PSALIS FOR BEGINNERS

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STUDENT WORKBOOK

BIDIETAIK





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Psalms for Beginners

Mike Mazzalongo

This series will examine the different types of psalms as well as the various literary devices used by the authors of this book.



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1. Introduction

In this introductory lesson to the book of Psalms, Mike reviews the title, authorship, and use of this Jewish songbook.

Intro – Our approach to the Psalms will include:
1
2
3
Title
TEHILLIM
DSALMOI
PSALMOI
The paradox of the Psalms
Their appeal is based on many factors: A. They heighten
y <u>B</u>
B. They show
C. They contain
E. They have aesthetic form

Authorship

Different writers (men) one author (Holy Spirit)
II Samuel 23:2
Matthew 22:43; Luke 24:44
Acts 1:16
II Timothy 3:16
"The book of Psalms was made up of different collections:
1. Psalm 72:20
Psalm 86, 101,103, 108
2. "Doublets"
3. Sets used for various purposes.
Not all Psalms are contained in the Book of Psalms.
- Exodus 15:1-18

- Judges 5	
II Campuel 1.10, 27	
- II Samuel 1:19-27	
- I Samuel 38:9-20	
Book of Psalms is divided into five sections:	
Book 1	
Book 2	
Book 3	
Book 4	
Book 5	
Book of Psalms was written over a period of 1200 years by several authors.	
- Moses	
- David	
- Solomon	
- Asaph, Son's of Korah, Ethan, Heman	

Use of the Psalms
Used as Jewish song book
It is a valuable book because of what it provides the reader:
1. Effective to prove
2 Enhances prayer
2. Enhances prayer
3. Widens our appreciation
4. Teaches us a Godly response

2. Hebrew Poetry

In this lesson, Mike reviews the various literary devices that make Hebrew poetry unique.

Intro - Review
Title
Written
Originally Collected
Used as
Psalms important because
Old Testament Writing Style
Most of the Old Testament is in
Genesis 2:23
Genesis 4:23-24
a. Emotional
b. Poetry was exalted
c. Rhythm
Not all Hebrew poetry is in the Old Testament.

Classification of	of Hebrew Poetry.
1. GNOMIC	
2. LYRIC	
A.	Psalms
В.	Lamentations
C.	Blessings and Curses
D.	Tribal Songs
E.	Mashals
F.	Paeans
G.	Dirges
Characteristics	of Hebrew Poetry
1. Rhythm	

2. Rhyme	
3a. Device	es
	•
A.	Assonance
B.	Acrostic
C.	Parallelism
3b. Types	of Parallelism
	Synonymous
B.	Antithetic
C	Synthetic
C.	Synthetic
D.	Introverted
E.	Climactic
F	Emblematic
1.	
Lowth's c	ontribution was that he recognized a pattern in the poetry.

Summary	
1. Most ancient writings	
2. Old Testament Poetry is divided	
3. Old Testament Poetry has its own	

3. Wisdom Psalms

This class will examine the three types of psalms that make up the "Wisdom" category of psalms.

Intro	- Review		
1.	Old Testament was mainly written in	n	
2.	Poetry divided into two types:		
	a		
	b		
	Types of Lyric Poetry		
3.	We are focusing on		
4.	Many Psalms, different		
5.	Psalms date from		_ to
6.	Most written by		_
7.	Devices used:		
	Assonance		_
	Acrostic		
	Parallelism		
Мајо	· Categories		
1		6	
_			

Wisc	dom Psalms		
3 Тур	pes		
1		Psalms	
	Psalm 49:1-4		
	Psalm 78:1-4		
	_		
	Psalm 133		
	-		
2		Psalms	
	Psalm 1		
	Psalm 1:1		
	Vs. 2		

	Vs. 3
	Vs. 4-5
	vs. 1 5
	Va 6
	Vs. 6
D 1	
Psalm	15
	Vs. 1
	Vs. 2
	Vs. 3
	Vs. 4
	Vs. 5a
	v 3. 04

Vs. 5b	
	Psalms
n 49	
Vs. 1-4	
vs. 5-0	
Vs. 7-9	
Vs. 10-11	
VS.12	
Vs. 13-14	
Vs. 15	
Vs. 16-19	
Vs. 20	

4. Nature Psalms

This lesson examines "nature" type psalms and how they are designed to not only highlight the beauty of creation but also how the creation serves to honor and reveal the power of God.

The		
Wisdom Psalms	Psalms can be grouped into	categories.
	have three kinds:	
1		
2		
3		
Major Categor	ies	
They reflect the		
- Matthev	v 5:45	
- Genesis	2:2-3	
- Colossia	ns 1:16-17	

Vs 1	
V 3. 1	
VS. Z	
	- Matthew 21:15-16
Vs. 3	
Vs. 4	

Features in Psalm 8:		
•	parallelism in vs. 6	
•	parallelism in vs. 7-8	
• Verses and		
• Perfect		
Like the refrain from a song:		
Praise – vs. 1-2		
		- vs. 3
Praise – vs. 7		
Psalm 19		
Vs. 1-6		
Vs. 7-14		
The author's point is		
The dutilor 5 point is		
Vs. 2		

Vs. 3-4a
Vs. 4b-6
Lessons
1. Nature Psalms point the
2. Nature Psalms are excellent sources for:
- Praise
- Useful to
Reminders that the creation came into being to:
1
2

BOOK OF PSALMS Review Quiz

1. Match the	correct word with the statement:
A. ASAPH	1. Hebrew for Praises
B. LYRIC	2. Song of Praise
C. PSALMOI	3. Wrote oldest Psalm
D. MOSES	4. Lessons/parables
E. TEHILLIM	5. Part of a line of poetry
F. GNOMIC	6. Greek word for "praise"
G. MASHAL	7. Writer of Psalms
H. HALLEL	8. Group of Psalms
I. STICHS	9. Expressive poetry
J. PSALM	10. Wisdom poetry
	1. David is the author of the Book of Psalms
	2. Psalms is the most quoted book in the New Testament
	_ 3. A woman wrote a psalm
	4. Certain psalms are repeated in the Old Testament
	5. The Book of Psalms is divided into 10 sections
	6. The Book of Psalms was once used as a songbook in the church
	7. A PAEAN is a song of lament
	8. Many psalms have a pronounced rhyme scheme
	9. MASKIL is a literary device used in the psalms
	10 Acrostics were asalms that used each of the 24 letters in the Hebrew alphabet

3. Circle the correct word:

- 1. The main literary device used in the Psalms is (assonance / parallelism).
- 2. The Psalms can be divided into (five / nine) categories.
- 3. "How should a good man live before God?" is a question asked by (experience / character) psalms.
- 4. Psalms that celebrate the wonder of God's creation are called (praise / nature) psalms.

5. Word Psalms

Mike examines the psalms that highlight	the value and power of God's Word.
Intro - Categories of Psalms	
Word Psalms	
Psalm 19:1-7	
Descriptions – Vs. 7-9	
Law	
Testimony	
Precepts	
Commandments	
Fear	
Judgements	
Values – vs. 7-10	
Perfect	
Sure	
Right	
Pure	
Clean	

True
Righteous
Precious
Pleasing
Prayer of Petition - vs. 12-14
Vs. 12
Vs. 13
Vs. 14
God is
God is
Psalm 119

This Psalm uses ten differen 1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Word Psalms are	

6. Penitential Psalms

of sin by the psalmist.	
Intro - 9 Categories of Psalms	
<u>Wisdom</u>	
Nature	
Word	
Penitential Psalms	
Steadfast Love	
Psalm 7:3-5	
Penitential Psalms follow a script:	
1. A cry	
2. A statement	
3. An appeal	

The penitential psalms record expressions of personal lament and confession

Samples of Penitential Psalms

Psalm 6 Vs. 1-5 Vs. 6-7 _____ Vs. 8-10 _____ **Psalm 143** Vs. 1-2 Vs. 3-4_____ Vs. 5-6 Vs. 7-8 Vs. 9 _____ Vs. 11____

Vs. 12

Psalm 51	
Vs. 1-4	
Synonymous ideas for forgiveness:	
Vs. 1	_
Vs. 2	_
Vs. 2	_
Vs. 7	_
Vs. 9	
Vs. 10	
Vs. 11	<u> </u>
Vs. 11	
Vs. 12	
Vs. 14	
Vs. 5	
Vs. 10-12	
Vs. 13-17	
Vs. 18-19	
Psalm 32	
Vs. 1-2	
V 3. 1 4	
Vs. 3-5	
vs. J J	

Vs. 6-11	
Summary	
Penitential Psalms have a format	
1. Cry	<u></u>
2. Statement	
3. Renewal	

7. Worship Psalms

These beautiful and uplifting psalms describe the feelings of awe and joy experienced by those who traveled to the temple in Jerusalem in order to worship God and marvel at the city and temple at the heart of the Jewish religion.

Intro - God and man hav	e always had a place where they met to carry on	their relationship.
The temple represented m	any things for the people.	
1		
2		
3		
4		
7 Major Jewish Feasts		
1	5	-
2		
3.		-
4		
П	d m l · r · l	
reasts were celebrated at	the Temple in Jerusalem	
Worshin Psalms		
Wording I saims		
		_

Psalm 24

Vs. 1-2			
Vs. 3			
Vs. 4			
Vs. 5			
Vs. 6			
Vs. 7			
Vs. 8a			
Vs. 8b			
Vs. 9			
Vs. 10a			
Vs. 10b			

Psalm 84				
	Vs. 1-2			
	Vo. 2. 4			
	Vs. 3-4			
	Vs. 5-7			
	Vs. 8-9			
	V. 40.40			
	Vs. 10-12			
Psalm	122			
	Vs. 1-2			
	Vs. 3-5			
	vs. 3-3			
	Vs. 6-9			
Sumr	ary			

8. Suffering Psalms

The suffering psalms described both the trouble and the effect on the author as he poured his heart out before God in prayer.

ntro – Psalms record the experiences that people have with God:	
I	
2	
3	
Types of Suffering Psalms	
A. General	
3. Imprecatory	
General Suffering Psalms	
Psalm 42	
rsaim 42	
Vs. 1-4	
Vs. 5-8	

	Vs. 9-10
	Vs. 11
Psalm	43
	Vs. 1-2
	Vs. 3-4
	V3. J-T
	Vs. 5
	This poem is about a man in trouble having a faith crisis and talking to himself.
	Vs. 11
Impre	ecatory Psalms
Psalm	58

Vs. 6-9				
1				
o. <u>—</u>				
Va 10 11				
VS. 10-11				
recatory Psa	lms and the N	lew Testament		

9. Assurance Psalms

guide are referred to as assurance psalms.
Intro –
Assurance Psalms
Psalm 23
Shepherd imagery
David, the shepherd of Israel
Vs. 1
Vs. 2-4

God will provide protection through life's problems.			
letonymy			
od as Host			
Vs. 5			
Vs. 6			
avid will be blessed			
avid is assured			

Psalm 46 – God as Refuge			
This Psalm is divided	nto three sections:		
Vs. 1-3			
Vs. 47			
Vs. 8-11			
Who is a refuge for us?			
1. Lord of	Title of		
2. God of	Title of		
3. Lord of		·	
		_	

Immanuel	
God is a refuge because:	
A	
В	
C	
Lessons	
1. Strong Faith =	
2. Assurance =	
2.7155drunee	
3. Peace =	
J. 1 CALC	

10. Praise Psalms

Praise psalms encompass the actual words sung and recited when worshipping God in various circumstances.

Intro	- 9 Categories of P	salms:			
1.			6		<u>-</u> .
2.	-		7		_
3.			8		_
4.			9		_
5.					
Praise	e Psalms				
There	are	praise psalms			
Divide	ed into 2 types:				
	Psalm 18:1-3				
	Psalm 66:1-4				
Eleme	ents: A				
	Psalm 30:1-2				

Psalm 116:12-14		
В		
Psalm 18:4-19		
C		
Ps. 18:46-50		
D		
Psalm 138:1-2a		
Psalm 138:2b-3		
Psalm 138:4-6		
D 1 400 5 0		
Psalm 138:7-8		

A			
Psalms 111:1; 113:1			
В			
Psalms 117; Ps. 135:	1		
C			
C			
God's Greatness - Psa	alms 111:2-6		
God's Grace - Psalms	36:5-9		
D			
Psalm136:1-4			

	Psalm 136:5-9
	Doolm 126.10 17
	Psalm 136:10-17
	Psalm 136:26
	E
	Psalm 136:1; 26
Summ	nary
Praise	Psalms:
1. Begi	n by
2. They	y enumerate
J	
3 That	, reneat
J. They	repeat
4 Th or	r finials
4. 1 ney	y finish

n 135		
Vs. 1		
Vs. 2-4		
Vs. 5-18		
Vs. 19-21		

11. Royal Psalms

Intro - Royal Psalms dealt with present kings and	
Royal Psalms	
Messiah: - Anointed one	
- Ideal king	
Psalm 2	
Vs. 1-3	
Vs. 4-6	

Vs. 10-12		Vs. 7
Vs. 10-12		
Vs. 10-12		
Vs. 10-12		Vs. 8
Vs. 10-12 alm 45 - A Song for a Royal Wedding The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is He is defender		
Vs. 10-12 alm 45 - A Song for a Royal Wedding The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is He is defender		
Vs. 10-12		Vs. 9
Ilm 45 - A Song for a Royal Wedding The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is He is defender		
The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is He is defender		
The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is He is defender		Vs. 10-12
The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is He is defender		
The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is		
The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is He is defender		
He isHe is defender		45 - A Song for a Royal Wedding
He is	ım	
He is	ıım	
He isHe is defender	olm —	
He is defender	olm —	
	11m	The poem is fulfilled by Jesus:
		The poem is fulfilled by Jesus:
		The poem is fulfilled by Jesus:
His union		The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is
His union		The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is
HIS UNION		The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is
	ilm —	The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is He is defender
		The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is He is defender
		The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is He is defender
		The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is He is defender
		The poem is fulfilled by Jesus: He is He is defender

Psalm	110 - The Priest/King		
	Vs. 1-3		
	- Matthew 22:41-45		
	Vs. 4		
	VS. 4		
	Vs. 5-7		
Only Je	esus could legitimately fulfill the dual role of	and	

The Feasts of Israel

FEAST	SEASON	TEMPORAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR ISRAEL UNDER THE LAW
PASSOVER	Spring (new beginning)	Redemption from bondage in Egypt
UNLEVENED BREAD	Spring (new life)	Purging of all leaven (symbol of sin)
FIRSTFRUITS	Spring (first of grain harvest)	Thanksgiving for firstfruits, the promise of the harvest to come (first of the grain presented to God)
FEAST OF WEEKS (Pentecost)	Late Spring 7 weeks after Passover (ingathering of first harvest)	Thanksgiving for first harvest And (according to oral tradition, the time of the giving of the law at Sinai)
	CHURCH AG	REPARATION FOR FINAL HARVEST – THE E) The state of the
FEAST OF TRUMPETS	Early Autumn	A Solemn Assembly (trumpets blown to prepare for the Day of Atonement)
DAY OF ATONEMENT	Autumn	A Solemn Assembly for repentance and forgiveness under the Law (repeated annually)
FEAST OF BOOTHS	Autumn (final harvest)	Harvest celebration and Memorial of Tabernacles in the Wilderness.

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