

PSALMS

FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION

Title Means: _____

Notes: _____

Chapters _____ Verses _____ Words _____

Authors: David (___) Asaph (___) Sons of Korah (___) Solomon (___) Moses (___) Ethan (___)

Anonymous (___)

Notes: _____

Historical Time: _____ BC thru _____ BC

Notes: The Psalms were written over a great time span from Moses thru Ezra, Nehemiah and Malachi; Its contents were kept and compiled by the Jews throughout history to the time of Malachi; Jewish tradition claims Ezra as the final compiler and arranger (we know it was actually the Holy Ghost); Together they are called Psalms (plural), separate they are each called a Psalm (singular); The Psalms are not arranged in chronological order but are perfectly aligned with the Law of Moses...

Theme: _____

THREE BASIC APPLICATIONS

1. Historical: The Psalms are a compilation of poetic hymns read and sung by Israel during public and private worship. Hence, the Psalms are Israel's _____ handbook.
2. Devotional: The Psalms contains the depth of human emotion. There is no experience of life or deep things found within the human heart left out of the Psalms...it's all there. Psalms sets forth models of devotion and teaches biblical truth in terms of human _____. Psalms reflect every mood of man; Psalms is truly the Heart of God...it is the book of knowing God.
3. Doctrinal: The Psalms prophetically reveal and communicate God's entire _____ to mankind...from the love of God for Israel and people, to the passion of Christ, the tribulation, the second coming, and the millennial reign (pay attention to the emotions described and correlate them to the respective revelation, I.E. sorrow and pain = crucifixion or tribulation; joy and rest or a king on the throne = millennial reign, etc. The Psalms are packed with these prophetic truths).

Jesus sang psalms; he and quoted them while he was on the cross – Mt. 26:30; 27:46; Lk. 23:46; Jo. 19:28.

PSALMS – continued

OUTLINE STRUCTURE

Divisional Outline – *Because each Psalm is a separate unit there is no real structural breakdown. However, the Book of Psalms is actually _____ combined hymnbooks, giving us a natural divisional outline.*

Chapters:

1-41:	Division 1 – God’s creation and his counsel to mankind -	_____
42-72:	Division 2 – Deliverance and redemption (concerns Israel) -	_____
73-89:	Division 3 – Worship and the sanctuary -	_____
90-106:	Division 4 – Wilderness wandering (concerns Israel) -	_____
107-150:	Division 5 – Love of God and love of God’s Word -	_____

*Notes: Each division ends with “Amen” (except for the last one);
Some publishers call the divisions, “books” (I. E. book 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)*

ADDITIONAL NOTES

1. The key chapter in the entire Bible concerning the Word of God is found in the Psalms (_____).
- *Psalm 119 is written in an Acrostic form –*

2. The longest chapter in the Bible is Psalm _____; the shortest chapter in the Bible is Psalm _____.
- Psalm _____ is also the center chapter in the Bible.
3. Some of God’s Provisions in Psalms:
 - Salvation - 27:1
 - Forgiveness - 32:1, 2
 - Establishment - 40:2a
 - Protection - 47:9b; 91:11
 - Victory - 68:17
 - Supplies - 65:9. In 68:19 the expression “daily loadeth us with (His) benefits” is “daily beareth our burdens” in the original. Take your pick (or both), for when He bears our burdens, He loads us with benefits!
 - Fruit - 104:16
 - Harvest - 126:6
 - Goodness and mercy till we die, then we’re with Him - 23:6