

The Psalms

Introduction.

The Psalms. There are _____ basic ways to study the Psalms: (1) By book _____, (2) By _____, and (3) By _____ matter.

1. By book division (each ends with a _____).

A. _____ (corresponds to _____) Key word is _____.

“Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful” (1:1).

“What is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him?” (8:4). “What man is he that feareth the Lord: him shall he teach in the way that he shall choose” (25:12).

“What man is he that desireth life, and loveth many days, that he may see good?” (34:12).

“Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace” (37:37).

“Blessed is that man that maketh the Lord his trust, and respecteth not the proud, nor such as turn aside to lies” (40:4).

B. _____ (corresponds to _____) Key word is _____.

“For he hath delivered me out of all trouble: and mine eye hath seen his desire upon mine enemies” (54:7).

“For thou hast delivered my soul from death: wilt not thou deliver my feet from falling, that I may walk before God in the light of the living?” (56:13).

“Deliver me out of the mire, and let me not sink: let me be delivered from them that hate me, and out of the deep water” (69:14).

“For he shall deliver the needy when he crieth; the poor also, and him that hath no helper” (72:12).

C. _____ (corresponds to _____) Key word is _____.

“Until I went into the sanctuary of God; then understood I their end” (73:17).

“They have cast fire into thy sanctuary, they have defiled by casting down the dwelling place of thy name to the ground” (74:7).

“Thy way, O God, is in the sanctuary: who is so great a God as our God?” (77:13).

“And he built his sanctuary like high palaces, like the earth which he hath established for ever” (78:69).

D. _____ (corresponds to _____) Key words are _____, _____ . (See Psalms 90 and 106.)

E. _____ (corresponds to _____) Key phrase is _____ of God. (See Psalm 119.)

2. By _____.

A. _____

1. The _____ Psalms: 8, 19, 23, 29, 144

2. The _____ Psalms: 32, 51, 38

3. The _____ Psalms: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 34, 35, 39, 40, 41, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 69, 70, 86, 109, 140, 141, 142, 143

4. The _____ Psalms: 2, 9, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 24, 30, 36, 37, 52, 60, 65, 68, 72, 95, 101, 103, 105, 108, 110, 122, 124, 131, 133, 138, 139, 145

B. _____: 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 84, 85, 87

C. _____: 50, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83

D. _____: 88

E. _____: 89

F. _____: 127

G. _____: 90

H. _____: 120, 121, 123, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 132, 134

I. _____: 1, 10, 33, 43, 66, 67, 71, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102, 104, 106, 107, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 135, 136, 137, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150

3. By _____.

A. The _____ Psalms: 4, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 40, 42, 43, 46, 50, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 66, 68, 69, 71, 73, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 84, 85, 88, 90, 91, 94, 95, 100, 103, 106, 107, 111, 115, 116, 118, 119, 122, 123, 126, 133, 136, 138, 139, 141, 142, 144, 147, 148, 149, 150

B. The _____ Psalms: 6, 32, 38, 51, 102

C. The _____ Psalms: 35, 55, 58, 59, 69, 83, 109, 137, 140

D. The _____ or _____ Psalms: 120 through 134

E. The _____ (Hallelujah) Psalms: 113 through 118

- F. The _____ Psalms: 78, 105, 106
- G. The _____ Psalms: 9, 10, 25, 34, 37, 111, 112, 119, 145
- H. The _____ Psalms: 2, 8, 16, 22, 23, 24, 31, 34, 40, 41, 45, 55, 68, 69, 72, 89, 102, 109, 110, 118, 129

I. The _____ Psalms

These _____ Psalms have been titled “devotional” because they contain (among other things) precious and _____ promises, which all believers can feed upon. In dealing with these, sometimes only the promise itself will be quoted with no comment. On other occasions, a word or so may be added. These Psalms include both _____ and _____. The authors will at times _____, _____, and _____. They review the past and preview the future. Here the naked soul of man is manifested as perhaps in no other writings.

1. Psalm 4

Selection:

“But know that the Lord hath set apart him that is _____ for himself; the Lord will hear when I call unto him” (4:3).

“I will both lay me down in _____, and _____: for thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in _____” (4:8).

Reflection:

Here David’s praying brought him peace and sleep. One of the sweetest fringe benefits of the Christian life is _____. Note: “The Lord...will bless his people with peace” (Ps. 29:11).

“Great _____ have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them” (Ps. 119:165).

2. Psalm 9

Selection:

“The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God” (9:17).

Reflection:

This will someday become a horrible _____. (See Ps. 11:6; Mt. 25:31-46; Rev. 14:10; 19:20; 20:11-15; 21:8.)

3. Psalm 13

Selection:

“How long wilt thou forget me, O Lord? for ever? how long wilt thou hide thy face from me?” (v. 1).

“How long shall I take counsel in my soul, having sorrow in my heart daily? How long shall mine enemy be exalted over me?” (v. 2).

Reflection:

One popularly held misconception about the Bible is that its _____ were men who differed entirely from other men; they never suffered _____, they never became _____, they were at all times _____, _____, and supremely _____. Absolutely nothing could be further removed from the truth. The fact is that all of them were “subject to like passions as we are” (Jas. 5:17). These men had all borne the bitter _____ of defeat on many occasions. They were at times overwhelmed with despair as the sons and daughters of Adam are today. This despondency was often evident in their praying. Psalm 13 is such an example of soul-_____supplication.

4. Psalm 14

Selection:

“The _____ hath said in his heart, there is no God. They are corrupt, they have done abominable works, there is none that doeth good” (14:1).

Reflection:

David here describes the _____ fool. In biblical terms, a fool is a person with heart trouble, not head trouble.

5. Psalm 17

Selection:

“Keep me as the _____ of the eye, hide me under the _____ of thy wings” (17:8).

Reflection:

Here David uses two tender terms depicting God’s _____ for the believer.

- a. Apple of the eye. (See also Deut. 32:10; Zech. 2:8.)
- b. Shadow of thy wings. (See also Deut. 32:11, 12; Ps. 36:7; 57:1; 91:1, 4; Mt. 23:37.)

6. Psalm 18

Selection:

“He sent from above, he took me, he drew me out of many waters” (18:16).

“He brought me forth also into a large place: he delivered me, because he delighted in me” (18:19).

“For thou wilt light my candle: the Lord my God will enlighten my darkness” (18:28).

“Thou hast also given me the shield of thy salvation: and thy right hand hath holden me up, and thy gentleness hath made me great” (18:35).

Reflection:

In verse 16 he speaks of being drawn out of many waters. Water is often employed in the Psalms as a symbol for _____ and anguish. (See Ps. 69:1, 2; 144:7; Isa. 43:2.) In a very real sense, the daughter of Pharaoh, upon fetching a baby from the Nile, unconsciously nicknamed every child of God when she “called his name Moses...because I drew him out of the water” (Ex. 2:10). David here claims the Lord drew him out of many _____. Years later the Apostle John would write: “The Lamb...shall lead them unto living fountains of waters...” (Rev. 7:17).

7. Psalm 23

Selection:

(The entire Psalm) “The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want...”

Reflection:

This is undoubtedly the most famous prayer of all times, with the possible exception of the so-called Lord’s prayer in Matthew 6:9-13. David says the Lord is his _____. Because of this, he continues, “I shall not want.” Thus:

- a. When his soul needed spiritual _____, the Shepherd provided green _____.
- b. When his soul was _____, the Shepherd provided still _____.
- c. When his soul needed _____, the Shepherd _____ him.
- d. When his soul needed _____, the Shepherd led him in right _____.
- e. When his soul was confronted with _____, the _____ went with him.
- f. When his soul was confronted with _____, the Shepherd provided his _____ table.
- g. When his soul was _____, the Shepherd _____ his head with oil.

- h. When his soul needed _____, the Shepherd appointed _____ and _____ to accompany him.
- i. When David would leave this temporary earthly dwelling place, the Shepherd would provide a permanent heavenly dwelling place. Thus David's testimony was, "I shall not want." What a contrast to compare this statement with the one that would later be written on a Babylonian banquet wall addressed to Belshazzar.
The message was:
"...God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it" (Dan. 5:26).
"Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting" (Dan. 5:27).

8. Psalm 34

Selection:

"This poor man cried, and the Lord heard him, and saved him out of all his troubles. The angel of the Lord _____ round about them that fear him, and _____ them. O taste and see that the Lord is good: blessed is the man that trusteth in him. O fear the Lord, ye his saints: for there is no want to them that fear him (34:6-9).

Reflection:

Our gracious heavenly Father often uses his _____ messengers to aid, protect, and _____ his earthly children. (See 2 Ki. 6:17; Heb. 1:14; Acts 12:7.)

9. Psalm 35

Selection:

"False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge things that I knew not. They rewarded me evil for good to the spoiling of my soul. But as for me, when they were sick, my clothing was sackcloth: I _____ my soul with fasting; and my prayer returned into mine own bosom" (35:11-13).

Reflection:

This type of praying is indeed difficult—to _____ for those in their need who perhaps do not even want to be prayed for and who would rejoice if the same calamity overtook you. But the believer is nevertheless commanded to pray such a prayer.

10. Psalm 37

Selection:

"Fret not thyself because of _____, neither be thou envious against the workers of iniquity. For they shall soon be cut down like the

grass, and wither as the green herb. Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed” (37:1-3).

“_____ thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the _____ of thine heart” (v. 4).

“_____ thy way unto the Lord; _____ also in him; and he shall bring it to pass” (v. 5).

“_____ in the Lord, and _____ patiently for him: _____ thyself because of him who prospereth in his way, because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass” (v. 7).

“The wicked plotteth against the just, and gnasheth upon him with his teeth” (v. 12).

“The Lord shall laugh at him: for he seeth that his day is coming” (v. 13).

“The Lord knoweth the days of the upright: and their inheritance shall be for ever” (v. 18).

“The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord: and he delighteth in his way” (v. 23).

“Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down: for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand” (v. 24).

“I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread” (v. 25).

“For the Lord loveth judgment, and forsaketh not his saints; they are preserved for ever; but the seed of the wicked shall be cut off” (v. 28).

Reflections:

This prayer Psalm could be called “the climb to the sublime,” or, “from frustration (v. 1) to exaltation” (v. 34). There are five rungs in this ladder of ascent as given in the first several verses.

Fret not—I have a _____.

Trust—I _____ God can answer my problem.

Delight—I believe he will answer my _____.

Commit—I _____ my problem to him.

Rest—I leave my _____ with him.

11. Psalm 40

Selection:

“I waited _____ for the Lord; and he inclined unto me, and heard my cry. He brought me up also out of an _____ pit, out of the miry clay, and set my feet upon a rock, and established by goings. And

he hath put a new song in my mouth, even praise unto our God: many shall see it, and fear, and shall trust in the Lord” (40:1-3).

“Many, O Lord my God, are thy wonderful works which thou hast done, and thy thoughts which are to us-ward: they cannot be _____ up in order unto thee: if I would declare and speak of them, they are more than can be numbered” (v. 5).

Reflections:

The greatness of our God to lift up and restore is seen vividly in these passages.

12. Psalm 42

Selection:

“Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou _____ in me? Hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him...(42:5). (See also 42:11; 43:5.)

Reflection:

These three verses are mentioned here because of their remarkable repetition. It is often rather jokingly observed by the world that it is all right for a man to talk to himself, but if he answers himself—this is bad. But not according to Korah! He both asks *and* answers his own questions. This self-_____ of one’s own soul is a good _____. Sometimes it is helpful for a person to lecture and console himself as he would another.

13. Psalm 46

Selection:

“God is our _____ and _____, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea: Though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof” (46:1-3).

“The heathen raged, the kingdoms were moved: he uttered his voice, the earth melted. The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge. Selah. Come, behold the works of the Lord, what _____ he hath made in the earth. He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth; he _____ the bow, and _____ the spear in sunder; he _____ the chariot in the fire” (vs. 6-9).

Reflection:

This may become a favorite Psalm of that frightened Israelite remnant which may hide from the antichrist in Petra during the last terrible period

of the great tribulation. (Isa. 26:19, 20; Rev. 6:12-14; especially Mt. 24:15, 16; Rev. 12:14).

14 Psalm 50

Selection:

“Gather my saints together unto me; those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice” (50:5).

“For every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. I know all the fowls of the mountains: and the wild beasts of the field are mine. If I were hungry, I would not tell thee: for the world is mine, and the fulness thereof. Will I eat the flesh of bulls, or drink the blood of goats? Offer unto God thanksgiving; and pay thy vows unto the most High” (50:10-14).

Reflections:

There are those critics that have charged the Old Testament with presenting a bloodthirsty Hebrew tribal god who was more interested in gory sacrifices than in helping men. In this Psalm, _____ lays the axe to that lie. He says God was more interested in the man’s soul than in his sacrifices. Burning devotion was far more precious to him than bloody beasts. It was not the outward brazen altar that pleased the Lord, but the inward, heart altar. Moses had reminded Israel some four centuries previous to this of the same great principle. (See Deut. 10:12-16.)

15. Psalm 56

Selection:

“Thou tellest my wanderings: put thou my tears into thy bottle: are they not in thy book?” (56:8).

“For thou hast delivered my soul from death: wilt not thou deliver my feet from falling, that I may walk before God in the light of the living?” (56:13).

Reflections:

The sweet words in verse 8 here should comfort and cheer the most despondent heart. David asks God to preserve his tears.

16. Psalm 63

Selection:

“When I _____ thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the night watches” (63:6).

Reflection:

The believer who will seek God will find that He will be found, sometimes when it is most _____.

17. Psalm 66

Selection:

“If I regard _____ in my heart, the Lord will not hear me” (66:18).

Reflection:

This absolute prayer principle is stated throughout the entire Bible and refers to both sinners and saints alike. The _____ of Christ will _____ us of all our _____ sins, but will not cover even one of our miserable excuses. (See Prov. 15:29; 28:9; Isa. 1:15; 59:1, 2; Jn. 9:31; Jas. 4:3.)

18. Psalm 68

Selection:

“The chariots of God are _____, even thousands of angels” (68:17).

Reflection:

In verse 17 David numbers the angels in heaven among the thousands. This estimate is under girded by other biblical references such as in Daniel 7:10, Mt. 26:53, and Revelation 5:11. Some five centuries later, a lonely and broken prophet would sit amid the debris of a dying and desolate _____, only recently leveled by the invading Babylonians. As he sat there he may have recalled David’s testimony here in Psalm 68:19. At any rate, the prophet with the pierced heart wrote his testimony, based upon David’s earlier one: “This I recall to mind, therefore have I hope. It is of the Lord’s mercies that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not. They are new every morning: great is thy _____” (Lam. 3:21-23).

19. Psalm 69

Selection:

“But as for me, my prayer is unto thee, O Lord, in an acceptable time: O God, in the multitude of thy mercy hear me, in the truth of thy salvation” (69:13).

Reflection:

Salvation is available to those who are willing to come in faith to Him.

20. Psalm 71

Selection:

“For thou art my hope, O Lord God: thou art my trust from my _____” (71:5).

“Cast me not off in the time of _____ age; forsake me not when my strength faileth” (71:9).

“O God, thou hast taught me from my _____: and hitherto have I declared thy wondrous works” (71:17).

“Now also when I am old and _____, O God, forsake me not; until I have shewed thy strength unto this generation, and thy power to every one that is to come” (71:18).

Reflection:

This could rightly be called, “The Psalm of the _____.” One of the greatest “_____” afforded to the believer is that old age simply brings him all the closer to that glorious goal of being like Christ.

21. Psalm 73

Selection:

“But as for me, my feet were almost gone; my steps had well nigh slipped” (73:2).

“For I was _____ at the foolish, when I saw the prosperity of the wicked” (v. 3).

“They are not in _____ as other men; neither are they plagued like other men” (v. 5).

“Their _____ stand out with fatness: they have more than heart could wish” (v. 7).

“Behold, these are the ungodly, who prosper in the world; they increase in riches” (v. 12).

“Verily I have cleansed my heart in vain, and washed my hands in innocency” (v. 13).

“For all the day long have I been _____, and chastened every morning” (v. 14).

“When I thought to know this, it was too painful for me; until I went into the sanctuary of God; then understood I their end. Surely thou didst set them in slippery places: thou castedst them down into destruction. How are they brought into desolation, as in a moment! They are utterly consumed with terrors” (73:16-19).

Reflections:

Asaph here asks a question that has bothered countless Christians throughout history: Why do the _____ prosper while the righteous suffer? Lazarus must have pondered it as he sat ill-clothed, ill-fed, and covered with running sores beside the gates of a _____ and thoughtless millionaire (Lk. 16:19-31). Samuel was doubtless pained by the thought as he watched the anointed David fleeing from the arrogant Saul.

22. Psalm 75

Selection:

“For _____ cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. But _____ is the _____: he putteth down one, and setteth up another” (75:6, 7).

Reflection:

Perhaps no other king in all history attested more to the fearful accuracy of these words than did the mighty Babylonian monarch _____. He had dreamed of a mighty tree, which had been cut down at God’s command. _____ rightly prophesied that God was warning the proud ruler to humble himself, lest he be cut down to size. Not only would this happen, but he would also suffer a seven-year period of insanity. But the _____ king refused to bend or bow. Then, the storm broke. (See Dan. 4:29-37.)

23. Psalm 76

Selection:

“Surely the _____ of man shall praise thee” (76:10).

Reflection:

Scriptural illustrations abound which prove the prayer statement found here. Consider:

- a. The wrath of _____ caused Jacob to flee afar off, where he met Rachel—to the praise of God (Gen. 27:41-45; 29:10).
- b. The wrath of _____ sent Joseph to Egypt as a slave, where he later became prime minister—to the praise of _____ (Gen. 37:23-28; 41:38-44).

Later Joseph would remind his brothers of all this:

“But as for you, ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto good, to bring to pass, as it is this day, to save much people alive” (Gen. 50:20).

- c. A _____ king in wrath attempted to curse Israel through a hireling prophet, but this resulted in a beautiful prophecy about Christ—to the praise of God (Num. 22:1-6; 24:17).

- d. The wrath of _____ built a gallows to destroy a Jew but was himself hanged upon that same gallows—to the praise of God (Est. 5:12-14; 7:10).
- e. The wrath of an _____ king burned a book from God, but the book was thereupon rewritten with an addition, which prophesied his own doom—to the praise of God (Jer. 36:22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32).
- f. The wrath of the Pharisees placed Christ on the cross between two thieves, which resulted in the salvation of the dying thief—to the praise of God (Lk. 23:39-43).
- g. The wrath of a _____ emperor banished the Apostle _____ to a lonely isle to prevent him from preaching the gospel, resulting in the book of _____—to the praise of God (Rev. 1:9).

24. Psalm 80

Selection:

“Give ear, O Shepherd of Israel, thou that leadest _____ like a flock; thou that dwellest between the _____, shine forth” (80:1).

“Thou hast brought a _____ out of _____: thou hast cast out the heathen, and planted it” (80:8).

Reflection:

1. Here a reference is made to the _____. The two golden cherubim statues, some fifteen feet high, which stood over the mercy seat of the Ark of the Covenant in the Holy of _____, were apparently meant to be representative of actual beings. They are mentioned some sixty-four times in the Bible. Note:
 - a. Both _____ and _____ placed them in the Holy of Holies (Ex. 25:19; 1 Ki. 6:27).
 - b. God spoke to Moses from between the _____ (Num. 7:89).
 - c. _____ spoke to God through the cherubim (2 Ki. 19:15).
 - d. Ezekiel sees the glory of the Lord amid four flying _____ (Ezek. 10).
 - e. The _____ Temple is described as featuring the cherubim (Ezek. 41:17-20).
2. Aside from what has already been said about the cherubim, this psalm prayer of Asaph could rightly be titled “The _____”

Vine Psalm.” The vine is often used in the Bible as a symbol for Israel. Note what _____ says about this vine. He declares:

- a. God brought it out of Egypt (v. 8).
- b. He planted this vine in his chosen land (v. 8).
- c. He cleared the ground and _____ the soil for his vine (v. 9).
- d. The vine took root and grew for awhile (v. 9).
- e. The vine covered the _____ and grew as high as cedar trees (v. 10).
- f. It traveled from the Great Sea to the _____ River (v. 11).
- g. But then God broke down the hedge protecting his vine (v. 12).
- h. Strangers then took their _____ of its grapes (v. 12).
- i. The wild boar rooted it and the wild beast ate it (v. 13).
- j. Its enemies _____ it and burned it (v. 16).

Why did God treat his vine like this? The answer is given very clearly. (See Isa. 5:1-4; Jer. 2:21; Hos. 10:1.) God desired that his _____ vine bear fruit to feed the hungry _____ around it. But it did not do so. In the fullness of time, therefore, God set aside this wild and wicked and wasted vine. Our Lord Jesus solemnly and sadly declared this rejection in a lecture to the wicked Pharisees. He said: “Therefore I say unto you, The kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof” (Mt. 21:43).

25 Psalm 81

Selection:

“I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt; open thy mouth _____, and I will _____ it. But my people would not hearken to my voice; and Israel would none of me. So I gave them up unto their own hearts’ lust: and they walked in their own counsels. Oh that my people had hearkened unto me, and _____ had walked in my ways! I should soon have subdued their _____, and turned my hand against their adversaries” (81:10-14).

Reflection:

Nearly ten centuries later the rejected Redeemer of Israel would stand on Mt. Olive overlooking Jerusalem and powerfully voice similar words. (See Mt. 23:37-39.)

26. Psalm 84

Selection:

“Blessed is the man whose _____ is in thee; in whose _____ are the ways of them. Who passing through the valley of Baca make it a well; the rain also filleth the _____. They go from strength to strength, every one of them in Zion appeareth before God” (84:5-7).

Reflection:

Verse 7 speaks of growing in strength. This word *strength* is very important in the biblical vocabulary of prayer and sanctification. Note the statement describing man’s inward strength as opposed to God’s imparted strength.

A. _____ strength:

“My strength is dried up...” (Ps. 22:15).

“My strength faileth because of mine iniquity . . .” (Ps. 31:10).

“I retained no strength” (Dan. 10:8).

B. _____ strength:

“Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? There is no searching of his understanding. He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might he increaseth strength. Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall: But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint” (Isa. 40:28-31).

“Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness” (Isa. 41:10).

(See also Ps. 27:1; 28:7; 29:11; 43:2; 46:1; 81:1; 118:14; 119:28; Phil. 4:13; 1 Pet. 5:10; Eph. 3:16; Rom. 5:6; 2 Tim. 4:17; 2 Cor. 12:9.)

27. Psalm 85

Selection:

“Wilt thou not _____ us again: that thy people may _____ in thee?” (85:6).

“I will hear what God the Lord will speak: for he will speak peace unto his people, and to his saints: but let them not turn again to folly. Surely his salvation is nigh them that fear him...” (85:8, 9).

“Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have _____ each other” (85:10).

Reflections:

Perhaps no other prayer is more welcome in the ears of God than the one for revival, as expressed here in verse 6. Only a child of God can be revived. Sinners cannot be revived; they need to be resurrected. A dead person cannot be revived; only a live person can be or should be revived. Later, Habakkuk would pray a similar prayer for himself and the Israelite remnant:

“...O Lord, revive thy work in the midst of the years, in the midst of the years make known; in wrath remember mercy” (Hab. 3:2). As millions of Christians throughout church _____ have discovered, God will hasten to answer the prayer of that soul who desires revival. But as Korah suggests in the last few words of verse 8, a true desire for revival carries with it a determination to _____ that sin which necessitated it in the first place.

Dr. Wilmington writes, “The amazing power of _____ is seen in verse ten. Here are two pairs of irreconcilables, mercy and truth, and _____ and _____. Mercy looks at the sinner and says, “Spare him,” but truth demands, “For the wages of sin is death.” Peace viewed the troubled soul of the sinner and longed to soothe it, but righteousness pointed out that the soul that sinneth shall surely die. What could be done? Then came the miracle—love found a way, in Christ. Thus these two opposites could be reconciled and kiss each other.”

28. Psalm 88

Selection:

“For my soul is full of _____: and my life draweth nigh unto the grave” (88:3).

Reflection:

This is by far the darkest and most _____ prayer in the entire Bible. Not one ray of hope appears.

29. Psalm 90

Selection:

“The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly _____” (90:10).

“So teach us to _____ our days, that we may apply our _____ unto wisdom” (90:12).

Reflection:

This has often been called “The Psalm of _____” or “The Psalm of the _____.” It was written by Moses. Note the seventy-year average span of man statement in verse 10, a tragic drop from the early patriarchal age found in Genesis 5. But as the first Adam would discover, one of the bitter fruits of sin is _____ death. With this background, man’s only logical conclusion is stated in verse 12. A sinner should accept Christ today (for this is the beginning of wisdom), and the believer should spend his days as wisely as he is exhorted to spend his money. In fact, more so, for _____ time can never be reclaimed.

30. Psalm 91

Selection:

“He that _____ in the secret place of the most _____ shall abide under the shadow of the _____” (91:1).

“For he shall give his _____ charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways” (91:11).

“They shall bear thee up in their _____, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone” (91:12).

Reflection:

This is known as “The Psalm of _____,” or “The Psalm of the _____.” It is primarily one that describes the keeping _____ of the _____ concerning the _____ while he walked this earth. Verse 11 speaks of giving “his angels charge over thee.”

31. Psalm 94

Selection:

“When I said, my foot _____; thy mercy, O Lord, held me up” (94:18).

Reflection:

This verse, like others in the Psalms, teaches the _____ of the believer. It describes not the child of God desperately “hanging on” to the Father for dear life, but rather having his frail hand securely clasped by that strong heavenly grasp. (See also Ps. 37:23, 24.)

32. Psalm 100

Selection:

“Make a joyful _____ unto the Lord, all ye lands” (100:1).

Reflection:

This has been known as “The Old One Hundredth,” and for style, beauty and content, deserves to be placed alongside Psalm 23.

33. Psalm 103

Selection:

“Bless the Lord, O my _____: and all that is within me, bless his holy name” (103:1).

Reflection:

This Psalm is possibly the greatest, grandest, and most glorious poem of praise to _____ God ever _____. In it David’s zeal reaches its zenith. His reach is higher, his thoughts are deeper, his song is sweeter, and his heart is more moved than in any other prayer of praise in the Bible.

34. Psalm 107

Selection:

“For he _____ the longing soul, and the hungry soul he filleth with goodness. Such as sat in darkness and in the shadow of death, being bound in _____ and iron....He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still” (vs. 9, 10, 29).

Reflection:

While he was upon this earth our Lord literally and lovingly fulfilled these verses:

- a. He fulfilled 107:9, 10, in Matthew 4:16 and Hebrews 2:14, 15.
- b. He fulfilled 107:29, in Matthew 8:26.

35. Psalm 111

Selection:

“The fear of the Lord is the beginning of _____...” (111:10).

Reflection:

The word “_____” in the Bible, especially in the Psalms, where it is used over a _____ times, is closely connected with _____ and _____. This particular kind of fear is not the sickening dread type, but that of reverential respect. This holy breed of fear is obviously missing in the world today. As Paul would say when describing the wickedness of the human race: “There is no fear of God before their eyes” (Rom. 3:18). Note the usage of the word fear as it relates to prayer and fellowship with God.

“And now, Israel, what doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to fear the Lord thy God, to walk in all his ways, and to love him, and to serve the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul” (Deut. 10:12).

“Now therefore fear the Lord, and serve him in sincerity and in truth...” (Josh. 24:14).

“_____ the Lord with fear...” (Ps. 2:11).

“In thy fear will I _____...” (Ps. 5:7).

“Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another: and the Lord hearkened, and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name” (Mal. 3:16).

36. Psalm 118

Selection:

“[Jehovah] hath _____ me sore: but he hath not given me over unto death. This is the Lord’s doing; it is marvelous in our eyes. This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it” (Ps. 118:18, 23, 24).

Reflection:

The life and experiences of Job serve as an entire commentary on verse 18. Verses 23 and 24 can be rightfully claimed by all believers on the basis of Romans 8:28, even on the day of the funeral of a loved one.

37. Psalm 119

Selection:

“Thy _____ have I hid in my heart, that I might not sin against thee” (119:11).

“It is good for me that I have been _____; that I might learn thy statutes” (119:71).

“I know, O Lord, that thy _____ are right, and that thou in faithfulness hast afflicted me” (119:75).

“For ever, O Lord, thy _____ is settled in heaven” (119:89).

“I have more understanding than all my teachers: for thy _____ are my meditation” (119:99).

“Thy word is a _____ unto my feet, and a _____ unto my path” (119:105).

“The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple” (119:130).

Reflection:

We now come to the longest Psalm and by far the most lengthy _____ in all the Bible. The sole theme of this prayer is the Word of God. It is referred to in every one of the 176 verses with the exception of three. The psalmist gives the Bible nine _____ in this Psalm and ascribes some twelve ministries to it.

a. The nine titles

- (1) his _____ (v. 1)
- (2) his _____ (v. 2)
- (3) his _____ (v. 3)
- (4) his _____ (v. 4)
- (5) his _____ (v. 5)
- (6) his _____ (v. 6)
- (7) his righteous _____ (v. 7)
- (8) his _____ (v. 9)
- (9) his _____ (v. 91)

b. The twelve _____

- (1) it _____ (v. 9)
- (2) it _____ (v. 25)
- (3) it _____ (v. 28)
- (4) it _____ (v. 38)
- (5) it _____ (v. 42)
- (6) it _____ (v. 50)
- (7) it _____ (vs. 98, 99)
- (8) it _____ (v. 105)
- (9) it _____ (v. 114)
- (10) it _____ (v. 116)
- (11) it _____ _____ (v. 165)
- (12) it _____ (v. 170)

38. Psalm 123

Selection:

“Unto thee lift I up mine eyes, O thou that dwellest in the _____. Behold, as the eyes of servants look unto the hand of their masters, and as the eyes of a maiden unto the hand of her mistress; so our eyes wait upon the Lord our God, until that he have mercy upon us” (123:1, 2).

Reflection:

The greatest relationship the believer has with God is seen in his _____ to His will and pleasure.

39. Psalm 136

Selection:

“O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good: for his _____ forever” (Ps. 136:1).

Reflection:

This is Scripture’s great mercy refrain Psalm. The phrase, “for his mercy endureth forever,” appears _____-six times, once for each verse.

40. Psalm 139

Selection:

“O Lord, thou hast _____ me, and _____ me” (139:1).

Reflection:

Within this Psalm of David is more about the omniscience of God than can be found in any other prayer in the Bible. According to David:

- a. God knew when he sat or _____ (v. 2).
- b. God knew his every _____ (v. 2).
- c. God knew his every _____ (v. 3).
- d. God knew his every _____ (v. 4).
- e. God knew his every _____ (v. 5).
- f. God knew him before he was _____ (v. 16).

Because of this wonderful wisdom, David thanked God:

- g. For _____ him (vs. 13-16).
- h. For _____ him.
 - (1) Even if he _____ into _____ (v. 8).
 - (2) Even if he _____ into the _____ (v. 8).
 - (3) Even if he _____ the furthest _____ (v. 9).
 - (4) Even if he _____ himself with the _____ night (vs. 11, 12).
- i. For _____ about him (vs. 17, 18).

II. The _____ Psalms (6, 32, 38, 51, 102, 130, 143)

No less than five out of the seven penitential Psalms were written by _____. He wrote 6, 32, 38, 51, and 143.

Psalm 32 should be connected with Psalm 51. The latter describes David’s emotions as he confesses his sin of adultery and murder (2 Sam. 11), while this

Psalm depicts his feelings before such _____ was made, when the awful burden of guilt still bore heavy upon him. In the book of Romans (4:7, 8) Paul quotes the first two verses of this Psalm to illustrate one of Scripture's great doctrines, that of _____. Imputation is that act of one person adding something to another person's account.

III. The _____ Psalms (35, 55, 58, 59, 69, 83, 109, 137, 140)

- A. The definition of these Psalms: To imprecate is to _____, or to invoke _____ upon someone or something.
- B. The fact of these Psalms: There are many instances where the Psalmist calls down judgment upon his enemies, asking God to:
1. _____ against them (35:1)
 2. Bring them into _____ (35:4)
 3. _____ them as chaff (35:5)
 4. Allow the Lord's _____ to chase and _____ them (35:5)
 5. Cause their way to be _____ and _____ (35:6)
 6. Allow _____ to seize upon them (55:15)
 7. Pull them down into _____ (55:15)
 8. _____ their _____ (58:8)
 9. Cut up their _____ (58:7)
 10. Withhold all _____ to them (59:5)
 11. _____ them in _____ (59:13)
 12. Set a _____ for them (69:22)
 13. _____ their eyes (69:23)
 14. Make their loins to _____ (69:23)
 15. Let their _____ be _____ (69:25)
 16. Blot them out of the _____ of the _____ (69:28)
 17. Make them as the _____ of the _____ (83:10)
 18. _____ them (83:14)
 19. Give them over to _____ (109:6)
 20. Let their _____ be few (109:8)
 21. Let their _____ be _____ (109:10)
 22. Let burning _____ fall upon them (140:10)
 23. Cast them into a _____ (140:10)
- C. The problems involved in these Psalms: How can we reconcile these phrases with the New Testament admonition of Jesus in Matthew 5:44:

“But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you”?

D. The suggested answers for these Psalms. (The following material is taken from Dr. Roy L. Aldrich’s booklet, *Notes for Lectures on the Psalms.*)

1. The Psalms are _____ and the _____ has a right to _____ sin and sinners.
2. This is in _____ with the _____ (Ps. 28:4; Jer. 50:15).
3. Such judgment against evil and evildoers is in _____ with the teachings of _____ and the _____ (Mt. 18:6; 23:33; 26:24; Gal. 1:8, 9; 5:12; Jas. 5:3; Jude 13, 15; 2 Pet. 2:12, 22; 2 Thess. 2:10-12; Rev. 14:10, 11).
4. The _____ pronounce maledictions against the _____ also for falling into sin and idolatry (Lev. 26; Deut. 27-28; Isa. 5:24, 25; 28:13, etc.).
5. David in private exercised great _____, but in the Psalms he makes God’s cause his _____ (Ps. 5:10, 11).
6. The Oriental was accustomed to using stronger language than the Westerner. His _____ were more _____ and his _____ more _____.
7. Many of the imprecations are uttered out of sympathy for the _____ and the _____ (Ps. 10:8-10).
8. Some of these Psalms are prayers for success on the _____ (Ps. 144:5-7). Many of Israel’s wars were definitely approved of God.
9. Some of the petitions have reference to scriptural _____ (Ps. 137:8, 9). The Psalmist has before him a direct prophecy where the fall of _____ is predicted in these same terms (Isa. 13:16; also Jer. 50:15; 51:6, 36).
10. Some concern _____ and his _____ (Ps. 40; 55; 60). Psalm 69:22-25 gives us the punishment meted out to Judas. Psalm 109 has been called the “_____ Psalm.”
11. The _____ in the Psalms are looked upon as confirmed or apostate wicked. This is in keeping with the _____ of God and also with the prophetic character of the Psalms. Many of the Psalms look forward to the final earthly _____ against the wicked.

12. _____ is manifest in frank and repeated warnings to the wicked (Ps. 2:12).
 13. The imperative may be changed to the future without violence to the Hebrew: Instead of, “Let them be confounded” we have, “They shall be confounded.” The prayer thus becomes a prophecy. (See Ps. 109:8-10.)
- E. A brief examination of these Psalms:
1. Psalm 35. This is the first of the nine imprecatory Psalms. (See vs. 1-8.) But it should also be kept in mind that David had at first _____ prayed for his fierce enemies in spite of their cruelty toward him. (See vs. 12-16.) This is also the first of four _____ Psalms, that is, Psalms that prophetically depict the treachery of Judas in the New Testament. The other three are: 41:9; 55:12-14; 109:6-8. See the following verses for the imprecatory prayer in each:
 2. Psalm 55:9
 3. Psalm 58:6-9
 4. Psalm 59:11-15
 5. Psalm 69:22-28
 6. Psalm 83:9-17
 7. Psalm 109:6-20
 8. Psalm 137. Here is a twofold imprecatory prayer:
 - a. That God would judge _____ for their treachery during the fall of Jerusalem by the _____ (v. 7).
 - b. That God would judge _____. (See vs. 8, 9.) Note, however, that these words do not describe an army of Israelite “G. I. Joes” running around and bashing the bodies of little Babylonian babies, for, historically speaking, the Babylonians conquered Israel, and not the opposite. This may then be regarded as a prophecy referring to the Persians who did indeed defeat Babylon. (See Dan. 5; Isa. 13:16.) The divine law of _____ was involved here, as it was in Exodus 32:34; Psalm 7:16; Proverbs 11:19, 21; and Galatians 6:7.
 9. Psalm 140. See verses 8-10 for the imprecatory prayer.

IV. The _____ or _____ Psalms (120 through 134)

A. Who wrote them? A commonly held theory is that three men composed them.

1. _____ wrote _____ of them (120, 121, 123, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 132, 134).
2. _____ wrote _____ of them (127).
3. _____ wrote _____ of them (122, 124, 131, 133).

B. Why were they written? Many believe it was because of the following: Around 728 B.C., God healed a Judean king named Hezekiah of a fatal illness. Isaiah (ch. 38) records the prayer of thanksgiving of the grateful king, composed after his recovery. In verse 20 he exclaims:

“The Lord was ready to save me: therefore we will sing my songs to the stringed instruments all the days of our life in the house of the Lord.”

Some scholars (including Thirtle, Lightfoot, Scroggie) believe that these songs of Hezekiah are the ten anonymous “Songs of Degrees” in the group of fifteen (120-134). These Psalms do have a certain similarity of style. Hezekiah may have written ten of these anonymous degree Psalms in memory of the ten steps of the shadow on the sundial (2 Ki. 20:9-11), and then added five appropriate hitherto unpublished Psalms from the pens of (David and) Solomon (see Prov. 25:1), to bring the total to fifteen, in honor of the fifteen years God added to his life. (See 2 Ki. 21:6.)

C. How were they to be sung? Here there are various theories:

1. An old Jewish _____ explains that they were sung when the choir ascended the semicircular flight of stairs leading up to the court of men in the Temple.
2. The ascents may have referred to the stages of pilgrimage to Jerusalem, to be sung along the way by _____ en route to the various _____ feast days.
3. Ascent means “a song in the higher choir,” the singers being on the stairs of some high place.
4. The reference may be musical, signifying that the notes rose by degrees in succession.

V. The _____ (Hallelujah) Psalms (113–118)

These six Psalms were sung on the night of the _____.

A. Psalms 113 and 114 at the _____ of the meal.

- B. Psalms 115 and 116 at the _____. These were sung by the _____ and his disciples in Matthew 26:30. They are still recited in Palestine eighteen times a year at various occasions, and twenty-one times yearly by those Jews outside the Holy Land.

VI. The Historical Psalms (78, 105, 106)

These three Psalms, which depict the history of _____, may be summarized as follows:

- A. The _____ of Israel.
1. They _____ to _____ in God's law (78:10).
 2. They _____ his _____ (78:11, 42; 106:13).
 3. They _____ him (78:19).
 4. They didn't trust his _____ (78:22).
 5. They _____ to him (78:36).
 6. They _____ him (78:40).
 7. They _____ him (78:41).
 8. They worshiped _____ (78:58; 106:19).
 9. They envied his leader _____ (106:16).
 10. They despised the _____ Land (106:24).
 11. They _____ in their tents (106:25).
 12. They ate the _____ of the dead (106:28).
 13. They mingled among the _____ (106:35).
 14. They _____ their sons and daughters to _____ (106:37).
 15. They shed _____ blood (106:38).
- B. The _____ of God.
1. He remembered his _____ when they cried unto him (105:8-11).
 2. He _____ the sea (78:13).
 3. He led them with a _____ by day (78:14).
 4. He led them with a _____ by night (78:14).
 5. He provided _____ for them out of rocks (78:15).
 6. He rained down _____ for them (78:24).
 7. He was full of _____ and forgave their _____ (78:38).
 8. He wrought _____ for them in _____ (78:43; 105:27-36).
 9. He brought them to the _____ of the Promised Land (78:54).

10. He cast out the _____ before them (78:55).
11. He chose _____ to lead them (78:70, 71).
12. He allowed no man to _____ them (105:14).
13. He _____ them (78:72).
14. He _____ kings for their sake (105:14).
15. He elevated them through _____ (105:17).
16. He gave them the riches of _____ (105:37).
17. He kept them all _____ (105:37).
18. He continually _____ them (106:43).
19. He continually _____ their _____ (106:44).

VII. The Acrostic Psalms (9, 10, 25, 34, 37, 111, 112, 119, 145)

These nine Psalms are also called the _____ Psalms. This is so because each line of these Psalms begins with a successive letter of the twenty-two letters in the Hebrew alphabet.

Psalm 119 is of course the most famous of the acrostic Psalms. It has twenty-two stanzas. Each stanza has eight verses, for a total of 176. Each of these stanzas begins with one of the twenty-two Hebrew letters. Not all of these Psalms are complete in this arrangement; that is, some are missing a letter or more. Thus we find:

- A. Psalms 9, 10, 25 are missing several letters.
- B. Psalms 34, 45 have all but one letter.
- C. Psalms _____, _____, _____, _____ have all the letters.

VIII. The _____ Psalms (2, 8, 16, 22, 23, 24, 31, 34, 40, 41, 45, 55, 68, 69, 72, 89, 102, 109, 110, 118, 129)

- A. There are three _____ in the Messianic Psalms
 1. The _____ and _____ of the _____
 2. _____ and eventual deliverance of _____
 3. The future _____ of all the _____ through Israel's reigning _____.
- B. The Messianic Psalms reveal the _____ Jesus
 1. As the _____ of _____ (2:7; 45:6,7; 102:25-27)
 2. As the _____ of _____ (8:4-6)
 3. As the _____ of _____ (89:3,4,27,29)

- C. The Messianic Psalms reveal the _____ of Jesus
1. As _____ (22:22,25; 40:9,10)
 2. As _____ (110:4)
 3. As _____ (2, 24)
- D. The Messianic Psalms reveal the _____ of _____ (45:6,7; 102:25-27; Heb. 1:8-14)
- E. The order that Christ fulfilled them in the _____
1. His _____ (40:6-10).
 “Sacrifice and offerings thou didst not desire... then said I, Lo, I come: In the volume of the book it is written of me” (compare Heb. 10:5-7).
 2. His _____ (69:9).
 “The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up” (Jn. 2:17).
 3. His _____ (118:22).
 “The stone which the builders refused is become the headstone of the comer” (see Mt. 21:42).
 4. His _____.
 “Yea, mine own familiar friend, in whom I trusted, which did eat of my bread, hath lifted up his heel against me” (41:9).
 “For it was not an enemy that reproached me; then I could have borne it: neither was it he that hated me that did magnify himself against me...but it was thou, a man mine equal, my guide, and mine acquaintance. We took sweet counsel together, and walked unto the house of God in company” (55:12-14).
 (See Mt. 26:14-16, 21-25.)
 5. His _____ (22:1, 6, 7, 8, 16, 18).
 “They gave me also gall for my meat; and in my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink” (69:21). (See Mt. 27:34, 48.)
 “Into thine hand I commit my spirit” (Ps. 31:5). (See Lk. 23:46.)
 “He keepeth all his bones: Not one of them is broken” (34:20).
 (See Jn. 19:33-36; also 129:3.)
 6. His false _____.
 “For the mouth of the wicked and the mouth of the deceitful are opened against me: They have spoken against me with a lying tongue. They compassed me about also with words of hatred; and fought against me without a cause” (109:2, 3). (See Mt. 26:59-61; 27:39-44.)

7. His _____ for his enemies.
 “[In return] for my love they are my adversaries: but I give myself unto prayer” (109:4). (See Lk. 23:34.)
8. His _____.
 “For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption” (16:10; compare with Acts 13:35).
 “I will declare thy name unto my brethren: in the midst of the congregation will I praise thee” (22:22; compare with Jn. 20:17).
9. His _____.
 “Thou hast ascended on high, thou hast led captivity captive: thou hast received gifts for men...” (68:18; compare with Eph. 4:8).
10. His _____ entry.
 “Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of Glory shall come in. Who is this King of Glory? The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle” (24:7, 8). (See Acts 1.)
11. His _____ work.
 “The Lord hath sworn, and will not repent, thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek” (110:4). (See Heb. 5-7.)
12. His _____ (45:2, 6, 8, 13, 15). (See Rev. 19.)
13. His _____ of the _____.
 “The Lord said unto my Lord, sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool” (Ps. 110:1). (See also Ps. 2.)
 “He shall judge among the heathen...” (110:6). (See Rev. 6-19.)
14. His _____ reign (89:27; 102:16-21).
 “Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands: thou hast put all things under his feet” (8:6; compare with Heb. 2).
 “His name shall endure forever: his name shall be continued as long as the sun, and men shall be blessed in him. All nations shall call him blessed” (72:17). (See Mt. 23:39; Rev. 11:15.)

The Book of Proverbs

Introduction:

1. A proverb is a short _____ drawn from long _____.
2. There are several _____ of the Book of Proverbs.
 - A. _____ (1-24). We are told in 1 Kings 4:32 that he wrote _____ proverbs and composed over _____ songs. However, chapters 1-24 contain only a fraction of this number.
 - B. the men of _____ (25-29)
 - C. _____ (30)
 - D. _____ (31)
3. Some see the book telling a _____. It is a picture of a young man starting out in life. His first lesson is given in 1:7. Two schools bid for him and both send out their literature. One is the school of _____, and the other, the school for _____.
4. The key word of Proverbs is, of course, _____.
 - A. Wisdom will _____ her students (2:8).
 - B. Wisdom will _____ her students (3:5, 6).
 - C. Wisdom will _____ her students (4:18).
5. There are several classic passages in this book.
 - A. the _____ of wisdom (1:20-31)
 - B. the _____ of wisdom (3:5, 6)
 - C. the _____ of wisdom (6:6-11)
 - D. the _____ _____ (7:1-27)
 - E. the _____ _____ (31:10-31)
 - F. the _____ _____ (8:22-31)
 - G. fifteen _____ _____ (30:18-31)
 - H. the riotous _____ (30:11-14)
6. Proverbs is the Old Testament equivalent of the epistle of _____. It is impossible to offer a _____ outline of this book. At least eleven main subjects are discussed.
 - A. _____:
 - 1 “The _____ of the just is blessed: but the name of the wicked shall rot” (10:7).
 - 2 “A good _____ is rather to be chosen than great _____, and loving favour rather than silver and gold” (22:1).

B. _____:

- 1 A man with a level headed son is _____, but a rebel's mother is sad (10:1; 17:21, 25; 19:13).
- 2 A wise youth will listen to his _____ but a young mocker won't (13:1).
- 3 "He that _____ his rod _____ his son: but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes" (13:24).
- 4 "_____ thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying" (19:18).
- 5 "Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it" (22:6).
- 6 "_____ is bound in the heart of a child; but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him" (22:15; 29:15, 17).
- 7 "Withhold not _____ from the child: for if thou beatest him with the rod, he shall not die. Thou shalt beat him with the rod, and shalt deliver his soul from hell" (23:13, 14).
- 8 See 23:15-25.
- 9 See 30:11-14.

C. _____:

- 1 God hates a _____ scale and _____ in honesty (11:1; 16:11; 20:10, 23).
- 2 Don't sign a _____ for someone you _____ know (6:1-5; 11:15; 17:18).
- 3 Don't withhold _____ of your debts (3:27).
- 4 God will not let a _____ man _____ to death (10:3).
- 5 _____ men are soon _____; hard workers have an abundant _____ (10:4; 22:29).
- 6 As _____ to the teeth, and as _____ to the eyes, so is the _____ to them that send him. (10:26).
- 7 He that _____ in his _____ shall fall: but the _____ shall flourish as a branch. (11:28).
- 8 It is wrong to accept a _____ to twist _____ (17:23).
- 9 Develop your _____ first before building your _____ (24:27).
- 10 27:23-27 {23} Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks, and look well to thy herds. {24} For riches are not for ever: and doth the crown endure to every generation? {25} The hay appeareth, and the tender grass showeth itself, and herbs of the

mountains are gathered. {26} The lambs are for thy clothing, and the goats are the price of the field. {27} And thou shalt have goats' milk enough for thy food, for the food of thy household, and for the maintenance for thy maidens.

D. _____:

- 1 Drink _____ out of your own _____ (5:15).
- 2 Rejoice with the _____ of your _____ (5:18).
- 3 A beautiful _____ lacking discretion and _____ is like a fine gold ring in a _____ snout (11:22).
- 4 He that troubles his own house shall inherit the _____ (11:29).
- 5 A virtuous woman is a _____ to her husband: but she that makes ashamed is as _____ in his bones (12:4).
- 6 Every wise _____ builds her house; but the _____ one plucks it down with her _____ (14:1; 19:13).
- 7 Whoever finds a _____ finds a good thing, and obtains favor of the _____ (18:22).
- 8 It is better to dwell in a comer of the _____, than with a _____ woman in a wide house (21:9; 25:24).
- 9 It is better to dwell in the _____, than with a _____ and _____ woman (21:19).
- 10 Who can find a _____ woman?

Note: The most detailed answer to this question is given in the last chapter of Proverbs (31).

E. _____:

- 1 It means to _____ the _____ of God (2:17).
- 2 It leads along the _____ to _____ and _____ (2:15; 7:27; 9:18).
- 3 It pollutes the _____ (5:4).
- 4 It causes one to _____ in _____ and shame when disease _____ the body (5:11).
- 5 It leads to bitter _____ (5:12, 13).
- 6 It will be _____ by _____ (5:21).
- 7 It will bring a man to _____ (6:26).
- 8 It will burn the _____ as surely as fire burns the _____ (6:27, 32).

- 9 It can be compared to (7:22, 23):
- a an _____ going to the butcher
 - b a trapped ox awaiting the _____ arrow
 - c a bird flying into a _____

F. _____:

- 1 Refuse them, for in attempting to _____ others they only trap _____ (1:10-19).
- 2 Refuse them, for they eat the bread of _____ and drink the wine of _____ (4:17).
- 3 Refuse them, for their _____ is a trick; they want to use you as their pawn (23:6-8).
- 4 Refuse them, for a man's true _____ is reflected by the friends he _____ (27:19).

G. _____:

- 1 The _____ of God is its _____ (1:7; 9:10).
- 2 It will gain one many _____ (1:9).
- 3 It will keep one from _____ (2:16).
- 4 It will _____ all one's _____ (3:6).
- 5 It will give one _____, health, and _____ (3:8).
- 6 It will (as one wisely tithes) fill one's _____ with _____ and _____ and overflow the _____ vats with the finest _____ (3:9, 10).
- 7 It is better than _____, gold, and precious _____ (3:14; 8:11, 19).
- 8 It gives a long _____, _____, honor, _____, and peace (3:16, 17; 9:11).
- 9 It was God's method in _____ (3:19, 20).
- 10 It is the _____ thing (4:7).
- 11 It should be loved like a _____ (7:4).
- 12 It brings the _____ of God (8:35).

H. _____:

- 1 It is better to have self-control than to capture a _____ city (16:32).
- 2 An uncontrolled man often begins something he can't _____ (25:8).
- 3 A man without self-control is as _____ as a city with broken down walls (25:28).

- I. _____:
- 1 It gives false courage and _____ to _____ (20:1).
 - 2 It fills the heart with anguish and _____ (23:29).
 - 3 It causes bloodshot _____ and many _____ (23:29).
 - 4 It bites like a _____ serpent and _____ like an adder (23:32).
 - 5 It leads to hallucinations and _____ tremens (23:33).
 - 6 It makes one say silly and _____ things (23:33).
 - 7 It causes one to _____ like a sailor _____ at sea (23:34).
 - 8 It allows one to be _____ up without even being aware of it (23:35).
 - 9 It causes leaders to _____ their duties and thus pervert justice (31:5).

- J. _____:
- 1 A true friend is always _____ and is _____ to help in time of need (17:17).
 - 2 _____ from a _____ are better than _____ from an _____ (27:6).
 - 3 _____ abandon a friend—either _____ or your _____ (27:10).
 - 4 Friendly suggestions are as pleasant as _____ (27:9).
 - 5 A friendly discussion is as stimulating as the sparks that fly when _____ strikes _____ (27:17).
 - 6 A man who would have _____ must himself be _____ (18:24).
 - 7 A true _____ sticks closer than a _____ (18:24).

- K. _____:
- 1 The tongue of the just is as choice _____ (10:20).
 - 2 He that refrains from _____ is wise (10:19; 11:12).
 - 3 The lips of the _____ feed many (10:21).
 - 4 A _____ with his mouth destroys his _____ (11:9).
 - 5 A _____ reveals secrets; but one of a _____ spirit conceals the matter (11:13).
 - 6 Some speak like the _____ of a sword; but the _____ of the wise is health (12:18).

- 7 He who keeps his _____ keeps his life; but he who opens wide his lips shall have destruction (13:3).
- 8 A true witness _____ souls (14:25).
- 9 A soft answer turns away _____; but grievous words stir up anger (15:1).
- 10 A _____ tongue is a tree of _____; but _____ is a breach in the _____ (15:4).
- 11 A word spoken in due season is _____ (15:23).
- 12 The heart of the _____ studies to _____ (15:28).
- 13 _____ words are like a _____: sweet to the _____, and health to the _____ (16:24).
- 14 A froward man sows _____; and a whisperer _____ chief friends 16:28; 17:9).
- 15 The beginning of strife is like letting out _____. Therefore, leave off _____, before it is meddled with (17:14).
- 16 He who has _____ spares his words (17:27).
- 17 The words of a _____ are _____ (18:8).
- 18 He who _____ a matter before he _____ it, it is _____ and shame unto him (18:13).
- 19 _____ and _____ are in the power of the _____ (18:21).
- 20 He that speaks _____ shall not _____ (19:5).
- 21 A word fitly spoken is like _____ of _____ in _____ of _____ (25:11).
- 22 By long _____ is a prince _____, and a soft tongue _____ the (hard) _____ (25:15).
- 23 He who passes by, and _____ with _____ not _____ to him, is like one who takes a _____ by the _____ (26:17).
- 24 Where no _____ is, there the _____ goes out; so where there is no _____, _____ ceases (26:20).
- 25 Let _____ man praise you, and not your own _____ (27:2).

L. Various groupings:

- 1 _____ things that God _____ (6:16-19):
- a a proud _____
- b a _____ tongue

- c hands that shed _____
 - d a wicked, _____ heart
 - e _____ to do wrong
 - f a false _____
 - g sowing _____ among brothers
- 2 Four things which are never _____ (30:15, 16):
- a the _____
 - b the barren _____
 - c a barren _____
 - d _____
- 3 Four wonderful and _____ things (30:18, 19):
- a how an _____ glides through the _____
 - b how a _____ crawls upon a _____
 - c how a _____ finds its way across the _____
 - d the growth of _____ between a _____ and a _____
- 4 Four things that the earth finds _____ (30:21-25):
- a a _____ who becomes a _____
 - b a _____ when he is filled with _____
 - c a bitter _____ when she finally _____
 - d a servant girl who _____ her mistress' _____
- 5 Four small but _____ things (30:24-28):
- a _____ (They aren't strong, but store up food for the winter.)
 - b cliff _____ (delicate little animals who protect themselves by living among the _____)
 - c the _____ (Though they have no leader, they stay together in swarms.)
 - d _____ (They are easy to catch and kill, yet are found even in kings' _____.)
- 6 Four stately _____ (30:29-31):
- a the _____, king of animals (He won't turn aside for anyone.)
 - b the _____
 - c the _____
 - d a _____ as he leads his _____

- 7 Two things _____ requests of _____ (30:7-9):
- a Remove from me _____ and _____.
 - b Give me neither _____ nor _____—feed me with food _____ for me:
Lest I be _____, and _____ thee and say, who is the Lord?
Lest I be _____, and _____, and take the name of my God in _____.