

Hitzig (quoted by Delitzsch, II, 243) said, "It is in reality no easy task to become master of this Psalm." It is truly gigantic both in size and power.

Psalm 68. It has also been called "one of the masterpieces of the world's lyrics" (Clarke, p. 171). 9/26/64

V. 18 makes this Psalm Messianic. Paul quotes it in Eph. 4:8.

What does it mean?

"Captive captive" - cf. Judges 5:12.

This would seem to indicate that the expression means to lead captive that one who before was the captor.

It is explained further in Isa. 14:2.

Heb. 2:14, 15 speaks of its fulfillment.

The historical background is 2 Sam. 6 - when David brought the ark to Jerusalem from Gibeon. In 1 Sam. 4:11 the ark was taken by the Philistines - this meaning that "The glory is departed from Israel" (1 Sam 4:22). Eli died when he received this news. There could have been no greater defeat. That which was God's dwelling place among His people was gone, indicating the withdrawal of His presence.

But now it has been returned! The Lord is again among His people. No wonder David sang and danced!

PSALM 68. CELEBRATES THIS DELIVERANCE.

BUT IN DOING SO

~~THE~~ THE WHOLE HISTORY OF REDEMPTION IS TRACED:

(1) TELLING WHAT GOD HAS ALREADY DONE AND WAS DOING AT THE TIME THE PSALM WAS COMPOSED. THIS IS VV. 1-19.

(2) TELLING WHAT GOD WOULD DO IN THE FUTURE, BRINGING EVEN THE GENTILES UNDER HIS RULE. THIS IS VV. 20-35.

V. 18 FORMS THE TRANSITION - POINTING TO THE ASCENSION OF CHRIST AND HIS VICTORY OVER CAPTIVITY.

X. B. Meyer  
traces the  
procession to  
mt. Zion  
via all of  
its public life  
its significance

To prove how this Psalm affects God,

Designer (II, 24) proves that:

(1) "Glorious" (glor) appears 23x in the Psalm.

(2) "Glorious" (v. 17)

(3) Adonai ( $6x - vv. 11, 17, 19, 22, 32$ )  
 $20$

All can be  
distributed to  
Glorious!

Means good, master  
(4)  $\text{לְפָנֶיךָ}$  - v. 19, 20 - also  $\text{לְפָנֶיךָ}$  in v. 20 Champion, <sup>you</sup> might be  
 $7:6$   
(5),  $\text{לְפָנֶיךָ}$  - v. 14 - the Almighty, omnipotence  
(6)  $\text{לְפָנֶיךָ}$  - v. 4, "Jeho," a form of Jehovah } Num. 17:1  
(7) v. 20 - Glorious Adonai  
(8) v. 18 - Glorious Gloriam

In addition of course:

- (1) "a father of the poor" (v. 5)
- (2) "a judge of the widows" (v. 5)
- (3) "Glorious King" (v. 24).

PART ONE

Part

III. Daniel's Vision from Egypt to you (vv. 1-14).

III. Description of Zion - the Lord's place. (vv. 15-19).  
firmit, rock, and bane (v. 18) are all  
sinuous here. With the Messiah descending  
to Zion (as typified in bringing the ark  
to Zion), descending with folded hands for the  
service.

so Paul links the ascension of Christ  
to Zion church blessing in Eph. 4:8.

V. The redemption of the Gentile nations prophesied (vv. 29-35).

Note:

Elohim is translated God

Jehovah is translated LORD On Job, cf Ex 15:3

Adonai is translated Lord

v. 11 - of the Word

v. 17 - in triumph over enemies

v. 19 - bestowing blessing

v. 20 - over death, to spare His people

v. 22 - to regather Israel

v. 32 - to be praised.

El is translated God - champion, hero, mighty God

v. 19 - "the God of our salvation"

in Isa. 9:7

v. 20 - (2x) lit, He that is God to us is God of salvation

Ishaddai is translated the Almighty

Cf. Gen. 17:1; Ex. 6:3.