

Tehillim / Psalms 7

בְּנֵי-בִנְיָמִן עוֹשֵׂה-לִּי שִׁירָה לַיהוָה אֲשֶׁר-לֹא-יָדָעוּ שִׁירָה
Benjaminite, Cush concerning to the Lord which he sang David ↑ shiggayon ↑

First verse of Psalms 7

①

Questions

- why is שִׁירָה transliterated into English "shiggayon?"
- who is Cush?

↓
David is composing a psalm concerning Cush. (עוֹשֵׂה)

Transliteration - may reveal the doctrinal position of bible translators

Nach's sons → Ham, Shem, Japheth

Cush → eldest son
• the father of Nimrod (the Easter legend)
• the Lord of Cush

Lord of Cush location?

- second river of Garden of Eden surrounded the Land of Cush (Genesis 2:13)
- Cush applied to countries south of Israel
- The southern border of Egypt (Ezekiel 29:10)
- Cush is associated with Elam (Isaiah 11:11)
 - Persia (Ezekiel 38:5)
 - Sabaeans (Isaiah 45:14)

Elam - 2700 - 539 BC - modern day Iran

Persia - Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan

Sabaeans - South Arabia.

Psalm 1:1 says literally "upon the words of Cush."

'N' - 12 "son of my right hand"

'N' 12 Benjamin (last son of Rachel)

Rabbinic Literature says that it refers to the advanced age of Jacob.

Benoni → Benjamin

↳ an allusion to Rachel's death "son of my pain"

- was this man Cush a Benjamite?

Shiggayon difficult to translate

1712 << 77712 (shiggayon >> shagah)

↳ "to go astray, reel"

• was David composing a Psalm concerning a man who was like a son to him, a son of his right hand who had gone astray?

→ the bible translators chose to transliterate due to the difficulty on the meaning of the word.

↑

• None is mentioned in the Scriptures during David's life of Cush.

• Aramaic Translation states that David praised God singing a Psalm about the ruin of Saul, son of Kish.

• Careless and sinful words of Cush the Benjamite.

Bible translations and the doctrinal position of translators.

Example: Isaiah 9:5-6

JPS = Jewish Publication Society

"For a child will be born to us,
a son will be given to us, and
the government will rest on
his shoulders; and His name
will be called wonderful
counselor, Mighty God, Eternal
Father, Prince of Peace."

Transliterated the Hebrew
text.

"Pele-joez-el-gibbor-
Abi-ad-sar-shalom"

- Prophetic scriptures of the Messiah
- JPS has difficulty on the messianic use of this scripture
 - Transliterate the scriptures for the purpose of obscuring the meaning.
 - The Hebrew text is not difficult to translate.
 - Both Christian and Rabbinic sources view these scripture as messianic in nature.

Question

- How is this son called "Mighty God" or "Eternal Father?"

פִּי-לֵד לְדָ-לֵנָּה לֵנָּה ^{son} נִתְּן לָנוּ וְזֵה יְהוֹשֻׁעַ עַל-שִׁמְכוֹן
וְיִקְרָא שִׁמְכוֹן פֶּלֵא יוֹעַץ אֵל גִּבּוֹר אָבִי-עַד שָׁד-שְׁלוֹמִים

Syntax of the sentence

object: child (son) who is born

- pronominal suffixes direct our attention to the child who is called by these names.

Names

- Mighty God
- Everlasting Father
- Prince of Peace

How can the son be called Everlasting Father?

Yeshua (Jesus) is not the Father
→ the son is not the father and the Father is not the son.

Answer:

How did God bring the messiah into the world? →

Questions/Comments?

Daniel 7:13-14 The "son of man" who comes upon the clouds at the "right hand" of the power.

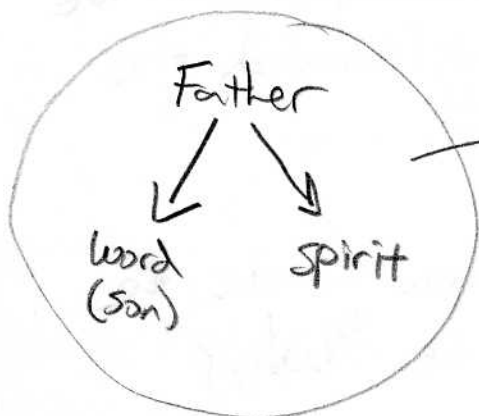
- The right hand is a description of power
 - power to move objects
 - create, help, destroy } found in the "right hand"
- The sacrifice
 - Before the animal was slaughtered, we place our right hand upon the animal, confess our sins, they were placed upon the animal, and its life blood is spilled for atonement
- Court of Law
 - we raise our right hand before the court and before God (Biblically present) to tell the truth.
- Being seated at the Right Hand of the Father
 - Jesus ascended after the resurrection into Heaven and took His place at the Right hand of the Father.
- Aramaic Translation
 - מְמַרָּא (Memra) the word of God
 - The Memra is substituted for the Lord and it is through the Memra God makes His covenant.
 - Rabbinic tradition - God created through the Memra.

→ The Memrah is equal to God in the Aramaic translations. (5)

→ Genesis 15-17, the Lord made a covenant between himself and Abraham, the Aramaic says between the Memrah and Abraham.

• Apostolic commentary

→ Our Father in Heaven sent His word into the world
- the word proceeds from the Father (John 8:42) KJV



a compositional whole, one cannot exist without the other.

John 8:12-30

→ In the beginning was the word (John 1:1) ...

... the word became flesh (John 1:14)

→ the word of God has all the attributes of God equal with God, and is God.

• Isaiah 9:5-9

→ the son who is born whose throne is established forever will have all the authority of "Mighty God" and the "Everlasting Father" seated in power at the Right hand of the Father in Heaven.

→ the Name of the Son: "Yeshua" is God's Salvation.

→ we find throughout scripture "The Lord our Righteousness" (Jeremiah 23)

→ Yeshua is our Righteousness

→ He makes us clean (Ephesians 5:26)

→ we are clean by the word (1 John 1:7)

→ we are healed in Him (Isaiah 53:5, 1 Peter 2:24)

* The word of the Living God has all of the power and authority of the Father in Heaven.

- As a result of the Doctrine developed on the Messiah, the JPS society transliterated this phrase from Isaiah 9:5-9.

- when seeing Transliterated Hebrew words, the first question asked should be "Why?"

Transliteration

400 300 200 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
 שׁוּׁ
 t_h sh r k ts s/p a s n m l ch y t kh z v h d g b v a

שׁוּׁ שׁוּׁ << שׁוּׁ שׁוּׁ שׁוּׁ shiggayon
 shagah
 "to go astray"

Aramaic translation
 ... for he spoke a song about the
 ruin of Saul son of Kish, from the
 tribe of Benjamin.

Psalms 7:1 "O Lord my God, in You I have taken refuge; save
 me from all those who pursue me, and deliver me."

- Taking Refuge in the Lord
- Finding true peace, salvation, and deliverance.

Psalms 7:2 "Or he will tear my soul like a lion, Dragging me away,
 while there is none to deliver."

- tearing the soul like a lion
- David's desperate cry for help.

• David then looks within himself whether these things are
 happening because of some kind of unrighteousness in his life.

Psalms 7:3 : "שׁוּׁ שׁוּׁ שׁוּׁ - עִי - פִּלַּע שׁוּׁ שׁוּׁ שׁוּׁ - פִּלַּע שׁוּׁ שׁוּׁ שׁוּׁ
 "O Lord my God, if I have done this, If there is injustice
 in my hands,"

שׁוּׁ שׁוּׁ "wrong, injustice, evil, iniquity, libel" } Hebrew: if there is injustice
 שׁוּׁ שׁוּׁ שׁוּׁ "in my mouth" or "upon my lips" } in my lips.
 English: if there is injustice
 in my hands.

Aramaic: if there is oppression
 in my hand.
 ↑ spells out "hand"
 טׁ
 (Parallel is drawn to
 the lips and hands)
 confession with our
 mouth...

- Injustice/evil that is committed by the hand is synonymous with evil and injustice that is upon one's lips/mouth.

→ Lashon hara (evil tongue) - gossip

- Leviticus 19:16 "You shall not go about as a slanderer among your people, and you are not to act against the life of your neighbor; I am the Lord."

Psalms 7:4 "If I have rewarded evil to my friend, or have plundered him who without cause was my adversary."

→ David asks whether he has exchanged "peace" for "evil?"

Psalms 7:6 "Arise, O Lord, in Your Anger, Lift up Yourself against the rage of my adversaries, And arouse Yourself for me; You have appointed judgment."

Psalms 7:7 "Let the assembly of the peoples encompass You. And over them return on high."

→ The belief that God descends from Heaven to help and then returns after helping.

Page 8 Psalms 7:8-11

- Two words refer to judgment דָּן and לִישׁוֹן

"Judgment, sentence, verdict" → דָּן

"to judge" or "be judged" → לִישׁוֹן

Judgment seat

Judge

- The "seat of Moses"

→ the pharisees put themselves in the judgment seat of Moses.

- the "Seat of Moses" was a position of authority.
- the pharisees had the authority to teach the people.
- Jesus taught that we should listen and obey all that they teach, but do not do according to their deeds.
- they say one thing and do another.

Psalms 7:12 "If a man does not repent, He will sharpen His sword; he has bent His bow and made it ready."

- Does this mean that the unrepentant man has prepared himself for war against God?
- without repentance there is no peace with God.

Psalms 7:13 "He has also prepared for himself deadly weapons; he makes his fiery shafts."

7:14 "Behold, he travails with wickedness, And he conceives mischief and brings forth falsehood."

יָפַע אֲשֶׁר יִשְׁרָף יִלְכֶּדֶת אֶת־הַשֵּׁשׁ יִלְכֶּדֶת

- The unrepentant man becomes pregnant (יָפַע) "working" or "laboring" (לָמַד) in sin.
- The unrepentant man gives birth (יִלְכֶּדֶת) to "lies, untruth, falsehood" (אֶת־הַשֵּׁשׁ).
Brings forth

- parallel to James 1:15 "then when lust is conceived, it gives birth to sin, and when sin is accomplished, it brings death."
- sin is brought forth like a child... comes forth like the fruit of our seed that is from within (wickedness).
- The sin/child that comes forth, unruly, has a mind of its own, begins to sound a little like Romans 7 (opposite Paul)
- Can you think of any NT parallels to bearing fruit and sin?

Psalms 7:15 "He has dug a pit and hallowed it out, and he ⁽¹⁰⁾ has fallen into the hole he has made."

7:16 "His mischief will return upon his own head, and his violence will descend upon his own pate."

→ the unrepentant have trapped themselves.

• unrighteousness, pride, sin, iniquity, transgressions, lies, untruths, falsehoods will one day all return to the one who works/labors in sin.

Psalms 7:17 "I will give thanks to the Lord according to His righteousness and I will sing praise to the Name of the Lord Most High."

→ we give thanks in the righteousness of God.

Summary

- the words of Cush the benjamite.
- Sin requires the judgment of God
- Search ourselves... Have we dealt badly with others? behaved in unrighteousness or rewarded evil for good?
 - what kinds of sins committed?
 - the words of our lips comes from the heart, the motivation of our actions.
- If a man is unrepentant, he has prepared himself for war against God.
 - prepared weapons of war (swords, arrows, etc)
 - the unrepentant works/labors in sin.
 - unrepentance at its very nature is rooted in lies & untruths

seek the Lord and His Righteousness

- we obtain the righteousness of God in Yeshua the Messiah.
(John 15:1-9)