

Samantha Oum

- 1) In your own words, what is wrong with translating *'ašrê* as “happy” [3]
 - a. Translating *'ašrê* as “happy” could potentially be inaccurate because someone on the path of righteousness would be more happy than someone who is wicked, but that doesn’t necessarily always happen. The person who is living righteously may not always be “happy” outwardly, but will always have a deeper sense of joy.

- 2) What topic creates an inclusio in Psalm 1 [2]
 - a. The topic of “the wicked” creates an inclusio in Psalm 1.

- 3) Which New Testament text refers to Psalm 2 as the first Psalm [2]
 - a. The New Testament text that refers to Psalm 2 as the first Psalm is Acts 13:33.

- 4) Where does Psalm 1 “Come to full flower” [1]
 - a. Psalm 1 comes to full flower in verse 3.

- 5) Psalm 1, verse 2b is reminiscent of which Old Testament passage [1]
 - a. Verse 2b of Psalm 1 is reminiscent of Joshua 1:8

- 6) Do most scholars agree or disagree with Dahood’s assessment of the final judgement representing resurrection and immortality [1]
 - a. With regards to Dahood’s assessment of the final judgement representing resurrection and immortality, most scholars disagree.

- 7) In your own words,¹ describe how North American culture views Psalm 1’s perspective of “wickedness” [2]
 - a. In North American culture, Psalm 1’s perspective of “wickedness” is considered to be one of the highest virtues. This virtue being “self-sufficiency”, or one’s ability to exist and achieve whatever they want completely on their own. In North America, the idea of being unable to do something without help is often looked down upon, so many people end up isolating themselves in pursuit of success.

¹ Though you should consult the relevant article here, do not just quote what the author says. Understand it, and tell me in your own words.

Psalms: Worksheet 7

- 8) What happened to the psalmist when he kept silent² [2]
- When the psalmist kept silent, his “bones wasted away” and he became burdened and without strength.
- 9) What is the reward for those who practice the fear of the Lord³ [2]
- The reward for the fear of the Lord is wisdom and understanding.
- 10) Describe 2 characteristics of Psalm 112 that contribute towards its definition as a wisdom psalm⁴ [4]
- Psalm 112:7 tells us to not fear bad news and to confidently trust the Lord to care for us so that we may have a happy life.
 - Psalm 112:10 tells us that the desires of the wicked will perish, therefore we should make choices that lead to a happy life.
- 11) In Robertson’s assessment of Psalm 1, which two biblical books does he relate to the psalm [2]
- Joshua.
 - Ephesians.
- 12) What is the relationship between v. 1 and v. 2⁵ of Psalm 1 [2]
- Both are not of David.
- 13) What four benefits can we understand from the image of the tree that is planted by waters [4]
- It highlights the importance of stable rootedness .
 - It shows we always have a resource to sustain our lives.
 - Allows us to understand that it is .
 - The righteous will bear fruit.
- 14) What structural poetic feature do we see in Psalm 1:5 [2]⁶
- The structural poetic feature in Psalm 1:5 is chiasmus.

² See the selection of psalms in this week’s readings for the answers to these questions (Psalms 1, 32, 34, 36, 111,112,127)

³ If there is any uncertainty here, consult the ESV Bible

⁴ Here, you will need to review your notes on wisdom psalms

⁵ You will need to have watched the video to answer these questions

⁶ Here, think in terms of chiasmus, synonymous parallelism, terraced pattern, antithetical parallelism, envelope figure, synthetic parallelism.

Psalms: Worksheet 7

15) Was Psalm 1 written before or after the exile [1]

- a. Psalm 1 was written after the exile.