

SELECTED PSALMS PHASE 1
LESSON 3 PSALM 3
ANSWERS FOR REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. **Answer:**
 - (a) Psalm 1 and 2 are alike in that they do not have titles.
 - (b) Psalm 2 has been ascribed to David as its author based on the account in Acts 2:25-26 Page 1

2. **Answer:**
 - (a) Acts 2:25-26 (b) Acts 13:33; Heb. 1:5; 5:5 (c) Rev. 2:26;27; 12:5; 19:15. Page 2

3. **Answer:**
 - (a) parent (b) agree (c) intense (d) situations (e) mental (f) stress (g) children Page 4

4. **Answer:**
 - (a) David wrote Psalm 3 in his flight from the raging consuming fury of his son Absalom.
 - (b) The basic structure of the psalm is lament; it consists of a fervent call on God (v.1).
For more information, see Page 5.

5. **Answer:**
 - (a) 2 Sam. 15:1-9: Absalom secretly undermined his father's leadership.
 - (b) 2 Sam. 15:7-4: Absalom put in effect his treacherous and evil plan to overthrow and kill his father. Page 6

6. **Answer:**

Item (b) . . . lacked the inner character and control Page 6

7. **Answer:**
 - (a) False.
 - (b) David and his men were outnumbered, and was at a disadvantage in regards to numbers . . . note Vv. 1-2, 6.
For more information, see Pages 6-7

8. **Answer:**
 - (a) They were malicious in that they were spiteful and unpleasant as to why David was encircled with trouble.
 - (b) They were blasphemous in that they claimed that God was unable to save David.
For more information, see Pages 7-8.

9. **Answer:**

- (a) **“Selah”** is a term of uncertain meaning . . . scholars vary as to its usage.
 - (b) Leading scholars say that based on the Hebrew usage it is a word for **“pause.”**
- For more information, see Page 9

10. **Answer:**

Instead of being driven away from God he will even more be attached to and cleave to God. Page 9

11. **Answer:**

- (a) 1 Kings 19 . . . Elijah fled to the desert and desire to die as a result of Jezebel’s threat, etc. (NB Vv. 11-18).
 - (b) 2 Kings 6 . . . Elisha’s servant panicked when their location was surrounded by the Syrian army (NB Vv. 8-23).
- For more information, see Pages 11-12.

12. **Answer:**

- (a) The most common use of the word **“glory”** in the Bible is to describe the splendor or holiness and majesty of God.
 - (b) **“Glory”** in this sense, is often associated with a person experiencing the manifestation of God’s presence in a tangible way.
- For more information, see Pages 12-13.

13. **Answer:**

- (a) soul (b) God (c) glory (d) boast (e) wealth (f) position (g) find. Page 12

14. **Answer:**

- (a) To allow sin and its consequences to accelerate as part of His judgment.
- (b) To make them realize their need of salvation. Page 14

15. **Answer:**

- (a) David had left Jerusalem with head hung low in shame and rejection. God would lift his head in triumph. and the king would recover his throne with his head held high.
- (b) Promotion is of God **Psa. 75:6-7**; Gen. 45:8; Jer. 29:11; Dan. 2:21; etc. Page 15

16. **Answer:**

God answered his prayer in the past and He will do it again! No situation was too difficult in those situation for God to deliver and He will do it again!!
For more information, see Pages 15-16.

17. **Answer:**

David used these as evidences of God’s blessings because David was under such intense pressure from the circumstances of Absalom’s rebellion that sleep might have been

impossible, **but he slept!** Waking was another blessing, because many wondered if David would live to see a new day!!

18. **Answer:**

(a) calmness (b) slumber (c) produce (d) confiding (e) assurance (f) moved (g) steadfastly

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19. **Answer:**

(a) The cry noted in v. 7 differs from the cry noted in verses 1-3.

(b) In verses 1-3 David was in a state of disgust, desperation and facing possible death.

(c) As we have in verse 7, it was a cry of confidence, flowing out of a consoled soul, casting his all on Him who cares and is able.

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20. **Answer:**

(a) “. . . **struck all my enemies on the cheekbone**”: Striking the enemy on the cheek . . . a slap in the face was an act of humiliation.

(b) “. . . **broken the teeth of the ungodly**”: A lion that has his teeth broken is powerless. The term used here speaks of total domination and defeat of the enemy.

For more information, see Pages 22.