

E. Christ in the Psalms

How is Luke 24:44-49 realized in the Psalms?

1. Functions of Christ in the Old Testament

Christ as God and Man

1. He is God.

God

2. Mediator between
God and men.

3. He is man.

man

Christ as Speaker

Christ is God.

The Bible is God's speech.

Speech of all three Persons.

Christ speaks every word.

Christ speaks the Psalms.

Easy and direct!



Christ as Mediator

Christ is the only mediator (1 Tim. 2:5).
OT mediatorial figures prefigure Christ.
Included are
 prophets,
 kings,
 priests,
 Levitical singers,
 wise men.

Christ Is Representative Man

Christ is a human being.

Like Adam, he is representative.

Christ as a man hears OT.

Christ with Israelites sings the psalms (Heb. 2:12).

Sometimes forgotten.



Christ as Singer

Hebrews 2:12:

“I will tell of your name to my brothers; in the midst of the congregation I will sing your praise.”

(Quoted from Ps. 22:22.)

Hebrews 2 interprets “I” as applying to Christ.

2. Christ in Psalm 23

Christ Is Divine Author

Christ speaks and teaches Psalm 23.
To human author, then to all.
He declares that God is the Shepherd.

Christ Is Mediatorial Shepherd

Christ mediates divine shepherding.

In John 10, Christ is “the good shepherd.”

John 10 fulfills Psalm 23.

Christ Is a Human “Sheep”

On earth, Christ trusts in the Father.

He receives
the Spirit

spiritual
prosperity

perfect
righteousness

The LORD is my shepherd, I shall not want. 2 He makes me lie down in green pastures. He leads me beside quiet waters. 3 He restores my soul. He leads me in paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Christ's Inheritance as "Sheep"

rescue
from death

vindication
from enemies

rich blessing

love of God

presence
of God

4 Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for you are with me; your rod and your staff, they comfort me. 5 You prepare a table before me in the presence of my enemies; you anoint my head with oil; my cup overflows. 6 Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I shall dwell in the house of the LORD forever.

eternal life

3. Christ in Psalm 22

Participation in Psalm 22

David experienced distress

All OT worshipers participate

culmination of distress in Christ

All NT worshipers participate

A regular
pattern



Stages in Psalm 22

Lament (1-2)

Expression of confidence (3-5)

Lament (6-8)

Trust and prayer for deliverance (9-11)

Lament (12-18)

Deliverance (19-21)

Thanksgiving (22-31)

Being Forsaken (1-2)

David

OT worshipers

Christ

NT worshipers

“My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?”
(1).

Pattern of suffering



Expressing Confidence (3-5)

David

OT worshipers

Christ

NT worshipers

“Yet you are holy,
enthroned on the praises
of Israel.” (3)

“In you our fathers
trusted; they trusted, and
you delivered them.” (4)

Past Intimacy (9-11)

David

OT worshipers

Christ

NT worshipers

“Yet you are he who took me from the womb; you made me trust you at my mother’s breasts.” (9)

Thanksgiving (22-31)

David

OT worshipers

Christ

NT worshipers

“From you comes my praise
in the great congregation;
my vows I will perform
before those who fear him.”
(25).

A pattern of thanks.



Salvation Spreads (27-31)

David

OT worshipers

Christ

NT worshipers

“All the ends of the earth shall remember and turn to the LORD, and all the families of the nations shall worship before you.”
(27)

Psalm 22 as a Model Psalm

Psalm 22 contains distinct moods.

Moods can be expanded.

Whole psalms have a dominant mood:

- lament (groaning)

- confidence (trust)

- request (cry for deliverance)

- thanksgiving (praise for deliverance)

4. The General Pattern of Christ's Suffering and Glory

Emotional Expression in Psalms

Depths:
suffering, groaning
(lament)

Heights:
exaltation, deliverance
(thanksgiving, praise)

Reflection:
recital, meditation
(wisdom, history)

Christ as Man

Christ shares in humanity.

He shares in emotional life.

He represents pure emotional life.

He is perfect, representative man.

“Was it not necessary that the Christ should suffer these things and enter into his glory?” (Luke 24:26).

Emotional Expression in Christ

Depths:
supreme suffering
(crucifixion)

Heights:
supreme triumph
(exaltation)

Reflection:
supreme wisdom
(divine council)

Fulfillment
in Christ



Types of Psalms

Trust

Lament

Thanksgiving

Songs of Zion

Royal psalms

Praise;

Wisdom

Earthly life

Crucifixion

Resurrection

Ascension

Session

Session,

Sending the Spirit

Psalms of Confession

Psalms confess sin (Pss. 32, 51).

But Christ was sinless (Heb. 4:15).

Ps. 69 contains both confession (verse 5) and Christ (verses 9, 21).

Christ is the perfect priestly confessor
on our behalf.

F. Submission to God's Mode of Communication

God's Mode in the Bible

In language	Learn Hebrew and Greek
Permanent written form	Praise for God's preservation
	Permanence is not deadness
Received in community	No Lone-Ranger Christian interpreters

G. Submission to God's Work in Us: the Holy Spirit

1. The Spirit as Interpreter

The Spirit Indispensable

content is
apostolic

1 Cor. 2:13 And we impart this in words not taught by human wisdom but taught by the Spirit, interpreting spiritual truths to those who are spiritual. 14 The natural person does not accept the things of the Spirit of God, for they are folly to him, and he is not able to understand them because they are spiritually discerned.

necessary

Gospel Content

ministry
of the Spirit

known, not
esoteric

centered
on Christ

1 Jo 2:20 But you have been anointed by the Holy One, and you all have knowledge. 21 I write to you, not because you do not know the truth, but because you know it, and because no lie is of the truth. 22 Who is the liar but he who denies that Jesus is the Christ? This is the antichrist, he who denies the Father and the Son.

2. Changes in Knowledge

The Holy Spirit's Superintendence

Holy Spirit guides into the truth.

Our knowledge grows.

We change as we study the Bible.

We may distinguish several aspects.

Influence of Background

Background of
Presuppositions

World view

Hermeneutical assumptions

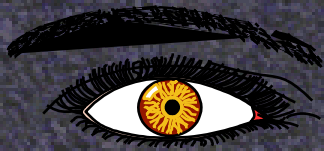
Previous knowledge of God

Knowledge of the Bible

All influence interpretation.

First Reading

Eliminate ignorance by reading.



eye travels from
beginning to end

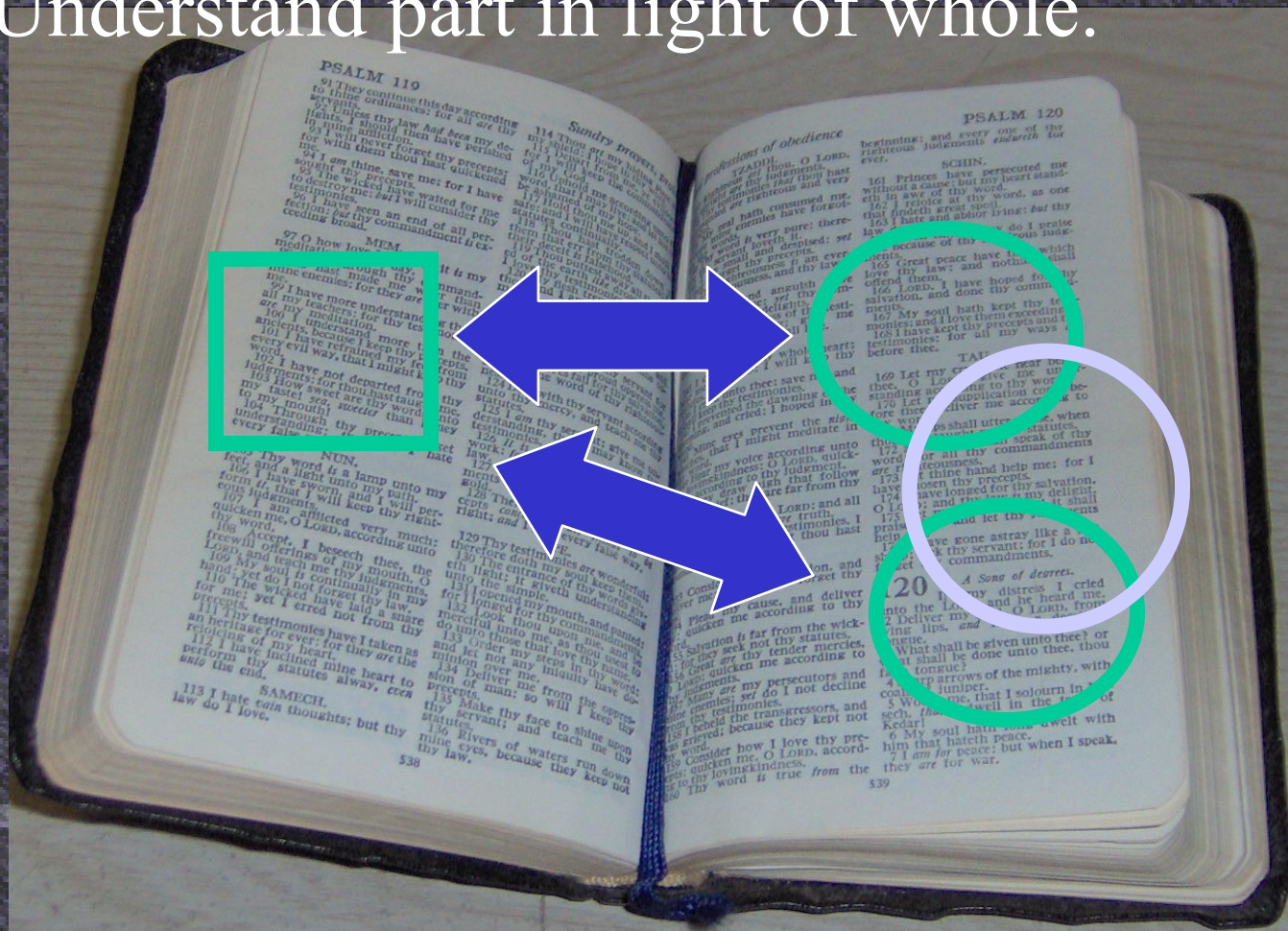
know nothing

know half

know whole

Second Reading

Understand part in light of whole.



Third Reading

Understand the author's view as alien.



Yes, I do!

You don't really believe that, do you?



Fourth Reading

Alter your own view.



It's true!

Yes, I finally see that it is!



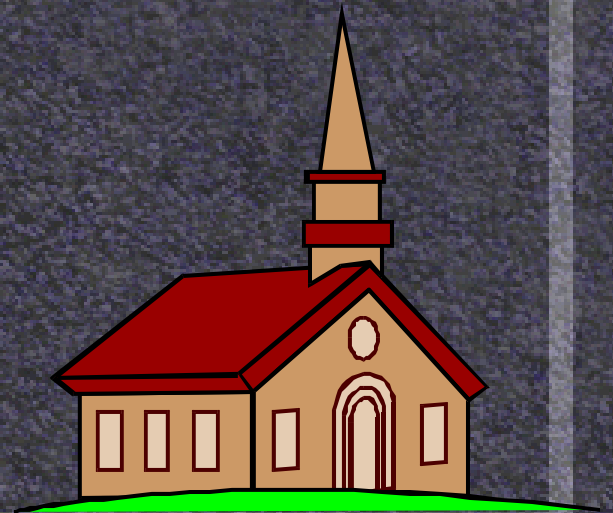
3. Other People's Involvement in Biblical Interpretation

Individual and Communal

Learn as an individual (alone).

Learn from others, in community.

Church helps growth (Eph. 4).



Including the Nations

A Venn diagram consisting of two overlapping white ovals on a dark blue background. The left oval contains the text 'sanctifying individual' and the right oval contains the text 'sanctifying community'. The overlapping area is empty.

sanctifying individual

sanctifying community

adding to
community
by discipling
the nations

H. Submission of the World to God

1. The Lordship of God

The Lordship and Rule

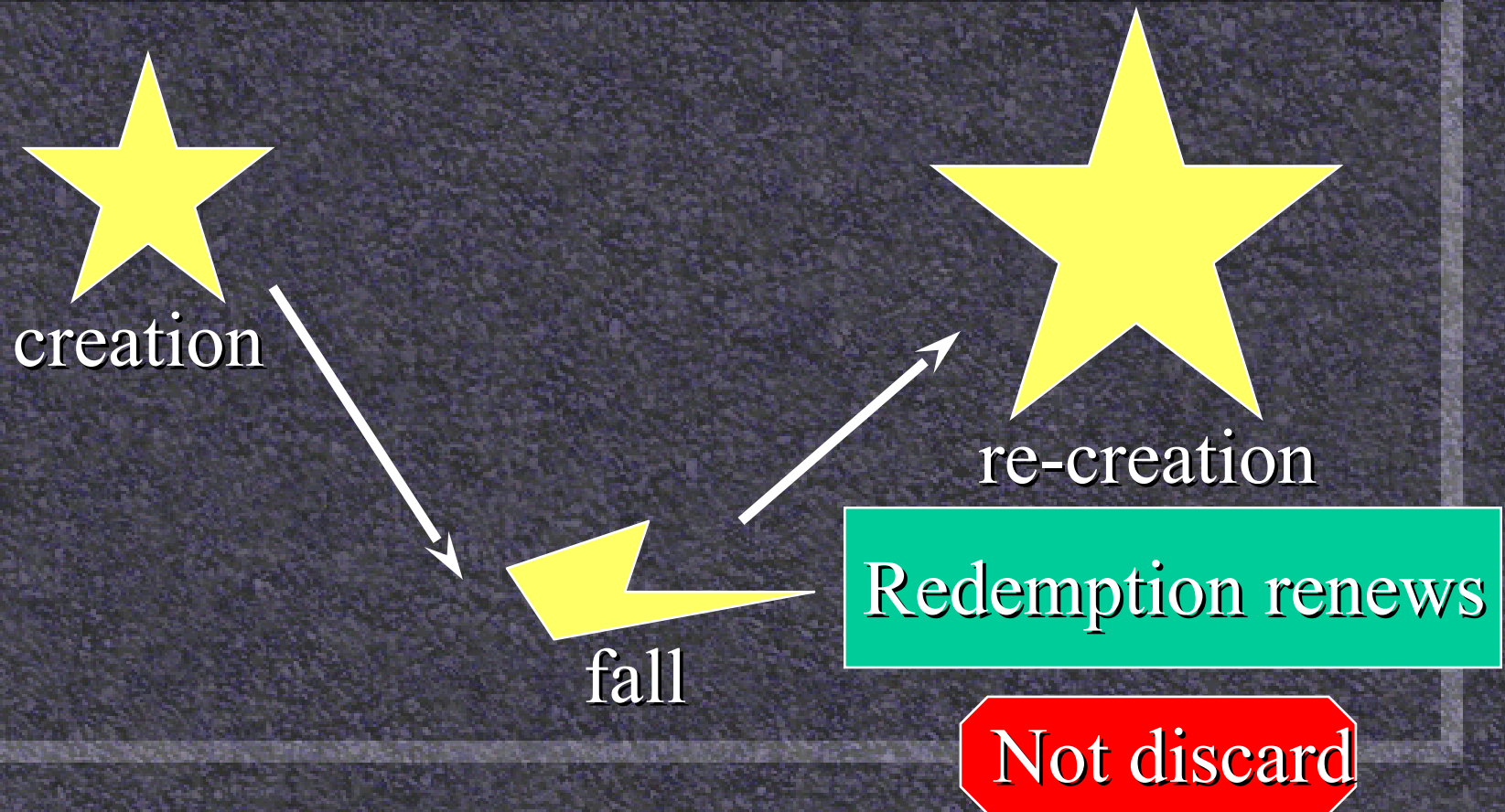
God is Creator of all.

Christ is Lord of all of life.

All is under the Lord.

2. Redemption as Re-creation

Redemption Transforms



Evidence for Renewal

Christ's resurrection body (nailprints).

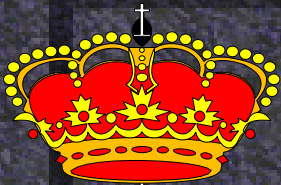
Christ is pattern for the world (Rom. 8:18-25).

“New earth” renews the old (Isa. 65:17-25).

If not, we would not enter!

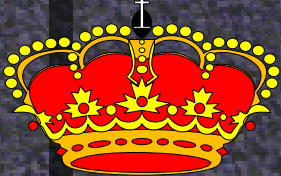
3. Exercising Dominion

Mandate to Adam Is Fulfilled



Adam's dominion, Gen. 1:28

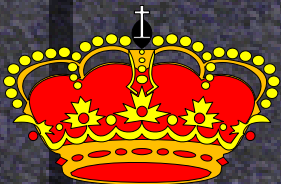
lost



Christ's dominion, Heb. 2:8-9

achieved

applied



believers' dominion, Eph. 2:6

enjoyed
in Christ

and worked out in vocation, Phil. 2:12-13

What Does Dominion Look Like?

Abraham Kuyper, *Lectures on Calvinism*.

All Christians are “full-time.”

“They will bring into it the glory and the honor of the nations” (Rev. 21:26).

God’s plan includes cultural aspects.