



April 28, 2019 || **The Book of Psalms** || David and Worship  
Seeing God's Big Story, Fitting Our Story Into His Story

ONE BIG STORY Timeline

1390 B.C.	1105 B.C.	1048 B.C.	1011 B.C.	971 B.C.
Judges (Ruth)	Samuel	Saul	David	Solomon

**The Bible and the life of David**

The life of David is covered in 1 and 2 Samuel, paralleled by 1 Chronicles.  
1 Chronicles is the history of Judah, focusing on David, his lineage and his spiritual contribution.  
The Book of Psalms is a reflection of the heart of David.  
The Book of Psalms is the longest book and the center of the Bible.

**David and Worship**

David was not only a shepherd, a warrior and a king, but also a poet and a musician.  
David moved the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem.  
David organized the Levites for worship: priests, gatekeepers, treasurers and musicians.  
The Book of Psalms is five books circulated separately and compiled later, probably by Ezra.  
Psalms is called "Praises" by the Hebrews and served as their hymnbook.  
Psalms are poetic praises set to music.  
Hebrew poetry utilizes parallelism of thought and literary devices, like hyperbole and alliteration.  
Superscriptions include name of writer, occasion, musical details, tune, type and instruments used.  
The Psalms are predominantly written by David and his Levite worship leaders (Asaph, sons of Korah, Heman, Ethan).  
Kinds of Psalms: Praise, messianic, penitent, lament, thanksgiving, coronation, pilgrim, royal and wisdom.  
The Psalms express the full range of human emotion.

Martin Luther: *"Next to the Word of God, music deserves the highest praise."*

**Theological Takeaways:**

God esteems those who make much of Him and little of themselves.  
God establishes David's lineage because he was a "man after God's own heart."  
Definition of Worship: our heart-felt response to God for who He is and what He has done.  
Our faith must be more than rituals and rules.

UP NEXT: May 5, 2019 - The Davidic Covenant – 1 Chronicles 17