

Psalms

The Jewish Hymnbook

The book of Psalms derives its name from a _____ word which means “a song sung to the accompaniment of a stringed instrument.” Psalms is a collection of the top praise _____ of _____ covering a period of about _____ years, and was used as a _____ in the _____ temple. It is the _____, most diverse, and most _____ book of the Old Testament. Its popularity is being revived in our day and its songs are once again being sung to stringed instruments. _____ (seventy-five) of the Psalms were written by _____, forty-eight of them are anonymous, and the others are written by Asaph (twelve psalms), the sons of Korah (ten psalms), Solomon (two psalms), Moses (one psalm), Heman (one psalm), and Ethan (one psalm).

The book of Psalms is divided up into _____ sections, or books, which some expositors see as paralleling the _____ five books of the Old Testament:

<u>Book</u>	<u>Chapters</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>O.T. Parallel</u>
1	1–41	Man and _____	Genesis
2	42–72	Deliverance and _____	Exodus
3	73–89	Worship and _____	Leviticus
4	90–106	_____ and Wandering	Numbers
5	107–150	_____ and Praise	Deuteronomy

“The Psalter is really five books in one, and each book ends with a _____. The last psalm is the closing doxology for Book 5 and for the Psalter as a whole.” (Talk Through the Bible, Wilkinson and Boa, p. 156).

_____ of the psalms are _____ where each line, or the beginning of a section, begins with a successive letter of the Hebrew _____ (Psalms 9; 10; 25; 34; 37; 111; 112; 119; 145).

Some recognize the psalms as falling into _____ main categories: lament, thanksgiving, and praise. One form of the lament psalm includes what is often called the _____ psalm, a psalm that invokes God’s _____ upon one’s enemies (see Psalms 7; 35; 40; 55; 58; 59; 69; 79; 109; 137; 139; 144). One Christian writer offers

the helpful advice that if we view the psalms as a person's personal spiritual _____, the imprecatory psalms make sense as expressions of one's true _____ before God —expressions coming from the heart that that are _____ and _____.

Some favorite psalms:

Psalm 1 — The one who _____ in the ways of the Lord is _____.

Psalm 23 — The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not _____.

Psalms 32 & 51 — David's _____ and God's _____

Psalm 46 — God is an ever-present _____ in trouble.

Psalm 73 — An expression of lament over the wicked _____

Psalm 90 — A psalm of Moses encouraging us to “_____ our days.”

Psalm 91 — God is our _____.

Psalm 119 — The _____ psalm and an _____, where each verse mentions God's _____.

Psalm 121 — My _____ comes from the Lord.

Psalm 136 — His love endures _____.

Psalm 139 — We are _____ and _____ made.

Psalm 150 — Let everything that has _____ praise the Lord.

Some of the psalms are considered _____ psalms and reflect the _____ life and ministry of Jesus the Messiah (Psalms 2; 8; 16; 22; 40; 69, and 100).

In addition, specific messianic _____ are found throughout the book of Psalms:

(NOTE: These 68 numbered points are taken from GotQuestions.org.)

Concerning the Messiah's _____:

1. *The Messiah will come from the lineage of _____ (Psa. 89:3,4,29–36; 132:11–17; Mt. 1:1).*
2. *The Messiah will come for _____ people (Psa. 18:49; Eph. 3:4–6).*
3. *The Messiah will know His Father from _____ (Psa. 22:9; Lk. 2:40).*
4. *The Messiah will be called by God while still in the _____ (Psa. 22:10; Lk. 1:30–33).*

Concerning the Messiah's _____ and _____:

5. The Messiah will be called _____ of the _____ (Psa. 2:6; Jn. 12:12,13; 18:32).
6. The Messiah will be the _____ of _____ (Psa. 2:7; Lk. 1:31–35; Mt. 3:16,17; Heb. 1:5,6).
7. The Messiah is _____ (Psa. 45:6,7b; Heb. 1:8,9).
8. The Messiah will call God His _____ (Psa. 89:26; Mt. 11:27).
9. The Messiah will be God's only "begotten" _____ (Psa. 89:27; Mk. 16:6; Col. 1:18; Rev. 1:5).
10. The Messiah will be _____ (Psa. 102:25–27a; Rev. 1:8; Heb. 1:10–12).
11. The Messiah is the _____ of all things (Psa. 102:25–27b; Jn. 1:3; Eph. 3:9; Heb. 1:10–12).
12. The Messiah will be _____ and _____ (Psa. 110:1a; Mt. 22:41–45).
13. The Messiah will be a _____ after the order of Melchizedek (Psa. 110:4; Heb. 6:17–20).
14. The Messiah will be the "_____" rejected by the builders (Psa. 118:22; Mt. 21:42,43).

Concerning the Messiah's _____:

15. _____ will give praise to the Messiah (Psa. 8:2; Mt. 21:15,16).
16. The Messiah will reveal that the _____ Scriptures were written of _____ (Psa. 40:6–8b; Lk. 24:44; Jn. 5:39,40).
17. The Messiah will do God's (His Father's) _____ (Psa. 40:7,8; Jn. 5:30).
18. The Messiah will not conceal His _____ from believing people (Psa. 40:9,10; Lk. 4:16–21).
19. The Messiah will communicate a message of _____ (Psa. 45:2; 55:12–14; Lk. 4:22).
20. The Messiah will be _____ by unethical practices by the Jews in the _____ (Psa. 69:9a; Jn. 2:13–17).
21. The Messiah will teach in _____ (Psa. 78:2; Mt. 13:34,35).
22. The Messiah will _____ the stormy sea (Psa. 107:28,29; Mt. 8:24–26).
23. The Messiah will act with _____ (Psa. 45:6,7c; Jn. 5:30).
24. The Messiah will come in the _____ of the Lord (Psa. 118:26; Mt. 21:9).

Concerning the Messiah's _____ and _____:

25. Political/religious leaders will _____ against the Messiah (Psa. 2:1–3; Mt. 26:3,4; Mk. 3:6).
26. The Messiah will _____ by God at His crucifixion (Psa. 22:1b; Mk. 15:34).
27. The Messiah will _____ without ceasing before His death (Psa. 22:2; Mt. 26:38,39).
28. The Messiah will be _____ and _____ by His own (Psa. 22:6; Lk. 23:21–23).
29. The Messiah will be _____ (Psa. 22:7; 109:25; Mt. 27:39).
30. _____ will say to the Messiah, “He trusted in God, let Him now deliver Him” (Psa. 22:8; Mt. 27:41–43).
31. The Messiah will be abandoned by His _____ (Psa. 22:11; 69:20; Mk. 14:50).
32. The Messiah will be encompassed by _____ beings (Psa. 22:12,13; Col. 2:15).
33. From the Messiah’s body will flow _____ and _____ (Psa. 22:14a; Jn. 19:34).
34. The Messiah will be _____ (Psa. 22:14b; Mt. 27:35).
35. The Messiah will _____ while dying (Psa. 22:15; 69:21; Jn. 19:28).
36. The Messiah will be observed by _____ at His crucifixion (Psa. 22:16a; Lk. 23:36).
37. The Messiah will be observed by _____ at His crucifixion (Psa. 22:16b; Mt. 27:41–43).
38. The Messiah’s hands and feet will be _____ (Psa. 22:16c; Mt. 27:38; Jn. 20:25).
39. The Messiah’s _____ will be parted among the soldiers through the casting of _____ (Psa. 22:18; Jn. 19:23,24).
40. The Messiah will be _____ by false witnesses (Psa. 27:12; 35:11; 109:2; Mt. 26:59–61).
41. The Messiah will cry out to God, “Into thy _____ I commend my _____” (Psa. 31:5; Lk. 23:46).
42. There will be many attempts to _____ the Messiah (Psa. 31:13; Mt. 27:1).
43. The Messiah will have no _____ broken (Psa. 34:20; Jn. 19:32,33).
44. The Messiah will be _____ without cause (Psa. 35:19; Jn. 18:19–23; 15:24,25).

45. The Messiah will be _____ as a lamb before His accusers (Psa. 38:13,14; Mt. 26:62,63).
46. The Messiah will be God's sacrificial _____ for redemption of all mankind (Psa. 40:6–8a; Heb. 10:10–13).
47. The Messiah will be _____ by one of His own _____ (Psa. 41:9; Mk. 14:17,18).
48. The Messiah will be _____ and _____ without cause (Psa. 69:4; Lk. 23:13–22; Jn. 15:24,25).
49. The Messiah will be _____ for God's sake (Psa. 69:7,9; Mt. 26:65–67; Rom. 15:3).
50. The Messiah will be _____ by the Jews (Psa. 69:8a; Jn. 1:11).
51. The Messiah's very own _____ will reject Him (Psa. 69:8b; Jn. 7:3–5).
52. The Messiah's _____ will be broken (Psa. 69:20a; Jn. 19:34).
53. The Messiah will be offered _____ mingled with _____ while dying (Psa. 69:21a; Mt. 27:34).
54. The Messiah will offer up prayer for His _____ (Psa. 109:4; Lk. 23:34).
55. The Messiah's _____ will have a short life (Psa. 109:8a; Acts 1:16–18; Jn. 17:12).
56. The Messiah's betrayer will be _____ by a more faithful man (Psa. 109:8b; Acts 1:20–26).

Concerning the Messiah's _____ and _____:

57. The Messiah will be _____ (Psa. 16:8–10a; Mt. 28:6; Acts 2:25–32).
58. The Messiah's body will not see _____ (natural decay) (Psa. 16:8–10b; Acts 13:35–37).
59. The Messiah will be _____ into the presence of God (Psa. 16:11; Acts 2:25–33).
60. The Messiah will ask God for His _____ (Psa. 2:8a; Jn. 17:4–24).
61. The Messiah will have complete _____ over all things (Psa. 2:8b,9; 8:6; Mt. 28:18; Heb. 1:1,2).
62. The Messiah will _____ those who do not honor Him (Psa. 2:12; Jn. 3:36).

63. The Messiah will bring many people into the _____ of God (Psa. 22:22; Heb. 2:10–12; Mt. 12:50; Jn. 20:14).
64. The Messiah's _____ will stumble and fall (Psa. 27:2; Jn. 18:3–6).
65. The Messiah's _____ will be eternal (Psa. 45:6,7a; Lk. 1:31–33; Heb. 1:8,9).
66. The Messiah will ascend back into _____ (Psa. 68:18a; Lk. 24:51; Eph. 4:8).
67. The Messiah will give _____ unto believing men (Psa. 68:18b; Mt. 10:1; Eph. 4:7–11).
68. The Messiah will be exalted to the _____ of God (Psa. 80:17; 110:1,5; Acts 5:31).
- (NOTE: These 68 numbered points are taken from GotQuestions.org.)