

## Questions on Psalm 75

At two points, the translation might be improved:

- v. 1, “thy name is near; people declare thy wondrous works” (Everywhere else in the OT, when “declare” is used of God's “wondrous works,” the works are the object of the declaration, not the subject.)
- v. 2, “at the appointed time, I will judge uprightly” (The noun can mean “congregation,” but as the name of an activity, not a specific group.)

The first five questions survey the Psalm, then the later ones zoom in for a closer look.

1. What remarkable shift in the pronouns occurs between v. 1 and the rest of the Psalm?
2. v. 3 is spoken by someone who has authority over the “earth” and its “pillars.”
  - (a) What other verses in the OT can you find that mention “earth” and “pillars”?
  - (b) Who has control over the pillars of the earth?
  - (c) Who is speaking in vv. 2-3?
  - (d) How do these verses amplify the clause from v. 1, “Thy name is near”?
3. Scan verses 4-10.
  - (a) Is the speaker the same as in 2-3? Why or why not?
  - (b) What mark has the Psalmist given that might indicate a shift in speaker between verses 3 and 4?
  - (c) How do these verses amplify the clause from v. 1, “People declare thy wondrous works”?
4. What office might this second speaker hold? (Pay attention to v. 10, and compare Psa 101:8 and Rom 13:4.)
5. For what occasion may Asaph have written this Psalm?
6. What important truth does v.2 convey? (See the Treasury's note and references on “receive the congregation.”)
7. Given the close association of vv. 2 and 3, to what may 3a refer?
8. What course of action does the speaker take toward the wicked in vv. 4-8?
9. What course does he take in v. 10?
10. Which of these is an example for us today? Which is not? And why the difference?