


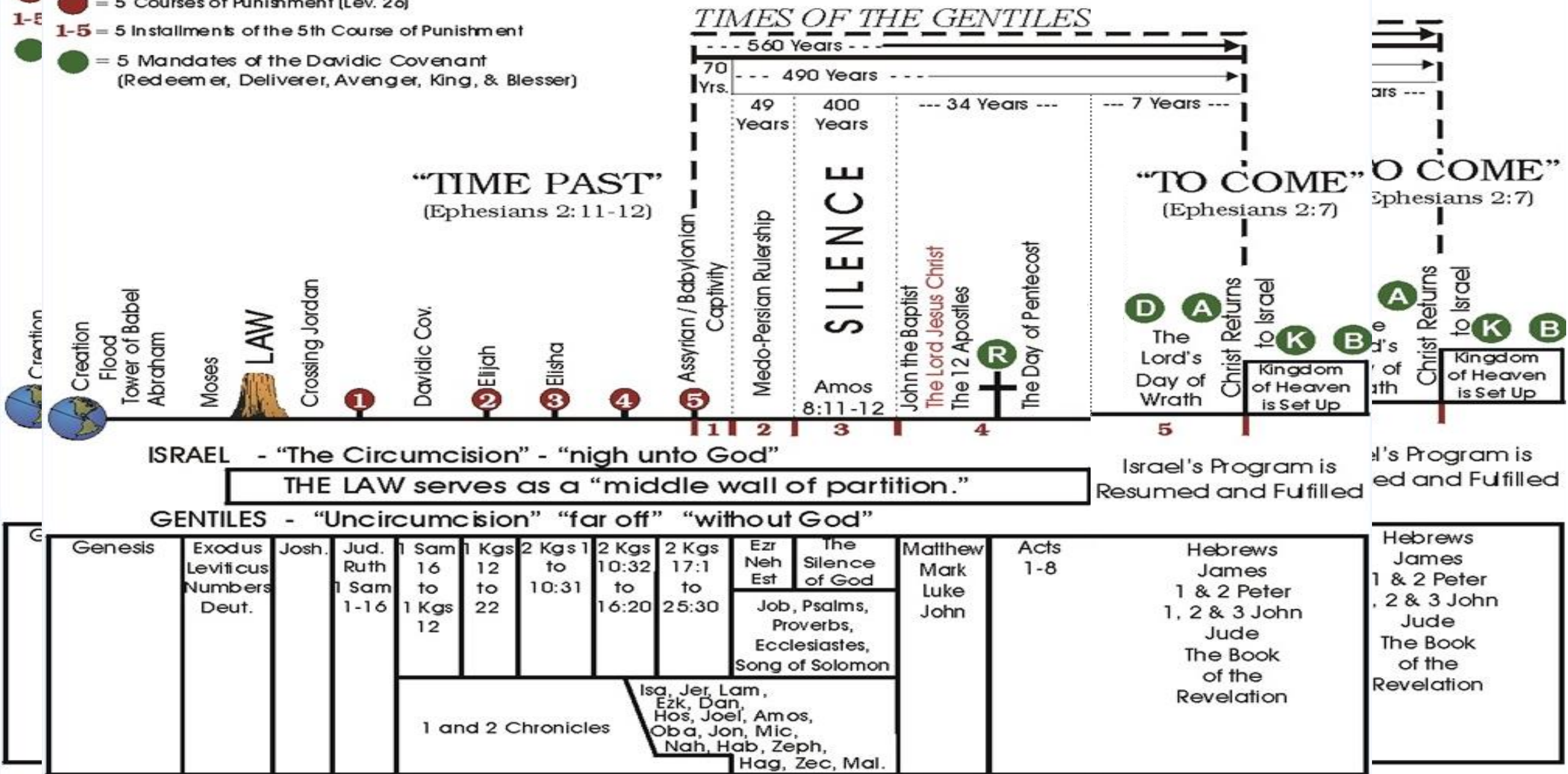


-  = 5 Courses of Punishment (Lev. 26)  
 = 5 Installments of the 5th Course of Punishment  
 = 5 Mandates of the Davidic Covenant (Redeemer, Deliverer, Avenger, King, & Blessor)



Psalm 118

**Mat. 26:30**

**GOOD MORNING!!**

1. They leave the Last Supper singing Ps. 118, which gives a step-by-step guide through Christ's final week from the entrance into Jerusalem to the Cross.
  - a. This was David's Life Psalm. He wrote it after he was made King and had brought the ark into Jerusalem and the tabernacle, summarizing his past life up to that point, putting into it all that he had learned in experiences. He returns to it often at various points in his life. God uses this Psalm as the basis for the Davidic Covenant (2 Sam. 7)
  - b. This is an important Psalm for Christ too, especially during His final week. He is the One who will fulfill the Davidic Cov.
  - c. This Psalm is quoted in the NT more than any other Psalm (35 times), and it mentions the LORD more than any other Psalm (28 times in 29 verses).

2. Psalms is the Psalms of David not because they were all written by David but because they are all about the Davidic Covenant.
3. From the human side, the Psalmist (usually David) takes something from his historical past (usually under distress) and writes a song about it. MINOR APPLICATION.
4. From the divine side, the Holy Spirit takes that Psalm and magnifies it at times applying it to:
  - a. The ultimate Son of David, the Messiah King, the Lord Jesus Christ, who is also the Son of God. MAJOR APPLICATION
  - b. David as a picture of the Believing Remnant, esp. in the Tribulation Period. MAJOR APPLICATION.

5. One thing they are not about is the Body of Christ in God's Mystery Program. We must treat them like we treat the Book of Matthew—it is not written to and about us but it is for our learning as we see God faithfully keeping His promises to Israel (Rom. 15:4).

--We are told to devotionalize and spiritualize them, put our name in for David's, take out Jerusalem and put in our hometown, etc. and then we are told we are being spiritual.

--But this isn't spiritual, it is carnal. It doesn't embrace God's Word, it throws it away, replacing it with whatever we want. This doesn't value the Bible, it trivializes it.

--If someone is willing to spend years learning a trade or getting an education, entertainment, sports, etc., but is unwilling to spend time learning God's Word, well, this shows their priorities.

6. Psalms is made up of 5 books:

- a. Book 1: I AM your Redeemer: Psalms 1-41.
- b. Book 2: I AM your Deliverer: Psalms 42-72.
- c. Book 3: I AM your Avenger: Psalms 73-89.
- d. Book 4: I AM your King: Psalms 90-106.
- e. Book 5: I AM your Blessor: Psalms 107-150.

7. Psalm 118 is in Book 5, which shines the spotlight on Christ being the source of Israel's (and through Israel the world's) blessings, and that is the main thrust of Ps. 118 as well.

8. Psalm 118 mentions the LORD more than any other Psalm, almost once in every verse and is Jesus's Psalm for His final week.
  - a. This Psalm is centered on God's Jehovah Name, which God provided to Israel at the Exodus.
  - b. It is all about God's Jehovah, I AM \_\_\_\_, that Name being the source of all Israel's blessings—source of goodness, everlasting mercy, deliverance, God working for them, helper, salvation, chastener, rescuer from death, righteousness, brings prosperity, light, etc.

# Psalm 118 and the History of David:

## 1. 118:1-4: His Mercy Endures Forever:

- a. God's Jehovah Name is the basis for the "hesed," everlasting mercy, lovingkindness for Israel found in the Davidic Covenant—hinted at after Golden Calf Incident (Ex. 34:6-7), reinforced at Israel's entrance into the land and the Balaam account (Num. 14:18; Deut 23:5) but codified in the covenant God made with David (2 Sam. 7:15).
- b. When David was made King (1 Chron. 12:38-40) and the ark arrived in Jerusalem some 15 years later (1 Chron. 16:34), he wrote this psalm (1 Chron. 16:7-8, 34, 41).
- c. Solomon sang this psalm when he installed the ark into the Temple (2 Chron. 5:13) and attributed it to David (2 Chron. 7:3-6)



2. 118:5-7: The Lord is on my side: The Lord spoke similar words to David just before making the covenant with him (2 Sam. 7:9; 22:20).
3. 118:8-9: It Is Better To Trust in the Lord: When Saul persecuted him, when the Philistines and hostile neighbors attacked him, when Absalom rebelled against him, David always said the Lord was his refuge (2 Sam. 7:12-13 (I WILL); 22:1, 3, 31-33)
4. 118:10-13: In The Name of the Lord, David Cut Off His External Enemies: And the Lord gave David rest from all his enemies, cutting them off (2 Sam. 7:1, 9; 22:1), which he reiterates at Solomon's coronation as king (1 Kgs. 1:29)

5. 118:14-16: The Lord is My Salvation: David quotes this verse, going back to the Song of Moses at the Exodus (Ex. 15:2, 6)
6. 118:17: I Shall Not Die But Live: Nathan confronted David over his sins with Bathsheba and Uriah and David self-condemns himself to death. But Nathan says he will not die (2 Sam. 12:5, 13)
7. 118:18: The Lord Chastened Me Severely: In the Davidic Covenant, God promised to chasten his sons that sin but that his love would never leave him (2 Sam. 7:14-15). David's chastenings: His son by Bathsheba died; the murder of his oldest son, Amnon, but primarily through the rebellion and slaughter of his son Absalom by Joab (2 Sam. 33).

8. 118:19-22: David's Triumphal Entry: After Absalom's rebellion, the rejected King David returns to Jerusalem and his throne. His journey began by crossing the Jordan, goes through Gilgal (eastern border of Jericho), goes to Mt. of Olives, and enters the gate into Jerusalem on a donkey (2 Sam. 15:23, 30; 16:2) and continues to the site where the Tabernacle and later the Temple would be (2 Sam. 19:39-40). And he brought his people in with him singing again the Song of Moses (Ex. 15:2).

THE STONE THE BUILDER REJECTED (DAVID'S INTERNAL ENEMIES) HAS BECOME THE CHIEF CORNERSTONE!  
(Ps. 118:22; Mat. 21:42)







9. 118:23-27: David is Received as Israel's King:

- a. v. 23-25: Blessed and received by the people of Jerusalem (2 Sam. 19): Marveling and Rejoicing and full of Gladness: Hosanna (Save Now) O LORD; O LORD establish the Kingdom (bring Prosperity).
- b. v. 26-27: Blessed and received by the religious leaders of Israel in the House of the Lord (Tabernacle/Temple—1 Chron. 9:23)(2 Sam. 15:24-29): Blessed be He that comes in the Name of the Lord!—ushering the people in a festal procession to the altar where they offered up burnt sacrifice and fellowship offerings unto the Lord.

10.118:28-29: God Himself Does This: God the Father will do this through the LORD (God the Son) who comes in the Name of the LORD (God the Father), bringing salvation to Israel, ensuring that His Mercy endures forever!