

Finding Yourself in the Psalms
Psalm 1
Finding the Road You Are On

BIBLE STUDY

150 Songs to the Lord.

- I. Why Poetry?
 - A. Poetry says things more intensely than descriptive language.
 - B. Poetry helps us to experience, not just be informed
 - C. Poetry is brief but heavily weighted
 1. Eagles. (Perrine. Literature, p 548)
 2. Battle of Fort McKinnley (Hymn 802)

- II. Our Limits in appreciating the Psalms
 - A. Meant to be sung
 - B. Different language
 1. Meaning of words
 2. Rhyme
 3. Meter
 4. Alliteration (Psalm 119)

- III. Psalm One. Finding What You are Traveling
A Road map. *Illus - Michael.*
 - A. The Travels of a Godly Person. V. 1-3
 1. The Godly person identifies with what is right. V. 1
 - a. Hearing (does not walk)
 - b. Doing (does not stand)
 - c. Belonging (Does not sit)
 - d. Example of *synthetic parallelism*. (The second line develops the first line).
 2. The Godly person delights in what is right. V. 2
 - a. Example of *synonymous parallelism*.
 - b. Both phrases in v. 2 are synonymous
 3. The Godly person yields a fruitful and productive life. V. 3
 - a. Example of *emblematic parallelism*. A figure of speech (“like a tree”) followed by lines that explain in deeper meaning (“yields fruit,” “leaf does not wither,” “whatever he does will prosper”).
 - B. The Travels of a Wicked Person. V 4-6
 1. The accomplishments of the wicked are short lived. V 4

2. The accomplishments of the wicked are inferior. V 5
3. The road the wicked take leads to destruction. V. 6
 - a. Example of *antithetical parallelism*. (Shows a contrast. . . “but”).

What do you do with poetry?

READ.

MEDITATE.