

(2) Language notes

--conditions, vs. 3, 4

--parallelisms:, vss 8-9

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c. Historical Background:

Note the superscription and the name "Cush" and compare (not the name but the idea) as the language parallels language and situations in 1 Samuel 24, 26.

d. Interpretation analysis:

(1) dealing with false charges

(2) an active response by God's people to wrong doing

(3) the ways of the wicked and the threatenings that are unreasonable.

4. "Individualized" imprecations

--Psalm 137:7-9

5. Summary: We learn a lot from these psalms and need to keep it in the perspective of our total witness in the world. I will work on it orally which means I do not have it well enough to type up at this times!

F. The Messianic Psalms

1. In defining our terms:

a. Psalms 1 and 2 give a general introduction to the entire Psalter. Psalm 1 states the themes that relate to the law of God and Psalm 2 introduces the prophetic psalms of God's work. Law and prophecy that sum up the psalter in good form for conduct.

b. The prophetic content largely devolves about the coming Saviour: His work and His kingdom. This introduces us to the idea of the Messianic psalms.