Psalms The Book of Praises

Lesson 15 Instructional Psalms – Views of Life

- Some of the didactic (or instructional) psalms discuss various aspects of life.
- The psalmist may make general observations about riches, the wicked, or the fleeting nature of our lives.
- May even question why?
- Nothing wrong with asking "why?" as long as we do not despair in doing so; "Lord, I believe; help my unbelief!" (Mk. 9:24)

 "Questioning God from a humble willingness to overcome our doubts builds faith." (John Kilgore)

Lessons for Today

- When we die, we shall carry nothing away.
 Where do we put our trust? (Matt. 6:19-21)
- Swiftly we're turning life's daily pages; how are we using God's golden moments?
- Let us be careful about envy of the wealthy; only in God can we find true strength and meaning.

Psalm 14

- The world, in general, is godless and corrupt
- God will be with the righteous but stands opposed to the wicked

- Man is but vapor; life is short
- Every man walks about like a shadow
 - They busy themselves in vain
 - Heaps up riches, but for who ultimately?
- Life is short it is as nothing before God

- Those who are rich have no true advantage when it comes to the things that truly matter
 - Can't redeem his brother with a ransom
 - They die and leave their wealth to others
- The godless man is no better than the beasts that perish
- The upright shall ultimately have dominion God will redeem them
- Psalm 53 much the same as Psalm 14

- It seems as though the wicked often prosper
- Can cause one to say being righteous is vain
 - Until 'I went into the sanctuary of God' and understood their end
- It is good to draw near to God
- Psalm 90
 - Brevity of man's life
 - Need to fear God and number our days to gain wisdom
 - Should make the most of our time on this earth
 - Do the works of God

- There are three voices in the psalm, each followed by a comment
- The fool, 1a
 - Comment, 1b,c,d
- The Lord, 2-4
 - Comment, 5
- Israel, 7a,b
 - Comment 7c
- Conclusion drawn, 5-6

- V. 1
 - A general observation about the fool
 - Their lives make them practical atheists and godless, whether they admit as much or not
 - Seems as though all of them are corrupt and doing that which is evil
- V. 2
 - God looking down from His throne upon the sons of men
 - Observes what men are like
- V.3
 - What He sees
 - So many are corrupt; have turned their back on God
 - It's as if the whole world has gone this way (see Gen. 6)

- V.4
 - The Lord ponders the situation
 - The prior was hyperbole; here refers to 'my people' (God's people)
 - Those who are godless and refuse God take advantage of the godly (my people)
 - So commonplace like the daily activity of eating
- V. 5
 - The answer to such godless people seeing the reality of God's people
 - In fear upon observing God's favor to His own
 - For God is with them

• V.6

• V.7

- The wicked may have taken advantage of the poor, but the poor will find refuge in the Lord.
- The concluding prayer:
 - That God would bring salvation to His people.
 - Then they will be made glad.

<u>Psalm 14</u>

To the tune "Break Thou the Bread of Life"

The fool has said within, "There is no God;" Their deeds are full of sin, corrupt, and flawed; From heaven God has looked down on them all To see if any answer to His call.

They have turned aside in what they've done; And none have chosen good, not even one; They eat the just like bread! Do they not know That scorning God will fill their hearts with woe?



To the tune "Break Thou the Bread of Life"

The Lord is with the ones who seek His name, His mercy will preserve the poor from shame; When will His grace be seen, His own restored? Then Jacob will rejoice and bless the Lord.

- Almost an identical psalm to 14.
- Slight variations of phrasing
- Main difference in v. 5
- Rebukes needless fear by the people of God since God 'scatters the bones' of those who are against them, the godless enemies of God's people

 "Together, therefore, these two psalms exhibit contrasting facets of the same situation: when danger threatens, their enemies have everything to fear and God's people have nothing to fear." (J. A. Motyer)

• Author?

- Sons of Korah a prominent group of temple singers
- Time of writing?
 - Unknown
- Message?

 "Its main theme is that wicked, wealthy men often thrive in this life while the poor and godly often suffer. And it issues a clarion warning to those who trust in riches." (Henry E. Payne)

- 1-4: A call to listen and an introduction to give understanding
- 5-13: There is nothing to fear from the wealthy and their seeming threat because their wealth is fleeting and will not help them in the end
- 14-15: Death is the great equalizer, but the godly will be redeemed from the grave
- 16-19: Again emphasizing that there is nothing to fear from the rich, they have no hope in the end
- 20: Those who do not understand this, are no better than the beasts

- 1-4: A call to listen and an introduction to give understanding
 - An unusual introduction; a proverb and riddle
- 5-13: There is nothing to fear from the wealthy and their seeming threat because their wealth is fleeting and will not help them in the end
 - 5: Only natural to see the wicked and wealthy people prospering in this world's goods many times
 - Can create fear and uncertainty
 - 6-9: Money will do them no good when it comes time to die
 - They cannot redeem a soul with it
 - Matt. 16:24-26

- 5-13: There is nothing to fear from the wealthy and their seeming threat because their wealth is fleeting and will not help them in the end
 - Vv. 10-13: The wise and the fool alike perish; they leave their wealth to someone else
 - Put their names on their estates to provide a lasting testimony to their greatness
 - In the end, no better than the beasts that perish
 - 2 Peter 3:10-12

- Outline
 - 14-15: Death is the great equalizer, but the godly will be redeemed from the grave
 - 16-19: Again emphasizing that there is nothing to fear from the rich, they have no hope in the end
 - Do not fear those who are wealthy and powerful those who the world glorifies
 - Matt. 10:28
 - 20: Those who do not understand this, are no better than the beasts
 - One who may be honorable but doesn't understand these things (by implication, does not honor God instead) ... he will perish

- A psalm of Moses
 - Probably written during the time of the wilderness wanderings
 - Numbers 14:34
- Outline
 - 1-2: a declaration of God's eternal nature; in Him we dwell
 - 3-12: the fleeting, transitory nature of our lives
 - 13-17: prayers that God may redeem us from this transitory life

- 1-2: a declaration of God's eternal nature; in Him we dwell
- 3-12: the fleeting, transitory nature of our lives
 - 3-6: the brevity of their lives compared to God's eternal nature is painfully real
 - 2 Peter 3:8-9; Isa. 40:6-8
 - "It was thoughts such as these that Moses and his generation, dying in the Wilderness of Paran, were led to ponder. Life flees away; God endures. There does not appear to be any trace of bitterness or of undue pessimism. Just plain, realistic thinking marks these words." (H.C. Leopold)

- Outline
 - 3-12: the fleeting, transitory nature of our lives
 - 7-12: a recognition of sin and the punishment it has brought
 - Their time on this earth is short indeed
 - How are you using those years?
 - Teach us to number our days and gain a heart of wisdom
 - Song: "As the Life of a Flower"
 - Also, "Into Our Hands"

- 13-17: prayers that God may redeem us from this transitory life
 - Return, and have compassion on Your servants
 - Satisfy us with your mercy (covenant faithfulness)
 - Seek a measure of gladness that recompences for the many years of affliction
 - Make apparent to them the work that He is doing among them
 - There is purpose to it all; help us to see it
 - Make our works to be in keeping with God's

- A psalm of Asaph
 - Another singer in the Levitical temple service
- Outline
 - 1: a statement of truth
 - 2-3: the subject of the psalm envy of the wealthy
 - 4-12: his perception of the wealthy
 - 13-17: the psalmist reflects on his feelings and learns the truth after coming into the sanctuary of God
 - 18-20: God's judgment comes upon the wicked
 - 21-24: he was confused but now he is guided by God's counsel
 - 25-28: trusting in God brings understanding and comfort

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