

Book of the Psalms	Dr. Morales' Analysis	Dr. Robertson's Analysis	Biblical Narratives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prologue (Psalms 1 and 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prologue to the Entire Psalter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prologue to the Entire Psalter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis – Revelation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book 1 (Psalms 3-41) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rise of the Davidic Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confrontation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Samuel 16-2 Samuel 18 • 1 Chronicles 10 – 17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book 2 (Psalms 42-72) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Glory of the Davidic Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Samuel 18 – 1 Kings 10 • 1 Chronicles 18 – 2 Chronicles 9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book 3 (Psalms 73-89) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Collapse of the Davidic Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devastation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Kings 10 – 2 Kings 25 • 2 Chronicles 10 – 36:22
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book 4 (Psalms 90-106) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Absence of the Davidic Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maturation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daniel 1-6 • Esther (<i>Diaspora</i>)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book 5 (Psalms 107-150) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Return of the Davidic Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consummation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ezra - Nehemiah

The Flow of the Psalms

General Propositions

1. The same Holy Spirit who inspired the original Psalm writers (David, Solomon, Asaph, the Sons of Korah, Moses, etc.) superintended over the collection, selection, arrangement and titling of the Psalms into the Psalter, so that not only are the individual Psalms a part of the canon of Scripture, but the Psalter in its entirety is the Word of God.
2. The editor (or compiler) of the Psalter had a particular purpose in his work: to provide for the post-exilic people of God, both those who remained scattered among the *diaspora* and to that remnant which returned to rebuild the Temple and the city, a summary of their religion in a form easy to memorize, to sing, to meditate upon, to exhort one another, and to pray back to God. In other words, the editor provided a Biblical Theology to the people in verse (poetic) form.
3. The Psalter is at its heart Davidic. The covenant God made with David permeates the entirety of the Psalter.