I. Contention with God and Correction of God are meant to be disconnected: Job 40:2

 A. One is movable the other is not.

 B. Control issues can dissipate when faced with the attributes of God.

 C. God’s instructions are intended to make us say, “Now I see.” 40:5

II. Job’s friends find out what’s wrong with being right: Job 40:7-11

 A. The offense of sin is against God, not Job.

 B. The solution for sin is always the same in the scriptures.

 1. Echoes of the lesson of the Rich Young Ruler can be heard.

 a. There is none good but God.

III. The final blessing of Job has an important piece missing – 10 is not 20: Job 42:13

IV. The New Testament offers 1 Corinthians 1-3 as a frame for the picture of Job.

**INTRODUCTION TO THE PSALMS**

I. There are 150 psalms — the longest book in the Bible.

 A. The 150 divide into five books, each ending with a doxology.

 B. The five sections correspond to the first five books of the Old Testament:

 1. Psalms 1-41—Genesis

 2. Psalms 42-72—Exodus

 3. Psalms 73-89—Leviticus

 4. Psalms 90-106—Numbers

 5. Psalms 107-150—Deuteronomy

II. King David wrote more than half of the Psalms; however, many other authors are included.

 A. Psalm 90 was written by Moses for example.

 B. Other authors include: King Solomon; the sons of Koran; Asaph; King Hezekiah.

III. The overall practical value can be seen as threefold.

 A. The best book on Prayer ever written is Psalms.

 B. The best book of Psychology ever written is Psalms.

 C. The best book on Worship ever written is Psalms.

IV. Consider Psalms 1and 2 in comparison to Genesis’ story to begin to see the Pentateuch pattern in Psalms.

V. Consider Psalms 19 and 20, Psalm 33 for the biblical world view prescribed in Genesis.

VI. Psalm 41 concludes Book One with a doxology.