

e. Prayers when deprived of public worship.

Psalms 42, 43, 63, and 84.

f. Prayers asking help in consideration of the uprightness of his cause.

Psalms 7, 17, 26, and 35.

g. Prayers in time of affliction and persecution.

Psalms 44, 60, 74, 79, 80, 83, 89, 94, 102, 129, and 137.

h. Prayers of intercession.

Psalms 20, 67, 122, 132, and 144.

5. Psalms eminently prophetical, mostly Messianic.

Psalms 2, 16, 22, 40, 45, 68, 69, 72, 97, 110, and 118.

6. Historical Psalms.

Psalms 78, 105, and 106.

H. A Guide for Exegeting Psalms.

I. Exegesis of a Psalm of Praise and Adoration (Psalm 23).

שִׁירָאֵלִים fits Psalm 23 (OK with Thirtle).

-From verb שָׁרָה -- Make music in praise of God
(both singing and instruments).

-Noun form combines both singing and instruments as
"a song to be sung to musical accompaniment."

-Appears in 43 Psalm titles.

1) "The Lord is my shepherd"

- "Shepherd" is a participle implying continual, uninterrupted action.

- Picture of a shepherd caring for his sheep.

David knew much about shepherding.

1 Sam. 16:11, Psa. 78:70-72.

- "My" here is personal (Psa. 80:1 is national).

Jacob calls God his shepherd (Gen. 48:15).

- "Lord" eternal, all knowing (of needs), all powerful, always present.