

Old Testament PowerPoint presentation

Psalms

Suggested Bible Reading: Psalm 119: 97-105

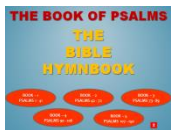
On the slides dealing with the 6 subject headings is shown the first line of music and the first line of the appropriate words. It might be helpful if the musician is prepared to play that tune at the right time, so that the congregation can sing one or more verses of the hymn from the locally used hymn book. The name and metre of the tune is also given.

Slide1



- (Black background) ‡ credits will move up the page. ‡ to open →

Slide 2



– The Book of Psalms can be described as ‡ The Bible Hymn Book (especially of the Old Testament) The Jewish teachers held that there were five ‡ books in one. Authors of the Psalms vary (David, Asaph or anonymous) but most are ascribed to David. The headings to the Psalms are not part of the Psalms themselves. Some are connected with the singing of the Psalms (Ps.4), while others describe the circumstances under which they were written (Ps.18) ‡ to open →

Slide 3



– We shall look at the Psalms under subject headings (this is by no means exhaustive). Psalms referring to God's **POWER**. ‡ - shows the world, sun, moon and stars. ‡ The music refers to the hymn ‡ “Our God, our help in ages past”. Tune – St Anne (CM) Psalm 90. ‡ Examples of Psalms under this heading – Psalm 19: 11; 8: 3; 33: 6. As with the Old Testament Prophets, the Psalmist had a great sense of God's Power. ‡ to open →

Slide 4



– Psalms ascribing **PRAISE** to God. Praise is the literal meaning of the word **PSALM** and naturally flows from the contemplation of God's **POWER**. ‡ - shows musical instruments. ‡ The music refers to the hymn ‡ “O Bless the Lord, my soul”. (Psalm 103). Tune – St George (SM). ‡ Examples of Psalms under this heading are ‡ 103, 112, 113, 117, 135. Psalms 145-150 are where musical instruments are mentioned. ‡ to open →

Slide 5



- Psalms associated with **PILGRIMAGE** to God's House. ‡ - shows a picture of a model of old Jerusalem, including the Temple. ‡ The music refers to the hymn ‡ "How pleased and blessed was I". (Psalm 122) Tune – Ascalon (6 6 8 D). ‡ Examples of Psalms under this heading are 42, 43, 84, 120-134. ‡ to open →

Slide 6



- Psalms speaking of God's **PRECEPTS** (=principles, guidelines, instruction) God's House and God's Word are easily thought of together. ‡ - shows a picture of a Bible. ‡ The music refers to the hymn ‡ "Thy Word is like a garden, Lord". Tune – St Bernard (CM). The Psalm most associated with the heading **PRECEPTS** is 119. ‡ It mentions ‡ God's Law, Judgements, Word, Statutes, Testimonies, Commandments, Precepts. This is the longest Psalm and has 176 verses. ‡ to open →

Slide 7



- Psalms expressing **PENITENCE**. Discovery of Sin, comes from the reading of God's Word and by being in God's presence. ‡ - shows various sins (not exhaustive) ‡ The music refers to the hymn ‡ "Show me myself, O Holy Lord". Tune – Linton (8 6. 8.4). ‡ Examples of Psalms under this heading are 6, 32, 38, 51, 130. Note Job 13: 23 - How many are my iniquities and sins? Make me know my transgression and my sin. ‡ to open →

Slide 8



- Psalms full of **PROMISE**. A number of Psalms are called Messianic, because they obviously speak of the Lord Jesus Christ and His victory and deliverance. They hold out bright hope of Israel's King upon the Throne. ‡ - shows the gates being opened as mentioned in Psalm 24. This points us to the Cross. ‡ The music refers to the hymn ‡ "Lift up you heads, ye mighty gates". Psalm 24. Tune – Sagina (88.88.88). ‡ Examples of Psalms under this heading are 2, 16, 24, 47, 96-99, 110. Much is misunderstood about the Messiah – the Lord Jesus Christ. Note – Psalm 22 – the sufferings of the Lord Jesus Christ; Psalm 23 – the ministry of the Lord Jesus Christ; Psalm 24 – the glory of the Lord Jesus Christ. ‡ to open →

‡ → End of slide show (black screen)