

TTB2022-302 – Week 28 – July 10 to 16

TTB2022-301, Week 27, July 3 to 9	TTB2022-308, Week 34, Aug 21 to 27
TTB2022-302, Week 28, July 10 to 16	TTB2022-309, Week 35, Aug 28 to Sept 3
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Day 191 – July 10 - God is Sovereign Psa. 47-49; 84-85; 87**Psalm Forty-Seven**

1. Psalm 47 is a psalm of the sons of Korah (Ps. 42,44–49,84,85,87,88).
2. Psalm 47 is classified as an enthronement psalm (Ps. 47,93,95,96,97,98,99). Mowinkel, *The Psalms in Israel’s Worship*.
3. Psalm 47 is a call to worship for all the Gentiles to praise the God of Abraham, Who has ascended (to the throne).
4. God is mentioned eleven times in this 10 verse psalm.

Psalm Forty-Eight

1. Psalm 48 is a psalm of the sons of Korah (Ps. 42,44–49,84,85,87,88).
2. Psalm 48 is a description of the glory of Zion, and how the Gentile Kings respond in fear to the appearance of such Divine majesty.
3. Like Ps. 47, this psalm looks forward to the Messianic kingdom and the crushing victory required to bring it about.

Psalm Forty-Nine

1. The psalmist invites rich and poor to ponder his riddle about riches and poverty (Ps. 49:1–4).
2. The believer in adversity testing need not fear those in prosperity (Ps. 49:5,6,16–20).
 - a. Temporal-life redemption is purchased with temporal-life wealth (Lev. 25:25).
 - b. The soul is redeemed by God Himself (Ps. 49:7–9; Matt. 16:26; 1st Pet. 1:18,19).

3. Trust in wealth is a foolish trust (Ps. 49:10-13; Jer. 9:23).
4. The hopelessness of the lost estate (Ps. 49:14) is contrasted with the blessings of the redeemed (Ps. 49:15).

Psalm Eighty-Four

1. Believers focused on heaven will sing for joy at the dwelling places in the Father's house (Ps. 84:1-4; Jn. 14:2).
2. Believers focused on heaven will go from strength to strength through any testing of sorrow (Ps. 84:5-7).
3. Believers focused on heaven will be prayerful and confident in any testing of our faithfulness (Ps. 84:8-12).

Psalm Eighty-Five

1. Psalm 85 is a song of thanksgiving expressed by believers returning from broken fellowship (Ps. 85:1-3). This psalm was applicable on many occasions, but particularly for various captivity/exile/diaspora experiences.
2. Physical return to the land needs to feature a spiritual return to Godliness (Ps. 85:4-7).
3. True Godliness comes about for believers as they are humbled before the Truth of God's Word (Ps. 85:8ff.).

Psalm Eighty-Seven

1. Psalm 87 looks ahead to the Messianic Kingdom city of Jerusalem (Zion).
2. Zion will be a place where the Lord's love will motivate "glorious things" to be spoken of.
3. Nations that are often the object of Divine wrath will become witnesses to Divine blessing.
4. Zion will be the most joyous place on earth.

Day 192 – July 11 - Meditation on God's Word Psalms 1-2; 10; 33; 71; 91

Psalm One

1. Psalm one describes the humble believer who lives his life according to the revealed Word of God.
2. Failure to separate from worldliness leads a believer into progressive levels of involvement in evil (Ps. 1:1). Fleeing from all of this is a tremendous blessing.
3. The believer must meditate on the Word of God day & night (Ps. 1:2). Such occupation with Christ produces spiritual prosperity in every endeavor (Ps. 1:3).
4. The alternative to walking with the Lord is to pursue the course of wickedness, and perish (Ps. 1:4-6).

Psalm Two

1. Psalm 2 is not prescribed as a psalm of David, but Acts 4:25 indicates it as such.
2. Psalm 2 is a view of God the Father sovereignly placing His faithful Son on the throne of David.
 - a. The nations and peoples (human beings), and the kings and rulers (fallen angels) unite for rebellion against the Lord, and His Christ (Ps. 2:1-3).

- 1) This psalm was cited by the Apostles as they reflected on the sufferings of Jesus and their own sufferings in the Church (Acts 4:25-28).
- 2) Like other OT citations early in the Book of Acts, great caution must be taken to avoid claiming fulfilled prophecy when the citation itself doesn't go beyond analogous illustration (cf. Acts 2 & Joel 2).
 - b. The celebration of the seated Lord in glory is a Divine mocking at the attempt to thwart the Father's will (Ps. 2:4).
 - c. The message of anger and fury will be delivered in (through) the Millennium (Ps. 2:5,6).
3. The Begotten Son is more than the Son of David and will reign over more than the nation of Israel on the Throne of David. He is also the Son of Man and will receive all the nations as His inheritance (Ps. 2:7-9; Eph. 1:10; Rev. 21:22-27).
4. Application for the nations during the Millennium: worship the Lord Jesus Christ (Ps. 2:10-12 cf. Zech. 14:9-19).

Psalm Ten

1. Believers under testing feel like the Lord has abandoned them, and the wicked are getting away with their plots (Ps. 10:1,2; cf. 9:15,16).
2. The attitude of the unbeliever is described (Ps. 10:3,4), as are his activities (Ps. 10:5-11).
3. The Psalmist calls upon the Lord to be faithful towards the humble (Ps. 10:12-15).
4. The Lord's absolute Sovereignty reigns over all the nations of the earth, and yet His absolute Love ministers to each individual on the earth (Ps. 10:16-18).

Psalm Thirty-Three

1. Singing and praise is appropriate for believers who are made righteous and upright by the grace of God (Ps. 33:1-5).
2. The Lord is worthy to be praised for His Sovereignty over creation (Ps. 33:6-9), and especially His Sovereignty over the volitional elements of that creation (Ps. 33:10-12).
3. The Lord is faithful with nations (Ps. 33:10-12), kings (Ps. 33:13-17), and individual believers (Ps. 33:18-22).

Psalm Seventy-One

1. Psalm 71 was written by an older believer, who testified of the Lord's faithfulness throughout his life.
 - a. If David was the author, this is perhaps his final psalm.
 - b. If David was not the author, then the author certainly learned from David, as many of the expressions in this psalm come from other (Davidic) psalms.
2. The old man psalmist praises the Lord for past faithfulness, and trusts the Lord for present testing (Ps. 71:1-6).
3. The old man psalmist praises the Lord for witnessing opportunities in his older years (Ps. 71:7-11).
4. The old man psalmist welcomes more testing, and more opportunities to learn more about the Lord (Ps. 71:12-16).

5. The old man psalmist has learned the Word of God from his youth, and is now burdened to pass the Word of God along to the youth of following generations (Ps. 71:17-21).
6. The old man psalmist has no regrets looking back, only praise for the Lord looking forward (Ps. 71:22-24).

Psalm Ninety-One

1. Some ancient traditions ascribe this psalm to Moses as well as Psalm 90.
2. The titles of Most High and Almighty are certainly early titles for the Lord.
 - a. עֶלְיוֹן 'elyown ^{#5945}: most high (Gen. 14:18,19,20,22).
 - b. שַׁדַּי shadday ^{#7706}: almighty (Gen. 17:1; often throughout Job).
3. The setting, if it is indeed of Mosaic, certainly finds its application in the life of the young man Joshua, who will fulfill the short-term prophecy of this psalm.
4. Joshua is the type of Christ, Who ultimately fulfills the long-term prophecy of this psalm.
5. Regardless of the strategic odds against him, Joshua has total confidence in the provision of the Lord (Psa. 91:1-10).
6. The guarantee of angelic protection is a passage that every believer may claim, and one that the Devil used in his temptation of Christ (Psa. 91:11-13; Matt. 4:6).
7. The Lord's view toward this faithful servant is expressed (Psa. 91:14-16).
 - a. This passage is perfectly applicable to Joshua, but is also appropriate for a Davidic authorship—another long-standing tradition that should not be ignored.
 - b. The Bible student is best to not make dogmatic assertions regarding authorship of various Books of the Bible, especially in light of the Lord's intentional design to not give us specific authorship for various Books of the Bible.

Day 193 – July 12 - The Boomerang Effect Psa. 92-97

Psalm Ninety-Two

1. Psalm 92 is a song designed to be sung on each Sabbath day.
2. It is the privilege of believers to give thanksgiving and praise to the Lord for all of His gracious works (Ps. 92:1-4).
3. Failure to recognize the Lord's gracious work is the senseless and stupid activity of the wicked (Ps. 92:5-9).
4. Recognition of the Lord's past faithfulness enables the believer to have confidence in the Lord's future faithfulness (Ps. 92:10-15).

Psalm Ninety-Three

1. Psalm 93 is an enthronement psalm—looking at the Lord as the reigning God on earth.
2. The exaltation of Jesus Christ is the eternal purpose of God's will (Ps. 93:2; Eph. 3:11).
3. The Sovereignty of the Lord is absolute, over the angelic and human realms (Ps. 93:3-5).
 - a. The floods (plural) reference the destruction of the angelic world following Satan's rebellion (Gen. 1:2; Isa. 14:17; Jer. 4:23-26), and the destruction of the Adamic world during the days of Noah (Gen. 6-8).

- b. The Sovereignty of God is manifest in His control over the sea, and the restoration of order following both world-wide destructions.

Psalm Ninety-Four

1. Psalm 94 is an anonymous psalm, which pleads for the appearance of the Lord, as the God of Vengeance, and Judge of the earth (Ps. 94:1,2).
 - a. אֵל-נִקְמָוֹת n^oqāmowth #5360: vengeance. Used in the plural, the Lord is called the God of Vengeances.
 - b. שֹׁפֵט הָאָרֶץ shōphēt hā'ārets.
2. The Lord is expected to shine forth, rise up, and render recompense.
3. The recompense will be paid to those who have done wickedly against the Lord's people (Ps. 94:3-7).
4. Therefore, it is prudent for the Lord's people to abide in the Word (Ps. 94:8-16).
5. The psalmist closes with the recognition that he is totally dependent upon God's grace (Ps. 94:17-23).

Psalm Ninety-Five

1. Although not identified in the text of Psalm 95, the author of Hebrews (Heb. 4:7) credits David as the author of this hymn.
2. This psalm is a beautiful call to worship, and recognition of God's sovereignty and holiness. It is quoted in the New Testament (Hebrews 3:7-4:11) with remarkable Church Age application.

Psalm Ninety-Six

1. Psalm 96 forms the central portion of the psalm medley recorded in 1st Chr. 16 (along with Psalm 105 & 106, featured in TTB Day 197). See TTB Day 117 for details.
2. Believers have the privilege to sing, sing, sing, as they bless the name of YHWH (Ps. 96:1&2a).
3. Believers have the privilege to proclaim the good news as they tell of His glory (Ps. 96:2b,3,9b,10).
4. The psalmist exalts the Lord, and His unique glory over all Satanic alternatives (Ps. 96:4-6).
5. Believers have the privilege to ascribe, ascribe, ascribe, as they bring an offering and worship in His presence (Ps. 96:7-9a).
6. All the creation eagerly awaits the glory of the Lord to be revealed (Ps. 96:11-13; Rom. 8:19-22).

Psalm Ninety-Seven

1. Psalm 97 is a psalm of angelic conflict.
2. Clouds and thick darkness are indications of the Divine judgment upon the earth following the angelic rebellion of Satan (Ps. 97:2-6; Gen. 1:2,3; Jer. 4:23-28; 1st Tim. 6:16).
3. Fallen angels view themselves as gods, and lead many sinful men into the worship of them (Ps. 97:7-9).
4. The believer's love for the Lord should be a motivation virtue for their undivided devotion (Ps. 97:10-12).

Day 194 – July 13 - Thanksgiving to God Psa. 98-100; 102; 104**Psalm Ninety-Eight**

1. The psalmist urges the entire world to sing a new song for the Lord's glorious victory.
2. The Lord Jesus Christ is the only Man in the world whose right hand and holy arm have the ability to obtain the victory (Ps. 98:1; cf. Job 40:10-14).
3. The only qualified Savior offers the only possible salvation (Ps. 98:2,3).
4. The time of His reign, and His judgment, will be a time for the entire world to celebrate their redemption (Ps. 98:4-9).

Psalm Ninety-Nine

1. The Lord Reigns. The Absolute Sovereignty of God is a source for great rejoicing (Ps. 99:1).
2. The unity of Sovereignty, Holiness, Omnipotence, Love, Righteousness, & Justice is brought together for human and angelic praise (Ps. 99:1-5).
3. The example of our heritage is there for us to learn from, and emulate (Ps. 99:6-9).

Psalm One Hundred

1. Psalm 100 is a call to worship.
2. Worship is a corporate function (Ps. 100:1).
3. Worship is a freewill action (Ps. 100:2).
4. Worship is an accurate Creator/creature perspective (Ps. 100:3).

Psalm One Hundred Two

1. The author of Psalm 102 is unknown. It begins with a personal lament (Ps. 102:1-11), and concludes with a glorious declaration of God's eternal nature (Ps. 102:12-28).
2. Psalm 102 is a penitential psalm, expressing a believer's confession & need for forgiveness (Ps. 6,32,38,51,102,130,143).
3. The psalmist endured personal affliction (Ps. 102:3,5) like the afflictions Job (Job 10:20; 30:30) and Jeremiah (Lam. 1:13) faced.
4. The psalmist spent sleepless nights in watchful prayer (Ps. 102:7; cf. 77:4). This prayer ministry was a solitary prayer ministry (cf. Jer. 15:17).
5. The psalmist is comforted in knowing that "it is time to be gracious" to Zion (Ps. 102:13).
6. Jerusalem's destitution & restoration is a lesson for "a people yet to be created" to praise the Lord for His glorious plan (Ps. 102:18-22; 22:30,31).
7. The psalm concludes with a hymn to the glory of God (Ps. 102:25-27), which the author of Hebrews applies to Jesus Christ (Heb. 1:10-12).

Psalm One Hundred Four

1. The author of Psalm 104 is unknown. The language is similar to Psalm 103, and therefore may be a Davidic psalm.
 2. Psalm 104 is a majestic description of the Lord's creation—beyond what Genesis 1&2 taught.
 3. God is first praised for the creation of His own throne room (heaven) (Ps. 104:1-4).
 - a. His garments.
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- b. His throne room.
- c. His royal chariot.
- d. His court messenger-servants (angels).
4. God is then praised for the creation of the physical universe (Ps. 104:5-30).
 - a. The restored earth (Ps. 104:5-9; Gen. 1).
 - b. The provision of water (Ps. 104:10-13).
 - c. The provision of vegetation (Ps. 104:14-17).
 - d. The provision of orderliness within the creation (Ps. 104:18-23).
 - e. The display of God's might in the oceans (Ps. 104:24-26).
 - f. The display of God's Sovereignty in creating life, and ending life (Ps. 104:27-30).
5. God is to be praised as a response to the recognition of His worthiness (Ps. 104:31-35).

Day 195 – July 14 - God's Wondrous Works Psa. 105-106

Psalm One Hundred Five

1. Psalm 105 is a praise psalm for the Lord's graciousness towards Israel. It forms a part of the psalm medley recorded in 1st Chr. 16 (along with Psalm 106, also featured today). See TTB Day 117 for details.
2. Psalm 105 commands incessant worshipful occupation with YHWH (Ps. 105:1-7). Give thanks, call upon, make known, sing, sing praises, meditate, boast, seek, seek, seek, remember.
3. Seek the Lord, seek His strength, seek His face (Ps. 105:4).
4. Remember His wonders, His marvels, His judgments (Ps. 105:5).
5. We are to continuously remember even as He continuously remembers to a thousand generations (Ps. 105:8 cf. 1st Chr. 16:15). This cannot be the Millennium as it is only 1000 years. This must be the fulness of times (Eph. 1:10) in the new heavens and new earth (2nd Pet. 3:13).
6. The remainder of Psalm 105 is a walk-thru testimony to the Lord's faithfulness (Ps. 105:9-45).
 - a. To the patriarchs (vv.9-15).
 - b. Through the Exodus (vv.16-24).
 - c. Through the Exodus (vv.25-38).
 - d. Through the wilderness to the promised land (vv.39-45a).
 - e. Hallelujah! הַלְלוּ יְהוָה. (v.45b & bridge to Ps. 106).

Psalm One Hundred Six

1. The opening and closing of this psalm (Ps. 106:1,47,48) forms the conclusion to the psalm medley recorded in 1st Chr. 16. See TTB Day 117 for details.
2. Hallelujah! הַלְלוּ יְהוָה. This should be the daily proclamation of believers who appreciate the Lord's daily blessings (Ps. 106:1-5).
 - a. Born-again believers have a present happiness in keeping/practicing God's just and righteous way of life (v.3).

- b. Born-again believers have a present expectation of future glory in God's inheritance (vv.4-5).
2. If the present generation is in rebellion against God, past examples of God's faithfulness will provide hope (Ps. 106:6-43).
 - a. The Red Sea (vv.6-12).
 - b. The wilderness (vv.13-33).
 - c. In Canaan (vv.34-43).
3. God's great lovingkindness forgave Israel again and again and again (Ps. 106:44-46). The psalmist calls on God to faithfully deliver Israel "one more time" (Ps. 106:47,48).

Day 196 – July 15 - God's Wondrous Works Psa. 107; 111-114

Psalm One Hundred Seven

1. Psalm 107 begins with the same command that started Psalm 106. Give thanks to the Lord, for He is good; For His lovingkindness is everlasting (Ps. 107:1 cf. 106:1 & 1st Chr. 16:34). הַדְרֵי הַיְהוָה לְעוֹלָם כִּי לְעוֹלָם חַסְדּוֹ Hoduw laYHWH kiy-towb kiy l'owlām chaddow.
 - a. This refrain is also used to open and close Psalm 118 (Ps. 118:1,29). [TTB Day 197]
 - b. This refrain opens Psalm 136 (Ps. 136:1) then the second half of this refrain is echoed twenty-five more times, in every verse of the psalm. [TTB Day 201]
2. The redeemed of the Lord should say so, that the Lord is good, that His lovingkindness is everlasting. The Kinsman-Redeemer has redeemed us from the hand of the adversary (Ps. 107:2).
3. God's redemption of Adamic humanity is not limited to Israel, but He has gathered from all the lands (Ps. 107:3).
4. Four metaphors of the lost estate in Adam (Ps. 107:4-32).
 - a. The unbeliever wanders in a wilderness of waste until God leads them to a city of habitation (vv.4-9).
 - b. The unbeliever is a prisoner in the darkened bondage of this world system (vv.10-16).
 - c. The unbeliever is a rebellious fool in sickness needing soul and body healing (vv.17-22).
 - d. The unbeliever is a storm tossed sailor helpless in distress until the Lord guides them to the haven (vv.23-32).
5. God curses a fruitful land, or blesses a barren land according to the wickedness/hunger of His redeemed ones (Ps. 107:33-43).

Psalm One Hundred Eleven

1. Psalm 111 is a Hallelujah psalm (Ps. 104-106; 111-113; 115-117; 135; 146-150). הַלְלֵי יְהוָה.
2. Psalm 111 is an acrostic psalm, with two letters of the Hebrew alphabet per verse in vv.1-8, and three letters of the Hebrew alphabet per verse in vv.9,10.
3. Believers should strive for greater capacity for appreciation regarding every good work that God performs on his behalf.
4. It is our privilege and blessing to study the works of God as revealed in the Word of God (Ps. 111:2).

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5. The simplicity of the redeemed way of life: fear God, acquire wisdom and understanding, and be doers of the Word (Ps. 111:9,10). See also Job 28:28; Prov. 9:10; Jas. 1:22.

Psalm One Hundred Twelve

1. Psalm 112 is a Hallelujah psalm (Ps. 104-106; 111-113; 115-117; 135; 146-150). הַלְלוּ יְהוָה.
2. Psalm 112 is an acrostic psalm, and follows the same alphabetical pattern of Psalm 111.
3. Psalm 111 dealt with the privilege and blessing of studying God's works, but Psalm 112 outlines the happiness and delights for the true disciple (Ps. 112:1 cf. Jn. 8:31).
4. The heritage of the redeemed way of life: a mighty and blessed seed, exalted in time and eternity (Ps. 112:2-9).
5. The unbeliever has a different destiny (Ps. 112:10).

Psalm One Hundred Thirteen

1. Psalm 113 is a Hallelujah psalm (Ps. 104-106; 111-113; 115-117; 135; 146-150). הַלְלוּ יְהוָה.
2. This portion of Psalms is called the Hallel (Ps. 113-118). These psalms were sung at Passover, Pentecost, & Tabernacles.
3. It is our privilege to praise the Lord all day every day (1st Thess. 5:16-18; Heb. 13:15).
4. The Lord is worthy of praise because He is high (Ps. 113:4,5), but He is worthy of even more praise because He is low (Ps. 113:6).
5. The Lord lifts up the lowly and sets them on high (Ps. 113:7-9; Lk. 1:52; Jas. 2:5; Phil. 2:8-11).

Psalm One Hundred Fourteen

1. Psalm 114 celebrates the Exodus out of Egypt.
2. The Red Sea and the Jordan River were both parted in the process of Israel's redemption and entrance into promise.
3. The skipping of the mountains and hills occurred as a response to the terror of the Lord's presence.
4. The provision of water from the rock painted the picture of Jesus Christ and the living water He supplies.

Day 197 – July 16 - Let Us Praise and Thank God Psalms 115-118

Psalm One Hundred Fifteen

1. Psalm 115 is a celebration of how awesome the Lord is, and how He works for His own glory (Ps. 115:1). Verses 4-11 are nearly identical to Ps. 135:15-20 [TTB Day 200]
 2. Psalm 115 is a celebration of how awesome the Lord is, and how empty Gentile idolatry is (Ps. 115:2-8; 135:15-18).
 - a. The Apostle Paul's use of passages such as this placed him in much danger (Acts 19:26).
 - b. This idolatrous worship is entirely demonic (Rev. 9:20; 1st Cor. 10:19,20).
 3. Psalm 115 is a call to worship for those who fear the Lord under the Godly leadership of the House of Israel (Davidic throne) and the House of Aaron (Solomonic temple) (Ps. 115:9-15).
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4. Psalm 115 is a call to worship for all believers who live to bless the Lord until He chooses to call us home (Ps. 115:16-18).

Psalm One Hundred Sixteen

1. A consistent prayer life builds a believer's capacity for love with the Lord (Ps. 116:1,2).
2. The psalmist endured a life-threatening situation (Ps. 116:3,4,8,9,15), and was comforted by the Psalms of David (Ps. 18:1-6) as he trusted the Lord.
3. We cannot repay the Lord for His grace towards us (Ps. 116:12), but we can praise Him for all eternity.
4. We are saved unto good works prepared beforehand that we should walk in them (Eph. 2:10). Precious among all these works is the moment of our physical death (Ps. 116:15; Job 14:15).

Psalm One Hundred Seventeen

1. This Hallelujah Psalm begins and ends with Hallelujah (Ps. 117:1,2).
 - a. The Hallel songs are a group of Psalms from Ps. 113-118.
 - b. This collection was (is) sung at the great festivals of Israel—Passover, Pentecost, and Tabernacles.
 - c. At Passover, Ps. 113&114 were sung before the meal, and Ps. 115-118 were sung after the meal.
2. It is the privilege of all humanity to praise and laud the Lord (Ps. 117:1).
 - a. הָלַל hālāl #1984: to shine, praise.
 - b. שָׁבַח shābach #7623: to laud, praise, commend.
3. Our praise comes about as we are oriented to His (lovingkindness) grace and truth (Ps. 117:2). This tandem foreshadows Jesus Christ (Jn. 1:17).
 - a. חֶסֶד checed #2617: goodness, kindness, lovingkindness.
 - b. אֱמֻנָה ʿemeth #571: firmness, faithfulness, truth.

Psalm One Hundred Eighteen

1. It is the privilege for every believer to give thanks to the Lord on the basis of His goodness and lovingkindness (Ps. 118:1,29). This is the refrain that opened Ps. 106 & Ps. 107. In this psalm it serves to both open and close.
 2. The psalmist emphasizes the corporate nature of this thanksgiving (Ps. 118:2-4). Multiple and various corporate bodies can testify: His lovingkindness is everlasting. לְעוֹלָם חֶסֶד יְיָ lʿowlām chadow.
 3. The psalmist has confidence in the midst of personal conflict (Ps. 118:5-9).
 4. The psalmist has confidence in the midst of national conflict (Ps. 118:10-14).
 5. The psalmist rejoices in the Divine discipline he endures (Ps. 118:15-18; 1st Cor. 11:32; Heb. 12:7-11).
 6. The psalmist rejoices in open-gate opportunities to walk in righteousness and bear even more fruit (Ps. 118:19-21; Rev. 3:8).
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7. The psalmist celebrates the rejected stone, Who has become the chief corner stone (Ps. 118:22-29).
 - a. Christ quoted this psalm in a very important message (Matt. 21:42; Mk. 12:10,11; Lk. 20:17).
 - b. Peter quoted this psalm in his gospel message (Acts 4:11,12), and in his description of the Church (1st Pet. 2:4-8).
 - c. Paul also alluded to this psalm in his description of the Church as a holy temple (Eph. 2:20).
 - d. The believers in Jerusalem quoted this psalm as they celebrated the triumphal entry of their Christ (Ps. 118:25,26; Matt. 21:9).
 - e. The remnant of believers in Jerusalem at the 2nd Advent will likewise quote this psalm (Matt. 23:39).

Answers to TTB2022-301 Exercises

1. Nebuchadnezzar
2. Solomon's
3. Agur the son of Jakeh
4. Proverbs 31.
5. "Why am I in despair?" Psalm 43.5
6. Genesis 9:11
7. True
8. Isaiah 28
9. False.
10. Babylon
11. Nabopolassar
12. Hezekiah

TTB2022-302 Exercises

1. Psalm 47 and 48 are psalms of the sons of Korah. This is a little obscure. Maybe Pastor Bob will have a better explanation. See <https://www.gotquestions.org/Korah-in-the-Bible.html> , looking at especially the final paragraph.
Answer:
 2. It is foolish to trust in wealth. [True/False]
Answer:
 3. In the Messianic Kingdom, where will be the most joyous place on earth?
Answer:
 4. Memorize Psalm 1. Write "DONE" in your answer when you have memorized it.
Answer:
 5. Who ultimately fulfills the long-term prophecy of Psalm 91?
Answer:
 6. How is the author of Psalm 95 identified?
Answer:
 7. What does the acronym YHWH mean?
Answer:
 8. Which Psalm celebrates the Exodus out of Egypt?
Answer:
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