

Evangelist R. Rubino

Sermon Outline for Sunday, December 11, 2022

Sermon: Master Of The Messengers. “The Faithful Outcasts” Pt.3

### **I Text:**

Old Covenant: *Psalm 102*

New Covenant: *Hebrews 1:6-14*

### **II Doctrine:**

It is fitting that the writer of Hebrews would quote so many Psalms in the introduction of this letter. Even in the first century believers were emotionally attached to the book of Psalms. The Psalms are a prayer book for believers and an important historical reference.

David being the author of many Psalms is also fitting, as he was an outcast in the House of Saul. This is why the name of this sermon series was chosen. All believers will live through a time of hostility relating to the reprobate. Saul a covenant breaker hated David because he reminded him of God’s judgment.

You must understand the Old Testament references in the New Testament to be mature in the faith. In the first chapter of the book of Hebrews roughly seven different Psalms are referenced.

### **III Comparing Scripture With Scripture:**

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(*Hebrews:1*, <https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/the-book-of-psalms/>)

2) David being the author of many Psalms is also fitting, as he was an outcast in the House of Saul. This is why the name of this sermon series was chosen. All believers will live through a time of hostility relating to the reprobate. Saul a covenant breaker hated David because he reminded him of God’s judgment. (*Hebrews:1*, <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the-daily-services-of-jewish-prayers>)

3) You must understand the Old Testament references in the New Testament to be mature in the faith. In the first chapter of the book of Hebrews roughly seven different Psalms are referenced. (*Psalm 97:7; Genesis 3:24; Psalm 104:4; Psalm 45:6,7; Psalm 102:25-27; Psalm 110:1; Psalm 91:11; Psalm 103:7;*)

## Talmud - *Gemara*

- *Gemara* – completion (of Talmud), developed years ~200 - 600
- Mishnah raised many questions of interpretation; *Gemara* seeks to clarify, both with legal discussion and *aggadah* – interpretive stories (historical, legends, Biblical commentary, tall tales, jokes)
- Babylonian & Jerusalem *Gemara*, respectively, yield Babylonian & Jerusalem Talmud. Babylonian more highly regarded, as Roman persecutions drove many greatest scholars to Babylon.
- Talmud not “completed” – later scholars published commentaries that are part of standard modern editions – text side-by-side with commentary

