

PSALMS

The Hebrew name for the Psalms is “_____” and accurately describes what the book is about. It’s the _____ of the nation. The Greek verb from which the noun “Psalms” comes basically denotes “the plucking or twanging of strings,” an association with _____ accompaniment is implied.

There are _____ psalms that have superscriptions. These superscriptions give us insight into the Psalm, it’s writer, to who it’s intended, and at times the background for the psalm.

Psa 3:1 A Psalm of David, when he fled from Absalom his son. LORD, how are they increased that trouble me! many *are* they that rise up against me.

Psa 51:1 To the chief Musician, A Psalm of David, when Nathan the prophet came unto him, after he had gone in to Bathsheba. Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy lovingkindness: according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions.

Psa 90:1 A Prayer of Moses the man of God. Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations.

Writers of the Psalms:

- **David** – [2Sa 23:1](#) Now these *be* the last words of David. David the son of Jesse said, and the man *who was* raised up on high, the anointed of the God of Jacob, and the sweet psalmist of Israel, said,

David authored the following Psalms:

2-10
 11-32
 34-41
 51-65
 68-70
 86
 95
 101
 103
 108-110
 122
 124
 131
 133
 138-145

Of the psalms cited above, the following are not directly attributed to David but other passages make it clear that he is the author.

[Psa 2:1](#) Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing?

[Act 4:25](#) Who by the mouth of thy servant David hast said, Why did the heathen rage, and the people imagine vain things?

[Psa 95:7](#) For he *is* our God; and we *are* the people of his pasture, and the sheep of his hand. To day if ye will hear his voice,

[Psa 95:8](#) Harden not your heart, as in the provocation, *and* as *in* the day of temptation in the wilderness:

[Heb 4:7](#) Again, he limiteth a certain day, saying in David, To day, after so long a time; as it is said, To day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts.

- **Asaph** – A Levitical priest that David made the worship leader of ancient Israel.

1Ch 16:4 And he appointed *certain* of the Levites to minister before the ark of the LORD, and to record, and to thank and praise the LORD God of Israel:

1Ch 16:5 Asaph the chief, and next to him Zechariah, Jeiel, and Shemiramoth, and Jehiel, and Mattithiah, and Eliab, and Benaiah, and Obedom: and Jeiel with psalteries and with harps; but Asaph made a sound with cymbals;

He was a leading singer when the ark was brought back to Jerusalem

1Ch 15:17 So the Levites appointed Heman the son of Joel; and of his brethren, Asaph the son of Berechiah; and of the sons of Merari their brethren, Ethan the son of Kushaiah;

1Ch 15:18 And with them their brethren of the second *degree*, Zechariah, Ben, and Jaaziel, and Shemiramoth, and Jehiel, and Unni, Eliab, and Benaiah, and Maaseiah, and Mattithiah, and Elipheleh, and Mikneiah, and Obedom, and Jeiel, the porters.

1Ch 15:19 So the singers, Heman, Asaph, and Ethan, *were appointed* to sound with cymbals of brass;

Asaph authored the following Psalms:

50

73-83

- **The sons of Korah – A guild of singers and composers of music.**

The sons of Korah authored the following Psalms:

42

44-49

84-85

87

- **Solomon –**

Solomon authored the following Psalms:

72 & 127

- **Moses -** Moses authored Psalm 90 during the wilderness journey

- **Heman - A worship leader and founder of the Korahite Choir**

Heman authored Psalm 88

- **Ethan – Most likely a levitical singer**

Ethan authored Psalm 89

- **Anonymous – There are 48 Psalms in which the author is not named**

Divisions of Psalms

In its present form, the book of Psalms consists of 150 poems divided into _____ books the first four of which are marked off by concluding doxologies.

1st Book (God _____ us): Psalm 1–41

2nd Book (God going _____ us): Psalm 42–72

3rd Book (God _____ us): Psalm 73–89

4th Book (God _____ us): Psalm 90–106

5th Book (God _____ us) : Psalm 107–150

Genres of Psalms

- **PSALMS OF AFFLICTIONS (LAMENT)** - Prayers for God's deliverance and for comfort when everything seems to be going _____.

3-5, 7, 11, 13, 16, 17, 22, 26-28, 31, 35, 41- 44, 54-57, 59-64, 69-71, 74, 77, 79, 80, 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 94, 102, 109, 120, 123, 129, 137, 140-143

- **DIDACTIC PSALMS** - Psalms intended to _____.

1,5,7,9,10,11,12,14,15,17,24,25,32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 49, 50, 52, 53, 58, 73, 75, 82, 84, 90, 91, 92, 94, 101, 112, 119, 121, 125, 127, 128, 131, 133

- **IMPRECATORY PSALMS** - Prayers of a man for vengeance on his _____.

5,6,7,9,10,25,28,31,35,40,54,55,56, 58, 59, 68, 69, 70, 71, 79, 83, 94, 109, 119, 129, 137, 139, 140, 143, 144

- **INTERCESSIONAL PSALMS** - Prayers requesting favor for _____.

20, 67, 112, 122, 132, 134, 144

- **MESSIANIC PSALMS** - Psalms that contain references to _____.

2, 16, 67, 68, 69, 72, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99, 110, 118

- **PENITENTIAL PSALMS** - Psalms that deal with sin and _____.

6, 25, 32, 38, 51, 102, 130, 143

- **PROPHETIC PSALMS** - Psalms regarding the coming _____.

2, 16, 22, 40, 45, 68, 69, 72, 87, 97, 110, 118

- **THANKSGIVING PSALMS** - Praise God for His graciousness and show _____ for the blessings He gives.

8, 9, 18, 19, 21, 23, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40, 41, 46, 48, 65, 66, 68, 75, 76, 81, 85, 91, 98, 100, 103-108, 111, 116, 117, 118, 121, 124, 126, 129, 135, 136, 138, 144, 145, 146, 149

- **PSALMS OF PILGRIMAGE & ASCENT** - Songs of worship for _____. They express celebration and reverence.

43, 46, 48, 76, 84, 87, 120, 134

- **ROYALTY PSALMS** - Proclaims the reign of the earthly king and the heavenly King. Illustrates the need to make the Lord the _____ in our daily lives.

2, 18, 20, 21, 45, 72, 89, 101, 110, 132, 144

- **ENTHRONEMENT PSALMS** - Describes God's sovereign _____ and affirms His position as a powerful Creator and sovereign Lord.

47, 93, 96, 99

- **WISDOM PSALMS** - Guides us to the path of _____. Shows us to seek God's will and direction.

1, 37, 119