



Psalms

The Book of Praises

Lesson 13

Messianic Psalms - Part II

Review

- What is a psalm?
 - Poems that are sung to the accompaniment of music played on strings.
- Original title of this book?
 - Sepher Tellihim – book of praises
- Writers?
 - David, Sons of Korah, Moses, Solomon, Asaph, Heman

Review

- How many books make up the psalms?
 - Five
- How many chapters (psalms)?
 - 150
- Types of psalms so far:
 - Psalms of Praise
 - Instructional Psalms
 - Psalms of Lament
 - Psalms of Thanksgiving
 - Psalms of Penitence
 - Psalms of Trust and Assurance
 - Acrostic



Review – Some lessons so far

- ❑ Praise should come from within
- ❑ To the righteous, God's omniscience is not a fearful thing but a source of comfort
- ❑ "Sin is not committed in the secrecy that we naively assume darkness affords."
- ❑ How blessed we are to have the complete revelation
- ❑ Turn to God in times of distress; use the power of prayer and trust in God to deliver you.
- ❑ Sinful behavior can have life-long consequences
- ❑ Be more open to rebuke and correction



Review – Some lessons so far

- ❑ God's abounding mercy should evoke our greatest thanksgiving
- ❑ God does not want to hear our excuses for sin, only our penitence
- ❑ A long life of faithfulness to God builds confidence in God that is rock solid.
- ❑ Trust is always intimately connected with humility.
- ❑ Ambition unchecked can lead to a heart of pride.



Messianic Psalms – Part 2

- Last week – psalms prophesying the Messiah's death
- This week – psalms of the Messiah's resurrection, ascension, reign, priesthood, and intercession
- Psalms 2, 8, 68, 69, 89, 109, 110, 132



Lessons for Today

- The Messiah's life is completely foretold in the Psalms. Can there be any mistake that the Bible is inspired?
- Christ's rule in the lives of worldly people is seen only as a burden and not as freedom. We must show them the opposite is true.
- "Blessed are all those who put their trust in the Messiah." (Psa. 2:12)

Fulfilled Prophecies

- 2:7
 - God would declare Him to be His Son - Mt. 3:16-17; Heb. 1:5; 5:5; Acts 13:33
- 8:2
 - Children would praise Him - Mt. 21:15-16
- 8:6
 - All things put under His feet - Heb. 2:8; 1 Cor. 15:27; Eph. 1:22
- 16:10
 - He would be resurrected from the dead - Acts 2:29-32; Mk. 16:6-7
- 68:18
 - He would ascend to God's right hand - Mk. 16:19; Acts 1:9

Fulfilled Prophecies

- 109:8
 - His betrayer's office would be filled by another - Acts 1:20
- 110:1
 - His enemies would be subject to Him - Mt. 22:43-44; Heb. 1:13
- 110:4
 - He would be a priest like Melchizedek - Heb. 5:6,10; 6:20
- 118:22
 - He would be the chief cornerstone - Mt. 21:42; Acts 4:11; Eph. 2:20
- 118:26
 - He would come in the name of the Lord - Mt. 21:9

Psalm 2 - “The Ultimate Victory of the Lord's Anointed”

- Q1. The first two psalms placed at the very beginning of the book discuss what two truths?
 - The truth about the man who is acceptable in the sight of Lord.
 - The truth concerning the savior.

Psalm 2 - “The Ultimate Victory of the Lord's Anointed”

Outline

- The bitter opposition of the enemies of the Lord's anointed (vv. 1-3)
- The calm assurance of the Lord Himself in the face of this opposition (vv. 4-6)
- The glorious divine ordinance appointed for the Lord's anointed (vv. 7-9)
- An exhortation to the rebels to submit discreetly to Him who is their Lord (vv. 10-12)

Psalm 2 - “The Ultimate Victory of the Lord's Anointed”

- Who is the author?
 - David – Acts 4:24-25
- Q2. How might you classify Psalm 2 (see intro. to previous lesson for the various kinds of Messianic psalms)? (Note II Sam. 7:12-16)
 - Typically messianic or indirectly messianic. Refers to an actual king of Judah who serves as a type of Christ. The reference noted is close to the language here, and therefore, David may be this king.

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- The calm assurance of the Lord Himself in the face of this opposition (vv. 4-6)
- The glorious divine ordinance appointed for the Lord's anointed (vv. 7-9)
 - See Acts 13:28-37; Rom. 1:4
- An exhortation to the rebels to submit discreetly to Him who is their Lord (vv. 10-12)

Psalm 2 - “The Ultimate Victory of the Lord's Anointed”

- Q3. What is the conclusion of the psalm? Does this have significance to us? Explain.
 - "Blessed are all those who put their trust in Him."
 - Yes. Even today, it is only those who place their trust in him that are truly blessed.

Psalm 110 - “The Messianic Priest-King”

Outline

- The dual office of the Messiah – He is both king and priest (vv. 1-4)
- His successful warfare is then briefly but effectively described (vv. 5-7)

Psalm 110 - “The Messianic Priest-King”

- Q4. From verses 1-4, what is the dual office of the Messiah?
 - King and Priest
- Q5. What is the significance of the phrase “Sit at My right hand ...”? Give other references in the Bible that speak of this.
 - Indicates He is reigning in Heaven. Also, makes the Messiah coequal in rank and authority with God, thus virtually declaring His divinity.
 - Col. 3:1; Eph. 1:20; Mk. 16:19; 1 Cor. 15:25 ("reign"). Direct references to Ps. 110:1: Mt. 22:44; Mk. 12:36; Lk. 20:42-43; Heb. 1:13.

Psalm 110 - “The Messianic Priest-King”

Outline

- The dual office of the Messiah – He is both king and priest (vv. 1-4)
 - V. 2 – The Lord will make the messiah’s influence and authority extend from Zion.
 - V. 3 – “The highly poetic phrase ‘from the womb of the morning,’ says rather uniquely that dew is born afresh with each dawning of the day. Like this dew, which is especially copious in parts of the Holy land, are those who volunteer for the Lord’s service: numerous and fresh.” (Leupold)
 - V. 4 – ‘sworn’ - like His making a covenant with Abraham

Psalm 110 - “The Messianic Priest-King”

- Q6. In what sense is Christ a priest after the order of Melchizedek? Why is this important to us?
 - Not according to the flesh (not by lineage). It is an unchangeable priesthood; He is a priest forever.
"Therefore He is also able to save to the uttermost those who come to God through Him, since He ever lives to make intercession for them ..." (Heb. 7:24-25ff). Thus, its importance to us.
 - Also, He has a dual role. No Levitical priest had ever been on the throne, and no king could serve as a priest. But Melchizedek was both king and priest, just as the Messiah would be.



Psalm 110 - “The Messianic Priest-King”

- Q7. Verses 5-7 describe what?
 - His successful warfare.

Psalm 110

To the tune “Let the Lower Lights Be Burning”

God has sworn and will not falter;

As a priest You will abide;

Like Melchizedek He chose You

And will guard You by Your side.

In the day of wrath, He helps You;

You have filled Your foes with dread;

You will judge among the nations

And in triumph raise Your head.



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