



Prophetic Psalms tell of the Coming Messiah

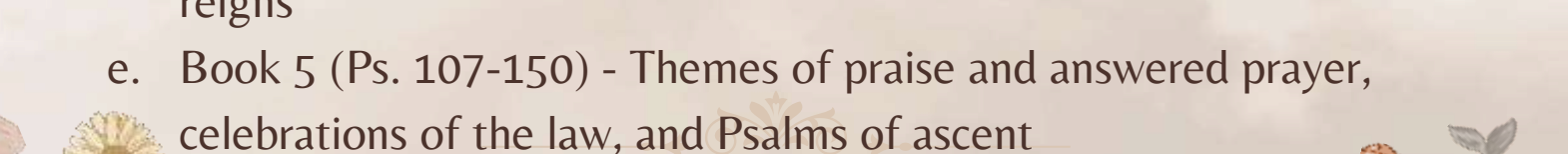


Embracing Biblical Womanhood Conference






Introduction

1. The book of Psalms was carefully arranged. It is meant to be viewed as a whole rather than individually.
 - a. Book 1 (Ps. 1-41) - themes of prayers during distress and expressions of confidence of salvation from God
 - b. Book 2 (Ps. 42-72) - majority of “historical” superscription, more lamentful prayers, Ps. 72 is attributed to Solomon
 - c. Book 3 (Ps. 73-89) - the bleakest Psalms, only small moments of hope peak through
 - d. Book 4 (Ps. 90-106) - Ps. 90 attributed to Moses, reminders that God reigns
 - e. Book 5 (Ps. 107-150) - Themes of praise and answered prayer, celebrations of the law, and Psalms of ascent
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Introduction

1. There was a connection in the Old Testament between prophecy and music. 2 Kings 3:15, 1 Sam. 10:5
 2. In the Hebrew canon, the book of Psalms sits between Malachi and Job.
 - a. Job is righteous and rejects, “the counsel of the wicked” (Ps. 1:1)
 - b. Malachi ends with a warning to the wicked of their destruction as chaff 4:1. Psalm 1:4 says the wicked are like chaff blown away.
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Tips for Studying Prophecy


1. Investigate the context.

- Study the historical background of the time period when the prophecy was given.
 - Understand who the key people are in the setting.
 - Regarding the Psalms, King David had appointed Levitical musicians who prophesied with song. (1 Chronicles 25:1,2,5)
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Tips for Studying Prophecy


2. Study common Hebrew terms and concepts.

- Read the Text in multiple translations.
 - Make use of Blue Letter Bible and other books and online study tools.
 - <https://www.biblegateway.com/resources/encyclopedia-of-the-bible/Prophets-Prophecy>
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Tips for Studying Prophecy


3. Analyze Prophetic Language and Imagery

- Look for recurring themes in prophecy, such as judgment, redemption, and covenant.
 - Prophets point out man's failure to keep the Old Covenant and give hope for a New Covenant to come.
 - Watch for prophetic idiom: using descriptions and illustrations applicable to the historical listener to describe future events.
 - Look for dual fulfillments. There was often a present-day application as well as a hint of things to come.
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Tips for Studying Prophecy

4. Watch for ways in which the New Testament Scriptures cite, allude to, or echo the Prophets

- Luke 24:44 Then he said to them, “These are my words that I spoke to you while I was still with you, that everything written about me in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled.”
 - Look for cross references.
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Prophetic Psalms and their Fulfillment

Psalm 2:7	You are my Son	Matt. 3:17, Mark 1:11
Psalm 31:5	“Into your hand, I commit my spirit”	Luke 23:46
Psalm 34:20	Not one bone would be broken.	John 19:33
Psalm 40:7-8	He came to do the will of God.	Hebrews 10:7
Psalm 41:9	Betrayed by a friend	Luke 22:47-48
Psalm 118:22	Rejected stone becomes the cornerstone	Matt. 21:42




Psalms 22 Background

1. Psalm 21 - Lays the foundation of the King being appointed by God and shows how God protects this King.
 2. A lament of an innocent suffer.
 - a. David enduring guiltless suffering is a picture of the suffering of Christ
 3. “The Deer of the Dawn” or “Aijeleth Shahar”
 - a. Believed to be a known tune of that time.
 4. David is identified as the author.
 - a. David viewed himself as a prophet. His last words in 2 Samuel 23:2 tell us the God spoke through him.
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Psalm 22 - Forsaken vv. 1-11

1. “My God” vv. 1-2, 10
 - a. Implies a close, personal relationship between the king and God.
 2. “Trust” vv. 4-5, 9
 - a. Despite a history of trusting in God, the speaker feels abandoned.
 3. Confident Prayer of v. 11
 - a. The speaker can rely on his past experiences of God’s faithfulness to call on God to “Be not far from me.”
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Psalm 22 - Forsaken vv. 1-11

1. Connection between Psalm 22 and Matthew 27


- a. Ps. 22:1 - Matt. 27:46
- b. Ps. 22:7 - Matt. 27:39
- c. Ps. 22:8 - Matt. 27:43

Question: Has there been a time you felt abandoned by God, but you did not stop trusting Him?






Psalm 22 - Call for Deliverance vv. 12-21

1. Lots of poetic imagery in this sections.
 2. Notice the use of the Bull/Lion/Dog repeated
 - a. **Note** these are the predators of the sheep mentioned in Psalm 23.
 3. Vv. 14-15 Metaphors illustrating being completely defeated.
 4. Ps. 22:16 - Luke 24:39 John 21:27
 5. Ps. 22:18 - Matt. 27:35
 6. Vv. 19-21 Even after being completely defeated he still praises God for his help.
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Psalm 22 - Call for Deliverance vv. 12-21

1. What phrase do you have for the end of v. 21.
 - a. ESV - You have rescued me.
 2. What does this acknowledgement in the midst of distress say to us about faith?
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Psalm 22 - Praise vv. 22-31

1. Psalm 22:22 - Hebrews 2:12
 2. A renewed commitment to praise the name of the Lord v. 22
 3. A call for others to praise v. 23, 25
 4. V. 27 is a reminder of the fulfillment of the Abrahamic and Davidic Covenants
 5. The global emphasis in vv. 27-31 would not describe David. This show the prophetic coming of an eternal King.
 - a. Every knee will bow... Phil. 2:10
- ** Psalm 23 Goes on to describe comfort found in belonging to God.**
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