

WORSHIP

I. Worship Videos

https://buff.ly/4gzX1sc?fbclid=IwZXh0bgNhZW0CMTEAAR2a7Fhe3fGLPNSDAueTks58XM5CmvF7r5_ZPAkvNYKg3HvkYpDdJzGENyM_aem_bTLoVq22nfY3sTuNmkwovW

<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/14vQQgYPAk/>

<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/amTdFm64du0>

<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/Z9BJOxSWWx8> - behind the scenes

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fgcz2cjrB_E – Lakewood behind the scenes

<https://protestia.com/2024/12/22/unhinged-sbc-megachurch-christmas-service-ft-dancing-pixar-characters-real-flying-bed/>

<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/233QNtOpEs4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ka6TC8nBpm0> – backflip into baptistry

https://www.youtube.com/shorts/_QNgwPK7Wt0 – hymns of grace

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NhCE6QxC_ZQ - BBC

II. Questions

- a. How do you define worship?
- b. What elements make up worship?
- c. Is there a wrong way to worship?
 - i. Genesis 4:1-7
 - ii. Exodus 20:1-21
 - iii. Leviticus 10:1-3
 - iv. Acts 5:1-11
 - v. 1 Corinthians 11:27-34
 - vi. Hebrews 12:28-29

III. How do we find the right way to worship?

IV.

- a. Two views of worship regulations
 - i. Regulative Principle – Worship is regulated by the guidelines set in scripture
 - ii. Normative Principle – Anything not forbidden in scripture is allowed
- b. The Bible is a book of worship from the beginning to the end

V. The Object of our Worship

- a. Biblical encounters with God
 - i. Isaiah 6:1-7
 - ii. Exodus 34:6-7
 - iii. Exodus 19
 - iv. Revelation 1:12-20
- b. The Father
 - i. We worship God as He is:
 - 1. Our Creator
 - 2. He is supreme above all gods
 - 3. He is sovereign over the cosmos
 - 4. He has made a relationship with His people
 - ii. Psalm 95
- c. The Son
 - i. There is a shift in the New Testament to the worship of Jesus
 - ii. Revelation 5:11-13
- d. The Spirit
 - i. We do not see any explicit verses showing us to worship the Spirit
 - ii. “The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with you all.” – 2 Cor. 13:14, ESV
 - iii. The Spirit is our helper who leads us and guides us in worship
 - 1. “But the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name, he will teach you all things and bring to your remembrance all that I have said to you.” – John 14:26
 - 2. “Likewise the Spirit helps us in our weakness. For we do not know what to pray for as we ought, but the Spirit himself intercedes for us with groanings too deep for words. ²⁷And he who searches hearts knows what is the mind of the Spirit, because the Spirit intercedes for the saints according to the will of God.” – Romans 8:26-27, ESV.

- e. “To be human is to worship.”¹

VI. Definition of Worship

- a. Issues with defining worship from scripture
 - i. The English word “worship” has been historical used as giving some one the honor they deserve (Old English word *weorthscipe*), think of “worth ship”
 - ii. In both Greek and Hebrew, the words we translate into “worship” are sometimes used to describe worship and sometimes not
 - 1. An issue with defining worship from scripture is that there is no one-to-one equivalent between the English word worship and the way the Hebrew and Greek of the Bible are translated into “worship”
 - 2. There is no one-to-one equivalent between the English word worship and the way the Hebrew and Greek of the Bible are translated into “worship”
 - 3. An example of this is Matthew 2:2 and Matthew 18:26
 - iii. The idea of worship takes on many forms in Scripture
- b. “*Worship* is the proper response of all moral, sentient beings to God, ascribing all honor and worth to their Creator-God precisely because he is worthy, delightfully so. This side of the Fall, *human worship* of God properly responds to the redemptive provisions that God has graciously made. While all true worship is God-centered, *Christian worship* is no less Christ-centered. Empowered by the Spirit and in line with the stipulations of the new covenant, it manifests itself in all our living, finding its impulse in the gospel, which restores our relationship with our Redeemer-God and therefore also with our fellow image-bearers, our co-worshippers. Such worship therefore manifests itself both in adoration and in action, both in the individual believer and in *corporate worship*, which is worship offered up in the context of the body of believers, who strive to align all the forms of their devout ascription of all worth to God with the panoply of new covenant mandates and examples that bring to fulfillment the glories of antecedent revelation and anticipate the consummation.” – D.A. Carson²

¹ Daniel I. Block, *For the Glory of God: Recovering a Biblical Theology of Worship* (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2014), 1.

² Carson, D A. 2002. *Worship by the Book*. Grand Rapids, Mich.: Zondervan, 23.

- c. “Worship is an *act* that develops feelings for God, not a *feeling* for God that is expressed in an act of worship.” – Eugene Peterson³
- d. “Christian worship is the response of God’s redeemed people to His self-revelation that exalts God’s glory in Christ in our minds, affections, and wills, in the power of the Holy Spirit.” – Bob Kauflin⁴

VII. Dimensions of Biblical Worship (*For the Glory of God*, Daniel Block)

- a. Worship as Gesture – Physical Expression
 - i. The words most often translated as worship are words that communicate a prostration before a superior
 - 1. תָּהָה (*hāwâ*) - to bow down, worship. *Refers to bowing down in an act of worship, reverence, or respect.*⁵
 - 2. Προσκυνέω (*proskuneo*) - (fall down and) worship, do obeisance to, prostrate oneself before, do reverence to, welcome respectfully,⁶
 - ii. Passages using this word of worship:
 - 1. Genesis 22:5
 - 2. Psalm 29:2
 - 3. Matthew 4:9-10
 - 4. John 4:20-26
 - 5. Revelation 4:10
- b. Worship as Attitude – Dispositional Expression
 - i. True Devotion to YHWH (Deuteronomy 10:12-13)
 - 1. Fear Him
 - 2. Walk in His Ways
 - 3. Love Him
 - 4. Serve Him
 - 5. Keep His Commands and Ordinances
 - ii. Hearts that seek Him

³ Eugene H. Peterson, *A Long Obedience in the Same Direction: Discipleship in an Instant Society, Commemorative Edition* (Downers Grove, IL: IVP Books: An Imprint of InterVarsity Press, 2019), 48.

⁴ Kauflin, Bob, “Defining Worship, Pt. 2.” *Worship Matters*, 7 Nov. 2005, <https://worshipmatters.com/2005/11/07/defining-worship-part-2/>.

⁵ Esau McCaulley, “Worship,” in *Lexham Theological Wordbook*, ed. Douglas Mangum et al., Lexham Bible Reference Series (Bellingham, WA: Lexham Press, 2014).

⁶ William Arndt et al., *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000), 882.

1. Isaiah 29:13
2. Matthew 15:8-9
- iii. With reverence and awe
 1. Hebrews 12:28-29
- c. Worship as Ritual/Service – Liturgical Expression
 - i. We see the worship of God in the Old Testament through ritual service
 1. Exodus 5:1
 2. Exodus 8:1
 3. Exodus 10:24-26
 - ii. We see worship as sacrifice all throughout the Bible
 1. Psalm 66
 2. Some Catholics will claim that worship is always tied to sacrifice to prove the necessity of Catholic Mass, but as we can see, worship involves a lot more than just sacrifice
 - a. While sacrifice and offerings are an act of worship, we can see from scripture that worship is not always tied to sacrifice
 - b. Worship would have often been accompanied by sacrifice and the temple was the place for that worship
 - c. We can say that atonement is directly tied to sacrifice (Leviticus 17:11)
 - iii. We also see worship through out service to God in our lives
 1. 1 Kings 14:8
 2. Jeremiah 8:2
 - iv. Worshipping as service in the New Testament
 1. δούλος (doulos) - to being under someone's total control, *slavish, servile, subject*⁷
 - a. Matthew 6:24
 - b. Romans 14:17-18
 2. λατρεύω (latreuō) – to serve in the carrying out of religious duties
 - a. Luke 2:37
 - b. Romans 1:25
 - c. Romans 12:1-2

⁷ William Arndt et al., *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000), 259.