

# Notes for Psalms, April 14 Broadcast

## Outline of the Book of the Psalms

### 1. Book One (psalms 1-41)

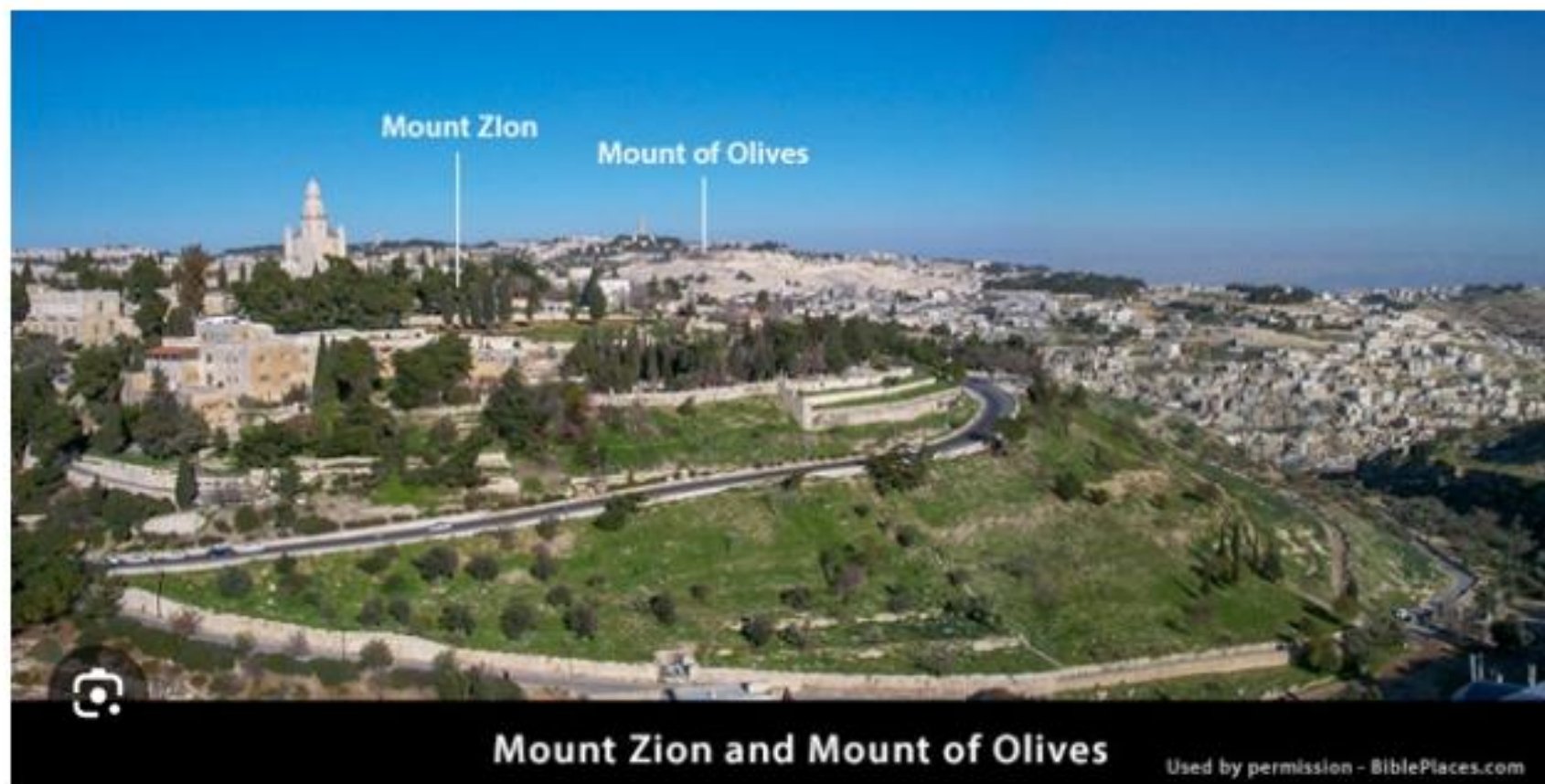
- A. Preface to the Psalm (psalms 1-2)
- B. Psalms of David (psalms 3-41, 10 and 33 are untitled)

### 2. Book Two (42-72)

- A. Psalms of the Sons of Korah (psalms 42-49, but 43 is untitled)
- B. Psalms of Asaph (psalm 50)
- C. Psalms of David (psalms 51-65)
- D. Miscellaneous Psalms (psalms 66-67)
- E. Psalms of David (psalms 68-71, but 71 is untitled)
- F. Psalms of Solomon (psalm 72)

In the Hebrew Bible, "selah" is a word used frequently in the Psalms, typically appearing at the end of a verse or paragraph. While its exact meaning is debated, it's generally understood to be a musical or liturgical notation, indicating a **pause for reflection, contemplation**, or a change in music or rhythm.

In the Bible, "**Zion**" primarily refers to the City of Jerusalem, and more specifically, **the hill in Jerusalem where the Temple was located**. It's also used to represent the nation of Israel and the people of God, and even has symbolic meanings of a place of God's dwelling, safety, and a future hope for restoration.





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The Seven Penitential Psalms are a collection of psalms from the Book of Psalms in the Bible, traditionally associated with expressions of repentance and penitence. These psalms have been historically used in liturgical and devotional contexts, particularly during the Lenten season. The Seven Penitential Psalms are as follows:

1. Psalm 6
2. Psalm 32
3. Psalm 38
4. Psalm 51
5. Psalm 102
6. Psalm 130
7. Psalm 143

These psalms are often recited or sung as part of prayers for forgiveness and spiritual reflection.

