

# PSALMS BOOK 2--PSALMS 42-72

## Introduction

Psalms were poems or songs which praised God and were sung and often were accompanied by instrumental music.

The purpose of the Psalms was to praise and worship God.

Psalms fall into 5 books with each ending with a doxology. Each book tells a story

Book 1 David's rise to power through affliction Ps. 1-41

Book 2 David's reign to the time of Solomon Ps. 42-72

Book 3 Time of Solomon to the time of Exile Ps. 73-89

Book 4 Exile reflections of Yahweh's past deliverance of Israel Ps. 90-106

Book 5 Beyond the exile and hopes for Yahweh's future deliverance of His people through Davidic King Ps. 107-150.<sup>16</sup>

**Superscriptions: Information given before the Psalm involving things like to whom the Psalm was given, the writer of the Psalm, what kind of Psalm, what tune it was to be sung to, what event prompted the Psalm. Not all Psalms have superscriptions.**

## Book 2

In Book 2 of the Psalms, David is mentioned in the superscriptions as the author of 18 of the 31 Psalms which comprise Book 2. Other authors mentioned are Sons of Korah, Asaph, and some hold that Solomon wrote Psalm 72. The Sons of Korah were men David put in charge of the service of song in the house of Yahweh after the ark rested in Jerusalem in I Chron. 6:31-33, 37.<sup>16</sup>

**Psalms 42, 44-49 have in the superscription "Sons of Korah"**

## **Psalm 42**

### Superscription

"For the choir director"—worship leader of corporate worship

"A Maskil"—contemplation, lesson, instruction

"of the sons of Korah"—some commentators say it means written by one of the descendants of Korah who were Levites put in charge of the worship service, John MacArthur thinks it was written for the sons of Korah, but they were not the writers of the Psalm.

**Overview: Psalmist expresses one who is in despair over his circumstances and reminds himself to put his trust in God.**

---

<sup>16</sup> James M. Hamilton Jr., God's Glory in Salvation Through Judgement (Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2010), 275.

## Outline

- I. **Times of difficulty (1-4)**
  - A. The psalmist recounts that he longs for, thirsts for God. (1-2)
  - B. The psalmist recalls times of persecution. (3)
  - C. The psalmist recounts leading throng to the house of God.
- II. **Trust/hope in God (5)**
- III. **Times of despair (6-10)**
  - A. The psalmist remembers God in the land of Isreal. (6-8)
  - B. The psalmist recalls the reproach of his enemies. (9-10)
- IV. **Trust/hope in God (11)**

**Application: When we face times of difficulties and despair, we need to remind ourselves to trust and wait for God to enables us to continue to live for Him and praise Him.**

## **Psalm 43**

**Overview: Psalms 42 and 43 may have at one point been one psalm but was split in the OT canon. Tribulation or affliction will either drive us to God or away from God. The source of this trial was an ungodly nation.**

## Outline

- I. The Psalmist's Plea for rescue and protection from the enemy. (1,2)
- II. The Psalmist's Petition for return to Your Temple. (3)
- III. The Psalmist's Promise to praise with joy. (4)
- IV. The Psalmist's Prompt: to hope and wait for God. (5) (This verse is the same as 42:5 and 11)

**Application: In life's struggles we need to focus on God and place our hope in Him regardless of the situations we face.**

## **Psalm 44**

### Superscription:

"For the choir director"—worship leader for corporate worship  
"of the sons of Korah"—Levites put in charge of public worship  
"A Maskil"-- contemplation, lesson, instruction

**Selah—a pause to contemplate or musical interlude**

**Overview: The Psalmist rejoices in God's past deliverances of Israel, he is confused by current defeats and prays for God's deliverance to return.**

### Outline:

- I. Psalmist remembers past deliverance when God disposed nations. (1-3)
- II. Psalmist requests deliverance from current adversaries. (4-8)
- III. Psalmist recalls present rejection by God in Israel's defeat and reproach. (9-16)
- IV. Psalmist responds that "we have not forgotten You". (17-19)

V. Psalmist again requests deliverance in the present situation (20-26)

**Conclusion: No matter how threatening national tragedy may appear, Israel should hope for the future as they trust Yahweh.**

**Application: No matter what difficulties we may be facing, we should hope for the future as we trust God to enable us to go through times of difficulties.**

## Psalm 45

### **Superscription:**

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“according to the Shoshannim”—sung by the Temple choir ‘to the tune of Lilies’

“sons of Korah”—Levites put in charge of public worship

“A Maskil”—contemplation, lesson, instruction

“A Song of Love”—song about a royal wedding

**Overview: A king on his royal wedding day. (The king is not identified)**

### **Outline:**

- I. The Psalmist’s praise for the king. (1-2)
- II. The Psalmist’s proclamation to the king. (3-4)
- III. The Psalmist’s description of his rule. (6-9)
- IV. The Psalmist’s address to the bride. (10-12)
- V. The Psalmist’s describes the royal procession. (13-15)
- VI. The Psalmist’s describes the reigning offspring. (16-17)

**Conclusion: This Psalm was used for more than one descendant of David, the ultimate fulfillment is in Jesus the Messiah and His bride the church (Rev. 19:1-10) The NT applies vss. 6 and 7 directly to Christ in Heb. 1:8,9.**

**Application: Scripture blesses marriage and prophesies that the Messiah is God.**

## Psalm 46

**Trilogy of Psalms: Psalms 46, 47, 48—all are songs of triumph**

### **Superscription:**

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“sons of Korah”—Levites put in charge of public worship

“According to Alamoth”—technical music notation for high sounding instruments or voices, maybe female voices.

“A Song”—melody in praise to Yahweh

**Selah—a pause to contemplate or musical interlude**

**Overview: God is our refuge in difficult times. (background is unknown, after a military victory)**

### **Outline:**

- I. God is a refuge; therefore we will not fear no matter the circumstances. Selah (1-3)
- II. God provides a river and protects the city of God. Selah (4-7)
- III. God reigns over the earth. Selah (8-11)

**Application: God is our refuge and strength in time of difficulties no matter what they are.**

## **Psalm 47**

### **Superscription:**

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“sons of Korah”—Levites put in charge of public worship

“A Psalm”—praise to Yahweh in a song often with instrumental accompaniment

**Selah—a pause to contemplate or musical interlude**

### **Overview: God is King of all the earth.**

- I. Rejoice in Yahweh (1-4)
  - A. Call to rejoice (1)
  - B. Reasons to rejoice (2-4)
    1. Yahweh’s attributes (2)
    2. Yahweh’s actions (3-4)
- II. Yahweh’s ascension (5-9)
  - A. Ascension of Yahweh (5)
  - B. Ascribe praise to Yahweh (6)
  - C. Acknowledge the position of Yahweh (7)
  - D. Acclaim the practice of Yahweh (8-9)
    1. He rules (8)
    2. He receives the peoples’ praise (9)

**Application: We should rejoice in and praise Yahweh as our King.**

## **Psalm 48**

### **Superscription**

“A Song”—melody in praise to Yahweh

“A Psalm”—praise to Yahweh in a song often with instrumental accompaniment

“of the sons of Korah”—Levites put in charge of public worship

**Selah—a pause to contemplate or musical interlude**

**Overview: God is great and will establish and protect His city on Mount Zion in the Temple.**

### **Outline:**

- I. Great is Yahweh in His city on Mount Zion which is the joy of the whole earth. (1-3)

II. Yahweh will establish His city against enemies forever. (4-8)

III. Israel will praise Yahweh amid His Temple on Mount Zion which will reach to the ends of the earth. (9-14)

A. Praise for Yahweh's lovingkindness and righteousness. (9-10)

B. People of Judah rejoice because of Yahweh's judgements. (11)

C. People are to remember Zion to recount it to the next generation. (12-13)

D. Yahweh is their God forever and will guide them over death. (14)

**Conclusion: This is prophetic of the end of the Tribulation when Messiah returns from heaven to the Mount of Olives to defend Jerusalem. Zech. 14:4**

**Application: We should praise God for His attributes and actions.**

## Psalm 49

### Superscription

For the choir director-- worship leader for corporate worship

"of the sons of Korah"-- Levites put in charge of public worship

**Selah—a pause to contemplate or musical interlude**

**Overview—A person should not trust in material wealth because it cannot redeem himself or others from judgement. A person should not envy the rich, but trust in God Who can redeem him from eternal punishment.**

### Outline

- I. The Psalmist's call to all people of the world to listen to the psalmist's wisdom from a proverb expressed on the harp. (1-4)
- II. The Psalmist considers:
  - A. He should not fear the days of evil when the iniquity of others are surrounding him, those who trust in their wealth. (5-6)
  - B. No human can redeem another from God's wrath because it is too costly for him to redeem it. (7-9)
- III. The Psalmist's caution: all people will die physically even as the animals. (10-12)
  - A. The wise and the foolish alike die and leave their wealth to others. (10)
  - B. They think their houses and land are forever and their legacy will last. (11)
  - C. But man's honor will not endure and are like the animals that perish. (12)
- IV. The Psalmist's contrast: (13-15)
  - A. The way of fools:
    1. Death will come to them and Sheol will consume them. (13-14)
    2. The upright will have dominion over them. (15)
  - B. The Psalmist is confident that God will redeem his soul and receive him. (15)
- V. The Psalmist calms the less blessed materially saying the wealthy men will perish like animals and can not take their wealth with them. (16-20)

**Application: We should not trust in material wealth or be envious of those who have it, but trust in God Who richly supplies with all things to enjoy. We should store up treasures in heaven not on earth. I Timothy 6:17, Matthew 6:20.**

## Psalm 50

### Superscription

“A Psalm” —praise to Yahweh in a song often with instrumental accompaniment

“of Asaph” —writer who was one of David’s choir directors of the Levites for corporate worship. He wrote Psalms 50, 73-83.

**Selah—a pause to contemplate or musical interlude**

**Overview: God is a righteous Judge who will judge the wicked who go through the motions and rescues the faithful.**

### Outline

- I. Yahweh has spoken out of Zion to render justice to His people and to call His holy ones to Himself. (1-6)
- II. Yahweh will testify against His people. (7-15)
  - A. Not for offering sacrifices (8)
  - B. Declares animals belong to Him. (9-13)
  - C. Requires sacrifices of thanksgiving and fulfillment of vows. (14)
  - D. Promises that if they call upon Him in distress, He will rescue them and they will glorify Him. (15)
- III. Yahweh’s pronouncement to the wicked. (16-21)
  - A. They have no right to recount My statutes or speak of Yahweh’s covenant. (16)
  - B. Reasons they have no right.
    1. They hate discipline and ignore His words. (17)
    2. They support and associate with sinners. (18)
    3. They sin in their speech. (19-20)
    4. They misunderstand God. (21a, b)
    5. Yahweh will reprove them. (21c)
- IV. Yahweh’s response to His people (22-23)
  - A. Those who forget God, He will tear in pieces, and no one is able to deliver. (22)
  - B. Those who obey will see God’s salvation. (23)

**Conclusion: God seeks worshippers who will worship Him genuinely.**

**Application: We should worship God in spirit and truth.**

## Psalm 51

### Superscription:

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“A Psalm”—praise to Yahweh in a song often with instrumental accompaniment

“Of David”—writer

“When Nathan the prophet came to him, after he had gone in to Bathsheba” --event

**Overview: This psalm is an example of true confession and repentance by one who sinned.**

### Outline:

- I. Plea for forgiveness and confession of sin (1-4)
  - A. Petition for forgiveness asked:
    1. Be gracious to me. (1)
    2. Blot out my transgression. (1)
    3. Wash me thoroughly from my iniquity. (2)
    4. Cleanse me from my sin. (2)
  - B. Perfections of God acknowledged (1)
    1. Lovingkindness
    2. Compassion
  - C. Proclamation of confessions of sin (3-4b)
    1. I know my transgressions. (3a)
    2. My sin is ever before me. (3b)
    3. Against You I have sinned. (4a)
    4. (I have) done evil in Your sight. (4b)
  - D. Pronounces God’s character (4c-4d)
    1. Justified when He speaks (4c)
    2. Pure when You Judge (4d)
- II. Proclaims he is a sinner, God’s work, and petitions for cleansing and restoration (5-9)
  - A. Acknowledges he is a sinner from conception (5)
  - B. Acknowledges God’s delight in truthfulness and God’s gift of wisdom (6)
  - C. Asks for cleaning (7)
  - D. Asks for restoration (8)
  - E. Asks God to deal with his sin (9)
- III. Petitions God for restoration so he can teach transgressors. (10-13)
  - A. Petitions God for restoration (10-12)
  - B. Promises to teach transgressors (13)
- IV. Plea, praise, proper understanding of sacrifice (14-17)
  - A. Plea for deliverance from blood guiltiness (14a)
  - B. Promise to praise God (14b-15)
  - C. Proper understanding of sacrifices (16-17)

1. God does not delight in burnt offerings. (16)
  2. God will not despise sacrifices of a broken spirit and a broken and contrite heart. (17)
- V. Petition and Praise (18-19)
- A. Petition to do good to Zion (18)
  - B. Praise for accepting righteous sacrifices (19)

**Conclusion: David pours out his heart in confession and repentance of his sin and he praises God for Who He is and what He will do.**

**Application: We should follow David's example in confession, repentance, and forsaking sin and in his example in actions of praise and service.**

## Psalm 52

**Psalms 52-59 involve events before David became King**

### **Superscription**

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“A Maskil”—contemplation, lesson, instruction

“of David”—writer

“When Doeg the Edomite came and told Saul and said to him David has come to the house of Ahimelech—event

**Selah—a pause to contemplate or musical interlude**

**Overview: David acknowledges—the actions of a wicked man, God will judge him, and God's lovingkindness to David.**

### **Outline**

- I. David describes Doeg as a wicked man who loves evil more than good. (1-4)
- II. God will destroy Doeg so that the righteous will see and fear. (5-7)
- III. David entrusts himself to God. (8-9)
  - A. I am like a green olive tree in the house of God. (8a)
  - B. I trust in the lovingkindness of God. (8b)
  - C. I will give thanks to You forever. (9a)
  - D. I will hope on Your name. (9b)

**Application: We need to realize that there will be wicked people in our lives, whom God will bring to judgment. We must maintain a close relationship with God, trusting in God's lovingkindness, always giving Him thanks, and continue to place our hope in Him.**

## Psalm 53

### **Superscription**

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“according to Mahalath”—possible the first word of a well-known song

“A Maskil”—contemplation, lesson, instruction

“of David”—writer

**Overview: David recognized that all mankind are sinners who do no good and do not seek God.**

### **Outline**

- I. Sons of men are wicked fools who deny God, do not seek God, and do no good (1-3)
- II. Workers of iniquity who persecute God’s people will be judged, God will save Israel, and they will be glad. (4-6)

**Application: We need to recognize every person is a sinner and does not seek the true God, including us before we came to faith in Christ. God will judge those who persecute Israel and those who persecute Christians. God will restore Israel after the fullness of the Gentiles is completed.**

## **Psalm 54**

### **Superscription**

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“with string instruments”—instruction on how the Psalm is to be accompanied

“A Maskil”—contemplation, lesson, instruction

“of David”—writer

“When Ziphites came and said to Saul, is not David hiding himself among us (I Sam. 23:19-23)—event

**Selah—a pause to contemplate or musical interlude**

**Overview: David pleads for God to save him from those who seek to kill him. He praises God for delivering him and destroying his enemies.**

### **Outline**

- I. David petitions God to save him and punish his enemies. (1-3)
- II. David proclaims God is his helper and will return evil to his foes. (4,5)
- III. David promises to sacrifice and give thanks to God for His name is good and He will deliver from all his distress. (6-7)

**Application: When facing difficulties in our lives, we should petition God for help, praise Him for being our Helper, and give thanks for Who He is, and what He does in our lives.**

## **Psalm 55**

### **Superscription**

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

Instruction—Psalm to be accompanied “with string instruments”

“A Maskil”—contemplation, lesson, instruction

“of David”—writer

**Selah—a pause to contemplate or musical interlude**

**Overview:** Though not stated, some commentators think this may be speaking of Absalom’s and Ahithophel’s betrayal in II Samuel 15-19. David shares in prayer the anguish of the betrayal of a close companion, his assurance that God will bring judgment to him and protect David.

**Outline**

- I. David pleads for God to hear his prayer concerning the wickedness of an enemy against him. (1-3)
- II. David expresses the anguish he has and the desire to flee to a refuge. (4-8)
- III. David observes violence and wickedness in the city. (9-11)
- IV. David notes it is not an enemy, but a close companion and familiar friend who betrays him and desires judgment of death be on him. (12-15)
- V. David calls upon God to save him and is confident that He will and describes his betrayer. (16-23)
  - A. David will call upon God to save him. (16-17a)
  - B. God will hear and save David. (17b-18)
  - C. David describes the one who betrayed him. (19-21)
- VI. David encourages others to cast their burden upon Yahweh for He will sustain the righteous and the wicked will be judged. (22-23)

**Application:** We should not be surprised by betrayal from friends. We should trust God and entrust Him to sustain us through difficult situations, knowing He will use these situations for our good.

**Psalm 56**

**Psalms 56-64 present David praising God through every difficulty.**

**Superscription**

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“According to Jonath Elem Rehokim” (A Dove on Distant Oaks)—an accompaniment

“Mithtam— possibly, epigrammatic poem or atonement Psalm (MacArthur Study Bible)

“of David”—writer

“When the Philistines seized him at Gath”—event

**Overview:** David calls for rescue from his enemies, trusts God to answer him, and praises God for his deliverance.

**Outline**

- A. David trusts God to protect him from his foes and to judge wicked men (1-7)
  1. David pleads for grace because of his foes. (1-2)

2. David pledges to trust God and not be afraid of man. (3-4)
  3. David pronounces their actions. (5-6)
  4. David petitions God to judge wicked people. (7)
- B. David praises God Who knows him and promises to give thank offerings to Him. (8-13)
1. David proclaims God knows him and is for him. (8-9)
  2. David purposes to praise God Whom he trusts and will not be afraid. (10-11)
  3. David promises to give thank offerings to God for delivering him from death and keeping him from stumbling. (12-13)

**Application: We should ask God for grace to rescue us from enemies, trust God and not be afraid of man, and ask God to judge wicked people. We should acknowledge God knows us and is for us. We should praise God, not be afraid of man, and thank Him for all He does.**

### Psalm 57

#### Superscription

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“Al-tashheth”—opening to a known song, sung to that song

“Mikhtam”—possibly, epigrammatic poem or atonement Psalm (MacArthur Study Bible)

“of David”—writer

“when he fled Saul in the cave”—event

**“Selah”—pause or music interlude**

**Overview: David prays for deliverance from Saul, believing God will save him from his enemies.**

#### Outline

- I. David petitions God to be gracious to him because he takes refuge in Him and He will save Him. (1-3)
  - A. David cries to God to be gracious to him because he takes refuge in Him. (1)
  - B. David calls to God to save him and judge his enemies.
- II. David proclaims the character and conduct of his enemies. (4-6)
- III. David purposes to praise and thank God for His lovingkindness and truth. (7-11)

**Application: We should petition God to be gracious to us as we take refuge in Him, to deliver us from our enemies in the world, and to praise and give thanks to Him for Who He is.**

### Psalm 58

#### Superscription

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“Al-tashheth”—song: Do not destroy

“of David”—writer

“Mikhtam”—possibly, epigrammatic poem or atonement Psalm (MacArthur Study Bible)

**Overview: David acknowledges there are wicked rulers, asks God to punish them, and is assured the righteous will be glad and rewarded.**

**Outline**

- I. David acknowledges there are wicked rulers. (1-5)
  - A. Question: do rulers speak righteousness and judge with equity? (1)
  - B. Answer: No, they work unrighteous and violence. (2)
  - C. Description: they are wicked from the womb, speaking falsehood as venom, deaf to righteousness. (3-5)
- II. David asks God to punish and destroy the wicked rulers. (6-9)
- III. David's assurance that the righteous will be glad and be rewarded. (10-11)

**Application: We should not be surprised that there will be wicked rulers. We should trust God to judge them whether in this life or at the Great White Throne judgement. We can be assured that we will be glad when the wicked are judged and we are rewarded.**

**Psalm 59**

**Superscription**

"For the choir director"—worship leader for corporate worship

"Al-lashheth"—Do not destroy (song)

"of David"—writer

"Mikhtam"—possibly, epigrammatic poem or atonement Psalm (MacArthur Study Bible)

"When Saul sent (men) and they watched the house in order to put him to death"—  
event (I Sam. 19:11-14)

**Selah—a pause to contemplate or musical interlude**

**Overview: David prays for God's deliverance from wicked men seeking to kill him, for the wicked men's demise and destruction, and declares he will praise God for being His refuge in the day of his distress.**

**Outline**

- I. David prays for God's deliverance from wicked men seeking to kill him. (1-8)
  - A. He prays for deliverance from wicked men. (1-2)
  - B. He portrays the wicked men. (3-4)
  - C. He pleads to God to punish the nations. (5)
  - D. He pictures the wicked men. (6-7)
  - E. He proclaims Yahweh's response. (8)
- II. David proclaims God will defeat his foes. (9-15)
  - A. David proclaims he is waiting for God to respond. (9-10)
  - B. David petitions God to bring his enemies down and then destroy them, that the people will "know God rules in Jacob to the ends of the earth." 11-15)

- III. David promises to sing and praise God for His strength, lovingkindness, and being his stronghold and refuge (16-17)

**Application: When we face persecution from people and spiritual attacks from demonic forces, we should pray for God’s rescue and praise Him for His love and protection.**

## Psalm 60

### Superscription

“For the choir director” —worship leader for corporate worship

“according to Shushan Eduth” —song: Lily of the Covenant

“Mikhtam” —possibly, epigrammatic poem or atonement Psalm (MacArthur Study Bible)

“of David” —writer

“for teaching”

“when he struggled with Aram-naharaim and with Aram-zobah, and Joab returned, and smote twelve thousand of Eldom in the Valley of Salt” —event

**Selah—a pause to contemplate or musical interlude**

**Overview: After suffering defeat, David prays for victory, and praises God for an anticipated victory.**

### Outline

- I. David recognizes God’s bringing defeat and asks for deliverance. (1-5)
- II. David remembers God’s declaration of the Palestinian Covenant for promised land for Israel (6-8)
- III. David realized salvation is not by man, but God will defeat their enemies. (9-12)

**Application: God is sovereign in our lives, and we must “accept adversity as well as good from God” (Job). God will use trials and stumbling in our walk for our good to cause dependence upon Him for spiritual growth.**

## Psalm 61

### Superscription

“For the choir director” —worship leader for corporate worship

“on a stringed instrument” —music instruction

“of David” —writer

**Selah—a pause to contemplate or musical interlude**

**Overview: David petitions God to hear his prayer and praises God for His blessings.**

### Outline

- I. David petitions God to hear his prayer and let him take refuge in God. (1-4)
- II. David praises God for hearing his vows, giving him an inheritance and life, and making him king. (5-8)

**Application: We should pray for God’s protection and praise God for His many blessings.**

## Psalm 62

### **Superscription**

“For the choir director” —worship leader for corporate worship

“According to Jeduthun” —an official Temple musician (I Chron. 16:41)

“a Psalm” —praise to Yahweh in a song often with instrumental accompaniment

“of David”—writer

**Selah—a pause to contemplate or musical interlude**

**Overview: David trusts God alone for deliverance from his enemies who wanted to remove him as king.**

### **Outline**

- I. David acknowledges God is his salvation and stronghold, therefore he will not be shaken. (1-2)
- II. David describes enemies as those who want to kill him and thrust him from his high position. (3-4)
- III. David encourages his soul to wait for God and trust Him for salvation and encourages others to always trust in God because He is their refuge. (5-8)
  - A. He Encourages himself. (5-7)
  - B. He Encourages others. (8)
- IV. David warns wicked men are vanity and warns others not to trust in oppression, robbery, or riches. (9-10)
- V. David proclaims strength belongs to God Who possesses lovingkindness and will repay a person according to his work. (11-12)

**Application: We should always trust God to deliver us from difficulties for He is our refuge and salvation and will bring judgment on wrongdoers.**

## Psalm 63

### **Superscription**

“A Psalm” —praise to Yahweh in a song often with instrumental accompaniment

“of David”—writer

“When he was in the wilderness of Judah”—event

**Overview: David seeks and thirsts for God, remembering His lovingkindness and help, promising to praise Him for blessings and judgment.**

## Outline

- I. David acknowledges seeking God earnestly because of His lovingkindness and promises to praise Him as long as he lives. (1-5)
- II. David remembers God throughout the night because He helps and upholds him, and will praise Him in song. (6-8)
- III. David will be glad because God will judge those who seek to kill him. (9-11)

**Application: We should seek God earnestly because His lovingkindness is better than life and we have come to know Him through His Son. We should cling to Him because He upholds us. We should be glad in God because He will judge the wicked.**

## **Psalm 64**

### Superscription

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“A Psalm”—praise to Yahweh in a song often with instrumental accompaniment

“of David”—writer

**Overview: David prays for protections from evildoers who are trying to destroy him and trusts God to deal with them. The result is all men will fear God and the righteous will be glad in Yahweh and take refuge in Him.**

### Outline

- I. David cries for God to protect him from evildoers who want to harm him. (1-6)
- II. David is confident God will: (7-10)
  - A. Defeat his enemies. (7-8)
  - B. Cause all men to fear and declare His work. (9)
  - C. Cause the righteous man to be glad and take refuge in Him. (10)

**Application: Whether we face human or demonic enemies, we can be glad and take refuge in God because He is able to deliver us from their harm.**

## **Psalm 65**

### Superscription

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“A Psalm”—praise to Yahweh in a song often with instrumental accompaniment

“of David”—writer

“A song”—melody in praise to Yahweh

**Overview: David praises God for hearing his prayer, blessing him spiritually, and providing for the needs of man and the earth.**

### Outline

- I. David praises God Who hears prayer, atones for transgression, chooses those He will draw near to Him to be satisfied with His goodness. (1-4)

II. David praises God for His works which brings fear to all mankind. (5-8)

III. David praises God for His care of the earth. (9-13)

**Application: We should praise God for hearing our prayers, blessing us with all spiritual blessings in the heavenlies, meeting our physical needs, and caring for earth's needs.**

## Psalm 66

### Superscription

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“A song”—melody in praise to Yahweh

“A Psalm”—praise to Yahweh in a song often with instrumental accompaniment

**Selah—a pause to contemplate or musical interlude**

**Overview: The Psalmist invites all the earth to praise God because of His works in delivering Israel, testing and refining Israel, therefore he will offer sacrifices to God, and recount what God has done for him and answered his prayer.**

### Outline

I. The Psalmist Calls for all the earth to praise God. (1-4)

II. The Psalmist Considers the works of God. (5-7)

III. The Psalmist Commits to remember God's work in peoples lives and offer sacrifices. (8-15)

IV. The Psalmist Contemplates what God has done in hearing the psalmist's prayer and expressing lovingkindness to him (16-20)

**Application: We should praise God and encourage others to praise God for Who He is and all His works in our lives and in the world.**

## Psalm 67

### Superscription

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“with stringed instruments”—instruction for accompaniment

“A song”—melody in praise to Yahweh

“A Psalm”—praise to Yahweh in a song often with instrumental accompaniment

**Selah—pause or musical interlude**

**Overview: Prayer for God to bless Israel, for all the nations to know God and His salvation, praise Him, and fear Him for God will judge and rule the nations.**

### Outline:

I. The Psalmist petitions God to bless Israel. (1)

II. The Psalmist prays all nations will know God's way, know His salvation, and be glad. (2-5)

III. The Psalmist praises God for blessing the earth, Israel, and whole earth fears Him. (6-7)

**Application: We should praise God for blessing us, pray that many throughout the world would come to faith in His Son.**

## Psalm 68

### Superscription

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“A Psalm”—praise to Yahweh in a song often with instrumental accompaniment

“of David—Writer

“A song”—melody in praise to Yahweh

**Selah**—pause or musical interlude

**Overview: David declares God’s greatness and His ascent to Mount Zion to rule over Israel and the earth and encourages praise from all people.**

### Outline

- I. David desires the wicked perish before God and the righteous be glad singing praises to God. (1-4)
- II. David describes God’s care for orphans, widows, lonely, prisoner, and His people. (5-10)
- III. David declares God’s defeat of armies. (11-14)
- IV. David describes God’s ascension to Zion in victory taking captives. (15-18)
- V. God delivers His people and defeats His enemies. (19-23)
- VI. God directs His procession to the sanctuary. (24-27)
- VII. God defends Israel and draws nations to Himself. (28-31)
- VIII. David directs the kingdoms of the earth to praise God. (32-35)

**Application: We should take comfort in God’s greatness in His sovereign rule over mankind as He will defend Israel and draws nations to Himself. Paul applies vs. 18 to Christ in Eph. 4:8.**

## Psalm 69

### Superscription

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“according to Shoshannim”—Lilies

“of David”—writer

**Overview: David petitions God to rescue him from wicked people and punish his enemies and promises to praise God for his deliverance.**

### Outline

- I. David petitions God to save him from his enemies. (1-4)
- II. David is penitent for his sin and is rejected by his family and others. (5-12)
- III. David prays that Yahweh would deliver him from his foes. (13-19)
- IV. David pleads God to judge those who persecuted him (20-28)
- V. David promises to praise God for He hears the prayer of the needy (29-33)

VI. David prompts heaven and earth to praise God Who will save Zion (34-36)

**Application: This is a Messianic Psalm ultimately fulfilled in Jesus Christ, picturing His rejection by Israel and suffering on the cross. We will face persecution as believers. We need to entrust ourselves to God, know that he hears us, and know that he will bring judgment on the wicked whether on earth or at the Great White throne judgment.**

## Psalm 70

### Superscription

“For the choir director”—worship leader for corporate worship

“of David”—writer

“to bring remembrance”—purpose

**Overview: David pleads for God to deliver him from those who seek his life and judge them, also those who seek God be joyful and glad.**

### Outline

- I. David pleads for God to deliver him from those who seek his life and judge them. (1-3)
- II. David prompts those who seek God to be glad and joyful and petitions God to hasten and not delay helping him.

**Application: We need to seek God to us in difficult times, praising Him with glad and joyful hearts.**

## Psalm 71

**Overview: The Psalmist prays for God to protect him from the wicked as He has from his youth to now in his old age.**

### Outline

- I. The Psalmist prays for deliverance and protection from the wicked because he has trusted Yahweh from his youth. (1-6)
- II. The Psalmist petitions God to protect him from his enemies in his old age. (7-11)
- III. The Psalmist pleads for God to help him, punish his enemies, and he will praise Him for His righteousness and mighty deeds. (12-16)
- IV. The Psalmist promises to tell the next generation about God’s righteousness and wonderous deeds as He enables him. (17-21)
- V. The Psalmist praises God with instruments and voice because God is truth, holy, righteous, and has redeemed his soul. (22-24)

**Application: We should pray for God’s protection throughout life, proclaim God’s attributes and actions to the next generation, and praise Him for Who He is and what he has done, is doing, and will do.**

## Psalm 72

**Superscription:** “of Solomon”—written by Solomon about himself or written by David concerning his son, Solomon

**Overview:** Prays for the rule of Solomon and foresees the Messianic rule of Jesus Christ.

### **Outline**

- I. Petitions for the King’s son (Solomon) to rule well with righteousness and justice. (1-4)
- II. Prays for Israel to fear God and live in righteousness and peace. (5-7)
- III. Pleads for the Messianic king to rule to the ends of the earth and all kings and nations serve Him. (8-11)
- IV. Points to the Messianic King’s protection and provision of the poor and needy. (12-15)
- V. Prays for prosperity of the land, all to be blessed in Him, and all to bless Him. (16-17)
- VI. Praises for Yahweh’s works and glory. (18-19)
- VII. Prayers of David, the son of Jesse, are completed. (20)

**Application:** We should anticipate the Messianic reign of Jesus Christ with joy.