

Worship and Praise ~ Past, Present and Future

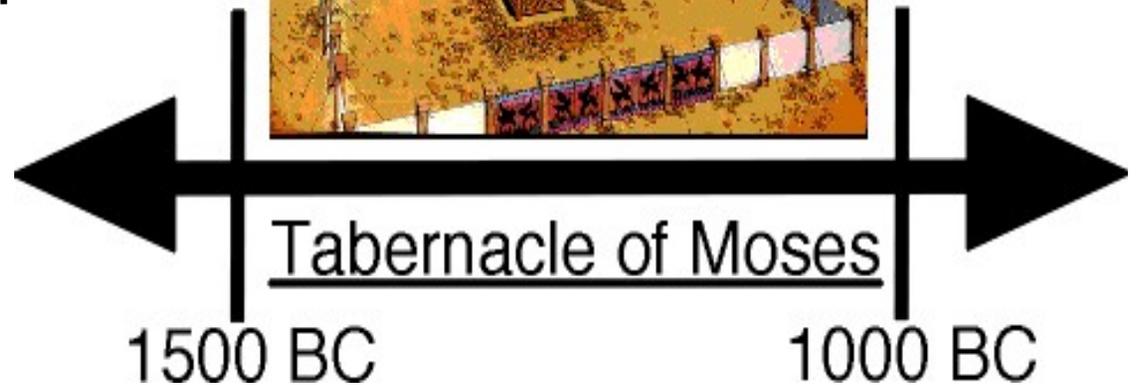
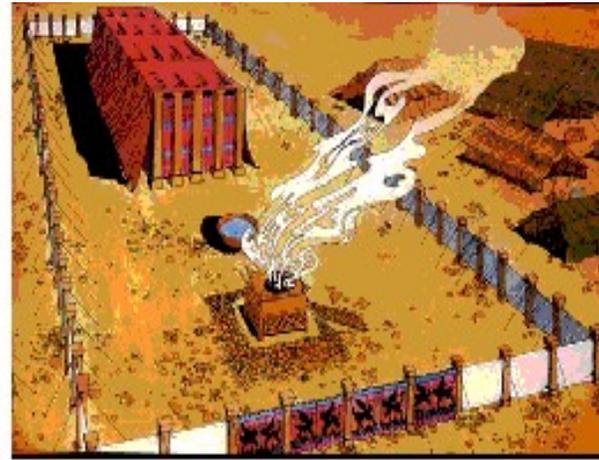
THE WAY OF WORSHIP~

DAVID AND THE HOUSE OF ASAPH

“... the GLORY departed”

2

- Yahweh had allowed the Philistines to capture the Ark; & the glory had departed from the people of God.



1 Samuel 1,2

- “And the men of Kirjathjearim came, and fetched up the ark of the LORD, and brought it into the house of Abinadab in the hill, and sanctified Eleazar his son to keep the ark of the LORD.
- And it came to pass, while the ark abode in Kirjathjearim, that the time was long; for it was twenty years: and all the house of Israel lamented after the LORD.

2 Samuel 6v6,7

4



1 Chronicles 15:13-15

5

- "... And David called for Zadok and Abiathar the priests, and for the Levites, for Uriel, Asaiah, and Joel, Shemaiah, and Eliel, and Amminadab,....



...Zadok and Abiathar

6



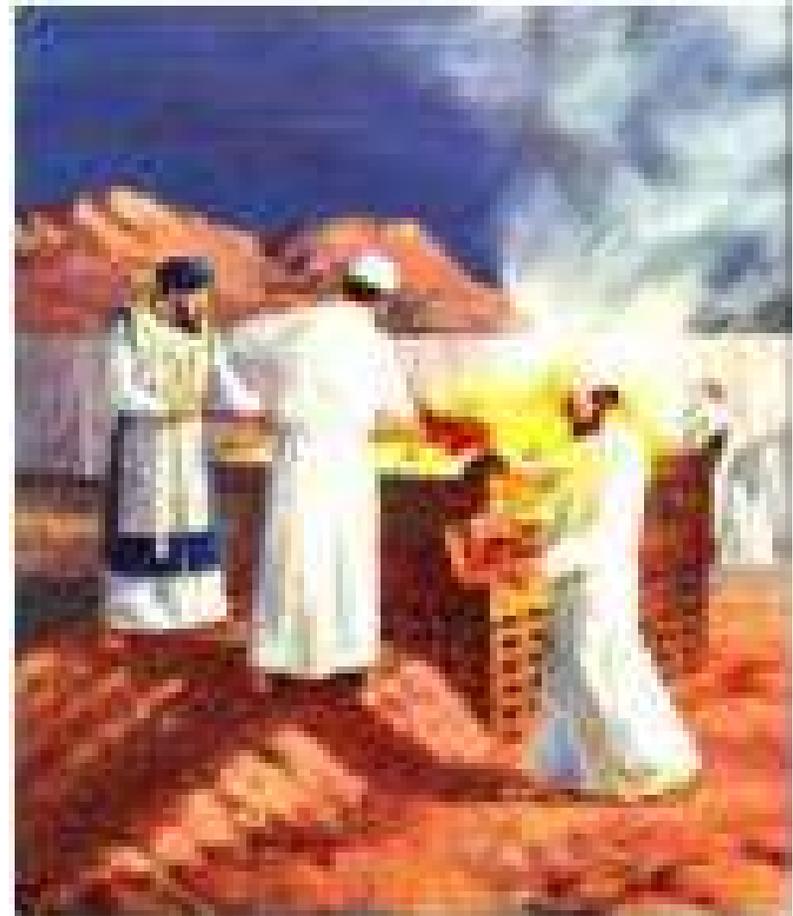
- ..They were instructed that special preparations should be made for the great work that they were called upon to do. On their behalf, sacrifices were offered and their minds were prepared for the Solemn and sacred duties they were to perform.



1 Chronicles 15v26

7

- “...And it came to pass, when God helped the Levites that bare the ark of the covenant of the LORD, that they offered seven bullocks and seven rams.”



Psalm 68 v1,4,32-35

- **A Psalm or Song of David.** Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered: let them also that hate him flee before him....
-O God, *thou art* terrible out of thy holy places: the God of Israel *is* he that giveth strength and power unto *his* people. Blessed be God.”

David's Audacious actions

- David acted as a priest when the Ark came to Jerusalem - **2 Sam. 6:14,18-19; 1 Chron. 16:2-3.**
- Like Melchizedek, David distributed bread and wine to the people when the Ark was brought into his tent - **2 Sam. 6:19; 1 Chron. 16:3.**
- David appointed Levites to minister in the worship conducted at his Tabernacle - **1 Chron. 16:4-6.**

David knew the place of sacrifice

10

- David offered sacrifices before the tent he had set up for the Ark – **2 Sam. 6:18; 1 Chron. 16:2.**

□ **The Reasons:**

- David knew the centre of divine government, and universal worship in the future would be in Jerusalem.
- David emulated the Melchizedek King-Priesthood which preceded and was superior to the Mosaic Order.

"David brings the Ark to Zion"

- vs. 1 1 David calls for the two Priests in charge of the two great divisions of the descendants of Aaron, Zadok and Abiathar.... They were instructed that special preparations should be made for the Great work they were called upon to do.
- vr. 1 2 "...Sanctify yourselves, that you may bring up the Ark...."
- vs. 1 4 leaders of the singers appointed by Levites out of their own tribe
- vs. 1 7 Heman, Asaph and Ethan (Jeduthun)

"David brings the Ark to Zion"

12

- 33 Heman a singer of the Kohathites
- 38 Kohathites; son of Levi
- 39 Asaph
- 43 Son of Gershon; son of Levi
- 44 Ethat son of Kishi
- 47 Son of Merari; son of Levi
- Not just random selection....-each man represented one of the three great branches of the Tribe of Levi.....

Three branches of the Tribe of Levi

13

- These three menHeman= Kohathites
.....Asaph= Gershonites
.....Ethan (Jeduthun)= Merarites
- The whole house of Levi represented by these three.

Players and Singers ~

14

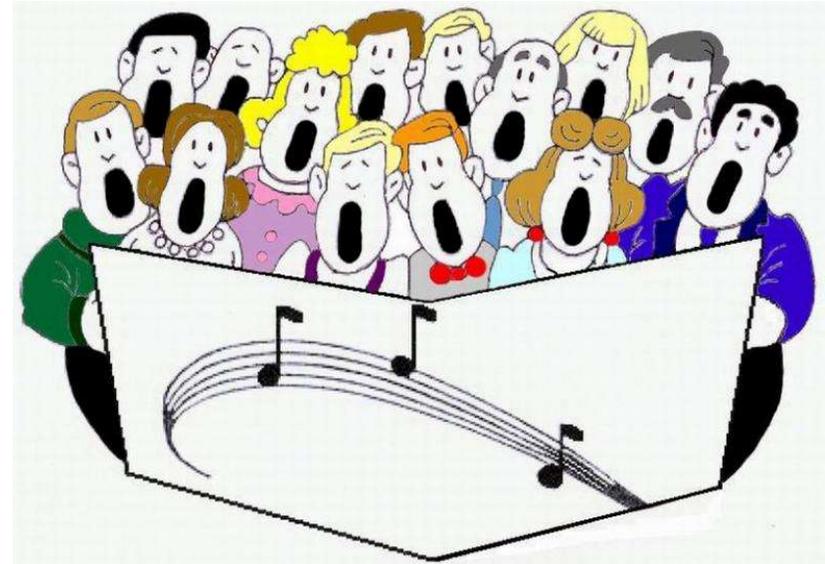
- Psaltery – psal·ter·y
- [sáwltəree]
- ancient musical instrument: an ancient musical instrument with numerous strings, plucked with the fingers or with a pick.



Players and Singers ~

15

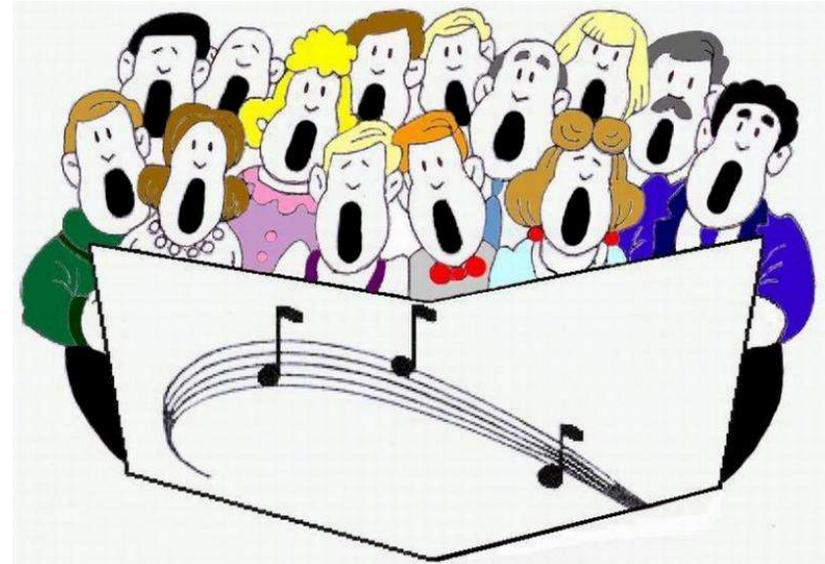
- Alamoth -- 'āġāmoĥ
- Plural of H5959;
properly *girls*, that is,
the *soprano* or female
voice, perhaps
falsetto: - Alamoth.



Players and Singers ~

16

- vs. 21 there are the players on the harps and with them is the choir known as Sheminith, ..represented the male choir who accompanied the players on the harps.



Players and Singers ~

17

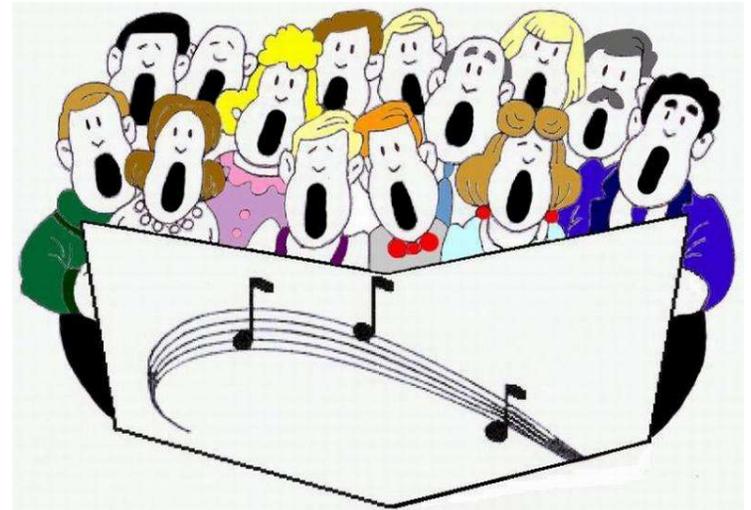
- in vs. 22 we have
" ..Chenaniah the chief
of the Levites who was
for song: he instructed
about the song,
because he was
skilful....(*master of
song*) v27



1 Chronicles 16 ~ Psalms 105, 106

18

- 1 Chron 16:8-22 = Ps 105:1-15
- vs. 23-33 = Ps 96:1-13
- vs. 34 = Ps 106:1
- vs. 35-36 = Ps 106:47-48



Psalm 106 v46-48

- 46 He made them also to be pitied of all those that carried them captives.
- 47 Save us, O LORD our God, and gather us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name, *and* to triumph in thy praise.
- 48 Blessed *be* the LORD God of Israel from everlasting to everlasting: and let all the people say, Amen. Praise ye the LORD.

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THE WAY OF WORSHIP~

DAVID AND THE HOUSE OF ASAPH

1 Chronicles 6v31,32

- 31 And these *are they* whom David set over the service of song in the house of the LORD, after that the ark had rest.
- 32 And they ministered before the dwelling place of the tabernacle of the congregation with singing, until Solomon had built the house of the LORD in Jerusalem: and *then* they waited on their office according to their order.

Celebrated with Songs of Praise

- "...They celebrated the significance of the Ark of God amongst the people of Israel by standing in front of the Ark and singing the words of this Psalm."
- So he left there before the ark of the covenant of the LORD Asaph and his brethren, to minister before the ark continually, as every day's work required:
- Continually-- *tâmiyd*
taw-meed' = perpetually,
forevermore!

David Chose Asaph

23

- David never wanted the true principle of worship and praise to be lost and he believed this man Asaph was able to guarantee that those principles would be carried on.
- David knew that the instruction of the family of Asaph in the songs of Worship effectively founded these principles within each of them, whose influence upon the nation for spiritual good was enormous.

Five key principles that Asaph founded

- 1) The music ascribed thanks and praise to Yahweh, and therefore constantly promoted the Supremacy of God. Everything they did and everything they sang celebrated the Supremacy of God.
- 2) The music showed a reverence for the Divine Majesty. They, therefore, carefully maintained the earnestness and soberness of worship in all their singing.

Five key principles that Asaph founded

- 3) The music would elevate the beauty of Spiritual thought. It was the words that were more important and not the tune itself. The music was secondary but important as well. The key to the songs were to emphasize the preeminence of scriptural principles in the lyrics.
- 4) What they sang represented an offering of dedication to the Father and therefore continually demanded the excellence of their effort.

Five key principles that Asaph founded

26

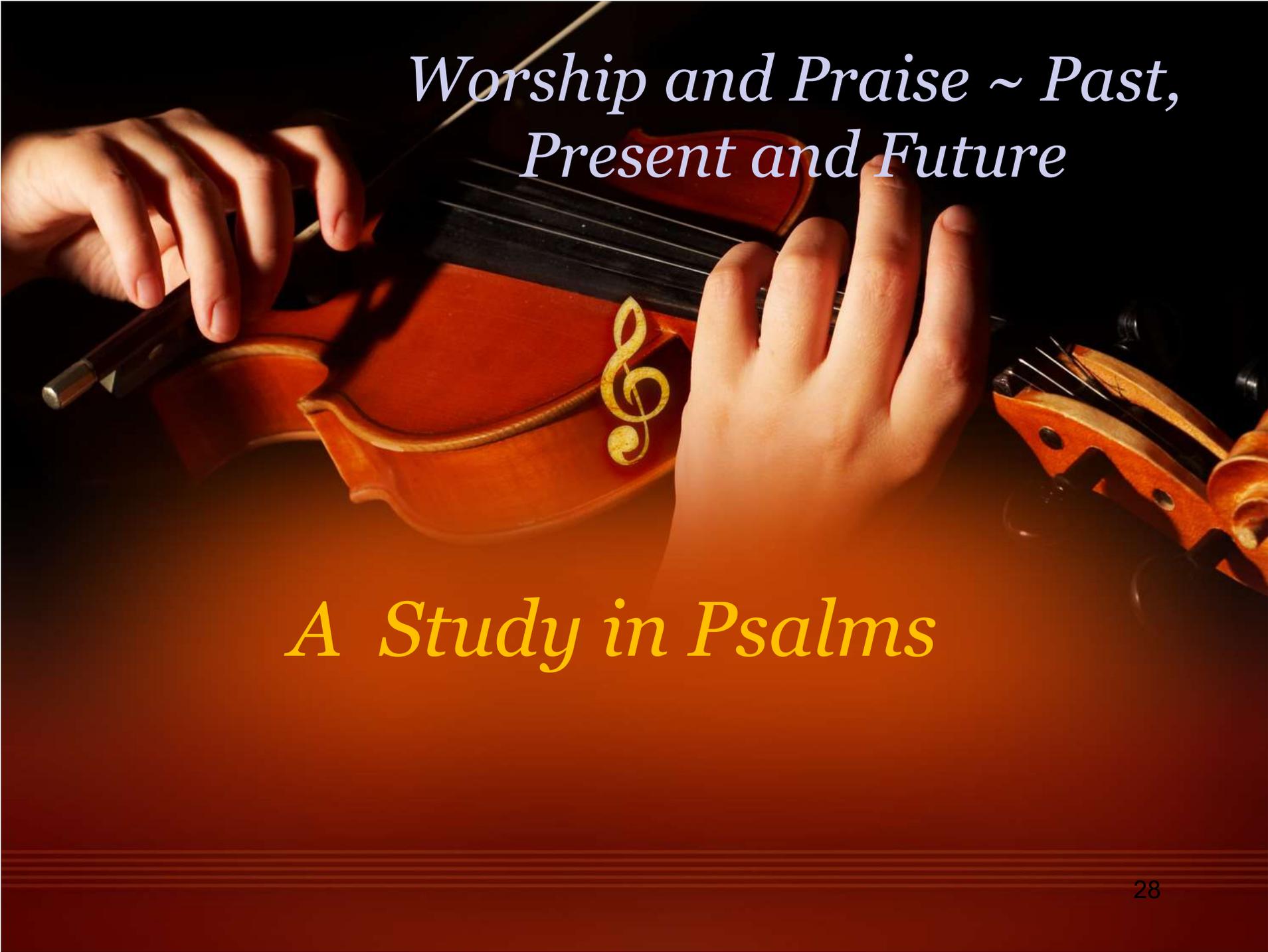
- 5) They expressed the joy of Eternal Truths and therefore they unceasingly proclaimed the virtue of loyalty and faithfulness.

Their words and thoughts never deviated for 600 yrs.....

The spirit of this Psalm of David ~1Chronicles 16

- Sing unto him, sing psalms unto him, talk ye of all his wondrous works.
- Glory ye in his holy name: let the heart of them rejoice that seek the LORD.
- Seek the LORD and his strength, seek his face continually.
- ***O give thanks unto the LORD; for he is good; for his mercy endureth for ever.***





*Worship and Praise ~ Past,
Present and Future*

A Study in Psalms

Psalter

- *ṣēpher tēhillīm*, = “book of praises.”
- Over 20 psalms have “Praise” as their Keynote



Themes in the Psalms

- Prayer

- Praise

- Guidance



Authorship of the Psalms

- David ~ 73
- Sons of Korah ~ 11
- Asaph ~ 12
- Heman ~ 1
- Ethan (Jaduthan) ~ 1
- Solomon ~ 2
- Moses, Haggai, Zechariah, Hezekiah



Arrangement of the Book of Psalms

- **BOOK ONE** -- *Psalms 1-41*
- **BOOK TWO** -- *Psalms 42-72*
- **BOOK THREE** -- *Psalms 73-89*
- **BOOK FOUR** -- *Psalms 90-106*
- **BOOK FIVE** -- *Psalms 107-150*



Categories of the Psalms

- ***“Royal”*** Psalm ~ emphasize "God, as King
- ***"Zion"*** Psalms ~ focus on Jerusalem
- ***"Penitential"*** Psalms ~ the psalmist confesses sin to the Lord
- ***"Wisdom"*** Psalms, focus on some of the same issues, which we find in the Book of Proverbs.



Categories of the Psalms

- **"Torah"** Psalms, or poems, which focus on the beauty, truth, and sufficiency of the law of God.
- **"Imprecatory"** Psalms. These are sometimes thought to conflict with the sentiment of the Gospels, but they actually reflect God's abhorrence of evil.



Categories of the Psalms

- **"Passover" Psalms ~ Psalms 113-118.**
 - sung at the beginning of the Passover, and were called the "Egyptian Hallel."
 - Psalms 113-115 were sung at the temple, during the slaying of the animals.
 -
 - Psalms 116-117, were sung during the meal, and at the end, Psalm 118.



Categories of the Psalms

- *"Hallel"* Psalms. These Psalms focused on the exodus from Egypt. They praise God for His character, and for His saving work.
- The last category, is the *"Lament"* Psalms. In these Psalms, we hear the strong, emotional words of sufferers. These are words written by *real* people, in very difficult situations.



- A basic structure, of Psalms of "***Lament.***"
- INTRODUCTORY CRY: "O God," "Help me . . ."
- LAMENT PROPER: "I'm hurting," "The enemy is winning . . ."
 - Introduction to pain and hurt being experienced.
 - Addresses God directly, and may be accusatory, for inattention to plight.
 - Calls attention to success of the wicked.



- A basic structure, of Psalms of "*Lament.*"
- CONFESSIOIN OF TRUST: "I still trust in You . . ."
- REASONS FOR GOD TO ACT: "I've been a good person."
- PETITIONS: "Hear me . . ." "Save me . . ."
- VOW OF PRAISE



Three aspects to be covered in a study of the Psalms;

- Background and authorship
- Along with basic principles, which they teach and which are good for all time
- The Prophetic teaching which by Divine inspiration is built into them.



Romans 4 ~ Psalm 32

- 6 Even as David also describeth the blessedness of the man, unto whom God imputeth righteousness without works,
- 7 Saying, Blessed are they whose iniquities are forgiven, and whose sins are covered.
- 8 Blessed is the man to whom the Lord will not impute sin.
- **1 A Psalm of David, Maschil.** Blessed *is he* whose transgression *is* forgiven, whose sin *is* covered.
- 2 Blessed *is* the man unto whom the LORD imputeth not iniquity, and in whose spirit *there is* no guile.



One theme that most dominates the Psalms:

- The theme of deliverance and then from that comes all the great issues of repentance, redemption, thanksgiving and praise.
- The often repeated words ‘name,’ ‘glory,’ ‘mercy,’ and ‘truth.’ The name of Yahweh embodies His promise of deliverance and shows the certainty of its fulfillment.



John 1 v 14

- And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.
- The Glory of Yahweh as He has chosen to reveal it, is seen in the miracle of the plan of Salvation; while mercy and truth explain how Salvation is achieved, and both of these are brought together in Jesus .



David, the author of 73 Psalms

- The most well-known ancestor of Christ
- A man after God's own heart
(I Sam 13:14)
- A fine musician
- His poetic genius was of the highest order
- The general trend of his life was eminently religious and spiritual



Some of his more notable works would include;

- Ps. 8 vs. 1,3,4
- Ps. 16:1,8,9,10
- Ps 18: 1,2,3,30
- Ps 19:1,14
- Ps 23:1-6
- Ps 34:7-9
- Ps 37:1-5,9-11
- Ps 51:1,2,3,9,10



The house of Asaph

- 600 years faithful families, with a large amount of musical contributions to the worship of the Father.
- Asaph is the reputed author of Psalms 50 as well as 73 through 83
- He conducted with cymbals the music performed.



The House of Asaph

- Asaph, Heman and Jeduthun(Ethan) were called the king's seers (1 Ch 25; 2Ch_35:15)
- These were selected from the Levites to lead the entire congregation in spiritual songs of Praise
- 1Ch_25:1 we are told that four of his sons were appointed to conduct under him detachments of the great chorus, ~hundreds of singers



Chronicles

- 1Ch 16:7 Then on that day David delivered first *this psalm* to thank the LORD into the hand of Asaph and his brethren.
- 2Ch 29:30 Moreover Hezekiah the king and the princes commanded the Levites to sing praise unto the LORD with the words of David, and of Asaph the seer....



Compare these verses in 1st Chron. 16 with Psalms

I CHRONICLES 16

- Vs, 8-36
- Vs. 23-33
- Vs. 34
- Vs. 35,36

PSALMS

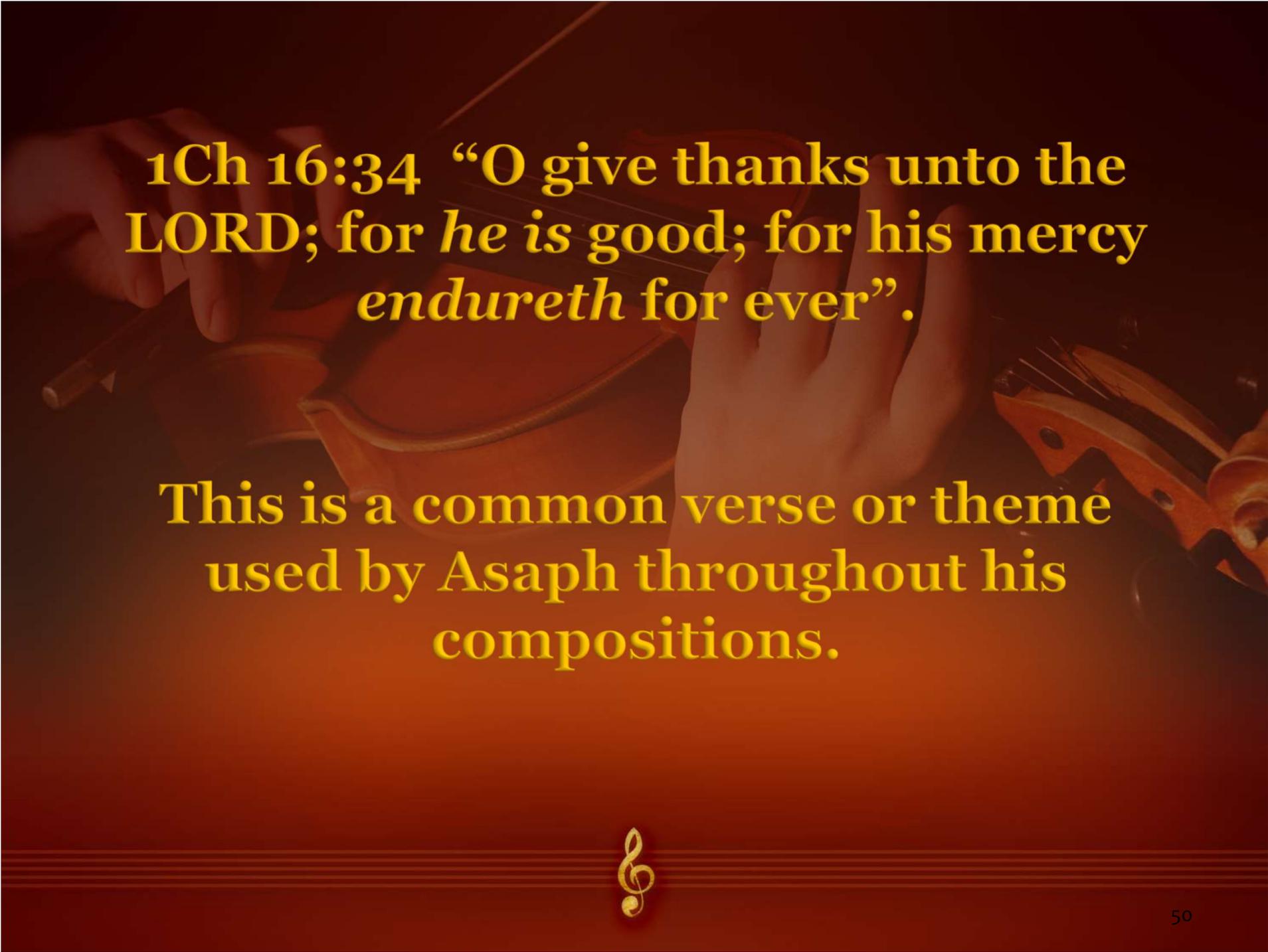
- Ps. 105v.1-15
- Ps. 96v.1-13
- Ps. 106v.1
- Ps. 106v.47,48



Benchmarks established by Asaph

- Truly masters of music – ascribe thanks and Supremacy to Yahweh. I Chron. 16v.8-12
Focus on the Father
- They showed reverence for Divine Majesty, maintained a solemnity as in reverence.
I Chron. 16v. 24-29
- Music would elevate the beauty of spiritual thought ~
Emphasize the preeminence of scriptural principals.
- Offering of dedication in Song as service and in praise.
- Expressed the Joy of eternal truths. ~ They believed in what they sing.





**1Ch 16:34 “O give thanks unto the
LORD; for *he is good*; for his mercy
endureth for ever”.**

**This is a common verse or theme
used by Asaph throughout his
compositions.**



~So That principle~

- The basis of the prayer here is not that they should be saved,
- And not that they would find relief only from their trials, but *SO THAT* they may give thanks to His Holy Name, and Glory in His presents.
- These teach us the underlying principle of **GOD Manifestation**



Psalm 1 - HOW HAPPY!

- The book of Psalms is like the song-book of the Bible and it begins by telling us the secret of true happiness.
- The truly happy person is one who does not do wicked things or go to the places of wickedness. Instead he delights in the law, (Godly principles),



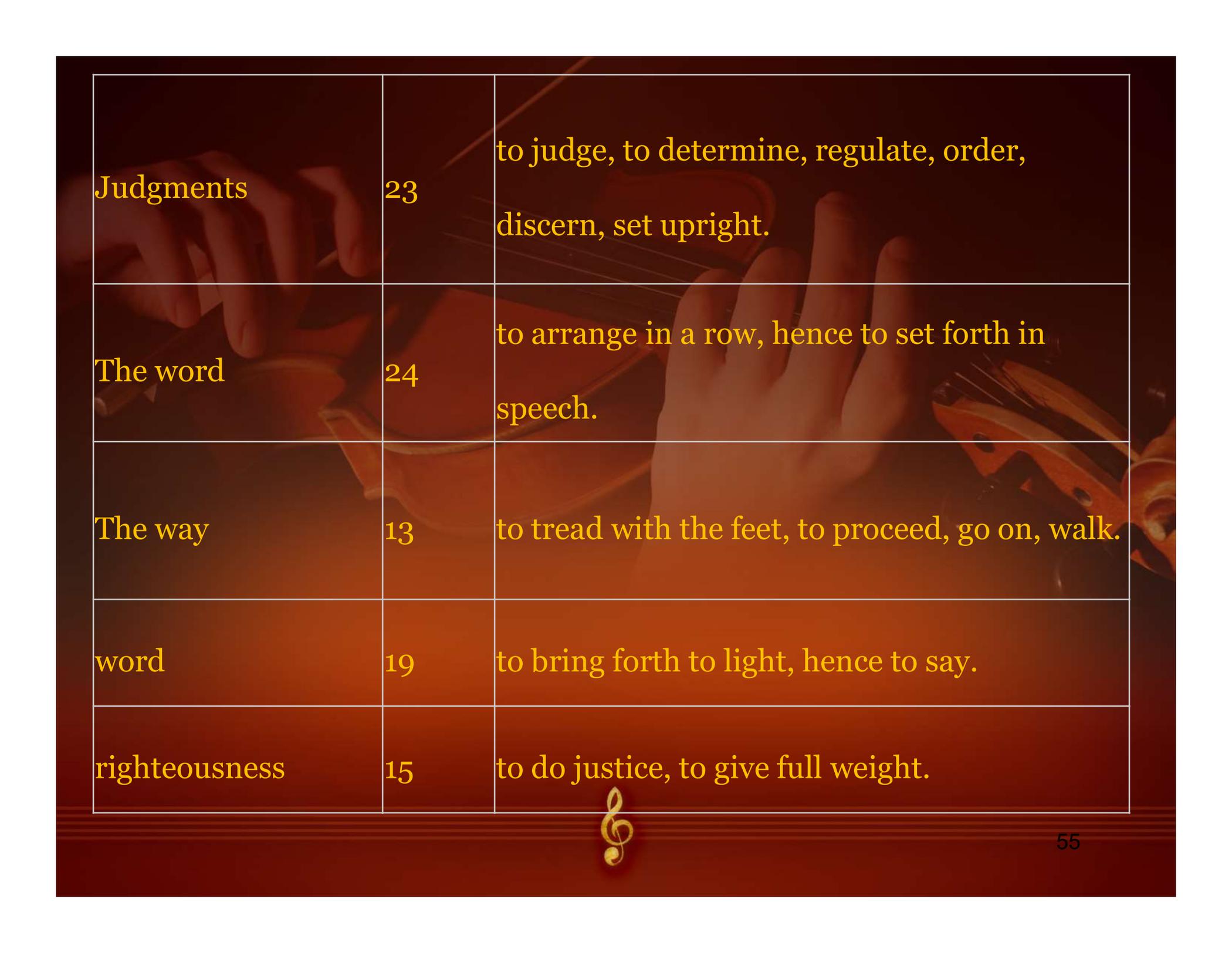
Freedom

- Our life in Christ should not only be based on rules to keep, but by principles to live by - in particular, love for God and love for our brethren.
- "I run in the path of your commands, for you have set my heart free." (Psalm 119v32)



	TIMES	MEANING
the law	25	to direct, guide, teach, make straight.
statutes	22	to cut in, engrave, inscribe, mark out our way, order what we are to observe
precepts	21	to take notice of, to attend, have respect for, to visit us in all the duties of life.
commandments	22	to command, order, ordain, they show us what we should do, and should not do.
testimonies	23	denoting to turn back again, to go over again, to reiterate, to testify.





Judgments	23	to judge, to determine, regulate, order, discern, set upright.
The word	24	to arrange in a row, hence to set forth in speech.
The way	13	to tread with the feet, to proceed, go on, walk.
word	19	to bring forth to light, hence to say.
righteousness	15	to do justice, to give full weight.



		The Word
ALEPH	V.1-8	Its power for blessing.
BETH	v.9-16	Its power for sanctification.
GIMEL	V.17-24	Its power for knowledge.
DALETH	V.25-33	Its quickening power.
HE	V.33-40 	Its power for establishing.

Psalm 119

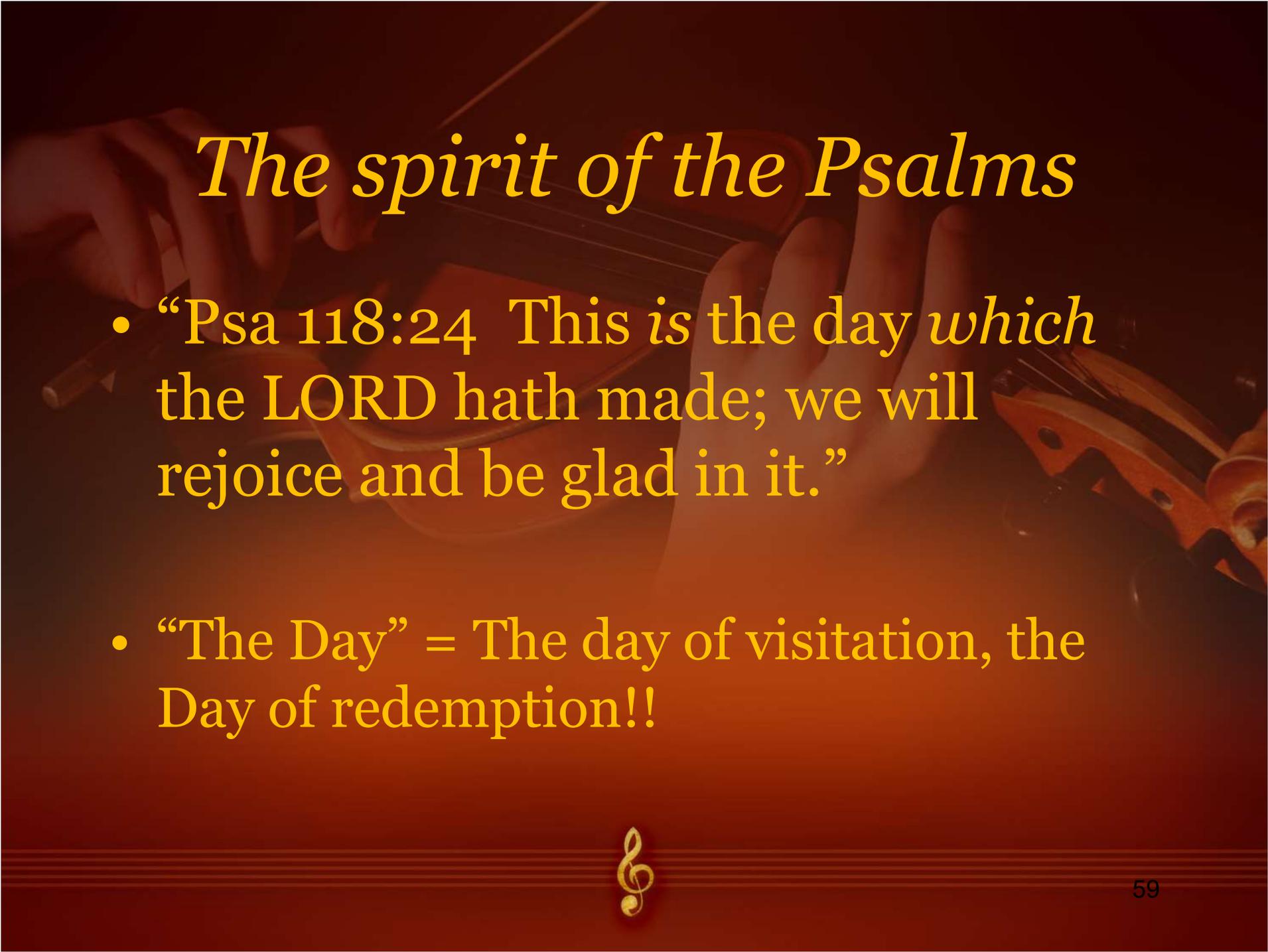
- “**Psa 119:12** Blessed *art* thou, O LORD: teach me thy statutes”.
- “**Psa 119:26** I have declared my ways, and thou heardest me: teach me thy statutes”
- “**Psa 119:135** Make thy face to shine upon thy servant; and teach me thy statutes”.



The Master Musician

- God wants our life to be a beautiful song
- He has written the music for us in His word and in the duties that come to us each day we are alive
- The things we ought to do are the notes set upon the staff
- To make our life beautiful music, we must be obedient and submissive to the commandments of Christ our Lord.





The spirit of the Psalms

- “Psa 118:24 This is the day *which* the LORD hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it.”
- “The Day” = The day of visitation, the Day of redemption!!

