

May 12 Answers

- 1) David's psalms. Psalm 109 teaches us that when someone repays our kindness with treachery, it is Christlike to pray **against** them. Indeed, Peter applied this psalm to **Judas**, "who became a guide to those who arrested Jesus" (Acts 1:15–20). David's example is important. He didn't seek personal **revenge** on those who betrayed him, and he didn't take matters into his own hands (Ps 109:27). Instead, he called on **God** to repay the wicked according to their deeds: "He loved to curse; let curses come upon him! He did not delight in blessing; may it be far from him!" (Ps 109:17). This is the spirit of Christ. It is God's will that the sins of the **unrepentant** wicked should fall on their own heads in **judgment**. Psalm 110 is one of the most important Messianic psalms. It is **quoted** by the NT more than any other psalm. In this psalm, the Father speaks to the **Son**, whom David acknowledged as "my Lord," and says, "Sit at my right hand, until I make your enemies your footstool" (Ps 110:1). This shows that the Messiah is both Son of God and King of kings (cf. Matt 22:41–46). The Father goes on to declare, "You are a **priest** forever after the order of **Melchizedek**" (Ps 110:4). This means that the Messiah is also a High Priest who will offer a sacrifice for the sins of the people (cf. Heb 7). How wonderful to know that God's Son, Jesus the Messiah, is both King *and* Priest. He is able to save us from our sins, and one day He will rule the world in righteousness! Hallelujah!