

## May 12 Questions

- 1) David's psalms. Psalm 109 teaches us that when someone repays our kindness with treachery, it is Christlike to pray \_\_\_\_\_ them. Indeed, Peter applied this psalm to \_\_\_\_\_, "who became a guide to those who arrested Jesus" (Acts 1:15–20). David's example is important. He didn't seek personal \_\_\_\_\_ on those who betrayed him, and he didn't take matters into his own hands (Ps 109:27). Instead, he called on \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ wicked should fall on their own heads in \_\_\_\_\_. Psalm 110 is one of the most important Messianic psalms. It is \_\_\_\_\_ by the NT more than any other psalm. In this psalm, the Father speaks to the \_\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_ forever after the order of \_\_\_\_\_" (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).