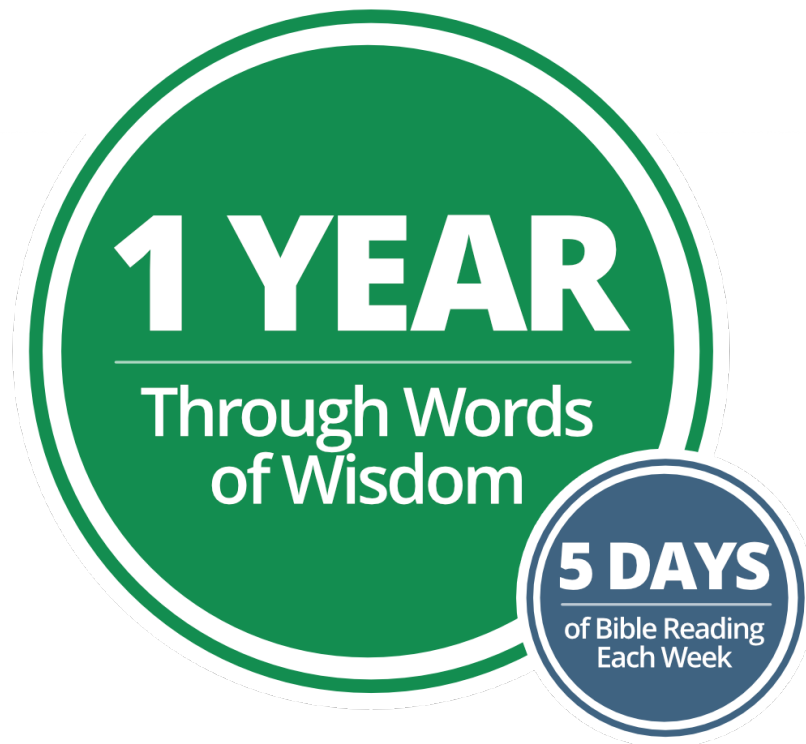


# Jesus Through the Scriptures

Words of Wisdom Bible Reading Challenge



**Read the Bible Monday Through Friday**

*If you miss a day, use the weekend to catch up. If you fall behind, pick up with the current reading for that week. Mark off the chart on the back as you complete each week's reading. By the end of the year, you'll have read all the wisdom literature!*



Monte Vista  
church of Christ

# Track Your Weekly Progress

## Throughout the Year

- 1  Prov. 1-5
- 2  Prov. 6-10
- 3  Psalm 1-5
- 4  Psalm 6-10
- 5  Psalm 11-15
- 6  Job 1-5
- 7  Job 6-10
- 8  Prov. 11-15
- 9  Psalm 16-20
- 10  Psalm 21-25
- 11  Job 11-15
- 12  Job 16-19; Psalm 26
- 13  Psalm 27-31
- 14  Prov. 16-20
- 15  Eccl. 1-5
- 16  Eccl. 6-10
- 17  Eccl. 11-12; Psalm 32-34
- 18  Psalm 35-38
- 19  Psalm 39-43
- 20  Job 20-24
- 21  Job 25-26; Psalm 44-46
- 22  Psalm 47-51
- 23  Psalm 52-56
- 24  Prov. 21-25
- 25  Psalm 57-61
- 26  Psalm 62-66
- 27  Psalm 67-70
- 28  Job 27-31
- 29  Job 32-36
- 30  Psalm 71-74
- 31  Psalm 75-78:39
- 32  Psalm 78:40-Psalm 81
- 33  Prov. 26-30
- 34  Prov. 31; Psalm 82-85
- 35  Psalm 86-89
- 36  Psalm 90-94
- 37  Psalm 95-99
- 38  Psalm 100-104
- 39  Song 1-5
- 40  Song 6-8; Psalm 105-106
- 41  Psalm 107-111
- 42  Psalm 112-116
- 43  Job 37-41
- 44  Job 42; Psalm 117-119:32
- 45  Psalm 119:33-112
- 46  Psalm 119:113-Psalm 120
- 47  Psalm 121-125
- 48  Psalm 126-130
- 49  Psalm 131-135
- 50  Psalm 136-140
- 51  Psalm 141-145
- 52  Psalm 146-150

## Table of Contents

Table of Contents .....	2
Week 1 .....	5
Week 2 .....	6
Week 3 .....	7
Week 4 .....	8
Week 5 .....	9
Week 6 .....	10
Week 7 .....	11
Week 8 .....	12
Week 9 .....	13
Week 10 .....	14
Week 11 .....	15
Week 12 .....	16
Week 13 .....	17
Week 14 .....	18
Week 15 .....	19
Week 16 .....	20
Week 17 .....	21
Week 18 .....	22
Week 19 .....	23
Week 20 .....	24
Week 21 .....	25
Week 22 .....	26
Week 23 .....	27
Week 24 .....	28
Week 25 .....	29
Week 26 .....	30
Week 27 .....	31
Week 28 .....	32
Week 29 .....	33

Week 30 .....	34
Week 31 .....	35
Week 32 .....	36
Week 33 .....	37
Week 34 .....	38
Week 35 .....	39
Week 36 .....	40
Week 37 .....	41
Week 38 .....	42
Week 39 .....	43
Week 40 .....	44
Week 41 .....	45
Week 42 .....	46
Week 43 .....	47
Week 44 .....	48
Week 45 .....	49
Week 46 .....	50
Week 47 .....	51
Week 48 .....	52
Week 49 .....	53
Week 50 .....	54
Week 51 .....	55
Week 52 .....	56

## What's in the Words of Wisdom?

- **Proverbs** — Practical Wisdom from God. The book of Proverbs contains practical wisdom (Proverbs 1:1-4; 2 Timothy 3:16). While Solomon penned the words, let us remember that God inspires this book!
- **Psalms** — The Identity of God Revealed. Many of the Psalms (songs) were written by David. It contains the shortest chapter in the Bible (Psalm 117). It also includes the longest chapter in the Bible (Psalm 119).
- **Ecclesiastes** — Solomon's Quest for Happiness. Solomon tries to find meaning in wealth (Ecclesiastes 2:4-10, 18-23), human knowledge and understanding (Ecclesiastes 1:16-17), and in having a great name (Ecclesiastes 2:9).
- **Job** — "Why Do Bad Things Happen to Good People?" Job was a righteous man who suffered terribly in his life. This book shows God's power and man's weakness.
- **Song of Solomon** — Intimacy in the Marriage Bed. This book is probably the most neglected of all five. It is written in the language of poetry. There are several characters and a lot of dialogue.

## Week 1

**Proverbs 1** — King Solomon was known for his wisdom (1 Kings 4:29). He spoke around 3,000 Proverbs (1 Kings 4:32). Many of them have been preserved in the Bible. The English word “proverb” means “a short statement expressing a well-known truth.” Proverbs 1:1-6 states the purpose of the wisdom offered by the proverbs. Many proverbs provide contrasts. A great example of this is found in Proverbs 1:7-19. These proverbs proclaim the wisdom found in fearing God (Prov. 1:7), listening to the counsel of parents (Prov. 1:8-9), and avoiding sinful friends (Prov. 1:10-19). In Prov. 1:20-33, wisdom is portrayed as a woman. She cries in the streets and blesses those who listen to her.

**Proverbs 2** — Solomon urges his son (and us) to pursue wisdom (Prov. 2:1-5). Wisdom ultimately comes from God and gives knowledge and understanding (Prov. 2:6). The blessings of wisdom are highlighted in Prov. 2:7-22. Wisdom helps one properly discern (Prov. 2:9), avoid sexual immorality (Prov. 2:16), and stay on the path of righteousness (Prov. 2:20).

**Proverbs 3** — Those who are wise gain peace and favor with God and man (Prov. 3:1-4). The wisest thing one could do is put their trust in God. Prov. 3:5-8 can be applied to any situation in life. In verses 9-10, Solomon tells his son to honor God with his wealth. Solomon certainly did this in his life (1 Kings 6). The wise man also urges his son never to resist the discipline of the Lord. Like any good father, God also reproveth His children (Prov. 3:11-12). In Prov. 3:13-35, Solomon offers practical wisdom. The wise man is blessed and gains understanding (Prov. 3:13). He walks securely and avoids pitfalls (Prov. 3:23). He avoids harming others and unnecessary conflict (Prov. 3:27-31). Unlike the fool, he obtains honor from God (Prov. 3:35).

**Proverbs 4** — Solomon learned the value of wisdom from his father, King David (Prov. 4:1-4). While David was certainly not the world’s greatest dad, he did teach his son about the need to pursue wisdom from the Lord. In Prov. 4:5-19, wisdom is once again portrayed as a woman. She is described as worthy of acquiring, loving, guarding, and wearing. In Prov. 4:20-27, the wise man mentions the ears, heart, mouth, eyes, and feet. Each member of the body should be used with wisdom.

**Proverbs 5** — The king warns his son against the harlot. While she is enticing to the young man, she must be avoided (Prov. 5:1-7). If he gives in to her seduction, he will suffer (Prov. 5:8-11)! Instead of succumbing to the adulteress's temptation, the young man needs to be faithful to this wife (Prov. 5:15). He needs to be sexually pure and enjoy marriage intimacy (Prov. 5:15-19). He must be mindful of the consequences of immorality and the all-seeing watchful eyes of God (Prov. 5:20-23).

## Week 2

**Proverbs 6** — Proverbs is loaded with wisdom about money and avoiding debt. We find an example of this in Prov. 6:1. A lazy person is urged to learn from the ant in Prov. 6:6-8. When a person is unproductive and a sluggard, doom will befall them (Prov. 6:9-11). Seven things that the Lord hates are listed in Prov. 6:16-19. These things are described as abominations.

**Proverbs 7** — The voices of two women are described as speaking in this chapter. The first voice is the woman of wisdom. She is the voice that we need to heed (Prov. 7:1-6). The second voice is the harlot (Prov. 7:6-23). Solomon saw this woman when he looked outside his window (Prov. 7:6). The harlot's voice is destructive. It is seductive. When one listens to it, he may die (Prov. 7:23). Solomon urges his son to listen to his wisdom and avoid sexual immorality (Prov. 7:24-27).

**Proverbs 8** — Wisdom is once again portrayed as a woman in this chapter. She speaks loudly and blesses those who acquire her (Prov. 8:1-21). Ultimately, she is obtained through the reading and studying of God's word. In Prov. 8:22-31, we learn that the origin of wisdom is the Lord. It was through His wisdom that the world and everything in it were created. The man who acquires wisdom finds favor with God and avoids many pitfalls in life (Prov. 8:32-36).

**Proverbs 9** — "Lady wisdom" invites all to her house. She wants people to eat from her table and give attention to her instruction (Prov. 9:1-12). Those who listen to her will prolong their days and draw closer to God. The "woman of folly" also speaks in this chapter (Prov. 9:13-18). She is boisterous, naïve, and knows nothing! She also shouts and invites all. Those who listen to her are not put on a path of blessings. They become fools and experience unpleasant days. Their lives on the earth may even be cut short.

**Proverbs 10** — This chapter begins a section of contrast between those who live righteous and wicked lives. It includes warnings against stealing (Prov. 10:2), laziness (Prov. 10:4-5), foolish talk (Prov. 10:8-11), hatred (Prov. 10:12), and many other things. The point of this chapter is simple: listen to God! The person who listens to the wisdom of God and applies it will not only be saved, but he will live a better life on the earth. The foolish and wicked person will suffer both now and in eternity.

## Week 3

**Psalm 1** — Psalms is the largest book in the Bible. It is comprised of 150 chapters. A psalm is a song or prayer of praise to God. Nearly every psalm contains some form of praise to the Lord. While David is the chief writer of the psalms, many other faithful men of God also contributed to this work. Psalm 1 describes the blessings that come to the man who walks in the path of righteousness. This man studies the word of God and applies it daily.

**Psalm 2** — This is the first of what are called “messianic psalms.” These psalms contain prophecies about the coming of Jesus the Messiah. The word “Messiah” is the Old Testament equivalent of “Christ.” Psalm 2 speaks of opposition the Christ would face and God’s vindication of Him.

**Psalm 3** — This psalm was likely written when David’s son (Absalom) rebelled and stole his kingdom. It demonstrates David’s full dependence on God during a stressful time. 2 Sam. 15-18 provides background for this chapter.

**Psalm 4** — This is another psalm that reveals David’s trust in God. In it, we learn that God’s blessing and comfort are upon His people even during difficult times.

**Psalm 5** — Another psalm emphasizing the value of trusting God (notice this theme is found throughout the book). When wicked men confronted David, God was his deliverer and defender. He never left His servant’s side!



## Week 4

**Psalm 6** — Many of the Psalms were written by David during times of distress. Some were written after he sinned against God and felt godly sorrow. Others were written while King Saul was chasing him or experiencing turmoil in his family. While it is difficult to pinpoint when David penned this Psalm, it is clear that he wrote it during a period of trials. David prays to God for help against his enemies, and he trusts that God will come to his aid.

**Psalm 7** — This is another Psalm penned by David during a time of difficulty. He was being persecuted by the wicked. He trusted that God would judge his enemies and deliver him.

**Psalm 8** — This is a short psalm of praise toward God. David describes man's position in God's great scheme of life. God has highly exalted man and crowned him with glory. Ps. 8:3-6 is quoted in Heb. 2:6-8. These verses should provoke us to appreciate how God considers us daily and blesses us with more than we deserve.

**Psalm 9** — This a song praising God for His justice and help of the oppressed. David announces that judgment comes upon nations that forget about God. This is a truth that is revealed frequently throughout the Psalms and Proverbs.

**Psalm 10** — David complains that the wicked prosper and seem to escape the judgment of God. And yet, God sees all of the actions of evil men, and He will ultimately judge them. The wicked will not escape His wrath.

## Week 5

**Psalm 11** — Many of the psalms contrast the wickedness of man with the righteousness of God. These also include praise and adoration for God's faithfulness as opposed to the fickleness of man. In Ps. 11, we learn that while the wicked may oppose the righteous, God sees their deeds and will protect His servants. God is on His throne and sovereign!

**Psalm 12** — The Lord will judge the wicked who oppress the poor. This is another common message emphasized throughout the psalms.

**Psalm 13** — David does two things in this psalm. He initially complains because he believes that God has forgotten him during his moment of suffering. He also acknowledges his trust in God. He eventually is brought to understand that God has not neglected him and will continue to provide for him.

**Psalm 14** — This is a psalm about the corruption of those who deny God's existence. We also learn that God is always with His persecuted people.

**Psalm 15** — This is a psalm about fellowship. God has fellowship with the righteous man who honors and obeys His word.

## Week 6

**Job 1** — The book of Job is a unique piece of literature. It addresses the commonly asked question of, “Why do bad things happen to good people?” Job is a good man, but one bad thing after another comes upon him. Job wants answers to the source of his suffering. In Job 1, we are introduced to Job. He is described as a man of wealth and faith in God. Satan enters the picture. The Lord allows him to wreak havoc on all of Job’s possessions. The devil even causes the death of Job’s children! Despite his suffering, Job refuses to curse the name of God.

**Job 2** — Satan comes before the Lord a second time. He asks Him to allow him to take away Job’s good health. God allows this, and Job continues to be faithful.

**Job 3** — Job speaks to his three friends (we are introduced to them in the previous chapter), and he curses the day he was born.

**Job 4** — Eliphaz (one of Job’s “friends”) declares that he believes that Job is suffering because he is a wicked man. He feels that a righteous man would not have the kind of troubles Job was facing.

**Job 5** — Eliphaz claims that God is punishing Job. We learn later in the book that Eliphaz was wrong! This man was of no comfort to Job. He was an arrogant man who said foolish things.

## Week 7

**Job 6** — Eliphaz was brutal in his assessment of Job's suffering. He claimed that Job was suffering because God was punishing him for being a wicked and terrible man. Eliphaz's conclusion was wrong! Job was not the unrighteous man that Eliphaz believed him to be. Job decides to defend his integrity. While he complains about his suffering, he insists that it is not due to any sin he has committed. Job wants Eliphaz to prove his case against him (Job 6:24). This man was of no comfort to Job. Let us learn from Eliphaz's mistake (2 Cor. 1:1-7).

**Job 7** — Amid his misery, Job finds no comfort. He feels abandoned and alone in his life.

**Job 8** — Bildad (another one of Job's "friends") makes a further accusation against Job. He also claims that if Job was a good man, he would not be suffering. Like Eliphaz, he too is wrong in his conclusion.

**Job 9** — Job makes defense against the accusation brought against him by Bildad. Job knows that suffering has come upon him because God allowed it. But why? Why has God allowed him to reach rock bottom?

**Job 10** — Job makes a plea to the Lord. He begs God to help him understand the pain and misery he is experiencing. Job's suffering is so severe that he wishes that he had never been born. We will return to this book in a few weeks. Next week, we will be back in Proverbs.

## Week 8

**Proverbs 11** — We return to the book of wise sayings from God. Many of the proverbs are written in the form of Hebrew parallelism. The first line expresses a thought, and the second line is parallel to it (it says the same thing in different words). In this chapter, we find various sayings about the value of wisdom, honesty, generosity, and righteousness.

**Proverbs 12** — This chapter begins with words about instruction and correction. One who hates these things is foolish. He brings about all sorts of troubles in his life!

**Proverbs 13** — More contrasts between the righteous and wicked are given. This chapter includes admonitions about obtaining wealth, the need to avoid evil companions, and the importance of disciplining children.

**Proverbs 14** — Again, we find more contrasts between the righteous and wicked. Solomon talks about the character of the wise woman (Prov. 14:1), the hot-tempered man (Prov. 14:17, 29), and the oppressor of the poor (Prov. 14:31).

**Proverbs 15** — This chapter opens with words of wisdom that promote peace. Words have huge consequences. They can either bless or curse others. God wants us to be careful with our words and seek to get along with others.

## Week 9

**Psalm 16** — We are back in the Psalms again this week. Due to the book's size, we will be in and out of it much of the year. Many of the psalms foretell the coming of the Messiah. Though King David lived 1,000 years before the birth of Jesus, he was a prophet who spoke of his coming. This chapter is a messianic psalm. Peter quotes from it in Acts 2:25-28. He wanted the Jews on Pentecost to understand that David foretold the death and resurrection of Jesus.

**Psalm 17** — David is confident that God will hear his prayers. Let us have this same confidence (Phil. 4:6-7).

**Psalm 18** — David offers a prayer of thanksgiving to God (probably because God delivered him from King Saul's wicked hands). He acknowledges the greatness, majesty, and trustworthiness of God. He knew that God was the one person who would never forsake him!

**Psalm 19** — This is an awesome psalm extolling God's revelation to man. David says that God has revealed Himself to man in two ways. First, God reveals Him in nature. Second, He reveals Himself through His perfect and glorious word.

**Psalm 20** — This is a psalm of confidence and trust in God. It is unusual in form, as it is presented as a blessing upon the hearer.

## Week 10

**Psalm 21** — In this chapter, we read about God's blessings upon David as king over Israel. David was blessed because of his trust and allegiance to God.

**Psalm 22** — This is another messianic psalm. Perhaps David wrote so many psalms of this nature because God had promised to place the Messiah on his throne (2 Sam. 7:12-14). This has been spoken of as "the psalm of the cross." It has much to say about the death of Jesus. Even the opening words are those uttered from Jesus on the cross. Also, note how the very words of the Lord's enemies while He suffered are predicted here.

**Psalm 23** — This is commonly called "the shepherd psalm." It may be the most beloved of all the psalms. In it, David expresses trust, love, and thanksgiving toward God.

**Psalm 24** — This is a psalm of praise to God and His claim to ownership of the righteous.

**Psalm 25** — This psalm is an appeal to God for deliverance from David's enemies. Once again, David expressed complete trust in God (Ps. 25:1-2). The words of this psalm are found in a spiritual song sung by Christians today. Do you recognize them?

## Week 11

**Job 11** — We return to our poor friend Job this week. When we last left him in chapter 10, he was begging God to help him understand his suffering. His friends (who claimed to understand) were of no help to him. Zophar claims that Job's words are empty. Like Eliphaz and Bildad, Zophar asserts that Job must be experiencing misery because he is a wicked man.

**Job 12** — Job answers the rebukes of his "friends." He is frustrated because these men are of no help to him.

**Job 13** — Job believes that his only hope is to talk to God. He is confident that God will hear his prayer and give him answers. One of the great verses of the books is found in this chapter (Job 13:15).

**Job 14** — Job continues to grieve over his troubles. He starts believing that there is no hope for him. God has yet to respond to him. This is why he is becoming more discouraged.

**Job 15** — Eliphaz has more words of accusation against Job. He repeats his belief that Job is suffering because he is wicked. Read ahead to Job 42:7 to see what God says about the words of Eliphaz.



## Week 12

**Job 16** — This week, we will look at four more chapters from Job and one chapter from the Psalms. Remember that poor Job is being discouraged by Eliphaz, Zophar, and Bildad. These three men believe that Job's suffering is due to wickedness. Job calls them "miserable comforters."

**Job 17** — Job feels so miserable that he wants to die. He needs help but cannot find any. God has still yet to speak to him.

**Job 18** — Bildad continues to show what a mean-spirited man he is. He insists that Job's suffering proves that he does not know God.

**Job 19** — Job accuses Bildad of adding to his torment. Job also grieves because God has yet to answer his cry.

**Psalms 26** — David (like Job) is suffering in his life. He trusts God and believes that God will vindicate him because he is innocent. Just as Job walked in integrity, so did David.

## Week 13

**Psalm 27** — Psalms is a faith-building book. David writes many of them in the form of prayers. In this psalm, David admonishes us not to fear man because the Lord is our strength.

**Psalm 28** — God hears the voice of the righteous and delivers them from their enemies. He always vindicates His people and punishes those who stand against them.

**Psalm 29** — This is a psalm that emphasizes the majesty of God. God is deserving of praise, honor, and glory. His voice is mighty and powerful. He reigns as King forever. He will always bless and stand with His people!

**Psalm 30** — David thanks God for answering his prayer for deliverance. While the righteous do experience trials in this life, God ultimately brings joy and peace to them.

**Psalm 31** — The Lord God is real, powerful, and can be trusted. False gods are of no value. Those who put their trust in the one true God find refuge and peace for their souls.

## Week 14

**Proverbs 16** — This chapter urges us to fear the Lord and commit ourselves to obeying His will. Doing so will lead to blessings in our lives. There are admonitions about pride (Prov. 16:18), pleasant speech (Prov. 16:24), and dangers of uncontrolled anger (Prov. 16:32).

**Proverbs 17** — Solomon gives godly wisdom for several relationships in life (family and friends). He also speaks about money and stewardship.

**Proverbs 18** — Like many of the chapters in Proverbs, this one also has much to say about communication. Solomon wants us to understand that our words have power. They carry enormous consequences! They can help or hinder us in life.

**Proverbs 19** — There are several thoughts in this chapter about integrity, speaking the truth, avoiding bribery, and being a good worker.

**Proverbs 20** — This chapter contains numerous warnings against alcohol, laziness, being argumentative, and being deceptive.

## Week 15

**Ecclesiastes 1** — We leave the book of Proverbs temporarily and introduce a new book this week – Ecclesiastes. Like Proverbs, Ecclesiastes was also written by King Solomon. This book is about the meaning and purpose of life. Solomon goes on a quest to discover what a person should do to find fulfillment and happiness in life. Solomon begins his quest by looking at life on the earth without God in the picture.

**Ecclesiastes 2** — As Solomon continues his quest for purpose, he fills his life with possessions and experiences. He ultimately finds life to be without meaning. It is only when he brings God into the picture that life begins to make sense.

**Ecclesiastes 3** — While everything may have its times and place, there is no true satisfaction in anything unless God is factored in.

**Ecclesiastes 4** — Solomon is deeply troubled that there is so much injustice in the world. This reality continues to disturb many people today.

**Ecclesiastes 5** — While life is full of injustice, Solomon realizes that we cause many of the problems that occur. He then provides warnings against doing foolish things.

## Week 16

**Ecclesiastes 6** — Solomon continues the theme introduced in chapter 5. He considers the unfairness of life. A man may gain much in life, but eventually, he will die and be forgotten.

**Ecclesiastes 7** — It is better to go to a funeral than a party. Why? Because the funeral forces us to consider our mortality. We need to be reminded of death so we can properly prepare for it.

**Ecclesiastes 8** — Death befalls all men. Yet, when we remember and serve God, we don't have to live in fear of death.

**Ecclesiastes 9** — While we know death is inevitable, God does not want us to have anxiety over it. He wants us to enjoy our lives and see that all of our blessings come from Him. Eccl. 9:11 is a great verse about how time and chance can occur in every person's life.

**Ecclesiastes 10** — This chapter includes admonitions about the need to be careful in our speech. We can avoid many problems in our relationships if we heed this wisdom from God.

## Week 17

**Ecclesiastes 11** — We conclude our reading of Ecclesiastes this week. Solomon is beginning to draw his conclusion on the purpose of life. In this chapter, the wise man talks about the need to be generous with others. He also speaks of the need to serve God early in life.

**Ecclesiastes 12** — Solomon continues the thought of remembering our Creator in the days of our youth. He then reaches the end of his quest. After experiencing life at the highest level, he realizes that life has no purpose without God. Fear God and keep His commandments. This is the whole duty of man!

**Psalms 32** — This is a psalm about the need to be forgiven by God. This is another theme that weaves its way throughout the psalms.

**Psalms 33** — The psalmist describes how God's power and majesty are seen through the world He has made.

**Psalms 34** — David's psalm of praise and trust in God as the Redeemer.

## Week 18

**Psalm 35** — This week, we continue reading through Psalms. Notice that there are a variety of themes found in the book. Some of the psalms are songs of praise. Some are prayers or appeals to God. Some are cries of David to God for vengeance upon his enemies. Psalm 35 was written during a time when an enemy was pursuing David. We are not told exactly who the enemy was, but David was confident that the Lord would deliver him.

**Psalm 36** — This is another psalm about the schemes of the wicked against the people of God. David is confident that God will preserve those who belong to Him.

**Psalm 37:1-22** — Due to this psalm's length, we will read it over two days. This is a psalm of contrast between the righteous and the wicked.

**Psalm 37:23-40** — David talks about the steps of the righteous man. He walks in the ways of God. He is blessed because he waits on the Lord. While the wicked prosper at times on the earth, ultimately, they will face God's judgment.

**Psalm 38** — This is a psalm of repentance. David acknowledges his sin and trusts that God will be faithful to forgive and remain with him.

## Week 19

**Psalm 39** — Many of the psalms reveal God's heart and care for His people. They also show His wrath and justice. In Psalm 39, we find all of these themes present. David talks about God's power, forgiveness, justice, and love.

**Psalm 40** — David speaks of how he was confident that God hears his prayers. He speaks of how he treasured the word of God (Ps. 40:8). He rejoices over the blessings of God (Ps. 40:9). He celebrates the love and truth of God (Ps. 40:10). He trusts that God will always deliver him from his enemies (Ps. 40:11-17).

**Psalm 41** — This is another psalm that pronounces the mercy and deliverance of God on His people while they face oppression.

**Psalm 42** — One of the hymns we sing in our assemblies is taken from this psalm's opening words. This is a psalm that recognizes our need for God.

**Psalm 43** — While facing a rough time in his life, David offers this short prayer to the Lord. It teaches us that prayer does not have to be long for God to hear and respond.



## Week 20

**Job 20** — This week, we revisit our poor friend Job. Things have gotten no better for him since the last time we saw him. His three “friends” (Eliphaz, Zophar, and Bildad) continue to blast him with false accusations. Job fights back and claims that he is not the wicked sinner they claim him to be. In this chapter, Zophar takes his turn at accusing Job. He believes that Job is a hypocrite. He also claims that Job is suffering because he is an evil man.

**Job 21** — Job answers Zophar’s false charges. Job is discouraged by the words of Eliphaz, Zophar, and Bildad. He knows that they are arrogant and will continue to mock him.

**Job 22** — Eliphaz continues his verbal assault against Job. He says that Job’s wickedness is without end. He offers Job no help and comfort.

**Job 23** — Job responds to Eliphaz by saying that his only hope is in God. These “friends” are only making things worse for him.

**Job 24** — Job expresses his belief that while God will judge sinners, he is not the wicked man that others profess him to be.

## Week 21

**Job 25** — This week, we have a short visit with our friend Job. In this chapter, Bildad makes a short speech about the unrighteousness of men. The man he has in mind, however, is Job.

**Job 26** — Job answers Bildad by saying he is of no help to him. Job also speaks of the power, majesty, and greatness of God. Despite all of his suffering, Job hasn't forgotten to acknowledge the Lord.

**Psalms 44** — This is a psalm of victory. David praises God for His past deliverances of Israel. He also appeals to God to help them in the present. David feels as though God has forgotten them. But the Lord never forgets His people.

**Psalms 45** — This is a messianic psalm applied to Jesus in Heb. 1:8-9. It portrays Jesus as a righteous King. There is also a portrayal of a royal daughter (believed by many to be the church).

**Psalms 46** — This psalm magnifies God because He is the refuge for His people. At His voice, the nations allied against His people were brought to nothing!

## Week 22

**Psalm 47** — Our reading in Psalms continues this week. Remember that most of the psalms are songs or prayers of praise to God. Psalm 47 is a powerful song that praises God as the King of the earth. He alone is to be exalted and glorified!

**Psalm 48** — This psalm exalts Mount Zion (where the city of Jerusalem and the temple are built). The psalmist exalts Zion because the presence of God is there.

**Psalm 49** — This is a psalm written by the sons of Korah (a family among the priests in Jerusalem). It is a call to reject folly and hear the wisdom of the Lord.

**Psalm 50** — Asaph authors this psalm. It announces God as the righteous Judge of all the earth. It serves as a powerful rebuke to the wicked. Wicked men ought to be terrified of the judgment of God.

**Psalm 51** — This psalm is loaded with hyperbole (an intentional exaggeration used to make a point). King David expressed great grief over his sin with Bathsheba. While David has sinned against many people, he says to God, "Against You only have I sinned." David uses many other hyperboles to speak of godly sorrow.

## Week 23

**Psalm 52** — David speaks against the mighty man who boasts in doing evil. He is confident that God will bring judgment on this man. David is also convinced that God will bless those who put their trust in Him.

**Psalm 53** — Only the fool says, “there is no God.” The wise man acknowledges and seeks after God. He also rejoices in His power to restore and deliver His people.

**Psalm 54** — This is another psalm written by David when facing a time of trouble. David expresses confidence that God will help and sustain him. He knows that God won't leave him helpless before his enemies.

**Psalm 55** — David expresses the pain that his foes brought upon him. In this case, it was one of David's friends who has turned on him. He believes God will ultimately defeat his enemies.

**Psalm 56** — Once again, we see that David had many enemies. And yet, he refuses to live in fear. He puts his trust in God and lives each day in gratitude towards His blessings.

## Week 24

**Proverbs 21** — This week, we return to the book of wise sayings that can help us in our daily conduct. This chapter includes practical wisdom concerning pride, marriage, speech, and diligence. It also contrasts righteous and wicked living.

**Proverbs 22** — Solomon warns against debt, uncontrolled tempers, and undisciplined children.

**Proverbs 23** — Solomon warns against greed, evil associations, sexual immorality, and alcohol.

**Proverbs 24** — This chapter includes more strong warnings about associating with evil companions. By contrast, Solomon also advises us to seek counsel with wise men. He also offers more rebukes for the lazy man. Solomon doesn't have much patience with a man who will not work!

**Proverbs 25** — This chapter marks the beginning of a collection of proverbs that Solomon authored yet were recorded by some of King Hezekiah's scribes. King Hezekiah was one of the few righteous kings of Judah.

## Week 25

**Psalm 57** — David likely wrote this psalm while fleeing the jealous wrath of King Saul. David cries out to God for deliverance. He is confident that God will hear his cry and rescue him (Ps. 57:7).

**Psalm 58** — David asks God to judge the wicked. Psalm 58:3 describes the wicked. This verse is often abused by many. Some suggest that it teaches that man is born with sin. However, a close study of the context shows that David uses hyperbole (an exaggeration of something for the point of emphasis). David shows us that many men (when they are capable) will plunge themselves into sin.

**Psalm 59** — David once again seeks God's help against his enemies. Pay close attention to the number of times he uses words like "defend, deliver, and defense." In Psalm 59:9, he calls God his "stronghold."

**Psalm 60** — The psalmist feels forsaken by God. He begs God to remember his people and save them from their adversaries.

**Psalm 61** — This psalm reminds us of God's protection. No matter what trial we are facing, we can rejoice because God is always with us!

## Week 26

**Psalm 62** — David reminds us to wait on the Lord. Those who do so will be blessed. David also describes God as our rock and refuge.

**Psalm 63** — David expresses his intense desire to follow God. He pondered on the majesty of God continually. He knew that the Lord would never disappoint him.

**Psalm 64** — Ps. 64:10 is the key verse of this chapter. Those who are righteous and fear God will be glad. The same promise is not made to the wicked.

**Psalm 65** — David describes some of God's incredible works that can be seen in the natural world. God's awesome creative power is all around us. Let this cause us to praise and never take His blessings for granted.

**Psalm 66** — David praises God for His marvelous works. He also praises God for hearing his cries. Ps. 66:18 offers a powerful reality about sin. It negatively impacts our relationship with God. It affects God's willingness to listen and respond to our prayers.

## Week 27

**Psalm 67** — David desires that God's way and salvation be known to all nations on the earth. We should be praying and desiring for the same thing today.

**Psalm 68:1-18** — Due to this psalm's length, we will be reading it over two days. This psalm rehearses some of the things that God has done for Israel. David wants the reader to know that God always takes care of His people.

**Psalm 68:19-35** — Israel only ever experienced success because of God. God's strength and power caused His people to rejoice.

**Psalm 69** — Pay close attention to the first sentence of Ps. 69:4. Jesus quotes part of this text in reference to Himself in Jn. 15:25. This is another psalm of appeal to God for deliverance from adversaries.

**Psalm 70** — This is a short psalm seeking deliverance from the Lord. We learn (once again) that God is full of mercy and compassion.



## Week 28

**Job 27** — We return to the book of Job this week. We are at the end of the series of speeches between Job and his “friends.” These men believe that Job has committed sin and that God is punishing him due to it. Pay close attention to Job 27:4-5. Job continues to maintain his trust in God. He reminds his opponents that they are wrong about their conclusion concerning him.

**Job 28** — This chapter is similar to many we are reading in Proverbs. Job speaks about how men should do whatever is possible to attain true wisdom. He tells us that wisdom is more valuable than rubies and that the fear of the Lord is true wisdom.

**Job 29** — We learn many important things about Job in this chapter. He is a respected family man who helped people in times of need. Job knew that God was with him when things were going well for him in life. But he failed to see that God was still with him even during bad times.

**Job 30** — Job becomes the laughingstock of his community. The very people that he had helped are now mocking and ridiculing him. Life is not always fair.

**Job 31** — This is the last we will hear from Job until God breaks His silence and begins speaking to him. This chapter is filled with practical wisdom for godly living.

## Week 29

**Job 32** — In this chapter, we are introduced to Elihu. This man has listened to Job, and his “friends” argue back and forth about the source of Job’s suffering. Elihu has patiently waited his turn to talk. He is a young man who is angry with Job, Eliphaz, Zophar, and Bildad. He doesn’t like the weak argument used by Job’s “friends.” He also doesn’t like how Job continues trying to justify himself rather than God.

**Job 33** — Elihu rehearses some of the things Job says earlier in the book. Job had earlier accused God of wrongdoing (Job 33:8-11). He tells Job that he was wrong for thinking that way. God does not have to answer to any man.

**Job 34** — Elihu continues correcting Job. He reminds Job that God is always right in what He does.

**Job 35** — Earlier in the book, Job thought that God had left him alone. Elihu tells him that thinking was wrong. God is always with His people. We need to wait on Him to act in His time (Job 35:14-16).

**Job 36** — Elihu speaks to Job about the goodness and power of God. When life gets tough, we need to pause and think about who God is and what He has done for us in the past.

## Week 30

**Psalm 71:1-16** — This week, we return to Psalms. Not all of the psalms were written by David. Many others (like Asaph and Solomon) contributed. This psalm reminds us that God is our rock and refuge. We can never go wrong when we put our trust in Him.

**Psalm 71:17-24** — This psalm reminds us about the righteousness of God. The psalms frequently speak of God's righteousness. We need to seek to imitate this attribute of our heavenly Father.

**Psalm 72** — This is one of two psalms attributed to King Solomon. He also wrote Ps. 127

**Psalm 73** — Asaph reveals that he almost stumbled in his walk with God. He looked at the wicked and became envious. Their lives seemed to be more prosperous and blessed than the righteous. He wondered if following God was worth it. He eventually came to his senses. He realized that there is no profit for the wicked. They will ultimately experience God's judgment. Those who are truly blessed take refuge in God.

**Psalm 74** — This is another psalm devoted to begging God to remember His people and deliver them from their oppressors.

## Week 31

**Psalm 75** — The psalms we will read this week are attributed to Asaph. Psalm 75 is a psalm of thanksgiving to God. In it, Asaph acknowledges God as the righteous judge of all men.

**Psalm 76** — This psalm announces the power and presence of God among His people. He is to be feared by all mankind.

**Psalm 77** — When rough moments begin to overwhelm us, we need to pause and remember all that God has done for us. The same God who has taken care of us in times past will also bless us in the present and future. Even in this vast creation, God never stops taking notice of His people.

**Psalm 78:1-20** — Israel often failed to trust and appreciate the blessings of God. This often resulted in their disobedience.

**Psalm 78:21-39** — While God's people often reject Him, He remains good and full of love and mercy. If His people continue to rebel against His will, they will eventually experience His judgment. We find this reality taking place often with the children of Israel.

## Week 32

**Psalm 78:40-53** — We pick up where we left off in Psalms this week. Asaph continues rehearsing some of the significant events of Israel's history. This particular section focuses on God's deliverance of Israel from Egyptian bondage.

**Psalm 78:54-72** — Despite being delivered from slavery and given a land of their own, Israel repeatedly rejected God's commandments. They took God's blessings for granted and refused to learn from the mistakes of their ancestors. Notice how Judah is mentioned in Ps. 78:68. This was the kingly tribe that the Messiah would ultimately come through.

**Psalm 79** — This is a psalm of thanksgiving and supplication. We should already express gratitude towards the blessings of God. In Ps. 79:8, we learn that it often took Israel reaching rock bottom to recognize how much they needed. Let's learn from their mistake!

**Psalm 80** — Asaph prays for God to remember and restore His people.

**Psalm 81** — God never forces people to serve Him. He allows men to decide whom they will serve in life. Psalm 81 teaches us that those who choose to reject God will ultimately suffer and be punished.

## Week 33

**Proverbs 26** — We pick back up with readings in Proverbs this week. Remember that Proverbs is full of practical and godly wisdom that can help us in our daily lives. This chapter provides powerful contrast between the actions of the wise and the foolish.

**Proverbs 27** — This chapter provides many valuable lessons about picking good friends. A good friend is honest (even when it hurts). He will make you stronger and better for the Lord (Prov. 27:17). Have you evaluated the friends you keep?

**Proverbs 28** — This chapter has much to say about stewardship and integrity. There is wisdom regarding the proper handling of wealth and being generous with those who are poor.

**Proverbs 29** — This chapter provides valuable lessons for parents. It is wise for parents to guide their children and discipline them when necessary. When children are left to themselves, they bring shame to themselves and their families.

**Proverbs 30** — Agur makes what appears to be a strange request to God. He asks God not to give him too much or too little. Most people want as much as they can get. Agur understands that having too much can cause problems. It can negatively impact a person's relationship with God. Is this taking place in your life?

## Week 34

**Proverbs 31** — In this final chapter of Proverbs, the writer speaks about the virtuous woman's qualities. How can a woman be like this? The answer is found in Prov. 31:30. Any woman who puts her trust in the Lord is virtuous. She possesses the essential quality that God wants any woman or wife to have.

**Psalm 82** — Asaph reminds us that no matter how powerful men become, they will never be as strong as God. God is always in full control!

**Psalm 83** — Asaph prays that God will destroy the intentions of the wicked. God always avenges His people (whether in this life or the next).

**Psalm 84** — The sons of Korah had an intense longing to worship the Lord. They were passionate and zealous about it. Do you have the same desire? God is certainly worthy of worship from His people.

**Psalm 85** — Israel had a habit of taking for granted God's mercy and love. This led to suffering and God's judgment. The psalmist begs God to remember, restore, and forgive His people again.

## Week 35

**Psalm 86** — This chapter reminds us of wonderful attributes of God. God is good, merciful, loving, compassionate, gracious, longsuffering, and worthy of worship. He possesses inexpressible glory!

**Psalm 87** — This is a song written by one of the sons of Korah. Like many of the psalms, this one also speaks of the awesomeness and majesty of God. It speaks of God blessing and being in fellowship with His people in Zion.

**Psalm 88** — This psalm is a cry for deliverance. The writer appeals to God for help during a low moment in his life. Like Job, the psalmist seems to believe that God has forsaken him and may even be responsible for his suffering.

**Psalm 89:1-37** — The psalmist rehearses the covenant that God made with His servant David. God kept every one of His promises to David, and He will also keep every promise He has made to us. He is trustworthy and faithful!

**Psalm 89:38-52** — While God always keeps His promises, sadly, we do not always follow and trust Him. This often leads to missing out on the blessings that God has in store for us. We must continually challenge ourselves to wait on and trust in the Lord. He will never disappoint us.



## Week 36

**Psalm 90** — This is a psalm of Moses. It is probably the oldest of the Psalms. It is a song of meditation, reflection, and prayer to God. It reminds us of the eternal nature and the creative power of God (Ps. 90:2-4).

**Psalm 91** — This is another psalm urging us to put our complete trust in the Lord. Psalm 91:11-12 should be familiar. These verses were quotes and misused by the devil in Matthew 4:6.

**Psalm 92** — This psalm teaches us many lessons about the nature of God. We learn that His works are great, He brings down His enemies, and He is righteous. He also blesses and exalts the righteous (Ps. 92:12-15).

**Psalm 93** — This short psalm declares the mighty power of God. God reigns and can control everything in the universe. He is from everlasting to everlasting. He is worthy of our trust and confidence.

**Psalm 94** — What can a man hide from God? Nothing! God sees and knows all. The wicked may prosper for a time, but in the end, they will perish.

## Week 37

**Psalm 95** — This is a psalm of thanksgiving. God's people should be joyful, excited, and thankful for all of the wonderful things God has done. They should worship God and avoid hardening their hearts to His commandments. The warning found in verses 9-11 is repeated in Hebrews 4:3-11.

**Psalm 96** — The writer reminds us that God is great and deserves honor and glory from men. We are also reminded that one day God is coming to judge the earth. Paul gives a similar warning in Acts 17:31.

**Psalm 97** — This is another psalm that announces the glory and majesty of God. Those who love the Lord are admonished to hate evil (Ps. 97:10). God demands His people to be holy and righteous.

**Psalm 98** — This psalm is similar to Psalm 96. It encourages us to remember and praise the Lord for His many marvelous works. It also speaks of God as the righteous judge of the earth (Ps. 98:9).

**Psalm 99** — God is holy and King of the earth. As a holy God, He can have no fellowship with sin. He is pure in all His ways and worthy of worship. He demands that we be holy like Him (1 Peter 1:14-16).

## Week 38

**Psalm 100** — God is the Creator of all things and the Shepherd of His people. He is good and faithful for eternity. This part of God's character demands our praise, service, and thankfulness.

**Psalm 101** — David opposed wickedness. He pursued righteousness and integrity before the Lord. His mindset towards sin is worthy of our imitation.

**Psalm 102** — This is another psalm appealing to God for deliverance amid trouble. We need to take comfort in the fact that God is always concerned for His people.

**Psalm 103** — David provides us with more attributes of God. He is forgiving, gracious, slow to anger, and knows everything about us. He created angels to perform His word (Ps. 103: 20).

**Psalm 104** — This psalm reminds us of what God did in the beginning when He created the heavens and the earth. We are also reminded that God provides for His creation (Ps. 104:27-28).

## Week 39

**Song of Solomon 1** — This week, we begin reading one of the most neglected books in the Bible. The Song of Solomon is a record of a love story. It is about romantic love and the holiness of sexual intimacy between a husband and his wife. Throughout the book, we follow the love shared between Solomon and a special woman through several different phases. In the first chapter, the two have already met and fallen in love. It appears that Solomon has brought her to his palace to be near him (Song of Solomon 1:16-17).

**Song of Solomon 2** — Pay close attention to the dialogue in this chapter. It demonstrates the growth of the love these two people have for one another (Song of Solomon 2:16-17). This is their “courtship” period.

**Song of Solomon 3** — In the first half of this chapter, the woman under consideration has a bad dream about losing the man (Solomon) that she loves. In the second half, we can read about their wedding day.

**Song of Solomon 4** — This chapter talks poetically about the wedding or honeymoon night.

**Song of Solomon 5** — This chapter discloses a conflict in the marriage. It is going to be resolved in the next chapter.

## Week 40

**Song of Solomon 6** — Do you remember the conflict between the married couple mentioned in chapter five? This chapter shows us how this dispute is resolved. Their love and appreciation for one another grows all the more.

**Song of Solomon 7** — We find another intimate scene with the couple. The dialogue shows us that the two have come to appreciate each other more over time (Song of Solomon 7:10).

**Song of Solomon 8** — The book concludes with some powerful statements about the true nature of love. We are also given some admonitions to be sexually pure before entering the marriage covenant.

**Psalms 105** — This psalm rehearses the history of Israel. It demonstrates God's love and protection of His people. In return, God demanded their obedience (Psalm 105:45).

**Psalms 106** — This psalm is similar to the previous. It also gives a lengthy history of Israel. Throughout Israel's history, God continually blessed the people, but their response was often rebellion and wickedness. This pattern of unfaithfulness to God brought about His judgment.

## Week 41

**Psalm 107** — This is a psalm of thanksgiving. God is praised for His lovingkindness, deliverance, protection, and redemptive work. God's people are urged to offer sacrifices of thanksgiving and cry out to the Lord in times of trouble.

**Psalm 108** — David acknowledges God as the source of his strength and success. This is also true of the successes of God's people today!

**Psalm 109** — David uses intense and powerful language throughout this psalm. While David had many enemies who came against him, he never tried to get revenge. Instead, he prayed that the Lord would righteously judge them. Paul does a similar thing in 2 Timothy 4:14.

**Psalm 110** — This is another Messianic psalm. Peter quotes the first verse in his famous sermon on Pentecost (Acts 2:34-35). The Hebrew writer quotes verses 4 in Hebrews 7:17. Jesus is the fulfillment of both passages.

**Psalm 111** — This is another psalm of praise and thanksgiving towards God. Verse one is a reminder that when praising God, we need to give Him our all. We also learn that God is holy, awesome, and worthy to be feared.

## Week 42

**Psalm 112** — This psalm builds off the last verse of Psalm 111. It speaks of the blessedness of the godly (Psalm 112:1-4), God's favor upon the generous (Psalm 112:5-9), and the misery of the wicked (Psalm 112:10).

**Psalm 113** — The language of this psalm may indicate that it was written post-Babylonian captivity. The writer calls for universal praise of God (Psalm 113:1-3). God is to be praised because He is glorious and high above all the nations (Psalm 113:4-6). The Lord considers the needy, and He is able to exalt them to high positions (Psalm 113:7-8). An example of God's ability to do this is found in verse 9. Can you think of examples when God blessed the barren woman?

**Psalm 114** — This is a psalm that describes God's power and presence with His people. God led His people (Israel) out of Egyptian captivity. They were brought safely through both the Red Sea and the Jordan River (Psalm 114:1-4). God's provisions should cause all the earth to tremble (Psalm 114:5-8).

**Psalm 115** — This psalm responds to all of those who mocked God's people while they were in captivity. It includes an appeal to the Lord Psalm 115:1-3); an evaluation of the idols of heathens (Psalm 115:4-8); a call to trust in God (Psalm 115:9-11); an assurance of blessings (Psalm 115:12-15); and a commitment to praise the Lord forever (Psalm 115:16-18).

**Psalm 116** — This is a psalm praising God for His deliverance. The psalmist was experiencing danger and death (Psalm 116:1-4), but the Lord provided for him (Psalm 116:5-9). This causes the psalmist to express devotion and offerings of worship and thanksgiving to God (Psalm 116:10-19).

## Week 43

**Job 37** — We return to the book of Job this week. Elihu continues speaking of the goodness and majesty of God. God's greatness is seen in His dealings with nature. Elihu urges Job to "Stand and consider the wonders of God" (Job 37:14). Job has no right to question God's workings in his life. Verses 23-24 offer powerful truths about the Creator!

**Job 38** — Job has been begging God to speak to him throughout the book. The Lord will finally accommodate his request beginning in this chapter. God speaks to His servant out of a whirlwind. He rebukes Job for speaking words without knowledge (Job 38:1-2). He also challenges Job to answer rapid-fire questions (Job 38:3-41). Each question is designed to cause Job to think about his feebleness before God.

**Job 39** — God's questions for Job continue in this chapter. Does Job have it all figured out when it comes to the mysteries of the goat, deer, donkey, wild ox, ostrich, horse, hawk, and eagle? Do these various animals behave in various ways because of Job's power?

**Job 40** — God offers a sharp rebuke of Job (Job 40:1-2). This humbles Job (Job 40:3-5). God continues to pose challenging questions to Job (Job 40:6-24). There is much discussion about the behemoth. This could have been a dinosaur of some kind.

**Job 41** — The leviathan is another creature that generates a lot of debate. Like behemoth, he also seems to fit the description of some dinosaur. If he is so fierce that no one dares to arouse him (Job 41:10), who can stand against his Creator?



## Week 44

**Job 42** — This chapter marks the conclusion of the book of Job. After being challenged by God with difficult questions, Job is humbled (Job 42:1-6). He acknowledges God's greatness and says, "I retract, and I repent in dust and ashes" (Job 42:6). God then rebukes Job's "friends" for their false words (Job 42:7). He also instructs them to offer sacrifices and have Job pray for them (Job 42:8-9). The Lord restores Job's fortunes (Job 42:10-17). While we are never told if Job knew the source of his suffering, we do know that Job endured, and God never forsook him.

**Psalms 117** — This is the shortest chapter in the Bible. It is a psalm of praise and adoration to God.

**Psalms 118** — This is the middle chapter of the Bible. This psalm expresses thanksgiving for God's goodness. It is also messianic (thirteen verses are cited in the New Testament). The inspired writer predicts how the Messiah would be surrounded by enemies (Psalm 118:10-12), be victorious over death (Psalm 118:17-18), be rejected, and become the "chief cornerstone" (Psalm 118:22).

**Psalms 119:1-16** — Since this is the longest chapter in the Bible, we will read it over several days. The chapter is devoted to exalting and praising the word of God. Those who walk according to God's word are blessed (Psalm 119:1-8). They are also equipped to be protected from the pitfalls of sin (Psalm 119:9-11). Give extra attention to the joy that the writer found in God's law (Psalm 119:12-16).

**Psalms 119:17-32** — The student of God's word is blessed to have their eyes opened to understand wonderful truths about God (Psalm 119:17-24). He can be revived spiritually (Psalm 119:25) and strengthened (Psalm 119:28). In Psalm 119:31-32, the writer says he both clung and ran towards the testimonies of the Lord.

## Week 45

**Psalm 119:33-48** — We continue making our way through the longest chapter in the Bible this week. In these verses, we find the psalmist appealing to God for a better understanding of His word. He promises to be faithful to the things he learns (Psalm 119:34). He proclaims that the Lord's word is good and powerful enough to spiritually revive us (Psalm 119:39-40). It must be declared to the rulers and meditated on daily (Psalm 119:46-48).

**Psalm 119:49-64** — God's word is the best source of comfort (Psalm 119:49-56). It reveals the faithfulness and love of God for His people (Psalm 119:57-64). When trials come, the word of God helps us see life from a proper perspective.

**Psalm 119:65-80** — God's word provides us with good discernment and judgment (Psalm 119:65-66). The writer has enemies against him, but he is determined to learn greater obedience to God through the experience (Psalm 119:69-72). He also acknowledges that while God is the creator of his body, he needs God's word for his mind to be spiritually renewed and trained (Psalm 119:73).

**Psalm 119:81-96** — The psalmist is in anguish as he awaits the Lord to fulfill his promise of deliverance (Psalm 119:81). While he waits for God's judgment on the wicked, he commits himself to God's law (Psalm 119:82-88). God's word is eternal and unchangeable (Psalm 119:89). If the writer had not made it part of his life, he would not have been able to endure his days of affliction (Psalm 119:92).

**Psalm 119:97-112** — The psalmist loved God's word to the point that he meditated on it all day (Psalm 119:97). He sought it for wisdom and insight (Psalm 119:98-99). He knew that it could make him wiser "than the aged" and keep him from evil (Psalm 119:100-101). God's law provides spiritual direction in a dark world (Psalm 119:105). No matter what problems arise, God's word is a tool that can help us endure (Psalm 119:110-112).

## Week 46

**Psalm 119:113-128** — We should love His word (Psalm 119:113, 127). It should be our source of hope and deliverance (Psalm 119:114). The punishments brought upon those who reject it should cause us to tremble with fear (Psalm 119:115-120). In Psalm 119:121-128, we find the psalmist praying for a constant hunger and understanding of God's word. Do you do this daily?

**Psalm 119:129-144** — The writer continues in His praises of God's law. God's precious word enlightens, feeds, and convicts us (Psalm 119:130-131, 136). It is pure, truth, righteous forever, and life-giving (Psalm 119:140-144).

**Psalm 119:145-160** — God's word is a great source of comfort. When troubles come upon us, the word of God can revive us (Psalm 119:154-156). When facing problems, the writer meditated on the Scriptures and found peace in its promises. Psalm 119:160 is an especially powerful verse. All of God's word is truth and will never contradict itself!

**Psalm 119:161-178** — Despite whatever daily pressures he faces, the writer is always determined to put His trust in the law of God. Nothing will deter him from loving and rejoicing in it (Psalm 119:161-168). The final portion of the chapter is filled with powerful appeals. The psalmist begs for understanding, deliverance, help, and direction through God's word.

**Psalm 120** — This is another psalm of deliverance. The psalmist is a victim of slander, deceit, and other hurtful words. He is unable to make peace with his enemies (Psalm 120:7). He cries to the Lord in prayer and is heard (Psalm 120:1).

## Week 47

**Psalm 121** — The writer of this psalm is unknown. It consists of two main parts. First, the writer eagerly anticipates help from God (Psalm 121:1-2). Second, he lists the blessings that are found in receiving God's help.

**Psalm 122** — This psalm speaks of Jerusalem's glory. During David's time, Jerusalem was the center of Israel's religious and civil life. It was the place where God was worshipped and praised at His temple (Psalm 122:1-5). David announces blessing upon those who prayed for and desired prosperity for the holy city (Psalm 122:6-9).

**Psalm 123** — This is another anonymous psalm. Some scholars believe King Hezekiah may have written it. It speaks of how God's people put their trust in Him while experiencing suffering at the hands of the wicked.

**Psalm 124** — This is another psalm attributed to David. It describes a period of trials for God's people (Psalm 124:1-5) and dependence on Him for deliverance (Psalm 124:6-8).

**Psalm 125** — This psalm may have been written by King Hezekiah not long after God delivered His kingdom from the Assyrians around 700 B.C. It acknowledges how God protects His people (Psalm 125:1-3) and urges them to commit to Him (Psalm 125:4-5).

## Week 48

**Psalm 126** — This is another psalm where the writer is unknown. Some attribute it to Hezekiah, while others believe it to be written after captives returned to Jerusalem. This psalm praises God for His blessings in the past (Psalm 126:1-3) and requests His help in the future (Psalm 126:4-6).

**Psalm 127** — Solomon is the writer of this psalm. Like what we find in Ecclesiastes, it addresses the vanity of man's labor without God's blessing (Psalm 127:1-2). It also speaks of the gift of children (Psalm 127:3-5).

**Psalm 128** — This psalm speaks about the godly man. He walks in the ways of the Lord (Psalm 128:1-2). He leads a godly family (Psalm 128:3-4). He is likely to be blessed with long life and an opportunity to see his grandchildren (Psalm 128:5-6).

**Psalm 129** — This psalm is similar to Psalm 124. It speaks of the past afflictions of God's people (Psalm 129:1-4), and it pronounces judgment on the unrighteous (Psalm 129:5-8).

**Psalm 130** — This psalm is believed by many to have been written during the time of Nehemiah. It is similar to many of the prayers of confessions found in Nehemiah. The writer expresses repentance (Psalm 130:1-4) and patiently anticipates the Lord's redemption (Psalm 130:5-8).

## Week 49

**Psalm 131** — This is a short psalm of David. It demonstrates David's humility, trust, and hope in God.

**Psalm 132** — This psalm is loaded with Messianic promises. It contains a prayer offered by God's people (perhaps) at the temple's dedication (Psalm 132:1-10). It also includes God's answer to the prayer (Psalm 132:11-18). God vows to keep the promise made to establish David's throne forever!

**Psalm 133** — David announces the blessings attached to unity among believers. This is something that Jesus prayed for (John 17:20-21).

**Psalm 134** — This psalm seems to have been intended for use in temple worship. It contains a charge and blessing to the priests.

**Psalm 135** — Some attribute this psalm to Ezra and others Hezekiah. It calls for praise to the Lord (Psalm 135:1-4), an explanation for why the Lord is to be praised (Psalm 135:5-18), and a second call to praise Him (Psalm 135:19-21).

## Week 50

**Psalm 136** — The writer of this psalm is possibly the same as the previous one (Psalm 135). It calls for thanksgiving (Psalm 136:1-4), and it follows with a description of the One to be thanked (Psalm 136:4-25). It then concludes with another appeal to give thanks to the Lord (Psalm 136:26).

**Psalm 137** — This psalm was written soon after the end of the Babylonian captivity. It contains a reminder of the dark of Israel's captivity (Psalm 137:1-3), praise of Jerusalem (Psalm 137:4-6), and an appeal for God to judge His enemies (Psalm 137:7-9).

**Psalm 138** — This is another psalm of David. David acknowledges God's past blessings (Psalm 138:1-3), the anticipation of praise for God from rulers of the earth (Psalm 138:4-6), and expressions of confidence in God's ability to protect His people (Psalms 138:7-8).

**Psalm 139** — David announces God's omnipresence and omniscience. God knows everything about us (Psalm 139:1-6). He is everywhere we go (Psalm 139:7-16), and He despises the wicked acts of men (Psalm 139:17-24).

**Psalm 140** — This psalm may have been written during a time when Saul was persecuting David. David seeks deliverance from His enemies (Psalm 140:1-8) and God's judgment upon them (Psalm 140:9-13).

## Week 51

**Psalm 141** — This is another psalm that was probably written by David when Saul was persecuting him. It contains petitions for help (Psalm 141:1-7) and expressions of complete trust in God (Psalm 141:8-10).

**Psalm 142** — The “cave” mentioned in the heading is probably a reference to that of Adullam. David would frequently find safety here. He is clearly in a desperate situation when writing this psalm (Psalm 142:1-4). And yet, he is determined to find refuge in the Lord (Psalm 142:5-7).

**Psalm 143** — This psalm may have been written when David fled from Absalom (2 Samuel 15). David appeals to the faithful God for mercy and help. Pay close attention to the strong language David uses to describe this trying time in this life.

**Psalm 144** — It seems that David wrote this psalm in the later years of his life. David recounts how God made him a successful and skilled warrior (Psalm 144:1-2). He also acknowledges man’s feebleness and his need to depend on God (Psalm 144:3-11). Finally, he also announces his wishes for the prosperity of God’s people (Psalm 144:12-15).

**Psalm 145** — David speaks of God’s greatness (Psalm 145:1-6), goodness (Psalm 145:7-10), glory (Psalm 145:11-13), and grace (Psalm 145:14-21).



## Week 52

**Psalm 146** — This psalm is bookended with appeals to praise the Lord (Psalm 146:1, 10). It tells us who not to trust (Psalm 146:3-4) and who to trust (Psalm 146:5-9).

**Psalm 147** — The writer urges the readers to praise God for His great power (Psalm 147:1-5), providence (Psalm 147:7-11), and peace (Psalm 147:12-20).

**Psalm 148** — This psalm was probably written during the restoration of Jerusalem under the leadership of Nehemiah. It urges all of those in heaven and on the earth to praise their Creator.

**Psalm 149** — This is a psalm that praises God for all He has done in the past (Psalm 149:1-4) and what He will do in the future (Psalm 149:5-9).

**Psalm 150** — Another psalm that probably was written during the restoration of Israel from Babylonian captivity. The writer encourages all the earth to praise the sovereign power and mighty deeds of God!