

## ALLIANCE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The Book of Psalms  
OT 642.NA- Book of Psalms (English)  
OT 742. NA- Book of Psalms (Hebrew)  
Spring 2022  
Tuesdays 6:15 - 9:10 PM  
Cleotha Robertson, Ph.D, D.Min.  
[Cleotha.Robertson@Nyack.edu](mailto:Cleotha.Robertson@Nyack.edu)

### Adepeju Adaramola

#### The Book of Psalms Final Examination

##### **Part One: Define or describe all of the following in three sentences. (30 Points)**

1. acrostic: It follows the order of letters of the alphabet, beginning each new strophe or each new line as the case may be with a different letter of the Hebrew alphabet.
2. Hallel Psalm: it celebrates Israel's exodus from Egypt and thus paves the way for the restoration community to formulate a new view of the recent redemption. The return and restoration as the new era promised.
3. synthetic parallelism: It labels those lines in which the second phrase completes or supplements the first.
4. Selah: An enigmatic word occurring it appears 73 times in psalm and 3 times in Habakkuk.
5. Peshet: the hermeneutic of "this is that" of sees a past biblical prophecy as being presently fulfilled before the eyes of the interpreter.
6. colon: common Greek or Latin designations for the completed thought segment of Hebrew poetry. This line is composed of several units.

7. bicolá: it's a two line compound thought, and it can also called bistich
  
8. Hallelujah Psalms: it is a Psalms that are characterized by the presence of the special term hallelujah "praise the lord" it begins and end with hallelujah.
  
9. Imprecatory Psalms: this psalm contain hash judgment upon the enemies of the psalmist.
  
10. Songs of ascent: it was song in the Temple and was believed that these psalms from the second Temple period, and were sung on special pilgrimages to Jerusalem.
  
11. YHWH mlk: Sometimes called enthronement psalm "The Lord YHWH reigns" or "The Lord YHWH has become the king." It is found in kingship of Yahweh psalms as proclamation of the kingdom of God and His present reign.
  
12. typology: looks back to a person or event as representative of a future event or event or person.
  
13. Thank offering: Is fulfilling vow, to God in a gracious way sing thank offering. song.
  
14. Wisdom Psalms: This psalm examine the world within the style and motif of wisdom, both reflective and proverbial
  
15. synonymous parallelism: it means that the thought pattern in the successive line conforms to the pattern in the initial line.

**Part Two: Answer the all of the following essay questions. (100 words)  
(50 Points)**

1. List and define the components of a royal psalm. Give an example of a royal psalm from the Psalm and outline its components.

The components of a royal psalm:

Refers to the king

Mention "the anointed one" or use the cognate verb "anoint"

Refers to David by name

Psalm 2

In verse 2 there it mentions the anointed one

"the kings of the earth prepare for battle, they rulers plot together against the Lord and against the anointed one."

Verse 6-7 it refer to the king and "I"

"for the Lord declares "I" have placed my chosen king on the throne in Jerusalem, on my holy mountain.

Vs 7: The kind proclaims the LORD'S decree: The LORD said to me, you are my son. Today I have become your Father."

Verse 10: refers to the king

2. List and define the components of a Torah Psalm. Give an example of each and outline the Psalm.

Torah Psalm: Based on spiritual essence of the Torah. The Torah can be broken into two parts, the ceremonial and ethical. This is to help in doing the will of God

Out line:

1. Eschatological era that results from a Torah centered life:
2. Language of covenant "you are my God" (118:28)
3. Redemptive history: (ps 112 and 119)
4. The law of God: (Ps 119)
5. God's will for human life divinely revealed and historically implemented in the story of Israel and humankind.
6. Wisdom rephrasing the shape of faith as found in Torah.
7. Meditation on the Torah (ps 1 and 119)
8. What it means to blessed (Ps 1)
9. State from creation to redemption, from the sky to the earth.
10. Microcosmic beauty and power of the Torah (Ps 19)
11. Consciousness of sins
12. Reflection of five books of the Torah.

3. What are the major issues of interpretation for the imprecatory psalms? How would one handle issues Psalm 137?

Imprecatory psalms: Is a harsh judgment upon the enemies of the psalmist. It's also called psalms of anger. The psalmist prayed that evil will befall their enemies.

Major issues:

Did not show God's love.

It put God and psalmist in the content of anger and vengeance.

It shows the psalmist evil wish toward their enemies.

It shows the psalmist unforgiving spirit.

How to handle issues in Psalm 137:

In this verse, these issues can be resolved by forgiving and forget what happens in the past.

Vs 7: O Lord, remember what the Edomites did on the day the armies of Babylon captured Jerusalem. Destroy it they yelled. Level it to the ground."

Vs 8-9: "O Babylon you will be destroyed. Happy is the one who pays you back for what you have done to us. Happy is the one who takes your babies and smashes them against the rocks."

In verse 8 and 9, love should prevail, "Jesus teaches that one should love one's enemies and pray for them."

### Part Three: Provide the correct answer for the following.

1. According to Bullock the cry to Yahweh is the major component of a thanksgiving psalm.  
True ( **X** ); False ( )
1. The two components of a thanksgiving psalm are the report of a crisis and **declaration that crisis has passed and deliverance is accomplished fact.**
1. Thanksgiving Psalms are the most frequently occurring psalms in the Psalter.  
True ( ) ; False ( **x** )
4. Two other components that a thanksgiving Psalm may contain are:

- a. ( ) Merismus and parallelism
  - b. ( **x** ) An introduction and conclusion
  - c. ( ) Synthetic parallelism and metaphor
  - d. ( ) None of the above
1. One can easily determine the life setting of an individual thanksgiving psalm.  
True ( **X** ); False ( )
  6. For Bullock, in the Psalter there is a shared humanness that appeals to the strongest and the weakest of us.  
True ( **X** ); False ( )
  7. For Bullock the Psalms are Pre-incarnational revelation of Jesus Christ.  
True ( **X** ); False ( )
  8. The copies of the Psalms were found in the 1947 at **cave 4**
  9. The gospels and the Book of Acts quotes widely from the Book of Psalms  
True ( **X** ); False ( )
  10. Jesus quoted Psalm 23 in John's gospel.  
True ( **X** ); False ( )
  11. Individual psalms of trust contains some of the following components:  
( ) (a) Declaration of trust  
( ) (b) Basis for trust  
( ) (c) Vow to praise  
( **X** ) (d) All of the above  
( ) (e) None of the above
  12. Psalms of trust (community and individual) are the most frequently occurring psalms in the Psalter.  
( **X** ) True ; ( ) False
  13. Royal psalms contain the following components:  
( ) (a) A complaint by a king or ruler  
( ) (b) Mention of the "anointed" one either by use of the verb or the noun  
( ) (c) Refer to David by name  
( ) (d) Refer to the king  
( ) (e) All of the above  
( **X** ) (f) Answers B, C and D
  14. Royal psalms can refer both to earthly kings and to Yahweh as king of the Universe.  
( **X** ) True ; ( ) False

15. Wisdom motifs or themes are the most important feature of wisdom poetry.

True ;  False

16. The Psalter is the only book of the Old Testament that presents the entire history of the Old Testament.

True ;  False

17. A hymn contains the following elements:

(a) An introduction or call to worship

(b) Lament of a present crisis

(c) A main section or motive for praise

(d) A recapitulation or a renewed summons to praise

(e) None of the above

(f) Answers A, C and D

18. Psalm 1 is a classic example of a hymn.

True ;  False

19. Psalms 1, 19 and 119 can be classified as Torah Psalms.

True ;  False

20. Psalm 51 is one of the six Penitential Psalms

True ;  False