Life-Study of Psalms Summaries - Messages 41-45

<u>The Preciousness of Zion and Jerusalem in the Experiences and Praises of the</u> <u>Saints</u>

Psalms 120–134 are known as the Psalms of Ascents. These psalms refer to the matter of captivity. Psalm 120 is the praise of a saint in his going up to Zion concerning Jehovah's deliverance of him from his distress. Psalm 121 is concerning Jehovah's keeping of him from all evil and disasters. Psalm 122 is concerning his love of the house of God in Jerusalem. Psalm 123 is concerning God's compassion on the returned captives. Psalm 124 is concerning Jehovah's help in the invasions of their enemies. Psalm 125 is concerning Jehovah's surrounding of His people. Psalm 126 is concerning the great things which Jehovah had done for them. Psalm 127 is concerning Jehovah's care for and blessing to His people. Psalm 128 is concerning Jehovah's blessing to Israel from Zion (the overcomers in the churches) and the prosperity of Jerusalem (the church as God's kingdom) in their enjoyment. Psalm 129 is concerning the persecutors of Israel and the haters of Zion. In Psalm 130 we see the way God deals with His chosen people. Psalm 131 is concerning his humbled heart and quieted soul before Jehovah. Psalm 132 is concerning Jehovah's habitation and rest in Zion through David (Christ) His anointed. Psalm 133 is concerning Jehovah's commanded blessing for brothers to dwell in unity. Finally, Psalm 134 is the praise of the saint in his going up to Zion concerning the charge and the blessing of the children of Israel to the serving priests in the house of God.

The Expressions of the Saints Before Jehovah in Different Directions

Regarding the arrangement of the one hundred fifty psalms, the first one hundred nineteen psalms talk about the law. In particular, Psalm 119 is on the law as the testimony of God. Psalm 119 is followed by fifteen psalms called Songs of Ascents. The remaining sixteen psalms may be clustered into three groups. The striking point of Psalm 135 is the praise of Jehovah for His virtues. In Psalm 136, it is Jehovah's everlasting lovingkindness. Psalm 137 is the remembrance of Zion and the non-forgetting of Jerusalem. In Psalm 138, it is the thanking of Jehovah in the worship of His holy temple. Finally Psalm 139 speaks of God's omniscience and omnipresence and the psalmist's asking Jehovah for His searching and trying.

Final Prayers of David to Jehovah and the Consummate Praise

In his final prayers David asked Jehovah for His deliverance and preservation. Four of the six psalms of David's final prayers are full of the principle of good and evil (140, 141, 143, and 145), yet Psalms 140 through 144 issue in the extolling and praising of God. We all need to learn from these psalms to have nearness and dearness in our contact with the Lord.

Psalm 146 is on praising Jehovah for His reigning from Zion. Psalm 147 is on praising Jehovah for the rebuilding of Jerusalem. Psalm 148 is on praising Jehovah for His exalted name and for His transcending majesty. Psalm 149 is on praising Jehovah for His pleasure in His people, Israel, and His adornment of the lowly with salvation. Finally, Psalm 150 is a psalm on praising Jehovah in His sanctuary and in the firmament of His power, for His mighty acts and according to His vast greatness, with various instruments. Today our spirit is a much better instrument than any of the instruments mentioned here.

God desires to have an organic habitation on earth, and this habitation is the aggregate of the living saints gained by God through the terminating death and germinating resurrection of the all-inclusive Christ. They will be the eternal manifestation and expression of the processed and consummated Triune God, and He will be everything to them in His all-inclusive Christ. The Triune God will reign on the new earth through such an organism in the new universe. This is the spirit, the extract, of the book of Psalms.

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