Special Issues in the Psalms Selected Scriptures

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I. The History of the Psalms	
A. The Psalms are a collection.	
1. Their number increased over time. Ps 72:20; 86:1	
2. Their nature requires a	
a. The of the Psalms matters. <i>Ps 41, 72, 89, 106,</i>	150
b. The of the Psalms matters. <i>Ps 146-150</i>	
B. The Psalms were written over the course of a millennium. <i>Ps 90, 1</i> .	37
II. Authorship in the Psalms	
A. Some claim "Of David" should be understood as " David," David," " David," or "Belonging to David."	"T(
1. As in: " the Choirmaster."	
2. As in " the Sons of Korah."	
B. Others understand "Of David" to mean " David." <i>Isa 38:9; 2Sar 22:1; Ps 18:1; Hab 3:1; Luke 20:41-44; Ps 110:1; Rom 4:6-8</i>	n
III. Titles in the Psalms	
A. Psalm titles are	
1. They are included in all our best Hebrew manuscripts.	
2. They are referenced in the New Testament. Acts 2:25-29, 34; 13:3	5-3
3. They are not unique to the Psalms. Num 24:3-4; 2Sam 23:1; Prov 1. 10:1; Ecc 1:1; Song 1:1; Isa 1:1; 2:1; Ezek 19:14; Dan 4:1; Hos 1:1, etc.	:1;
4. They are not unique to the	
B. Psalm titles are often misunderstood.	
1. They have been divided <i>Hab 3:1, 19</i>	
2. They have largely remained a Ps 6:1; 7:1; 8:1, etc.	
IV. Selah in the Psalms	
A. Selah is usually at the of a sentence. Ps 3:2, 4; 4:2, 4, etc.	
B. <i>Selah</i> can be at the end of a clause or the entire . <i>Ps 3:8;</i>	57: <i>3</i>
C. Selah is found outside of the Psalms. Hab 3:3, 9, 13	
D. Selah probably means:	