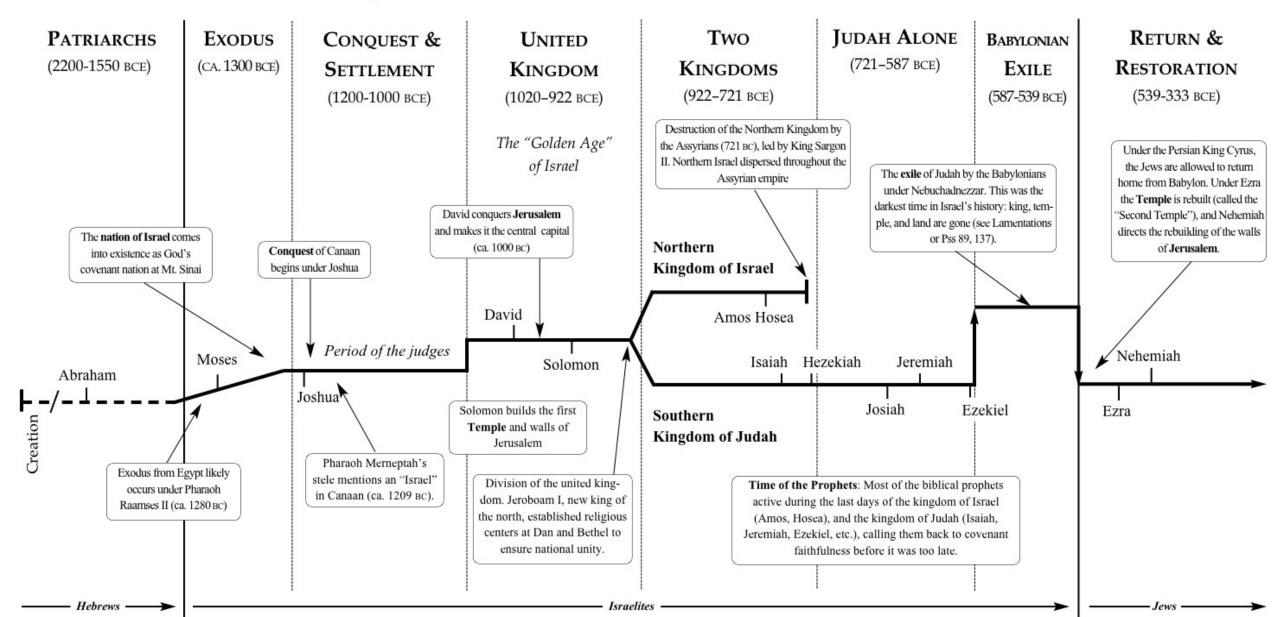


The Old Testament Story[†]



Psalm 136	Psalm 121	Psalm 106	Psalm 91	Psalm 76	Psalm 61	Psalm 46	Psalm 31	Psalm 16	Psalm 1
Psalm 137	Psalm 122	Psalm 107	Psalm 92	Psalm 77	Psalm 62	Psalm 47	Psalm 32	Psalm 17	Psalm 2
Psalm 138	Psalm 123	Psalm 108	Psalm 93	Psalm 78	Psalm 63	Psalm 48	Psalm 33	Psalm 18	Psalm 3
Psalm 139	Psalm 124	Psalm 109	Psalm 94	Psalm 79	Psalm 64	Psalm 49	Psalm 34	Psalm 19	Psalm 4
Psalm 140	Psalm 125	Psalm 110	Psalm 95	Psalm 80	Psalm 65	Psalm 50	Psalm 35	Psalm 20	Psalm 5
Psalm 141	Psalm 126	Psalm 111	Psalm 96	Psalm 81	Psalm 66	Psalm 51	Psalm 36	Psalm 21	Psalm 6
Psalm 142	Psalm 127	Psalm 112	Psalm 97	Psalm 82	Psalm 67	Psalm 52	Psalm 37	Psalm 22	Psalm 7
Psalm 143	Psalm 128	Psalm 113	Psalm 98	Psalm 83	Psalm 68	Psalm 53	Psalm 38	Psalm 23	Psalm 8
Psalm 144	Psalm 129	Psalm 114	Psalm 99	Psalm 84	Psalm 69	Psalm 54	Psalm 39	Psalm 24	Psalm 9
Psalm 145	Psalm 130	Psalm 115	Psalm 100	Psalm 85	Psalm 70	Psalm 55	Psalm 40	Psalm 25	Psalm 10
Psalm 146	Psalm 131	Psalm 116	Psalm 101	Psalm 86	Psalm 71	Psalm 56	Psalm 41	Psalm 26	Psalm 11
Psalm 147	Psalm 132	Psalm 117	Psalm 102	Psalm 87	Psalm 72	Psalm 57	Psalm 42	Psalm 27	Psalm 12
Psalm 148	Psalm 133	Psalm 118	Psalm 103	Psalm 88	Psalm 73	Psalm 58	Psalm 43	Psalm 28	Psalm 13
Psalm 149	Psalm 134	Psalm 119	Psalm 104	Psalm 89	Psalm 74	Psalm 59	Psalm 44	Psalm 29	Psalm 14
Psalm 150	Psalm 135	Psalm 120	Psalm 105	Psalm 90	Psalm 75	Psalm 60	Psalm 45	Psalm 30	Psalm 15

Kings of Judah	Bible	Good/Bad	Kings of Israel	Bible	All Bad
Rehoboam	1 Kings 11-14	BAD	Jeroboam I	1 Kings 12 14	BAD
Abijam	1 Kings 14-15	BAD	Jeroboam I	1 Kings 12-14	BAD
Directory Total of the	1 Kings 15	Good	Nadab	1 Kings 15	BAD
			Baasha	1 Kings 15-16	BAD
Asa			Elah	1 Kings 16	BAD
			Zimri	1 Kings 16	BAD
			Omri	1 Kings 16	BAD
			Ahab	1 Kings 16	BAD
lahashashat	1 Kinga 22	Grand	Ahaziah	1 Kings 22	BAD
Jehoshaphat	1 Kings 22	Good	Jehoram	2 Kings 1	BAD
Jehoram	2 Kings 8	BAD	Jehu	2 Kings 3-9	MIXED
Ahaziah	2 Kings 8-9	BAD			
Athaliah	2 Kings 11	BAD	Jehoahaz	2 Kings 9-10	BAD
Joash	2 Kings 11-12	Good			
J04311	2 Kings 11-12	Good	Jehoash	2 Kings 13-14	BAD
Amaziah	2 Kings 14	Good	Jeroboam II	2 Kings 14	BAD
Amazian	Z Kings 14	Good	Zechariah	2 Kings 14-15	BAD
Azariah	2 Kings 15	Good	Shallum	2 Kings 15	BAD
Jotham	2 Kings 15	Good	Menahem	2 Kings 15	BAD
			Pekahiah	2 Kings 15	BAD
			Hoshea	2 Kings 15-17	BAD
Ahaziah	2 Kings 16	BAD	Assyrian	Captivity - No ret	urn
Hezekiah	2 Kings 18-20	Good			
Manasseh	2 Kings 21	BAD			
Amon	2 Kings 21	BAD			
Josiah	2 Kings 21-23	Good			
Johoahaz	2 Kings 23	BAD			
Jehoiakim	2 Kings 23	BAD			
Johoiachin	2 Kings 24	BAD			
Zedekiah	2 Kings 24-25	BAD			
Babylonian Captivity - 70 years					

IMPORTANT POINTS: MOVEMENT III

- We have seen much lament and confession in Movements I and II, but Movement III (Psalms 73–89) is certainly the darkest movement of the Psalter. There is only one psalm by God's Anointed, David, in this movement. David is missing. His only psalm is Psalm 86, and it is a dark lament.
- 2. Movement III poetically portrays the destruction of Israel and Judah and brings into question whether God has abandoned his covenant with David.
- 3. Most of the psalms in Movement III are corporate and focus on devastation by pagan nations. The movement contains a notable lack of trust and hope, instead filled with fear, anxiety, and uncertainty.

IMPORTANT POINTS: MOVEMENT IV

- I. Movement IV of the Psalter is a key turning point for the unfolding of the Davidic Covenant in the canonical flow of the five movements, and it is consequently important for the formation of a biblical conception of blessedness under God's rule, especially when it appears as if God's promises to his Anointed have failed. This movement is all about reaffirming the foundational principles first introduced in Psalms I and 2 that form a proper image of blessedness:
 - [1] The Lord reigns. [2] The Lord has determined the destiny of the wicked and the righteous.
 [3] Take refuge in the Lord.
- 2. Moses is a major focus of this movement. He begins the movement, he is referenced three times in the final psalm (Ps 106:16, 23, 32), and he appears three more times in between (99:6, 103:7, 05:26).
- 3. David's name never appears in the movement—the focus is more on reaffirming that Yahweh reigns so that God's people have confidence that he will keep his promises to his Anointed.

IMPORTANT POINTS: MOVEMENT V

- The key refrain of thanksgiving from I Chronicles 16 permeates Movement V, appearing 32 times. Throughout the Old Testament, this refrain is always associated with the establishment of God's temple in David's Royal City. In the imagination of any Israelite, this refrain would signal a confident anticipation of the David covenant fulfilled—the rule of God's Anointed in union with the rule of Yahweh.
- 2. Psalm 110 is one of the most quoted psalms in the New Testament, because it is a very important prophetic psalm about the promised fulfillment of God's covenant with David.
- 3. And yet, God's promise has not yet fully come to pass. Purification for sins is finished. Jesus is now seated at Yahweh's right hand, and he intercedes for his people as the great High Priest (Heb 6:12), but the victory promised in Movement V is still future even for us.

THOUGHTS OR REFLECTIONS