

Learning to Love the Psalms (II)

SPEAKERS in the PSALMS

- In the titles of 73 psalms, David is named as the author. “the sweet psalmist of Israel” (2 Sam. 23:1). Mark 12:36 (Ps. 110:1), Romans 11:9 (Ps. 69:22–23), Acts 4:25–26 (Ps. 2)
- We should see that David as the king also speaks to God for his people. “To you, O LORD, I lift up my soul.” (Psalm 25:1). Who is speaking here? “All the paths of the LORD are steadfast love and faithfulness, to those who keep his covenant and his testimonies” (v. 10). All the psalms are both for individual believers and for all of God’s people.
- The psalms of Israel and her king are also for NT Christians. The church is the new Israel (Gal. 6:16; Eph. 2:11–22.)
- We should conclude that the Psalms are not only for the king, for Israel, and for the church, but that all the

When Jesus cleansed the temple	Psalm 69:9
When Jesus entered Jerusalem in triumph	Psalm 118:26
Jesus defended the crowd’s praise	Psalm 8:2
Jesus interpreted the betrayal of Judas	Psalm 41:9
Jesus sang Psalm 118 at the end of the Passover meal	Psalm 118
Jesus understood the antagonism of the rulers of the people	Psalms 35:19; 69:4
He lived out Psalm 22 in His crucifixion	Psalm 22
Jesus committed His Spirit to God with the words of	Psalm 31:5

Psalms are also the songs of our great King, Jesus the Christ (Luke 24:44).

Who could better than Christ sing Psalm 25:19–22? Indeed, in the profoundest sense, who but Christ could say, “May integrity and uprightness preserve me”? Could He sing these words from Psalm 25:7 (or 11)?

God came to save sinners Heb. 4:15, 2 Cor 5:21, Jude 5

- Jesus, the Psalms, and the Book of Hebrews

Hebrews	Quoted from	message
1:5	Psalm 2:7 2 Sam. 7:14; cf. Psalm 89:26–27	The uniqueness and superiority of Jesus, the son of God
1:6	Psalm 97:7	The Son is superior to the angels because he is divine
1:8–9	Psalm 45:6–7	The divine Son is also the king
1:13	Psalm 110:1	Jesus is enthroned as the King
1:10–12	Psalm 102:25–27	Only in Christ has this been fulfilled (Ps. 102:13, 22)
2:6–8	Psalm 8:4–6	Jesus the human king
2:12	Psalm 22:22	Jesus the great David’s greater son
2:13	Psalm 18:2	Jesus the human king

- Psalms 1 and 2 can show how the king, Israel, the church, and Jesus are all present in the Psalter.

Psalm 1, "Blessed is the man. . ."

The description of the blessed man ought preeminently to describe the king of God's people (Deuteronomy 17:18-19, see also 18:15)

The blessed man in Psalm 1 is set as the ideal for Israel's king and for every believer.
Do we measure up to this standard?

Hebrew word used here is for male, not some other inclusive term!

the first Adam and the last Adam (Heb. 10:7).

Psalm 1 is not only an ideal for which we should strive, but it is also the description of our savior who fulfilled all righteousness for us.

Psalm 2 moves from the very personal focus of Psalm 1 to the great cosmic drama of redemption in the covenant community.

"Let this, therefore, be held as a settled point, that all who do not submit themselves to the authority of Christ make war against God" (John Calvin). He who rebels is like the wicked man of Psalm 7:15-16.

Psalm 2:4 says, "God laughs."

Psalm 37:13 says, "God laughs."

Psalm 59:8 says,-- that's right --"God laughs."