I. Book 5 can be divided into two divisions: **“The Works of God”** and **“The Words of God.”**

 A. The Book of Deuteronomy can be similarly divided.

 1. Deuteronomy 4 invites us to “Ask.”

 a. This is the opposite of “The Bible says it; we believe it; that settles it.”

 b. Blind faith is not Biblical faith.

 c. Blind faith is not saving faith.

 B. The Head and the Heart are not separated in Deuteronomy nor in Psalms, Book 5.

II. Chapter 32 of Deuteronomy is a Song (Psalm) of Moses.

 A. The message is that the “words” are more than words. They are life.

 1. We are invited to be sacramentalists regarding the words (nb. Psalm 119)

III. **Psalm 107** coalesces the whole of the song of salvation – His mercy endures forever.

 A. God’s works and God’s words tell the same message of his unfailing love (v. 8)

IV. **Psalm 110** presents the savior in the song of salvation.

 A. Jesus and Melchizedek are compared as in the New Testament.

V. **Psalm 118** presents Jesus as the Cornerstone.

 A. Salvation is a person – an Old Testament concept as well as New Testament.

VI. **Psalm 119** should make sacramentalists out of us regarding the scriptures.

 A. Psalm 119 helps us learn our ABC’s.

VII. **Psalm 136** displays the value of repetition.

 A. Don’t knock liturgical worship after reading Psalm 136

 B. Biblical repetition is always used to highlight the principle.

VIII. **Psalm 139** contains some of the most significant theology (anthropology) in the Bible.

 A. The connection between faith and science are seen here.

IX. **Psalm 150** uses repetition as its tool to culminate the entirety of the Book of Psalms.

 A. The theology of Worship is encapsulated here.

 B. Does our theology of worship align with this Biblical theology of worship?