July 30

יולוחות כרכייו וחסור ככו בעשוו מיוף בבו ביווף

שפולעילף ועדי סופף שונה לפול חעוכלום ווויור לפול

מכטיפור בייף בא ב ביייף יופי לעולורינף

יוויויויון ביין ב ברב בוניון שנו לעוליועוי ניונן

Psalm 146 Whose Help is God

Hallelujah, my soul, praise the LORD

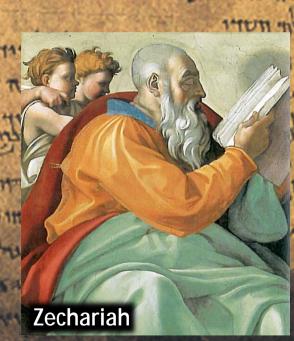
יויכוף וכישונים לפול חורייעון ברוף את בי יבויף גישונים

פעיצון פווף האף ג ופיוף טפר לעולם ועף קרופים בף ב

לעודויוניים ינוייון בבו בבויל דייניו בחסוף פרול

Great Psalms Scroll, c. A.D. 30-50 Found 1956, Qumran, Dead Sea more on this in Psalm 1 presentation





FBC Woodville Sunday School Class Michael G. Maness PreciousHeart.net/SS

445CH THANK

עולפים ופכים ליבח





שוברי יוב בא אונצי ויישינישיון

Ceiling of Sistine Chapel, c. 1512, by Michelangelo









Theme

God can be trusted as the One who reigns eternally



Psalm 146

Hallelujah!

- 1-2 The Declaration Praise Lord All My Life
- 3-4 The Warning Trust Not in Humankind
- 5-9 The Worthy One Trust in the Lord
 - 10 The Reality Lord Reigns Forever

Hallelujah!









Alternate Title

Hallelujah!

Praise Ye Yahweh

We know not all that face us ...

We know not all the future ...

But we know who HOLDS the future







¹ Hallelujah! My **SOUL**, praise the LORD.

A century after Constantine I okays Christianity near the end of Rome in A.D. 476 and start of Dark Ages

In 429, Bishops Germanus of Auxerre & Lupus of Troyes (then Gaul, today France) were sent by Pope Celestine I to Britain to combat a heresy

British monk Pelagius (378-448) forwarded a heresy that man COULD live a sinless life by Free Will ...

Germanus observes Irish Picts set to attack the Brits & Saxons

Germanus is asked to "bless" the forces sent out

A general before becoming Bishop – Germanus offers service

They gratefully accept ...



St. Germanus (378-448)

Germanus deploys troops around the walls of a valley, called Maes Garmon, mile NW of Mold in Flintshire They lay in ambush ...

At Germanus' signal, together the troops all shouted

"Hallelujah!"

The sound frightened the Irish into a panicked retreat.

Monk Constantius of Lyon in his Life of St. Germanus said:

The great cry rebounded, shut in by the surrounding hills.

Enemy ... terrified ... very frame of heaven and the rocks around seemed to threaten them ... they fled in all directions.

Battle came to be called "Hallelujah Victory"



St. Germanus (378-448)

Intro to Psalm 146

The mighty Spurgeon* said,

We are now among the Hallelujahs.

The rest of our journey lies through the Delectable Mountains.

All is praise to the close of the book.

The key is high pitched: the music is upon the high sounding cymbals.

O for a heart full of joyful gratitude, that we may run, and leap, and glorify God, even as these Psalms do.

Psalm 146 is "one pearl", a sacred censer of holy incense, pouring forth one sweet perfume.



Charles H. Spurgeon, 1885 by Alexander Melville

Remember YHWH = LORD
Pronounced Yah-Way

"Hallelujah" is a contraction of

and Hallel = Praise You
Yah = short for YHWH

Hallel-Yah Hebrew yields English

You can see YAH in both

Masoretes vowels (dots, lines) c. A.D. 600+

Hallelujah MEANS Praise you YHWH



YHWH in Hebrew - read R to L



Hallelujah

Hallelujah = Praise You the LORD

Hallelujah begins & ends

Psalms 146-150, all five psalms

likewise Psalms 106, 113, 135

Hallelujah occurs 23x in Psalms only

Begins 111 & 112

Ends 104, 105, 115, 116, 117

Encyclopedia Judaica notes

In all cases, with the exception of 135:3 and 147:1, the term is

not part of the body of the psalm.



Hebrew – הלְלוּ־יֵה Greek – αλληλουια Latin – Alleluia

English – Hallelujah/Alleluia

Hallelujah does NOT appear in any other place in O.T. that quotes the Psalms ... leading some to believe

Hallelujah was a term developed later

For example, see Psalm 106:48

May Yahweh, the God of Israel, be praised from everlasting to everlasting. Let all the people say, "Amen!" Hallelujah!



Hebrew – הלְלוּ־נֵהּ Greek – αλληλουια Latin – Alleluia

English – Hallelujah/Alleluia

Now see 2 Chronicles 16:36: May Yahweh, the God of Israel, be praised from everlasting to everlasting." Then all the people said,

"Amen" and "Praise the LORD." < NOT Hallelujah

Hallelujah MEANS:

Praise Ye Yahweh

or ... Praise You the LORD



Hallelujah in Hebrew - read R to L

Hallel-Yah relates to Hallelujah in Greek

Greek speaking Jews > Alleluia as is found in Rev. 19:1, 3, 4, 6

LXX – for 70 – stands for Old Testament translated in Greek by 72 legendary Jewish scholars who translated the 5 books

Tradition says Ptolemy II (309–246 BC) sponsored

Over the next 100+ years, the rest of the O.T was translated

By Augustine of Hippo (354–430 CE) ... called in Latin Septuaginta

then in English as Septuagint or simpler LXX

What is interesting, intriguing even Septuagint or LXX ... c. 200 B.C. & after

LXX add a title and authors ...

Haggai & Zechariah ... to 146, 147, 148



Hallelujah in Hebrew - read R to L

Some think verse 3, "Put not your trust in princes" refers to Cyrus being persuaded to withdraw orders to rebuild temple

That Psalms 146 may have been written AFTER the captivity ... and possibly written by or for Haggai & Zechariah

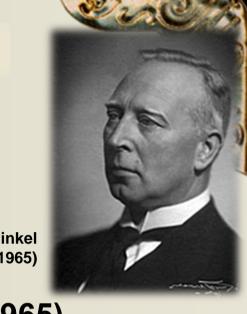
Israelites – on return from captivity, rebuilt 2nd Temple under great duress, weeping over the loss of former glory

Judaism takes off and develops to N.T. times ...

Intriguing how Septuagint or LXX ... added Haggai & Zechariah

Psalms 146 was used AFTER the captivity ... by the time of the Septuagint or LXX

Sigmund Mowinkel (1884–1965)



Norwegian biblical Professor Sigmund Mowinkel (1884–1965)

Taught at University of Oslo from 1917 to his retirement in 1954 in his unsurpassed *The Psalms in Israel's Worship* (Trans. 1962)

He noted that the Book of Psalms – our Enchanted Forest of 150

During 2nd Temple period, ONLY these 150 were used, NO OTHERS

Even when a new festival was added, an early psalm was reused with a new meaning

Sigmund Mowinkel (1884–1965), The *Psalms in Israel's Worship* (Trans. D. R. Ap-Thomas; Abingdon Press, 1967; 1st 1962, 2 vv); v2, 202.

Furthermore ... Hebrew Hallelujah in Jewish circles was often added in the reading of many psalms after EVERY VERSE

From the earliest Christianity ... "Hallelujah singing" was used likely following the Jewish traditions ...

"Hallelujah singing" = the WHOLE song = Hallelujah, Hallelujah

In such, the "lu" and "yah" would be drawn out ...

Sometimes *draaaawwwwnn* out into forms of ecstatic outpouring

Like the speaking of tongues ...

Haaaaal Laaayyyyy Luuuuuu Yaaaahhhhhhhh



Very fortunate ... by a fluke of searching ...

I came across in the archives of a famous Ivy League university ...

Original cryptic notes of the "Hallelujah singing"

Italian MONKS travelled the cathedrals of Europe

20 yrs ago some doctoral students worked up an arrangement with sound synthesizers

Of what the "Hallelujah singing" ... in its draaawwwn out form might have sounded like

Haaaalli Laaaayyyyyy Luuuuuu Yaaaahhhhhh

Well ... might have been close ...





Through the Middle Ages ... long Hallelujahs

became elaborate compositions

Sometimes splitting syllables up ...

Through Renaissance & modern era ...

Handel's *Messiah* and his exquisite "Hallelujah" chorus

Mozart's Alleluia for soprano & orchestra

Hear the great Alleluia pieces in

- Arthur Honegger's Le Roi David (1921)
- William Walton's Belshazzar's Feast (1929)

Hallelujah



Hallel Psalms

Hallel = Praise You

Psalms 113-118 together called THE "Hallel""

Chanted in synagogue on Sukkot, Hanukkah

First day of Passover ... MANY festivals

Recited in synagogue after morning service

Some Jews recite Hallel on each New Moon ...

Chanted in 2nd Temple as Passover Lamb was slain ...

Psalms 113-118 chanted vs. by vs. as the people said, Hallelujah

Psalms 113-118 is called the "Egyptian Hallel" – related to feasts

Psalms 146-150 is called the "Greek Hallel" because the LXX links Haggai & Zechariah in 146, 147, 148 in Greek O.T.







Hallel Psalms

Hallel = Praise You

Psalms 113-118 chanted vs. by vs. as the people said, *Hallelujah*

Since the Hallel is sang at Passover ...



Hallelujah in Hebrew - read R to L

Hallel (Ps. 113-118) is THE hymn believed used in Matthew 26:30

When they had sung a HYMN, they went out to the Mount of Olives.

"Great Hallel" - Psalms 113-136 - Evening of Passover Supper

Psalm 136 or 135-136 are also called the "Great Hallel"



¹ Hallelujah! My soul, praise the LORD.

So then, Psalm 146 was an important Psalm beginning the FIVE

Psalms 146-150, Hallelujah Psalms

Sung as they built the 2nd Temple

Remembered between the O.T. & N.T.

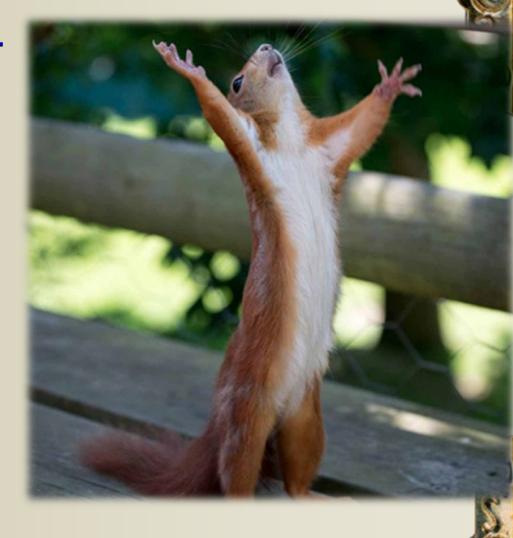
Remembered as Judaism developed to the time of destruction in A.D. 70

Google Hallelujah

You'll get some surprises

Yet ... the meaning?

Hallelujah – Praise Ye the LORD – YHWH, Yahweh





¹ Hallelujah! My soul, praise the LORD.

Spurgeon* so tactfully said,

Hallelujah. It is saddening to remember how this majestic word has been trailed in the mire of late.

Its irreverent use is an aggravated instance of taking the name of Jehovah our God in vain....

Great responsibility lies with leaders who countenance ... this blasphemy.

With holy awe let us pronounce the word *HALLELUJAH*, and by it summon ourselves and all others

to adore the God of the whole earth.

^{*} Treasury of David, Psalm 146, http://archive.spurgeon.org/treasury/treasury.php



¹ Hallelujah!

Hallelujah NOT a full part of psalm's body

My soul, praise the LORD.

The intent of Hallelujah is to call to ATTENTION

In a way, to START the Worship Service

Hallelujah – Praise Ye the LORD ... "LORD" being YHWH

Hallelujah today ... often means

"Yippeeee!"

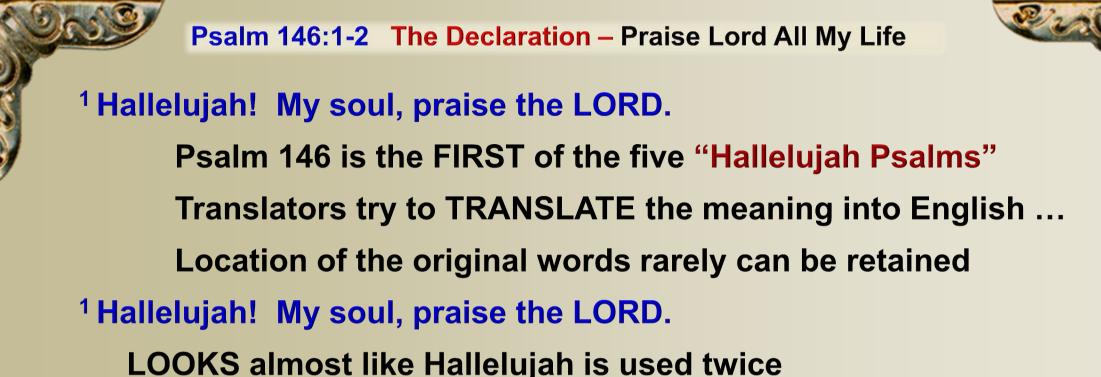
"You Betcha!"

"Yahooo!"

"Cowabunga, Dude!"

And any other sundry exclamation of gratitude ...

Any other THOUGHTLESS declaration of *minor* thanks



LOOKS almost like Hallelujah is used twice

Hebrew is: Praise ye Yah, praise my soul Yahweh

English is identical in meaning

KJV - Praise ye the LORD. Praise the LORD, O my soul.

NIV, NASB & ESV - Praise the LORD. Praise the LORD, my soul.

Psalm 146 is the FIRST of the five "Hallelujah Psalms"

¹ Hallelujah! My **SOUL**, praise the LORD.

² I will praise the LORD all my life; I will sing to the LORD as long as I live.

Often, Hallelujah would be a way to CALL PEOPLE to praise

Spurgeon* sounds forth, breaking into poetic utterance

When we praise God let us arouse our innermost self, Our central life: we have but one soul, and if it be saved from eternal wrath, it is bound to praise its Saviour.

Come heart, mind, thought!

Listen as the inimitable Spurgeon poetically pleads

^{*} Treasury of David, Psalm 146, http://archive.spurgeon.org/treasury/treasury.php

Spurgeon* continues poetically ...

Come my whole being,

my soul, my all, be all on flame with joyful adoration!

Up, my brethren! Lift up the song! "Praise ye the LORD."

Notice Spurgeon's resounding voice soften, his face fall

But what am I at? How dare I call upon others, and be negligent myself?

If ever man was under bonds to bless the Lord I am that man, wherefore let me put my soul into the centre of the choir, and then let my better nature excite my whole manhood to the utmost height of loving praise.

^{*} Treasury of David, Psalm 146, http://archive.spurgeon.org/treasury/treasury.php

Spurgeon* adoringly continues ...

"O for a well tuned harp!"

Nay, rather, O for a sanctified heart.

Then if my voice should be of the poorer sort,

and somewhat lacking in melody,

yet my SOUL without my voice

shall accomplish my resolve to magnify the Lord.

Psalms 146-150 and Psalm 146 have a LOONNNG tradition

Each, beginning and ending with ...





Charles H. Spurgeon, 1885 by Alexander Melville



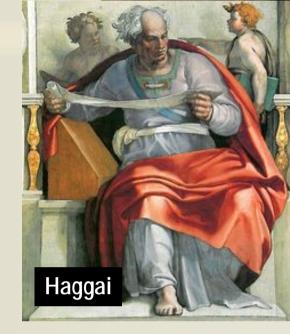
Psalm 146:3-4 The Warning – Trust Not in Humankind So goes forth our stately Psalm 146 ³ Do not trust in nobles, in man, who cannot save. ⁴ When his breath leaves him, he returns to the

ground; on that day his plans die.

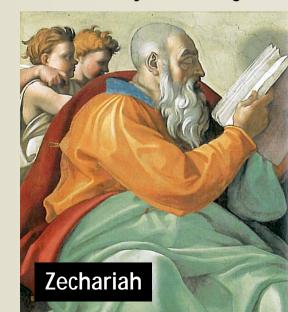
If Psalm 146 with it precious companions 147-150

If these do form the "Greek Hallel" ... a group of Psalms written by or for Haggai and Zechariah ...

Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi ... post-exilic prophets during the building of the 2nd Temple ...



Ceiling of Sistine Chapel, c. 1512, by Michelangelo



Psalm 146:3-4 The Warning – Trust Not in Humankind

So goes forth our stately Psalm 146

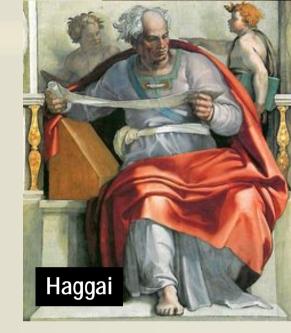
- ³ Do not trust in nobles, in man, who cannot save.
- ⁴ When his breath leaves him, he returns to the ground; on that day his plans die.

If Haggai & Zechariah authored these as post-exilic prophets during the building of the 2nd Temple ...

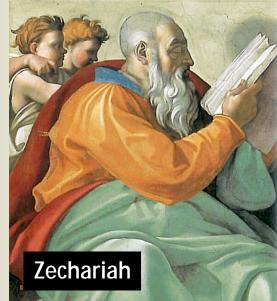
Note Matthew 23: after 34 SCATHING verses against the scribes & Pharisees, Jesus closes in v. 35

So all the righteous blood shed on the earth will be charged to you, from the blood of righteous Abel to the blood of Zechariah, son of Berechiah, whom you MURDERED between the sanctuary and the altar.

Jesus reminds them of 500 years ago!



Ceiling of Sistine Chapel, c. 1512, by Michelangelo



Psalm 146:3-4 The Warning – Trust Not in Humankind So goes forth our stately Psalm 146

³ Do not trust in nobles, in man, who cannot save.

⁴ When his breath leaves him, he returns to the ground; on that day his plans die.

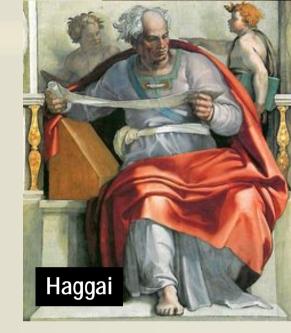
If a "GREEK Hallel" or "Greek Praises" because the prophets' names appear in the LXX or Septuagint, the Greek translation of the O.T.

Then the "NOBLES" could very well be related to all those *OPPOSING* the rebuilding of the 2nd Temple

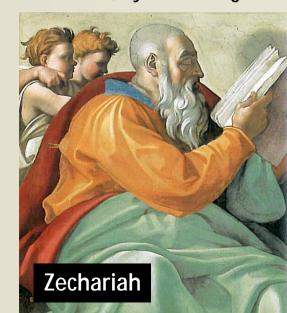
OPPOSED to the rebuilding of Jerusalem ...

then the MESSAGE is ...

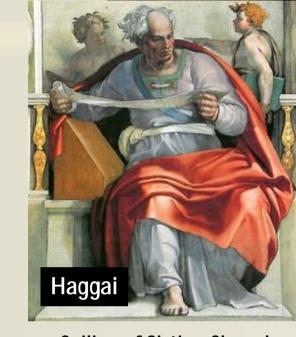
dust to dust ... just like all men



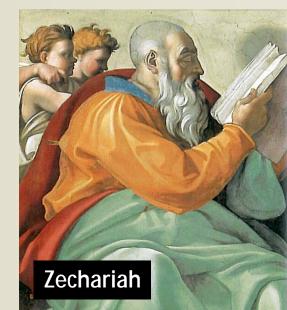
Ceiling of Sistine Chapel, c. 1512, by Michelangelo



Psalm 146:5-9 The Worthy One – Trust in the Lord The latter half ... the latter half of Psalm 146 ... As we work lightly through the latter half ... Have we not a LOAD of background behind us? As we work lightly through the lifting verses ... Might I add an interpolation for the sake of "Praise" Listen heartily to Psalm 146:5-9 ... Listen in the light of Haggai & Zechariah ... the ... Haggai & Zechariah as the ... ah ... PASTORS Pastor – Prophets of the rebuilding among enemies ⁵ Happy is the one whose help is the God of Jacob, whose hope is in the LORD his God, Hallelujah!



Ceiling of Sistine Chapel, c. 1512, by Michelangelo



Psalm 146:5-9 The Worthy One – Trust in the Lord
Haggai & Zechariah, the Pastor – Prophets during
the precious rebuilding of Jerusalem ...
While poor exiles are REBUILDING homes ...

⁶ the Maker of heaven and earth, the sea and everything in them. He remains faithful forever,

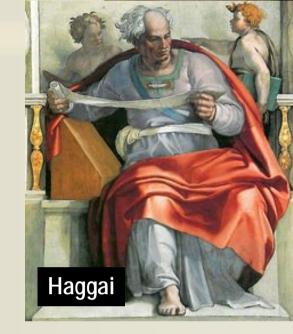
Hallelujah!

⁷ executing justice for the exploited and giving food to the hungry. The LORD frees prisoners.

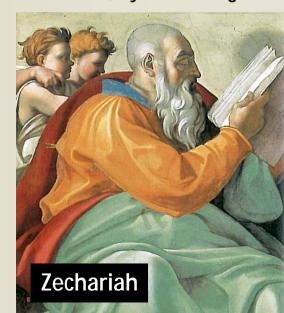
Hallelujah!

⁸ The LORD opens the eyes of the blind.

Hallelujah!



Ceiling of Sistine Chapel, c. 1512, by Michelangelo



Psalm 146:5-9 The Worthy One – Trust in the Lord Haggai & Zechariah, the Pastor – Prophets As New Jerusalem is establishing commerce ... though a lot are poor ... struggling ...

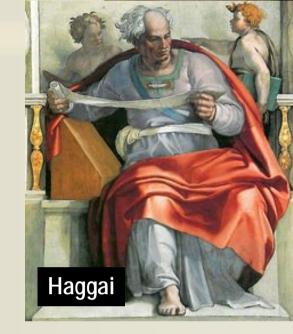
The LORD raises up those who are oppressed.

Hallelujah!

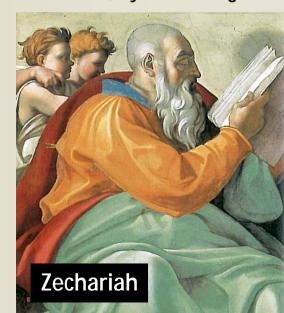
Pastoring Prophets Haggai & Zechariah, amid enemy conniving, encouraging all to "Do Right" anyway

The LORD loves the righteous.

Hallelujah!



Ceiling of Sistine Chapel, c. 1512, by Michelangelo



Psalm 146:5-9 The Worthy One – Trust in the Lord
Pastoring Prophets Haggai & Zechariah ...
They also had to deal with the innocent ...
Those caught between resident & foreign interlopers trying to disrupt the New Jerusalem

⁹ The LORD protects foreigners and helps the fatherless and the widow,

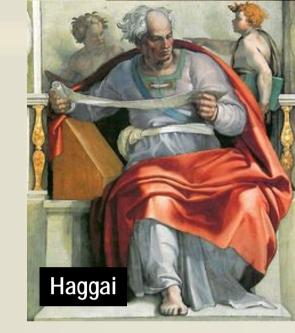
Hallelujah!

Near the end ... next to the last line ...

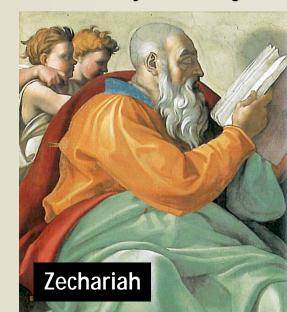
In the midst of struggles ... a fine short line ...

but He frustrates the ways of the wicked.

Hallelujah!



Ceiling of Sistine Chapel, c. 1512, by Michelangelo



Psalm 146:10 The Reality – Lord Reigns Forever
Then, the dear Psalm 146 closes

¹⁰ The LORD reigns forever;

Zion, your God reigns for all generations.

Hallelujah!

So ends the fine Psalm 146 ...

Hallelujah!

Like a stately white-barked beech tree ...

Hallelujah!

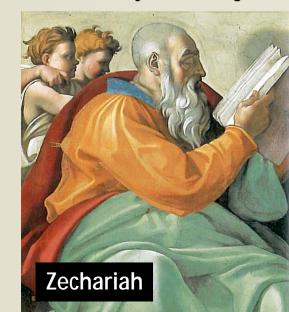
In an Enchanted Forest of 150 marvelous psalms

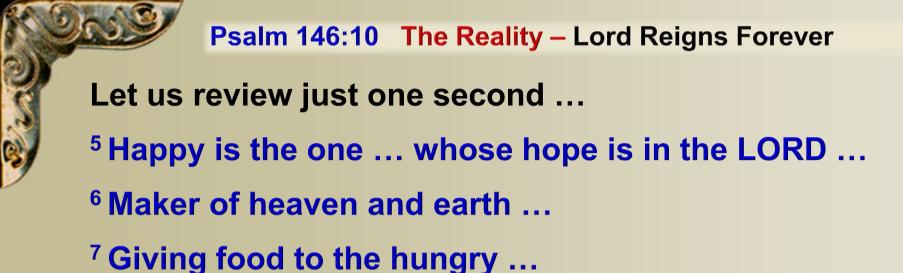
A "Greek Hallel" ... a Greek Praise song ...

Reflecting on work of rebuilding Jerusalam



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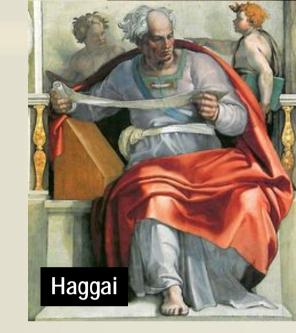




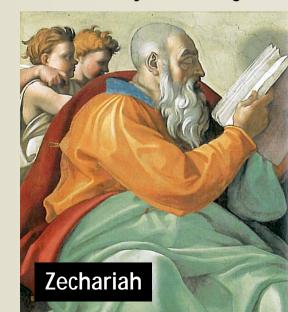
- ⁸ The LORD opens the eyes of the blind....
 The LORD loves the righteous.
- ⁹ The LORD protects foreigners and helps the fatherless and the widow

Praise ye Yahweh ...

Praise you the LORD ...



Ceiling of Sistine Chapel, c. 1512, by Michelangelo



Psalm 146:10 The Reality – Lord Reigns Forever
We have but one LIFE TO LIVE ...
If we have but ONE TESTAMENT ...
If we LIVE as if by ONE CODE ...
Ladies and Gentlemen, let it be verse 146:10

¹⁰ The LORD reigns forever;

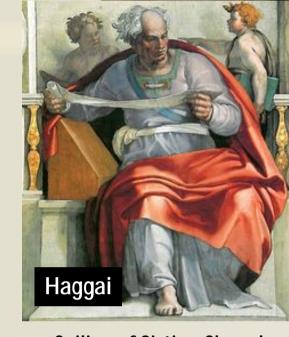
Zion, your God reigns for all generations.

Hallelujah!

Praise ye Yahweh

Praise you the LORD!

Hallelujah!



Ceiling of Sistine Chapel, c. 1512, by Michelangelo

