

- c. Those associated with liturgical usage or at least the suggestion of same:

The Psalms were very important in Temple and Synagogue worship and key psalms were read for each day of the week. For your observation:

Sabbath...Psalm 92
 Day 1.....Psalm 24
 Day 2.....Psalm 48
 Day 3.....Psalm 82
 Day 4.....Psalm 94
 Day 5.....Psalm 81
 Day 6.....Psalm 93

Of these, only the Sabbath Psalm is identified in the Scripture.

In addition, such titles as those of Psalms 38, 70, 100, 30, are likely liturgical indications. Note as well the instruction for Psalm 60 which may have given it a memory role in Hebrew worship.

The term "Song of Degrees" (Psalms 120-134) is often seen in this connection.

- d. Authorship titles

- e. Occasion titles:

These are the ones related to some aspect of the life of David..there are fourteen of them and the historical backgrounds may be found in some measure in the accounts of David's life.

8. Types of Psalms...a very general category. You will see from our class schedule that I am following something of my own intention in this. The following types are suggested in Bullock (Introduction to the Old Testament Poetic Books) and you will learn that almost every author has his/her own scheme of these things:

- a. the hymn: a composition to be formally sung by choir or congregation.
- b. penitential psalms..., eg. ps. 51

Solorganic