

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

STUDY PAK 9A

Memorize Psalm 23:4-6

1. This lecture will focus on the _____ themes _____ of the Psalms.
2. Psalm 19 praises both the a) _____ and the b) _____ of God, making it possible to list it as a Psalm of c) _____ or a Psalm of d) _____.
3. Of the many a) _____ of the Psalms, there are six that are the most prominent, accounting for the major b) _____ of the Psalms.

4. a) _____
Psalms, which ask for
b) _____.
(Psalms 32, 38, 51)

5. a) _____
Psalms, which have verses or sections of the Psalms beginning with successive Hebrew b) _____ of the c) _____.
(Psalm 25, 119, and part of Psalm 145)

Classifications of Psalms

- ⌘ **Penitential Psalms ask for forgiveness**
- ⌘ **Acrostic Psalms have verses or sections which begin with successive Hebrew letters of the alphabet**
- ⌘ **Hallelujah Psalms praise Jehovah**

2

6. a) _____ Psalms praise b) _____.
Hallelujah means "praise the Lord." (Psalm 146,-150)

Classifications of Psalms

- ⌘ **Imprecatory Psalms reveal vindictiveness toward the psalmists enemies**
- ⌘ **Historical Psalms talk about important historical events**
- ⌘ **Prophetic Psalms foretell coming events**

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7. a) _____ Psalms reveal
b) _____ toward the psalmists enemies, calling down a
c) _____ or
d) _____ upon them.
(Psalm 35, 69, 109)

8. a) _____
Psalms talk about important historical
b) _____ in a poetic form. (Psalm 78, 10, 114)

9. a) _____
Psalms b) _____ coming events. (Psalm 22, 69, 110)

10. There are also a) _____ or b) _____ Psalms, Psalms of c) _____, Psalms of d) _____, Psalms of e) _____, and songs of f) _____, which were probably contained in a g) _____ and sung by the Israelites on their pilgrimages to Jerusalem for one of the annual national feasts.

11. Our focus in this lecture will be on the a) _____ Psalms, the b) _____ Psalms, and the c) _____ Psalms.

Imprecatory Psalms

- ⌘ **Some believe a loving God could not give imprecatory Psalms**
- ⌘ **Imprecatory Psalms are vindictive against the enemies of God and His people**
- ⌘ **The Psalmist is not looking to take revenge for himself, but for God to take vengeance for His people**

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12. It is hard for some people to believe that a) _____ God could really give b) _____ Psalms.
13. Because they do not understand the a) _____ of these Psalms, they believe that these Psalms could not be given by the b) _____ of the Holy Spirit.
14. When Psalm 137 speaks of the a) _____ of Babylon, there is no question that there is b) _____.
15. It is important to keep in mind that the Bible, which is free from a) _____ and b) _____ by the Holy Spirit, often c) _____ what others said.
16. Sometimes the sayings of a) _____ men, or b) _____ men, c) _____ men or d) _____ men, are recorded in Scripture.
17. The Psalms not only give us a record of what a) _____ says to b) _____, but also often, of what c) _____ have said to d) _____.
18. While whatever God says to men is a) _____ true, what man says to God is b) _____ true.
19. The passages that we looked at earlier as examples of imprecatory Psalms, are those in which men cried the a) _____ of their b) _____ out to God, looking for c) _____ upon their enemies.
20. Sometimes an expression of a) _____ seems b) _____.
21. Psalm 52, when David expresses his righteous indignation at a) _____, the Edomite, who killed the b) _____ for King Saul, gives each of us feelings that are stirred up.
22. Saul's own a) _____ refused to kill the priests, but Doeg ruthlessly slew not only the b) _____, but also their c) _____, d) _____, oxen, asses, and sheep.
23. David did not pray this Psalm to gratify his a) _____ of Doeg, nor was he seeking private b) _____.

24. a) _____ belongs unto God. He will b) _____.
25. The New Testament also points to a) _____ vengeance, not the vengeance of b) _____ in Romans 12:19-21.
26. When the Psalmist was calling upon a) _____ to take b) _____ on the wicked, he was certainly remembering the teaching of c) _____, and anticipating the teaching of the d) _____.
27. Instead of looking to take vengeance himself, David was looking for a) _____ to take vengeance, and to righteously b) _____ iniquity.
28. David's prayer was that a) _____ break the teeth of those who were using their teeth to tear up the b) _____.
29. David was very obvious in his a) _____ and b) _____ to his enemies during his lifetime.
30. David not only refused to kill his a) _____ and b) _____ enemy, King Saul, but also prevented others from c) _____ him.
31. Even though David prayed, "Let his children be continually a) _____," he sought out b) _____, the lame grandson of King Saul, bringing him into his courts to live and eat at the king's table as one of his own sons.
32. The Hebrew language is more a) _____ and b) _____ than the English language.
33. It is common for us to speak of a) " _____ ", while the Hebrews would point to the b) _____ instead.
34. David a) _____ King Saul, but he b) _____ Saul's evil deeds.

Historical Psalms

⌘ **An historical strand is woven throughout the entire Psalms**

⌘ **Psalm 75, 105, and 106 are outstanding in their didactic use of history**

⌘ **21 Psalms refer to the history of Israel from the time of Moses to the days of the restoration**

6

35. Jesus looked upon the multitudes with a) _____, but ultimately, all those who refuse to trust Him as their Savior become the b) _____ of God.
36. The a) _____ Psalms are closely related to the rest of the b) _____, for many of them have been written down through history, beginning during the days of Moses.
37. Psalm 75, 105, and 106 are outstanding in their a) _____ use of history but a historical b) _____ is woven throughout the whole book of Psalms.

38. About 21 Psalms refer to the history of Israel from the time of a) _____ to the days of the b) _____.

Period of the Theocracy

- ⌘ **The time period preceding the rule of the kings**
 - ☑ **Israel's Exodus from Egypt**
 - ☑ **Israel's wandering in the wilderness**
 - ☑ **The time of the Judges**
- ⌘ **Psalms 78 gives the history of Israel from their time in Egypt until the time of King David**

7

39. These historical allusions are divided into three periods, the period of the a) _____, the period of the b) _____, and the period of the c) _____.

40. The period of the theocracy is the period a) _____ the kings, with Israel's b) _____ from Egypt, c) _____ in the wilderness, d) _____ Caanan, and the time of the e) _____.

41. _____ is a historical Psalm that gives the history of the Children of Israel from the time they were in Egypt, seeing the wonders of the Lord in delivering them, to the time of David, the Shepherd-King.

42. Many of the Psalms are related to personal a) _____ or b) _____ in David's life.

43. During the days in which his life was in _____, David wrote Psalm 7, 11, 34 and 54.

44. When David came to the a) _____ and established Israel's national worship in b) _____, he wrote Psalm 24.

45. David's shame at his sin with Bathsheba and the a) _____ and godly b) _____ in his heart are revealed in c) _____.

46. David composed Psalms 3, 4, and 55 when he saw the terrible a) _____ of his sin as shown by the b) _____ of Absalom.

Period of the Kingdom

- ⌘ **Covers the time period from David to the Babylonian captivity in 605 BC**
 - ☑ **Many of those written by David are related to personal crises or experiences**
 - ☑ **Times his life was in jeopardy**
 - ☑ **His sin with Bathsheba**
 - ☑ **Consequences of his sin by Absalom**
 - ☑ **Hezekiah's Psalms of Degrees**

8

47. Only Psalm 60 points to David's _____ triumphs.

48. Psalms 18, 11, and 2 Samuel 22 give a resume of David's life a) _____, and make reference to his b) _____ over God's enemies.

49. One Psalm is credited to the disaster which fell upon a) _____ army, while the anonymous b) _____ (Psalms 120-134) are associated with the sign given to c) _____ regarding his recovery in Isaiah 38.

50. Some of the other Psalms, Psalms 124, 126, 129, and 130, suggest the _____ captivity.

51. The a) _____ of Jerusalem and b) _____ and c) _____ of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar are clearly described in Psalms 74 and 79.

52. The a) _____ lot of the exiles in b) _____ is embodied in Psalms 80 and 137, while the c) _____ of those returning from the Babylonian captivity is expressed in Psalms 85 and 126.

53. There is little question that a) _____ and b) _____ prepared Psalms 146, 147, and 150 at the time of the building and dedication of the c) _____ temple.

54. Without the recording of these a) _____ and the b) _____ that accompanied them, the c) _____ history of the Jewish people would be incomplete.

55. While the historical Scriptures do not portray what happened during the a) _____, the Psalms continue to give insights into the b) _____ and c) _____ of the Jewish people.

Period of the Province

⌘ **From the fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the temple until the rebuilding and dedication of the new temple**

☑ **Psalms 74 and 79 describe Jerusalem's fall**

☑ **Psalms 80 and 137 describe the lot of the captives in Babylon**

☑ **Haggai and Zechariah wrote Psalms 146, 147, and 150**

Prophetic Psalms

⌘ **Historical Psalms bind the Psalms to the past history of Israel**

⌘ **Prophetic Psalms tie the Psalms to the New Testament**

⌘ **Much of the future history of Israel and the Gentile nations is revealed**

⌘ **The greatest portion are Messianic prophecies**

56. As the a) _____ Psalms bind the Psalms to the past history of Israel, so the b) _____ Psalms tie the Psalms to the c) _____.

57. Much of the history of a) _____ and the future of the b) _____ nations is revealed in the Psalms' prophecies.

58. The greatest portion of the prophetic Psalms are _____ in nature.

59. All a) _____ Psalms are b) _____, but not all c) _____ Psalms are d) _____.

60. Throughout the Old Testament period, the Jews looked for a coming _____ who had been promised from the earliest times.

61. We find that the Jewish people also celebrated and described this supernatural Savior and Ruler in a) _____ and b) _____.

62. Many of the passages in the Psalms are prophetic, a) _____
the Messiah's b) _____ and c) _____.

63. _____ Psalms are less obviously Messianic.

Messianic Prophecies

⌘ **Typically Messianic--the Psalmist is a type of Christ, but other parts of the passage do not apply**

⌘ **Typological Prophetic--the Psalmist's experiences are described with language pointing beyond his own life, coming true in Christ**

11

64. The Psalmist in some way is a
a) _____ of Christ,
but other b) _____
of the passage do not apply.

65. a) _____
Psalms, in which the Psalmist describes his own
b) _____
in language that points beyond his own
c) _____ and
becomes historically true only in the person of
d) _____.

66. a) _____ Psalms, which are written referring to the house
of b) _____, or a specific king, but finding its ultimate
fulfillment only in the person of c) _____.

67. a) _____ Psalms refer directly to b) _____
without any reference to any other persons or son of David.

68. a) _____ or b) _____
anticipate the coming of the
c) _____ and the
consummation of His Kingdom as fulfilled
in the person of d) _____.

69. Psalm 40:6-10 distinctly refers to the
a) _____ and
b) _____ of
Jesus Christ, pointing to Him as the
c) _____ for sins.

70. Psalm 41 and 109 portray the
_____ of Christ.

Messianic Prophecies

⌘ **Indirectly Messianic--describing the House of David, but finding fulfillment in Christ**

⌘ **Purely Prophetic--refer directly to Christ**

⌘ **Enthronement or Eschatological anticipate Christ's coming and the consummation of His kingdom**

12

71. Psalm 41 was partially fulfilled by a) _____, the
traitor to David, while it also applies to b) _____.

72. The night in which He was betrayed, Christ quoted _____
in John 13:18, when He said, *I speak not of you all: I know whom I have chosen: but that the scripture may be fulfilled, He that eateth bread with me hath lifted up his heel against me.*

73. It is also very clear that a) _____ points to b) _____,
for Peter quotes it in Acts 1 when Matthias is elected as an apostle.

74. Both a) _____ clearly foretell events surrounding the b) _____ of Jesus Christ.

Crucifixion Prophecies

- ⌘ **Portray death by crucifixion**
- ⌘ **Pictures bones out of joint**
- ⌘ **Shows profuse sweating**
- ⌘ **Shows the action of the heart**
- ⌘ **Thirst that comes with crucifixion**
- ⌘ **Hands and feet pierced**
- ⌘ **Words of Christ on the cross**
- ⌘ **Gall and vinegar to drink**

13

75. Capital punishment in Jewish society was death by _____.

76. Yet Psalm 22 gives us a graphic portrayal of death by _____.

77. It pictures the a) _____ being out of joint, the profuse b) _____ caused by intense suffering, and the action of the c) _____ being affected (v. 14).

78. There is the portrayal of one whose a) _____ is exhausted and the extreme b) _____ that came with c) _____ (v. 15).

79. There is a prediction of the hands and feet being a) _____ (v. 16), and the partial nudity with a loss of b) _____ that are a part of c) _____.

80. The exact a) _____ of Christ, uttered on the cross, are given b) _____ before the event happened (v. 1).

81. When you also remember that crucifixion was a a) _____, not b) _____, form of execution, the proof of c) _____ is irresistible.

82. Psalm 69 gives certain details that are not mentioned in Psalm 22, such as the rejection, not only by his a) _____, but by His b) _____.

83. Psalm 69:14-20 gives a valid description of the suffering of Christ at the garden of a) _____, while verse 25 makes specific reference to Christ's thirst and the b) _____ and c) _____ given to Him to drink.

84. Psalm 69:25 makes a specific reference to _____ (quoted by Peter in Acts 1), saying *Let their habitation be desolate; and let none dwell in their tents.*

85. Psalm 16 speaks specifically about the a) _____ of Christ, and is quoted by Peter on the day of b) _____ (Acts 2:25-28).

Coronation of Christ

- ⌘ **Psalm 16 speaks about the resurrection of Christ, pointing to the empty tomb**
- ⌘ **Psalm 89 and 132 predict Messiah shall come from the lineage of David**
- ⌘ **Psalm 118 calls Christ the Cornerstone**

14

86. Psalm 16 is the great a) _____ announcement of the Old Testament, pointing to the b) _____ on resurrection morning.
87. Paul also makes reference to this passage in his preaching at _____.
88. Psalm 89 and 132 both predict the Messiah shall come from the lineage of _____.
89. Christ Himself calls attention to a) _____, where He is called the chief b) _____.
90. The significance of this was important to the early church, for the writers of the New Testament make reference to this at least a) _____, relating it to the b) _____ of Christ by the Jews.
91. Of His a) _____, there shall be no b) _____.

Messianic Kingdom

- ⌘ **Psalm 2 -- the rebellion of the nations prior to Christ's coming**
- ⌘ **Psalm 72:8 -- the scope of Christ's kingdom being from sea to sea**
- ⌘ **Psalm 110 -- the Messiah's kingdom**
- ⌘ **Psalm 8 -- the millennial reign**

15

92. Three Psalms picture the _____ reign of Christ on the earth.

93. Psalm 2 points to the rebellion of the a) _____ against the Lord and against His Anointed prior to Christ coming to establish His b) _____.

94. The conclusion of the Psalm leaves no doubt in the mind of the reader about the ultimate _____ of the King of Glory.

95. Psalm 72:8 talks about the _____ of Christ's kingdom, saying, *He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth.*
96. Although some of the Psalm points to a) _____, it obviously points to a b) _____ than Solomon, when it says in verse 17, *His name shall endure for ever: his name shall be continued as long as the sun: and men shall be blessed in him: all nations shall call him blessed.*
97. When reading a) _____, it is obvious that b) _____ verse in it refers to the kingdom of the Messiah.
98. Psalm 8 provides the most complete description of the a) _____ and b) _____ of the Messiah.
99. Verse 5a, which states, *For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels*, is a clear reference to his earthly a) _____ and life of b) _____.

100. Verse 5b, points to His a) _____, b) _____, and c) _____ at the right hand of God when it says, *and hast crowned him with glory and honour.*

101. When verse 6a states, *Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands*, it predicts the _____ of Christ.

The Trilogy of Prophecy

- ⌘ **Psalm 22, 23, and 24 tell of the past, present, and future of Christ's work**
- ⌘ **Called the Psalms of the cross, the crook, and the crown**
- ⌘ **Represent Christ's ministry as Savior, Shepherd, and Sovereign**

16

102. Verse 6b, *thou hast put all things under his feet*: looks forward to the _____ of Christ.

103. Psalm 22, 23, and 24 form a trilogy of the a) _____, b) _____, and c) _____ of Christ's work.

104. They are sometimes called the Psalms of the a) _____, the

b) _____, and the c) _____, representing Christ's ministry as d) _____, e) _____, and f) _____.

Israel in the Psalms

- ⌘ **Israel and Jerusalem are the subjects of almost a dozen Psalms**
- ⌘ **Psalm 102 -- Psalm of the Wandering Jew**
- ⌘ **The Psalmist presents a hope for a miraculous birth of his nation**
- ⌘ **Psalm 102:6 predicts the city of Jerusalem will be rebuilt**

17

105. a) _____ and b) _____ are each the subjects of almost a dozen Psalms, including Psalm 102, which is called the "The Psalm of the c) _____."

106. Israel's dispersion began with the ten northern tribes, which were taken captive by _____.

107. Judah and Benjamin followed into the a) _____ captivity, with only a comparatively small number of the

Jews returning under b) _____ and c) _____.

108. The final dispersion of the Jews took place in 70 AD, when _____ sealed the gates of Jerusalem and started the last remnant on its long journey.

109. The Psalmist draws a future picture of his a) _____ as one clothed with b) _____, covered with dust and ashes upon his head as the signs of his c) _____.

110. Although Israel has been dispersed as a nation, the Psalmist believes that God will give a _____ of his nation once again.

111. a) _____ succeeds b) _____ in the latter Psalms.

112. There is an a) _____ that God will once again look upon Israel as a b) _____ and the beloved city of c) _____ will be rebuilt.

113. In the light of the present _____ of Israel, the prediction in Psalm 102:16 is significant.

The Book of the Psalms

- ⌘ **Reflects the struggles of God's people through the ages**
- ⌘ **Has given God's people inspiration**
- ⌘ **Has purified the desires of God's people**
- ⌘ **Has drawn their thoughts toward heaven**
- ⌘ **Have taught believers how to pray**

18

114. "*When the Lord shall build up Zion, He shall _____ in His glory.*"

115. The language of the Psalms shows the a) _____ and b) _____ of faith in a memorable way, not only as they point to c) _____ and to the d) _____ but also as they reflect the e) _____ of God's people down through the ages.

116. Through the ages, the Psalms have given God's people a) _____ as they have enlarged their hearts through b) _____ them.

117. They have purified the a) _____ of God's people and have drawn our b) _____ toward heaven.

118. The Psalms have frequently taught believers how to a) _____, giving them a confidence of b) _____ prayer and renewed trust in the Lord.

119. Some of the Psalms change dramatically from pouring out a) _____ to describing the b) _____ as if they have already happened.

120. This demonstrates the Psalmists' _____ that God would truly answer their prayers.

121. Only in true faith can a believer find an _____ of answered prayer while praying.

122. The a) _____ and the b) _____ books may provide more material for theological doctrine and principles of worship, but this book gives c) _____ for God's people.

123. Martin Luther called the Psalms a) " _____," and declared there could never be a more precious book of b) _____ and c) _____ of the saints than the Psalms.

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(Psalm 25, 119, and part of Psalm 145)
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Hallelujah means "praise the Lord." (Psalm 146,-150)

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51. The a) _____ of Jerusalem and b) _____ and c) _____ of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar are clearly described in Psalms 74 and 79.

52. The a) _____ lot of the exiles in b) _____ is embodied in Psalms 80 and 137, while the c) _____ of those returning from the Babylonian captivity is express in Psalms 85 and 126.

53. There is little question that a) _____ and b) _____ prepared Psalms 146, 147, and 150 at the time of the building and dedication of the c) _____ temple.

54. Without the recording of these a) _____ and the b) _____ that accompanied them, the c) _____ history of the Jewish people would be incomplete.

55. While the historical Scriptures do not portray what happened during the a) _____, the Psalms continue to give insights into the b) _____ and c) _____ of the Jewish people.

Period of the Province

⌘ **From the fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the temple until the rebuilding and dedication of the new temple**

☑ **Psalms 74 and 79 describe Jerusalem's fall**

☑ **Psalms 80 and 137 describe the lot of the captives in Babylon**

☑ **Haggai and Zechariah wrote Psalms 146, 147, and 150**

Prophetic Psalms

⌘ **Historical Psalms bind the Psalms to the past history of Israel**

⌘ **Prophetic Psalms tie the Psalms to the New Testament**

⌘ **Much of the future history of Israel and the Gentile nations is revealed**

⌘ **The greatest portion are Messianic prophecies**

56. As the a) _____ Psalms bind the Psalms to the past history of Israel, so the b) _____ Psalms tie the Psalms to the c) _____.

57. Much of the history of a) _____ and the future of the b) _____ nations is revealed in the Psalms' prophecies.

58. The greatest portion of the prophetic Psalms are _____ in nature.

59. All a) _____ Psalms are b) _____, but not all c) _____ Psalms are d) _____.

60. Throughout the Old Testament period, the Jews looked for a coming _____ who had been promised from the earliest times.

61. We find that the Jewish people also celebrated and described this supernatural Savior and Ruler in a) _____ and b) _____.

62. Many of the passages in the Psalms are prophetic, a) _____
the Messiah's b) _____ and c) _____.

63. _____ Psalms are less obviously Messianic.

Messianic Prophecies

⌘ **Typically Messianic--the Psalmist is a type of Christ, but other parts of the passage do not apply**

⌘ **Typological Prophetic--the Psalmist's experiences are described with language pointing beyond his own life, coming true in Christ**

11

64. The Psalmist in some way is a
a) _____ of Christ,
but other b) _____
of the passage do not apply.

65. a) _____
Psalms, in which the Psalmist describes his own
b) _____
in language that points beyond his own
c) _____ and
becomes historically true only in the person of
d) _____.

66. a) _____ Psalms, which are written referring to the house
of b) _____, or a specific king, but finding its ultimate
fulfillment only in the person of c) _____.

67. a) _____ Psalms refer directly to b) _____
without any reference to any other persons or son of David.

68. a) _____ or b) _____
anticipate the coming of the
c) _____ and the
consummation of His Kingdom as fulfilled
in the person of d) _____.

69. Psalm 40:6-10 distinctly refers to the
a) _____ and
b) _____ of
Jesus Christ, pointing to Him as the
c) _____ for sins.

70. Psalm 41 and 109 portray the
_____ of Christ.

Messianic Prophecies

⌘ **Indirectly Messianic--describing the House of David, but finding fulfillment in Christ**

⌘ **Purely Prophetic--refer directly to Christ**

⌘ **Enthronement or Eschatological anticipate Christ's coming and the consummation of His kingdom**

12

71. Psalm 41 was partially fulfilled by a) _____, the
traitor to David, while it also applies to b) _____.

72. The night in which He was betrayed, Christ quoted _____
in John 13:18, when He said, *I speak not of you all: I know whom I have chosen: but that the scripture may be fulfilled, He that eateth bread with me hath lifted up his heel against me.*

73. It is also very clear that a) _____ points to b) _____,
for Peter quotes it in Acts 1 when Matthias is elected as an apostle.

74. Both a) _____ clearly foretell events surrounding the b) _____ of Jesus Christ.

Crucifixion Prophecies

- ⌘ **Portray death by crucifixion**
- ⌘ **Pictures bones out of joint**
- ⌘ **Shows profuse sweating**
- ⌘ **Shows the action of the heart**
- ⌘ **Thirst that comes with crucifixion**
- ⌘ **Hands and feet pierced**
- ⌘ **Words of Christ on the cross**
- ⌘ **Gall and vinegar to drink**

13

75. Capital punishment in Jewish society was death by _____.

76. Yet Psalm 22 gives us a graphic portrayal of death by _____.

77. It pictures the a) _____ being out of joint, the profuse b) _____ caused by intense suffering, and the action of the c) _____ being affected (v. 14).

78. There is the portrayal of one whose a) _____ is exhausted and the extreme b) _____ that came with c) _____ (v. 15).

79. There is a prediction of the hands and feet being a) _____ (v. 16), and the partial nudity with a loss of b) _____ that are a part of c) _____.

80. The exact a) _____ of Christ, uttered on the cross, are given b) _____ before the event happened (v. 1).

81. When you also remember that crucifixion was a a) _____, not b) _____, form of execution, the proof of c) _____ is irresistible.

82. Psalm 69 gives certain details that are not mentioned in Psalm 22, such as the rejection, not only by his a) _____, but by His b) _____.

83. Psalm 69:14-20 gives a valid description of the suffering of Christ at the garden of a) _____, while verse 25 makes specific reference to Christ's thirst and the b) _____ and c) _____ given to Him to drink.

84. Psalm 69:25 makes a specific reference to _____ (quoted by Peter in Acts 1), saying *Let their habitation be desolate; and let none dwell in their tents.*

85. Psalm 16 speaks specifically about the a) _____ of Christ, and is quoted by Peter on the day of b) _____ (Acts 2:25-28).

Coronation of Christ

- ⌘ **Psalm 16 speaks about the resurrection of Christ, pointing to the empty tomb**
- ⌘ **Psalm 89 and 132 predict Messiah shall come from the lineage of David**
- ⌘ **Psalm 118 calls Christ the Cornerstone**

14

86. Psalm 16 is the great a) _____ announcement of the Old Testament, pointing to the b) _____ on resurrection morning.
87. Paul also makes reference to this passage in his preaching at _____.
88. Psalm 89 and 132 both predict the Messiah shall come from the lineage of _____.
89. Christ Himself calls attention to a) _____, where He is called the chief b) _____.
90. The significance of this was important to the early church, for the writers of the New Testament make reference to this at least a) _____, relating it to the b) _____ of Christ by the Jews.
91. Of His a) _____, there shall be no b) _____.

Messianic Kingdom

- ⌘ **Psalm 2 -- the rebellion of the nations prior to Christ's coming**
- ⌘ **Psalm 72:8 -- the scope of Christ's kingdom being from sea to sea**
- ⌘ **Psalm 110 -- the Messiah's kingdom**
- ⌘ **Psalm 8 -- the millennial reign**

15

92. Three Psalms picture the _____ reign of Christ on the earth.

93. Psalm 2 points to the rebellion of the a) _____ against the Lord and against His Anointed prior to Christ coming to establish His b) _____.

94. The conclusion of the Psalm leaves no doubt in the mind of the reader about the ultimate _____ of the King of Glory.

95. Psalm 72:8 talks about the _____ of Christ's kingdom, saying, *He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth.*
96. Although some of the Psalm points to a) _____, it obviously points to a b) _____ than Solomon, when it says in verse 17, *His name shall endure for ever: his name shall be continued as long as the sun: and men shall be blessed in him: all nations shall call him blessed.*
97. When reading a) _____, it is obvious that b) _____ verse in it refers to the kingdom of the Messiah.
98. Psalm 8 provides the most complete description of the a) _____ and b) _____ of the Messiah.
99. Verse 5a, which states, *For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels*, is a clear reference to his earthly a) _____ and life of b) _____.

100. Verse 5b, points to His a) _____, b) _____, and c) _____ at the right hand of God when it says, *and hast crowned him with glory and honour.*

101. When verse 6a states, *Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands*, it predicts the _____ of Christ.

The Trilogy of Prophecy

- ⌘ **Psalm 22, 23, and 24 tell of the past, present, and future of Christ's work**
- ⌘ **Called the Psalms of the cross, the crook, and the crown**
- ⌘ **Represent Christ's ministry as Savior, Shepherd, and Sovereign**

16

102. Verse 6b, *thou hast put all things under his feet*: looks forward to the _____ of Christ.

103. Psalm 22, 23, and 24 form a trilogy of the a) _____, b) _____, and c) _____ of Christ's work.

104. They are sometimes called the Psalms of the a) _____, the

b) _____, and the c) _____, representing Christ's ministry as d) _____, e) _____, and f) _____.

Israel in the Psalms

- ⌘ **Israel and Jerusalem are the subjects of almost a dozen Psalms**
- ⌘ **Psalm 102 -- Psalm of the Wandering Jew**
- ⌘ **The Psalmist presents a hope for a miraculous birth of his nation**
- ⌘ **Psalm 102:6 predicts the city of Jerusalem will be rebuilt**

17

105. a) _____ and b) _____ are each the subjects of almost a dozen Psalms, including Psalm 102, which is called the "The Psalm of the c) _____."

106. Israel's dispersion began with the ten northern tribes, which were taken captive by _____.

107. Judah and Benjamin followed into the a) _____ captivity, with only a comparatively small number of the

Jews returning under b) _____ and c) _____.

108. The final dispersion of the Jews took place in 70 AD, when _____ sealed the gates of Jerusalem and started the last remnant on its long journey.

109. The Psalmist draws a future picture of his a) _____ as one clothed with b) _____, covered with dust and ashes upon his head as the signs of his c) _____.

110. Although Israel has been dispersed as a nation, the Psalmist believes that God will give a _____ of his nation once again.

111. a) _____ succeeds b) _____ in the latter Psalms.

112. There is an a) _____ that God will once again look upon Israel as a b) _____ and the beloved city of c) _____ will be rebuilt.

113. In the light of the present _____ of Israel, the prediction in Psalm 102:16 is significant.

The Book of the Psalms

- ⌘ **Reflects the struggles of God's people through the ages**
- ⌘ **Has given God's people inspiration**
- ⌘ **Has purified the desires of God's people**
- ⌘ **Has drawn their thoughts toward heaven**
- ⌘ **Have taught believers how to pray**

18

114. "*When the Lord shall build up Zion, He shall _____ in His glory.*"

115. The language of the Psalms shows the a) _____ and b) _____ of faith in a memorable way, not only as they point to c) _____ and to the d) _____ but also as they reflect the e) _____ of God's people down through the ages.

116. Through the ages, the Psalms have given God's people a) _____ as they have enlarged their hearts through b) _____ them.

117. They have purified the a) _____ of God's people and have drawn our b) _____ toward heaven.

118. The Psalms have frequently taught believers how to a) _____, giving them a confidence of b) _____ prayer and renewed trust in the Lord.

119. Some of the Psalms change dramatically from pouring out a) _____ to describing the b) _____ as if they have already happened.

120. This demonstrates the Psalmists' _____ that God would truly answer their prayers.

121. Only in true faith can a believer find an _____ of answered prayer while praying.

122. The a) _____ and the b) _____ books may provide more material for theological doctrine and principles of worship, but this book gives c) _____ for God's people.

123. Martin Luther called the Psalms a) " _____," and declared there could never be a more precious book of b) _____ and c) _____ of the saints than the Psalms.