

## Psalms

Psalm 150:6 - Let everything that has breath praise the LORD! Praise the LORD!

### The Structure of the Psalms

- Book 1: Psalms 1-41
- Book 2: Psalms 42-72
- Book 3: Psalms 73-89
- Book 4: Psalms 90-106
- Book 5: Psalms 107-150

“Psalms is a collection of prayers and songs designed to instruct and encourage God’s people and to guide both the individual and community in the worship of Yahweh in every setting”<sup>1</sup>

### 4 Insights into Worship from the Psalms:

#### 1. Praise is Always Fitting

#### The Authors of the Psalms

- David – 73 psalms
- Asaph – 12 psalms (Psalm 50, 73-83)
- Sons of Korah – 10 psalms (Psalms 42, 44-49, 84-85, 87)
- Moses – 1 Psalm (Psalm 90)
- Solomon – 2 Psalms (Psalms 72, 127)
- Ethan – 1 Psalm (Psalm 89)
- Heman – 1 Psalm (Psalm 88)
- Anonymous – 50 Psalms

#### Types of Psalms

- Praise
- Lament
- Creation
- Thanksgiving
- Penitential
- Royal
- Wisdom
- Imprecatory

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<sup>1</sup> From *What the Old Testament Authors Really Cared About: A Survey of Jesus’s Bible*, Derouchie.

## **2. Praise is Always Focused**

## **3. Praise is Full of Purpose**

### **Biblical Poetry**

- The fundamental characteristic of biblical poetry in the Old Testament is Parallelism.
  - Affirming Parallelism
  - Opposing Parallelism
  - Advancing Parallelism

## **4. Praise is Faith-Filled and Faith-Fueled**