

Studies in Psalms by [John T Polk II](#) For [The Fellowship Room](#)

Psalm 69

12/20/12

Vs. 1-4: David presents his woes to God;
Vs. 5-12: David's zealous obedience to God created the problems;
Vs. 13-18: David's heartfelt plea for God to step in with help;
Vs. 19-21: David's hurts caused by his enemies;
Vs. 22-28: David calls for God's wrath to come upon them;
Vs. 29-36: David offers praise to God who looks after His "prisoners."

The inspired Apostle Paul quoted [Psalm 69:22-23](#) in [Romans 11:9-10](#) with the words "And David says." That ends all speculation as to authorship. Psalm 69 is quoted more in the New Testament than most other chapters in the Old Testament. Directly related to Jesus' life are: [Psalm 69:4](#) ([John 15:25](#)); [Psalm 69:9](#) ([John 2:17](#)); [Psalm 69:9](#) ([Romans 15:3](#)). Not quoted, these verses describe things done in Jesus' life: [Psalm 69:8](#) ([John 1:11](#); [7:5](#)); [Psalm 69:21](#) ([Matthew 27:34](#); [Mark 15:36](#); [Luke 23:36](#); [John 19:28-30](#)). These quotes relate to God's plan for Jesus: [Psalm 69:22-23](#) ([Romans 11:9-10](#)) show God's plan always was to include Gentiles; [Psalm 69:25](#) ([Acts 1:20](#)) describes Judas Iscariot.

Verses 1-4: David's desperation is described as a drowning man; his cries have dried out his throat; his enemies hate him, though unprovoked by offense that he has committed.

Verses 5-12: David's appeal is based on his: **verses 5-6**, integrity, which God certainly would know; **verses 7-9**, zealous obedience; **verses 10-12** shameful treatment by his enemies.

Verses 13-18: David's prayer and desire is for God to: **verses 13-15**, hear and deliver him from this terrible situation; **verses 16-18**, "draw near to my soul."

Verses 19-21: David's deep wounds include: "reproach," "shame," "dishonor," "broken heart," "heaviness," pitiless, comfortless, being mistreated.

Verses 22-28: Here, David speaks for himself, for he asks for retribution, a far cry from Jesus Christ on the cross who said, "Father, forgive them, for they do not know what they do" ([Luke 23:34](#)). Payback to David included: **verse 22**, their prosperity "become a snare;" **verse 22**, their "well-being a trap;" **verse 23**, darkened eyes means darkened/dim understanding ([Ephesians 4:17-20](#)); **verse 24**, God's "indignation," and "wrathful anger;" **verse 25**, a wiped out land. This request is upon enemies who have abandoned God (**verses 26-28**).

Verses 29-36: David presents his humility from which he will praise God, which is better than animal sacrifice (**verses 29-31**). God said in [Hosea 6:6](#): "For I desire mercy and not sacrifice, And the knowledge of God more than burnt offerings." Dedication must accompany, and be the basis for, the sacrifices of worship. Christians should remember that: "here we have no continuing city, but we seek the one to come. Therefore by Him

All Scriptures and comments are based on the New King James Version, unless otherwise noted.



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let us continually offer the sacrifice of praise to God, that is, the fruit of *our* lips, giving thanks to His name. But do not forget to do good and to share, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased" (**Hebrews 13:14-16**).

Good works are useless without the sacrifices in worship, but worship is meaningless without a consistent service of good works. That God "hears the poor" (**verse 32-33**) shows no one is unimportant to God who serves Him. **Verses 34-36** point universal praise to God because His future plan pointed through Israel to Jesus Christ.

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