

Series "Route 66" "Psalms" Book-19

Psalms – "a poem sung to musical accompaniment, a song sung to the accompaniment of a plucked instrument" The Hebrew name is tehillim, which means "praises."

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 so 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 Ps. 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 Ps. 22;

The shepherd in Ps. 23 (John 10);

The sacrifice in Ps. 40:6-8 (Heb. 10:1-10);

The high priest in Ps. 110 (Heb. 7:17-21);

The stone in Ps. 118:22-23 (Matt. 21:42);

The coming King in Ps. 2 (Acts 4:25-26 and 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 - Ps 50, 73-83

Solomon - Ps 72, 127

The Sons of Korah - Ps 42-49, 84-85, 87-88

Ethan - Ps 89

Moses - Ps 90

When Written – Over a period of a thousand years. They span the period from the time of Moses to the return of the exiles.

Starting with Moses Psalm 90 to the return from exile Psalm 126.

About 1000 years - 1410-430 BC

Where it was Written –

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. In this collection you find prayers from sufferers, hymns of praise, confessions of sin, confessions of faith, nature hymns, and songs that teach Jewish history, and in each one the focal point for faith is the Lord. Whether the writer is looking back at history, looking up into the heavens, or looking around at his problems, he first of all looks by faith to the Lord. The psalms teach us to have a personal relationship with God as we tell Him our hurts and our needs and as we meditate on His greatness and glory.

Covers the full range of human emotions and experiences. There is a variety of Psalms, Lament, thanksgiving, praise, enthronement, pilgrimage. They were used in service in the temple, hymnal for Israel. The Psalms were set to music and focused on worship. No matter what our circumstances or feelings may be, there is a Psalm that is perfectly fits for every situation.

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 – Worship

Key Chapter – Psalm 100

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 Happiness of the godly and the judgment of the ungodly

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

Verses – 1-2 Asking

Verses – 3-4 Arguing

Verses – 5-6 Affirming

Psalm 19 The Work's and Word of God:

Verses – 1-6 God Speaks In The Skies

Verses – 7-11 God Speaks In The Scriptures:

(1) The perfect law—There is no error in the Bible, either in Historical fact or in spiritual truth.

(2) The sure testimony—The Word does not change;

(3) The right statutes—"Statutes" means "precepts, rules for daily living."

(4) The pure commandment—Ps. 12:6; 119:140; Prov. 30:5.

(5) The clean fear of the Lord—The phrase "fear of the Lord" (v. 9) is another reference to "the Law,"

(6) True, righteous judgments—God's evaluations of men and

things are true;

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

(8) Sweeter than honey (Ps. 119:103)

Verses – 12-14 God Speaks In The Soul

Psalm 38 Prayer of a Suffering Penitent: What happens to you when you sin.

Verses – 1-2 What God Does

Verses – 3-10 What Sin Does

Verses – 11-14 What People Do

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.

Verses – 1-8 Look At The City

Verses – 9-11 Enjoy The City

Verses – 12-14 Celebrate The City

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:

1-10 The Things That Were

11-12 The Things That Are

13-16 The Things That Might Have Been

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

Psalm 95 Responding To Greatness:

1. Verses – 1-5 We Worship Thru Rejoicing:

2. Verses – 6-7 We Worship Thru Reverence:

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

3. Verses – 7-11 We Worship Thru Response:

God 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:

Fear God: 1 Praise the LORD! How blessed is the man who Fears the LORD, Who greatly delights in His commandments.

Family Fears: 2 His descendants will be mighty on earth; The generation of the upright will be blessed.

Financial Fears: 3 Wealth and riches are in his house, And his righteousness endures forever.

Fear of The Dark: 4 Light arises in the darkness for the upright; He is gracious and compassionate and righteous.

Fear Future and Change: 6 For he will never be shaken; The righteous will be remembered forever.

Fear of Bad News: 7 He will not fear evil tidings; His heart is steadfast, trusting in the LORD.

Psalms 122 A Place For Praise and Prayer:

1-3 I Was glad

A Place For Praise: 4-5

A Place For Prayer: 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?

1 Praise the LORD! (Not man, gifts)

Where do we praise Him? Praise God in His sanctuary;
Praise Him in His mighty expanse.

Why do we praise Him?

2 Praise Him for His mighty deeds; Praise Him according to His excellent greatness.

How do we praise Him?

3 Praise Him with trumpet sound; Praise Him with harp and lyre.

4 Praise Him with timbrel and dancing;

Praise Him with stringed instruments and pipe.

5 Praise Him with loud cymbals;

Praise Him with resounding cymbals.

6 Let everything that has breath praise the LORD.

Praise the LORD!

Conclusion:

How does this apply to me?

I want to make two conclusions.

1. Worship is to be Primary. The invitation from God to worship is fundamental.

2. Worship is to be Persistent.