## PSALM 137

Babylo	nians w	remembering the captivity Israel suffered at the hands of the brutal they conquered Judah and destroyed Jerusalem and the Temple. The impact on the Jewish				
		evastating. The tragedy of all this is that Israel was in this place of despair due to from God.	_			
I.	The psalmist their present dilemma <b>Vs 1-4</b>					
	Α.	<sup>1</sup> By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion.				
		1. <b>Babylon</b> -is found in Scripture from Genesis 10:10—Revelation 18:2. Nebuchadnezzar				
		was probably the greatest ruler in Babylon and was responsible for the destruction Jerusalem and carried the inhabitants away as captives.	of			
	2. We sat, we wept when we remembered Zion-the tragedy of remember					
		with God, now that they are God due t				
their		own sinful rebellion against God				
		3. <b>Zion</b> -Jerusalem its destruction by Babylon and Nebuchadnezza	ır			
	B.	<sup>2</sup> We hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof.				
		The nation stopped their harps because their symbol as a nation,	their harps because their symbol as a nation,			
		Jerusalem, the Temple, and King David's palace, had all been destroyed				
	<b>C</b> .	<sup>3</sup> For there they that carried us away captive required of us a song; and they that wasted us	S			
		required of us mirth, saying, Sing us one of the songs of Zion.				
		The conquering Babylonians tormented and their captives to sing songs abo	ut			
	Jerusalem as entertainment to the Babylonians					
	D.	<sup>4</sup> How shall we sing the LORD's song in a strange land?				
		How could the captives in the Lord when they were captives in a foreign				
		land that did not recognize God as the one and true God alone.				
II.	The psalmist's to Jerusalem <b>Vs 5-6</b>					
	Α.	It is written as though the psalmist is carrying on a with Jerusalem				
	B.	$^5$ If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning.				
		<ol> <li>"Absence makes the heart grow fonder"</li> </ol>				
		2. The behind the thought of the right hand is, forgetting Jerusal	em			
		will also take away the psalmist desire to play songs about Jerusalem Cf Vs 2				
	<b>C</b> .	$^6$ If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; If I prefer not				
		Jerusalem above my chief joy.				
		<ol> <li>A self-pronounced curse if the psalmist Jerusalem</li> </ol>				
		<ol><li>Forgetting Jerusalem will take away the psalmist to sing about Jerusalem</li></ol>				
III.	The psalmist's wish upon the enemies of Jerusalem <b>Vs 7-9</b>					
	A. <sup>7</sup> Remember, O LORD, the children of Edom in the day of Jerusalem; Who said, Rase it, rase					
		even to the foundation thereof.				
		1. The Edomites strongly the army of Babylon to destroy Jerusale	m			
		2. Rase it, rase it-level Jerusalem and it with a vengence!				
	B. <sup>8</sup> O daughter of Babylon, who art to be destroyed; Happy shall he be, that rewarde thou hast served us.					
		1. The psalmist pronounces a judgment upon Babylon				

	2.	The psalmist hopes that the one who dest and joy in doing so.	roys Babylon will find				
<i>C</i> .	9 Haj	ppy shall he be, that taketh and dasheth thy i	little ones against the sto	nes.			
	1.	Total of the Babylonians					
	2.			pe of treatment			
	Israel had experienced when Babylon razed Jerusalem, thus the psalmist is						
		the same type of treatment on Babylon.					
	•	ually points that one finds it h	<u> </u>	•			
•		e due to the of other	•	_			
		ose who cause us such grief. At those times i					
_		sees fit, and continue in our service for him, e 	ven though at that momer	nt it may be			
<u> </u>		<del></del>					