

Unit 4, Lesson 14, Psalms, Part I

<p>DAILY READINGS:</p> <p>We will approach our study a little differently this week. I've grouped 43 of David's 75 Psalms by subject matter. They are not grouped this way in the Psalter, so you will not be reading the book in order. Use the questions I've placed with them on the days indicated, to cover all 43 in one week. (They're short) .</p>	<p>3. Describe the historical background of these Psalms by reading the introductory inscription of each. If you need to, refer to the incident in the Scripture given.</p> <p>59 (I Samuel 19:11) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>56 (I Sam. 21:11) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>34 (I S. 21:13) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>142 (I S. 22:1) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>30 (II Samuel 7:1-2) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Day Two. More History Psalms</p> <p>52 (I S. 22:9) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>54 (I S. 23:19) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>57 (I S. 24:3) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>60 (II Samuel 8:13) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>51 (II Sam. 12:13) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Day Three. Still More History Psalms</p> <p>3 (II S. 15:16) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>63 (II S. 15:23) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>7 (II S. 16:5) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>18 (II S. 22:2-51) _____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PSALMS INTRO</p> <p>Psalms are "Songs". The book was also called "Book of Praise." Actually, the one volume is a total of 5 separate books, collected and handed down over the centuries. The authors are David (75), Asaph, a scribe in Ezra's day (12), the sons of Korah, a music guild of Moses' day (10), King Solomon (2), Moses (1), Heman and Ethan, wise men of Solomon's day (each 1), and 50 are anonymous. They were written from the days of Moses (1400's BC) to the days of Ezra (400's BC) , a period of nearly 1,000 years! The FIVE BOOKS and the chief author of each are: I: 1-41, David; II:42-72, David-Korah ; III: 73-89, Asaph ; IV: 90-106, Anonymous; 107-150, David-Anonymous. The DAVIDic Psalms: 2-9, 11-32, 34-41, 51-65, 68-70, 86, 95, 101, 103, 108-110, 122, 124, 131, 133, 138-145. (We will cover 43 of these this week.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DAILY READINGS and QUESTIONS</p> <p>Day One. The History Psalms</p> <p>1. How do we know David wrote the Psalms?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>2. What about Psalms 2 and 95? (See Acts 4 : 2 5 and Hebrews 4 : 7) .</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	

Day Four. The Prophetic Psalms

4. What events does David see in the following Psalms?

40:6-8 _____

41: 9 _____

22: 1 _____

22: 7-8 _____

22:16 _____

22:18 _____

69:21 _____

Day Five. More Prophetic Psalms

31:5 _____

16:8-11 (see also Acts 2:25-32) _____

68:18 _____

109:8 _____

2: _____

21: _____

24: _____

110:1 _____

110:4 _____

Day Six

5. What is the general topic of Psalms 5,9,28,29,95, 103, 108, 138, 144, 145? (all the same)

Day Seven

6. Can you find a theme running through Psalms 11, 20, 25, 27, 37, 62, 64? (all the same) _____

For other homework:

Why not memorize and plan to recite all 6 verses of Psalm 23!

Of these 43 Psalms, do you have a favorite ? Share with us in class.

Other Notes on Psalms:

- (1) Inscriptions not inspired, but reliable.
- (2) "To the chief musician" indicates the songs were written to be used in public.
- (3) "selah", musical pause.
- (4) acrostic, arrangement of letters to spell out a word or alphabet, as in Psalm 119.
- (5) "maschil" = contemplation.
- (6) "imprecatory"(calling down curse) Psalms of David call judgment on enemies. Divine judgment is being asked for, not human. Sin must be judged. Jesus: Matthew 10:14,15
- (7) "Songs of ascent"(120-134): sung while climbing the hill approaching Jerusalem.