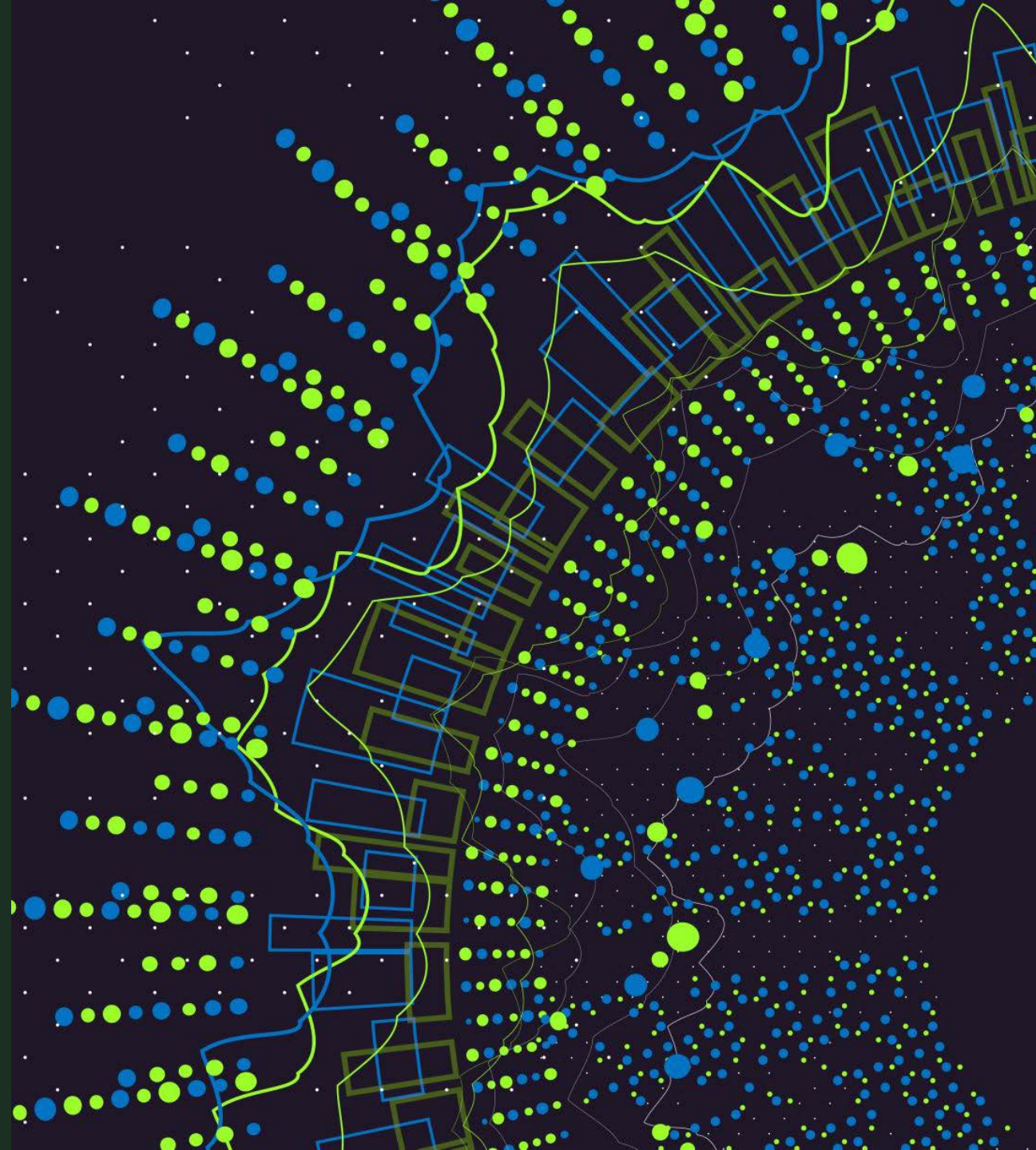


Sunday School Opening

November 24, 2024

Jon L Hardinger





Making Melody #197

#197 Fanny Crosby "Praise Him"

The praises of Israel

Brother Ron Canner, who stood up at the Powersville Meeting Hall one Lord's Day, and opened his Bible to Psalms 22. That familiar portion was read through verse 3. Brother Ron was bringing out the question and answer of the verses. Wouldn't we all like to know?

Psalm 22 NASB

My God, my God, why have You forsaken me? Far from my deliverance are the words of my groaning. O my God, I cry by day, but You do not answer; And by night, but I have no rest. Yet You are holy, O You who are enthroned upon the praises of Israel.

But Thou *art* holy.

Brother Ron brought out the holiness of God, to explain how God did not answer the pitiful cry of the Lord Jesus Christ in His ultimate suffering. Jesus Christ was bearing our sins at that time, and He became a sin offering for us.

I remember sitting forward, attending, and listening to Brother Ron's soft voice as he brought to light and unfolded the truth.

I perceived the verse a little more than I had before.

Word study, dividing our language

I owe Dr. McGilchrist's book for these words he chose to write about our language.

The mind:

Representation, Facts, Perfect, Precise, Certain, Concluded

On the other hand, the right mind:

Reverberation, Answer, Accord, Attunement, Engagement

My first look

Why does the holiness of God explain the reason why He forsook Jesus on the Cross?

Well, doesn't holiness mean separation, set apart from evil?

I have heard various expression reverently trying to explain this.

God turned His back, and in my mind's eye to imagine that God, as a Person, looks down on the cross from heaven, and turns away from the sight while Jesus is a sin offering.

Morally, I have heard, speaking objectively now, in our gospel meetings the speaker urges us to confess our sins and seek forgiveness because sinners cannot stand before a holy God.

Therefore, seek refuge in the cross.

Look some more

Matthew 27:46 "About the ninth hour Jesus cried out with a loud voice, saying, "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?" that is, "My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me?"

Mark 15:34 "At the ninth hour Jesus cried out with a loud voice, "Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani?" which is translated, "My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me?"

Hebrews 13:5 “Make sure that your character is free from the love of money, being content with what you have; for He Himself has said, *“I will never desert you, nor will I ever forsake you,”*”

Deuteronomy 31:6,8 “The Lord is the one who goes ahead of you; He will be with you. He will not fail you or forsake you. Do not fear or be dismayed.”

Joshua 1:5 “No man will be able to stand before you all the days of your life. Just as I have been with Moses, I will be with you; I will not fail you or forsake you.”

Appropriately so, we minister in faith, applying this verse to Psalms 22 that Jesus was once forsaken that we might never be. A triple assurance of this verse, never, no never.

Psalms 22:1-3 NASB continues

My God, my God, why have You forsaken me? Far from my deliverance are the words of my groaning. O my God, I cry by day, but You do not answer; And by night, but I have no rest. Yet You are holy, O You who are enthroned upon the praises of Israel.

Psalms 22:4-5 NASB

In You our fathers trusted; They trusted and You delivered them. To You they cried out and were delivered; In You they trusted and were not disappointed.

Peter writes to those scattered abroad:

1 Peter 5:9 "But resist him, firm in your faith, knowing that the same experiences of suffering are being accomplished by your brethren who are in the world."

Psalms 22:22-24 NASB

I will tell of Your name to my brethren; In the midst of the assembly I will praise You. You who fear the Lord, praise Him; All you descendants of Jacob, glorify Him, And stand in awe of Him, all you descendants of Israel.

For He has not despised nor abhorred the affliction of the afflicted; Nor has He hidden His face from him; But when he cried to Him for help, He heard. From You comes my praise in the great assembly; I shall pay my vows before those who fear Him.

Applying the first look, the past participle.

Facts,

Perfect

Precise

Certain

Concluded

School Days Rule Days Words Say

Representation: The word present comes from the present participle *presens* meaning 'to be there in front of (the speaker) Representation is the attempt to make something appear 'in front of' the subject again after the fact. Something that is no longer there.

Fact is from the word *factus* the past participle of the word *facere* of 'to do' or 'to make' and it means a 'something that has been done or made' and is now in the past, and no longer there.

Perfect is from *per-fectus* another past participle of a similar root *per-facere* by adding the the prefix *per* meaning 'through' to do or make completely thoroughly - thus what is perfect is 'that which is has been done through to completion.

Three more word studies, please

Precise is from *prae* before + *cisus* cut, past participle of the *prae-cidere* literally 'having been cut off before its time.'

Certain comes from *certus* originally the past participle of *cernere* to decide or determine 'something that has been determined.'

Concluded is from *con* [intensifier] + *cludere* to shut - 'shut off' or 'lock up' completely.

McGilChrist continues to say: "My point is not narrowly a grammatical one, that they derive from past tense formations, (granting the Latin origin of the word process as a past participle)... rather that...the intrinsically completed nature of the idea in every case which the grammar naturally reflects. A fact is intrinsically finished, established, standing firm, cf 'stable' unmoving, where it is. A fact is a thing not a process.

McGilChrist goes on to say the Left brain uses static steps to create, like single photos flipped as old movies were presented.

Applying the Right Mind too, the present participle

Reverberation, Answer, Accord, Attunement, Engagement

Reverberation: Return of a beat

Answer: And plus Affirming

Accord: Ad, Toward, and 'Cordare' the heart, toward the heart, To bring heart to heart

Attunement: Bring to tune, or tone of one thing to another, Latin Stretching or Tension

Engagement: A pledge, or a sworn agreement, as in marriage. Gage, something of value given in exchange for action, Teutonic form is related to the word wed.

McGilChrist writes about the word truth

We tend to think of truth as a matter of propositions. The word truth in its origin indicates not a proposition, but a disposition. True (German Treu, Faithful) is related to trust in its fundamentally a matter of what one believes to be the case. Truth and trust go together.

The Latin word true *verum* is cognate with the Sanskrit word meaning to choose or believe, like one's loved one, the one whom one chooses to believe, to place one's trust, to whom one is true.

We used to speak of plighting one's troth, And we speak of two surfaces that marry. They fit, and therefore are 'fit'. It is a matter of fidelity.

McGilChrist continues “emerges through commitment and experience”

Belief too is about fidelity (Latin Fides, faith) The word belief has nowhere buried itself in the idea of signing up to a proposition, certain or uncertain. It is not a matter of cognition, but of recognition.

The word belief comes from the same root as ‘love,’ a sense preserved in the now archaic word ‘lief’ familiar to us from Shakespeare, with which one described one’s friend, sweetheart, or lord – someone in whom one believed.

Similar consideration give to the German *glauben* (related to *lieben*, to love.)

This is similar to the French *croire* and other derivatives of the word *credere* a word which originally meant to ‘entrust the care of.’ And originally to ‘give your heart to’

McGilchrist continues

Whether we see truth as correctness, as a thing that can be determined and into which nothing of us enters, or 'truth-as-unconcealing' a process of something being revealing itself to us only through our experience.

In my own words, the first step is to look, apprehend, grasp, and understand. The facts are there, and my mind concludes with a certainty.

The second is to answer to it, be in accord with it, attune to it, reverberate to it, and engage with it.

Sweet Psalmist of Israel

2 Samuel 23:1

Now these are the last words of David. Thus says David the son of Jesse; Thus says the man raised up on high, The anointed of the God of Jacob, And the sweet psalmist of Israel:

2 Samuel 23:1

We hold that our Bible is inspired poetry.

We are His workmanship (symphony) Ephesians 2:10

Fullness of truth by adding Ephesians 5:2 To add to what was said about God turning His back. Forsaking Jesus.

Therefore be imitators of God, as beloved children; and walk in love, just as Christ also loved you and gave Himself up for us, an offering and a sacrifice to God as a fragrant aroma.

NASB Other translations say 'sweet-smelling' aroma

Psalm 22:1-3

Psalm 22:1-3 (NASB95)

1 *My God, my God, why have You forsaken me?*

Far from my deliverance are the words of my groaning.

2 *O my God, I cry by day, but You do not answer;*

And by night, but I have no rest.

3 *Yet You are holy,*

O You who are enthroned upon the praises of Israel.

Psalm 22:4-6

Psalm 22:4-5 (NASB95)

4 *In You our fathers trusted;*

They trusted and You delivered them.

5 *To You they cried out and were delivered;*

In You they trusted and were not disappointed.

Psalm 22:22-23

Psalm 22:22-23 (NASB95)

22 I will tell of Your name to my brethren;

In the midst of the assembly I will praise You.

23 You who fear the Lord, praise Him;

All you descendants of Jacob, glorify Him,

And stand in awe of Him, all you descendants of Israel.

