

TTB2022-207 – Week 20 – May 15 to 21

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TTB2022-202, Apr 10 to 16	TTB2022-209, May 29 to Jun 4
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TTB2022-204, Apr 24 to 30	TTB2022-111, Jun 12 to 18
TTB2022-205, May 1 to 7	TTB2022-112, Jun 19 to 25
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**Day 135 – May 15 - The Brevity of Human Life Psa. 39-41; 55; 58**

**Psalm Thirty-Nine**

1. Jeduthun was a Levite, chief singer and instructor (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 16:38,41,42). Jeduthun is also called a seer (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 25:14), and appears in the prescripts to Ps. 39, 62, 77.
2. David attempted to endure his suffering in silence, but that only made matters worse (Ps. 39:1-3a). Verse 1 has a NT allusion in Jas. 1:26.
3. The provision for believers in suffering (deserved or undeserved) is the provision of prayer (Ps. 39:3bff.).
4. Believers need to learn how to place their conflict in an eternal perspective (Ps. 39:4-6; Rom. 8:18; 2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 4:17,18).
5. Believers need to understand that our discipline comes from the Lord, and He is the One to Whom we must confess (Ps. 39:7-11).
6. Strangers and sojourners in this fallen world are actually strangers “with YHWH” (Ps. 39:12,13). Verse 12 has NT allusions in Heb. 11:13 & 1<sup>st</sup> Pet. 2:11.

**Psalm Forty**

1. David offers thanksgiving for victory through testing (Ps. 40:1-10), and focuses on the next round of testing (Ps. 40:11-17).
2. Prayer is an exercise in patience (Ps. 40:1).
3. Because of answered prayer, David is equipped to compose a new song of praise (Ps. 40:3). The “new song” has NT echoes in Rev. 5:9 & 14:3.
4. Believers are blessed as they trust the Lord, and turn away from the Satanic alternative (Ps. 40:4; Job 1:1).

5. Perhaps the greatest of all the wonders of God is the regard that He shows to mankind (Ps. 40:5; 8:4; 139:13-18).
6. The Lord desires humble believers that walk according to His Word (Ps. 40:6-8; 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 15:22; Hos. 6:6).
7. This description of David was also a prophetic description of Jesus Christ in His First Advent. This passage reflects a significant MT vs. LXX difference, with an extensive NT quotation that supports the LXX (Heb. 10:5-10).
8. Because of the Lord's faithfulness, David was eager to proclaim the good news of His salvation (Ps. 40:9,10). This was also the Lord's vow upon the cross (Ps. 22:22,25).
9. Although David has just enjoyed a wonderful victory, he soon found himself overtaken by his own iniquities (Ps. 40:12), and went back to a fervent, effective prayer ministry (Ps. 40:11-17).

### Psalm Forty-One

1. Psalm 41 is another penitential psalm.
2. David has been gracious to the helpless, and knows that the Lord will be gracious to him (Ps. 41:1-3; Prov. 14:21; 19:17; Job 29:12-16).
3. David prays regarding the conspiracy that seeks his fall, and yet he understands the entire test is the result of his own sin against God (Ps. 41:4-9).
4. David is the greatest type of Christ in the Old Testament. Ahithophel is David's friend and counselor, and becomes the Judas Iscariot betrayer (Ps. 41:9; 55:12-14; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 15:12,31; Jn. 13:2,10,11,18,21-27).
5. The believer can be confident in that the Lord will always defend His faithful servants (Ps. 41:10-13).

### Psalm Fifty-Five

1. The Lord is testing David with the people-testing of wicked adversaries, and with the patience-testing of delayed prayer-response (Ps. 55:1-3).
2. David's testing produces a desire to run in fear (Ps. 55:4-8).
3. David calls for the Lord to take action upon the wicked (Ps. 55:9-11,15).
4. The hardest part of David's testing is the betrayal by such a good friend (Ps. 55:12-14,20,21).
5. David can take no action to save himself; he undertakes a fervent prayer ministry, and leaves his case in the Lord's hands (Ps. 55:16-19).
6. David concludes his lament with a Bible class for his audience—prayer is the believer's primary exercise in the faith-rest life (Ps. 55:22,23).

### Psalm Fifty-Eight

1. This psalm is an imprecatory psalm against the Satanic forces of evil in this world.
2. David addresses this song to gods and men (Ps. 58:1).
  - a. אֱלֹהִים <sup>#410</sup>: god, mighty one, angel.
  - b. בְּנֵי אָדָם b'nēy 'ādām: sons of man.
3. Fallen humanity, walking according to the course of fallen angels, pursues works of unrighteousness (Ps. 58:2-5; Eph. 2:2).
4. David calls upon the Lord to leave the rulers and authorities disarmed (Ps. 58:6,7), and ultimately destroyed (Ps. 58:8,9).
5. Eternal vindication must await the appointed time of judgment (Ps. 58:10,11).

**Day 136 – May 16 - Confessed Sin and Answered Prayer Psa. 61-62; 64-67****Psalm Sixty-One**

1. Believers have prayer resources available to them regardless of where on earth they might be (Ps. 61:1,2).
2. Believers in prayer are spiritually in the Lord as their fortress regardless of where on earth they might be (Ps. 61:3,4).
3. Believers involved in active prayer ministry have opportunities to glorify God when He answers their prayer (Ps. 61:5-8).

**Psalm Sixty-Two**

1. The faith-rest life, exercised through prayer, silently provides stability in the face of any external circumstances (Ps. 62:1-4).
2. The faith-rest life, exercised through prayer, is to be demonstrated and taught by older believers to younger believers (Ps. 62:5-8).
3. The faith-rest life, exercised through prayer, places Divine Viewpoint and human viewpoint into proper perspective (Ps. 62:9-12). Verse 10 has a NT echo in Mt. 19:22 and a NT allusion in 1<sup>st</sup> Tim. 6:17.

**Psalm Sixty-Four**

1. The verbal warfare of the Slanderer and his servants is deadly (Ps. 64:1-6).
2. The Lord's Word is more powerful than any word the Slanderer can devise (Ps. 64:7-10).

**Psalm Sixty-Five**

1. Believers live in joyful anticipation of the Lord's presence (Ps. 65:1-4).
2. Believers live in awed reverence of the Lord's power (Ps. 65:5-8).
3. Believers live in thankfulness for the Lord's provision (Ps. 65:9-13).

**Psalm Sixty-Six**

1. Psalm 66 looks forward to a day in which the entire world will praise and worship the LORD (Ps. 66:1-4).
2. The Millennium will provide the opportunity for all the nations to "come and see" (Ps. 66:5-7) and "come and hear" (Ps. 66:16).
3. The nation of Israel will rejoice in the LORD's faithfulness (Ps. 66:8-12).
4. Individual believers will rejoice in the LORD's faithfulness (Ps. 66:13-20).

**Psalm Sixty-Seven**

1. The anonymous psalmist calls upon God אֱלֹהִים 'elohiyim to be gracious and bless Israel (Ps. 67:1).
2. God's blessing upon Israel results in world-wide blessing of all the nations upon the Millennial earth (Ps. 67:2-5).
  - a. Gentile evangelism (v.2).
  - b. Gentile edification (vv.3,5).
  - c. Gentile evaluation (v.4).
3. Zoe-life blessings motivate bios-life benefits (Ps. 67:6,7).

**Day 137 – May 17 - Living in Purity Psa. 68-70; 86; 101****Psalm Sixty-Eight**

1. The believer should be in daily anticipation of the day in which God will arise and scatter His enemies (Ps. 68:1-4).
2. The believer should be in daily appreciation for the provision God makes in his life in this fallen world (Ps. 68:5,6,19-23).
3. The believer should reflect upon the Lord's past works of might, and continually glorify Him for His faithfulness (Ps. 68:7-14). Verse 8 has a NT allusion in Heb. 12:26.
4. The believer should be on constant alert for the angelic conflict that rages about him (Ps. 68:15-18).
  - a. The mountain of Bashan represents the kingdom of fallen angels (Ps. 22:12).
  - b. This mountain of many peaks envies God's holy mountain (Ps. 68:16).
  - c. The Lord of Hosts maintains a standing army of elect angels for battle with the forces of Satan (Ps. 68:17).
  - d. David prophetically looks ahead to Christ and His victory over the forces of Satan (Ps. 68:18; Eph. 4:8,9; Col. 2:15).
5. David prophetically looked ahead to the building of the temple, and ultimately to the reign of Jesus Christ (Ps. 68:24-31), in which time all the kingdoms of the earth will praise Him (Ps. 68:32-35).

**Psalm Sixty-Nine**

1. Psalm 69 is the prayer of a believer who is over his head in Divine discipline (Ps. 69:1-4 cf. Jn. 15:25).
2. David endures his discipline, and gives the glory to the Lord for the Lord's allowing him to remain faithful (Ps. 69:5-12). Verse 9 is cited in Rom. 15:3.
  - a. The unbeliever who sees the believer fall rejoices in that fall.
  - b. The unbeliever who sees the believer fall scoffs at the believer's repentance.
3. David's zeal for the house of the Lord is only exceeded by the Lord Jesus Christ Himself (Ps. 69:9; Jn. 2:17).
4. David's confession comes "at an acceptable time" (i.e. now) (Ps. 69:13-15).
5. God's answers to prayer are given on the basis of His perfect character, and His matchless grace (Ps. 69:16-19).
6. When David looked to human beings for sympathy, he received a prophetic response which looked ahead to Christ (Ps. 69:20,21; Matt. 27:34,48 || Mk. 15:23,36; Lk. 23:36; Jn. 19:29).
7. David pronounced an imprecatory prayer against those who partake of the table of demons (Ps. 69:22-28; 1<sup>st</sup> Cor. 10:21). Vv.22-23 are cited in Rom. 11:9,10. Verse 25 has a NT citation in Acts 1:20. The Book of Life in v.28 is likely based on the Mosaic reference in Ex. 32:32 and has several NT allusions (Phil. 4:3; Rev. 13:8; 17:8; 20:15; 21:27).
8. Through the endurance of sufferings, believers are equipped to offer sweet smelling savors (Ps. 69:29-33).
9. Through the endurance of sufferings, believers are equipped to praise the Lord, and inherit the blessings He has promised (Ps. 69:34-36).

**Psalm Seventy**

1. Psalm 70:1-5 is nearly identical to Ps. 40:13-17. Also, many Hebrew manuscripts attach these verses to Psalm 71.
2. David prays for the Lord's immediate deliverance in view of his imminent danger (Ps. 70:1,5).

3. David prays for the temporal life adversity of the wicked (Ps. 70:2,3).
4. David prays for the temporal-life prosperity of the righteous (Ps. 70:4).

### Psalm Eighty-Six

1. Believers need a spiritual life dedicated to prayer (Ps. 86:1-10).
  - a. God answers prayer in response to our affliction and need (Ps. 86:1; Phil. 4:19).
  - b. God answers prayer in response to our godliness (Ps. 86:2; Heb. 5:7).
  - c. God answers prayer in response to our persistence (Ps. 86:3; Lk. 18:1-8).
  - d. God answers prayer in response to our living sacrifice (Ps. 86:4; Rom. 12:1).
  - e. God answers prayer in response to our recognition of His absolute Sovereignty (Ps. 86:5-10).
2. Believers need a spiritual life dedicated to Bible study (Ps. 86:11-13).
3. Believers need a spiritual life dedicated to the Lord throughout conflict (Ps. 86:14-17).

### Psalm One Hundred One

1. Psalm 101 can be thought of as David's inaugural prayer when he takes office as King of Israel.
2. David intends to conduct his reign, as he conducts his life—according to the integrity of his heart (Ps. 101:1,2,6 8).
3. David understands that this life of integrity will require a removal of evil things (Ps. 101:3,4), and evil people (Ps. 101:5).
4. The greater fulfillment of this psalm is the Lord Jesus Christ's inaugural prayer when He takes office as King of Israel.

## Day 138 – May 18 - The Forgiveness of Sins   Psa. 103; 108-110; 122; 124

### Psalm One Hundred Three

1. The “Bless the Lord, O My Soul” psalm is a beautiful psalm of praise, with many treasures of Scripture.
2. Bless (NIV: praise). בָּרַךְ bārak <sup>#1288</sup>: to bless, be blessed. (Berachah = blessing).
  - a. All our blessings come from God (Eph. 1:3).
  - b. It is our privilege to bless God in turn—through the praise and thanksgiving that we freely offer him (Heb. 13:15).
3. David blessed the Lord for five of the Lord's actions on man's behalf (Ps. 103:3-5).
4. David blessed the Lord for the Lord's faithfulness despite Israel's faithlessness (Ps. 103:6-14).
5. David blessed the Lord for the Lord's eternal faithfulness, as a contrast to man's transitory nature (Ps. 103:15-18).
6. David blessed the Lord for the Lord's heavenly majesty, and calls upon the angelic realm to sing his chorus to the glory of God (Ps. 103:19-22).

### Psalm One Hundred Eight

1. Psalm 108 is a medley of two other psalms.
  - a. Ps. 108:1-5 ≈ Ps. 57:7-11.
  - b. Ps. 108:6-13 = Ps. 60:5-12.
2. A steadfast heart is motivation for the believer to exalt and magnify the Lord (Ps. 108:1-5).
3. The steadfast heart (Ps. 108:1) precedes the deliverance (Ps. 108:6,10-13).

**Psalm One Hundred Nine**

1. The itemized imprecations of this Psalm are among the most severe in Scripture.
2. The shadow prophecy here finds its fulfillment in Judas Iscariot (Ps. 109:8; Acts 1:20).
3. Psalm 109 was never used in later years for any part of Jewish worship. It has even been regarded by some as a magic spell!
4. The Church Age believer needs to understand that rejoicing comes in the deliverance of the righteous, and not the destruction of the unrighteous (Ezek. 33:11).

**Psalm One Hundred Ten**

1. Psalm 110 is a beautiful psalm of David's, glorifying the King-Priest Messiah.
2. David reports on a conversation that Jehovah has with his Lord (Ps. 110:1).
  - a. Jesus Christ is the Son of David (Matt. 22:42).
  - b. Jesus Christ is the Lord of David (Matt. 22:43,45).
3. The Lord Jesus Christ is seated at the Father's right hand, as a reward for his obedience to the Father's plan (Ps. 110:1b; Heb. 1:3; 10:12,13).
4. A day will come when the Lord Jesus Christ will have His scepter stretched forth from Zion, and will rule in obedience to the Father's will (Ps. 110:2,3).
5. This Messiah King will be unlike any previous Davidic King—He will be a King-Priest (Ps. 110:4).
6. The King-Priest will reign according to God's absolute standard of Righteousness, with immediate and impartial application of Justice (Ps. 110:5-7).

**Psalm One Hundred Twenty-Two**

1. David rejoiced when his fellow believers were excited about their spiritual life (Ps. 122:1).
2. David rejoiced when he was able to celebrate his spiritual life with his fellow spiritually-minded believers (Ps. 122:1).
3. David and his fellow believers were able to rejoice in a house of the Lord that was not yet built, but was promised by the Lord.
4. David looked forward, not only to a temple, but to thrones of judgment, through which the house of David will rule Israel, and the Gentile nations of the world (Ps. 122:5).
5. "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem" is therefore an imperative in the context of the Davidic Covenant, in view of the 2nd Advent of Jesus Christ, in anticipation of the land, seed, and blessings the Lord has promised to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.
6. This peace will only be provided by the Lord Jesus Christ, in His obedience to the Father's time-table (Ps. 122:6-9; Jn. 14:27-31).

**Psalm One Hundred Twenty-Four**

1. Psalm 124 is a psalm of ascent, sung by pilgrims as they made their way to Jerusalem for the required feasts (Ps. 120-134).
2. Psalm 124 considers a counterfactual what if scenario. What if God had not been on our side? It's almost unthinkable to consider "had it not been."

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**Day 139 – May 19 - Prayer and Trusting God Ps. 131; 133; 138-141; 143****Psalm One Hundred Thirty-One**

1. Psalm 131 is one of the Songs of Ascents, sung as the pilgrims made the ascent to the temple for their annual feasts (Ps. 120-134).
2. Humble believers faithfully pursue their work assignment, and do not strive for things beyond what they have been called to do (Ps. 131:1).
3. Humble believers compose and quiet their soul so they can listen to the quiet voice of the Lord (Ps. 131:2).
4. Humble believers hope in the Lord, waiting for Him to call us home (Ps. 131:3).

**Psalm One Hundred Thirty-Three**

1. Psalm 133 is another of the psalms of ascents (Ps. 120-134).
2. Believers should come to appreciate the blessings of unity in Christ (Ps. 133:1; Rom. 12:10; 1<sup>st</sup> Thess. 4:9,10; Heb. 13:1).
3. Christian unity not only pleases God, but also produces spiritual life blessings for one another on earth (Ps. 133:3; 2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 13:11).

**Psalm One Hundred Thirty-Eight**

1. Psalm 138 is a Davidic psalm, but the subject matter is fitting for the post-exilic Jewish people (Ps. 138:1-3).
  - a. David understood his witness and testimony before the angelic realm (v.1).
  - b. David understood the reality of the heavenly temple before any earthly temple had yet been built (v.2a).
  - c. David understood the primacy of the Word of God, which God Himself magnified (v.2b).
  - d. David understood the empowerment of fervent prayer (v.3).
2. David looked ahead to promised Millennial blessings (Ps. 138:4-6) and this provided him with confidence to endure present temporal testing (Ps. 138:7,8).

**Psalm One Hundred Thirty-Nine**

1. Psalm 139 consists of four stanzas of six verses each.
2. David celebrates God's omniscience (Ps. 139:1-6).
3. David celebrates God's omnipresence (Ps. 139:7-12).
4. David celebrates God's omnipotence (Ps. 139:13-18).
5. David celebrates God's preeminence (Ps. 139:19-24).

**Psalm One Hundred Forty**

1. Believers must guard against attacks from the Adversary (Ps. 140:1-3).
2. Believers must guard against being ensnared by the Adversary (Ps. 140:4,5).
3. The method for the believers' alertness is fervent, effectual prayer (Ps. 140:6-13).

**Psalm One Hundred Forty-One**

1. David worships the Lord through prayer (Ps. 141:1,2).
  - a. He cannot offer the required sacrifices at the tabernacle.
  - b. He understands the spiritual significance of prayer as the reality behind the ritual.
2. David asks the Lord to protect him from sins of the tongue, mental attitude sins, and overt sins (Ps. 141:3,4a).

3. Wicked associates need to be avoided (Ps. 141:4b), and godly friends need to be listened to when they reprove him (Ps. 141:5a).
4. David looks to the Lord to deliver him from the traps and snares the Adversary sets against him (Ps. 141:8-10).

### **Psalm One Hundred Forty-Three**

1. David calls upon the Lord to answer his prayer (Ps. 143:1-4).
  - a. Prayer is answered on the basis of the Lord's faithfulness and righteousness (v.1).
  - b. David is saved by grace, and not the object of God's eternal judgment (v.2).
  - c. David's testing was to the point where his soul was overwhelmed (vv.3,4).
2. Rather than focus on his problems, David chooses to dwell on the glories of God's faithful doings (Ps. 143:5,6; Phil. 4:8).
3. David's prayers become urgent because he views his physical death as imminent (Ps. 143:7-9).
4. All testing is instructive—even the testing of dying grace (Ps. 143:10-12).

### **Day 140 – May 20 - Our Awesome God Ps. 144-145; 88-89**

#### **Psalm One Hundred Forty-Four**

1. God's present battle-training is a marvel. Why does God even care? (Ps. 144:1-4).
2. God's future dealings will prompt new songs (Ps. 144:9 cf. Rev. 5:9; 14:3).
3. Much of this psalm appears to be eschatological, with the Lord taking direct action against plural mouths of deceit (the entire world?) given over to the right-hand of falsehood (Ps. 144:7,8,11).
4. The psalm concludes with all kinds of happiness for our sons, our daughters, our garners, our flocks, our cattle, our streets (Ps. 144:12-15).

#### **Psalm One Hundred Forty-Five**

1. Psalm 145 is the last psalm designated as David's. It is the only Davidic psalm called "a psalm of praise." It begins the conclusion to the psalms, where the final six hymns highlight the praise of the Lord.
2. The believer is to praise and worship the Lord daily, communicating the glory of the Lord to all generations, and to men of all lands (Ps. 145:1-7).
3. The believer's praise and worship comes as a response to the lovingkindness we have received, and the kingdom we have been placed into (Ps. 145:8-13).
4. The believer's provision is not just eternal—God sustains us throughout time as well (Ps. 145:14-16).
5. The believer's intimacy with the Lord is a gift of God's grace, to be enjoyed both in time and eternity (Ps. 145:17-21).

#### **Psalm Eighty-Eight**

1. Psalm 88 & Psalm 89 are written by two Ezrahite brothers—Heman and Ethan. Their wisdom was proverbial, although not to the level of Solomon's (1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 4:31).
2. Heman endured a personal testing of suffering similar to that of Job.
3. Heman engaged in an unceasing prayer ministry, as a result of his life-long physical afflictions.
4. As Heman anticipates his arrival in Sheol, he ponders whether the Rephaim (shades, departed spirits, giants) will rise up and praise the LORD, and whether Abaddon would declare His grace and truth (Ps. 88:10-12).
5. Like Job (Job 13:15), Heman avows his faithfulness until death (Ps. 88:13-18; Rev. 2:10).



**Psalm Eighty-Nine**

1. Psalm 89 was written by Ethan the Ezrahite, brother to Heman (the author of Psalm 88). He was a famous wise man that Solomon was compared to (1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 4:31).
2. Psalm 89 is the expression of rejoicing for the glory of the LORD manifest through the Davidic Covenant (Ps. 89:3,4,27-29,35-37,49).
3. The realm of elect angels is called upon to praise the LORD for His matchless grace towards David (Ps. 89:5-10).
  - a. No angelic being can be compared to the LORD (Ps. 89:6).
  - b. The one who made such comparisons was crushed, and his allies were scattered (Ps. 89:10).
4. The realm of creation is called upon to praise the LORD for His matchless grace towards David (Ps. 89:11-18).
5. The realm of believing humanity is called upon to praise the LORD for His matchless grace towards David (Ps. 89:19-29).
6. Ethan reminds the LORD that human faithlessness cannot invalidate the Davidic Covenant (Ps. 89:30-37; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 7:14-16).
7. Ethan then complains to the LORD that He appears to have done just that (Ps. 89:38-48).
8. Ethan calls upon the LORD to be faithful to His own promises (Ps. 89:49-52).

**Day 141 – May 21 - Being Thankful Psa. 50; 73-74****Psalm Fifty**

1. Asaph describes a Sovereign Subpoena issued to all the earth (Ps. 50:1-6).
2. The eternal judgment is not based upon external ritual, but the internal reality of the worshipper's heart (Ps. 50:7-15).
3. The eternal judgment of unbelievers is based upon a rejection of God's Word—specifically His gospel message of salvation in Christ (Ps. 50:16-21). The urgency of this eternal condemnation motivates the giving and receiving of the gospel (Ps. 50:22,23).

**Psalm Seventy-Three**

1. Psalm 73 is the first of the psalms of Asaph (Ps. 73-83 are all psalms of Asaph).
2. Asaph composed a psalm which describes his own close call with spiritual failure (Ps. 73:2).
3. The psalmist failed in the mental attitude sin of envy (Ps. 73:3-9), and it nearly brought about his downfall into overt sin (Ps. 73:2).
4. The psalmist knows that he must keep his heart pure (Ps. 73:1,13), and yet many of his associates are going the way of wickedness (Ps. 73:10-14).
5. The psalmist wrestled with his spiritual responsibilities, and knew that he must set the right example (Ps. 73:15-28).
  - a. He found comfort in God's sanctuaries (prayer reference) (v.15).
  - b. He obtained an eternal perspective (vv.16-20).
  - c. The Word of God pierced his soul, and the hand of God led him through the test (vv.21-24).
  - d. His intimacy with the LORD was his greatest blessing (vv.25-28).

**Psalm Seventy-Four**

1. Psalm 74 is another of the eleven Psalms of Asaph (Ps. 73-83).

2. Asaph views a complete destruction of God's temple (Ps. 74:1-11).
  - a. Asaph was a contemporary of David, and may have lived long enough to see Solomon's temple constructed.
  - b. Asaph did not physically see Solomon's temple destroyed.
    - 1) Asaph either saw Nebuchadnezzar's destruction of the temple during the days of Jeremiah, or
    - 2) Asaph saw Antichrist's destruction of the temple during the Tribulation of Israel.
3. Asaph understands the destruction of God's temple as the work of God's adversaries (Ps. 74:3,4,10).
4. Asaph takes comfort by bringing his thinking back around to the awesome power of God (Ps. 74:12-17). The context of this passage is the power of God in the destruction of the angelic earth.
5. Asaph calls upon the LORD to remember His unconditional covenants, and to act in accordance with His own righteousness.

### Answers to TTB2022-206 Exercises

1. False
2. False
3. A penitential Psalm is one in which the writer expresses repentance.
4. Psalm 22
5. Matthew 27:43
6. Each verse begins with a letter of the Hebrew alphabet.
7. Ephesians 5:8

### TTB2022-207 Exercises

1. What is the provision for believers who are suffering?  
Answer:
2. According to Psalm 40:1, prayer is an exercise in \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:
3. In David's life, who is the type for the Judas Iscariot betrayer?  
Answer:
4. A new believer asks you, "What is Faith-Rest?" Give a brief answers to this question.  
Answer:
5. Of what two other Psalms is Psalm 108 a medley?  
Answer:
6. What is the last Psalm designated as David's?  
Answer:
7. Pastor Bob refers to Psalm 50 as a "Sovereign Subpoena". What is a subpoena?  
Answer: