

1. Tonight we will continue our study of the Doctrine of Music. When time expired last week we had just begun our study.
2. Before we continue that study you may want to take advantage of God's protocol for fellowship by silently naming your sins to God as we pray.
3. Let me first give you an expanded translation of Col 3:12-16 and then, after a brief review, we will resume our categorical study of music at point 4 on page 3.

Col 3:12 Therefore in view of what we have just learned, you must clothe and invest yourselves like the elected ones of God, set-apart and loved by each member of the Trinity, manifesting an emotional stability and control consistent with your holy and beloved status; full of virtue love and kindness, modesty and humility of mind; always displaying stability even under pressure;

Col 3:13 endure and tolerate without complaint your fellow believers while also being gracious and forgiving to others. And if anyone has a complaint against another, they should forgive just as Christ forgave;

Col 3:14 but over and above all the ethical imperatives listed, we must love in the Agape sense, which such love is and keeps on being that which holds together all the imperatives in perfect unity, ready to perform that which God demands or "needs done."

Col 3:15 and you must let the peace, stability and harmony of Christ rule, guide and direct in the sphere of your right lobes; unto which such peace and harmony you were also called as an integral part of the body of Christ; and be you thankful.

Col 3:16 You must again and again decide to let the Word of Christ dwell richly and abundantly in your soul by means of the application of the doctrine in the sphere of your soul teaching and encouraging one another with psalms, hymns and spiritual songs, singing praise to God's grace as you exhale your love of God in song.

4. We must keep in mind the local church services were different from that conducted today. There was no New Testament upon which to base the service. The local services were driven by spiritual gifts. Psalms, hymns and spiritual songs played a far greater role than today.

5. Let me read what Wuest has written of our verse sixteen.

"The participles "teaching" and "admonishing" are imperative in force. They exhort ... The teaching and admonishing was to be in the form of psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs.

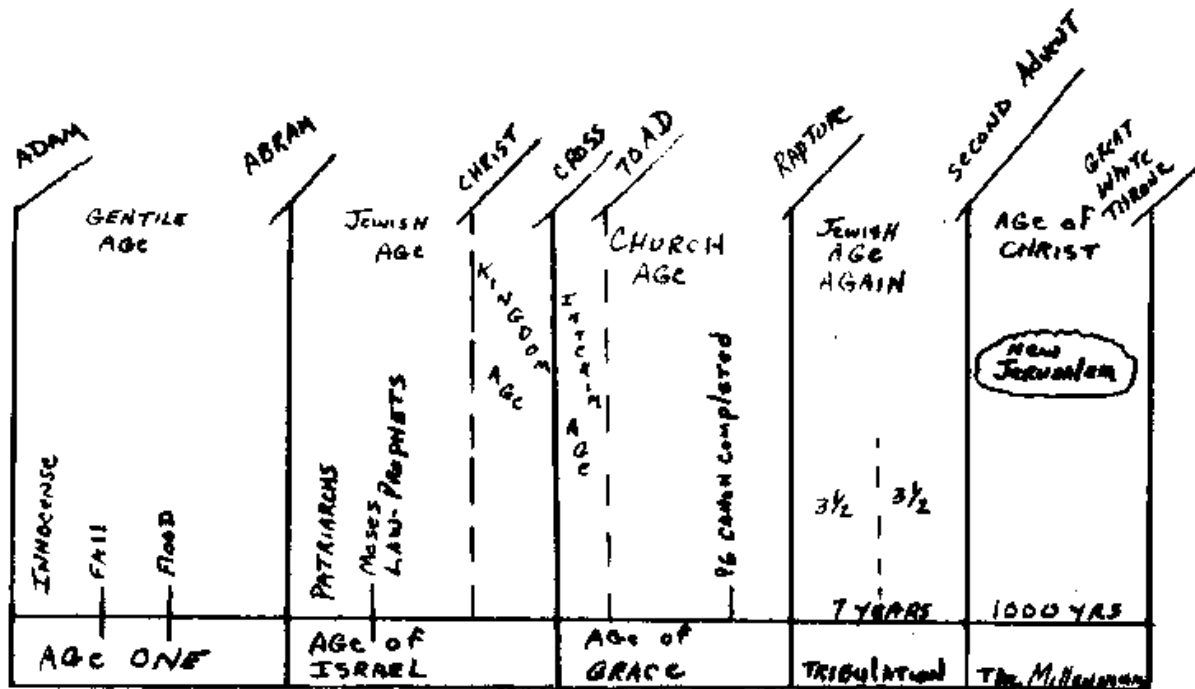
Vincent is our authority for the statement that in the early Christian Church, it was not unusual to employ verse or rhythm for theological teaching or statement. That would

explain Paul's exhortation embracing this form of pedagogy, a system which we do not use today in any formal presentation of theological or doctrinal teaching, although in congregational singing, we do still follow the custom ... Thus it was quite possible for the same song to be at once a psalm, hymn, and a spiritual song. In the text, the reference to psalms, we may suppose, is specially, though not exclusively ... to the Psalms of David, which would early form part of the religious worship of the Christian brotherhood. On the other hand, hymns would more appropriately designate those hymns of praise which were composed by the Christians themselves on distinctly Christian themes, being either set forms of words or spontaneously effusions of the moment."

6. Now let's resume our study of The Doctrine of Music.

Doctrine of Music

1. Singing is one of several acts of worship. The other acts are prayer, giving, celebration of the Lord's table and teaching.



2. Singing is authorized in every dispensation including the Age of the Church. There is a record of various musical instruments being used in the Old Testament but only a scant record of instrumentation found in the New Testament.

3. Singing will be done in heaven by four special angels and the raptured saints just before Christ opens the scroll containing the seven seals. The song will be one of praise for the Lamb of God, Who is the only One worthy of opening the seven seals. There is a harp held by each of the Church Age believers.

Expanded Translation

Rev 5:8 And when Christ as the resurrected Lamb took the scroll, the four living beings (four special angels) and the twenty four elders (representing all the translated saints) fell down before the Lamb, each raptured believer of the church age was holding a *harp* and a golden bowl full of incense which represented the prayers of all of God's children.

Rev 5:9 And the church age saints sang a new song: "You are worthy to take the scroll and to open its seven seals, because as the Lamb of God You died spiritually to redeem mankind; those availing themselves of His redemption came out from every tribe and language and people and nation;

3.1 Just before the return of Christ at His second advent we find the 144,000 Jewish evangelist singing a special song of praise.

Expanded Translation

Rev 14:1 I looked up and saw Christ as the Lamb of God standing in heaven on Mount Zion, the Millennial City of God, and with Him were the original 144,000 Jewish Evangelist; they had the name of Christ and the name of God the Father on their foreheads.

Rev 14:2 Then I heard a sound from heaven that was like a roaring flood or loud thunder accompanied by the music of many harps.

Rev 14:3 And I also heard a new song being sung before the throne of God; standing before that throne were the four special angels earlier seen and the church age saints earlier raptured. No one could learn the song except the 144,000 who had been preserved through the awful Tribulation.

4. Singing is seen as an emotional response from the believer to God.

Eph 5:19 Speak to one another with psalms, hymns and spiritual songs. Sing and make music in your heart to the Lord,

Eph 5:20 always giving thanks to God the Father for everything, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Col 3:16 Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord.

5. The first musician was Jubal from the family of Cain.

Gen 4:21 And his brother's name was Jubal: he was the father of all such as handle the harp and several reed instruments.

5.1 Since our study of music will discover several unfamiliar classifications and names of musical instruments, I want to provide an overview of what the *Wycliffe Bible Encyclopedia* has to say concerning musical instrumentation.

"Hebrew musical instruments may be divided into three groups: strings, wind instruments, and percussion. Perhaps the most numerous and most important in the Old Testament were the stringed instruments. There was a great variety of species of stringed instruments. The two principal groups were the harp or lyre (*a stringed*

instrument of the harp class having an approximately U-shaped frame and used by the ancient Greeks especially to accompany songs) and the psaltery or lute. The harp was the instrument invented by Jubal and referred to by Laban. (Gen 4:21; 31:27) It was also used by the prophets in their schools. (1Sa 10:5)

Gen 31:26 Then Laban said to Jacob, "What have you done? You've deceived me, and you've carried off my daughters like captives in war.

Gen 31:27 Why did you run off secretly and deceive me? Why didn't you tell me, so I could send you away with joy and singing to the music of tambourines and harps?

Gen 31:28 You didn't even let me kiss my grandchildren and my daughters good-bye. You have done a foolish thing.

God's Message to Saul

1Sa 10:5 "After that you will go to Gibeath of God, where there is a Philistine outpost. As you approach the town, you will meet a procession of prophets coming down from the high place with lyres, tambourines, flutes and harps being played before them, and they will be prophesying.

1Sa 10:6 The Spirit of the LORD will come upon you in power, and you will prophesy with them; and you will be changed into a different person.

1Sa 10:7 Once these signs are fulfilled, do whatever your hand finds to do, for God is with you.

1Sa 10:8 "Go down ahead of me to Gilgal. I will surely come down to you to sacrifice burnt offerings and fellowship offerings, but you must wait seven days until I come to you and tell you what you are to do."

The harp, had from three to 12 strings and was either strummed with the fingers or with a plectrum (pick). It was the instrument of which David played with such telling effect (1Sa 16:16,23). Whether this instrument was a true harp with the strings free on both sides, or a kind of lyre with strings which were in part carried over a sounding board and therefore played from only one side, is not known. It makes little difference, for the lyre is only a modification of the harp, and the name may have been used for both types of instruments.

1Sa 16:16 Let our lord command his servants here to search for someone who can play the harp. He will play when the evil spirit from God comes upon you, and you will feel better."

1Sa 16:17 So Saul said to his attendants, "Find someone who plays well and bring him to me."

1Sa 16:18 One of the servants answered, "I have seen a son of Jesse of Bethlehem who knows how to play the harp. He is a brave man and a warrior. He speaks well and is a fine-looking man. And the LORD is with him."

1Sa 16:19 Then Saul sent messengers to Jesse and said, "Send me your son David, who is with the sheep."

1Sa 16:20 So Jesse took a donkey loaded with bread, a skin of wine and a young goat and sent them with his son David to Saul.

1Sa 16:21 David came to Saul and entered his service. Saul liked him very much, and David became one of his armor-bearers.

1Sa 16:22 Then Saul sent word to Jesse, saying, "Allow David to remain in my service, for I am pleased with him."

1Sa 16:23 Whenever the spirit from God came upon Saul, David would take his harp and play. Then relief would come to Saul; he would feel better, and the evil spirit would leave him.

The numerous illustrations of harps found on Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, and the actual instruments in Egyptian tombs, make it clear that the harps of the ancient nations were exceedingly varied in their size, style, and power.

The Greek noun **Kithara** is uniformly translated "harp" in its New Testament occurrences (1Co 14:7; Rev 5:8; 14:2; 15:2). The Greek lyra, as known from ancient Greek vase paintings, consisted of a horseshoe-shaped frame with a bar across the open end to hold its five or more strings.

1Co 14:7 And even things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or "harped?"

Rev 14:2 And I heard a voice from heaven, as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of a great thunder: and I heard the voice of "harpers harping" with their "harps:"

Expanded Translation

Rev 15:2 And then I saw what was like an earlier scene I had recorded, a sea of glass, but this time the tranquil sea was mixed with fire and judgment; standing beside the sea were numerous saints martyred in the Great Tribulation; these were those special believers who had been victorious over the beast and his image and over the number of his name. They had been given harps by God the Father and they were all ready to play and sing in praise of God.

Rev 15:3 The martyred saints of the Tribulation began to sing; they sang two songs: the first was the song of Moses recorded in Exo 15:1-19 and the second was called the song of the Lamb: "Great and marvelous are your deeds, Lord God Almighty. Just and true are your ways, King of the ages.

Rev 15:4 Who will not fear you, O Lord, and bring glory to your name? For you alone are holy. All nations will come and worship before you, for your righteous acts have been revealed."

The psaltery is difficult to identify exactly. Some have insisted that it was a lute (*a stringed instrument having a large pear-shaped body, a vaulted back, a fretted fingerboard, and a head with tuning pegs which is often angled backward from the neck*); others are equally convinced that it was a dulcimer (*a stringed instrument of trapezoidal shape played with light hammers held in the hands*). The best evidence seems to point to its being an instrument quite similar to the harp. Josephus says that it had 12 strings, but mention is made in Psa 33:2 and Psa 144:9 of a variety which had only ten strings. In ancient times the strings were made from the small intestines of a sheep or other animal. The strings were played by plucking, never with a bow.

Psa 33:2 Praise the LORD with harp: sing unto him with the psaltery (**Nebel**-a lyre) and an instrument of ten strings (**Decachord**).

Psa 144:9 I will sing a new song unto thee, O God: upon a psaltery and an instrument of ten strings will I sing praises unto thee.

All the stringed instruments were used to accompany vocal music (1Ki 10:12). They also were played both in orchestral combinations and as solo instruments.

1Ki 10:12 The king used the almugwood (sandalwood) to make supports for the temple of the LORD and for the royal palace, and to make harps (**Kinnor**) and lyres (**Nebel**) for the musicians. So much almugwood has never been imported or seen since that day.)

1Ki 10:13 King Solomon gave the queen of Sheba all she desired and asked for, besides what he had given her out of his royal bounty. Then she left and returned with her retinue to her own country.

The strings were especially popular because only upon them and the flutes could melodic lines be played. Such instruments often provided music at banquets. (Isa 5:12)

Isa 5:12 They have "harps and lyres" at their banquets, "tambourines and flutes" and wine, but they have no regard for the deeds of the LORD, no respect for the work of his hands.

Isa 5:13 Therefore my people will go into exile for lack of understanding; their men of rank will die of hunger and their masses will be parched with thirst.

Their sound was associated with joy and rejoicing. (Isa 24:8)

Isa 24:8 The gaiety of the "tambourines" is stilled, the noise of the revelers has stopped, the joyful "harp" is silent.

Isa 24:9 No longer do they drink wine with a song; the beer is bitter to its drinkers.

Isa 24:10 The ruined city lies desolate; the entrance to every house is barred.

Isa 24:11 In the streets they cry out for wine; all joy turns to gloom, all gaiety is banished from the earth.

When the Hebrews were in captivity in Babylon, they refused the request of their captors to play their harps but in their sorrow hung them on the willows. (Psa 137:1-4)

Psa 137:1 By the rivers of Babylon we sat and wept when we remembered Zion.

Psa 137:2 There on the poplars we hung our "harps,"

Psa 137:3 for there our captors asked us for songs, our tormentors demanded songs of joy; they said, "Sing us one of the songs of Zion!"

Psa 137:4 How can we sing the songs of the LORD while in a foreign land?

Wind instruments were divided into two general classes: the pipes or flutes, and the trumpets. Specific instruments of this kind were the **Halil**, possibly a primitive clarinet. (1Sa 10:5-9)

1Sa 10:5 After that thou shalt come to the hill of God, where is the garrison of the Philistines: and it shall come to pass, when thou art come thither to the city, that thou shalt meet a company of prophets coming down from the high place with a psaltery, and

a tabret, and a "**pipe**," and a harp, before them; and they shall prophesy:

1Sa 10:6 The Spirit of the LORD will come upon you in power, and you will prophesy with them; and you will be changed into a different person.

1Sa 10:7 Once these signs are fulfilled, do whatever your hand finds to do, for God is with you.

1Sa 10:8 "Go down ahead of me to Gilgal. I will surely come down to you to sacrifice burnt offerings and fellowship offerings, but you must wait seven days until I come to you and tell you what you are to do."

1Sa 10:9 As Saul turned to leave Samuel, God changed Saul's heart, and all these signs were fulfilled that day.

The **Mashroqita** (KJV "flute") found in Dan 3:5 which may have been a type of woodwind; and the **Sumponyah** which was possibly a bagpipe. The Greek **Aulos**, mentioned in 1Co 14:7 was perhaps a "pipe" (KJV) or "flute" (RSV).

Dan 3:5 "When you hear the sound of the cornet (brass section), flute (woodwinds or reed instruments), harp (the first guitar), sackbut (a high pitched stringed instrument), psaltery (the great grandfather of the piano), dulcimer (bagpipe) and all kinds of music (percussion instruments), you are to fall down and worship the golden image!

Dan 3:6 Those who do not worship the image will be thrown into a fiery furnace and burned alive."

Dan 3:7 The band began to play and all the people fell down and worshipped the image as commanded except for Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego.

1Co 14:7 Even in the case of lifeless things that make sounds, such as the "flute or harp," how will anyone know what tune is being played unless there is a distinction in the notes?

1Co 14:8 Again, if the trumpet does not sound a clear call, who will get ready for battle?

1Co 14:9 So it is with you. Unless you speak intelligible words with your tongue, how will anyone know what you are saying? You will just be speaking into the air.

Of almost equal antiquity to the flutes were the trumpets or horns with curved-up ends (Hebrew **Shopfar**). There were several different types. The **Qeren** was the natural horn of the wild ox, goat (Dan 8:5), or ram (Gen 22:13).

Dan 8:5 As I was thinking about this, suddenly a goat with a prominent horn between his eyes came from the west, crossing the whole earth without touching the ground.

Gen 22:13 Abraham looked up and there in a thicket he saw a ram caught by its horns. He went over and took the ram and sacrificed it as a burnt offering instead of his son.

The **Yobel** (Exo 19:13) was a horn specifically from this type of ram. The word **Shopfar** also originally meant the curved horn of a ram or ibex, but in the Old Testament always refers to a musical instrument. Its chief use was in warfare, to give an alarm or signal. Four times it is translated "cornet" in the KJV. There were also the long, straight trumpets with flaring ends.

Exo 19:13 He shall surely be stoned or shot with arrows; not a hand is to be laid on him.

Whether man or animal, he shall not be permitted to live.' Only when the ram's horn sounds a long blast may they go up to the mountain."

Later these instruments were made of metal. Those which Moses made for the priests were of beaten silver (Num 10:2).

Num 10:2 "Make two trumpets of hammered silver, and use them for calling the community together and for having the camps set out.

Num 10:3 When both are sounded, the whole community is to assemble before you at the entrance to the Tent of Meeting.

End Lesson Taught 4-7-10