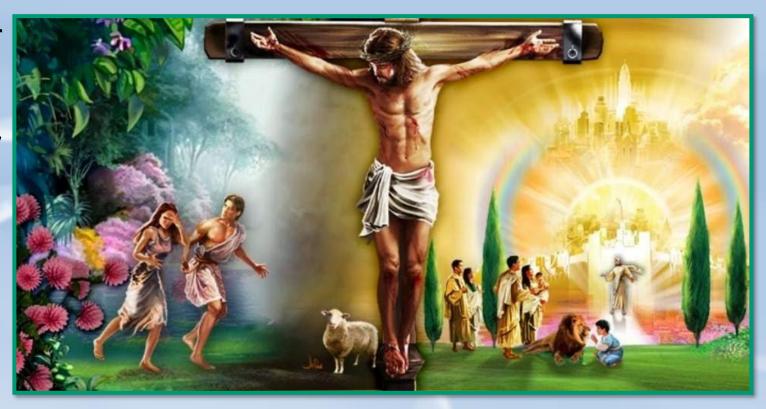


The psalms tell us about the feelings of their authors, and their relationship with God.
But they are not limited to that.

The Holy Spirit inspired its authors to clearly express various essential aspects of the Plan of Redemption.

Thanks to Psalms we can see how God had arranged the events of the life, death, resurrection, ascension and glorification of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Messiah, our Savior.









The Son of David (Psalms 89 and 132).

The Eternal King (Psalm 2).

The heavenly Priest (Psalm 110).





THE SHEPHERD

"The Lord is my shepherd; I lack nothing" (Psalm 23:1)







During the early part of his life, David – the author of much of the Psalms – dedicated himself to herding his father's livestock (1 Sam. 16:11-13; 2 Sam. 7:8). He learned to love his sheep and defend them from dangers (1 Sam. 17:34-35).

In composing his psalms, David saw himself, and the people of Israel, as sheep under the personal care of the divine Shepherd (Ps. 23:1-4).

What relationship exists between God (our Shepherd) and us (sheep of his pasture)?

Psalm 95:6-7. God is our Creator.

Psalm 28:9. God is our Savior.

Psalm 78:52. God is our Guide.

Psalm 79:13. We praise him.

Jesus is the Good Shepherd. We belong to Him because He created us, saved us, and guides us (Jn. 10:4, 11-12).

When we enter into an intimate relationship with Him, we recognize His voice and become part of His flock (Jn. 10:4-5, 16).

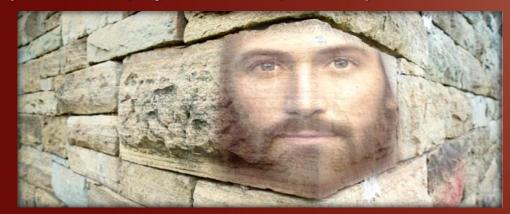


THE SUFFERING MESSIAH

"I am poured out like water, and all my bones are out of joint; My heart has turned to wax, it has melted within me" (Psalm 22:14)

Psalm 22 is a prediction of the sufferings of the Messiah. It was fulfilled exactly in the crucifixion of Jesus.

Despite the rejection of his people, and the suffering to which he was subjected, God made Jesus the "cornerstone" of the spiritual Temple (Ps. 118:22; Eph. 2:20-22; 1P. 2:4).



If we allow ourselves to fall on this "stone" we will be broken, and we will achieve salvation; but, if we reject it, we will be broken into pieces, and we will be lost (Lk . 20:17-18)

V. 1. Words of Jesus (Mt. 27:46; Mr. 15:34)

V. 2-6. Feelings of Jesus.

V. 7. They shake their heads in mockery (Mt. 27:39; Mr. 15:29)

V. 8. Words of the crowd (Mt. 27: 43)

V. 9-14. Trust and experience of Jesus.

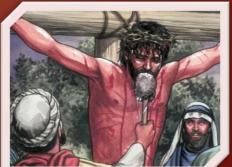
V. 15. Jesus is thirsty (Jn. 19:28)

V. 16. They pierced the hands and feet of Jesus (Jn. 20:25)

V. 17. They did not break any of his bones (Jn. 19:31-37)

V. 18. The soldiers divided their clothes (Mt. 27:35; Mr. 15:24; Lk . 23:34; Jn . 19:23-24)









THE SON OF DAVID

"You said, "I have made a covenant with my chosen one, I have sworn to David my servant, 'I will establish your line forever and make your throne firm through all generations" (Psalm 89:3-4)

God made a covenant with David and declared him "firstborn," that is, the greatest among the kings of the earth (Ps. 89:27).

He promised under oath that David's descendants would sit on the throne of Israel forever (Ps. 89:3-4).

However, God rejected his anointed and took away the kingdom (Ps. 89:38-39). Why?

The human part of the covenant failed (Ps. 132:11-12). However, God kept his covenant (Ps. 89:30-37).



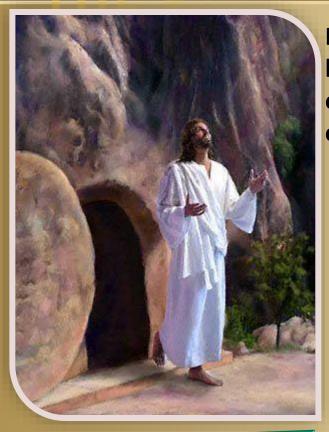
Jesus, the son of David, the anointed one, put on the royal crown forever (Ps. 132:17-18).



The covenant that God made with David concerns all of us. Although, as weak human beings, we fail time and time to maintain the requirements of the covenant, God will, in his mercy, honor all of us who, by faith, cling to the Savior, declaring ourselves "kings and priests" (Rev. 1: 5-6).

THE ETERNAL KING

"But I have set my king on Zion, my holy mountain" (Psalm 2:6)



In the resurrection, God declared Jesus his begotten Son (Ps. 2:7; Acts 13:32-33). This expression indicates that Jesus assumed the Davidic covenant and became Eternal King (Ps. 2:8-12).

Satan had desired to usurp the throne, accusing Jesus of being an unjust King. But, from the resurrection, Jesus sits again on the throne of God (Ps. 110:1). Once the falsehood of the accusations has been demonstrated, Jesus is worshiped in Heaven and Earth, awaiting the final destruction of sin and rebellion.

What is the reign of Jesus like?

Psalm 2:9; 89:13

He is strong, he breaks with a rod of iron

Psalm 89:14

He is just and merciful at the same time

Psalm 89:18

He is protective of his subjects



THE CELESTIAL PRIEST

"The Lord has sworn and will change his mind: You are a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek" (Psalm 110:4)

An oath establishes Jesus as king (Ps. 132:11), and an oath establishes him as a priest (Ps. 110:4).

As a member of the tribe of Judah, Jesus was excluded from the priesthood. However, God Himself declared him a priest according to a ministry superior to (and prior to) the Levitical priesthood (Heb . 7:14-15).

In what ways is the priesthood of Jesus superior?



Heb. 7:21



It is based on an oath

Heb. 9:24



Exercise his ministry in the Celestial Sanctuary

Heb. 7:23-24



Not affected by death

Heb. 7:25



His intercession and salvation is continuous

Heb. 7:26



He is perfect and compassionate

Heb. 6:20



He can represent us directly before the Father

"After the Fall He saw His sheep doomed to perish in the dark ways of sin. To save these wandering ones He left the honors and glories of His Father's house. [...] His voice is heard calling them to His fold, "a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from storm and from rain." Isaiah 4:6. His care for the flock is unwearied. He strengthens the weak, relieves the suffering, gathers the lambs in His arms, and carries them in His bosom. His sheep love Him"