

## Jesus in the Psalms

S.R. Acts 2:25 - 28

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### Introduction

- A. The coming of Jesus is the decisive event in both history (BC-AD) and Scripture.
  - 1. The Old Testament is God's revelation before Jesus.
  - 2. The New Testament is God's revelation after Jesus.
  - 3. Jesus is not absent from the Old Test. – Someone is Coming.
- B. Luke 24:13 – 35 Two disciples on the road to Emmaus
  - 1. Read Luke 24:25 – 27
    - a. Law (Torah – Pentateuch)
    - b. “The New Testament is in the Old concealed; the Old is in the New revealed.” Augustine
  - 2. (1 Peter 1:10 – 12)
- C. How are we to read the Psalms?
  - 1. How does the coming of Christ affect our understanding of these Hymns of Praise and Laments?

### I. New Testament's Use of the Psalms

- A. New Testament frequently quotes the Old.
  - 1. “Psalms are quoted more often than any other book in the New Testament.”
    - a. How to Read the Psalms, (Tremper Longman III p. 65)
  - 2. Illustrations: Paul provides us with one third of the total quotations of the Old Testament in the New.
    - a. “One fifth of his quotations come from the Psalms.” Ibid
    - b. See (Romans 3:10 – 18; 4:6 – 8; 11:9 – 10)
  - 3. Paul understood that the Psalms anticipated the Messiah.
- B. Acts 13 as a model of New Testament preaching:
  - 1. Citations from the Psalms at end of discourse:
    - a. Psalm 2:7 - Acts 13:33
    - b. Psalm 16:10 – Acts 2; Acts 13:35
- C. Various quotes of Psalms in New Testament documents:
  - 1. Romans 15:1 – 4 - Psalm 69:9
  - 2. Jesus response to money changers in temple (John 2:17 – Psalm 69:9)
  - 3. Jesus' betrayal ( John 13:18 - Psalm 41:9)

4. On the cross (Matt. 27:46 – Psalm 22:1)

## II. The Question of Messianic Psalms

- A. Messiah Psalms: General – a Psalm that points to Jesus.
  1. All Psalms, whether, praise, lament or wisdom point to the need for a kingly redeemer. Cf. Ruth
- B. Messianic Psalms: (specific and narrow fulfillment)
  1. (cf. Psalm 16:10) David’s psalm of trust in the midst or crisis
  2. Acts 2:25 – 28 - Holy Spirit – through Peter says it applies to Christ, not just David.
  3. Acts 13:32 – 39 Paul applies Psalm 16:10 to Jesus.
  4. Paul cites four passages from O. T. to point to Jesus. Two are from the Psalms.
    - a. Psalm 2:7 - Acts 13:33
    - b. Psalm 16:10 Explained in Acts 13:36 – 39
    - c. These Psalms affirm Jesus’ Sonship and His resurrection.

## III. Singing the Psalms to Our Savior

- A. Singing Hymns to Jesus: Two reasons: He is God and He is our King.
  1. As New covenant believers we may sing psalms to our God and Savior.
  2. Jesus is the ultimate king:
    - a. The Son of David (2 Samuel 7; Psalm 89:3 – 4; Luke 1:31 - 33)
    - b. Descendant of David (Romans 1:3) “Oh worship the king...”.
    - c. Worship the king (Rev. 5:12 – 13)
- B. Singing Laments to Jesus
  1. We follow the lead of our suffering servant – king (cf. John 12:27 – 28)
  2. Acts 7:59 “Lord, Jesus, receive my spirit.”
  3. Jesus to the Father: “Into Your hands I commit my spirit.” (Psa. 31:5; Luke 23:46)
- C. Singing Psalms of Confidence to Jesus
  1. Matthew 28:20 “I am with you always, even to the end of the age.”
  2. Confidence in the love of Jesus (Romans 8:36 – 39)
  3. Ability to walk the last mile of the way (Psalm 23:4)

## IV. Conclusion:

- A. In every psalm you read, pray and sing anticipate how it points to the King.
- B. Acts 2:36 - 38