

## The Septuagint, Psalm 134 (135), Interlinear English – G.T. Emery.

### Αλληλούϊα. Alleluia.

#### An Order to Praise the Lord.

Αἰνεῖτε τὸ ὄνομα Κυρίου, αἰνεῖτε δοῦλοι Κυρίου,  
Let you praise the name of Lord, let you praise slaves Lord.  
2 Οἱ ἐστῶτες ἐν οἴκῳ Κυρίου, ἐν αὐλαῖς οἴκου Θεοῦ ἡμῶν.  
The have stood in house of Lord, in courts of house of God of us.  
3 Αἰνεῖτε τὸν Κύριον, ὅτι ἀγαθὸς Κύριος· ψάλατε τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ, ὅτι καλόν.  
Let you praise the Lord, for good Lord; let you psalm to the name of him, for good.  
4 Ὅτι τὸν Ἰακώβ ἐξελέξατο ἑαυτῷ ὁ Κύριος, Ἰσραὴλ εἰς περιουσιασμόν ἑαυτῷ.  
For the Jacob chose for himself the Lord, Israel for a private possession for himself.

#### The Lord in Nature.

5 Ὅτι ἐγὼ ἔγνωκα ὅτι μέγας ὁ Κύριος, καὶ ὁ Κύριος ἡμῶν παρὰ πάντα τοὺς θεούς.  
For I I knew that great the Lord, and the Lord of us above all the gods.  
6 Πάντα, ὅσα ἠθέλησεν ὁ Κύριος ἐποίησεν ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐν τῇ γῆ, ἐν ταῖς θαλάσσαις καὶ  
All, as much as he wished the Lord did in the heaven and in the earth, in the seas and  
ἐν πάσαις ταῖς ἀβύσσοις.  
in all the depths.  
7 Ἀνάγων νεφέλας ἐξ ἐσχάτου τῆς γῆς, ἀστραπὰς εἰς ὑέτον ἐποίησεν· ὁ ἐξάγων  
Lifting up clouds from extremities of the earth, a lightning for a rain he made, he bringing forth  
ἀνέμους ἐκ θησαυρῶν αὐτοῦ,  
winds from treasures of him.

#### The Power of the Lord in History.

8 Ὃς ἐπάταξε τὰ πρωτότοκα Αἰγύπτου ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπου ἕως κτήνους.  
Who struck the first-born of Egypt from of man unto beast.  
9 Ἐξαπέστειλε σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα ἐν μέσῳ σου, Αἴγυπτε, ἐν Φαραῶ καὶ ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς  
He sent forth signs and wonders in midst of you, O Egypt, on Pharaoh and on all the  
δούλοις αὐτοῦ.  
slaves of him.  
10 Ὃς ἐπάταξεν ἔθνη πολλὰ, καὶ ἀπέκτεινε βασιλεῖς κραταιούς·  
Who struck nations many, and slew kings mighty;  
11 τὸν Σηὼν βασιλέα τῶν Ἀμορραίων, καὶ τὸν Ὠγ βασιλέα τῆς Βασάν, καὶ πάσας τὰς  
the Seon king of the Ammorites, and the Og king of the Basan,<sup>1</sup> and all the

---

1 **Amorites** Highlanders, or hillmen, the name given to the descendants of one of the sons of Canaan ([Gen 14:7](#)), called Amurra or Amurri in the Assyrian and Egyptian inscriptions. On the early Babylonian monuments all Syria, including Palestine, is known as "the land of the Amorites." The southern slopes of the mountains of Judea are called the "mount of the Amorites" ([Deu 1:7](#), [Deu 1:19](#), [Deu 1:20](#)). They seem to have originally occupied the land stretching from the heights west of the Dead Sea ([Gen 14:7](#)) to Hebron ([Gen. 13](#). Compare [Gen 13:8](#); [Deu 3:8](#); [Deu 4:46](#)), embracing "all Gilead and all Bashan" ([Deu 3:10](#)), with the Jordan valley on the east of the river ([Deu 4:49](#)), the land of the "two kings of the Amorites," Sihon and Og ([Deu 31:4](#); [Jos 2:10](#); [Jos 9:10](#)). The five kings of the Amorites were defeated with great slaughter by Joshua ([Jos 10:10](#)). They were again defeated at the waters of Merom by Joshua, who smote them till there were none remaining ([Jos 11:8](#)). It is mentioned as a surprising circumstance that in the days of Samuel there was peace between them and the Israelites ([Sa1 7:14](#)). The discrepancy supposed to exist between [Deu 1:44](#) and [Num 14:45](#) is explained by the circumstance that the terms "Amorites" and "Amalekites" are used synonymously for the "Canaanites." In the same way we explain the fact that

## The Septuagint, Psalm 134 (135), Interlinear English – G.T. Emery.

βασιλείας Χαναάν·

kings of Canaan;

12 καὶ ἔδωκε τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν κληρονομίαν, κληρονομίαν Ἰσραὴλ λαῶ αὐτοῦ.

and he gave the land of them as an inheritance, an inheritance to Israel people of him.

### The Lord Contrasted with Idols.

13 Κύριε, τὸ ὄνομά σου εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, καὶ τὸ μνημόσυνόν σου εἰς γενεὰν καὶ γενεάν.

O Lord, the name of you into the age, and the remembrance of you into generation and generation.

14 Ὅτι κρινεῖ Κύριος τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς δούλοις αὐτοῦ παρακληθήσεται.

For shall judge Lord the people of him, and upon the slaves of him he shall be comforted.

15 Τὰ εἰδῶλα τῶν ἐθνῶν ἀργύριον καὶ χρυσίον, ἔργα χειρῶν ἀνθρώπων.

The idols of the heathen silver and gold, works of hands of men.

16 Στόμα ἔχουσι καὶ οὐ λαλήσουσιν, ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔχουσι καὶ οὐκ ὄψονται·

A mouth they have and not shall they speak, eyes they have and not shall they see;

17 ὦτα ἔχουσι καὶ οὐκ ἐνωτισθήσονται, οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐστὶ πνεῦμα ἐν τῷ στόματι αὐτῶν.

ears they have and not shall they listen, neither for is breath in the mouth of them.

18 Ὅμοιοι αὐτοῖς γένοιντο οἱ ποιοῦντες αὐτὰ, καὶ πάντες οἱ πεποιθότες ἐπ' αὐτοῖς.

Resembling them may become the making them, and all the having trusted on them.

### A Command to Bless the Lord.

19 Οἶκος Ἰσραὴλ, εὐλογήσατε τὸν Κύριον· οἶκος Ἀαρών, εὐλογήσατε τὸν Κύριον.

O house of Israel, let you bless the Lord; O house of Aaron, let you bless the Lord.

20 Οἶκος Λευί, εὐλογήσατε τὸν Κύριον· οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν Κύριον, εὐλογήσατε τὸν Κύριον,

O house of Levi, let you bless the Lord; the fearing the Lord, let you bless the Lord.

21 Εὐλογητὸς Κύριος ἐκ Σιών, ὁ κατοικῶν Ἱερουσαλημ.

Blessed be Lord in Zion, he dwelling in Jerusalem.

---

the "Hivites" of [Gen 34:2](#) are the "Amorites" of [Gen 48:22](#). Compare [Jos 10:6](#); [Jos 11:19](#) with [Sa2 21:2](#); also [Num 14:45](#) with [Deu 1:44](#). The Amorites were warlike mountaineers. They are represented on the Egyptian monuments with fair skins, light hair, blue eyes, aquiline noses, and pointed beards. They are supposed to have been men of great stature; their king, Og, is described by Moses as the last "of the remnant of the giants" ([Deu 3:11](#)). Both Sihon and Og were independent kings. Only one word of the Amorite language survives, "Shenir," the name they gave to Mount Hermon ([Deu 3:9](#)).