

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. Exodus 20:1-21
 - ii. Leviticus 10:1-3
 - iii. Acts 5:1-11
 - iv. 1 Corinthians 11:27-34
 - v. Hebrews 12:28-29

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

- 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

IV. 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

V. Definition of Worship

- a. Issues with defining worship from scripture
 - i. The English word “worship” has been historically used as giving someone 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. The 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.

- VI. Dimensions of Biblical Worship (*For the Glory of God*, Daniel Block)
 - a. 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
 - 1. Isaiah 29:13
 - 2. Matthew 15:8-9
 - iii. With reverence and awe
 - 1. Hebrews 12:28-29
 - b. Worship as Gesture – Physical Expression
 - i. The words most often translated as worship are words that communicate a prostration before a superior
 - 1. Bowing the head
 - 2. Prostrate one's face to the ground
 - 3. Falling to one's knees
 - c. Worship as Ritual – Liturgical Expression