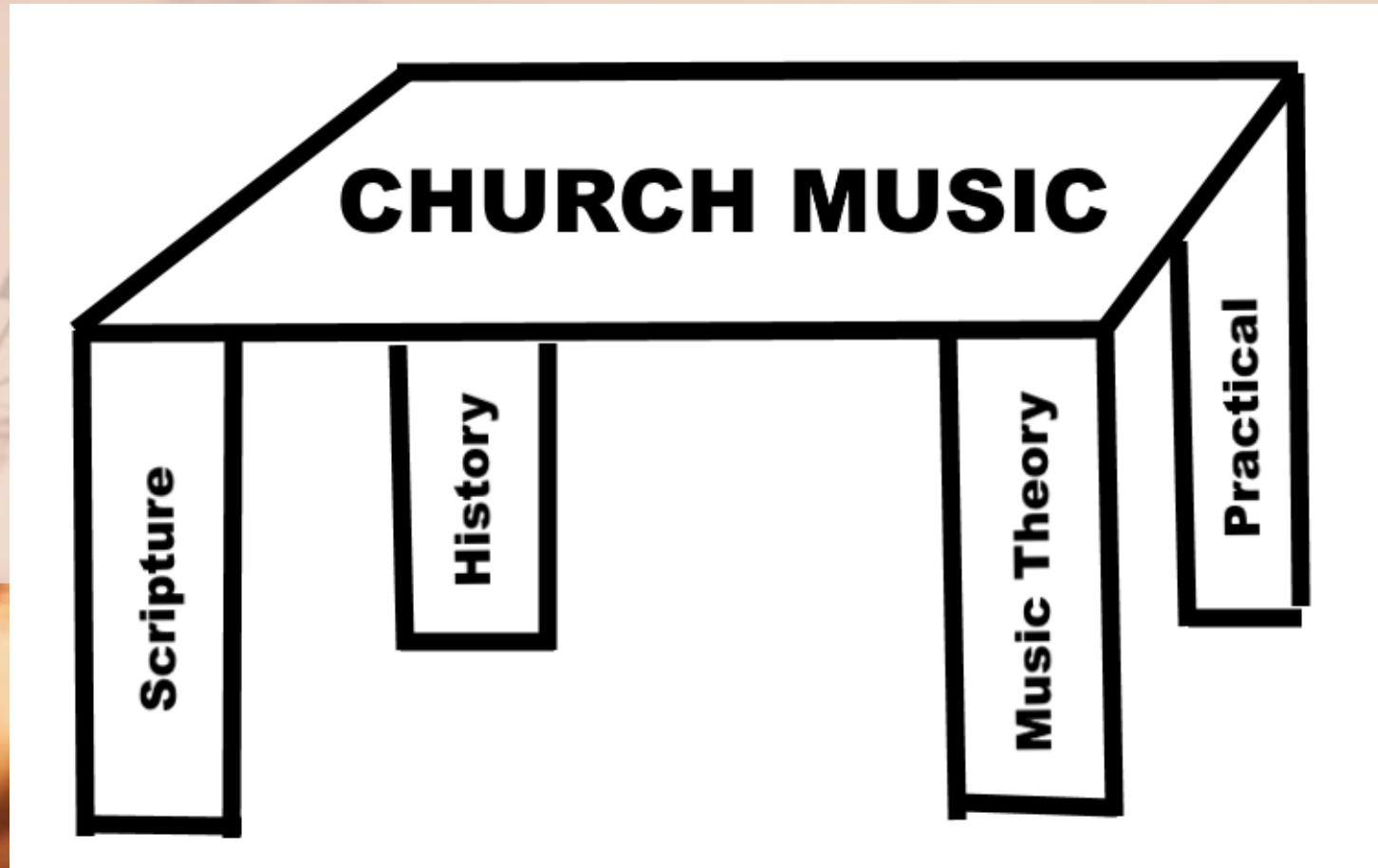


Pillar of History



Part I – Sacred Music of Ancient Israel

Cors. / 1
Tpts. / 2



Introduction

- “Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.” – philosopher George Santayana



Hebrew Poetry

- English poetry is built on rhythm and rhyming schemes based in part on Greek poetry.
- Hebrew poetry does not use rhythm or rhymes, instead uses parallelism.
- “The fundamental law of Hebrew poetry is parallelism, which is also very frequently found in the other books which are not classed as poetical.” - A.C. Gaebelein

Synonymous

- “a second line simply repeats in slightly altered phraseology the thought of the first line.”
- Psalm 2:4
 - He who sits in the heavens laughs; the Lord holds them in derision.
 - Both the clauses express the same thought, that the Lord is not threatened by the threats of the wicked in vs. 3.
- Proverbs 1:18
 - And they lay wait for their own blood; they lurk privily for their own lives.

Antithetic

- “the second line is in contrast with the first.”
- Psalm 20:8
 - They are brought down and fallen: but we are risen, and stand upright.
 - The wicked will fail while the righteous will prevail.
- Proverbs 10:1
 - A wise son maketh a glad father: but a foolish son is the heaviness of his mother.

Synthetic/Constructive

- “the second line supplements the first, both together giving a complete thought.”
- Proverbs 1:10
 - My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not.
- Proverbs 3:27
 - Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.

Climatic

- “the second line takes up words from the first and completes them.”
- Psalm 29:1
 - Give unto the LORD, O ye mighty, give unto the LORD glory and strength.
- Judges 5:7
 - The inhabitants of the villages ceased, they ceased in Israel, until that I Deborah arose, that I arose a mother in Israel.

Introverted

- “the first line corresponds with the fourth, and the second with the third.”
- Proverbs 23:15
 - My son, if thine heart be wise, my heart shall rejoice, even mine.
- This is a smaller form of a *chiasm*, which we will cover in a moment.

Emblematic

- “the second line brings forward something similar to the first, but in a higher realm.”
- Proverbs 25:14
 - Whoso boasteth himself of a false gift is like clouds and wind without rain.
- Proverbs 26:20-21
 - Where no wood is, there the fire goeth out: so where there is no talebearer, the strife ceaseth.
 - As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire; so is a contentious man to kindle strife.

Chiasm

- A common technique is the chiasm, which is a “mirror” structure (such as in ABBA or ABCCBA).
- Psalm 51:1 is an example of this structure.:
 - A - “Have mercy upon me, O God,”
 - B – “according to thy lovingkindness:”
 - B – “according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies”
 - A – “blot out my transgressions.”

Larger Chiasms

Psalm 15, Who Shall Ascend?

Psalm 16, Comfort

Psalm 17, Resurrection

Psalm 18, Deliverance for David and His Seed

Psalm 19, The Glory of God

Psalm 20-21, The King

Psalm 22, Death and Resurrection.

Psalm 23, Comfort

Psalm 24, Who Shall Ascend?

Acrostics

- “a composition in verse, in which the first letter of the lines, taken in order, form the name of a person, kingdom, city, etc., which is the subject of the composition, or some title or motto.”
- Example:
 - **A**lways
 - **B**egin
 - **C**lass
 - **D**oing
 - **E**xercises, etc.

Acrostics

- Hebrew has 22 letters.
- Sometimes letters are skipped, which drives some scholars crazy.
 - Verses have literally been made up to fill in these supposed gaps.
- Psalm 119 is the best example but there are many others

Kinnor



The Assyrian relief pictured here is of Israelite prisoners playing harps from around 700 B.C.



Nebel

- Design is uncertain.
- Possibly larger or had more strings than Kinnor.



“The Lyre of Megiddo”



Cors
Tpts.



Chalil

- Pictured is a double Greek *aulos*.



Uggab

- Pictured is a model of a Roman bagpipe.



Toph



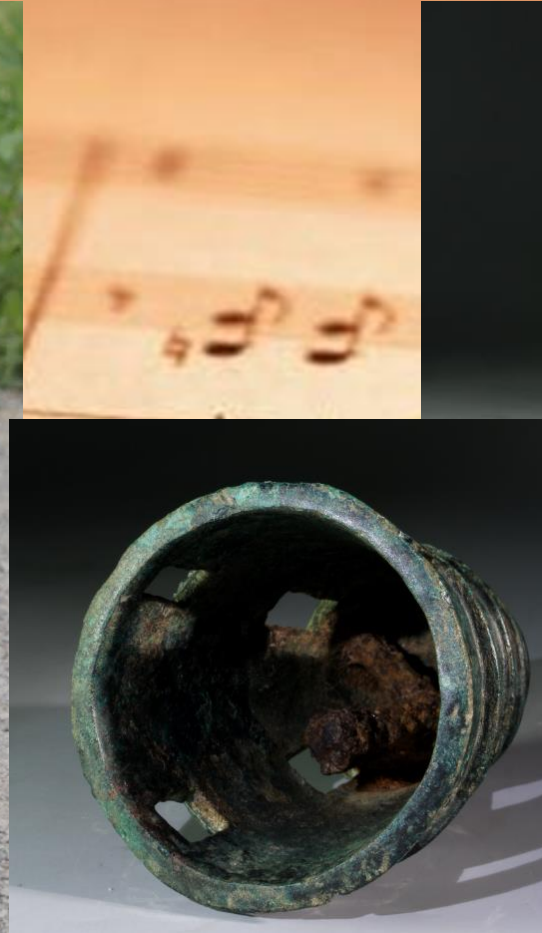
Tslatsal



Trumpets



Bells



Music in the Tabernacle

- There is little evidence for the use of music in the Tabernacle.
- Instruments that are mentioned (trumpets, bells, etc.) do not appear to be used for music.



Music in the Temple

- Music was a major part of Temple worship.
 - Choirs
 - Orchestra



Music in the and Synagogue

- An example of singing in a synagogue:



Jewish Cantillation, Trope Symbols

- The Jews believe that “chanting” Scripture began with Ezra.
- It was likely the Masoretes that introduced a system of *neumes* to record the patterns that had been passed down orally.
- In the example below from Genesis 1:9, the cantillation marks are in blue.

וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יִקְוּ הַמַּיִם

Next Time...

- Church music from the 1st Century to the Reformation.
- Conflicts and debates that continue to this day.
- Chant/Plainsong