

## May 18 Answers

- 1) The psalms of Korah's sons. This **Levitical** family was descended from the rebel leader Korah, whose children were spared, to our great gain, when he died for his rebellion (Num 26:10ff.). Some of this family became **doorkeepers** and guardians of the temple (1 Chr 9:17ff.; cf. Ps 84:1, 10), while others were **singers** and musicians in the choir founded under David by Heman. Psalm 45 is a hymn celebrating a royal **wedding**, and as the title says, it is a "**love** song." It is also **Messianic**, and it celebrates the coming union of Christ and his bride (cf. Eph 5:23ff.). The psalm begins by addressing "the king," and it praises him for his splendor and majesty. But this isn't just any king, for this king is called "**God**" in v. 6, and it becomes clear that the writer is speaking of the Messiah, the King of kings and the Lord of lords. This psalm, together with Psalm 110, clearly depicts the Messiah as **divine**. His throne is "forever and ever," and the scepter of His kingdom is "a scepter of righteousness." Jesus loved righteousness and hated wickedness: "Therefore **God**, your God, has anointed you with the **oil** of gladness beyond your companions" (Ps 45:6–7). The author of Hebrews, guided by the Holy Spirit, quoted these verses as part of his argument for the superiority of the Son to the **angels** (Heb 1:8–9). The psalm goes on to picture the wedding of the King. The **bride** will be led to Him in beautiful clothing, and she will enter His palace in gladness and rejoicing. What a wonderful picture of the glorious marriage of the Lamb.