn their backs on Him, and God weeds out those who forsake Him and keeps those who are for Him.

---

TITLE: God and His People--From the Judges to the Appointment of David.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Wickedness (56-58).
- II. Wrath (59-64).
- III. Wakefulness (65-66).
- IV. Choices (67-72).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: When God's people turns to wickedness, then God will turn away from them. But when they return to God, He will be with them.

## PSALM 79

TITLE: A Plea of Desperation.

INTRODUCTION: This Psalm was written from a background of heart-sickness. The writer sees God's people as deserted and God's enemies as blessed. Jerusalem is in ruins. The bodies of slain Israelites lie exposed; no one giving them decent burial. Israelite blood soaked the city, and the Jews have become a laughing stock to their enemies.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Complaint (1-4).
- II. Plea (5-12)--to reverse the situation.
- III. Promise (13)--of perpetual thanksgiving for this answered prayer.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is the hope of the desperate.

---

TITLE: A Prayer for Deliverance.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the Psalmist--

- I. DESOLATION (1-5)--describes the desolation of Jerusalem.
- II. DELIVERANCE (6-13)--pleads for deliverance from the heathen.

LESSONS: Note that the Psalmist does not blame God for the terrible desolation. He recognizes that it was their own sins which brought about the condition. In spite of the desolation and the consequent despair, there is great confidence that God can and will forgive the people and restore them to His favor. Cf Heb. 12:5-6.

When we find ourselves in difficult circumstances--perhaps circumstances brought about by our own sins and our own unfaithfulness--may we have the courage and the confidence to know that God can and will help us, deliver us, forgive us and restore us to His favor--upon condition of genuine repentance.



## PSALM 80

TITLE: The Prayer That Came Too Late.

INTRODUCTION: This Psalm was most likely written by one of the members of the ten Northern tribes prior to the time of the Assyrian conquest. It is a prayer for Israel, especially the Northern Kingdom. The time was probably just prior to the fall of Samaria in 722 B.C.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the Psalmist--

- I. Pleas for Israel (1-2)--Northern 10 tribes (see note "X" Berkeley). Refrain 1. "Restore us, O God..." (3).
- II. Ponders their plight (4-6).
  1. Question (4)--(see note "Y" Berkeley).
  2. Their afflictions (5).
  3. Their enemies reaction to their afflictions (6).  
Refrain 2. "Restore us O God of Hosts..." (7).
- III. Pleas for the Vine that God--
  1. Brought out of Egypt (8a).
  2. Drove out the nations (of Canaan) and cleared the land and planted it in the promised land (8b-9).
  3. Protected and increased (10-11).
  4. Then--why? (12-13). "The Question that was asked too late! God rejects man only after man has rejected God.
- IV. Pleas (14-15); Prays (16-17); Promises (18).  
Refrain 3 "Restore us, O God of Hosts."

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Men can only be restored to their salvation if they turn again to God--and then and only then can God turn again to them.

---

TITLE: Prayer for the Distressed Flock and the Broken Vine.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer for the Distressed Flock (1-7).
  1. Address to God (1).
  2. Prayer (2-3).
  3. Question (4).
  4. Conditions (5-6).
  5. Prayer (7).

NOTE: Under this section  
God is pictured a  
shepherd.
- II. Prayer for the Broken Vine (8-19).
  1. Description of the vine (8-13).
  2. Prayer (14-15).
  3. Condition (16).
  4. Prayer (17-19).

NOTE: Under this section  
God is pictured a  
husbandman.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It stresses the unbearable agony of realizing the loss of Divine favor; that the sin-laden soul will sincerely seek to be restored to God's favor.

PSALM 81

TITLE: God's Plea for His People.

INTRODUCTION: This is a Psalm of Asaph. The Psalm is considered by some to be two fragments that were accidentally put together. This is explained by the abrupt change between verses 5 and 6.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm, we find--

- I. An admonition to worship God (1-5).
- II. A recognition of past favors (6-7).
- III. An exhortation to serve the one God (8-9).
- IV. An explanation of rewards of service (10).
- V. Rejection (11-12).
  1. Israel rejects God (11).
  2. God rejects Israel (12).
- VI. An exhortation to serve the one God (13).
- VII. An explanation of rewards of service (14-16).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God would have all men to be saved, and come to a knowledge of the truth. (I Tim. 2:4) Cf II Pet.3.

---

TITLE: God's Plea with Israel to be Obedient.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. The Psalmist (1-5).
  1. Exhorts (1-3).
  2. Explains (4-5).
- II. God (6-16).
  1. Reminds (6-7).
  2. Pleads (8-10).
  3. Speaks of disobedience (11-12).
  4. Pleads (13).
  5. Promises (14-16).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Stresses the importance of listening to the voice of God; shows obedience brings Divine favor and blessing.

## PSALM 82

TITLE: God, the Supreme Judge!

INTRODUCTION: No real fact or evidence is given when this Psalm could have been written. It might have been written during the time of Jehosaphat as is found in II Chron. 19:6-7. The Psalm could have been written by Asaph of David's time.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Declaration about God (1).
- II. Question directed to the judges (2).
- III. Command given to the judges (3-4).
- IV. Causes and consequences of the injustice (5).
- V. Warning given to the judges (6-7).
- VI. Call to God (8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Judges of the earth should remember that God is the supreme judge and is the source from which all judgement comes.

---

TITLE: A Prayer for God to Judge All the Nations.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. God (1-4).
  1. Position of.
  2. Question by.
  3. Admonishes the judges.
- II. Charges (5).
- III. God speaks (6-7).
- IV. Prayer by the Psalmist (8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It is the obligation of earthly rulers to realize that they are in subjection or under the authority of God.

PSALM 83

TITLE: A Prayer for Deliverance.

INTRODUCTION: This was written possibly during the reign of Jehoshaphat (II Chron. 20).

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer for God not to remain inactive (1-4).
- II. The confederacy against the Lord (5-8).
- III. Remembrance of help in the past (9-12).
- IV. A plea for their confusion (13-18).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God, our source of deliverance.

---

TITLE: A Prayer for God to Act Against His Enemies.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Appeal (1)--to God for action.
- II. Explanation (2-8)--Why?
- III. Prayer (9-17)--for God to deal with them as He dealt with enemies of old.
- IV. Consequences (18)--the desired consequences that the Psalmist has in mind.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: When enemies of the church abound, it is often the case that we do not know how or for what to pray, but we do know the message of Acts 4:29.

## PSALM 84

TITLE: Living with God.

INTRODUCTION: This Psalm is attributed to Sons of Korah (Korahite Levites). These were keepers of the gates of the temple (I Chron. 26:1-19). They were described as singers in the temple (II Chron. 20:19). The date is uncertain, but was written prior to the captivity; the temple is standing, and the anointed king is on the throne. It was written either by or for the Sons of Korah; the Psalm describes the blessedness of their position as dwellers in the house of God and keepers of its threshold.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Desire for God's presence (1-4).
- II. Blessings in God's presence (5-8).
- III. Delight in God's presence (9-12).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Blessed is the man who lives in God's presence.

---

TITLE: Blessed Are Those Who Love the Father's House.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Longing (1-2)--the Psalmist speaks of his longing for the temple.
- II. Blessed (3-4)--the Psalmist speaks of the blessedness of those who are in God's house.
- III. Blessed (5-7)--the Psalmist speaks of the blessedness of those who are concerned about God's house.
- IV. Prayer (8-9)--the Psalmist prays for Divine favor.
- V. Blessed (10-11)--the Psalmist speaks of the blessedness of God's house.
- VI. Conclusion (12)--the Psalmist issues the concluding thought.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Those are blessed of God who are properly concerned about the Father's house.

PSALM 85

TITLE: A Prayer for Restoration.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Remembrance--The Psalmist remembers God's former mercies (1-3).
- II. Request--He petitions God on the grounds that God would repeat those blessings (4-7).
- III. Reassurance (8-9).
- IV. Righteousness (10-13).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God will hear our prayer. We must obey and put our trust in Him. II Chr. 7:14 - "If my people which are called by name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land."

---

TITLE: A Fervent Prayer for Restoration or Marvelous Blessings to Come.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Remembrance (1-3)--recalls God's previous blessings.
- II. Request (4-7).
- III. Reassurance (8-9).
- IV. Righteousness (10-13)--the forerunner of God's blessings.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Just as Old Testament Israel looked forward to the Messiah's coming, we also look forward to the Messiah's coming again.

PSALM 86

TITLE: David's Prayer for Deliverance.

INTRODUCTION: This is the prayer of an afflicted and humble soul in a time of persecution, intermixed with outbursts of praise and thanksgiving. "It is assigned in title to David and contains nothing, either in matter or style, to make the ascription unlikely."

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer (1-7).
- II. Praise (8-13).
- III. Plea (14-17).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Lord is a compassionate and gracious God, slow to anger and rich in loving-kindness and truth.

---

TITLE: A Prayer for Deliverance.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer (1-7)--The grounds upon which the prayer is said.
- II. Praise (8-13)--The Psalmist praises God.
- III. Problem (14-15)--The Psalmist presents his problem.
- IV. Plea (16-17)--The Psalmist continues his plea for deliverance.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Because He is the God of steadfast love, he will deliver those who call upon Him.

PSALM 87

TITLE: The Great Glory of Zion.

INTRODUCTION: This is a beautiful prophecy concerning God's city or the Church. Basic application in the actual city of Jerusalem but really and truly is looking forward to the Kingdom of God.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. God's city (1-3).
- II. God's people (4-5).
- III. God's inventory (6).
- IV. The grand result (7).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Eph. 1:9-12; Heb. 12:18-29.

---

TITLE: The City of God.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. The City (1-3).
- II. The Peoples (4-6).
- III. The Joy (7).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: This Psalm emphasizes that God loves Zion, and He keeps a careful record of its citizenery.



PSALM 88

TITLE: A Plea of Despair.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm, we have--

- I. Plea (1-2).
- II. Problem (3-9).
- III. Perplexity (10-12).
- IV. Petition (13-18).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Amidst the deepest times of trouble, anguish, and pain, when all of our friends have left us and we are confronted with the darkness of death, God is there to hear us and to dispel the darkness with the light of His presence.

---

TITLE: A Cry for Help--Out of the Darkness of Despair.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Cry (1-2). The Psalmist stresses his cry to God for help.
- II. Condition (3-5). The Psalmist describes his terrible conditions.
- III. Cause (6-9). The Psalmist asks a series of questions designed to stress his need for immediate help.
- IV. Question (10-12). The Psalmist combines the thoughts expressed and makes a final appeal.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Regardless of the condition in this life, let us not despair. Rather, let us rejoice in the assurance of life beyond this life.

---

Cf. this Psalm with II Cor. 1:8-10.

PSALM 89:1-18

TITLE: The Joyful Sound.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the Psalmist--

- I. Promises praise (1).
- II. Gives reasons (2-4).
- III. Declares the heavens praise (5).
- IV. Gives reason for heavens praise (6-12).
- V. Gives praise for God's gift of salvation (13-14).
- VI. Explains the effect of their salvation (15-18).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Because of God's salvation, we shall joyfully shout  
that good news.

---

TITLE: Praise to Jehovah.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Praise (1-2).
- II. Promise (3-4).
- III. Exhortation (5).
- IV. Reasons (6-14).
- V. Pronouncement (15-16).
- VI. Reasons (17-18).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We should praise Jehovah because of who He is  
and what He is.

PSALM 89:19-37

TITLE: God's Covenant with David.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm, God--

- I. Promises (19-29).
- II. Admonishes (30-32).
- III. Assures (33-37).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is faithful to those who are faithful to God.

---

TITLE: God's Covenant with David.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the Psalmist--

- I. RECITES His promise to David (19-29).
- II. UNFAITHFULNESS (30-32)--talks about what God would do if they were unfaithful.
- III. Talks about the CERTAINTY of the covenant (33-37).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God's covenant with David will be kept. Human unfaithfulness will not cause God to be unfaithful in regard to His promise.

PSALM 89:38-52

TITLE: The King's Complaint (The king is mentioned as representing the people, Berkeley footnote, p. 603).

INTRODUCTION: In the former verses, the Psalmist praises God (1-18) and speaks of the promise that God made to David (19-37). The Psalm now changes from praise to complaint.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. The Psalmist giving a DESCRIPTION of the existing conditions (38-45); NOTE: The fact that these conditions exist indicate that the people had forsaken God's law (30-32).
- II. The Psalmist asking a QUESTION (46-49).  
NOTE: The Psalmist does not question if God will keep His promise--he has already expressed complete confidence in this. The question is, "When?"
- III. The Psalmist making a PLEA for remembrance (50-51).
- IV. Doxology for the third book of Psalms (52).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Regardless of what man does, God will keep His promise.  
(1) If man is faithful to God, God will bless, but  
(2) If man rebels against God, God will punish.  
(3) Faithful or rebellious, God will keep His promise.

---

TITLE: Complaint of the King.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. CONDITION (38-45). This is a vivid description of the King's condition.
- II. QUESTION (46-48). The Psalmist wants to know how long this condition will last.
- III. PLEA (49-51). The Psalmist calls on God to be mindful of this situation.
- IV. DOXOLOGY (52). This closes the third book of Psalms.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Regardless of present circumstances, let us be certain that God's promises are faithful.

---

Cf. this Psalm with Heb. 10:23; 11:11; Rom. 4:20-21.

## PSALM 90

TITLE: God, Life, and God's Favor.

INTRODUCTION: This begins book four of the Psalms. It is possibly the oldest of the Psalms.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Description of God (1-6).
- II. Description of Life (7-12).
- III. Desire for God's Favor (13-17).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Life is short--to have God's favor, we must spend our time in service to Him.

---

TITLE: A Prayer for Restoration.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. God (1-6).
- II. Israel (7-12).
- III. Prayer (13-17).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: When there is in the life of the individual (or the nation) the evidence of God's wrath, the individual (or the nation) needs to seek to understand the cause of it, and anxiously seek restoration to Divine favor.

## PSALM 91

TITLE: The Assurance of God's Protection.

INTRODUCTION: "This Psalm is a great song of the safety of those who put their trust in Jehovah, and contains the divine assurance that such faith is fruitful. The full intent and purpose of this Psalm is to encourage and exhort the godly in all dangers to put their trust and confidence in God and to rely upon His protection."

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Profession of trust in God (1-2).
- II. Reasons for trust (3-13).
- III. Divine Response (14-16).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God protects, preserves, and delivers those who trust in Him.

---

TITLE: The Assurance of God's Protection.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Pronouncement (1-2). This is the statement of the one who dwells in the shelter of the Most High.
- II. Provisions (3-13). The Psalmist speaks of certain blessings to the righteous.
- III. Promise (14-16). God promises special blessings.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The theme of the Psalm is in verses 1 and 2.

PSALM 92

TITLE: Praise and Thanksgiving to God.

INTRODUCTION: The Psalm sounds much like David and so it is my conclusion that it was probably written by him. Jewish tradition says that this Psalm was sung in the morning at the time of the drink offering of the first lamb. It was also sung on the second day of the Feast of Tabernacles. The Psalm is altogether one of praise and thanksgiving to God, (CO-8, 282).

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Thanksgiving and praise (1-3).
- II. Reasons for it (4-15).
  1. God dealing with the wicked.
  2. God dealing with the righteous.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Vs. 15--God is my rock and there is no unrighteousness in Him.

---

TITLE: Praise Ye Jehovah.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. The joy and seemliness of it (1-3).
- II. The specific grounds for it (4-5).
  1. The works of God;
  2. The thoughts of God.
- III. Further reasons for it (6-15).
  1. The certain destruction of the wicked;
  2. The certain blessedness of the righteous.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We shall praise God because of who He is, what He is, and what He does.

PSALM 93

TITLE: Jehovah the King.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Jehovah (1-2).
  1. The Lord Reigns.
  2. The Lord is robed in majesty.
  3. He is girded with strength.
  4. His throne is established from of old.
  5. He is everlasting.
- II. Proof (3-4).
  1. Floods have lifted up.
  2. Jehovah is greater.
- III. Promise (5).
  1. Decrees are very sure.
  2. Holiness befits thy house.
  3. Forever.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Jehovah is King (and always has been) of both Heaven and Earth.

---

TITLE: Jehovah Resumes His Power.

INTRODUCTION: In some new and marvelous way--perhaps in the great deliverance from the Babylonian captivity--Jehovah resumes and reasserts His Authority and Power.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the Psalmist discusses the mighty Jehovah--

- I. His activity,
- II. His clothing,
- III. His world,
- IV. His throne,
- V. His existence,
- VI. His Majesty and Power (over forces of opposition),
- VII. His Law,
- VIII. His Character (the character of His house).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Jehovah did reign, is reigning, and will reign.



PSALM 94

TITLE: God, the Rock of my Refuge.

INTRODUCTION: This is a Psalm of David.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Appeal for Vengeance (1-3).
- II. Description of Evildoers (4-7).
- III. Realization of Evildoers (8-11).
- IV. Reassurance to the Righteous (12-15).
- V. The Righteous Stronghold is God (16-23).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Matt. 19:30--God in His own time will cause the wicked, who is first, to fall. Then He will cause the righteous, who is last now, to be lifted up.

---

TITLE: The Lord is My Defense.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer (1-2).
- II. Question (3-4).
- III. Condition (5-7).
- IV. Instruction (8-11).
- V. Blessedness (12-15).
- VI. Assurance (16-23).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God is the protector of the afflicted; He is the defense of the righteous; He will punish the wicked.

## PSALM 95

TITLE: Praise and Warning.

INTRODUCTION: This is a Psalm of David, revealed in Heb. 4:7. This Psalm is closely connected with Psalms 94 and 96.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Worship (1-7).
  1. Exhortation to worship (1-2).
  2. Reason to worship (3-5).
  3. Exhortation to worship (6).
  4. Reason to worship (7).
- II. Warning (8-11).
  1. Merribah--obedience of Moses (lack of)--(8).
  2. People tempted God (9).
  3. God grieved (10).
  4. Wrath of God (11).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We are to praise God, the Rock of our Salvation, and obey Him.

---

TITLE: A Call to Worship.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Invitation (1-2).
- II. Grounds (3-5).
- III. Refrain (6).
- IV. Grounds (7).
- V. Exhortation (8-9).
- VI. Description (10-11).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us worship Jehovah and listen to His word.

## PSALM 96

TITLE: A Call To Glory.

INTRODUCTION: This is an untitled Psalm. The author is possibly David. (Cf. I Chron. 16:23-33). The original of these verses was penned to amplify a movement of great joy, the reestablishing of the Ark in Jerusalem after its being brought from Obed-Edom's house. One might also refer to the 105th Psalm, as it is a more extensive portrayal of David's song in I Chron. 16. Consider this Psalm in light of Isaiah 62:11-12.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Exhilaration (1-3) "A great Joy".
- II. Explanation (4-6). "Why?"
- III. Exhortation (7-13a) "Therefore".
- IV. Expectation (13b) "Because".

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Rejoice before the Lord; for He cometh to judge the world in righteousness with truth.

---

Behold the morning rays, as they becom the new born day,  
But my heart is heavy, for I have nought to say.

My life is finished before it has begun,  
My song is old before it is sung.

But wait, what is this joyful sound voiced from the trees,  
What means this happy noise wafted on the breeze?

The song is clear, I hear it's call,  
It demands my soul, my life, my all.

Yea, I will sing this new song and be free,  
For I know that HE cometh, even for me.

---

TITLE: An Exhortation to Praise.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Exhortation (1-3).
- II. Explanation (4-6).
- III. Exhortation (7-12).
- IV. Explanation (13).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Praise Jehovah because of His greatness, His reign and His judgement.

PSALM 97

TITLE: The Joy in the Reign of Jehovah.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. REIGN (1-5): The Lord reigns.
- II. RECOGNITION (6-9).
- III. RIGHTEOUS (10-11).
- IV. RESPONSE (12): The righteous ought to respond with rejoicing and thanksgiving.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God's reign is for the benefit of the righteous. Let the righteous rejoice in the reign of Jehovah.

PSALM 98

TITLE: Praise the Lord in Song for Victory.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Call to people to sing (1-3).
- II. Call to people to play on instruments (4-6).
- III. Call to animate and inanimate creation to praise God (7-9).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We should praise God for what He has done and for what He will do.

---

TITLE: A Psalm of Praise.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Israel (1-3).
  - 1. Exhortation
  - 2. Explanation
- II. Earth (4-6).
  - 1. Exhortation
  - 2. Explanation
- III. Nature (7-9).
  - 1. Exhortation
  - 2. Explanation

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let God's people, the earth, and all nature praise Jehovah for His plan of redemption, because He is King and Lord, and because He will judge His people in righteousness.

## PSALM 99

TITLE: Worship God--For He Is Holy.

INTRODUCTION: The Septuagint ascribes this Psalm to David.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Why? Because-- (1-3).
  1. He reigns (1).
  2. He is great in Zion (2a).
  3. He is exalted above All the people (2b).
  4. Therefore, let them praise... (3a).
  5. Refrain: Holy Is He (3b).
- II. Why? Because-- (4-5).
  1. The strength of the King loves justice (4a).
  2. He has established equity (impartiality) (4b).
  3. He has executed justice in Jacob (4c).
  4. He has executed righteousness in Jacob (4c).
  5. Therefore, exalt...worship...(5a).
  6. Refrain: Holy Is He. (5b).
- III. How? By praise and through supplication (6-8).

Example: Moses and Aaron and Samuel...

  1. They called upon the Lord and He answered them (6).
  2. He spoke to them in the pillar of cloud, and they kept His testimonies and the statutes that He gave them (7).
  3. The Lord God did answer them and forgive them; yet He also avenged their evil deeds (8).
  4. Therefore, exalt...and worship... (9a).
  5. Refrain: For Holy is the Lord Our God (9b).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Worship the Lord Our God because of how He is, what He is, and in the way He has prescribed--For He Is Holy.

---

TITLE: Jehovah Reigns in Holiness.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Jehovah as King (1-3).
- II. Jehovah as Judge (4-5).
- III. Jehovah as Guide (6-9).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us worship and praise Jehovah for His righteous reign.

## PSALM 100

TITLE: Praise the Lord in Song.

INTRODUCTION: This is a general psalm that was to be sung by the people as they entered into the temple to praise God. Because of its general nature, the author of the psalm and the time of its writing are not definitely known. This psalm could fit any portion of Israelite history.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Call (1-3a).
- II. Reason (3b).
- III. Call (4).
- IV. Reason (5).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We are to gladly serve Jehovah, our God, because He is God and because He is good.

---

TITLE: Worship the Lord--Admonitions and Explanations.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Admonitions (1-3a).
  1. Make.
  2. Serve.
  3. Come.
  4. Know.
- II. Explanations (3b).
  1. He is God.
  2. He made us.
  3. We are His people and sheep.
- III. Admonitions (4).
  1. Enter.
  2. Be thankful.
  3. Bless.
- IV. Explanations (5).
  1. He is good.
  2. His mercy everlasting.
  3. His truth is forever.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us worship and praise Jehovah because of who He is and because of our relation to Him.

PSALM 101

TITLE: The Right Attitude of an Earthly Ruler.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. The king's personal purity (1-4).
  1. Pledge (1-2a).
  2. Plea (2b).
  3. Pledge (2c-4)
- II. The king's righteous reign (5-8).
  1. Slanders (5a).
  2. Arrogant (5b).
  3. Associates (6).
  4. Deceivers (7a).
  5. Liars (7b).
  6. Criminals (8a).
  7. Those who practice sin (8b).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The earthly ruler out of a life of personal purity is obligated to rule righteously.



## PSALM 102

TITLE: God's Providence

INTRODUCTION: This psalm was written during the Babylonian captivity by a suffering individual, mourning his afflictions and those of the nation.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Appeal to God and a complaint (1-11).
- II. Hope for deliverance (12-22).
- III. Contrast between weakness of man and might of God (23-28).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Have confidence in God's providence.

---

TITLE: Israel's Despair and Hope

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Plea (1-2) of the destitute.
- II. Description (3-11) of the destitute.
- III. Hope (12-28) of the destitute.
  1. Based on eternality of God.
  2. Based on assurances of the restoration of Israel to God.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Regardless of the present circumstances, marvelous hope grows out of recognition of and appreciation for the eternality of God.

## PSALM 103

TITLE: Bless the Lord.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. EXHORTATION (1-5). The psalmist gives a two-fold exhortation.
- II. MERCIES (6-14). God's mercies are a reason to bless Him.
- III. EVERLASTING LOVE (15-19). The psalmist concludes with a final reason to bless the Lord.
- IV. EXHORTATION (20-22). The psalmist concludes with a final exhortation to bless the Lord.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We should bless (praise with affection and gratitude) the Lord for His mercy and everlasting love.

---

TITLE: Bless the Lord, O My Soul.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. EXHORTATION (1-5)--Self.
- II. EXPLANATION (6-14)--Why?
- III. LOVE (15-18).
- IV. RULE (19-22).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let all persons, all nations, and all things praise Jehovah.

## PSALM 104

TITLE: Nature's Testimony to God.

INTRODUCTION: This Psalm is attributed to David concerning the formation of the world. It seems to be a continuation of the preceding Psalm (103). It is a proper treatment on the works of God in the creation and government of the world.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Creation (1-9).
- II. Provisions (10-18).
- III. Intricacies of nature (19-30).
- IV. Concluding prayer (31-35).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Nature declares the power, wisdom, and glory of God.

---

TITLE: Praise Jehovah for His Greatness.

ANALYSIS: As seen in--

- I. Creation (1-9).
- II. Nature (10-23).
- III. Works (24-30).
- IV. Responsive Praise (31-35).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us praise Jehovah because of His greatness.

PSALM 105:1-25

TITLE: Praise God for His Dealings With His People.

INTRODUCTION: This is sometimes called a "Hallelujah Psalm" since it ends with that phrase. It is a song of praise to God for His dealings with His people.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Exhortation (1-6). The psalmist exhorts the seed of Abraham (6) to give thanks to God and call upon His name (1-3); to make Him known among the Gentiles (16); to seek Him and His strength (4); and to bear in mind His marvellous works (5). The "works" intended are those of His providential government of mankind, and especially those of His rule and government over His people Israel.
- II. Explanations (7-25). This is an account of God's mercies to Israel as a nation, traced historically from the time of the covenant with Abraham to the occupation of the land of Canaan.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Praise God for His providential care over His people.

---

TITLE: Praise Jehovah Because of Faithfulness and Power.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Exhortation (1-6).
  1. Give
  2. Call
  3. Make
  4. Sing
  5. Talk
  6. Glory
  7. Seek
  8. Remember
- II. Explanation (7-25).
  1. Covenant (9-11).
  2. Protection of His people (12-15).
  3. Preservation of His people (16-22).
  4. Dealings with His people in Egypt (23-25).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us praise God because of His faithfulness, love, and power.

PSALM 105:26-45

TITLE: God's Care of His People.

ANALYSIS: Praise the Lord because--

- I. He sent Moses (26).
- II. His signs (27-36).
- III. His deliverance (37-38).
- IV. His guidance (39).
- V. His provisions in the wilderness (40-41).
- VI. He remembered His promise and gave them a land (42-45).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Praise the Lord because of His care of His people.

---

TITLE: Praise God Because of His Faithfulness and Power.

ANALYSIS: Praise God because of His power as seen in--

- I. The plagues (26-36).
- II. The exodus (37-38).
- III. His leading them in the wilderness (39-42).
- IV. His settling them through Joshua (43-45).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us praise God because of His faithfulness, love, and power.

PSALM 106:1-23

TITLE: Praise the Lord for He Is Merciful.

INTRODUCTION: The Psalm is considered as the "Hallelujah Psalm." But the title "Hallelujah" only appears in the Syriac version. Verses 1b and 47 are also found in I Chron. 16:34 and 35. This is the last Psalm of the fourth book. Probably the Psalm was written during the Babylonian captivity. In verse 47 we have a plea and prayer for deliverance, although there was a plea for deliverance, the Psalm begins and ends with a "Hallelujah".

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Call to praise (1).
- II. Reasons to praise (2).
- III. Blessings (3).
- IV. Prayer (4-5).
- V. Israel's sin at the Red Sea (6-12).
- VI. Israel's sin in the wilderness (13-15).
- VII. The sin of Dathan and Abiram (16-18).
- VIII. The Golden Calf at Horeb (19-23).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: "Blessed are they who observe justice, who do righteousness at all times!" (v. 3) Indeed, when God's people obey Him, they will be richly blessed.

PSALM 106:24-48

TITLE: A Cry to God for Salvation.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Murmurings in the wilderness (24-27).
- II. The Sin of Baal Peor (28-31).
- III. The rash words of Moses (32-33).
- IV. The influence of wicked neighbors (34-43).
- V. When they repented, God heard their cry and delivered them (44-46).
- VI. Cry for salvation (47).
- VII. Doxology (48).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We are sinners; save us, O Lord Our God!

---

TITLE: Praise Jehovah Because of His Enduring Mercy.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Exhortation (1).
- II. Explanation (2).
- III. Pronouncement (3).
- IV. Fervent Prayer (4-5).
- V. Confession of sins of their Fathers and those at the time of the writing (6-46).
- VI. Prayer for restoration (47).
- VII. Doxology (48).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Praise Jehovah for His enduring mercy.

PSALM 107:1-32

TITLE: Let Them Give Thanks to Jehovah for His Loving Kindness.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Praise (1-3).
- II. Explanation (4-32. Praise God because of what He has done for--
  1. Travelers and strangers;
  2. Prisoners and captives;
  3. The sick;
  4. The mariners.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The effectual prayer of a righteous man availeth much.

---

TITLE: Praise Jehovah For His Steadfast Love.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Exhortation (1-3).
- II. Illustrations (4-32).
  1. Homeless to city (4-9).
  2. Bondage to liberty (10-16).
  3. Affliction to healing (17-22).
  4. Storm to calm (23-32).

NOTE: Each illustration follows the form of need, cry, deliverance and thanks.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us meditate upon the steadfast love of Jehovah.



PSALM 107:33-43

TITLE: God's Principles of Government.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. DESCRIPTION of God's ways of dealing with His people (33-41).
  1. He turns fruitful places into a wilderness--because of wickedness of its inhabitants (33-34).
  2. He turns the wilderness into a fruitfull place (36-38).
- II. RESULTS (39-42).
  1. Upright men are made to rejoice.
  2. Men of iniquity are silenced.
- III. APPLICATION (43).
  1. Let the wise give heed to these things.
  2. Let men consider the steadfast love of the Lord.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let men understand that God deals with His people according to fixed principles. He blesses those who are obedient. He punishes the disobedient. Cf. Rom. 11:22.

---

TITLE: Praise Jehovah For His Steadfast Love.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. God's Method in dealing with mankind (33-42).
  1. Punishes (33-34).
  2. Blesses (35-39).
  3. Pours contempt (40).
  4. Delivers needs (41).
  5. Results (43).
- II. Application (43).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us meditate upon the steadfast love of Jehovah--that because of His love He deals with men according to established principles.

PSALM 108

TITLE: God, Our Help.

INTRODUCTION: Verses 1-5 come from Psalm 57:7-11; verses 6-13 come from Psalm 60:5-12. Psalm 57 and 60 are both Psalms of David, written in his lifetime. Possibly these two fragments of David's Psalms were put together by someone during the captivity (the surrounding Psalms relate to the captivity). These fragments together make a Psalm of great confidence and dependence on God.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. RESOLUTION--to give God due praise (1-5).
- II. REASON (6).
- III. PROMISE (7-9).
- IV. QUESTION (10-11).
- V. PRAYER (12-13).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Man by himself can do nothing. But through God, we shall do valiantly. Cf. Phil. 4:13.

---

TITLE: With God We Can Do Valiantly.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. PRONOUNCEMENT (1a).
- II. PRAISE (1b-4).
- III. PETITION (5-6).
- IV. PROMISE (7-9).
- V. PROBLEM (10-11).
- VI. PRAYER (12-13).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: If God is for us, who can be against us.

## PSALM 109

TITLE: A Prayer for Vengeance.

INTRODUCTION: This is a Psalm of David during a time of great peril, possibly someone in great tribulation during captivity. Verse 8 is quoted in Acts 1:20 in reference to Judas, while verse 25 is found in Matt. 27:39 and Mark 15:29 with reference to Christ. The Psalmist is in a time of great tribulation and peril, and it seems as if there is no way out. But he goes to God in prayer and all of his burdens will be lifted.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. DESPAIR (1-5).
- II. PLEA FOR VENGEANCE (6-15).
- III. REASONS (16-20).
- IV. DESCRIPTION (21-25).
- V. PLEA FOR DELIVERANCE (26-31).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: In times of peril, we can take it to God in prayer  
and He will deliver us..

---

TITLE: A Prayer for Deliverance.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. DISTRESS--The Psalmist describes his condition of distress occasioned by the enemies. (1-5).
- II. DESTRUCTION--The Psalmist prays that God will completely destroy the enemies (6-20).
- III. DELIVERANCE--The Psalmist pleads for complete deliverance from distress occasioned by his enemies, and promises praise to Jehovah (21-31).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The times of peril, take it to God in prayer.

PSALM 110

TITLE: The Messiah

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. The Messiah as King (1-3).
- II. The Messiah as Priest (4).
- III. The Messiah's Reign (5-7).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Messiah reigns as Priest and King and he will judge the world.

---

TITLE: The Messiah, The Priest King

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. His Appointment (1-2).
- II. His Subjects (3).
- III. His Nature (4).
- IV. His Reign (5-7).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Jesus Christ is priest king after the order of Melchizedek.

PSALM 111

TITLE: Praise Jehovah For His Wonderful Works

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Exhortation (1).
- II. Promise (2).
- III. Grounds (2-9).
- IV. Observation (10).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: His work is honorable and glorious; and his righteousness endureth forever (3).

---

TITLE: Praise Jehovah for His Wonderful Works

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Exhortation (1a).
- II. Promise (1b).
- III. Grounds (2-9).
- IV. Observations (10).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Thoughtful consideration of the wondrous works of God compels constant praise and deep appreciation.

## PSALM 112

TITLE: Praise the Lord

INTRODUCTION: This Psalm is a continuation of Psalm 111. Its structure is the same as Psalm 111. In one of the commentaries I found it was understood to have been written after the captivity and probably by Zechariah and Haggai. It is called a "Hallelujah" Psalm.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Praise (1a).
- II. Blessing (1b-4).
  - 1. Material (2-3).
  - 2. Spiritual (4).
- III. Blessed (5-9).
  - 1. Why? (6).
  - 2. Why? (8).
  - 3. Why? (9b).
- IV. Wicked (10).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Praise God for He blesses those who greatly delight in His Commandments.

---

TITLE: The Blessedness of the Man Who Fears Jehovah

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Exhortation (1a).
- II. Pronouncement (1b).
- III. Explanation (2-9). Wherein shall he be blessed?
- IV. Contrast (10). of the wicked with the righteous.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: A man becomes like his God.

## PSALM 113

TITLE: Praise the Lord

INTRODUCTION: This is the first of six Hallelujah songs or songs of praise that were sung at the various Jewish festivals, such as the Passover feast. This Psalm could possibly be one that was sung by the Lord and His disciples on the night he was betrayed (Matt. 26:30).

ANALYSIS: Praise the Lord for--

I. His greatness (1-4).

II. His mercy (5-9).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Everyone, everywhere, praise the Lord, for evermore.

---

TITLE: An Exhortation to Praise

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

I. What?

II. Whom?

III. Who?

IV. When?

V. Where?

VI. Why?

1. His position.

2. His glory.

3. His greatness.

4. His love, compassion, power.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Praise the Lord everyone and at all times.

## PSALM 114

TITLE: The Mighty Hand of God.

INTRODUCTION: This Psalm is the second of the six "Hallelujah" Psalms. The author is God; the writer, unknown. The historical background of this Psalm is virtually impossible to fix; however, it has been supposed by many to have been written during the period of restoration after the captivity. Psalm 113 and 114 were sung prior to the Passover Feast meal and Psalm 115 thru Psalm 118 were sung after the meal. Some scholars feel that this Psalm is the introduction or first part of Psalm 115. In any event, there is a definite connection. Consider this Psalm in the light of Isaiah 41:18-20 and I Peter 5:6-7.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm, the writer depicts an--

- I. EXCLAMATION: God's mighty hand displayed (1-4).
- II. EXAMINATION: God's mighty wonders raise questions (5-6).
- III. EXALTATION: Because of-- (7-8).
  1. His omnipotent presence.
  2. His wonderful care.
  3. His gift of "The Fountain of Life."

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: "God shall bless us, and all the ends of the earth shall fear him (Psalm 67:7).

---

TITLE: A Song of the Exodus.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Time (1).
- II. People (2).
- III. Miracles (3-4).
- IV. Question (5-6).
- V. Answer (Implied) (7-8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us be careful to have and to exemplify an attitude of respect, reverence, and awe in the presence of Jehovah.



PSALM 115

TITLE: Trust in the Lord.

INTRODUCTION: This Psalm most likely has the same historical background as the 114th Psalm. There is no information given on its historical background in the Pulpit Commentary. The Psalmist is exhorting Israel to trust in the Lord and not in idols. The Psalmist is also drawing a contrast between the power of God and the power of pagan gods.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Declaration (1).
- II. The habitation of God (2-3).
- III. Description of idols or of the pagan gods. (4-7).
- IV. Warning (8).
- V. Exhortation (9-16).
- VI. Declaration (17-18).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Lord blesses those who trust in Him.

---

TITLE: Our Help and Our Shield.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Appeal (1-2).
- II. God Himself (3).
- III. Idols (4-8).
- IV. Exhortation (9-11).
- V. Promise (12-13).
- VI. Prayer (14-15).
- VII. Pledge (16-18).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us always trust in the Lord. He is our help and our shield.

PSALM 116

TITLE: God Our Protector.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Declaration and reason (1-2).
- II. Illustration (3-4).
- III. Illustration (5-11).
- IV. Promise (12-19).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Praise the Lord for He is the preserver of life.

---

TITLE: Grateful Praise for Deliverance.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Declaration (1).
- II. Reasons (1-2).
- III. Illustration (3-11).
  1. The distress
  2. The deliverance
- IV. Promise (12-19a).
- V. Exhortation (19b).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It is God who delivers from distress, and who prospers our way as we walk before Him. We can never repay Him for what He has done and continues to do for us. But we can try--by walking before Him and keeping faith.

## PSALM 117

TITLE: O Praise Ye Jehovah.

INTRODUCTION: The writer is not known by name, but surely it is known that whoever wrote it loves God. Possibly, it came to be written after the great captivity. This Psalm is the shortest chapter of the entire Bible. It can easily be seen as a summation of all the "Hallelujah Psalms"--as a summation of the entire Bible. It is located almost at the center of the Bible.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm, we have--

- I. Exhaltation (1a).
- II. Who is to praise Jehovah (1b).
- III. Why praise Jehovah (2a).
- IV. Exhaltation (2b).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: All men (Jew and Gentile) praise Jehovah for his loving kindness is great toward us and his truth endureth forever.

---

TITLE: Exhortation to Praise Jehovah.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. What? (Praise and laud).
- II. Whom? (Jehovah).
- III. Who? (All nations and all people).
- IV. Why? (Lovingkindness and truth).
- V. What? (Praise ye Jehovah).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let all nations join in praising the Lord.

PSALM 118

TITLE: God, Our Hope of Salvation.

INTRODUCTION: This is the last of the group of "Halleluja Psalms". The Psalm was designed to be recited antiphonally during a ceremony of praise to the Lord. The first part of the ceremony was outside the temple, but the conclusion was inside the temple before the altar. Concerning the feast for which it was written, there are two views. Some think it was designed for use at the Feast of Dedication of the temple, while others think it was for the Feast of Tabernacles.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Call for the congregation to praise the Lord (1-4).
- II. Trust must be placed in God (5-9).
- III. Enemies are present, but cannot overcome the Lord (10-12).
- IV. The Lord delivers victory to the faithful (13-18).
- V. The Lord offers salvation (19-27).
- VI. Praise (28-29).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Because of His eternal love for man, God has secured the victory over Satan and provided eternal salvation to all who will believe and obey His will.

---

TITLE: A Psalm of Rejoicing for Victories Given.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Call (1a).
- II. Reasons (1b).
- III. Specifications (2-4).
- IV. The song (5-18).
- V. Entrance (19-20).
- VI. Another song (21-27).
- VII. Promise/Exhortation (28-29).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Give thanks to the Lord for He is good; His steadfast love endures forever.

PSALM 119:1-32

TITLE: Keeping the Law of God.

INTRODUCTION: Psalm 119 is a Psalm of the Law. It represents the religious ideas of Deuteronomy; the author is very familiar with Deuteronomy. The Psalmist is one whose greatest desire and purpose in life is to make God's law the governing principle of his life. This Psalm is an acknowledgment of the revelation of God's law and of the strength which the law gives. "Law" here is to be taken in its widest sense--not merely "Law of Moses," but ALL DIVINE REVELATION intended to be the guide of life. The Psalm consists of 22 stanzas (1 for each letter of the Hebrew alphabet). Each stanza contains 8 verses, each of the verses in each stanza beginning with the same letter--regular alphabetical order. Rather than each verse of the Psalm following in a logical order of thought, each stanza has a central thought with each verse in the stanza aimed at that central thought.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Blessing of obedience (Keeping God's Law) (1-8).
- II. Cleansing of obedience (Keeping God's Law) (9-16).
- III. Joy of obedience (Keeping God's Law) (17-24).
- IV. Strength of obedience (Keeping God's Law) (25-32).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: All spiritual blessings and true joy comes to the one who steadfastly keeps the law of God.

PSALM 119:33-64

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the Psalmist--

- I. Calls upon God in prayer (33-48).
- II. Calls upon God to remember the promise that He had made (49-56).
- III. Exhortation (57-64).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Our hope is in the ordinances of God.

---

PSALM 119:65-96

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Affliction (65-72).
- II. Plea (73-80).
- III. Hope (81-88).
- IV. Affirmation of faith (89-96).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Lord disciplines those whom He loves so that we might draw closer to Him.

---

PSALM 119:97-128

ANALYSIS: Blessed are those who keep the law of Jehovah. Why? Because it is the way of--

- I. Knowledge (97-104).
- II. Guidance (105-112).
- III. Safety and hope (113-120).
- IV. Deliverance (121-128).

PSALM 119:129-160

TITLE: Thy Word Is Truth.

ANALYSIS: Blessed are those who keep the way of Jehovah--

- I. Having Light--Light of understanding (129-136).
- II. Having Knowledge--Knowledge of His will (137-144).
- III. Having Dedication-- Dedication of the whole heart (145-152).
- IV. Having Salvation--Salvation unto life (153-160).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The unfolding of God's words gives us light of understanding because the sum of God's word is truth.

---

PSALM 119:161-176

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Love of Law (161-168).
  1. A choice made.
  2. Expectation.
- II. Love of God (170-176).
  1. Prayer and petition.
  2. Answer and response.
  3. Explanation and promise.
  4. Confession and help.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We must make a choice for or against God's law, and because of God's love for us we must choose His law.

PSALM 119

ANALYSIS: Blessed are those who keep the law of Jehovah (1-8). Why? The law of Jehovah is--

- I. The way of cleansing (9-16).
- II. The way of joy (17-24).
- III. The way of strength and comfort (25-32).
- IV. The way of life (33-40).
- V. The way of love, liberty, explanation, and hope (41-48).
- VI. The way of comfort (49-56).
- VII. The way of fellowship (57-64).
- VIII. The way that is more valuable than silver and gold (65-72).
- IX. The way of understanding (73-80).
- X. The way of confidence out of darkness and despair (81-88).
- XI. The way of endurance and marvelous blessings (89-96).
- XII. The way that provides wisdom, understanding, and protection from false ways (97-104).
- XIII. The all-sufficient guide (105-112).
- XIV. The way of hope, and the way of being right with God (113-120).
- XV. The way of deliverance from oppression (121-128).
- XVI. The way of light (129-136). Its wonderful, brings wonderful blessings, and keeps one in the right way.
- XVII. The way of knowledge (137-144). God's testimonies are righteous --as is God's nature.
- XVIII. The way that brings salvation and hope and love and life (145-152).
- XIX. The way of life (153-160).
- XX. The way of joy, hope, security (161-168). God's law is the proper object of our love. Biblical love compels obedience to God's law.
- XXI. The way of understanding, deliverance, help, salvation, and life (169-176)

NOTE: This is Bro. Deaver's Outline.



PSALM 120

TITLE: A Cry of Distress.

INTRODUCTION: This is the first of 15 "Songs of Ascents," each called in Hebrew, "Pilgrim's Song," likely occasioned by Babylonian Captivity, and verse 5 is figurative. It is a song of desire, hope in the pilgrim's approach to the temple; it is likely only desire in the mind of the Psalmist to go to the temple. The writer is unknown; the author is God.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Cry (1-2).
- II. Retribution (3-4).
- III. Distress (5-7).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The man of God, though distress because he dwells on earth, always has Jehovah to turn to.

---

TITLE: A Cry to God in the Midst of Lying Tongues.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer (1-2). This is a cry to the Lord for deliverance.
- II. Question (3-4). The Psalmist addresses the possessor of the lying/deceitful tongue.
- III. Lamentation (5-7). The Psalmist laments the fact that he is compelled to live among such people.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Distressing (and even ungodly) circumstances should compel us all the more to be determined to worship God. Cf Heb. 10:25.

PSALM 121

TITLE: The Lord Is Our Helper.

INTRODUCTION: This is the second of the "songs of Ascents." It was used as worshippers approached Jerusalem. "The Singer is still far away from the appointed place of worship, lifting up his eyes toward the distant mountains" (Morgan). Clarke says this is a conversation between the worshipper and the priest. The worshipper speaks in verses 1,2, and 4, and the priest speaks in verses 3, 5-8. The writer is unknown. Clarke says that these 15 Psalms of ascent have been attributed to David, Solomon, Ezra, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi, without any positive evidence.

ANALYSIS: The Psalmist--

- I. Looks up (1a).
- II. Asks a question (1b).
- III. Answers his own question (2).
- IV. Gives reasons for his answer (3-8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Lord is our helper.

---

TITLE: My Help Comes From God.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Search (1a).
- II. Question (1b).
- III. Answer (2).
- IV. Elaboration (3-8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It is God who is our help. Men often look to the mountains for help, but our real help comes from Him who made mountains.

PSALM 122

TITLE: Memories of a Returning Captive.

INTRODUCTION: This is another song of ascents. Israel is leaving the Babylonian Captivity and on their way back to Jerusalem to worship. This Psalm is of prophetic nature. It was written by someone who was a part of that captivity.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Joy (1-2).
- II. Jerusalem (3-5).
- III. Prayer (6-7).
- IV. Promise (8-9).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Peace for Israel was found in being able to worship God in Jerusalem. Peace for spiritual Israel is to be found by worshipping God in the church of our Lord.

---

TITLE: Joy, in Contemplation of Jerusalem.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Joy (1).
- II. Approach (2).
- III. Jerusalem (3-5).
- IV. Exhortation
- V. Prayer (7).
- VI. Promise (8-9).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We should rejoice as we contemplate the blessings and privileges and opportunities inherent in worship. There is something wrong in the heart of the worshipper when worship is a matter of obligation only.

PSALM 123

TITLE: A Cry for Mercy.

INTRODUCTION: Following the idea of the ascent of the worshipper to the longed-for house of Jehovah we have in this song an expression of the soul's strong confidence in Jehovah. The soul first affirms confidence as an experience, then breathes it as a prayer, and finally tells the circumstances calling forth the cry. The Psalmist realizes that only God has the power to rule over us and that He does it with mercy.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Exclamation (1).
- II. Declaration (2).
- III. Plea for Mercy (3-4).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God alone is our ruler, and in His infinite mercy  
He will give us strength and encouragement in the  
face of ridicule.

---

TITLE: To Thee I Lift Up My Eyes.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Declaration (1).
- II. Illustrations (2).
- III. Objective (3-4).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It is God who is the source of our mercy.

PSALM 124

TITLE: Thanksgiving for Deliverance.

INTRODUCTION: The writer of this Psalm is David. We know very little background to this Psalm. From the Psalm itself, however, it is quite evident that God's people had been delivered from their enemies by God.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Acknowledgement--God is the deliverer (1-5).
- II. Praise--to the deliverer (6-8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God will take care of us.

---

TITLE: Thanksgiving for Escape From Danger.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Recognition (1-5). It was the Lord who provided escape from the great danger.
- II. Thanksgiving (6-8). The Psalmist gives thanks to the Lord.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It is God who watches over, provides for, and gives protection for His people. If God is for us, who can be against us.

PSALM 125

TITLE: Trust in the Lord.

INTRODUCTION: This is a Psalm, mainly of comfort, but with comfort, prayer (v.4) and threatening (v.5) are blended. God's people are always under God's protection. He will always "be good" to them. But the doubleminded He will infallibly cast out.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. People who trust in the Lord (1).
- II. The Lord, in respect to His people (2).
- III. The wicked (3).
- IV. Prayer (4).
- V. Warning (5).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Lord will bless the righteous and punish the wicked.

---

TITLE: Jehovah, the Protector of His People.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Pronouncements (1-2).
- II. Explanation (3).
- III. Prayer (4).
- IV. Pronouncement (5a).
- V. Prayer (5b).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Lord is the protector of those who place their trust in Him.

## PSALM 126

TITLE: The Lord, the Restorer of His People.

INTRODUCTION: The writer of this Psalm is said to be Ezra. The time is when Israel is coming out of the Babylonian captivity. Israel has been freed, that is, some of them. It is a Psalm of joyful thanks and prayer for deliverance. This Psalm was written after Psalm 137. (Psalm 137 is during the captivity).

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we find--

- I. A cry made by the restored (1-3).
- II. A prayer made by the restored (4-6).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The Lord is the only restorer of His people. Let us praise Him for it. Matt. 10:28

---

TITLE: Joy in Restoration.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Joy (1-3).
- II. Prayer (4-5).
- III. Promise (6).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Contemplation of the great things which God has for us causes us to be filled with joy. We should express that joy in worship and in living and in teaching others.

PSALM 127

TITLE: The Lord and the Home.

INTRODUCTION: This is one of the songs of ascent. It was written either by David or Solomon.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Futility (1-2).
- II. Reward (3-5).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: All things are futile if the Lord is not with you.

---

TITLE: Except the Lord Extend His Blessings.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have the Psalmist speaking of the futility of human effort without Divine favor and blessings in regard to--

- I. The House (1a).
- II. The City (1b).
- III. The Labor (2).
- IV. The Family (3-5).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The absolute futility of life without Divine favor and blessings is stressed.



## PSALM 128

TITLE: God, the Bestower of Beautiful Blessings.

INTRODUCTION: This is an untitled Psalm. The writer is unknown. The author is God. It is one of the collection of Psalms known as the "Songs of Degrees," or the "Going up to Worship" Psalms. There has, however, been another supposition proposed concerning this collection. Some scholars refer these songs to the period of Nehemiah when the Israelites were repairing the walls of Jerusalem in the face of the enemy. As the supposition goes, these Psalms were sung by the workman and guards as they engaged in their respective duties upon the wall. The 128th Psalm bears a direct connection with the 127th in which the Psalmist points out the vanity of any endeavor without God. In contrast, the 128th Psalm points out the blessings bestowed upon the God-fearing man. Consider this Psalm in light of the 1st Psalm.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the Psalmist narrates a--

- I. Description (1). He describes the recipient of God's blessings.
- II. Depiction (2-3). He depicts God's blessings to the blessed.
- III. Decree (4-6). He decrees further blessings upon the blessed.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Blessed is every one that feareth the Lord, that walketh in his ways.

---

TITLE: Jehovah, Who Blesses Fathers.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the Psalmist--

- I. Affirms that blessings are in store for certain ones;
- II. Describes those who are to be blessed;
- III. Shows wherein the certain ones will be blessed;
- IV. Re-affirms the opening announcement;
- V. Prays.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Blessed is the father who fears the Lord.

PSALM 129

TITLE: Prayer for the Overthrow of Zion's Enemies.

INTRODUCTION: This Psalm could have been written at any given time when Israel had just come out of bondage.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Retrospect (1-4).
- II. An anticipation or a plea for the destruction of Israel's enemys (5-8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God will persecute those persecute His Church.

---

TITLE: A Psalm of Confidence.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Affliction (1-3).--Speaks of Israel's affliction in times past.
- II. Proclamation (4).--Concerning the Lord.
- III. Prayer (5-8).--With regard to the enemy.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Consideration of past deliverances leads to confidence with regard to future. seeing what God has done in the past, why should I be afraid of the present or the future?

PSALM 130

TITLE: God, the Hope of the Sinner.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Plea (1-2).
- II. Question (3).
- III. Declaration (4).
- IV. Commitment (5-6).
- V. Plea (7-8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: There is hope in the Lord for He is willing to forgive.

---

TITLE: The Cry of Confidence.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Cry (1-4).
- II. Confidence (5-6).
- III. Call (7-8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Even in times of deepest despair we should be confident that God is the God of forgiveness.

PSALM 131

TITLE: Jehovah, Our Only Hope.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the Psalmist--

- I. Prays humbly (1).
- II. Prays confidently (2).
- III. Pleads for all Israel (3).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: The hope of the humble and lowly in heart, the hope of the child of God, the hope of Israel is now and forever will be in Jehovah our God.

---

TITLE: The Contented Soul.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm we have--

- I. Description (1-2).
  - II. Secret (3).
- OR.
- I. The restless storm (implied);
  - II. The trustful humility;
  - III. The marvelous calm;
  - IV. The sacred means,

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: In full realization of our inabilities to cope with the stormes of life, let us be determined to possess the peace, the quiet, the serenity, the contentment-- to be found only in Christ.

## PSALM 132

TITLE: God Dwells in Zion.

INTRODUCTION: It is likely that this is a post-exilic Psalm. It was probably written during the time of Nehemiah, but spoken as though in the time of David.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Desire expressed (1-10).
- II. Desire answered (11-18).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Israel deeply longs for God's abiding presence.

---

TITLE: The Pilgrim's Contemplation of Zion.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Prayer (1-5).
- II. Enthusiasm and cooperation of the people (6-7).
- III. Plea (8-10).
- IV. God's response (11-18)--Promise.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us rejoice in our pilgrim journey in contemplation of Zion--the church of our Lord.

PSALM 133

TITLE: Unity

INTRODUCTION: There are different opinions concerning this Psalm; the most probably is that it represents the priests and Levites returned from captivity (Adam Clarke).

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

I. Proclamation--In these verses the Psalmist describes unity and tells us what it is like.

II. Elaboration.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Christ is our unity (peace).

---

TITLE: The Blessings of Unity.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

I. Proclamation (1).

II. Elaboration (2-3).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: It is wonderful, good, and pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity.

PSALM 134

TITLE: Worship Brings Rest and Joy to the Pilgrim.

INTRODUCTION: This is the last of the fifteen Psalms called Psalms of degrees. The writer is unknown. It is intimately connected with the two preceding Psalms, and is an exhortation to the priests and Levites who kept nightly watch in the temple--to the assiduous in praising the Lord. The Psalm is very suitable for pilgrim-bands arriving, as they commonly would, late in the day at the temple gates and announcing their arrival to those within, who would be expecting them and would call on God to bless their pilgrimage to them.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Exhortation
- II. Prayer

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We ought to be exceedingly happy when we have occasion to assemble and worship our God.

---

TITLE: Joy Upon Arrival for Worship.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Address (1c-d).
- II. Invitation (1a).
- III. Exhortation (1b, 2a-b).
- IV. Prayer (3).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: In the full realization of the wonderful blessing which flow from Zion, we like the Psalmist of old, ought to be filled with joy as we seize our opportunities for worship.

## PSALM 135

TITLE: Praise Ye Jehovah

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Call to praise Jehovah (1-3a, 3c).
- II. Reasons to praise Jehovah (3b, 3d, 4-18).
- III. New call to praise Jehovah (19-21).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We must always praise Jehovah!

---

TITLE: An Exhortation to Praise the Lord.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. EXHORTATION--directed especially to the priests (1-2).
- II. EXPLANATION--praise Him because--
  1. Of His nature and character (3);
  2. Of His having chosen Israel (4);
  3. Of His superiority (5);
  4. Of His creative power (6-7);
  5. Of His deliverance of Israel out of Egypt (8-9);
  6. Of His having given Israel the land of Canaan (10-12);
  7. Of His name and attitude toward His people (13-14);
  8. Of His being greater than the God's of the world (15-18).
- III. EXHORTATION--directed now to--
  1. Israel,
  2. High Priest,
  3. All the priests,
  4. All who fear the Lord.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We must always praise Jehovah; because of who He is and what He is; because of what He has done, is doing and will continue to do.



PSALM 136

TITLE: Praise God for His Steadfast Love Endures Forever.

INTRODUCTION: " The psalm seems to have been a responsive song: the first part of the verse sung by the Levites, the burden by the people. It has no title in the Hebrew, nor in any versions. It was doubtless written after the captivity. The author is unknown."  
(Adam Clark)

ANALYSIS: Praise Jehovah for He is--

- I. God (1-3)
- II. Creator (4-9)
- III. Deliverer (10-22)
- IV. Providential (23-25)
- V. God (26)

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We are to praise God for His steadfast love endures forever, as can be seen in His (1) creation, (2) deliverance and (3) providence, for He is indeed Jehovah.

---

TITLE: Thanksgiving for Jehovah's Steadfast Love.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. Exhortation (1-3)
- II. Explanation (4-25)
- III. Exhortation (26)

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We must always praise Jehovah for His steadfast love.

PSALM 137

TITLE: Contemplation of a Sad Condition.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. The present condition (1-4).
- II. The desired condition (5-9).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Remember God and the grace, mercy, and peace He has to offer.

---

TITLE: Sadness in Silence in Babylon.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm we have--

- I. Refusal (1-4). The Psalmist speaks of sadness and silence, of request and refusal.
- II. Remembrance (4-6). He promises that he will always remember Jerusalem.
- III. Retribution (7-9). He pleads for divine retribution upon Babylon.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We must be faithful to God, even in times of adversity and sadness.

PSALM 138

TITLE: Praise for the Lord's Favor.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Praise (1-2a).
- II. Reasons (2b-3).
- III. Praise (4a).
- IV. Reasons (4b-6).
- V. Confidence (7a).
- VI. Reasons (8).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Praise ye Lord for all His wonderful works.

---

TITLE: Praise and Confidence.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Praise (1-2).
- II. Grounds (3).
- III. Anticipation (4-6).
- IV. Confidence (7-8).
- V. Prayer (8c).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Especially in view of blessings recieved and previous deliverances experienced, we should be ever confident that God will continue to work out His plans and purposes in our lives. He will work all things together fot good to those that love the Lord, those who are called according to His purpose.

PSALM 139

TITLE: The Nature of God and the Response of Man.

INTRODUCTION: The title calls this Psalm "a Psalm of David." Some claim that internal evidence shows otherwise. Some say it is a "Chaldeaism"; others, "The composition is worthy of hire, but the language appears to be lower than his time" (Clarke); possible, it was during or shortly after the captivity. God is the author; more than likely David is the writer. It was most probably written on no particular occasion, but is a moral lesson on wisdom, presence, providence and justice of God without any reference to any circumstance in the life of David, or in the history of the Jews. According to Morgan, the conception of intimate personal relation between God and Man is perhaps more remarkably and forcefully dealt with in this song than in any other in the whole collection.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm we have--

- I. The nature of God (1-18).
  1. God is omniscient (1-6).
  2. God is omnipresent (7-13).
  3. God is omnipotent (13-16).
  4. God is omnibenevolent (17-18).
- II. Man's response (19-24)
  1. Separation from the wicked.
  2. Hate for God's enemies.
  3. Live a life that will invite God's close examination.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Because God is omniscient, omnipresent, omnipotent, and omnibenevolent, man should separate himself from the wicked, set himself against those who oppose God, and live a life of purity.

---

TITLE: The Nature of God.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. God's Omniscience (1-6).
- II. God's Omnipresence (7-12).
- III. God's Omnipotence (13-18).
- IV. God's Omnibenevolence (19-24).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: In spite of His greatness and goodness, He is still mindful of the individual. In view of this fact, let each one constantly ask for personal examination and to be led in the right way.

PSALM 140

TITLE: Prayer of Deliverance from Wicked Men.

INTRODUCTION: The Hebrew and all the versions attribute this Psalm to David; and it is supposed to contain his complaint when persecuted by Saul. The Syriac determines it to the time when Saul endeavored to transfix David with his spear (Clarke). Many times in David's life he was chased by wicked men. There is probably no way to know for sure when this Psalm was written.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Prayer (1-6).
- II. Proclamation (6-7).
- III. Prayer (8-11).
- IV. Confidence (12-13). God will always uphold the cause of the righteous and will condemn the cause of the wicked. Cf Rom. 8:31-39.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: At all times and in all places and circumstances we should be confident that God is the Strong Deliverer of the righteous.

## PSALM 141

TITLE: A Prayer for Protection.

INTRODUCTION: This Psalm is generally attributed to David and is considered to have been written during the persecution by Saul. It is generally thought to be an evening prayer and has been used as such in the services of the Greek Church. In this Psalm the Psalmist prays that he may be protected by Jehovah in speech, thought and action. This is a great Psalm of Prayer, humility and endless trust.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Prayer (1-5).
- II. Proclamation (6-8).
- III. Plea (9-10).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: True protection is found only in the arms of Jehovah for He is our only refuge.

---

TITLE: But My Eyes Are Toward Thee, O Lord God.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Plea (1-2).
- II. Prayer (3-4). . . that God will help him to be pure in speech, in heart, in conduct, and in association.
- III. Pronouncement (5-7).
- IV. Preservation (8-10).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Cf Heb. 12:1-2. Let us never seek the favor of wicked men or of sinful schemes or plans. Let us ever keep our eyes upon the Lord and His way, and be determined always to do that which is right-- regardless of the consequences.

PSALM 142

TITLE: A Prayer for Deliverance.

INTRODUCTION: This is a Psalm of David. The heading says "when he was in the cave"; this is probably the cave of Adullam. David had only 400 men to fight against the thousands of Saul's army. Psalm 57 refers to David's deliverance from Saul. David cried to God for deliverance and protection.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm the Psalmist--

- I. Makes a DECLARATION (1-3b).
- II. EXPLAINS why (3c-4).
- III. PRAYS (5-7).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Jehovah cares for His people; He will protect His people --even when the persecutors of them are great and strong in number.

---

TITLE: Jehovah--the Refuge of the Overwhelmed (Morgan)

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm we have--

- I. The plaintive CRY of the distressed soul (1-4).
  1. CRY
  2. ASSURANCE
  3. DESPAIR
- II. The CONFIDENCE that God will deliver (5-7).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We should remember always--regardless of how heavy the burden, or how deep the despair, or how dark the night--that God is the great deliverer.

PSALM 143

TITLE: Prayer for Deliverance.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Plea (1-2).
- II. Reason (3-4).
- III. Remembrance (5-6).
- IV. Fervent Plea (7-8).
- V. Special request (9-10).
- VI. Plea (11-12b).
- VII. Proclamation (12c).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: In times of distress and trials we must turn to the Lord for deliverance.

---

TITLE: A Prayer for Help in Time of Desperation.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm we have--

- I. Cry (1-2).
- II. Complaint (3-4).
- III. Contemplation (5-6).
- IV. Call (7-10).
- V. Claim (11-12).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Whatever the problem, we should be anxious to take the matter to God in prayer.



## PSALM 144

TITLE: God, My Rock.

INTRODUCTION: There are many reasons given for what occasion the Psalm was written. But there is no doubt that this is a Psalm of David. Also we need to keep the nine Psalms immediately preceding in mind. Five of them celebrate the sufficiency of God; the following four declare the helplessness of man. Then we come to Psalm 144 where it sums up all the others.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Confidence (1-2).
- II. Surprise (3-4).
- III. Deliverance (5-8).
- IV. Rescue (9-11).
- V. Description (12-15).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Blessed are the people who make Jehovah their rock, fortress, and shield. For they shall have much peace and much prosperity.

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TITLE: Jehovah, the Source of Our Blessings.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm we have--

- I. Praise (1-2).
- II. Problem (3-4).
- III. Prayer (5-8).
- IV. Peace (9-10).
- V. Prayer (11-14).
- VI. Pronouncement (15).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us recognize God as the source of our blessings, and be assured that He will give the victory over problems, trials, and conflicts.

## PSALM 145

TITLE: Let Eternal Praises Ring.

INTRODUCTION: The 145th Psalm is an acrostic. The last of eight such Psalms. It is attributed to David by all versions. There is no determinable date of writing. It is thought to be an introduction to the last five Psalms. The original 14th verse in which the Hebrew letter "NUN" would have been used is missing. The Septuagint translates this verse thusly, "The Lord is faithful in His Words and Holy in His Works." The 145th Psalm is an incomparable song of praise. Consider this Psalm in light of Acts 17:24-29.

ANALYSIS: In these verses the Psalmist--

- I. Praises God (1-2).
- II. Appraises the attributes of God's being (3-20).
  1. The GREATNESS of God's being (3-6).
  2. The GOODNESS through God's being (7-10).
  3. The GOVERNMENT by God's being (11-13).
  4. The GENEROSITIES from God's being (14-17).
  5. The GRACE in God's being (18-20).
- III. Promises-- continued praises (21).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God's greatness to man kind is infinite and greatly to be praised because it is of God, through God, by God, from God, and in God that we have our very being.

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TITLE: Jehovah--the Object of Perfect Praise.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Promise (1-3).
- II. Prophecy (4-7).
- III. Person (8-9).
- IV. Praise (10-13).
- V. Power (14-21).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: This Psalm emphatically declares that because of His majesty, might, and mercy--Jehovah is the object of perfect praise.

PSALM 146

TITLE: God, the Only Helper.

INTRODUCTION: This is the first of the Psalms called Hallelujah Psalms, of which there are five and which conclude the book. No author's name is affixed to this Psalm, but some do attribute this Psalm to Haggai and Zechariah. It was probably written after the captivity, and may refer to the time when Cyrus withdrew his order for the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm, the author puts forth--

- I. An exhortation to praise God (1), which the Psalmist resolve to do (2).
- II. A plea not to place one's trust in man (3-4).
- III. A declaration (5).
- IV. Reasons why one is blessed when he has God as his helper (6-10).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Blessed is he who has the God of Jacob for his helper.

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TITLE: Praise Jehovah for His Beneficent Reign.

ANALYSIS: In this Psalm we have--

- I. Exhortation (1).
- II. Determination (2).
- III. Futility (3-4).
- IV. Blessedness (5-9).
- V. Proclamation (10a).
- VI. Exhortation (10b).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us recognize and respect the God of heaven as being the RULER of our lives; let us praise Him for His beneficent reign.

PSALM 147

TITLE: Praise the Lord, For He Blesses His People.

ANALYSIS: In these verses we have--

- I. Call to praise (1a).
- II. Reasons for praise (1b-6).
- III. Call to praise (7).
- IV. Reasons for praise (8-11).
- V. Call to praise (12).
- VI. Reasons to praise (13-20a).
- VII. Call to praise (20b).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: God's people should praise His name for the wonderful blessings He gives them.

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TITLE: Exhortations to Praise Jehovah.

ANALYSIS: The Psalmist exhorts to praise Jehovah--

- I. Because it is good and seemly (1).
- II. Because of His restoration of Israel (2-6).
- III. Because of His provisions for all things (7-11).
- IV. Because of His special government for Israel (8-20).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: We should always praise Jehovah because of what He has done, what He is doing, and what He will do.

PSALM 148

TITLE: All Creation--Praise Ye Jehovah.

ANALYSIS: In these verses the Psalmist invokes--

- I. Celestial creation to praise Jehovah (1-6).
- II. Terrestrial creation to praise Jehovah (7-10).
- III. Anthropical creation to praise Jehovah (11-14).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: All creation praise ye Jehovah; only His name is exalted  
for His glory is above the earth and the heavens.

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TITLE: Praise Jehovah---Exhortation and Explanation.

ANALYSIS: Praise the Lord--

- I. From the Heavens (1-6).
  1. Exhortation (descending order)
  2. Explanation
- II. From the earth (7-14).
  1. Exhortation (ascending order)
  2. Explanation

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let all things, from the highest to the lowest and from  
the lowest to the highest, at all times, in all places,  
in all circumstances--praise the Lord.

PSALM 149

TITLE: Praise for Victory.

ANALYSIS: Praise God for--

I. Victory (1-4).

II. Helping in the Divine will (5-9).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let us praise God for victories given; let us praise  
God in our words and deeds; let us praise God by working  
with Him to accomplish the Divine will.

## PSALM 150

TITLE: Let Everything That Hath Breath Praise God.

INTRODUCTION: The author of this Psalm is uncertain. It is probably the full chorus of all voices and instruments in the temple at the conclusion of the grand Hallelujah, to which the five concluding Psalms belong.

ANALYSIS: In these verses, the Psalmist--

- I. Invites all to praise God; this expression is used thirteen times. According to the Psalmist this was to be done with all sorts of instruments, indicating that praise to God is to be done with all care, zeal, and affection.
- II. Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord.

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let all living creatures praise God.

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TITLE: Perfect Praise

ANALYSIS: In these verses, we have--

- I. What? Praise (1a).
- II. Who? Ye (1a).
- III. Whom? Jehovah (1a).
- IV. Where? (1b-1c).
- V. Why? (2).
- VI. How? (3-6).

FUNDAMENTAL MESSAGE: Let all things in all times, in all places, in all circumstances---praise the Lord.