MIDTERM EXAM

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1 6 **Ellipsis** ---The frugality in the use of words. An ellipsis omits words to avoid repeating them unnecessarily. In addition, the verb is usually overlooked.

Psalm 88:6
"You have put me in the depths of the pit.
the regions dark and deep."(ESV)

7 **Asaph**—Asaph was the chief of the Levites who were supposed to minister in the presence of the Ark before the Lord to make a petition giving thanks and praise to the Lord.

8 **Korah** – Korah and Asaph were Levites as part of David's temple. There are a group of psalms associated with the sons of Korah. These psalms include Psalms 42 to 49. Kohathites were descendants of the Levite Korah, who founded a line of temple musicians.

9**Hymn** – Hymns praise the greatness and the glory of God. Hymns extol God/YHWH When studying the Psalm structure for a "Hymn" type of Psalm, searching for the words "for or because" will usually let the reader know the reasons for the praise.

The last seven psalms are hymns of praise that focus on calling the whole world to praise God. The psalmist might be the enemy or can cause his own stress

10 **Imprecation** – The psalmist wishes destruction on his enemy. The hope is that catastrophe comes upon the "evildoer. Temper Longman(pg. 139) comments," Those who persecute us, or at least those who commit gross sin against the church and humanity (i.e., Hitler, Khomeini, and Amin), are appropriately cursed."

Psalm 35:8
May ruin overtake them by surprise;
May the net they hid entangle them
May they fall into the pit, to their ruin.

11 **Davidic Psalms** – The majority of Davidic Psalms are found in the first two books of the Psalter. David wrote 73 of the 150 psalms. David's reign as king ushered in a new way of worshiping with instruments and singing.
Davidic psalms, according to Frank Gaebelein (The Expositors Bible Commentary, pg.17), "Yahweh has revealed the fact that trust in Him is concomitant with trusting His appointed

vassal, the Davidic King (Psalms 2, 72, 89 and 132)The Davidic king is His instrument of extending His kingdom to all the earth."

12 **Parallelisms** --Parallelism is used in poetry/psalms to expresses the same primary thought in several different ways. Parallelism is a literary device, that uses repetition in a sentence and then focuses more closely on the following line. Parallelism uses repetition, restatement, differentiation, or progression.

13 **Antithetical parallelisms**
Antithetical parallelism provides an antithesis or contrast. In Psalm one we see the contrast between the wicked and the righteous.

14 **Community Laments** These laments may be used in corporate worship. This type of lament is known as communal because the group may be repenting for sin, or the group may be engaged in lamenting a problem.

15 **Merismus** – Merismus expresses the totality of everything in a passage, including any and everybody. For example, See Psalm 139

"God knows my down sitting and my uprising."

This example represents that God knows all. The passage denotes the totality of God's knowledge. Consider Psalm 95:5;

The sea is His, for He made it.
His hands formed the dry land.

Part two: Answer all of the following questions in 100 words or more
1 What is a hymn? List the major components of a hymn in the Psalter. Select one of the hymns of the Psalter and outline its sections.

Hymns – Hymns extol the greatness of God. Hymns contain enthusiastic praise for the Lord, based on what He has done in creation, Israel's history, and for the Psalmist Hymns typically start with a call to worship. The next component of the Hymn is connected to why God should be praised. Lastly, a hymn may include an additional call to praise or conclude with a call to worship. Psalm 150;

(1)Praise ye the Lord! (*call to praise*) – Praise God as Creator and Redeemer. God is the maker of all things. He is the Creator, which makes Him worthy of our worship.
(1) Praise Him in His mighty firmament. This more than likely is speaking of the temple in Jerusalem.

(2) Praise Him for His mighty acts. – This verse reflects upon praising God for who He is and what He has done.
(3) Praise Him with the sound of the trumpet; Praise Him with the lute and harp! Here the lute and harp refer to some string instruments using the fingers to pluck the strings.

(4) Praise Him with the timbrel and dance; Praise Him with stringed instruments and flutes – Worshiping God in the Old Testament included celebrating with dance, using wind and percussion instruments.

(5) Praise Him with loud cymbals; Praise Him with clashing cymbals.

Verses 4 and 5 reflect praising God with enormous excitement and ferocity.

(6) Let everything that has breath praise the Lord.—Let all of God's creation
Praise Him.

2 Outline the Psalter. In this outline mention the divisions of the Psalter and the of psalms in each division. Mention special features such as the Torah royal and thanksgiving themes.

The outline of the Psalter might be considered a "division marker." One reason to divide the Psalter is based on authorship. Most of the Davidic Psalms are found in the first two books of the Psalter. Psalms 120 to 134 are grouped together because, they are considered psalms of accent. Songs of accent are believed to have been sung as the Pilgrims ascended to the temple mount.

There are five books of the Psalter:
Book 1 Psalms 1 to 41 -- Genesis
Book 2 Psalm 42 to 72 -- Exodus
Book 3 Psalm 73 to 89 – Leviticus
Book 4 Psalms 90- 106 -- Numbers
Book 5 Psalms 107- 150 -- Deuteronomy.

The five books of the Psalter are parallel to the Torah, with Book one using Genesis as the backdrop. This group of psalms might focused on mankind and how God dealt with man. David would be considered a "type" of Christ even though Christ has not physically appeared yet in the Old Testament.

Books 1 and 2 are related to the Royal Monarchy or simply put, David's reign as King. David was instrumental in establishing that the psalms be sung in the temple. The final psalm 150 ends with "let everything that has breath praise the Lord," which is quite powerful. Each of the Books of the Psalter ends with an expression of praise to God, known as a doxology. It is not by accident that the 5 books of the Psalter are much like the 5 books of the Pentateuch.
The first five books of the Psalms highlight how the Torah is central to the faith of Israel.
Book 2 lays the foundation for the messianic ruler. Book two also includes Psalms by the sons of Korah. The first 3 Books of the Psalter are made up of individual laments; while the last two books of the Psalter primarily consist of communal, thanksgiving and praise psalms.

Book 3 –This group of Psalms has several themes built into them: God's judgement, the sanctuary (the destruction) and God's love for Israel. Book 4 is primarily concerned with Israel and the other nations. Book 5 – David appears to be more uplifted since he has triumphed over his enemies. The latter psalms in book 5 we see the idea of grace reemerge. This idea of grace and praise for the everlasting King perhaps is a forerunner to the Messiah in the New Testament.

Torah—The torah is the first five books of the Pentateuch. The Torah Psalms are essentially Psalm 1, 19 and 119. The Lord in these psalms is the central focus. While there are other Psalms that support the Torah these include Psalms 37,30-, 87:1,5., 112:1, 10 and 40:8.

Psalm 40:8

" I delight to do thy will, O my God:Yea , thy law is within my heart.

Royal Psalms –The "royal psalms" are: 2, 18, 20, 21, 45, 72, 101, 110, 132, and 144.

During the Old Testament period Royal Psalms were closely related to the monarchy. The king is the central focus in these psalms. These psalms give a window into the religion of Judah prior to the exile of the Babylonians. The Christian claim that Jesus was the fulfillment of messianic promises required considerable reinterpretation of the Jewish understanding of messianism. Nonetheless, the royal psalms played an important part in the formulation of Christian belief in the New Testament and later.

Thanksgiving –In the Thanksgiving Psalms man is usually distressed and finds himself calling upon God. Psalm 116 is an example of a thanksgiving psalm. It is also considered a Hallel Psalm. Hallel psalms were significant in praising the Lord and were sung during feasts. Psalm 116 speaks to the future of the faithful being delivered.

"I love the Lord , because he has heard my cry…" Psalm 116:1(NKJV)

Further, in the thanksgiving psalm we see that the Lord is our help. God is merciful.

Psalm 116:6-7

"The Lord preserves the simple; I was brought low, and He saved me". 116:6-7

The Thanksgiving is sometimes restated in the lament.

3.What is parallelism? List at least 3 types of parallelism and define how it works. Provide an example of each type of parallelism.

Parallelism –Parallelism, is the repetition of an idea. It can be seen in two sentences or lines that resemble each other.

Psalm 2:

Why do the heathen rage
And the people
Imagine a vain thing?

Antithetical Parallelism –Antithetical Parallelism can be found in the psalms and poetry. The sentence or lines contrasts. In Psalm 1 the contrast between the wicked and the righteous person highlights this concept.

Antithetical parallelism provides an antithesis or a verse/passage consisting of opposing ideas. , or contrast. A verse containing antithetical parallelism will bring together opposing ideas in marked contrast. See Ecclesiastes 10:2

"The heart of the wise inclines to the right,
but the heart of the fool to the left."

Synonymous Parallelism: Psalm 120 :2 is an example of synonymous parallelism:

"Save me, O Lord, from lying lips
and from deceitful tongues."

The idea of "lying lips" in the first line of the poetry is repeated in the second line as "deceitful tongues." The two expressions use different words to describe the same thing—a mouth that can't tell the truth. The meanings of both lines are synonymous.

"He who obeys instructions guards his life,
but he who is contemptuous of his ways will die."

Again, we have two ideas in antithesis. One person follows advice and thus lives in safety, whereas another person despises his life and is heading for trouble. In this proverb, we

Part Three

1 According to Johnston, the following are causes of stress in the Psalms.

a ( ) God

b ( ) Enemies

c ( ) Self

d (X) All of the above

e ( ) None of the above

2According to Johnston distress is one of the most common features of the Psalms.

True (X); False ( )

3 The lament of the individual is the only form of lament in the Psalter.

True ( ); False (X)

4 According to Gunkel, the components of a lament are the following:

a ( ) address and introductory petition
b ( ) lament
c ( ) confession of trust
d ( ) petition
e ( ) vow of praise
f ( ) Prayer for enemies
g ( ) All of the above
h (X) A,B,C,D and E

5 According to Longman, the book of Deuteronomy is the most.
Frequently quoted books in the New Testament.
True ( ); False (X)

6 According to Longman , one of the two errors connected with the
Interpretation of the book of psalms is to neglect the original setting
Of the Psalms.
True (X); False ( )

7 According to Bullock the most frequently occurring type of psalm is <u>lament</u>.

8 one of the challenges of laments is the identification of the <u>enemy</u> in the Psalm.

9 according to Johnston one of the causes of distress in the psalms is the person himself/herself.
True (X); False ( )

10 The two types of laments are <u>individual</u> and <u>community</u> .

11 psalms of trust are psalms those express thanks for deliverance that Yahweh has provided.
True ( ); False (X)

12 there are two components of parts that comprise both individual and community psalms of trust.

13 the declaration of trouble is the first and most important part of a sum of trust. True : False(X)

14 Psalm 23 is the Psalm of trust par excellence. True (X); False ( )

15 according to Longman the idea of covenant is a main idea of the psalms.

True (X); False ( )

16 the typical near east treaty contained the following parts.

a identification of the parties making the treaty

b historical prologue

c law

d blessing and curses

e witnesses

f deposit of treaty text

g (X) all of the above

h none of the above

7 Blesses and curses like the ones found in Deuteronomy 27 and 28 are not related to the theology of the psalms. True ( ) False (X)

18 The major theme of the wisdom psalms is the presence of Yahweh.

19 two criteria for the determination of wisdom psalms are wisdom literary themes like ones found in wisdom literature of the Old Testament and formal wisdom literary characteristics. True (X); False

20 Torah Psalms focus on the Law/Torah/Pentatuch)