

Series "Fixed On 66"
"Psalms"
Book-19

Key Passage – Psalm 19:14; Psalm 145:21

Psalms – *"A poem sung to musical accompaniment; a song sung to the accompaniment of a plucked instrument."* The Hebrew name is *Tehillim*, which means *"praise songs."*

Worship - *is a response to who God is.*

Praise - *is a response to what God does.*

Western poetry is often based on rhyme, but not in Eastern poetry. It is based primarily on what we call "parallelism"; that is, the relationship of the lines to each other. In synonymous parallelism, the second line restates the first, as in **Psalm 15:1 (NKJV) – "Lord, who may abide in Your tabernacle? Who may dwell in Your holy hill?"**

Jesus said that the Psalms spoke about Him **Luke 24:44**

He is the crucified Savior in **Psalm 22**

The shepherd in **Psalm 23 (John 10)**

The sacrifice in **Psalm 40:6-8 (Hebrews 10:1-10)**

The high priest in **Psalm 110 (Hebrews 7:17-21)**

The stone in **Psalm 118:22-23 (Matthew 21:42)**

The coming King in **Psalm 2 (Acts 4:25-26; 13:33)**

The Author – Though we usually associate David with the Book of Psalms (his name is on seventy-three of them), some of the Psalms are anonymous, and some list other authors:

Asaph - **Psalms 50, 73-83**

Solomon - **Psalms 72;127**

The Sons of Korah - **Psalms 42-49; 84-85; 87-88**

Ethan - **Psalms 89**

Moses - **Psalms 90**

When Written – Over a period of a thousand years spanning from the time of

Moses to the return of the exiles. About 1000 years - 1410-430 BC starting with Moses, Psalm 90, to the return from exile **Psalm 126**.

Where Psalms Were Written – Because of the long period of time, writing to many different audiences under many conditions, in Israel and outside of Israel, they reflect a multitude of moods, which is why this book is the favorite of the OT.

Purpose – The Book of Psalms is a collection of very personal songs and poems. As the book grew over the centuries, its contents were adapted by the Jews for their corporate worship as well as for their personal devotions.

Psalms covers the full range of human emotions and experiences.

Special Psalms: Seven of the Psalms are called “**Penitential Psalms**” because they are confessions of sin (6, 32, 38, 51, 102, 130, and 143).

Psalms 120-134 are called the “**Songs of Degrees**” (**Ascents**) and are thought to be a collection of the songs that the Jewish pilgrims sang as they made their way to the annual festivals in Jerusalem.

There are several “**Imprecatory Psalms**” in which the writers call down God’s wrath upon their enemies (35, 37, 69, 79, 109, 139, 143). These are not so much personal expressions of vengeance as national petitions for the justice of God to be manifested for His chosen people (God’s glory).

Psalm 119 extols the virtues of the Word of God (Psalm 19), and Psalm 113-118 are used by the Jews when they celebrate Passover.

Theme – “*Hymnal of The Bible*” The common theme is “Worship”
“**God is worthy of praise because of who He is, what He has done, and what He will do.**”

Key Words – God 445 times, Praise 147 times, (Translations Vary) Sing 86 times, Worship 43 times.

Key Chapter – **Psalm 100** All people are exhorted to praise God.

Key Passage – **Psalm 19:14; Psalm 145:21**

Outline - Psalms is divided up into 5 books:

- 1. Psalms – 1-41 (David) Songs of Worship**
- 2. Psalms – 42-72 (David/Korah) Hymns of National Interests**
- 3. Psalms – 73-89 (Asaph) Hymns of National Interests**

4. Psalms – 90-106 (Anonymous) Anthems of Praise

5. Psalms – 107-150 (David/Anonymous) Anthems of Praise

1. Psalms – 1-41 (David) Songs of Worship

Psalm 1:1-6 The Person God Blesses and The Person God Judges:

God sees but two persons in this world: the godly, who are “in Christ,” and the ungodly, who are “in Adam.”

Psalm 1:1-3 The Person God Blesses:

Verse – 1 A person who is separated from the world.

Verse – 2 A person who is saturated with the Word.

Verse – 3 A person who is situated by the waters.

Psalm 1:4-6 The Person God Judges: Psalm 1:4 The godly are compared to a tree—strong, permanent, beautiful, useful, fruitful. The ungodly are compared to chaff—they have no roots; they are blown with the wind;

When verse 5 says “**wicked will not stand in the judgment,**” it means they will not be able to endure the judgment. When the books are opened, these individuals will be flung to their knees in confession of sin and of the truth of God’s Word and God’s Son.

Psalm 1:6 For the LORD knows the way of the righteous, But the way of the wicked will perish. Why are the ungodly lost? Because they will not submit to Christ and His Word.

Psalm 13:1-6 A Prayer For Help in Trouble:

Verses 1-2 Asking: Psalm 13:1 How long, O LORD? Will You forget me forever? How long will You hide Your face from me? 2 How long shall I take counsel in my soul, Having sorrow in my heart all the day? How long will my enemy be exalted over me?

David asks, “**How Long?**” **4 times.** David did not know why God seemed so far away. When He seems to be far, we need to search our hearts and remain humble in Him.

Verses 3-4 Arguing: Would God get glory over David’s defeat? David reasoned with God but did not try and tell God what to do. Prayer is wrestling with God.

Verses 5-6 Affirming: Faith does not always provide answers but encouragement. God is in control and will always deal bountifully with us.

Psalm 19 The Works and Word of God

Verses 1-6 God Speaks In The Skies: What an awesome creator that has our complex heavens under control. We know when high tide is, full moons, how long the day will be, and when the seasons will come.

Verses 7-11 God Speaks In The Scriptures:

(1) Verse 7 The perfect law—There is no error in the Bible, either in historical fact or in spiritual truth. Psalm 119:128; 160

(2) Verse 7 The sure testimony—The Word does not change; it is sure and steadfast, **Psalm 119:89.** It is God's testimony to man, His witness of what is true and right. **Matthew 5:18**

(3) Verse 8 The right precepts — "Statutes" means "precepts, rules for daily living." Some rules are wrong rules; God's Word is right. Obeying the Word brings blessing to daily life.

(4) Verse 8 The pure commandment—Psalm 12:6; 119:140; Proverbs 30:5 The "sacred books" of some world religions are anything but pure, but God's Word is pure, even when dealing with sin. Nothing in the Bible, rightly understood, could lead a person into sin.

(5) Verse 9 The clean fear of the Lord—The phrase "fear of the Lord" (v. 9) is another reference to "the Law," since the Word of God produces a reverence for God. **Deuteronomy 4:10; Psalm 111:10.** To fear God makes a person clean;

(6) Verse 9 True, righteous judgments—God's evaluations of men and things are true; He knows all things completely.

(7) Verse 10 Better than gold—What a treasure is the Bible (Psalm 119:72; Proverbs 8:10; 16:16).

(8) Verse 10 Sweeter than honey (Psalm 119:103)—The spiritual Christian does not need the artificial things of this world for satisfaction; the Word satisfies the spiritual appetite.

Verses 12-14 God Speaks In The Soul: Psalm 19:12 The Word of God is alive; it convicts and speaks to the heart of man.

Psalm 19:13 Also keep back Your servant - God's Word has keeping power to protect us.

Psalm 19:14

Psalm 38 Prayer Of A Suffering Penitent: What happens to you when you sin.

Verses 1-2 What God Does: God loves us too much to allow us to sin successfully. He will rebuke and chasten us.

Verses 3-10 What Sin Does:

Verses 11-14 What People Do: Sin builds a wall and separates, and at the same time, it connects the sinner to other sinners.

2. Psalms 42-72 (David/Korah) Hymns of National Interests

Psalm 48 The Beauty and Glory of Zion. A Song; a Psalm of the Sons of Korah. Celebrates God's deliverance of Jerusalem from the enemy.

Verses 1-8 Look At The City:

Verses 9-11 Enjoy The City: We are not in heaven yet, but we can enjoy the power of God right now.

Verses – 12-14 Celebrate The City: We need to invite and tell others of the glories of God and heaven.

**Psalm 67 The Nations Exhorted to Praise God:
For the choir director; with stringed instruments.** The great missionary song.

Verses 1-2 They Need The Light:

Verses 3-4 They Need Joy:

Verse 4 They Need Righteousness:

Verses 5-7 They Need Life:

3. Psalms – 73-89 (Asaph) Hymns of National Interests

Psalm 81 What Might Have Been: Life is made up of 3 things: Things that were, things that are, and things that might have been.

1-10 The Things That Were: He is the God that delivered us out of Egypt. He has done great things, but we have a way of forgetting.

11-12 The Things That Are: They forfeited all that God had for them.

13-16 The Things That Might Have Been:

4. Psalms 90-106 (Anonymous) Anthems of Praise

Psalm 95 Responding To Greatness:

Verses 1-5 We Worship Through Rejoicing: Psalm 95:1-2

Verses 6-7 We Worship Through Reverence: Psalm 95:6

We Worship Humbly before the Lord: bow down; Let us kneel before the LORD

Verses 7-11 We Worship Through Response: Psalm 95:7-8

God is speaking here! Do not harden your hearts, - What this means is *"Doing your own thing, just want to be happy!"*

5. Psalms 107-150 (David/Anonymous) Anthems of Praise

Psalm 112 One Legitimate Fear: The fear of God will put all other fears to rest!

Fear God: Psalm 112:1

Family Fears: Psalm 112:2

Financial Fears: Psalm 112:3

Fear of The Dark: Psalm 112:4

Fear Future and Change: Psalm 112:6

Fear of Bad News: Psalm 112:7

Psalms 122 A Place For Praise and Prayer: Do we look forward to coming to the fellowship? Are we excited to be around other believers?

Psalm 122:1 I was glad

Psalm 122:2-3

A Place For Praise: Psalm 122:4-5

A Place For Prayer: Psalm 122:6-9

Psalms 150 An Orchestra of Praise: The hymnbook of the Bible is the Book of Psalms. This last Psalm summarizes what God wants us to know about praise and worship:

Who is it that we praise? Psalm 150:1 Praise the LORD! Praise God (Not man, gifts) **Where do we praise Him? in His sanctuary; Praise Him in His mighty expanse.**

Why do we praise Him? Psalm 150:2

How do we praise Him? Psalm 150:3-6

Application: How does this apply to me? I want to make two applications:

1. Worship Is To Be Primary. The Invitation From God To Worship Is Fundamental. He is worthy of our worship, and He longingly seeks people who are committed to worship Him in spirit and in truth.

When we fail to worship, our hearts will become hardened, which can lead to disobedience and even discipline. Someone has said, **“there are two times to praise and worship God - when we feel like it and when we don’t.”**

2. Worship Is To Be Persistent. Every day is “today” with God. We can’t put off God’s invitation. When we do, it’s to our own peril. Instead of waiting until another time, do it today - or it may be too late.