**The Sermon for Psalm Forty Five, Part 1**

***“Thy Throne, O God, is for Ever and Ever”***

**Introduction**

 This psalm is an intriguing, if not difficult contribution, to the Psaltery. Its content refers to a royal wedding theme of some descendant of David, focusing upon both the glory of the bridegroom and bride. Since Ps. 45 occurs in the collection of psalms *“for the sons of Korah,”* and since it follows the previous Ps. 44, which had David crying out to his King (v. 4) for deliverance, its interpretation will reflect the overall context of the Psalter as well as its internal context.

 With its title *“a song of loves,”* some have interpreted the psalm alluding to Solomon’s marriage to Pharaoh’s daughter (I Ki. 11:1; Cant. 1:1 ff.), or Ahab’s marriage to Jezebel (I Ki. 16:31), who was a princess from Sidon (= Tyre, Ps. 45:12). However, the Apostle Paul settled the interpretation of Ps. 45 attributing verse six to the Son of God, the Lord Jesus Christ (Heb. 1:8). It refers therefore to King Jesus, who is the *“mighty”* (*gibbor*) God (cf. v. 3 along with Isa. 9:6), and to His bride, which seems to allude to the Gentiles, especially during the Millennium. The flow of the Psalter, therefore, seems to suggest that while David was waiting for Jehovah to vindicate his ouster (cf. II Sam. 19:15, 39; *vide* Pss. 42:4; 43:1-44 *et al*), he was led by the Spirit to declare the glories of the Messiah-King and His bride.

**Structure**

 David developed the structure of the psalm around his emphasis on the King, His glory, His bride, and her glory, concluding with the perpetual praise of the King.

**A. Introduction (v. 1)**

 **B. The Divine Bridegroom (vv. 2-5)**

 **C. His Glory (vv. 6-9)**

 **B.’ The Daughterly Bride (vv. 10-12)**

 **C.’ Her Glory (vv. 13-15)**

**A.’ Conclusion (vv. 16-17)**

**PREMISE: David returned to kingship and focused on the true King of Kings.**

**A. INTRODUCTION (v. 1)**

***1. The Presentation (1a)***

a. Top Musician of the Psalm > *Asaph* (I Chr. 16:5)

 b. Tune of the Psalm > *Shoshannim*  (“lilies”) > Ps. 69:1

c. Technicians of the Psalm > The Sons of Korah (11x)

 d. Timing of the Psalm > *Maschil* (with skill)

 e. Theme of the Psalm > A Song of Loves > Bridegroom loves Bride (Eph. 5:25)!

***2. The Psalmist (1b)***

 a. The Inditing (*rachash*)> his compulsion

 b. The Interest > the King > King David > King Jesus

 c. The Inspiration > the tongue writes inspired psalms (II Sam. 23:2; I Pet. 1:11; II Pet. 1:21)

 **B. THE DIVINE BRIDEGROOM (vv. 2-5)**

 ***1. The Man (v. 2)*** > the God-Man (I Tim. 3:16; Heb. 4:14-16; Isa. 53:2) > His words (Lk. 4:22)

 ***2. The Majesty (vv. 3-5)***

 a. His Majesty in Battle (v. 3) Isa. 9:6; 10:21; 34:6

 b. His Majesty in Truth (v. 4) > Ps. 43:3

 c. His Majesty over Enemy (v. 5) > Dt. 33:26; Ps. 144:6

 **C. HIS GLORY (vv. 6-9)**

 ***1. His Glorious Throne (v. 6)*** > Paul cited passage > Heb. 1:8 (cf. Gen. 49:10)

 ***2. His Glorious Character (v. 7)*** Paul cited passage > Heb. 1:9

 ***3. His Glorious Royalty (v. 8)*** > ivory palaces > I Ki. 10:18; 22:39; Amos 3:15

 ***4. His Glorious People (v. 9)*** > David’s daughter > Tamar; Ophir (I Ki. 9:28)

**CONCLUSION: David’s King helped David retrieve his kingship! We praise God for deliverance!**