

Week 8 (2nd Qtr) Study Questions

1. **(Psalm 28; Psalm 143; Psalm 70; Psalm 40)** From Psalm 28: Who is David's Rock? David refers to a neighbor who speaks peace but had a flaw. What was the flaw? What will happen to those who "do not regard the works of the LORD, nor the operation of His hands"? In Psalm 143: An enemy has David distressed. From verse 3, what are those negative effects of the effort from his enemy? It is thought that this Psalm was written during the life of Absalom. What words do you see in this passage that makes it easier or more difficult to believe that this is written at the time of Absalom? The interjection Aha, aha is used in Psalm 70 and 40. What is the context of this phrase and what can you learn from this about the hearts of people today?
2. **(Psalm 27; Psalm 69; Psalm 120; Psalm 121)** In Psalm 27: In a rhetorical question, David begins the Psalm by saying due to the fact that God has two titles that David would not fear anyone. What are the two traits? To what path did David seek God to lead him because of his enemies? In Psalm 69, David pictures himself as is being overtaken by an part of nature. By what is he being overwhelmed? In verse 29, something was going to set David up on high. What is going to set him up on high? The Psalm begins its closing with the very creation praising God, and then talks about saving a specific city and building cities a specific region. What is the city, and what is the region? In Psalm 120, from what does David desire that his soul is delivered? What is the barrier to peace at the close of the Psalm? Finally, Psalm 121 begins with

1 I will lift up my eyes to the hills—From whence comes my help? **2** My help *comes* from the LORD, Who made heaven and earth.

What traits do these few lines tell us about God? From the overall theme of the Psalm what do you think is David's view of God's justice?

3. **(II Samuel 14:25-26; II Samuel 18:1-33; Psalm 10; II Samuel 19:1-10; Psalm 122; II Samuel 19:11-23)** What do we know about Absalom's looks? What do we know about his hair? Does he seem pleased with his looks and hair? In these passages, the final battle between David's forces and Absalom's forces are approaching. Does David desire him dead or alive? How many people were killed that day? One of the dead is Absalom. What is ironic about the way he dies considering his pride in his appearance? When David hears about Absalom's death, what is his reaction? How is this different than his reaction to hearing about the death of his first child with Bathsheba? What words of Jesus does Psalm 10:1-2 bring to your mind? Who plays a role in guiding all the people into a time of mourning with David? From Psalm 10, we see David's love for Jerusalem, what words of Christ does this seem to mirror? One of Absalom's allies was Shimei the son of Gera, what does David do to him during this time of grief?
4. **(Psalm 92; II Samuel 17:24-29; II Samuel 19:24-43; II Samuel 20:1-26; II Samuel 21:1-14)** Does Psalm 92:3 give us the right to worship God with mechanical instruments? Why or why not? Why would Mephibosheth not having a donkey saddled prevent him from escaping from with David? David shows honor to Barzillai. What did Barzillai do during the war with Absalom to merit this? The warrior's of Judah take a lead in guarding David. What old rift does this act reopen from 2 Samuel 2:8-11?
5. **(Psalm 29; Psalm 65; II Samuel 21:15-22; I Chronicles 20:4-8; Psalm 36; Matthew 7:1-6)** In Psalm 29, David makes several statements about the Voice of the Lord. What are the things that the Voice of the Lord does? There is a specific power of God mentioned in Psalm 65 that Jesus demonstrated during his life. What is that power? What were the circumstances around the time that Jesus demonstrated this power? From the same Psalm, who ultimately is in control of nature? In a battle with Goliath's son the the Philistines something happens that almost cost David his life, what happen to David? As a result of this the people as David not to do something anymore. What do they want

David to stop doing? Another relative of Goliath is killed and mentioned by name. What is his name and what is his relation to Goliath? According to 2 Samuel 21:22, there were four other giants besides Goliath. Why is this number significant? In Psalm 36, what is David's attitude toward sin and wickedness? Since David was not perfect, does his attitude toward sin and wickedness make him a hypocrite? Is he judging and breaking the principles that Christ laid out years later in Matthew 7:1-6?

6. **Challenge Question > (II Samuel 24:1-9; I Chronicles 21:1-6; I Chronicles 27:23-24; II Samuel 24:10-14; I Chronicles 21:7-13; II Samuel 24:15-17; I Chronicles 21:14-17; II Samuel 24:18-25; I Chronicles 21:18-30; Psalm 30)** Why was the census of Israel and Judah so sinful and wrong? Under what category of sin does this fall (1 John 2:16: lust the eyes, lust of the flesh, or the pride of life)? What was David's reaction to this sin? Even though David repented, he had earthly consequences to pay for his sin? What were his choices? What did he choose? What was the total body count? Today, of what sins could we find ourselves guilty that are similar to David's sin in calling for a census? How would you categorize those (1 John 2:16: lust the eyes, lust of the flesh, or the pride of life)? Do any of these sins today have possible earthly consequences?
7. **(Psalm 33; Psalm 131; I Kings 1:1-40)** From Psalm 33: what is beautiful from the upright? Why is the eye of the LORD *is* on those who fear Him? From Psalm 131: To what does David compare himself? David has more unrest as he becomes old in age. Who are the sons that are the source of the unrest? Who are their mothers? How did David head off a new full scale rebellion? Who was anointed the new king? Who did the anointing?