**Lesson 3**

**Psalms**

I. Introduction

A. As with all the books of poetry, the Psalms deal with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The books of law and history deal with the human and Jewish race while the books of poetry deal with the human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B. The name Psalms is taken from the Greek "Psalmoi" used in the Septuagint. This means a poem to be sung to a stringed instrument. The Hebrew name is "Tehillim" which means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

C. The book *of* Psalms is a collection with several authors identified in the Titles of the Hebrew text.

1. David wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3-9, 11-32, 34-41, 51-65, 68-70, 86, 101, 103, 108-110, 122, 124, 131, 133, 138-145).

2. Asaph, David's choir leader,wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (50, 73-83).

3. Descendents of Korah, Temple choir singers, wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (42-49, 84, 85, 87, 88).

4. Solomon wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (72, 127).

5. Moses wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (90).

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Psalms are anonymous though there is good reason to believe that David wrote some of these. (Compare Psalms 2 with Acts 4:25.)

D. The Psalms were probably put into this collection over a period of about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years from the time of David to the time of Ezra the Scribe.

E. The Theme of the book is “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through Prayer.”

F. The Psalms were used as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Hebrew worship during the time of the Old Testament,and the Christians in the New Testament times \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them (Colossians 3:16, James 5:13).

G. Jesus proved the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Psalms in Luke 24:44.

II. The Structure:

A. From the times of Ezra, the Psalms were divided into five books.

1. Book I (Psalms 1-41)

2. Book II (Psalms 42-72)

3. Book III (Psalms 73-89)

4. Book IV (Psalms 90-106)

5. Book V (Psalms 107-150)

B. Each book ends with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

III. Liturgical and Musical Titles. The following is an alphabetic list of Titles with their possible meanings:

A. Ai’jeleth - Shahar (22): Time note? or, Name of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B. Al’amoth (46): Chorus of young \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

C. Al-tas’chith (57,58,59,75): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not

D. Gittith (8,81,84): Musical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or melody,or Gath

E. Higgai’on (9:16): A meditation? Or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

F. Jedu’thun (39,62,77): One of David's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders

G. Jo’nath-e'lem-recho’kim (56): Name of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

H. Ma’halath (53): A Melancholy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

I. Ma’halath Lean’noth (88): A song of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

J. Mas’chil (32), and other Psalms: Didactic,or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

K. Mich’tam (16,56-60): A Jewel, or Golden \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

L. Muth-lab’ben (9): Probably the name of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

M. Negi’noth (4,6,61): A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instrument

N. Nehil’oth (5): Probably a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

O. Selah (3:2) 71 times: Probably an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or change of musical accompaniment?

P. Shem’inith (6,12): Probably a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ choir?

Q. Shiggai’on (7): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Mournful melody?

R. Shoshamn’im (45,69,80): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Bridal-Song?

S. Shu’shan-e’duth (60): Lily of Testimony: A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

T. To the Chief Musician: Heading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Psalms: Choir director

IV. Classification of the Psalms - Some groups are:

A. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Psalms anticipate Christ as King. (2, 18, 20, 21, 45, 72, 89, 101, 110, 144)

B. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Psalms employ some arrangement based on the Hebrew alphabet. (9, 10, 25, 34, 37, 111, 112, 119, 145)

C. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Psalms express repentance for sin committed. (6, 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 51, 102, 130)

D. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Psalms preview the person and work of the coming Messiah. (2, 8, 16, 22, 45, 69, 72, 89, 110, 118, 132)

E. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Psalms implore God's vindication of His own against godless persecutors. (52, 58, 59, 69, 109, 140)

F. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Psalms (113-118) were sung in families on the night of the Passover. They must have been the hymns that Jesus and His disciples sang at the last supper (Matthew 26:30). Hallel means Praise

G. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Psalms employ the term Hallelujah, meaning "Praise Jah” (Jehovah). (111-113, 115-117, 146-150)

H. The Songs of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were recited or sung as the pilgrims went up to Jerusalem to celebrate the feasts. (120-134)

V. The Practical Value of the Psalms.

A. They teach us how to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to life's situations.

B. The Psalms put sound Bible teachings into daily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. God's attributes (Psalms 30)

2. God's character (Psalms 23, 31:2, 9:9)

3. God's Word (Psalms 1:1, 2, 119, 105)

C. By reading a Psalm each day the book can be read through nearly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times each year.