

Psalms 135:11

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Sihon king of the Amorites, and Og king of Bashan, and all the kingdoms of Canaan:

Analysis

Specific enemies are named: 'Sihon king of the Amorites, and Og king of Bashan, and all the kingdoms of Canaan.' Sihon and Og become paradigmatic examples of defeated foes throughout Scripture (Numbers 21:21-35; Deuteronomy 2-3; Joshua 2:10; Nehemiah 9:22). Sihon ruled the territory between the Arnon and Jabbok rivers; Og controlled Bashan in the northern Transjordan, and was remembered as a giant whose iron bedstead measured nine by four cubits (Deuteronomy 3:11). Their defeat opened the way for Israel's entry into the promised land. The phrase 'all the kingdoms of Canaan' summarizes the subsequent conquest under Joshua. These victories were not Israel's achievement but God's gift. Each name recalled a specific story of divine deliverance, encouraging worshipers to trust the same God for present challenges.

Historical Context

Sihon and Og's defeats occurred during Moses' leadership, just before the Jordan crossing (Numbers 21). Their territories became the inheritance of Reuben, Gad, and half of Manasseh. Ancient Israel rehearsed these victories regularly in worship; they appear in Deuteronomy's review, Joshua's speeches, Nehemiah's prayer, and multiple psalms (136:19-20).

Related Passages

Hebrews 11:1 — Definition of faith

Romans 1:17 — The righteous shall live by faith

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Study Questions

1. How does God's defeat of powerful kings demonstrate His sovereignty over human rulers?
2. What does this verse teach about God's protection of His people?

Interlinear Text

וְלִכְלֹ	הַבָּשָׁן	מֶלֶךְ	וְלֹעֹג	הָאֱמֹרִי	מֶלֶךְ	לְסִיחַ	וְנֹן
	of Bashan	king	and Og	of the Amorites	king	Sihon	
	H1316	H4428	H5747	H567	H4428	H5511	
כְּנָעַן:		וְכָל מַמְלָכֹת					
		of Canaan					
		and all the kingdoms					
		H3667					
		H4467					

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