



# PSALMS 107–150

## FEBRUARY 2019

Read on your own or with others,  
which ever you prefer.

This leaflet is just a brief overview of the 'big picture' of the fifth section of the book of Psalms. If you have been reading the Bible for some time you will be aware there is much more to it than you'll find here.

If you are new to reading the Bible don't worry too much if there are details you do not quite get at the moment - focus on the 'big picture'.

## **PSALM 107–150 – INTRODUCTION**

These Psalms form the last book of the five books in the Psalms. We know some of them were written by David and we know one was written by Solomon. The others were written at various points in Israel's history.

Like the other sections in the Psalms there are a variety of Psalms here. Some are cries for help and others are songs of praise. Here we will take a look at some of the key Psalms and groups of Psalms.

### **THE CONQUERING KING – PSALMS 110**

The references to Jesus in the Psalm are brought out for us in the New Testament. Jesus is David's lord who the LORD speaks to. He is the king greater than David (Acts 2:35).

He is also the 'priest in the order of Melchizedek'. Melchizedek was a priest who was not from the tribe of Levi, yet was acceptable to God. The book of Hebrews goes back to this verse to show that Jesus was a legitimate priest and able to offer the sacrifice for our sins (Hebrews 5:10)

### **SONGS FOR THE PASSOVER – PSALMS 113–118**

It became the custom to use these six Psalms during the Passover meal. The first two would have been sung before the meal, the remaining sung afterwards.

It is likely that these Psalms would have been some of the last, if not the last, that Jesus would have sung with his disciples before his arrest, trial and crucifixion. It can be helpful to remember this as you read them and see what they say about the experiences that Jesus went through.

## **THE LONGEST PSALM – PSALM 119**

This Psalm divides into 22 sections, one for each letter of the Hebrew alphabet. In the Hebrew, each verse begins with the letter of the section and it is a master piece of poetry.

The subject from start to finish is the word of God; its beauty, preciousness and perfection. It may be a long chapter, but it is worth reading in one sitting.

## **SONGS OF ASCENT – PSALM 120–134**

It is thought these Psalms would have been sung as the people would take their pilgrimage to Jerusalem. They are full of encouragement to worship God. Two of the themes they cover are a confidence in God their help and a reminder that it is God and his blessing that the people need.

## **KNOWN BY GOD – PSALM 139**

God is greater than we could ever imagine, he is also interested in the realities of our lives. These are the two truths that are held out to us in this Psalm.

We see here that David has a very personal relationship with God. He knew that the Almighty God had created him, knew him and cared about his life.

These truths drive David to praise God, ask for his help and come in confession to him.

## **ALL PRAISE – PSALM 144–150**

The book of Psalms ends with a call to praise God. It is a universal call. Everyone, everywhere, all the time. Life can be hard. The Psalms acknowledge that and give us a place to bring our burdens, hurts and difficulties to God with honest cries. Yet, God is an awesome, good God who is always worthy of our praise.

## **ASKING THE QUESTIONS THE BIBLE WANTS YOU TO ASK**

What does this book teach you about Jesus? (Luke 24:45-47)

What does this book teach you about yourself? (James 1:23 & 2 Tim 3:16-17)

How were you encouraged? (2 Tim 3:16-17)

How were you corrected? (Romans 15:4)

What difference do the truths of this book make in your life? (Matthew 7:24-27)