

Psalm 57

Introduction.

- A. Hebrew poetry.
 - 1. Uses parallelism, not rhyme.
 - a. Synonymous.
 - b. Antithetical.
 - 2. Various patterns.
 - a. Last week, Psalm 34, acrostic.
 - b. This poem uses a different pattern.
 - 1) Two sections ending in vs. 5 and vs. 11.
 - 2) Vs. 4 going to bed; vs. 8 rising up.
 - 3) First part – David’s hope for deliverance.
 - 4) Second part – David’s certainty of deliverance.
 - 5) Each section grows from 4 to 5 to six lines.
- B. Written when David was an outlaw.
 - 1. Had returned from Gath.
 - 2. Living in the caves (either Adullam or En Gedi).
 - 3. To the tune “Do Not Destroy” (five times in the Psalms).
- C. Name of God.
 - 1. Elohim – God.
 - 2. El Elyon (vs. 2) – God most high.
 - 3. Lord (vs. 9) – master, authority, control.

I. A night of hope (1-5).

- A. Cry for mercy (1).
 - 1. The loneliness of leadership.
 - 2. He takes (present tense) refuge in God.
 - 3. He will take (future tense) refuge in God.
 - a. Imagery of a hen with her chicks (cf. Lk. 13:34).
 - b. God should be our first resort.
- B. God’s response (2-3).
 - 1. Fulfills his purpose.
 - 2. Saves.
 - 3. Rebukes.
 - 4. Sends love and faithfulness.
- C. David’s confidence 4-5).
 - 1. His dangerous condition (cf. Daniel).
 - 2. He exalts the God who saves him.

II. A morning of assurance (6-11).

A. The actions of David's enemies (6).

1. Sought to destroy David.
2. Ended up caught in their own pit.

B. David's joy (7-8).

1. He may run without his sword but not his harp.
2. Makes music and song.
3. Gets up early in the morning.

C. Praise (9-11).

1. Among the Gentiles.
2. Love and faithfulness (expanded from vs. 3).
3. Exalts the God who saves.