

Treasure Hunt

- What are some of the themes repeated throughout Book 5 of Psalms?
- What Bible study principle led us to reconsider the structure of Book 5?
- How does Book 5 grow out of Book 4?
- What is the difference among “Praise ye the Lord” (Hallelujah), “Bless the Lord,” and “Give thanks unto the Lord”?
- What progression does the organization of Psalms 146-150 present?
- Why should we trust in the Lord rather than in princes, according to Psalm 146?
- What two roles does the Lord have, according to Psalm 147?
- Compare and contrast the Lord’s action in 147:4 with Adam in Genesis 2.

Structure of Book 5



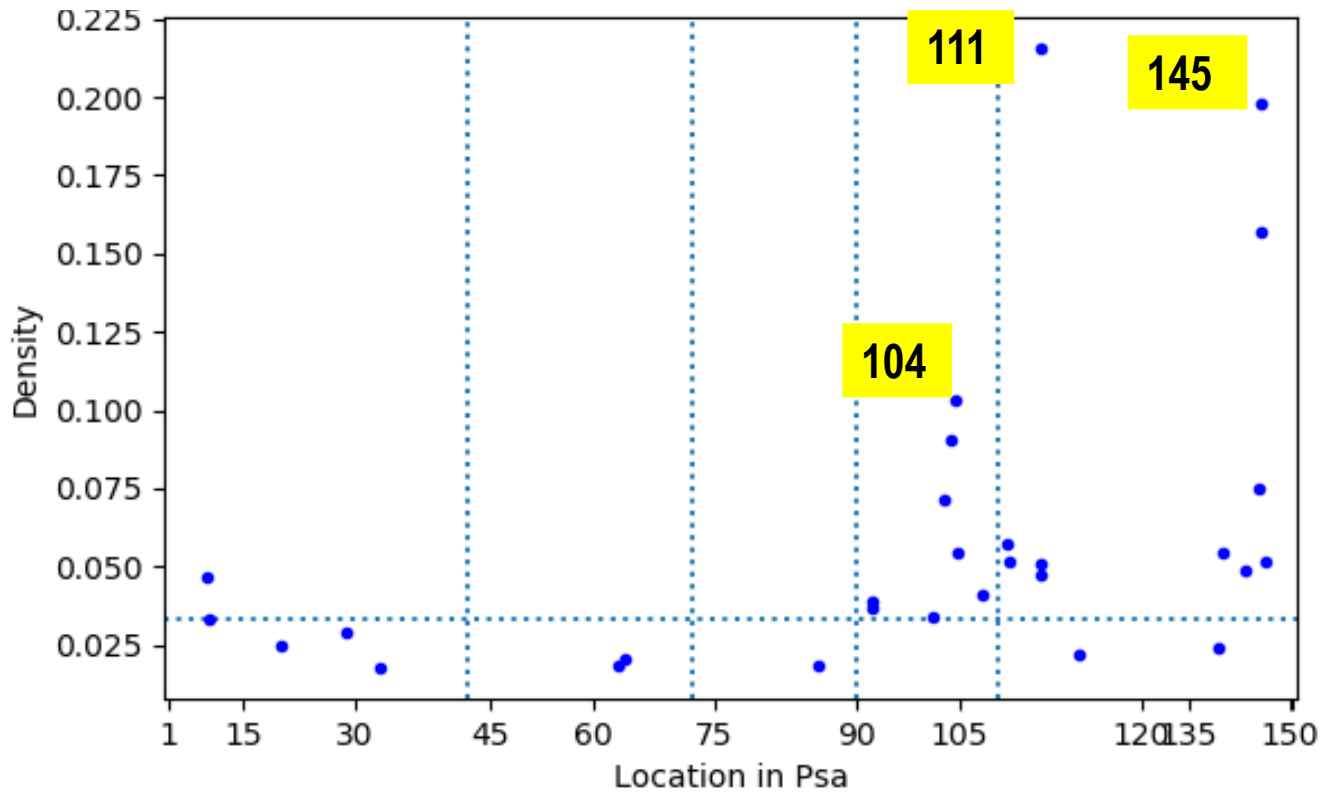
<http://messianicfellowship.50webs.com/TR-epi-ish.jpg>

107, Suffering, coming to the land : ידה, חסד	120-134, Ascents: Coming to the Temple
	135-136 ברך, ידה, חסד hymns for the temple
	137, Call for Judgment
108-110, Psalms of David	138-145, Psalms of David
111-112, Acrostic (111 Works of the Lord)	145, Acrostic (Works of the Lord)
111-117, Hallelu-Yah	146-150, Hallelu-Yah
118-119, Torah (Acrostic) and Messiah Pair	

Revised Structure of Book 5

	Book 4	Book 5		
O give thanks ...	105:1, 106:1	107:1 and refrain	118:1-4, 29	136:1 and refrain
Deliverance from Enemies, Coming to Jerusalem / Temple	105-106, from Egypt	107, from afar to the land and city	118, Messiah comes to the temple after suffering	136, from Egypt 137, judgment on oppressors
Acrostic: God's word			119 God's revelation	
Psalms with Authors (David, Solomon)--the covenant	101-103	108-110 Facing adversaries, promise of victory	120-134 (some) Relation to Jerusalem and the Temple	138-145 Struggle with enemies, confidence and praise
Acrostic: God's works	104 (not acrostic) God's works	111, God's works & word 112, blessings of godliness		145 Praise to God—his works
Hallelujah	104-106	111-117	135	146-150

God's Works מעשה (Strong 3639) in Psalms



Verbs for Praising the Lord

הלל, Strong 1984
Hallelu-yah, "Praise ye the Lord"
Praise in **general**

ידה, Strong 3034
106:1 O give thanks unto the LORD; for he is good
Praise for God's **intrinsic nature**

ברך, Strong 1288
103:2 Bless the LORD, ... and forget not all his benefits
Praise for God's **gifts to us**

Final Hallelujah Psalms

An Expanding Chorus



Psalm	Distinctive	Nature	Fate of Wicked	Kingship
146	"I" (1p singular)	Passive: created (6)	9 turned upside down	3 Put not your trust in princes 10 the Lord shall reign for ever
147	"We" (1p plural)	Passive: 4-5 counted; 8-9 provided for; 14 prospered; 16-18 ruled	6 cast to the ground 10 ignored 20 not blessed	2-3 builds Zion, restores captives 13-15, sustains society
148	"Inanimate" nature praises	Active in praise	14 dominated	11 kings & princes subject to him
149	Saints judge wicked	(none)	7 avenged by saints	2 be joyful in their king
150	Call, no Cause	(none)	6 praise the LORD	(none)

Structure of Psalm 146



Tombs of the Sanhedrin, Jerusalem

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<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=22457810>

Psalm 146

The Lord is Better than Nobles

1a, Hallelujah

1b-2, Call to Praise

3-10, Cause for Praise

3, Reject Human Nobles

4, Reason: they die

5, Be happy in the Lord

6-10, Reasons:

- 6a, Creation
- 6b-9a, Care for the weak
- 9b, Contrast with his dealings with the wicked
- 10, His eternal reign

10b, Hallelujah

Structure of Psalm 147



<https://i.pinimg.com/originals/2c/82/d0/2c82d0c35f45ddadbf0a6753550af348.gif>



Carlos Bautista

<http://ministry-to-children.com>

Call to Praise	1	7	12
Cause for Praise:			
The King in his Capital	2-3 Builds Zion & gathers captives	(lacking)	13-15 Sustains the society
The Creator in his World	4-5 Counts & names stars	8-9 Provides for animals	16-18 Rules the weather
Two kinds of Subjects	6 Meek vs. Wicked	10-11 Physical strength vs. fear & faith	19-20 Those with his word vs. those without