

# Besides the 150 Psalms in the Bible

(which Shakespeare & 46 others translated for King James 1604-1611)

Here are other songs mentioned in God's Word

- 1) Song of the Angels at Creation—Job 38:7
- 2) Song of Israel's Salvation as they left bondage—Exodus 15:1-20
- 3) Song of Moses (ROCK song)—Deuteronomy 32:1-43 & Revelation 15:3
- 4) Song of Israel digging for water in the wilderness—Numbers 21:17  
'Spring up, O well' ('zeh aul b-ee')
- 5) Song of Deborah & Barak for their victory in battle—Judges 5:1-32
- 6) Song of the Women praising David for killing Goliath—1 Samuel 18:7
- 7) Song of the Priesthood (The Lord's Song)—Ps. 100 to Jeremiah 33:11  
(see reverse side for 12 times this song changed the atmosphere)
- 8) Song of Solomon - a love song—Canticles or Song of Songs 1-8  
(Solomon's wrote 1005 other songs) 1 Kings 4:32:
- 9) Songs of Israel's Deliverance over their enemies—Isaiah 26 & 27
- 10) Song of the 4 Living Creatures & 24 Elders—Revelation 5:9-10
- 11) Song of the 144,000—that no one else knows—Revelation 14:3
- 12) Song of the Lamb—Revelation 15:3

## 13 dirges (sad prayer songs) in God's Word:

Dirge for Saul & Jonathan—2 Sam. 1:17-27

Dirge of the Vineyard—Isaiah 5:1-7

Dirge for Tyre—Isaiah 23:15

5 (alphabetic acrostic\*) Dirges for Jerusalem—

Lamentations 1-5

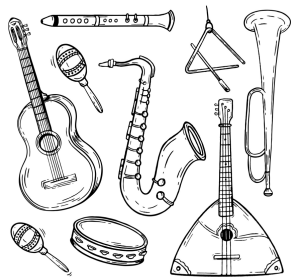
(\*see title page for entire Hebrew alphabet)

Dirge for Tyre —Ezekiel 19:1-4

Dirge for Tyre—Ezekiel 28:12-19

Dirge for Egypt—Ezekiel 32

Dirge for Israel—Amos 5:2



For Messianic minor-key songs with guitar chords, Patriotic U.S. anthems, Children's songs and Redeemed (with Christian lyrics) Christmas songs and more go to: <http://2-acres.com/Ginger>

# THE SONG



*Oh, give thanks to the Lord, for He is good!  
For His mercy endures forever.*

- 1 Chronicles 16:34 -

This chorus, written by the sweet psalmist of Israel, David, was sung (in Hebrew) and changed the atmosphere 12 times in the Bible. Hebrew is read from right to left and, in print, does not have vowels. In the translation below, the Holy Name, YHVH, is read as 'Adonai' (Lord), because the vowel sounds for YHVH are no longer known. Gentiles translate it as 'Jehovah,' 'Yahavah' or 'Yahweh.'

Hebrew is read from right to left  
Start here →

הוֹדוּ לַיהוָה כִּי־טוֹב כִּי לַעֲוֹלָם הַסְּדוּ  
(2) (1) (3) (2) (1) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1)

khas-do le-o-lam ki ki-tov la'Adonai ho-du  
his loyal love forever (is) because for He is good to the LORD give thanks

The original ALPHABET SONG is Psalm 119—the Hebrew alphabet acrostic of 8 verses that begin with each Hebrew letter: AAAAAAAAA, BBBBBBBB... \*The last 4 are called 'finals' or 'sophiths' and have a slightly different shape & numerical value when used at the end of a word. In small print is the meaning of each Hebrew letter.

ה HEH = 5 "h" Behold, to show, to reveal	ד DALETH = 4 "d" A door, a path, a way of life, movement (into or out of)	ג GIMEL = 3 "g" A camel, something lifted up (like a camel rising from its knees), self-will or pride	ב BETH = 2 "b" Tent or house, the body, the household or family, inside, within, amid	א ALEPH = 1 "a" (silent) Ox, bull, gentle, tame, the leader, strength, what is first, Adonai, thousand, teach.
י YOD = 10 "y" A hand (closed or closing upon), to work, a deed done, a finished work	ט TETH = 9 "t" A snake, to surround, to twist, a twisting or a coiling	ח CHETH = 8 "ch" or "kh" A fence, inner room or chamber, to separate, to cut off from, to protect	ז ZAYIN = 7 "z" A sword, an axe, a weapon, to cut, to pierce	ו VAW = 6 "v" or "w" A nail, a peg, a hook, joining together, making secure, becoming bound (nailed to)
ס SAMEKH = 60 "c" or "s" sharp A prop, to support, prop, aid, assist, a slow twisting or turning aside (like a propped plant)	נ NUN = 50 "n" A fish, to sprout, to spread, offspring, descendant, action, life, Her to the Throne, faithfulness	מ MEM = 40 "m" Water, nighty, massive, many chaos (like the deep), to come from (like water down a stream)	ל LAMEDH = 30 "l" A staff, cattle goad, rod, to control, prod, urge forward, go toward or forward, teach, learn, tongue	כ KAPH = 20 "k" A palm of a hand, a wing, to allow, to cover, to open the hand, the power to suppress or lift up.
ר REYSH = 200 "r" A head, a person, what is the highest, most important, chief	ק QOPH = 100 "q" or "k" The back of the head, what is behind, last, final, the least	צ TSADHE = 90 "ts" or "s" sharp A fish hook, to pull toward, something inescapable, desire, trouble, a harvest, righteous, to hunt	פ PHE = 80 "p" or "f" A mouth, opening, or entrance, to command, speak, open, a beginning, here, present	ע AYIN = 70 "e" (Guttural) The eye, look, appearance, to see, understand, experience, to be seen, a fountain
When parsing Hebrew texts: These 5 "Sophith" Forms are Suffixes to	וֹ indicate the end of a word if applicable.	וֹ They are decorative and do not alter at all	וֹ the letter meaning indicated.	וֹ
NUN SOPHITH	KAPH SOPHITH	PHE SOPHITH	TSADHE SOPHITH	MEM SOPHITH
וֹ TAV = 400 "th" or "t" A nail, sign, "or cross, ownership, to zeal, covenant, join two things together, the last	וֹ SIN/SHIN = 300 "s" or "sh" Teeth, ivory, point of a rock, a peak, to devour, consume, destroy, something sharp, B Shaddai			

## The 12 times these 5 Hebrew words\* were sung in the Bible:

- 1 Chronicles 16:34—part of David's song of Thanksgiving assigned to 12 men in honor of the Ark of the Covenant
- Psalm 100:5—ends David's song of Thanksgiving about how to enter into God's presence (& adds 'Bless His Name')
- Psalm 106:1—begins David's song of National Repentance
- Psalm 107:1—begins David's song of Redemption & Healing
- Psalm 118:1—begins David's song of Deliverance with the last 2 words, 'kee-lay-Olam Ckasdoe,' repeated 3x:
  - Psalm 118:2: Let Israel now say, that 'his mercy endureth for ever (kee-lay-Olam Ckasdoe).
  - Psalm 118:3: Let the house of Aaron now say, that his mercy endureth for ever (kee-lay-Olam Ckasdoe).
  - Psalm 118:4: Let them now that fear the Lord, say that his mercy endureth for ever (kee-lay-Olam Ckasdoe).
- Psalm 118:29—ends David's song of Deliverance
- Psalm 136:1—begins David's song of Remembrance (ending: 'kee-lay-Olam Chasdo' is repeated 26 times in Ps. 136 )
  - Psalm 136:2 adds: to the God of Gods
  - Psalm 136:3 adds: to the Lord of Lords
  - Psalm 136:26 adds: to the God of Heaven

- 2 Chronicles 5:13—sung by 120 priests with trumpets at Solomon's Dedication of the Temple—ushering in the Glory cloud
  - 2 Chronicles 7:3—sung by Israelites after Solomon's prayer of Dedication (chapter 6) when fire accompanies the Glory cloud
  - 2 Chronicles 20:21—sung by Levite singers put on the front lines of battle after Jehoshapat quoted Solomon's prayer (verse 9)
    - (this was probably also the song Hezekiah (2 Chron. 29:20-36) & Nehemiah (Neh. 12:24) required of the Levite priests)
  - Ezra 3:11—sung by Israelite exiles returned to Jerusalem as they laid the foundation to restore Solomon's Temple
  - Jeremiah 33:11—will be sung by the healed (v.6) pardoned (v.8), prosperous (v. 9) & praising (v. 11) remnant.
    - (This end-time revelation was given to Jeremiah when he was in prison.) It adds: 'the Lord of Hosts.'
- "Praise (Hodu) the LORD OF HOSTS for the Lord is good; for his mercy endureth for ever." Below is a tune for it:

<b>*5 Hebrew Words &amp; their Strongs Concordance numbers:</b>	
HODU (translated 'give thanks' or 'praise')	3034**
lay-YAHAVAH (to the Lord)	3068
kee-TOV (for good)***	2896
kee-lay-OLAM (endures forever)	5769
CKASDO ('mercy' or 'steadfast love')	2617

The letters L ('lay'), K ('kee') and A(u)T are prefix prepositions.  
 \*\*3034 is 'yadah.' 'Hodu' is the imperative form of 'yadah.'  
 'Hallel' (1984) is used instead of 'hodu' in 2 Chronicles 5:13.  
 (they may have sung all 5 Hallel songs —Psalms 113-118).  
 \*\*\*kee-Tov is not used in 2 Chron. 20:21 (Jehoshapat's battle song)

YHVH is pronounced as Yahavah instead of Yahweh or Jehovah because, first, there is no letter 'J' in Hebrew. 'Yah' means 'God' (Psalm 68:4), 'Havah' means 'to exist' (H1933) (Exodus 3:14) 'Ahava' means 'love' (H160) (1 John 4:8, 16)

# THE SONG (Jeremiah 33:11)

tune: 'Halle-lu-yah, Halle-lu-yah'

The musical notation is in G major, C major, and D major. The lyrics are: Ho du aut Ya ha vah Tsa ba - oat kee - tov - Ya ha vah. Give thanks to Ye - ho - vah Lord of Hosts. for good Ye ho vah. kee - lay - O lam (kee - lay - O lam kee - lay - O lam) Cka as doe. for - ev - er more, (for - ev - er more, for - ev - er more) mer - ci - ful.