

Days 92-98 - Readings: Whole Bible

Day	OT	Wisdom/NT	Family Focus
92	Deu 25-27	Psa 118	Psalm 118
93		Psa 119	Psa 119:1-16, 97, 104, 145, 152
94	Deu 28	Psa 120-123	Psalm 121
95	Deu 29-31	Psa 124-125	Deuteronomy 31
96	Deu 32	Psa 126-128	Psalm 127
97	Deu 33-Josh 2	Psa 129-130	Joshua 1
98	day off		

Tips:

- The transition between the books of Deuteronomy and Joshua foreshadow the transition between Old and New Testaments. Moses represented the Old Testament Law which was unable to lead people to the Promised Land (John 1:17, Rom 8:3). Joshua represented the New Testament grace found in Jesus which did what the Law could not (Gal 3:21, Acts 13:39).
- The Psalms sometimes use a poetic device known as an acrostic where 22 sections of verses (ranging from ½ to 8 verses long) begin with the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet. Psalm 119 is one such psalm. It has 22 stanzas of 8 verses, each beginning with the same letter of the Hebrew alphabet.
- Other acrostics include Psalm 111 and Proverbs 31:10-31.
- The fifteen psalms from Psalm 120-134 are entitled “A Song of Degrees/Ascents.” Interpretations range from the “ascent” required to reach the Jewish Temple, to Hezekiah seeing the shadow moving back several “degrees” (2Kings 20:8-11).

Look for this:

92. How giving first to God recognized God owned all (Deu 26); What trusting in the Lord was better than (Psa 118);
93. How 173 of the 176 verses in Psalm 119 refer to God's Word (Psa 119)
94. How Israel was fully dependent on God to bless them (Deu 28); Why God is able to watch over people continually (Psa 121)
95. Why Joshua did not have to fear leading Israel (Deu 31); What would have happened if the Lord did not help (Psa 124)
96. What Moses concluded after giving Israel his song (Deu 32); What the psalmist compared to children leaving home (Psa 127)
97. What was the key to Joshua's prosperity and success (Josh 1); What the psalmist compared to waiting on the Lord in faith (Psa 130)