

E. The Formation of the Book of Psalms.

- The following is J. J. Stewart Perowne's view (Perowne was the editor of the older edition of the Cambridge Bible series).
- Remember that the Psalms were written over a large span of time, from Moses to post-exilic.

1. The principles upon which the formation of the book of Psalms rests.

a. Groups of Psalms, mostly by the same author, are brought together.

-Originally these were independent collections.

1) Psalms 2-41.

-These Psalms are ascribed to David with the exception of Psalms 10 and 33.

-Psa. 10 is the second half of Psa. 9 (an alphabetical Psalm), resulting from a poor chapter division.

-Only Psa. 33 is not clearly by David.

2) Psalms 42-49.

-These Psalms are ascribed to the Sons of Korah with the exception of Psalm 43.

-Psa. 43 may also result from poor chapter division. The refrain in Psa. 43:5 appears twice in Psa. 42 (v. 5, 11) and a phrase in Psa. 43:2 also appears in Psa. 42:9.

3) Psalms 51-65, 68-70.

-These are ascribed to David and seems to be a second collection.

4) Psalms 73-83.

-These are ascribed to Asaph.

5) Psalms 84, 85, 87, 88.

-These are ascribed to the Sons of Korah and seems to be second collection of their works.