

# THE QUEENS MINISTRY

## BIBLE BREAKFAST FELLOWSHIP

### “PSALMS”

Elder Mary Ellis – Facilitator

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Bishop Andy C. Lewter – Senior Pastor

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*“My mouth will speak in praise of the Lord. Let every creature praise His holy name forever and ever.”*

[Psalms 145:21](#)

**Psalms or the Book of Praises**, in the BIBLE is a collection of expressive poems and hymns written by different writers over the years – there are 150 Psalms to be exact found in the pages of the canonized BIBLE.

One biblical commentary tells us that “the poems or hymns (later musical renderings of the poems) help us to exalt the Lord as King and to declare our faithfulness to Him in worship and devotion. The Psalms cover the **whole spectrum of worship for God’s people**:

- **Triumphant Exultation of the Lord**
- **Confident affirmation of His truths**
- **Earnest petition for His help**
- **Genuine repentance from sin**
- **Reverent attention to God’s Word**

Most of the Psalms fall into two basic categories of **petition and celebration**.

Both of these categories are based on the Lord’ life-giving covenant. In the psalms of petition, we pledge our commitment to the Lord and plead with Him to come to our aid. In the Psalms of celebration, the community gathers to lift up the Lord as the ‘great King of all the earth’ (Ps 47:2) and to recount His acts of salvation.

The Psalms were used in the Temple in Jerusalem as an offering of song when offering sacrifices. Throughout history, the Christian church has made great use of the Psalms as songs of worship, from traditional chants to contemporary scriptural songs.

Also of note: The Psalms are grouped into five books, following the similarity of the five books of the law. Each of the books ends with a doxology and the final psalm serves as a doxology for the entire collection.

About half of all the Psalms are attributed to David.”

(Praise and Worship Study Bible NLT- Biblical Commentary)

Most of the Psalms were written between 1000BC – 450BC; written and are used as a way to communicate with God and to worship Him.

In our study we will take a look at two of the Davidic Psalms in the collection; **Psalms 34 and 27**.

## **PSALM 34**

This psalm was written by David regarding the time he pretended to be insane in front of King Achish of Gath, who sent him away; while he is running for his life from Saul king of Israel. This narrative is found in the Old Testament pages of 1 Samuel 21. David faced danger and fear all around – in front of him and from behind. He is wary of who he can trust.

A subtitle of this Psalm could be – ***“The Lord Frees Us From Fear”*** (Praise Worship Study Bible)

It is God who can truly free us from fear – because He is all-powerful and able to deal with any threat; and He is always watching over us and through His salvation plan has secured our eternal well-being. So, we can have peace in knowing that we are in His care and can depend on Him.

- 1) This Psalm could be categorized in which of the categories of the five (5) spectrums of worship we have talked about:

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- 2) Is this a Psalm of petition or celebration? \_\_\_\_\_

- 3) From the first two verses how do we see that David has decided to trust in God in his crisis?

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- 4) In verse 3 David declares the \_\_\_\_\_ and tells us to do what?

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- 5) Verse 4 sums up the whole intent of this Psalm – what does David do that we should all do when we are faced with difficulties and challenges?

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- 6) In this verse David declares two things: that God \_\_\_\_\_ and

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- 7) Think about verse 5 – what do you think David is saying to the reader?

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- 8) Verse 6 is a similar statement to verse 4 declaring what?

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9) Verse 7 tells us who shall guard and rescue us?

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10) In verses 8-10, David says try God and see that He is? \_\_\_\_\_

11) What three things will He give to those that trust and honor Him?

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12) In verses 11-14 David instructs the readers on how to fear the Lord and to live a long and well-spent life:

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13) List the things that the writer says happens to those that do right versus those that do evil- in verses 15-16.

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14) What does verse 17 remind us again can happen when we trust God?

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15) Look at verses 18- 20: what do we see as factors of life that God can free us from and that we do not have to have fear of:

**a) brokenhearted** \_\_\_\_\_

**b) crushed in spirit** \_\_\_\_\_

**c) Troubled or distressed** \_\_\_\_\_

**d) In harm or danger** \_\_\_\_\_

16) In verse 21 we see that God will be a \_\_\_\_\_ of the righteous against

those who \_\_\_\_\_ them.

17) What does the verse say He will do to them? \_\_\_\_\_

18) In the final verse what does David declare to the reader?

\_\_\_\_\_

19) What does this mean to you as a believer?

\_\_\_\_\_

20) What verse or verses would you find to be helpful in your overcoming fear(s) in your life?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

21) In summary – the verses tell us that God will provide His blessings over our lives – but He also looks for us to do our part – list some of things this Psalms says we must do to:

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_

e) \_\_\_\_\_

f) \_\_\_\_\_

David wrote this Psalm to thank God for His protection and care – in it he reminds us that God will deliver us from fear, save us out of our troubles, guard and deliver us, show us His goodness , supply our needs, listen when we talk to Him and redeem us. Amen!

This Psalm reminds us that loving God is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_ Him.

Can we say like David did in the first verse:

I \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## PSALM 27

Psalm 27 is a reminder that believers should have unwavering confidence in God who is our antidote for fear and loneliness and our salvation.\*

This psalm also written by David is simply entitled "A Psalm of David." Scholars do not have an exact date of when this psalm was written. Some point to the time of David running for his life from Saul as the basis of this psalm. One biblical historian, Charles H. Spurgeon, references the mentioned of several items in the psalm that are similar to when Doeg the Edomite spoke against David to Saul, as an indicator of time period when it was written. (1 Samuel 22)

*"Nothing whatever can be drawn from the title as to the time when this Psalm was written, for the heading, "A Psalm of David, "is common to so many of the Psalms; but if one may judge from the matter of the song, the writer was pursued by enemies, Ps 27:2-3, was shut out from the house of the Lord, Ps 27:4, was just parting from father and mother, Ps 27:10, and was subject to slander, Ps 27:12; do not all these meet in the time when Doeg, the Edomite, spake against him to Saul?" - from Charles H. Spurgeon's Treasury of David – cited on Christianity.com*

Whatever the time of writing it is clearly noted from the beginning of this psalm that the writer David was very familiar and confident in the presence and power of God. He had learned to have trust in God and not to fear, no matter what he was facing.

We too can learn from the study of this psalm that God offers us His help for today and hope for the future\* and that He will light our pathways and can deliver us safely.

(\*paraphrase- Life Application Study Bible)

- 1) This Psalm could be categorized in which of the categories of the five (5) spectrums of worship we have talked about:

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- 2) In verses 1 – David declares that the Lord is his \_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_ and that he need not \_\_\_\_\_

- 3) How important is light in our lives?

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- 4) What did David say would happen to his enemies and foes?

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- 5) In verse 3 how does David say he would respond even if he found himself at war or facing an army? \_\_\_\_\_

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- 6) In the next several verses (4-6) David makes a shift and begins to tell of his what with God?

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7) In verse 4 what does David say is important to him that he desires of the Lord and will seek

after? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8) In verse 5 how does David say that the Lord will protect and conceal or hide him in the times of trouble? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9) In verse 6 – what will David do when God takes care of his enemies?

\_\_\_\_\_

10) In these verses David speaks often of the Temple or Tabernacle – but he could also have been referring to not only the physical building but?

\_\_\_\_\_

11) In the several verses (7-12) David makes another shift in his psalm and begins to do what?

\_\_\_\_\_

12) David begins to seek the Lord – what does he cry out for?

\_\_\_\_\_

13) In verse 8 what do you think David was saying when he wrote: “When You said, Seek My face.?”

\_\_\_\_\_

14) What do you think David was sensing in verses 9-10?

\_\_\_\_\_

15) In verse 10 what does he write that God would do in spite of this?

\_\_\_\_\_

16) In verses 11-12, David petitions the Lord to do what?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

17) In verse 13 David declares that he would have \_\_\_\_\_?  
Unless he believed what?

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18) The final verses show another shift in David's psalm – one in which the writer says he will do what?

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19) He says if one does this – then the Lord will what?

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20) His final word of encouragement to us as readers of this psalm, is a repeat command to do what?

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21) How can we wait on the Lord? What does "waiting" look like?

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Charles Spurgeon' study of Psalm 27 tells us that the psalm can be divided into (4) four parts or division. He writes that "the poet first sounds forth his sure confidence in his God, Ps 27:1-3, and his love of communion with him, Ps 27:4-6. He then betakes himself to prayer, Ps 27:7-12, and concludes with an acknowledgment of the sustaining power of faith in his own case, and an exhortation to others to follow his example."

### **SUMMARY**

The study of these two psalms of David has shown us that we can have confidence in God.

That we can trust Him when trouble comes, and that we do not need to fear. That our Lord is only a prayer away and is mighty to save.

Take a moment and ask the Lord to reveal to **you** the message of both these psalms, and how they can have meaning in your life.

Write down (4) things that you have gleaned from the study of **Psalms 34 and 27**.