

# Hymnology

## *A Survey of the Times*

### *Lyrics*

- I. Pre-1000's
  - a. The Psalms and Songs of the Bible
    - i. The Psalms
      1. Format of the Psalms
        - a. 150 Psalms
        - b. Poetical
        - c. No music available to us today
      2. Psalms of lamentation – (2 Chronicles 35:25)
        - a. Those by David
          - i) Psalm 3 – 7; Psalm 9; Psalm 12 – 14; Psalm 17; Psalm 22; Psalm 25 – 28; Psalm 31; Psalm 35 – 36; Psalm 38 – 39; Psalm 41; Psalm 51 – 61; Psalm 64; Psalm 70; Psalm 86; Psalm 109; Psalm 139; Psalm 140 – 143.
          - ii) This makes a total of 41 Psalms of lamentation by David.
        - b. Those by Asaph
          - i) Psalm 74; Psalm 77; Psalm 79 – 80; Psalm 82 – 83.
          - ii) This makes a total of 6 Psalms of lamentation by Asaph.
        - c. Those by other authors
          - i) Moses
            - 1) Psalm 90
            - 2) This makes a total of 1 Psalm of lamentation by Moses.
            - 3) This is the only named Psalm by Moses.
          - ii) Heman the Ezrahite
            - 1) Psalm 88
            - 2) This makes a total of 1 Psalm by Heman.

- iii) Psalms for the Sons of Korah
  - 1) Psalm 42; Psalm 44; Psalm 85
  - 2) This makes the total of 3 Psalms that were prepared for the Sons of Korah that are labeled as Psalms of lamentation.
- iv) Unknown
  - 1) Psalm 10; Psalm 43; Psalm 71; Psalm 94; Psalm 102; Psalm 137.
  - 2) This makes a total of 6 Psalms that are Psalms of lamentation by “unknown” authors.
- d. Total of 58 Psalms of Lamentation.
  - i) Highlights
    - 1) Psalm 3
      - a) A Psalm of David
      - b) Deals with his fleeing from Absalom (2 Samuel 15-17)
    - 2) Psalm 5
      - a) A Psalm of David
      - b) Quoted in Romans 3:13 (See vs. 9)
    - 3) Psalm 6
      - a) A Psalm of David
      - b) Quoted in Matthew 7:23 (See vs. 8)
    - 4) Psalm 10
      - a) Unknown Psalmist
      - b) Quoted in Romans 3:14 (See vs. 7)
    - 5) Psalm 31
      - a) A Psalm of David
      - b) Quoted in Luke 23:46 (See vs. 5)
    - 6) Psalm 41
      - a) A Psalm of David
      - b) Quoted in John 13:18 (See vs. 9)
    - 7) Psalm 51
      - a) A Psalm of David
      - b) Quoted in Romans 3:4 (See vs. 4)

- 8) Psalm 54
    - a) A Psalm of David
    - b) Written when the Ziphims came and told Saul of David's location (See 1 Samuel 23:19)
  - 9) Psalm 56
    - a) A Psalm of David
    - b) Written when the Philistines took David in Gath (See 1 Samuel 21:10-11)
  - 10) Psalm 57
    - a) A Psalm of David
    - b) Written when David fled from Saul in the cave (See 1 Samuel 22:1 or 1 Samuel 24:3)
  - 11) Psalm 82
    - a) A Psalm of Asaph
    - b) Quoted in John 10:34 (See vs. 6)
  - 12) Psalm 102
    - a) A Prayer of the afflicted
    - b) Quoted in Hebrews 1:10-12 (See vss. 25-27)
3. Psalms of praise and thanksgiving
- a. Those by David
    - i) Psalm 8; Psalm 19; Psalm 29; Psalm 30; Psalm 34; Psalm 40; Psalm 65; Psalms 68 – 69; Psalm 103; Psalm 108; Psalm 138; Psalm 145.
    - ii) A total of 13 Psalms of praise and thanksgiving.
  - b. Those by Asaph
    - i) Psalm 75; Psalm 76; Psalm 81
    - ii) A total of 3 Psalms of praise and thanksgiving.
  - c. Those for the Sons of Korah
    - i) Psalms 46 – 48; Psalm 84; Psalm 87.
    - ii) A total of 5 Psalms of praise and thanksgiving.

- d. Unknown
  - i) Psalm 33; Psalms 66 – 67; Psalms 92 – 93; Psalm 95 – 99; Psalm 100; Psalm 104 – 107; Psalm 111 Psalm 113 – 118; Psalm 135 – 136; Psalm 146 – 150.
  - ii) A total of 29 Psalms of praise and thanksgiving.
- e. Total of 50 Psalms of Praise and Thanksgiving.
  - i) Highlights
    - 1) Psalm 8
      - a) A Psalm of David
      - b) Quoted in Matthew 21:16; 1 Corinthians 15:27; Hebrews 2:5-8 (See Psalm 8)
    - 2) Psalm 19
      - a) A Psalm of David
      - b) Quoted in Romans 10:18 (See vs. 4)
    - 3) Psalm 32
      - a) A Psalm of David
      - b) Quoted in Romans 4:7-8 (See vss. 1-2)
    - 4) Psalm 40
      - a) A Psalm of David
      - b) Quoted in Hebrews 10:5-7 (See vss. 7-8)
    - 5) Psalm 68
      - a) A Psalm of David
      - b) Quoted in Ephesians 4:8 (See vs. 18)
- 4. Instruments of the Psalms & David's Praise to God
  - a. Instruments
    - i) Stringed
      - 1) The harp (Psalm 33:2; Psalm 43:4; Psalm 57:8; Psalm 71:22; Psalm 81:2; Psalm 92:3; Psalm 98:5; Psalm 108:2; Psalm 137:2; Psalm 147:7; Psalm 149:3; Psalm 150:3)
      - 2) The psaltery (Psalm 33:2; Psalm 57:8; Psalm 81:2; Psalm 92:3; Psalm 144:9; Psalm 108:2; Psalm 150:3)
      - 3) Etc. – "The stringed instruments" (Psalm 150:4)

- ii) Wind
  - 1) The trumpet (Psalm 47:5; Psalm 81:3; Psalm 150:3)
    - a) Probably the *shofar*
    - b) Made from a ram's or goat's horn
  - 2) The cornet (Psalm 98:6)
    - a) Probably a treble wind instrument
    - b) Made of brass
  - 3) The "high sounding trumpets" (Psalm 98:6)
  - 4) The organ (Psalm 150:4)
- iii) Percussion
  - 1) Timbrel(s) (Psalm 68:25; Psalm 81:2; Psalm 149:3; Psalm 150:4)
  - 2) Cymbals (Psalm 150:5)
- b. David and his Orchestra
  - i) David had 4000 that played instruments in praise to God (1 Chronicles 23:5)
    - 1) These were divided into 288 courses
    - 2) Under the following leadership
      - a) Asaph
      - b) Jeduthun (aka Ethan)
      - c) Heman
  - ii) Instruments that he had made (1 Chronicles 23:5; Amos 6:5)
- c. Quote on David and the Psalms
  - i) "And now David, being freed from wars and dangers, and enjoying for the future a profound peace, composed songs and hymns to God, of several sorts of meter....He also made instruments of music, and taught the Levites to sing hymns to God, both on that called the Sabbath-day, and on the other festivals. Now the construction of the instruments was thus: the viol was an instrument of ten strings, it was played upon with a bow; the psaltery had twelve musical notes, and was played upon by the singers; the cymbals were broad and large instruments, and were made of brass..." – Taken from: *The Works of Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews, chap. 12, number 3.*

## ii. Songs

1. Format of the songs
  - a. Various locations throughout scripture
  - b. Poetical (in some cases)
  - c. No music available to us today
2. Locations
  - a. Old Testament
  - b. New Testament
3. Old Testament – NOTE: One authority has stated that there are 185 songs in the Bible (Psalms and songs).
  - a. The first song in the Bible
    - i) The Song of Moses
      - 1) Happened after the Jews were safely across the Red Sea. (Exodus 15:1-19)
      - 2) Miriam joined in (Exodus 15:20-21)
    - ii) A song of victory and praise
  - b. The Last song in the Bible
    - i) The Song of Moses (Revelation 15:3-4)
      - 1) The lyrics are different, but the message is similar.
      - 2) Praising and glorifying God.
  - c. Songs found in the Bible (Note: not including the Psalms)
    - i) The song of wells in the wilderness (Numbers 21:17-18) – The leaders sing unto the Lord for His provision.
    - ii) The song of Moses and Joshua – (Deuteronomy 31:19-22; Deuteronomy 32:1-43)
      - 1) A song of witness against the Children of Israel (Deuteronomy 31:19).
      - 2) To remind the generations to come that it was God that had brought them into the land and He was the one to be worshipped.
    - iii) The song of Deborah and Baruk – (Judges 5)
      - 1) Another victory song
      - 2) One of the oldest texts in the Bible.
    - iv) The song of David's victory – (1 Samuel 18:7)
      - 1) After the death of Goliath
      - 2) Sung by the women

- v) Songs of David
  - 1) The song of lamentation by David over Saul and Jonathan – (2 Samuel 1:17-27)
    - a) It is believed that this is the first song of lamentation recorded in the Bible.
    - b) Up to this point (chronologically) songs have been about victory, covenants and wells, but this is the first of many sad songs.
    - c) David writes about Saul and Jonathan, how they died in battle.
    - d) David has the sons of Judah to learn it.
  - 2) David's lament for Abner – (2 Samuel 3:33-34)
  - 3) The song of David's deliverance from Saul (2 Samuel 22; Psalm 18)
  - 4) Asaph's psalm of praise – (1 Chronicles 16:7; Psalm 105) – Given to Asaph by David when the ark was brought to Mount Zion and the Tabernacle was erected.
- vi) At the temple completion – (2 Chronicles 5:13)
- vii) Jehoshaphat's battle song – (2 Chronicles 20:21)
- viii) The Song of Solomon – "Song of Songs" – (Song of Solomon 1:1)
  - 1) 8 chapters
  - 2) 117 verses
  - 3) An epic love song between a bride and groom
- ix) The Lamentations of Jeremiah
  - 1) 5 chapters
  - 2) 154 verses
  - 3) A set of five songs, mourning the fall of Jerusalem
- x) Isaiah's vineyard song – (Isaiah 5:1-2)
  - 1) A metaphor in the text, the vineyard represents Israel.
  - 2) The husbandman is the LORD.

- a) The LORD had done everything to give Israel the best place to live and worship Him.
- b) However, instead of following Him, Israel killed the innocent, perverted judgment and forsook the LORD.
- xi) The song of the harlot – (Isaiah 23:15-16)
  - 1) Tyre is represented by a harlot
  - 2) Tyre would lay desolate for 70 years.
- xii) The song of Judah's protection – (Isaiah 26:1-6)
- xiii) The Lamentation for the princes of Israel (Ezekiel 19:1-14)
- xiv) The lamentation for Tyre (Ezekiel 26:17-18)
- xv) Ezekiel's lament over Tyre (Ezekiel 27)
- xvi) The Sailor's lament for Tyre (Ezekiel 27:33-36)
- xvii) Ezekiel's lamentation over the king of Tyre (Ezekiel 28:12-19)
- xviii) Ezekiel's lament for Pharaoh (Ezekiel 32:2)
- xix) Amos' lamentation for the house of Israel (Amos 5:2)
- xx) Habakkuk's song (Habakkuk 3)
- xxi) Worthy the Lamb (Revelation 5:9-10)
- xxii) The Last song of Moses and the Lamb (Revelation 15:3)