

-The 24 groups of 12 are listed in v.9-31. Only one group of 12 served at a time, unless it were a special occasion.

-Teachers and pupils are noted in v.8.

-1 Chron. 23:5 says 4,000 were involved in the musical ministry. To get 4,000 we assume that there were about 155 trainees for each of the 24 sons:

Type	Ethan	Heman	Asaph	Total
Son	6	14	4	24
Skilled Musician	72	168	48	264
				= 288
Trainee	930	2170	620	3712
				= ~4000

-These 3712 did not perform until they were thoroughly trained.

c. These choirs continued from the time David appointed them until Solomon built the temple, and on throughout the entire Old Testament era.

1 Chron. 6:32 "until" does not mean that they stopped after Solomon built the Temple. "Until" does not comment on what happened afterwards.

2 Chron. 5:12-13 Psalmody was in practice at the dedication of Solomon's Temple.

2 Chron. 29:25 Hezekiah (727-687 BC) restores psalmody in Israel along with the Temple worship.

-Note that psalmody was commanded from the Lord through the prophets Gad and Nathan (v.25). Thus psalmody was not just a good idea of David's.

-The psalms of David and Asaph are mentioned (v.30).

-Note that Asaph is called "the seer" here.

2 Chron. 35:15 Josiah (638-608 BC) celebrates a great Passover feast. Note that Jeduthun is called "the king's seer" here.

-All 3 leaders (Heman, Asaph, Ethan) are called seers.

-Jeremiah the prophet (35:25) laments over Josiah's death. Note female and male singers.

-Lamentations here is not the OT book (which laments the fall of Jerusalem), but songs written about past disasters.

Nehemiah 7:44 (5th cent. BC) The singers, sons of Asaph, return from Babylon.