

✠ Unsheathing the SWORD ✠



Psalms

MEMORIZATION – Psalm 118:1b – “His love endures forever.” See also Psalm 100:5, 106:1, 107:1, 118:2, 118:3, 118:4, 118:29, 136:1-26.

Psalm 1

1. Where is the blessed man’s delight?
2. “He is like a _____ planted by streams of water, which yields its _____ in season and whose leaf _____ _____ _____
Whatever he does _____.”

Psalm 2

1. The nations conspire against the Lord, and the One enthroned in heaven (circle one):
 - a) laughs
 - b) scoffs at them
 - c) rebukes them
 - d) terrifies them
 - e) all of the above
2. Who are “blessed?”

Psalm 3

1. According to the heading, who wrote this psalm and when?
2. “But You are a _____ around me, O Lord...” Meditate on this picture of protection.

Psalm 4

1. “In your _____ do not sin; when you are on your beds _____
_____ and be _____.” Use this verse to “search your
heart” and confess your sin. Quietly wait on the Lord to show you your sin.
Pray for forgiveness for the past and strength for the future.

Psalm 5

1. What an optimistic statement! “In the morning, O Lord, You hear my
voice; in the morning I lay my requests before You and _____
_____.”

2. “Lead me, O Lord, _____ ...”

3. In verse 11 who will be glad and sing for joy?

4. With what are the righteous surrounded?

Psalm 6

1. We cry out in our desperation. Write out verse three.

2. We are comforted with thoughts of God’s love. Write out verse four.

3. Again, from verse four, what kind of love does God have?

Psalm 7

1. Where is David’s refuge?

2. Who is David’s shield?

3. Pray verse 17 out loud as a prayer of praise.

Psalm 8

1. To whom does the heading attribute this psalm?

2. Read this psalm out loud as a prayer of adoration.

3. Slow down and do as the psalmist says in verse three – consider God’s heavens, the work of His fingers, the moon and the stars, which God has set in place. And humbly ask the psalmist’s question, “What is man that you are mindful of him, the son of man that you care for him?”

Psalm 9

1. “The Lord is a _____ for the oppressed, a _____ in times of trouble.”

Psalm 10

1. Whom does the Lord defend?

2. “...in order that man, who is of the earth, may _____
_____.”

Psalm 11

1. Where does the psalmist take refuge?

2. Whom does the Lord’s soul hate?

Psalm 12

1. "And the words of the Lord are _____, like _____ refined in a furnace of clay, purified seven times."

Psalm 13

1. There are days or times in our lives when we cry out to God with the psalmist, "How long, O Lord?" But even in our discouragement we can trust and rejoice. Write out verses five and six.

2. In verse five: We trust in God's _____ love. Meditate on that thought.

Psalm 14

1. Who says in his heart, "There is no God?"

2. "...there is no one who does good, _____ ."

3. Who is the refuge of the poor?

Psalm 15

1. Slowly read Psalm 15 and turn it into a prayer for your own spiritual walk, i.e. verse two becomes, "Lord, help me make my walk blameless and may I do only what is righteous. May I speak the truth from my heart..."

Psalm 16

1. According to verse eight, why won't we be shaken?

2. "...nor will You let Your Holy One see decay." Who do you think is the "Holy One?"

Psalm 17

1. In verse three: "...I have resolved that my _____ will _____
_____." Have you ever resolved the same? Try making that resolution
now and remember it all day.

2. "Keep me as the _____; hide me in
the shadow of your wings..."

Extra credit: Read from the Song of Moses (Deuteronomy 32:7-12) which he
recited to the children of Israel just before his death. In Psalm 17 David
uses the same phrase for himself that Moses uses for the children of Israel.
What is the phrase?

3. "And I – in _____ I will see Your face..."

Psalm 18

1. Use verses one through three as a prayer of praise. Pray it out loud.

2. According to verse two the Lord is our (circle all that apply):

- a) rock
- b) fortress
- c) deliverer
- d) shield
- e) horn of salvation
- f) stronghold

3. Which of the images in verse two means the most to you right now in
your life?

4. David writes that he was in great distress and cried to God for help.
When God responded (circle all that apply):

- a) the earth trembled
- b) mountains shook
- c) God flew on cherubim
- d) the Lord thundered from heaven

5. "He reached down from on high and took hold of me; He drew me out of
_____."

6. In verse 35 what sustains the psalmist?

Psalm 19

1. “The _____ declare the glory of God; the _____ proclaim the work of His hands.”

2. In verse seven what is perfect and revives the soul?

3. What are altogether righteous, more precious than much pure gold and sweeter than honey?

4. Write out verse 14 and pray it.

Psalm 20

1. “Some trust in chariots and some in horses, but we trust in the _____ of the _____.”

Psalm 21

1. “Surely You have granted him eternal blessings and made him glad with the joy of _____. For the king trusts in the Lord; through the _____ of the Most High he will not be shaken.”

Psalm 22

1. First, read through Psalm 22 prayerfully and without interruption.

Extra credit: Read the following and make note of specific fulfillments of Psalm 22.

Matthew 27:32-50

Mark 15:21-37

Luke 23:32-46

John 19:23-37

2. “My God, my God, why have You forsaken me?” As Jesus hung on the cross He called out to His father quoting these opening words from Psalm 22. Every good Jew, including the chief priests, the teachers of the law and the elders (who are all recorded as being at the crucifixion) would have recognized the quote and thought of Psalm 22 in its entirety. Think of the possible impact of the words of this well-known psalm on these religious leaders when they heard them while standing at the foot of the cross.

3. Psalm 22 is the most quoted psalm in the New Testament. Think of the sense of awe the New Testament believers must have had to see a hymn written 1,000 years earlier fulfilled so dramatically in front of their eyes.

4. Contrast the pain and suffering of the first part of the psalm with verses 22-31. In the final verses do you see promise and hope?

5. And finally: “They will proclaim His righteousness to a people yet unborn – for _____.”

Psalm 23

1. Who is the author of this psalm?

2. The symbolism of our Lord as our shepherd is sweet, yet powerful. Spend some time thinking of yourself as a sheep being led by a loving shepherd.

3. “He makes me lie down in green pastures.” Is your life so busy that God has to “make” you rest?

4. When our souls are weary, who restores them?

5. In our walk as a Christian (our path of righteousness) who is our guide?

6. Why is our Christian walk important?

7. Think about the damage our sins do to the reputation (the “name”) of our God. This is about our witness.

8. Some of us have walked in dark valleys already. All of us will face death. Our comfort is in knowing that our loving Shepherd is alert to danger and will protect us from every attack against our soul. Let this knowledge calm your fears.

Extra credit: The author of this psalm was himself a shepherd. Read 1 Samuel 17:32-37 from the account of David and Goliath where a young David gives his fighting credentials to King Saul. Then picture our shepherd as one able to slay lions.

9. The image is of a banquet which God Himself prepares for us. Our cup is kept filled to overflowing and we are treated as an honored guest by the anointing with oil.

Write out verse six. Meditate on what it will be like to dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

Psalm 24

1. List the attributes of one worthy to ascend the Lord’s hill and stand in His holy place.

2. The title for this psalm attributes it to David and labels it “A psalm.” Remember that “psalm” means “song.” Read the psalm out loud.

Psalm 25

1. “No one whose _____ will ever be put to shame.”

2. “Show me _____, O Lord, teach me _____; guide me in _____ and teach me, for You are God my

_____, and _____ all day long.”

3. “May integrity and uprightness protect me, because _____ is in You.”

4. Where have you placed your hope?

Psalm 26

1. The psalmist’s statement in verse one, “...for I have led a blameless life...,” sounds pretty boastful. But in many psalms sin is admitted (see Psalm 25:7 & 11). Perhaps the second part of verse one helps us understand the psalmist’s definition of “blameless.” Write out the last half of verse one.

Psalm 27

1. “The Lord is my _____ and my salvation - whom shall I fear? The Lord is the _____ of my life – of whom shall I be afraid?” Think about these images.

2. What one thing does David ask of the Lord?

3. What does David’s heart say of the Lord?

4. How do you “seek His face?”

5. “_____ for the Lord; be strong and take heart and _____ for the Lord.”

Psalm 28

1. “To You, I call, O Lord, my _____...”

2. "The Lord is my _____ and my _____; my heart trusts in Him and I am helped."

3. "The Lord is the _____ of His people, a _____ of _____ for His anointed one."

Psalm 29

1. "Ascribe to the Lord the glory due _____; worship the Lord in the _____."

2. This psalm speaks of the _____ of the Lord.

3. What is your favorite image in verses three through nine and why?

4. "The Lord gives _____ to His people; the Lord blesses His people with _____."

Psalm 30

1. According to the title:
a) who wrote this psalm?

b) for what occasion?

2. For how long does the Lord's anger last?

3. For how long does the Lord's favor last?

4. "...weeping may remain _____, but rejoicing comes _____."

5. The Lord changes:
Wailing to _____

Sackcloth to _____

Psalm 31

Extra credit: Can you find the statement that Jesus said on the cross? Write it out.

1. The images of this psalm are of refuge – a rock of refuge, a strong fortress. In today’s world which includes air warfare, our picture of a fortress may be far different. Think of finding safety (refuge) in our Lord. What does it look like to you?

Psalm 32

1. Carefully read verses three through five about the burden of unconfessed sin.

2. What surrounds the man who trusts in the Lord?

Psalm 33

1. By what were the heavens made?

Extra credit: Read chapter one of Genesis. What three word phrase appears again and again? “And God said...”

2. “Blessed is the _____ whose God is the Lord, the people He chose for His inheritance.” Pray for our nation, that we would have God-pleasing values.

Psalm 34

1. This psalm is one of a few that are acrostic poems. In an acrostic psalm each verse begins with the next letter of the Hebrew alphabet. The equivalent in English would be a psalm of 26 verses with the first verse beginning with an “A,” the second verse beginning with a “B,” etc. As you read this psalm, think of the fact that you are praising God from A to Z – or more precisely, from Aleph to Tau (the Hebrew equivalents).

2. In verse 18, "The Lord is close to the _____ and saves those who are _____."

Psalm 35

1. O Lord, say to my soul, "I am _____." Spend time thinking about this as a declaration of faith by David. Where does he look for salvation? Where do you look for salvation?

Psalm 36

1. What wisdom concerning the sins of the wicked. "There is no _____ of God before his eyes. For in his own eyes he _____ too much to _____ or _____ his sin." Do you have difficulty seeing your sin? If so, perhaps you, too, flatter yourself.

2. These words have been sung for thousands of years. Use verses five through nine as a prayer of praise.

Psalm 37

1. "Delight yourself in the Lord and He will give you the _____."

2. If you commit your way to the Lord and trust in Him, what will He do?

3. "_____ before the Lord and _____ for Him..."

4. Those who hope in the Lord, the meek, those the Lord blesses, the righteous...what is it that they all inherit?

Extra credit: "Turn from evil and do good; then you will dwell in the land forever."

- a) Did the children of Israel turn from evil and do good?
- b) Did they dwell in the land forever?

5. From where does “the salvation of the righteous” come?

Psalm 38

1. “All my longings _____ before You, O Lord; my _____ is not hidden from You.” Remember that your God knows every ache of your heart. Cry out to Him and share your longings and concerns.

2. Write out verses 21 and 22.

Psalm 39

1. “Each man’s life is but a _____.”

2. “...each man is but a _____.”

Psalm 40

1. “I waited patiently for the Lord; He turned to me and heard my cry. He lifted me out of the _____, out of the _____ and _____; He set my feet _____ and gave me a _____ to stand. He put a _____ in my mouth, a _____ to our God. Many will see and fear and put their _____ in the Lord.”

Psalm 41

1. “I said, ‘O Lord, have mercy on me; heal me, for I have sinned against _____.’”

2. How does this psalm (and Book 1) end? Write out the last verse.

Psalm 42

1. According to the title, who wrote this psalm?
2. “As the _____ pants for _____, so my _____ pants for _____, O God.”
3. Verse two says, “When can I go and meet with God?” Do you see your prayer life as “meeting with God?” Do you eagerly look forward to it?
4. Can you find the “chorus” – the verse that is repeated?

Psalm 43

1. Some manuscripts have Psalm 42 and Psalm 43 combined. Can you find the “chorus” from Psalm 42 repeated in Psalm 43?

Psalm 44

1. The land of Israel was not won by sword or by the people of Israel...“it was _____ right hand, _____ arm, and the light of _____ face, for _____.”

Psalm 45

1. According to the title, this psalm is for what occasion?
2. Read this psalm again and think of it in spiritual terms of Christ being the bridegroom and the church being His bride.

Psalm 46

1. Because God is our refuge and strength, we will not fear even though (circle one):
 - a) the earth give way
 - b) the mountains fall into the sea
 - c) sea waters roar and foam
 - d) mountains quake
 - e) all of the above

2. “_____ and know that I am God....”

Psalm 47

1. This is a noisy psalm! Write down every “noise.”

Psalm 48

1. “As we have _____, so have we _____....”
2. Within God’s temple on what do we meditate?
3. a) How long is this God our God?
b) How long will He be our guide?

Psalm 49

1. The psalm says that no man can redeem the life of another or give to God a ransom for him. No payment is ever enough that man “should live on _____ and _____.”
2. What is the fate of those who trust in themselves?
3. Those who trust not in themselves can say: “But God will _____ my life from the _____; He will surely take me _____.”
4. True or false: A paraphrase of verse 17 might be “You can’t take it with you.”

5. This little comment tucked into the middle of a verse is so true! “- and men praise you when you _____ -”

Extra credit: The last verse of this psalm is a good summary and provides food for thought. Read it again. The psalmist says that someone with riches but without understanding is no different than the animals. Think about what makes us different from the animals.

Extra credit: Read Ecclesiastes 2:17-26 for another way of expressing the message of this psalm.

Psalm 50

1. According to the title, who wrote this psalm?

2. This psalm is one of (circle one):

- a) power
- b) gentleness

3. God speaks to His consecrated ones. They have made a covenant with God by _____.

4. “...call upon Me in the day of _____; I will _____ _____, and you will _____ _____.”

5. God speaks strong words to the wicked. As you read the words think of the number of times you behave in the same way as the wicked.

6. God’s consecrated ones will be delivered from trouble. By contrast, in verse 21 God tells the wicked, “But I will _____ you and _____ you _____ _____.”

Extra credit: The psalmist says that the end result of sacrifice is seeing the salvation of God. He was looking forward to what was to come. Think of

this passage from our perspective of what has already come. Who is the sacrifice? Who is our salvation?

Psalm 51

1. According to the heading, who wrote this Psalm and when?

2. “Have mercy on me, O God...

_____ my transgressions.”

_____ all my iniquity”

_____ from my sin...”

_____ with hyssop and I will be clean;”

_____, and I will be whiter than snow.”

3. “Create in me a _____, O God, and renew a steadfast spirit within me. Do not cast me from _____ or take Your Holy Spirit from me. Restore to me the joy of _____ and grant me a _____ to sustain me.”

4. What are the “sacrifices of God?”

Psalm 52

1. According to the title, whose psalm is this?

Extra credit: From whom are the Edomites descended?

2. In contrast to those who love evil rather than good, the psalmist writes: “But I am like an olive tree _____ in the house of God; I trust in God’s _____ for ever and ever. I will praise You forever _____; in Your name I will _____, for Your name is good. I will praise You in the presence of Your saints.”

Psalm 53

1. The _____ says in his heart, "There is no God."

Extra credit: Sound familiar? Compare Psalm 53 to Psalm 14. Then read Romans 3:9-20 where Paul quotes these words and says that no one is righteous. Paul then goes on in verse 21 to write, "But now...." Slowly read verses 21-24 and think about righteousness through Christ.

Psalm 54

1. "Surely God is my _____; the Lord is the one who _____ me."

Psalm 55

1. Match the verses and feelings:

_____ Verses 4-5	a) escape
_____ Verses 6-8	b) horror
_____ Verses 9-11	c) malice

2. In verse 17, the psalmist prays how many times a day? (Their day began with the evening.)

3. How poetic a description of the one who violates his covenant. "His speech is _____, yet _____ is in his heart; his words are more _____, yet they are _____."

4. "Cast your _____ on the Lord and He will _____ you...."
Memorize this phrase and think of it every time you become anxious about anything.

5. "But as for me, I trust in _____." This is a statement of faith. Can you honestly say that you trust only in what God has done for you through Christ?

Psalm 56

1. “When I am afraid, I will _____ in You. In God, whose word I praise, in God I _____; I will not be afraid. What can _____ do to me?”

2. Take your time to ponder the psalmist’s question found both in verse four and verse 11.

3. This psalm ends poetically. From what has God delivered David (and us)?

4. And we are to walk before God in the _____.

Psalm 57

1. Are there times when you feel beaten down or oppressed? “I will take refuge in the _____ until the disaster has passed.”

2. David definitely had feet of clay, but we have no record of him ever worshipping another god. Read verse seven and pray that your heart will remain steadfast to Christ.

3. “For great is Your love, reaching _____; Your faithfulness reaches _____.”

4. Verse five is repeated in verse 11. Say (pray) it out loud and repeat it.

Psalm 58

1. David asks if the rulers speak justly and judge uprightly. “No, in your heart you devise _____, and your hands mete out _____ on the earth.”

Psalm 59

1. In verses nine and 17: "...You, O God, are my _____, my loving God."

Psalm 60

Extra credit: Who or what are Manasseh, Ephraim and Judah?

Extra credit: "Upon Edom I toss My sandal..." Is this good or bad for Edom? Does this remind you of any current culture's practice?

Psalm 61

1. "...lead me to the _____ that is higher than I. For You have been my _____, a _____ against the foe. I long to dwell in Your tent forever and take _____ in the shelter of Your _____."

Psalm 62

1. According to verses one, two, six and seven, from where does salvation come?

2. Lowborn and highborn men together are only what?

Psalm 63

1. There are some beautiful images in Psalm 63. Choose one or two that especially speak to your heart.

2. "Because Your love is _____, my lips will glorify You."

Psalm 64

1. Evildoers plot injustice, but God will turn their own tongues against them and “_____ will fear; they will proclaim the works of God and ponder what He has done.”

Psalm 65

1. What did God do when we were overwhelmed by sins?

2. In verse five: “You answer us with _____, O God our Savior.” What a great phrase!

3. Verses nine through 13 sound like (circle one):
 - a) famine
 - b) creation
 - c) an abundant harvest

Psalm 66

1. Do what the psalmist says to do in verse three. Say verses three through four out loud to God.

Extra credit: a) Of what event does verse six remind you?

b) Of what do verses ten through 12 remind you?

2. In verse 18 the psalmist says, “If I had cherished sin in my heart, the Lord would not have listened....” We often talk of the reality of unintentional sin in a believer’s life. However, ask yourself if there is any sin which you are cherishing in your heart and pray that if there is, you are able to detest it rather than cherish it.

Psalm 67

Extra credit: Does verse one remind you of another passage? It sounds as if the psalmist is quoting a blessing from long before. See Numbers 6:22-27.

Extra credit: Does it seem that this psalm is about only the Jews or all nations?

Psalm 68

1. Who is a father to the fatherless and a defender of widows? Think about the vulnerability of widows and orphans throughout the ages.

2. In the middle of this psalm full of power and praise is this beautiful statement of daily concern and salvation. Write out verses 19-20.

Psalm 69

Extra credit: See John 2:17 for a New Testament use of verse nine.

Psalm 70

1. "You are my _____ and my _____, O Lord, do not delay."

Psalm 71

1. "For You have been my _____, O Sovereign Lord, my _____ since my youth. From birth I have _____ on You; You brought me forth from my mother's womb. I will ever praise You."

2. "But as for me, I will always have _____; I will praise You more and more. My mouth will tell of _____ righteousness, of _____ salvation all day long, though I know not its measure."

3. Testimonies of being saved from lives of despair and addiction are incredibly moving. The testimonies of those who have always known Christ as Savior can seem boring in comparison. The writer of Psalm 71 has known the Lord "from birth." Reread this psalm and think of the incredible blessing it is to have hope in the Lord every day from the time He brings us forth from the womb to the time we are old and gray.

Psalm 72

1. According to the title, who wrote this psalm?
2. Solomon says that the king, the royal son, is to (circle all that apply):
 - a) defend the afflicted
 - b) save the children of the needy
 - c) deliver the needy who cry out, and the afflicted who have no one to help
 - d) take pity on the weak and needy
 - e) save the needy from death
 - f) rescue them from oppression and violence
3. Why? "...for _____ is their blood in his sight."
4. Read verses 18-19 out loud as a statement of praise.
5. Book II of the psalms ends here. Notice the mention of David in verse 20.

Psalm 73

1. Who wrote this psalm?
2. It is natural to envy the prosperity of the wicked. It disturbs us just as it disturbed the psalmist, "till I entered the _____ _____ _____; then I understood their final destiny." This speaks of the importance of staying close to our Lord.
3. Make verses 23-26 your devotion for today. Pray over these words and write out phrases that are special to you.

Psalm 74

1. This psalm is about (circle one):
 - a) a defeated people
 - b) a victorious nation

Psalm 75

1. In verse eight what is in the hand of the Lord?

Extra credit: What does this symbolize? Read the prophet's words from Jeremiah 25:15-29.

Psalm 76

1. "You are resplendent with _____, more _____ than mountains rich with game."

Psalm 77

1. The psalmist is troubled and has difficulty sleeping. Then he decides to "think positive." "I will meditate on _____ and consider _____."

2. God led His people by whose hand?

Psalm 78

1. It's a review of history. What time does this psalm summarize (circle one)?

- a) time of Abraham
- b) from the Exodus to David
- c) fall of Israel and Judah

2. Finally, "And _____ shepherded them with integrity of heart..."

Psalm 79

1. True or false: Jerusalem is in rubble.

2. "Help us, O God our _____, for the glory of Your name; deliver us and _____ for Your name's sake."

Psalm 80

Extra credit: Read more about "enthroned between the cherubim" in Exodus 25:17-22.

1. Write out the chorus found in verses three, seven and 19. Notice the slight difference in title each time – like a verbal crescendo.

2. In verse 17: "Let Your hand rest on the man at Your right hand, the _____ You have raised up for Yourself."

Psalm 81

1. "You shall have no foreign god among you; you shall not bow down to an alien god. _____ the Lord your God, who brought you up out of _____." Open wide your mouth and I will _____."

A friend of mine once said this passage reminds her of newly hatched birds in a nest, with their mouths gaping open, waiting to be fed. Do you think of yourself with gaping mouth, being fed by our Father?

2. In verse 13: "If My people would but _____ to Me...." How appropriate is this phrase throughout all ages – from creation to today! List some ways we can "listen" to our Lord.

Psalm 82

1. Look at the end of this psalm. Who are God's inheritance?

Psalm 83

Extra credit: Read verses one through four. List some of the times in history when the nation of Israel has been threatened with annihilation. Think of the spiritual ramifications.

1. "Let them know that You whose name is the Lord – that You _____ are the Most High over all the earth."

Psalm 84

1. This beautiful psalm has been sung for thousands of years. Meditate over each of these phrases. Write out one or two of your favorites.

2. "Better is one day in _____ than a thousand _____; I would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of _____ than dwell in the tents of the _____."

Psalm 85

1. "You forgave the _____ of your people and covered all their _____."

2. "Show us Your _____, O Lord, and grant us Your salvation."

Psalm 86

1. Who wrote this psalm?

2. "Teach me Your way, O Lord, and I will walk in Your truth; give me an _____, that I may fear Your name. I will praise You, O Lord my God, with all my _____; I will glorify Your name forever." Pray these verses.

3. "But You, O Lord, are a compassionate and gracious God, slow to _____, abounding in _____ and _____."

Psalm 87

1. Where has the Lord set His foundation?

Extra credit: What is the name of the holy mountain?

Psalm 88

1. What Son of Korah wrote this psalm?
2. "But I cry to You for help, O Lord: in the _____ my prayer comes before You."

Psalm 89

1. Who is the author?
2. There are some wonderful praise phrases in this psalm. Write out your favorite.
3. Use verses one and two as a prayer of praise.
4. What king is mentioned by name in this psalm?
5. Write out verse 14 and think about the importance of righteousness and justice as a foundation.
6. "Blessed are those who have _____, _____, _____, who walk in the light of Your presence, O Lord."
7. "What man can live and not see _____, or save himself from the power of the _____?"
8. What does Psalm 89 end?

Psalm 90

1. Who is the author of this psalm?

2. "Before the mountains were born or You brought forth the earth and the world, from everlasting to everlasting _____."

3. In God's sight how many years equal a day or a watch in the night?

4. "You have set our iniquities before You, our _____ in the light of Your presence." Prayerfully think about it.

5. What is the length of our days?

6. "Teach us to number our days aright, that we may gain a _____."

Psalm 91

1. So many beautiful images! Choose two or three favorites.

2. "I will say of the Lord, 'He is my refuge and my fortress, my God in whom I _____.'"

3. "For He will command His angels concerning you to _____ you in all your ways..."

4. What is the reason the Lord says, "I will rescue him" in verse 14?

Psalm 92

1. According to the title, for what day is this psalm written?

2. "It is good to praise the Lord and make music to Your name, O Most High, to _____ in the morning and _____ at night...."

3. “The senseless man does not know, fools do not understand, that though the _____ like grass and all _____, they will be _____.”

4. True or false: The righteous will still bear fruit in old age and proclaim, “The Lord is upright; He is my Rock, and there is no wickedness in Him.”

Psalm 93

1. “The Lord reigns, He is _____; the Lord is _____ and is _____.”

2. The Lord is mightier than (circle one):

- a) fire
- b) seas
- c) lightning

3. What adorns the Lord’s house for endless days?

Psalm 94

1. Poetic phrases. “Does He who implanted the ear not _____? Does He who formed the eye not _____?”

2. “But the Lord has become my _____, and my God the _____ in whom I take refuge.”

Psalm 95

1. Use verses 1-7 as a prayer of praise. Pray it out loud.

Extra credit: Research Meribah and Massah. (See Exodus 17:1-7 and Numbers 20:1-13.) 40 years...never enter My rest... To what do you think this refers?

Psalm 96

1. Use this psalm as a prayer of adoration.
2. “Sing to the Lord a new song; sing to the Lord, all the earth. Sing to the Lord, praise His name; proclaim His _____ day after day. Declare His glory among the _____, His marvelous deeds among _____.”
3. “For _____ is the Lord and most _____ of _____; He is to be feared above all gods.”
4. “Worship the Lord in the splendor of _____; tremble before Him, all the earth.” Meditate on that splendor.
5. “Let the heavens _____, let the earth _____; let the sea _____, and all that is in it; let the fields be _____, and everything in them.”
6. In what will the Lord judge the world and the peoples?

Psalm 97

1. “The Lord reigns, let the earth be _____; let the distant shores _____.” Use this phrase as you begin your prayer time with praise.
2. What are the foundation of the Lord’s throne?

Psalm 98

1. Read this psalm out loud as a prayer of praise.
2. “Sing to the Lord a new song, for He has done marvelous things; His right hand and His holy arm have worked _____ for Him.”

3. In verse two, to whom has the Lord made His salvation known?
4. Who have seen the salvation of our God?

Extra credit: What is the definition of equity?

Psalm 99

1. Use verses one through five as a prayer of praise.

Psalm 100

1. According to the title what is this psalm for?
2. Pray this psalm out loud.
3. “For the Lord is good and His love endures _____; His faithfulness continues through all _____.”
4. Try to memorize this five verse psalm.

Psalm 101

1. Who wrote this psalm?
2. Pray that you, too, will:
 - 1) lead a blameless life
 - 2) set no vile thing before your eyes
 - 3) hate the deeds of faithless men
 - 4) not associate with men of perverse heart
 - 5) have nothing to do with evil
 - 6) silence slanderers
 - 7) keep your eyes on the faithful
 - 8) avoid the deceitful

Psalm 102

1. This psalm is the outpouring of “an afflicted man.” “For my days vanish like _____; my bones burn like _____. My heart is blighted and withered like _____; I forget to eat my food. Because of my loud groaning I am reduced to _____ and _____.”
2. “For I eat _____ as my food and mingle my drink with _____.”
3. “In the beginning _____ the foundations of the earth, and the heavens are the work of _____. They will perish but _____ will remain; they will all wear out like a garment. Like clothing _____ will change them and they will be discarded. But _____ remain the same, and _____.”

Psalm 103

1. Memorize verse one and use it in your prayer time as a prayer of adoration. Try repeating it three times to begin your prayers.
2. List one or two of your favorite benefits mentioned in verses two through five.
3. This is grace! “...He does not treat us _____ or repay us _____.”
4. How great is God’s love for those who fear Him?
5. How far has the Lord removed our transgressions from us?
6. How long is the Lord’s love with those who fear Him?
7. And the psalm ends as it begins. Write out the last sentence of Psalm 103.

Psalm 104

1. Write out the first sentence of this psalm.
2. Beautiful imagery. Pick out one or two that help you picture the power of God.
3. Do verses six through nine remind you of any occurrence?
4. In verse 30: “When You send Your _____, they are created, and _____ the face of the earth.”
5. Write out the last two sentences of this psalm.

Psalm 105

1. “Look to the Lord and His strength; _____ always.”
2. Psalm 105 is a review of history. List those mentioned by name.
3. What is the covenant mentioned in verse 11?
4. The Old Testament is written in Hebrew. Using the following help, translate the final sentence from English into Hebrew.

<u>English</u>		<u>Hebrew</u>
Praise	=	Hallelu
The Lord	=	Yah

Praise the Lord = _____

Psalm 106

Extra credit: Write out the first sentence – in Hebrew.

1. Write out the second sentence (in English).
2. This psalm also reviews part of Israel's history. What part (circle one)?
 - a) Abraham's time in Canaan
 - b) Joseph's time in Egypt
 - c) Exodus from Egypt and desert wandering and Canaan
3. In verse 21: "They _____ the God who saved them." Think about how often we do the same.

Psalm 107

1. Write out verse eight.
2. Write out verse 15.
3. Write out verse 21.
4. Write out verse 31.
5. "Whoever is _____, let him heed these things and consider the great love of the Lord."

Psalm 108

1. Who wrote this psalm?
2. "My _____ is steadfast, O God; I will sing and make music with all my soul."
3. "For great is Your _____, higher than the heavens; Your _____ reaches to the skies."

4. "With _____ we will gain the victory, and He will trample down our enemies." Think of specific enemies (sins) which need to be defeated and recite this passage for each one.

Psalm 109

1. Who wrote this psalm?

2. Harsh words for the wicked and deceitful. And sad that anyone is so mean and cruel: "For he _____ of doing a kindness, but _____ the poor and the needy and the brokenhearted. He loved to pronounce a curse...he _____ in blessing...He wore cursing as his garment..."

3. "With my mouth I will greatly extol the Lord; in the great throng I will praise Him. For _____ of the needy one, to save his life from those who condemn him."

Psalm 110

1. Who is the author of this psalm?

Extra credit: Who does Jesus say is the author of this psalm? See Matthew 22:41-46.

2. "_____ Lord says to _____ Lord: 'Sit at My right hand until I make Your enemies a footstool for Your feet.'"

3. And David's Lord is a priest forever in the order of _____.

Extra credit: Read of Melchizedek in Genesis 14:18-20.

Psalm 111

1. This psalm is another acrostic poem. Each line begins with the successive letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

2. According to verse five (and verse nine), how long does the Lord remember His covenant?

3. “He provided _____ for His people...”

4. “The fear of the Lord is the beginning of _____; all who follow His precepts have good understanding. To Him belongs eternal _____.”

Psalm 112

1. Psalm 112 is also an acrostic poem.

2. “Blessed is the man who _____ the Lord...”

3. a) This phrase is found in verse three and in verse nine. “...his _____ endures forever.”
 b) Whose?

Psalm 113

1. “From the _____ of the _____ to the place where it _____, the name of the Lord is to be praised.”

2. “The Lord is exalted over _____ _____ _____, His glory _____ the heavens.”

3. What does the Lord do for each? Match.

Poor	_____	a) raises from the dust
Needy	_____	b) settles as a happy mother
Barren	_____	c) lifts from the ash heap

Psalm 114

1. This psalm is about when Israel came out of _____.

Psalm 115

1. According to verse one, why does the glory belong to the Lord?
2. Idols of silver and gold can (circle all that apply):
 - a) speak
 - b) see
 - c) hear
 - d) smell
 - e) feel
 - f) walk
3. “You who fear Him, trust in the Lord – He is their _____ and _____.”
4. “It is we who extol the Lord, both now and _____.”

Psalm 116

1. The psalmist was miserable. “Then I called on the name of the Lord: ‘O Lord, _____!’”
2. The Lord has delivered:

Soul from _____	a) tears
Eyes from _____	b) stumbling
Feet from _____	c) death
3. “How can I repay the Lord for all His _____ to me?” This is the psalmist responding to the Lord’s goodness. God’s love, mercy and grace come first. Our response comes second. Carefully read how the psalmist responds to the Lord’s goodness in verses 13-14.
4. This is a verse worth memorizing. Write out verse 15.

Psalm 117

1. According to verse one, who should praise the Lord (circle one)?
 - a) Israel
 - b) Egypt
 - c) all nations

2. How long does the Lord's faithfulness endure?

Psalm 118

1. It's a familiar refrain. "Give thanks to the Lord, for He is good; His _____ endures _____."

2. "The Lord is with me; I will not be afraid. What can _____ do to me?" Seriously think about this question. Think about what part of you will live forever and cannot be destroyed by anything in this life.

3. What has the Lord become in verse 14 (and 21)?

Extra credit: Who/what do you think is the Lord's right hand?

Extra credit: Verses 22-23 are quoted by Jesus. Read the context of His quote in Matthew 21:33-46.

Extra extra credit: During what week of the life of Jesus did He say these words?

4. "This is the day the Lord has made; let us _____ and _____ _____ in it." Let this be your "wake up" prayer every day for the coming week.

5. Of what New Testament event do verses 26-27 remind you?

Extra credit: Read Matthew 21:1-11. What verse quotes Psalm 118?

Psalm 119

1. Psalm 119 is the longest psalm. It is an acrostic. Each stanza is built on the consecutive letter of the Hebrew alphabet and the verses of each stanza all begin with that same letter of the Hebrew alphabet. How many stanzas are there?
2. “Blessed are they who keep His statutes and seek Him with _____
_____.”
3. How does verse nine answer the question, “How can a young man keep his way pure?”
4. This should be a prayer for all of us. “Open my eyes that I may see _____
_____ in Your law.”
5. “I run in the path of Your commands, for You have _____
_____.”
6. “Turn my heart toward Your statutes and not toward _____
_____.” Ask yourself if this is a passage you should memorize.
7. “May Your _____
_____ come to me, O Lord, Your _____
according to Your promise...”
8. “Remember Your word to Your servant, for You have given me
_____.”
9. “I have sought Your face with all my _____.”
10. “Teach me _____ and _____, for I believe in Your
commands.” Think about this combination – we need to “know” and we
need to know what to do with it.
11. “May Your _____
_____ be my comfort, according to Your
promise to Your servant.”

12. "My soul faints with longing for Your _____, but I have put my _____ in Your word."

13. "Your _____, O Lord, is eternal; it stands firm in the heavens. Your _____ continues through all generation; You established the earth, and it endures."

14. "How sweet are _____ to my taste, sweeter than honey to my mouth! I _____ from Your precepts; therefore I hate _____ wrong path." From what do we gain knowledge that helps us hate evil?

15. Read "Nun." Write out the classic lamp passage.

16. In verse 111 what are "the joy of my heart?"

17. "Sustain me according to Your promise, and I will live; do not let my _____ be dashed."

18. Do you have trouble "liking" God's law? Then pray these words. "I am Your servant; give me _____ that I may _____ Your statutes."

19. Why is the psalmist crying in verse 136?

20. "Your _____ is everlasting and Your law is true."

21. "My eyes stay open through the watches of the night, that I may _____ on _____." Think of this passage when sleep eludes you.

22. "All Your words are _____; all Your righteous laws are _____."

23. "I wait for Your _____, O Lord, and I follow Your commands."

24. "May my lips _____ with praise..." Meditate on this picture.

Psalm 120

1. According to the title this psalm is a song of _____.

Psalm 121

1. This is a song of _____.

2. Write out verses one and two.

Psalm 122

1. Who wrote this song of ascents?

2. "I _____ with those who said to me, 'Let us go to the house of the Lord.'"

3. Do as verse six says and pray for the peace of Jerusalem using verses six and seven.

Psalm 123

1. "I _____ _____ _____ _____ to You, to You whose throne is in heaven."

Psalm 124

1. Who wrote this song of ascents?

2. Write out verse eight and use it as a prayer of praise.

Psalm 125

1. "As the mountains surround Jerusalem, so the _____ surrounds _____ both now and forevermore."

Psalm 126

Extra credit: Of what period of history does this psalm appear to speak?

1. a) What will happen to those who sow in tears?
b) What will happen to the one who goes out weeping, carrying seeds to sow?

Psalm 127

1. Who wrote this song of ascents?
2. Complete the sentences:
 - a) "Unless the Lord builds the house..."
 - b) "Unless the Lord watches over the city..."

Psalm 128

1. Write out verse six.

Psalm 129

1. "Plowmen have plowed _____ and made their furrows _____."
2. "May all who hate Zion be turned back in _____."

Psalm 130

1. Read Psalm 130 and read it again.
2. “O Israel, put your hope in the Lord, for with the Lord is _____
_____ and with Him is _____.”
3. Who will redeem Israel from their sins?

Psalm 131

1. Who wrote this psalm?
2. “O Israel, put your _____ in the Lord both now and forevermore.”

Psalm 132

1. What is the place the Lord has chosen for His dwelling?

Psalm 133

1. “How good and pleasant it is when brothers live _____ in
_____!”

Psalm 134

1. It’s biblical. “_____ _____ _____ _____ in the
sanctuary and praise the Lord.”

Psalm 135

Extra credit: See Numbers 3:1-10.

- a) Whose brother was Aaron?

- b) What was Aaron's job?
- c) What was the job of the Levites?

Psalm 136

- 1. How long does God's love endure?
- 2. Use verses one through nine as a prayer of praise.

Psalm 137

- 1. Does this psalm appear to have been written before or after the fall of Israel and Judah?

Psalm 138

- 1. Who wrote this psalm?
- 2. "The Lord will fulfill _____ for me..."

Psalm 139

- 1. According to the heading, who wrote this Psalm?
- 2. "For You created my _____; You knit me together in _____."
- 3. "Search me, O God, and know _____; test me and know _____. See if there is any offensive way in me, and _____ in the way everlasting."

Psalm 140

1. "I know that the Lord _____ for the _____ and _____ of the _____. Surely the righteous will praise Your name and the upright will live before You."

Psalm 141

1. "May my prayer be set before You like _____; may the lifting up of my hands be like the _____."

Extra credit: Read Exodus 29:38-43. This passage from Exodus speaks of (circle one):

- a) the Passover meal
- b) the morning and evening sacrifices
- c) the Exodus

Extra credit: Read Revelation 5:6-10 (or the entire chapter). What are the golden bowls full of incense?

2. Write out verse three and ask God to remind you of these words when needed in the future.

Psalm 142

1. "I _____ to the Lord; I lift up my voice to the Lord for mercy. I _____ my complaint before Him; before Him I tell my trouble."

Extra credit: This psalm is a (circle one):

- a) lament
- b) song of ascents
- c) hymn of praise

Psalm 143

1. According to verse two who is righteous before the Lord (circle one)?
 - a) sons of David
 - b) all the nations
 - c) no one living
2. "Teach me to do Your will, for _____; may Your good _____ lead me on level ground."

Psalm 144

1. In Psalm 144 the Lord is our (circle all that apply):
 - a) rock
 - b) fortress
 - c) stronghold
 - d) deliverer
 - e) shield
2. "O Lord, what is man that You care for him, the son of man that you think of him? Man is like a _____; his days are like a _____."
3. "...blessed are the people _____." Say these words out loud.

Psalm 145

1. To whom does the heading attribute this Psalm?
2. The uniqueness of this psalm is that it is an acrostic poem. There are 22 sentences in Psalm 145. Each sentence begins with the next letter of the Hebrew alphabet. The equivalent in English would be a psalm of 26 sentences with the first sentence beginning with an "A," the second sentence beginning with a "B," etc. As you read this psalm, think of the fact that you are praising God from A to Z – or more precisely, from Aleph to Tau (the Hebrew equivalents).

3. "Great is the Lord and _____; His greatness no one can _____."

4. "The Lord is gracious and compassionate, _____, and _____."

5. The Lord's saints will extol Him. They will tell of the glory of His kingdom and speak of His might, "so that...." Finish the sentence.

6. To whom is the Lord near?

Psalm 146

1. Read through Psalm 146 slowly and concentrate on the phrases.

2. Read verses one and two. For as long as you live, remind yourself to "sing praise to my God _____."

3. Who cannot save?

4. "Blessed is he whose _____ is the God of Jacob, whose _____ is in the Lord his God..."

5. What did the Lord make?

6. The Lord (match):

Upholds the cause of _____

Gives food to _____

Sets free _____

Gives sight to _____

Lifts up _____

Loves _____

Watches over _____

Sustains _____

a) the blind

b) the righteous

c) the prisoners

d) the wicked

e) the fatherless and widow

f) the oppressed

g) those bowed down

h) the alien

Frustrates the ways of _____ i) the hungry
Extra credit: What is the Hebrew translation of 146:1 and 146:10b?

Psalm 147

1. Verse one is another great verse to use in your praise time. Say it out loud.

Extra credit: Do you think this psalm is pre exilic or post exilic?

2. Who/what does God call by name?

3. In what/whom does the Lord delight?

Psalm 148

1. This whole psalm is about (circle one):

- a) the Lord's judgment
- b) Israel's history
- c) praising the Lord

Extra credit: List everyone/everything named in this psalm that should praise the Lord.

Psalm 149

1. "For the Lord takes delight in _____; He crowns the humble with _____."

Psalm 150

1. To close this book of hymns, praise songs and worship we have a beautiful psalm of praise. According to Psalm 150 we should praise the Lord:

- a) in what?
- b) for what?

- c) with what?

2. Write out verse six and say it out loud.

For questions contact Janette Dodge (mail@awakeusnow.com) or Care Minister Bob Johnson (bob.awakeusnow@gmail.com).
Awake office phone: 612-545-5654. Website: www.awakeusnow.com.

© Janette Dodge 2006 & 2015

You are permitted to reproduce and distribute this material provided wording is not altered in any way,
no fee of any kind is charged for the material and Janette Dodge is clearly acknowledged as the source of the material.
Copyright and contact information must be clearly cited on all copies.

Scripture quotations taken from The Holy Bible, New International Version®, NIV®.
Copyright © 1973, 1978, 1984, 2011 by Biblica, Inc.®
Used by permission. All rights reserved worldwide.