

-But is actually: "... you answered me!" (or take as a prophetic perfect: "... you will answer me!").

-From here on, the Psalm portrays the results of God's deliverance.

-Note in this Psalm the general picture of the crucifixion: the words of the people around the cross, gambling, etc.

b. If a portion of a Psalm can only be applied to the Messiah and cannot possibly be applied to a human being, then that portion of the Psalm is Messianic.

-A good example of this is Psalm 16:10. "You will not allow your pious one to undergo decay."

-This can only apply to the Messiah.

-Study pronouns in the context to see if it is expandable.

-The deliverance of the person in Psa. 22 is also unique.

-See the fruits of the deliverance are unique: every race, rank, and place will turn to the Lord.

4. Psalms classified as Messianic in their Entirety.

Psalms 2, 16, 22, 40, 45, 68, 69, 72, 110, and 118.

5. Problems Posed by the Messianic Psalms.

a. The subject of Psalm 40 and Psalm 69 seems to be guilty of sin.

1) Psalm 40:12. "My iniquities have overtaken me ... they are more numerous than the hairs on my head."

-What is in view here is Jesus bearing the sins of others.

-He has assumed the responsibility and punishment for them. Thus these are sins imputed to him; not his own.

2) Psalm 69:5. "You know my foolishness, and my wrongs are not hidden from thee."

-(Calvin): Jesus' enemies are accusing him of sin and foolishness; he is crying out for the Lord to vindicate him.