

# Old Testament Survey

## Lesson 19

### The Book of Psalms

#### Introduction:

- Title in Hebrew: *Tehillim*- “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”
- Title in the Greek Septuagint: *Psalmoi*-  
“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”
- Psalms is the ancient \_\_\_\_\_ of God’s people
  - David introduced the use of Psalms for \_\_\_\_\_ praise (1 Chron 16:7-36)
  - After the Babylonian \_\_\_\_\_, Zerubbabel and Nehemiah carried the Psalms into the construction of the second temple and the restoration of Jerusalem (Ezra 3:10-11; Nehemiah 12:27-47)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ for the Psalms is twofold:
  - (1) The acts of God in \_\_\_\_\_ and history; and
  - (2) The history of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Set within the \_\_\_\_\_ structure

- Psalms reveals and contextualizes the depth of human \_\_\_\_\_

*“Singer and songwriter, Matthew West points out, the Psalms help believers understand how their deepest and strongest emotions fit in a relationship with God. Many believers today find themselves in churches where they are judged for displaying anything besides absolute peace and contentment—anger, fear, and even grief should be concealed behind a “brave face.” But then comes the question: if those more intimidating emotions are not appropriate to express, are they acceptable to feel? The psalmists experienced the full spectrum of human emotion and poured it all out to God with no restraint—words to flesh out the invisible and overwhelming. Dan B. Allender calls it “ruthless honesty [that] compels us to look beyond the surface of our tumult, deeper into our soul, where we expose our battle with God.” -Christianity.com, Commentary on Psalms*

- Over one third of all the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Old Testament in the New Testament are from the Psalms.
- Hebrew poetry is expressed in \_\_\_\_\_

### **Date of writing:**

- From \_\_\_\_\_ (Ps 90) to the \_\_\_\_\_ (Ps 137)
  - Spans \_\_\_\_\_ years
- Linked to \_\_\_\_\_ historical events noted in the superscription or within the context of the passage (ex: Ps 51)

## Authors:

- \_\_\_\_\_ - 73 (Psalms 2-41 [except Psalms 33], Psalms 51-72, Psalms 108-110, and Psalms 138-145)
  - The “\_\_\_\_\_ Psalmist” of Israel (2 Samuel 23:1)
  - The prophet Amos mentions that David invented \_\_\_\_\_ of music for worship of the Lord (Amos 6:5)
- \_\_\_\_\_ - 12 (Ps 42, 44-49, 84-85, 87-88)
- Descendants of \_\_\_\_\_ - 10 (Ps 50, 73-83)
- \_\_\_\_\_ - 1 or 2 (Ps 72 & 127)
- Ethan and Heman the Ezrahites- 2 (Ps 88-89)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (Ps 90)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Psalms: (Psalm 33, 84-89)
  - Two anonymous Psalms attributed to David in Acts and Hebrews (Ps 2 and Ps 45, Acts 4:25 and Hebrews 4:7)

## Divisions:

- Five \_\_\_\_\_ or collections
- Each section concludes with a \_\_\_\_\_
- Book One: Psalms 1-41
  - Doxology: Ps 41:13
- Book Two: Psalms 42-72
  - Doxology: Ps 72:19
- Book Three: Psalms 73-89
  - Doxology: Ps 89:52
- Book Four: Psalms 90-106

- Doxology: Ps 106:48
- Book Five: Psalms 107-150
  - Doxology: Ps 150

### Themes:

- Praise/ \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- God's rule in \_\_\_\_\_ and in the history of \_\_\_\_\_

### Superscriptions:

*Superscriptions in the Psalms: The identification of many of the technical words in the superscriptions is dubious. The headings include names for types of psalms ("a psalm"), musical terms ("to the chief musician"), melody indicators ("upon Shoshannim", 45), and liturgical indicators ("for the Sabbath day", 92). Fourteen psalms contain historical superscriptions that give some brief mention of the occasion on which the psalm was written (Chapters 3, 7, 18, 30, 34, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63, 142). -Biblestudy.org, Book of Psalms*

## Types of Psalms:

- \_\_\_\_\_ - hymns (Ps 8, 19, 95)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (Ps 106, 107, 118, 136)
- \_\_\_\_\_/ supplications- (Ps 22, 23, 32, 40, 51, 137)
- Pilgrimage/ \_\_\_\_\_ (Ps 120 – 134)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (Ps 1, 14, 37, 127)
- \_\_\_\_\_ psalms
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - (Ps 2, 16, 22, 45:6-7, 72, 89, 110, 132:12-18)
- \_\_\_\_\_ psalms (Ps 119)
- Songs of \_\_\_\_\_ (Ps 46, 121)