

The Kingly Man

Jesus in the Psalms

Psalm 44

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I. Types and Shadows (Rom 5:12-17; 1 Cor 10:1ff; 15:21-22, 45-49; Col 2:16f)

“A _____ is an institution, historical event, or person [of the OT], ordained by God, which effectively prefigures some truth connected with Christianity.” C.T. Fritsch

“New Testament typology does not start with the Old Testament history or symbolic ritual, but with Jesus and His salvation. Beginning with Jesus, who proved Himself to be the Messiah of Israel by His life, death, and resurrection, the apostolic writers looked for Old Testament parallels and then, guided by the Holy Spirit, drew conclusions as to their theological and moral significance for the Church of Christ.” (LaRondelle, *The Israel of God in Prophecy*)

Adam was “a _____ of [Christ] who was to come” (Rom 5:14). Just as Adam serves as the head of humanity fallen in sin and under the condemnation of death, so Jesus serves as the Second or Last Adam (1 Cor 15:45-47), the head of a new humanity. Adam was a type of Christ.

II. Adam and Eve, King and Queen

III. A Song of Love (cf. Song of Solomon; Eph 5:32; Heb 1:8-9)

As a *song of love*, celebrating the marriage of the King and Queen of Israel, God ordained Psalm 45 to praise the marriage of the King and Queen as a _____ of the union between the Messiah and His bride, the Church.

IV. The Kingly Man

A. Introduction (1)

B. The Glories of the King (2-9)

1. The Splendor of the King (2, 8-9 cf. Eph 5:25ff)

Alongside praising the good looks of the king and the time he has invested to reflect the glory of his bride on her wedding day, the psalm praises the king because *grace is poured upon his lips*. In other words, by his courtesy and his words, the king blesses his queen.

2. The Majesty of the King (3-5)

The king is able to _____ his queen. This is his glory; it is his majesty. A king who acts the coward, who fails to protect his queen, paints a dismal picture of our great King.

3. The Authority of the King (6-7)

The king rules his household, exercises his God given authority, *in* _____. He does not use his authority to promote himself, to seek selfish ends, or to pander to his own sinful desires. Rather, he uses it to pursue what is good and pure and right.

C. The Glories of the Queen (10-15)

1. The Loyalty of the Queen (10-11a)

2. The Attitude of the Queen (11b-12 cf. 1 Pet 3:1ff)

The queen _____ her husband, praises his accomplishments and is his most ardent supporter. Others respect him as they see her do so. Peter reminds us that *in former times, the holy women who trusted in God [made themselves beautiful by] being submissive to their own husbands, as Sarah obeyed Abraham, calling him lord...*

3. The Beauty of the Queen (13-15)

The queen makes herself _____ for the king. First, she dresses herself nice. Second, she chooses wise companions, women who are *virgins*. Third, she considers her character. She and her companions enter the king's palace *with gladness and rejoicing* (cf. 1 Pet 3:4).

D. The Promise of Future Glory and Praise (16-17)

God's design for marriage is that the husband and wife be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth and subdue it. The promise of the wedding day is the promise of a future. The calling of the King, therefore, is to *make* his sons _____ *in all the earth*, to bring up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

V. Conclusion