



Old Testament Survey

Lesson Twelve *The Poetical Books* (Job—Song of Solomon)

Books of the Bible and Key Word(s)

	<i>Review</i>		<i>New</i>
	<i>Worship</i>	Zephaniah	
Song of Solomon		Haggai	
	<i>Rotten Sash</i>	Zechariah	
Ezekiel			
Daniel			

Three Kinds of Books in the Old Testament

Poetical Books

Job							Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Solomon				
						Psalms					

Historical Books

	Leviticus	Deuteronomy		Ruth		1 Chronicles	2 Chronicles			Esther	
Genesis	Exodus	Numbers	Joshua	Judges	1 Samuel	2 Samuel	1 Kings	2 Kings		Ezra	Nehemiah
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11

Prophetical Books

								To Israel: Hosea Amos To Judah: Habakkuk Isaiah Jeremiah Joel Micah Zephaniah Lamentations To Assyria: Jonah Nahum To Edom: Obadiah	Ezekiel Daniel	Haggai Zechariah	Malachi
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Overview Summary

The _____ fall into three major _____ of poetry within which the poets used a number of different literary _____ to communicate God's message.

Three major types of Hebrew poetry

1. *Lyric Poetry* - to be accompanied by _____, like a song
2. *Instructional Poetry* - to teach _____ of living through pithy maxims.
3. *Dramatic Poetry* - a narrative that tells a _____ in poetic form.

Two main techniques are

1. *Parallelism: The matching of* _____

Summary Definition: Rather than matching sounds, a Hebrew poet was more concerned with _____, a technique called "parallelism."

- a. Synonymous parallelism: The ideas presented are _____.

Psalm 25:4

"Shew me thy ways, O LORD; teach me thy paths."

- b. Synthetic parallelism: The second thought _____ the first thought.

Psalm 23:1

"The LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want."

- c. Antithetic parallelism: The second thought _____ with the first.

Psalm 1:6

"For the LORD knoweth the way of the righteous: but the way of the ungodly shall perish."

- d. Emblematic parallelism: The first line uses a figure of speech to _____ the idea stated in the second line.

Psalm 42:1

"As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God."

- e. Climactic parallelism: The second line _____ the first with the exception of the last word or words.



Proverbs 31:4

“It is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine;”

f. Formal parallelism: Both lines of poetry must _____ for a complete thought.

Psalms 2:6

“Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion.”

2. Figures of Speech: Creating visual _____

Summary Definition: Since the Hebrew poets wanted mental pictures to pop into the reader's mind, a prime consideration was _____, which they accomplished with vivid "figures of speech."

a. Simile: a comparison between to _____ things.

Psalms 17:8

“Keep me as the apple of the eye,”

b. Metaphor: a comparison in which one thing is said to be _____.

Psalms 23:1

“The LORD is my shepherd;”

c. Hyperbole: deliberate _____ for the sake of emphasis.

Psalms 6:6

“...all the night make I my bed to swim; I water my couch with my tears.”

d. Rhetorical question: asking a question for the purpose of making a _____.

Psalms 106:2

“Who can utter the mighty acts of the LORD? who can shew forth all his praise?”

e. Personification: assigning the characteristics of a _____ to lifeless objects.

Psalms 104:19

“...the sun knoweth his going down.”



Expansion: The Five Poetical Books:

1. *Job: Suffering and God's* _____

2. *Psalms: Praise in public* _____

3. *Proverbs: Wisdom, skill for* _____

4. *Ecclesiastes: Futility of* _____ *pursuits*

5. *Song of Solomon: God's* _____ *manual*

Test

Poetical Books

Choices:

Job	Futility of temporal pursuits	_____
Psalms	Suffering and God's sovereignty	_____
Proverbs	God's marriage manual	_____
Ecclesiastes	Praise in public worship	_____
Song of Solomon	Wisdom; skill for living	_____