

## Having A Basic Understanding of Some Old Testament Truths

### Part 117 – Prophecy Concerning Christ Through Praise Ye The Lord (Psalms 110-117)

1. Who penned Psalms 110:1 and what is this verse talking about (hint – look at Acts 2)?

David penned this Psalm talking about Jesus being on the right hand of God:

- “(42) *Saying, What think ye of Christ? whose son is he? They say unto him, The Son of David. (43) He saith unto them, How then doth David in spirit call him Lord, saying, (44) The LORD said unto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies thy footstool? (45) If David then call him Lord, how is he his son? (46) And no man was able to answer him a word, neither durst any man from that day forth ask him any more questions” (Matthew 22:42-46).*
- “(35) *And Jesus answered and said, while he taught in the temple, How say the scribes that Christ is the Son of David? (36) For David himself said by the Holy Ghost, The LORD said to my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies thy footstool. (37) David therefore himself calleth him Lord; and whence is he then his son? And the common people heard him gladly” (Mark 12:35-37).*
- “(32) *This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses. (33) Therefore being by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, he hath shed forth this, which ye now see and hear. (34) For David is not ascended into the heavens: but he saith himself, The LORD said unto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, (35) Until I make thy foes thy footstool” (Acts 2:32-35).*
- “*So then after the Lord had spoken unto them, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God” (Mark 16:19).*
- “(21) *The like figure whereunto even baptism doth also now save us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God,) by the resurrection of Jesus Christ: (22) Who is gone into heaven, and is on the right hand of God; angels and authorities and powers being made subject unto him” (I Peter 3:21-22).*
- “*For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet” (I Corinthians 15:25).*

2. Based on Psalms 110:4, who is being discussed in verses 2-3?

- Verses 2-4 say: “(2) The LORD shall send the rod of thy strength out of Zion: rule thou in the midst of thine enemies. (3) Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power, in the beauties of holiness from the womb of the morning: thou hast the dew of thy youth. (4) The LORD hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek” (Psalms 110:2-4).
- Based on verse 4, the “Thou” is Jesus: “(5) *So also Christ glorified not himself to be made an high priest; but he that said unto him, Thou art my Son, to day have I begotten thee. (6) As he saith also in another place, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec... Called of God an high priest after the order of Melchisedec” (Hebrews 5:5-6; 10; cf. Hebrews 7:14-21).*

3. What was the Lord “at thy right hand” going to do?

*“(5) The Lord at thy right hand shall strike through kings in the day of his wrath. (6) He shall judge among the heathen, he shall fill the places with the dead bodies; he shall wound the heads over many countries. (7) He shall drink of the brook in the way: therefore shall he lift up the head” (Psalms 110:5-7).*

4. When you begin reading the 111<sup>th</sup> Psalm, what can we take from the first verse and apply towards our worship to God?

*“Praise ye the LORD. **I will praise the LORD with my whole heart, in the assembly of the upright, and in the congregation**” (Psalms 111:1).*

\* We should approach worship with our whole heart (Psalms 9:1 and Psalms 138:1; cf. Matthew 22:37) or all that is within ourselves (Psalms 103:1).

\* Our worship should be among the upright, not those in error (Psalms 26:4-5, Proverbs 29:27, Jeremiah 15:16-17, I Corinthians 10:21, Ephesians 5:11, II John 9-11, and Revelation 2:14-16).

5. How great and lasting are the works of the Lord?

*“(2) **The works of the LORD are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure therein.** (3) **His work is honourable and glorious: and his righteousness endureth for ever.** (4) He hath made his wonderful **works to be remembered**: the LORD is gracious and full of compassion. (5) He hath given meat unto them that fear him: he will ever be mindful of his covenant. (6) He hath shewed his people the power of his works, that he may give them the heritage of the heathen. (7) The works of his hands are verity and judgment; **all his commandments are sure.** (8) **They stand fast for ever and ever, and are done in truth and uprightness**” (Psalms 111:2-8).*

6. Whose name is “holy and reverend”?

The Lord is being praised in the 111<sup>th</sup> Psalm (v. 1), and it is His name that is holy and reverend: *“He sent redemption unto his people: he hath commanded his covenant for ever: **holy and reverend is his name**” (Psalms 111:9).*

\* God’s name is not only to be respected, but also feared (Isaiah 59:19).

7. What is the beginning of wisdom?

*“The fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom: a good understanding have all they that do his commandments: **his praise endureth for ever**” (Psalms 111:10).*

\* See also: Job 28:28, Proverbs 1:7, Proverbs 9:10, and Proverbs 15:33.

8. What is the overall lesson of the 112<sup>th</sup> Psalm?

That the man that fears and obeys God is blessed: *“(1) Praise ye the LORD. **Blessed is the man that feareth the LORD, that delighteth greatly in his commandments.** (2) His seed shall be mighty upon earth: the generation of the upright shall be blessed. (3) Wealth and riches shall be in his house: and his righteousness endureth for ever. (4) Unto the upright there ariseth light in the darkness: he is gracious, and full of compassion, and righteous. (5) A good man sheweth favour, and lendeth: he will guide*

his affairs with discretion. (6) Surely he shall not be moved for ever: the righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance. (7) **He shall not be afraid of evil tidings: his heart is fixed, trusting in the LORD.** (8) **His heart is established, he shall not be afraid,** until he see his desire upon his enemies. (9) He hath dispersed, he hath given to the poor; his righteousness endureth for ever; his horn shall be exalted with honour. (10) The wicked shall see it, and be grieved; he shall gnash with his teeth, and melt away: the desire of the wicked shall perish” (Psalms 112:1-10).

\* **Psalms 37:25, Matthew 6:33, and Romans 8:28.**

9. Based on the 113<sup>th</sup> Psalm, should the Lord be praised for a short period of time?

“(1) Praise ye the LORD. Praise, O ye servants of the LORD, praise the name of the LORD. (2) Blessed be the name of the LORD **from this time forth and for evermore.** (3) From the rising of the sun unto the going down of the same the LORD'S name is to be praised” (Psalms 113:1-3).

10. While the Lord is above all, is He mindful of those beneath Him?

Yes, He brings Himself down to consider all of His creation: “(4) The LORD is high above all nations, and his glory above the heavens. (5) Who is like unto the LORD our God, who dwelleth on high, (6) Who humbleth himself to behold the things that are in heaven, and in the earth! (7) **He raiseth up the poor** out of the dust, and **lifteth the needy** out of the dunghill; (8) That he may set him with princes, even with the princes of his people. (9) He maketh **the barren woman** to keep house, and to be a joyful mother of children. Praise ye the LORD” (Psalms 113:4-9).

\* Thanks be to God that He is mindful of us and sent His only begotten Son to die that we could be saved (Hebrews 2:6-11).

11. Should the Lord's deliverance of Israel out of Egypt cause trembling?

Yes: “(1) When Israel went out of Egypt, the house of Jacob from a people of strange language; (2) Judah was his sanctuary, and Israel his dominion. (3) The sea saw it, and fled: Jordan was driven back. (4) The mountains skipped like rams, and the little hills like lambs. (5) What ailed thee, O thou sea, that thou fleddest? thou Jordan, that thou wast driven back? (6) Ye mountains, that ye skipped like rams; and ye little hills, like lambs? (7) Tremble, thou earth, at the presence of the Lord, at the presence of the God of Jacob; (8) Which turned the rock into a standing water, the flint into a fountain of waters” (Psalms 114:1-8).

\* “(31) The glory of the LORD shall endure for ever: the LORD shall rejoice in his works. (32) He looketh on the earth, and it trembleth: he toucheth the hills, and they smoke” (Psalms 104:31-32).

12. Who did the Psalmist want God to glorify?

The Psalmist wanted God to glorify Himself so that the heathen could see: “(1) Not unto us, O LORD, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy, and for thy truth's

sake. (2) Wherefore should the heathen say, Where is now their God? (3) But our God is in the heavens: he hath done whatsoever he hath pleased” (Psalms 115:1-3).

\* As noted in verse 3, God does whatever He pleases (Psalms 135:6 and Isaiah 46:10).

13. What does the Psalmist say about the god’s of the heathens?

“(4) Their idols are silver and gold, the work of men's hands. (5) They have mouths, but they speak not: eyes have they, but they see not: (6) They have ears, but they hear not: noses have they, but they smell not: (7) They have hands, but they handle not: feet have they, but they walk not: neither speak they through their throat. (8) **They that make them are like unto them; so is every one that trusteth in them**” (Psalms 115:4-8).

\* “(3) For the customs of the people are vain: for one cutteth a tree out of the forest, the work of the hands of the workman, with the axe. (4) They deck it with silver and with gold; they fasten it with nails and with hammers, that it move not. (5) They are upright as the palm tree, but speak not: they must needs be borne, because they cannot go. **Be not afraid of them; for they cannot do evil, neither also is it in them to do good**” (Jeremiah 10:3-5).

\* “(18) What profiteth the graven image that the maker thereof hath graven it; the molten image, and a teacher of lies, that the maker of his work trusteth therein, to make dumb idols? (19) Woe unto him that saith to the wood, Awake; to the dumb stone, Arise, it shall teach! Behold, it is laid over with gold and silver, and there is no breath at all in the midst of it” (Habakkuk 2:18-19).

\*\* Psalms 135:13-18 very similar to Psalms 115:4-8!

14. Rather than trusting in lifeless idols, what does the Psalmist exhort Israel to do?

Put their trust in God: “(9) O Israel, trust thou in the LORD: he is their help and their shield. (10) O house of Aaron, trust in the LORD: he is their help and their shield. (11) Ye that fear the LORD, trust in the LORD: he is their help and their shield. (12) The LORD hath been mindful of us: he will bless us; he will bless the house of Israel; he will bless the house of Aaron. (13) He will bless them that fear the LORD, both small and great. (14) The LORD shall increase you more and more, you and your children. (15) Ye are blessed of the LORD which made heaven and earth. (16) The heaven, even the heavens, are the LORD'S: but the earth hath he given to the children of men. (17) The dead praise not the LORD, neither any that go down into silence. (18) But we will bless the LORD from this time forth and for evermore. Praise the LORD” (Psalms 115:9-18).

15. What did the Psalmist state as his reasons for his love for the Lord?

“(1) I love the LORD, because he hath heard my voice and my supplications. (2) Because he hath inclined his ear unto me, therefore will I call upon him as long as I live. (3) The sorrows of death compassed me, and the pains of hell gat hold upon me: I found trouble and sorrow. (4) Then called I upon the name of the LORD; O LORD, I beseech thee, deliver my soul. (5) Gracious is the LORD, and righteous; yea, our God is merciful. (6) The LORD preserveth the simple: I was brought low, and he helped me. (7)

*Return unto thy rest, O my soul; for the LORD hath dealt bountifully with thee. (8) For thou hast delivered my soul from death, mine eyes from tears, and my feet from falling. (9) I will walk before the LORD in the land of the living” (Psalms 116:1-9).*

16. What did the Psalmist’s faith cause him to do?

**“I believed, therefore have I spoken: I was greatly afflicted” (Psalms 116:10).**

\* *“(13) We having the same spirit of faith, according as it is written, I believed, and therefore have I spoken; we also believe, and therefore speak; (14) Knowing that he which raised up the Lord Jesus shall raise up us also by Jesus, and shall present us with you” (II Corinthians 4:13-14).*

\* We act and speak when we are moved by faith (**Hebrews 11:7** and **Romans 14:23**).

17. What did the Psalmist do in haste when he was afflicted?

**“(10) I believed, therefore have I spoken: I was greatly afflicted: (11) I said in my haste, All men are liars” (Psalms 116:10-11).**

\* Speaking in haste is a dangerous thing to do (**Proverbs 6:2; 12:13; 13:3; 15:28; 18:7** and **Matthew 12:34-37**).

18. Did the Psalmist realize how much he was indebted to God for salvation?

Yes, and this caused him to realize he had to do what he promised to God: *“(12) What shall I render unto the LORD for all his benefits toward me? (13) I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the LORD. (14) I will pay my vows unto the LORD now in the presence of all his people” (Psalms 116:12-14).*

\* More on this in question 20 (vs. **16-19**).

19. What is precious in the sight of the Lord?

**“Precious in the sight of the LORD is the death of his saints” (Psalms 116:15).**

*“(13) He shall spare the poor and needy, and shall save the souls of the needy. (14) He shall redeem their soul from deceit and violence: **and precious shall their blood be in his sight**” (Psalms 72:13-14).*

20. As the servant of the Lord, what did the Psalmist profess he was going to do?

**“(16) O LORD, truly I am thy servant; I am thy servant, and the son of thine handmaid: thou hast loosed my bonds. (17) I will offer to thee the sacrifice of thanksgiving, and will call upon the name of the LORD. (18) I will pay my vows unto the LORD now in the presence of all his people, (19) In the courts of the LORD'S house, in the midst of thee, O Jerusalem. Praise ye the LORD” (Psalms 116:16-19).**

\* If you promise to do something for the Lord, you better keep that promise (**Judges 11:35, Psalms 50:14-15; 66:13-14** and **Ecclesiastes 5:4-6**).

21. What reasons does the Psalmist state for all nations to give praise unto the Lord?

*“(1) O praise the LORD, all ye nations: praise him, all ye people. (2) For his merciful kindness is great toward us: and the truth of the LORD endureth for ever. Praise ye the LORD” (Psalms 117:1-2).*

*\* “The voice of joy, and the voice of gladness, the voice of the bridegroom, and the voice of the bride, the voice of them that shall say, Praise the LORD of hosts: for the LORD is good; for his mercy endureth for ever: and of them that shall bring the sacrifice of praise into the house of the LORD. For I will cause to return the captivity of the land, as at the first, saith the LORD” (Jeremiah 33:11).*

*\* “I will worship toward thy holy temple, and praise thy name for thy lovingkindness and for thy truth: for thou hast magnified thy word above all thy name” (Psalms 138:2).*

*\* “O LORD, thou art my God; I will exalt thee, I will praise thy name; for thou hast done wonderful things; thy counsels of old are faithfulness and truth” (Isaiah 25:1).*