

Israel at the Time of The Psalms		ESV “Introduction to the Psalms” by Dr. C. John Collins , Covenant Theological Seminary, (pages 935-941).			
<p><i>Key Theological Themes:</i></p> <p>1) Monotheism. The one true God, Maker of heaven and earth and ruler of all things, will vindicate his own goodness and justice, in his own time.</p> <p>2) Creation and fall.</p> <p>3) Election and covenant.</p> <p>4) Covenant membership.</p> <p>5) Eschatology. The story of God’s people is headed toward a glorious future. . .</p>		<p><u>Date</u> The individual psalms come from diverse periods of Israel’s history from the time of Moses (15th or 13th century), to that of David and Solomon (10th century), down to exilic and postexilic times. . .</p> <p><u>Theme</u> The Psalter is fundamentally the hymnbook of the <i>people of God</i> at worship. The Psalms take the basic themes of OT [Old Testament] theology and turn them into song.</p> <p><u>Background</u> The standard Hebrew text divides the Psalms into five “books,” perhaps in imitation of the five books of the Pentateuch. The psalm that ends each book finishes with a doxology. . .</p>			
Outline		<p>I. Book 1 (Psalms 1-41)</p> <p>II. Book 2 (Psalms 42-72)</p> <p>III. Book 3 (Psalms 73-89)</p> <p>IV. Book 4 (Psalms 90-106)</p> <p>V. Book 5 (Psalms 107-150)</p>			
Psalms		Zondervan Handbook to the Bible “Psalms” (page 359-392).			
Summary	1-41	42-72	73-89	90-106	107-150
The Psalms are the timeless hymns of ancient Israel, collected into five books:	Most of the Psalms in this book have ‘belong to/by David’ in the Hebrew title	According to the Hebrew titles . . . the psalms in this book come from a number of different sources	. . .psalms in this book carry the name of Asaph [leader of the second Temple choir]	Few of the psalms in this book have Hebrew titles making specific connections	This final book contains several groups of psalms.