

HEBREW POETRY

I. IDENTIFY THE TYPE OR CATEGORY OF THE PSALM (5)

A. Hymns (Worship/Praise) - what's difference between worship and praise?

1. Worship (Ps. 29)
 - a) Kabod - properly weight, honor
 - b) "Beauty" - adorned
 - c) Kodesh - apartness, sacredness, holiness
 - d) "The all-glorious One makes himself heard in language of the thunders and reveals himself in the storm" - Keil-D
 - e) Many psalms are simply poetic expression about what sets God apart from all others
2. Praise (Ps. 111)
 - a) Psalmist is encouraging Israel to praise to God (communication with God is huge)
 - b) Connection between God's goodness and the benefit he has provided

B. Lament (Enemies/God far away)

1. Enemies (Ps. 142)
 - a) Context - David fleeing for his life; surrounded by enemies
 - b) David overwhelmed emotionally by circumstances ("soul" - nephesh - 130x)
2. God Far Away (Ps. 22)
 - a) Prophetic but also something ongoing in David's life
 - b) David experiencing a time when seems like God is removed
 - (1) Be not silent - Ps. 83 —> "Do something!"

C. Royal - God is Sovereign Ruler

1. Ps. 45:3-7 - Messianic rule
2. Ps. 93 - God is sovereign king

D. Thanksgiving - Remember God's goodness

1. Ps. 100 - attitude of gratitude

E. Wisdom - Benefit from following God

1. Ps. 37:5-7 - trusting in Him

II. PICTURE OF THE PEOPLE

A. Religious

1. Conscience of Right and Wrong - familiar with God's commands
2. People saturated with religion
3. Appalled by wickedness (other Jews or heathens)

B. Unapologetically viewed selves as God's people vs. wicked unbelievers

1. Catholics vs. Convicts - ND vs. Miami
2. Us versus them

C. People of strong emotions

1. Not New England stoicism
2. Joey's Pizza
3. Different content of salvation
 - a) Soul - "human soul...demonstrated in Scripture to be that immaterial part of man that interprets his senses to mind and produces the resulting emotions." - Mark Conrad
 - b) Jesus introduced change of worship —> spirit John 4:19-24

- c) Rom. 7:4 - "For when we were in the flesh, the motions of sins, which were by the law, did work in our members to bring forth fruit unto death."
- d) 1 Pe. 2:11 - "Dearly beloved, I beseech [you] as strangers and pilgrims, abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul;"
- e) Hebrews 10:39 - "But we are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe to the saving of the soul."
 - (1) OT believers, living under law, did not have a regenerated spirit nor were they dead to sin
 - (2) Law excited their sin natures which makes its attack upon the soul
 - (3) Therefore the OT believer was much more susceptible to the being an emotional roller coaster
- D. Lived off the land, close to nature, lived in country primarily
 - 1. Psalms reflect their familiarity with nature
- E. Strong nationalistic loyalty - concerns about theocracy captured
 - 1. Concern for nation
 - 2. Moses - don't destroy - concern for name of God
- F. Militaristic w/ religious commitments
 - 1. Imprecatory prayers
 - 2. Israel, personal enemies defeated
- G. Enjoyed poetry