

# Psalms 45:6

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever: the sceptre of thy kingdom is a right sceptre.

## Analysis

**Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever: the sceptre of thy kingdom is a right sceptre.** This extraordinary verse addresses the king as 'God' (Elohim), language that no mere human monarch could legitimately receive but that perfectly fits the divine Messiah. Hebrews 1:8 quotes this verse as God the Father addressing God the Son, confirming its Christological interpretation and providing inspired New Testament commentary on the Old Testament text.

"Thy throne, O God" (אֱלֹהִים קִסְאָךְ/kis'akha Elohim) uses Elohim, the general Hebrew term for God, to address the king. Some translations render this 'your throne is God' or 'your divine throne,' attempting to soften the direct address of a human king as God. However, the Hebrew and the inspired interpretation in Hebrews 1:8 support the direct vocative: 'O God.' This presents the Incarnation—the king is both human descendant of David and divine Son of God.

"Is for ever and ever" (וְעוֹלָם וָעֶד/olam va'ed) emphasizes eternal duration through synonymous terms. No earthly throne endures forever; all human dynasties eventually fall. David's dynasty ended with the Babylonian exile (2 Kings 25). Yet God promised David an eternal throne (2 Samuel 7:12-16), fulfilled in Christ whose kingdom has no end (Luke 1:32-33, Daniel 7:14).

"The sceptre of thy kingdom is a right sceptre" (שֵׁבֶט מִשְׁכֹּרֶת/shevet mishor shevet malkhutekha) describes righteous rule. The sceptre symbolizes royal authority; 'right' (mishor) means upright, just, equitable. This king's rule is

characterized by perfect justice and righteousness. Isaiah 9:7 prophesies the Messiah's reign 'with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever.' Revelation 19:11 describes Christ on a white horse, 'in righteousness he doth judge and make war.'

The verse's structure parallels the king's eternal throne with his righteous rule—his reign endures forever because it is perfectly just. Earthly kingdoms fall through corruption, injustice, and oppression. Christ's kingdom endures eternally because it is established on perfect righteousness, justice, and truth.

## Historical Context

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The Davidic covenant (2 Samuel 7:12-16) promised David an eternal dynasty: 'thy throne shall be established for ever.' This seemed to fail when Babylon destroyed Jerusalem, exiled the kings, and ended the monarchy (586 BCE). Yet the promise wasn't broken—it awaited messianic fulfillment. Christ, David's greater son, inherits the eternal throne.

Ancient Near Eastern kings claimed divine status or divine appointment. Egyptian pharaohs were considered incarnate deities; Mesopotamian rulers claimed divine favor and authority. Israel's theology rejected deifying human kings—they were human servants under God's authority (Deuteronomy 17:14-20). Yet this psalm addresses Israel's king as 'Elohim,' language requiring messianic fulfillment in one who is truly both God and man.

The New Testament's use of this verse is decisive for Christology. Hebrews 1:8-9 applies it to Christ to prove His superiority over angels. The Father addresses the Son as 'God,' whose throne is forever, who loves righteousness and hates wickedness. This demonstrates Christ's deity—He is not merely a great prophet or teacher but God incarnate, worthy of worship, possessing eternal authority.

Early church councils defending Christ's deity (Nicaea 325, Constantinople 381) cited this verse among others proving the Son's full divinity. Against Arian heresy claiming Christ was a created being, orthodox Christianity affirmed: He is eternally God, seated on God's eternal throne, worthy of the worship due to God

alone.

The 'right sceptre' anticipates Christ's millennial reign. Revelation 19-20 describes Christ returning to establish His kingdom on earth, ruling with a 'rod of iron' (Revelation 19:15)—firm, just, uncompromising righteousness. The kingdom will be characterized by perfect justice, peace, and truth (Isaiah 11:1-9).

## Related Passages

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**James 2:17** — Faith and works

**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

## Study Questions

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1. How does the Father's address to the Son as 'O God' in Hebrews 1:8 confirm the deity of Christ and His equality with the Father?
2. What does it mean practically that Christ's throne is 'for ever and ever,' and how should this eternal perspective affect our priorities and values?
3. How does Christ's 'right sceptre' (perfectly just rule) differ from earthly governments characterized by corruption, injustice, or oppression?
4. In what ways do believers participate in Christ's eternal kingdom now, and how will we experience it more fully in the future?

## Interlinear Text

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תְּהִי כִסֵּאֲךָ	אֵלֹהִים	עוֹלָם	וְעוֹלָם	שֵׁשׁ	מִיֵּשֶׁר	שֵׁשׁ
<b>Thy throne</b>	<b>O God</b>	<b>is for ever</b>	<b>and ever</b>	<b>sceptre</b>	<b>is a right</b>	<b>sceptre</b>
H3678	H430	H5769	H5703	H7626	H4334	H7626

מַלְכוּתְךָ:  
**of thy kingdom**  
H4438

## Additional Cross-References

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**Psalms 93:2** (Parallel theme): Thy throne is established of old: thou art from everlasting.

**John 1:1** (References God): In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

**1 Timothy 3:16** (References God): And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory.

**Revelation 19:11** (Parallel theme): And I saw heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war.

**Psalms 145:13** (Kingdom): Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations.

**Psalms 89:29** (Parallel theme): His seed also will I make to endure for ever, and his throne as the days of heaven.

**Daniel 2:44** (Kingdom): And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever.