

WOR 4100: THE HEART OF TRUE WORSHIP—COURSE READER

I) Introduction

A) Worship and Praise Must be the Believer's Top Priority

- 1) Our first priority as a people of God is to worship Him. It is an expression of our love for God. It is why we exist.
- 2) Our commitment to a lifestyle of relationship with God flows from our worship.
- 3) Our worship, therefore, must be open and honest. It must be our most truthful place with God, allowing us to say in public and in our own quiet places, "We love you."

B) Worship is a time of self-examination

- 1) Worship will bring us to repentance and the acceptance of forgiveness.
- 2) It brings forth a realization of the love that God has for us.
- 3) It is through this intimate relationship with God that we find ourselves able to fellowship with others.

II) WHAT IS WORSHIP AND PRAISE

A) Worship

- 1) Hebrew - "shachah" -
 - a) *To lay down prostrate, in homage, to a deity, someone or something.*
 - b) *To bow down to a deity or a person or thing that is held in the highest regard.*
- 2) Greek - "proskuneo" -
 - a) *To turn towards in acknowledgement of a deity, person or thing for the purpose of paying homage to or giving reverence (respect) to them.*
 - b) It means to adore, to "kiss towards" a deity or a person or thing

that is held in the highest regard.

- c) It means to lay down prostrate and bow down to a deity, someone or something. It means to "draw near to" one that you desire to be with.
- d) Figurative - "Like a dog licking its Master's hand."

- 3) This worship is performed because the worshipper desires to worship not because he/she is forced to. The worshipper recognizes who God is and the love that God has given us so we therefore, gladly express ourselves to Him as worship.

- 4) Worshipping, as in our definition, acknowledges the object of our worship - God - as the supreme authority in our life.
 - a) The term "lord" defined - It means to be the absolute and final authority within a person's life - the supreme commander.
 - 1) Psalm 136:3 - *God is the Lord of all lords that are in this earth.*

 - 2) Revelations 17:14 and 19:16 - *Jesus is Lord over all lords.*

 - 3) Notice when referring to God or Jesus in the above scriptures, the writers capitalize the letter "L" the word "Lord" signifying the preeminence of God over any and every other leader.

 - b) You cannot truly worship God unless He is your Lord - your absolute, supreme and final authority within your life. What does Romans 10:9,10 say concerning how Jesus becomes a person's personal Lord and Savior?
 - By confessing with your mouth and believing in your heart that Jesus is who He says He is - Savior and Lord of all

 - c) Deuteronomy 10:12 - This scripture expresses a an order which corresponds directly to a person's salvation now through Jesus.
 - 1) "...fear the Lord..."
 - a) *We must respect and have reverence for who God is.*

 - b) We must believe that He truly is a Holy God and that He is the one and only true God.

 - 2) "...walk in all His ways..."
 - a) *We are to do all of His Word.*

- b) This is accomplished within our lives when we accept Jesus who is the fulfillment of the whole Word of God simply because He is the Word of God, incarnate.
- 3) "...love Him..."
 - a) Through Jesus, we can now truly love God, which is to give of ourselves, totally, to Him - all that we are.
 - b) We are to love Him with all our heart, with all our soul and with all our body.
- 4) "...serve Him..."
 - a) Through Jesus, we are now able to serve God and do His will and purposes.
 - b) Not because we have to, but rather because we love Him.
- d) What do the following scriptures say to us concerning what our attitude towards God should be?
 - 1) Deuteronomy 6:5 - *We are to love God with all our heart, soul and with all that is within us.*
 - 2) Matthew 22:37,38 - *We are to love God with all your heart, soul, and mind; this is the first commandment.*
 - 3) 1John 4:19 - *We can now love God because He first loved us through Jesus which now allows us to know what real love is - the giving of your life to someone - and we choose to now love God.*
- e) John 4:23, 24 - "true worshippers"
 - 1) "True worshippers" are those who genuinely bow down, kiss towards and turn towards God.
 - 2) In the whole context of John 4:7-24, it must be noted that Jesus was speaking to a Samaritan woman.
 - a) A "Samaritan" was considered a "mixed blood" or "half breed" Jew.
 - b) They believed in Yahweh God and the Pentateuch, however,

their worship of God was tainted with rituals and practices that are used in the worship of pagan gods.

- c) Thus Jesus was expressing to the woman, as found in verse 22, that she really was truly worshipping God in the correct manner.

- 3) The real worshippers, those whose worship is accepted by God must worship in "spirit and in truth."
- 4) What does it mean to "Worship in spirit?"
 - a) God is Spirit (not a spirit) therefore the only way to worship and communicate with God is through a born-again spirit that is now alive to God and dead to sin (Ref. - Romans 6:11)
 - b) True worship is initiated from within our spirit, which is then expressed within our soul and manifested from out of our body.
 - c) Through a "born again" spirit through Christ, our renewed spirit can now freely worship God because He is "Spirit." Our worship is now - Spirit to Spirit
 - d) 2Corinthians 5:17
 - 1) Through Jesus we become are a new species of being - born again child of God.
 - 2) Our spirit is now alive unto God and we are now able to fully communicate and have relationship with Him.
 - e) Colossians 3:5-10 - *We are to "put to death" the old things of the flesh that are opposite of God's character and we must "put on" the new man which is one that is after the character of God.*
- 5) What does it mean to "Worship in truth?"
 - a) As expressed previously, Jesus was telling the Samaritan woman that her way of worship was tainted and not the worship that is accepted to God.
 - b) Worshipping in truth is twofold
 - 1) Worshipping according to the ways expressed in the Word, the scriptures. What does John 17:17 tell us?
 - *This scripture tells us that God's Word is "truth."*
 - a) The worship that is pleasing and acceptable by God is the worship that is expressed in His Word.

b) The only "true worship" is what the Word of God says about worshipping Him. (This will be discussed latter in this course).

- 2) Worshipping in "truth" also entails an attitude of the heart.
 - a) The term "true" also means to be "real" in our worship before the Lord.
 - 1) We come to worship the Lord having a pure heart with no hidden agendas or desires for rewards for our worship.
 - 2) It must be pure and totally for and unto Him. What does Matthew 5:8 tell us?
-Those that worship with a pure heart shall see (experience) God in all His fullness.
 - b) True worship is the loving and worshipping God for who He is, not for what you want or for what you get out of it..
 - c) It is to know that you don't earn God's approval or acceptance by worshipping Him. That has already been done totally through the blood of Jesus.
 - d) It is a time of literally, being real and genuine with the Lord. It is a time of being your self before God. Coming to Him just the way you are

B) Praise

- 1) Hebrew - "halal" - Making God known, to shine forth, to make a show, to be clamorously foolish causing to celebrate - to boast about our God and who He is.
 - a) Psalm 150:1-6 - The word used here for "praise" is "halal" - It means to celebrate who God is.
 - b) Praising God involves our actions.
 - 1) The term "praise" is a verb, an action word.
 - 2) Psalm 150:6 states, "Let everything that hath breath, praise the Lord."
 - 3) It is a requirement, a command of God that we praise Him.
 - c) "Praise" allows and "ushers us to enter into His courts and be in His presence."
 - 1) Psalm 100:4 - *We can and should enter into God's presence with praise.*
 - 2) Psalm 22:3 - *God dwells in the midst of the praises of His people.*
 - 3) Matthew 18:20 - *Wherever two are come together in His name, He is in the midst of them.*
 - 4) Psalm 22:22
 - a) God will be in the midst of the congregation that praises Him.
 - b) God, Himself will join along with us in our time of celebrating our relationship with each other through Jesus.
 - 5) Zephaniah 3:17 - *God will be in the midst of the congregation that praises Him. God, Himself will rejoice over us with song.*
- ** Praise & worship brings the presence of God right in our midst. When God is in our midst, Who must leave? - The devil

- 2) Praise is an important weapon in spiritual warfare against the forces of darkness.
- a) Read Joshua 6:1-20
 - 1) The whole scenario here depicts how worship and praise can be used to defeat the enemy.
 - 2) The children of Israel obeyed God and marched around Jericho as God had said.
 - 3) This was an act of "worship" through their obedience.
 - 4) The trumpet blast and their "shout" were actions of "praise," which caused the walls to fall and throw the enemy into confusion, which brought forth victory for God's people.

 - b) 2Chronicles 20:21-23
 - 1) The singers were placed in front of the people and began to sing the praises of God.
 - 2) The enemy went into total confusion causing them to destroy each other.
 - 3) Through praise, total victory was accomplished for God's people.

 - c) Acts 12:3-17
 - 1) During Peter's imprisonment, constant prayer was being lifted up.
 - 2) The word used here for "prayer" is the Greek word "proskuneo" which means, as we have previously mentioned, worship.
 - 3) It was their prayer and worship that enabled Peter to be freed.

 - d) Acts 16:25-34 - Paul and Silas sang songs of worship and praise which brought the presence of God in their midst and ultimately brought their freedom.

 - e) Philippians 4:6,7 - Prayer, supplication, and thanksgiving, which is a form of praise, brings God in the midst and you can be at rest.

 - f) 2Chronicles 5:11-14 - *When everyone is in one accord praising the Lord together as one, the Lord will come in the midst of His people in a powerful way.*

C) Fellowship with God

1) The quality of our praise & worship is directly related to our "fellowship" with God.

a) The Definition of the term, "fellowship"

1) Comes from the Greek word, "koinonia"

2) Means to be in partnership with or to participate with someone

3) To have social interaction and be in unity with someone

4) To have the ability and legal right to communicate with and be in communication with someone

5) To share things with someone else

6) To be a companion.

b) Our first and primary fellowship must be with God.

1) It is only when our relationship with God has been restored through Jesus, that we can then have true fellowship with the Lord.

2) Our fellowship with the Lord is expressed in and through our praise and worship.

3) Only when our fellowship with the Lord is right can our worship and praise be effective and blessed.

4) Read Genesis 3:8.

a) This scripture tells us that Adam and Eve had such an intimate, close relationship with God that they even recognized God's "footsteps."

b) Also, this scripture shows us that God always desires, initiates and comes to His people to have fellowship with them.

- 5) What do the following scriptures say to us concerning our fellowship with God and God with us?
- a) I John 1:3,6,7 - Our first and primary relationship must be with God and with Jesus. All other relationships will be able to flow from our first relationship with God. Our relationship with others will be healthy if our relationship with God is healthy.

 - b) Jeremiah 23:23 - *God is always near to His people. He is never far away.*

 - c) James 4:8 - *As we draw near to God He will draw near to us.*

 - d) Abide in God - John 15:4-10 - *When we accept Jesus we become a part of God and He lives and dwells within His people.*

 - e) God always wants to be in fellowship with us
- Joshua 1:9 and Hebrews 13:5 - *God is always with us. He will never leave us nor forsake us.*

III) CONSECRATION, SANCTIFICATION, HOLINESS

A) Consecration

1) Defined

a) *To separate yourself.*

b) *To be set apart from evil, wickedness, the things of this world, sin*

c) *To be set apart for the service of God*

2) *2Corinthians 6:14-18 - we are not to be unequally yoked with unbelievers; we are to separate ourselves from the things of this world.*

3) *1John 1:6 - if we walk in darkness than we do not have fellowship with God.*

4) *Ephesians 5:6-8 - we are not to be partakers of obedience. We once did those things, but now we are of the Kingdom of Light.*

B) Sanctification

1) Defined

a) *A process of cleansing of self from the influences of sin that was in your life prior to salvation.*

b) *Purging yourself of sin and its affects in your life*

c) *Process of exchanging your old ways of thinking and weakness to God's ways and His strength in you.*

2) *Romans 12:1,2 - we are to come before God as a living sacrifice that is holy. We do this by renewing our minds to the things of God.*

- 3) 1Timothy 2:20,21- *We are to purge ourselves of anything within us that is dishonorable in the sight of God. We are to purge ourselves of sin.*
- 4) Isaiah 40:31- *As we become closer to the Lord we "renew" our strength, which literally means to exchange our old ways with His ways.*
- 5) Isaiah 6:5 - *When confronted with the holiness of God, Isaiah realized how unclean he was.*
- 6) James 4:8 - *We are to cleanse and purify ourselves from being double minded and from sin. Only then are we able to draw near to God.*

C) Holiness

- 1) Defined
 - a) *Having a pure heart*
 - b) *It does not begin outwardly but rather it starts inwardly*
 - c) *A deep desire for God's character to be expressed and lived in and through you.*
 - d) *Having no selfish motives but desiring more and more of God in your life and in those around you.*
- 2) Leviticus 11:45 and 1Peter 1:16 - *We are to be holy and desire to walk in holiness as God is holy.*
- 3) 2Corinthians 7:1- *we are to cleanse ourselves of the filthiness of sin and bring holiness into our lives in respect and awe of God and His holiness.*
- 4) Psalm 24:3,4 - *the only ones who will be able to approach and be in the presence of God is the one who has a pure heart and not one who is*

lifted up.

5) Matthew 5:8 - *Blessed (happy, joyful, spiritually prosperous) is the person who has a pure heart, for they shall be able to see God.*

6) 1John 3:3 - *We are to purify ourselves just as God is pure.*

D) Consecration, Sanctification, Holiness in Worship

1) Worship is a lifestyle - *24hrs. a day/7 days per week*

2) The above aspects of a Christians' life will allow the child of God to enter into a deeper, and richer relationship with God.

3) We will cause ourselves to become the true remnant of God's church and become the Bride that Jesus is coming for as we enter into a consecrated, sanctified, holy lifestyle.

a) Romans 9:27 and 11:5 - *there is only a remnant of people that truly want to serve God and live a consecrated, sanctified and holy life.*

b) Ephesians 5:26,27 - *we are to sanctify and cleanse ourselves so that we can present ourselves unto God without spot are blemish.*

IV) BEING PRIESTS IN WORSHIP

A) The people of God are called to be priests.

1) The term "Priest" - means to officiate, mediate between a supernatural being (God) and His people.

a) Exodus 19:6 - *"Ye shall be a kingdom of priests"*

b) Isaiah 61:6 - *"Ye shall be named Priests of the Lord"*

c) Revelations 1:6 - *"Hath made us kings and priests unto God & his Father;"*

d) Figuratively speaking the term "priest" means
- *"To put on regalia", "to be clothed regally"*

- *To wear the priestly garments.*

1) Exodus 28:2,3

a) "Holy garments" - *dedicated clothing, covering, raiment*

b) The priesthood needed this material covering to cover his "filthiness" inside.

1) Through Jesus we are covered by the righteousness of God, which is expressed as a robe or white raiment

2) What do the following scriptures tell us?

a) Luke 15:22 - *When the "prodigal" son returned he was given a robe to put on symbolizing restoration back into the family and on to the father.*

b) Revelations 3:5 - *Those believers that "overcometh" will be given a white garment - the garment of righteousness.*

c) Zechariah 3:4 - *Our filthy garments that are stained with sin are exchanged with a new, clean garment - the*

garment of righteousness.

- c) We need the priestly garments or righteousness to be able to minister to the Lord.
- d) Exodus 29:5,29 - *Aaron and his sons had to put on the priestly garments to be able to minister onto the Lord.*

2) The true priesthood that God desires.

a) Isaiah 6:1-8

- 1) Isaiah was in the temple offering sacrifices and worshipping God. God came in all His glory and filled the temple (verses 1-4)
- 2) Isaiah's reaction to God's holiness and the awesomeness of His presence was immediately the realization of his own lack of holiness and inadequacies (verse 5). Literally, "Woe is me! For I am undone;"
- 3) God did know Isaiah heart and even by expressing his own inadequacies Isaiah was showing his true heart of love towards his God.
- 4) The coal upon the lips of Isaiah represented a cleansing and purging of and by fire (the Holy Spirit)
- 5) It was painful. Imagine Isaiah's lips burning and he smelled his own flesh being burned.
- 6) Isaiah's immediate response was not to sit back and enjoy the experience and encounter with God. It was to immediately respond to God's call and say "here am I; send me."
- 7) Isaiah symbolizes the true priesthood that is always desiring to serve and minister to God's desires and needs.

b) Ezekiel 44:10-19

1) "There are priests... (Verses 10-14)

- a) We see in these verses that there were priests (Levites) that were not totally committed to God and His leaders whom God placed over them.
- b) These priests strayed and even got involved in idol worship.
- c) However, God, in His mercy, did not give them up or "throw them away." They were allowed to do some of the ministering in the sanctuary of God.

d) These priests would:

- 1) *Be ministers in the sanctuary*
- 2) *Be ministers to the house of God and be in charge of the gates*
- 3) *Be able to offer sacrifices for the people*
- 4) *Be able to minister to the people.*
- 5) *Not be able to come near to God.*

2) ... and then there are PRIESTS!!!" (Verses 15 -19)

a) "Priests after the order of Zadok."

b) Some background

- 1) Zadok
 - a) Zadok was one of the High Priests along with Abiathar during the reign of King David.
 - b) Abiathar was the chief high priest in Jerusalem while Zadok would be the priest to offer sacrifices continually at the altar at Shiloh.
 - c) As David grew older, David's son wanted to usurp his throne.
 - d) Abiathar conspired with David's son against David.

- e) Zadok remained faithful and loyal to God's chosen leader.
- f) The rebellion was put down and Zadok replaced Abiathar as the High Priest.

- 2) Zadok remained faithful and committed both to God and his appointed leaders (David).
 - a) His heart and motives were truly that of humility, humbleness and servitude.
 - b) He is an example of the kind of priesthood God desires His people to be.

- c) The "priesthood of Zadok"
 - 1) *Can come near to God and sit at His table.*

 - 2) *They minister directly unto God*

 - 3) *They are truly clothed with the garments of praise that is only meant to praise and worship God and no other gods.*

 - 4) *They are truly able to minister to the people as well.*

- 3) Notice the difference between the two kinds of priests described. What are the differences and how can this scripture relate to you personally? Write down your thoughts.
- Answers will vary but let the students share.

B) As priests unto God, we no longer offer up animal sacrifices, but rather "spiritual sacrifices."

1) 1Peter 2:5 - "Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God "by Jesus Christ."

a) This scripture is showing that we as a holy priesthood (pure, clean, and righteous) are to offer up these spiritual (Ref. - II Tim. 2:21 and 1Peter 1:16.

2) 1Peter 2:9 - "But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people: that you should show forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvelous light."

a) As the royal priesthood we are heirs to the King and His Kingdom and our praises are not just spoken or done to God alone, but rather for all to see in and through our lives - 24 hours/day, 7 days/wk.

b) Our life should be a living, breathing, and walking testimony to the One who we praise.

C) We must recognize our Roles as His Priesthood

1) Recognizing our role as a priest in our worship will help us in our worship of our God.

2) As we realize our place as priests before the Lord in worship we will be giving to God the very things that please Him the most.

3) When this happens we will truly be able to experience God - face to face- in a greater way than ever before.

V) SPIRITUAL SACRIFICES

A) The term, "Sacrifice"

- 1) In the Old Testament we see a great many sacrifices to the Lord.
- 2) Each sacrifice had a significant meaning.
- 3) The sacrifices were animals that were offered up to God in place of something.
- 4) Examples of Old Testament animal sacrifices.
 - a) The ram - Represents "substitution" - Genesis 22:13
- God provided a ram in place of Isaac for Abraham to sacrifice to God.
 - b) The Lamb's blood - Represents an "atonement for sin" - Exodus 12:3-14
- The blood was painted on the doorposts to cover and blot out the sin of those who dwelled there. Death "passed over "that dwelling place.
 - c) The goat - Represents a "sin offering for a ruler, king, or leader of the people" - Leviticus 4:22-24
- The goat took upon itself the sin of the ruler - it became what is commonly called today as the "scapegoat."
 - d) The bullock - Represents a "sin offering for a priest"
- Leviticus 4:3
- The bull also took upon itself the sin of the priest thereby freeing the priest from the penalty of sin. The penalty was paid by the sacrifice of the bull.
- 5) The term, "sacrifice" defined
- Means to totally and utterly slaughter.

- 6) Just as in the Old Testament we see that the animals were cut up and then totally burnt until absolutely nothing was left but ashes. These sacrifices were symbols of dedication to God.
- a) Hebrews 9:11-22
 - *Everything involved in making a covenant had to be dedicated with blood - sacrificial blood*
 - b) Jesus was the final sacrifice, as He offered His own body and blood as the sinless, once-for-all sacrifice. Read Matthew 26:26-28.
 - 1) This was symbolically, fulfilled by Jesus during the Last Supper.
 - 2) At that supper, the bread and the wine actually became the body and blood of Jesus sacrificed for our sins.
 - 3) Today our communion is a remembrance of that covenant.
 - c) God will never again accept animal sacrifices now that He has accepted the body and blood of His only begotten son.
 - d) The only sacrifices that God accepts now are "spiritual sacrifices." What does 1Peter2:5-9 tell us?
 - *As the holy and royal priesthood we are to now worship God with these spiritual sacrifices and everything that is contained in them.*

B) The "Sacrifice of Righteousness" - Deuteronomy 33:19

- 1) The term "Righteousness"
 - a) Defined - *Being in right standing with God and having the legal, spiritual right to have relationship with and communicate with God.*
- 2) To be "righteous" in the eyes of God means to be accepted by God.
- 3) God chooses to no longer look at you as a sinner but rather as a "child of God." What does Romans 3:20-26 tell us?
 - *Through Jesus who is righteous, we are looked upon by God, just as if we had never sinned.*
- 4) Psalm 4:3-5 - *The righteous have been "set apart", consecrated unto*

God and should act in such a manner of separating ourselves to the Lord with all that we are - spirit, soul, body.

5) Romans 12:1,2

a) You are to "Present your bodies a living sacrifice."

1) We are to "Mortify the flesh" - Read Colossians 3:1-5 in the "Amplified" Version. What is it tell us?

- Totally annihilate the things of the flesh and all of the old sinful nature and its ways.

2) Our "old nature" is to be "crucified" with Jesus.

What does Romans 6:6 tell us?

- We are to "nail" our old sinful nature on the cross and leave it destroyed there on the cross. Jesus died so that we too can crucify the old nature.

3) We are to fulfill the desires, not the flesh, but that of the will of God.

What does 1 Pet. 4:2 tell us?

- We are not to fulfill our desires but rather seek after God's desires.

4) Read Matthew 16:25. What is Jesus implying?

- Die to self for and unto God. If we don't, we lose out on the fullness of the God kind of life.

b) Our lives as "living sacrifice" are to be holy and acceptable unto God. What do the following scriptures tell us?

1) Hebrews 13:16 *-As we actively do the Word and manifest the Godly lifestyle, it becomes an act of constant worship to the Lord, which is pleasing to God.*

2) Ephesians 1:6- *God accepts us and our lives and all we do unto Him as worship because of His grace and mercy.*

- c) The giving our lives as "living sacrifices" unto the Lord, is looked upon by God as our "reasonable service." What do the following scriptures tell us?
- 1) Luke 17:7-10 - In the story we are told that the servant just did what he was supposed to do even if it did seem to be a lot of work.
- *Jesus was showing that when we give all that we are, we are doing what we are supposed to do - nothing more, nothing less.*

 - 2) 1John 5:3 - *The commandments of God are not burdensome or difficult. They become difficult when we are try to do them in our own strength and ability or try to figure them out in our own understanding.*

 - 4) 1Peter 1:16 - "Be ye holy: for I am holy"
 - a) 1John 4:17 - *We are commanded and told as a fact that as Jesus is now so are we now. Therefore, our lifestyle should express God's holiness and purity.*

 - b) Holiness begins from the "inside out." It begins with your spirit being renewed through Jesus, 2Corinthians 5:17, and not anything we do on the outside. What was Jesus telling us in Mark 7:14-23?
- *Jesus was expressing that real holiness comes from within. It comes from a changed heart; a changed "nature" and then flows through the person and then outwardly.*

- c) Traditions and religiosity have no place in the true meaning of holiness.
- 1) Mark 7:1-13 - *Doing the outward holy things in a spiritual prideful manner makes the Word ineffective in a person's life. What really happens is that they are living a lie because they think, in their own eyes they are saved but actually are not.*
 - 2) Matthew 6:1-20 - Holiness to please or look good to people will only get you earthly rewards which are temporary. The things of God are eternal and true holiness pleases God.
 - a) Verses 4 & 6 & 18 = verse 20 - *Doing things with a pure heart and with a right motivation unto God will result in spiritual everlasting blessings.*
 - b) Verses 2 & 5 & 16 = verse 19 - *Doing things with a wrong motivation or a "look at me" attitude results in earthy treasures which are only temporary and will pass away.*
 - 3) Matthew 23 - "woe to hypocrites"
- *This chapter clearly expresses God's warning to those who say one thing but live and do another.*
 - 4) Colossians 2:8 - *Beware of being influenced by the philosophies and traditions of this world and of men.*
 - 6) The "sacrifice of righteousness" is offering up to the Lord all that we are because everything we are, everything we have come from God and really is His anyway.

C) Sacrifice of Joy - Psalm 27:6

1) Scriptural "Joy," defined

- a) A vibrancy, yet a calmness deep within not caused by any outward source or stimulation.
- b) Joy is constant and remains constant.
- c) It is the knowing and being assured of **victory** and living and walking in that victory.

2) Galatians 5:22, 23 - "Joy" is a part of the Fruit of the Spirit imparted by the Holy Spirit to every believer.

3) What does this mean to the believer? It means that each believer knows deep within their spirit that they are victorious and knows that they are going to make it through anything.

4) Nehemiah 8:10 - "The joy of the Lord is my strength."

- a) This scripture is telling us that joy, true joy, comes from and is found in God.
- b) Along with Galatians 5:22,23, this scripture is showing us that joy is part of the nature of God.
- c) This scripture also shows us that there is strength in joy - it is a powerful force.

5) James 1:2-4 - "Count it all joy"

- a) You are to never lose your joy no matter what the situation because that is what the devil wants to steal, your joy. If you feel and think defeated, you are easy to defeat.
 - 1) The term "patience" - literally "steadfastness"
- *The trials as we go through them will actually cause us to get stronger in the Lord.*

2) The "trying of your faith"

a) The devil comes to test, tempt and try your faith. He comes to see if you really believe in your heart what you say with your mouth.

b) Romans 5:3-5 - *The tribulations works steadfastness in God which works experience (knowing you won before makes it easier to believe you can win again) which works hope (assurance and confidence).*

3) To be "perfect" - *Means to be complete, wanting or lacking for nothing.*

6) The Word commands us to be joyful and rejoice. What do the following scriptures tell us?

a) Deuteronomy 16:11 - *Everyone should rejoice before the Lord God.*

b) Psalm 5:11,12- *Shout for joy and rejoice when you trust in God because in the power of God's might you will be victorious.*

c) Psalm 32:11 - *All the people of God are to be glad, rejoice and shout for joy, again because we win - always.*

d) Zephaniah 3:14-20 - *Be glad and rejoice because of what God has done for you. God even rejoices over us, His people. God has turned back our captivity to satan and we are free through and in Jesus.*

e) Luke 10:20 - *This is the main reason to rejoice. You have eternal life in paradise. If you cannot rejoice in this then nothing will give you joy and you better check if you are saved.*

f) Philippians 4:4 - *Rejoice!!! In Him.*

g) 1Thessalonians 5:16 - *Rejoice continually - Always lift up the shout of victory and joy - even when you may not feel like it - your spirit does.*

7) The "sacrifice of joy" is when we offer all that we have unto God with a joyful and cheerful heart, because we believe in who our God is and what He has done and will do for us.

a) It is acclaiming and proclaiming who God is.

b) It is shouting the "shouts of victory" knowing that we win even before we go into the battle.

c) It is rejoicing in triumph because the power of God in us has caused us to be strong and mighty, to defeat the enemy - WE WIN!!!!

D) Sacrifice of Thanksgiving

1) The terms, "thanksgiving, thanks, thankful" defined

a) They mean to express gratitude, deep appreciation and the acknowledgment of being pleased by having your desires and needs satisfied

b) It is the acknowledgement of benefits and favor.

c) The actual physical expression is the extending of the hands.

2) It is the will of God

a) 1Thessalonians 5:18 - *In everything, whatever you may be going through, always thank God for being who He is and for being the one who will see you through the problem.*

b) Psalm 100:4 - *We enter into God's presence with our acknowledgement of what God has done for us - this is faith.*

c) 1Chronicles 16:8 - *We are called to give thanksgiving to God.*

- 3) The "sacrifice" comes in because many times we forget to thank the Lord and fail to recognize where our blessings come from. Ingratitude starts to come forth. We take things for granted as if they were owed to us. Pride can enter in. This can become very dangerous.
- a) Deuteronomy 3:2-6 - *This scripture is showing the people we really gave them the victory and in whose power the victory was accomplished - in God's power.*

 - b) Luke 17:11-19 - *The ten lepers were healed but the one who came back to thank Jesus was made totally whole.*

 - c) Romans 1:21 - *The children of Israel refused to thank God for what He did for them. This led to a "hardness" in the hearts towards God. Their heart was darkened or given over to wickedness.*
- 4) Many times we get caught into just saying, "Thank you God, thank you God; thank you God; thank you God..."
- a) The sacrifice of thanksgiving is also expressing and proclaiming boldly who and what God is.
 - b) Make a list of who and what God is so that in your thanksgiving you can truly thank God for who He is.
(Examples: God is my provider, God is my healer, etc)

- 5) The offering up of thanksgiving is a powerful weapon in our arsenal for spiritual warfare but most important it is a powerful expression of our faith in our God.

- 6) We should always "put our flesh under our feet" and be thankful onto God for He is truly our source of life.
 - a) James 1:17 - *Every good and perfect gift comes from God.*

 - b) Philippians 4:19 - *God supplies the answer to every one of our needs*

 - c) Psalm 103:2-5 - *Bless the Lord for all his benefits and for what he has done in our lives.*

- 7) The "Sacrifice of Thanksgiving"
 - a) Psalm 107:22 - *Give to God this sacrifice of thanksgiving*

 - b) Philippians 4:6 - *Our prayers must be lifted up and brought before God along with our decree of faith through thanksgiving, thanking God for answering our prayers.*

 - c) 2Corinthians 9:12- *The people were giving to the poor and Paul is saying that as we are giving willingly to others, it expresses our thanksgiving to God for what He has given us so that now we can have abundance to give to others.*

E) The "Sacrifice of Praise"

1) The "sacrifice of praise" is the offering up to God our praise according to all the ways the Word shows us it is the physical expression of the attitude of our heart towards God. (These will be discussed later in this course)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) <i>lifting up our hands</i> _____ | j) <i>to bow down</i> _____ |
| b) <i>to celebrate</i> _____ | k) <i>to clap</i> _____ |
| c) <i>to sing</i> _____ | l) <i>to dance</i> _____ |
| d) <i>to kneel</i> _____ | m) <i>to bless</i> _____ |
| e) <i>to give thanks</i> _____ | n) <i>to speak boldly about God</i> _____ |
| f) <i>praise with instruments</i> _____ | o) <i>to serve the Lord</i> _____ |
| g) <i>to shout</i> _____ | p) <i>to praise in the spirit</i> _____ |
| h) <i>to testify</i> _____ | q) <i>make a joyful noise</i> _____ |
| i) <i>to prostrate oneself</i> _____ | |

2) Again the term "sacrifice" means to utterly destroy, annihilate. It suggests that again regardless of what may surround us or how we feel, we must sacrifice ourselves and praise the Lord.

a) Hebrews 13:15 - *We are to offer up to God our sacrifice of praise.*

b) Jeremiah 17:26; 33:1 - *The people of God are to offer these sacrifices of praise in the house of the Lord in corporate, congregational worship.*

c) Revelations 19:5 - *We are called from heaven to praise our God*

VI) PSALM 81

(NOTE) Psalm 81 is an exhortation to God's people to praise Him. In this psalm we see some of the methods to praise God, reasons to praise, promises to those who praise, and the tragedy to those who don't praise.

A) Psalm 81:1-3 - Some methods shown in praising the Lord.

1) "Sing aloud"

a) 1Chronicles 16:9,23 - *The word encourages us to sing to the Lord as a form of proclaiming who God is and His wondrous works.*

b) Psalm 9:11 - *(same as above)*

c) James 5:13 - *This scripture is telling us that the joy in our heart should be expressed through rejoicing in song and singing (amplified version)*

2) "Make a joyful noise" - A form of celebration, to make a prolonged high pitched squealing sound (ex. whistling). - Psalm 100:1
- *Make a joyful noise, shout loudly, celebrate who God is.*

3) "Take a psalm" - Singing a song of who God is as found through His Word. - Psalm 66:16
- *We are to declare (proclaim) what God has done.*

4) "Bring hither the timbrel, the pleasant harp with the psaltery" - Praising the Lord with instruments - Psalm 150
- *Praise the Lord with instruments and music.*

5) "Blow the trumpet." - To praise the Lord with the shofar (the ram's horn). The trumpet, or shofar, being blown symbolizes a sound of victory or the start of something new.

a) Joshua 6:20 - at Jericho - *The sound of the trumpet symbolized the shout of victory in faith and the walls of the enemy crumbled. It began the conquering of the Promised Land.*

b) 1Thessalonians 4:16 - *The start of the 1,000 yr. reign of Christ on earth Symbolically announcing a new era to begin for the good of*

the people.

B) Psalm 81:4-7 - Some Reasons to Praise

- 1) "A statute and a law of God" - We are commanded to praise God. God requires it of us. - 1Peter 2:9
- *We are to show forth, express and manifest the praises of God as His priesthood. It is a command.*

- 2) God has "ordained" praise as a testimony of Him to the world. The word ordained means to be appointed. Praise was appointed by the Lord for the world to hear about how He is - to make Him known. - Psalm 89:1
- *We are to make known to the world, the faithfulness of our God.*

- 3) God has delivered us from death. Because of Jesus we are delivered from eternal death and He has given us eternal life. The Old Testament symbolizes this when the Israelites were delivered from the Egyptians through Moses. (Exodus Chapters 1-14) - Colossians 1:13
- *We were taken out of the grips of Satan and brought into the kingdom of God.*

C) Psalm 81: 9,10 - Promises to those who praise

- 1) "There shall be no strange god in thee" - When we keep praising God, the devil must flee. When God is in our midst, the devil has to leave. Praising gives no place for the devil to come. - Psalm 22:3
- God dwells in our praises. When God comes on the scene, the devil must and will flee.

- 2) "Open thy mouth wide and I will fill it" - When we praise God, He is in our midst and it is He who will fill our mouth with praise by the Spirit of God inside of us. We will be praising God with our spirit. - John 4:24
- As we worship in and out of our born again spirit, the Holy Spirit will direct us and lead us in worship that is found in the Word of God. It will truly be God's praises coming out of our mouths.

D) Psalm 81:11-16 - Tragedy to those who refuse to praise

- 1) God gave them up to their own lustful desires
 - a) We are to offer up a "sacrifice of praise," which means sometimes we must put our flesh under our feet.

 - b) When we don't, we are yielding to our own desires and not allowing Jesus to be Lord in our lives.

 - c) God cannot go past our own free will. He will not force us to praise Him.

- 2) Verses 14-16 - shows us that when we refuse to praise, it is ourselves that we are hurting. We will be missing out on receiving the blessings of God.
 - a) Verse 14 - Our enemies and adversaries (the devil) would have been defeated for us. If we refuse to praise, we open ourselves up to be overtaken by them.

 - b) Verse 15 - Those who are against God will prosper instead of us.

 - c) Verse 16 - those who refuse to praise will not be blessed with the best, and they will never truly be satisfied.

VII) Luke 7:36-38

A) Introduction

- 1) This passage of scripture expresses a good example of what our worship should encompass. As we have expressed in previous classes, worship means to bow down to God and to kiss towards God. Here we see this woman expressing her faith in who Jesus is, and because of her faith she desired to express it by worshipping Jesus.

- 2) Luke 4:7,8
 - a) Satan tempted Jesus to bow down and worship him.

 - b) Jesus proclaimed the Word which states only God should be worshipped.

- 3) Deuteronomy 5:7,8,9 - *There should be no other god before Jehovah God - none!!!*

- 4) John 4:20-24 - *The Father desires those that worship Him to truly worship Him from out of their spirit and in all sincerity, honesty, and truthfulness from the heart.*

B) Verses 36 and 37

- 1) Jesus was invited into the Pharisee's house.
 - a) Jewish custom
 - 1) Washing of feet upon entering.

 - 2) Kiss of greeting (Luke 22:48)

 - 3) Oil to be put on a person's head for refreshing.

 - b) None of this was done for Jesus - (Luke 7:44-46)

- 2) The woman came into the house.
 - a) Women were not allowed to do this.

 - b) This was a time and setting just for men.

- 3) Alabaster box of ointment
 - a) Alabaster box - a vase of stone or pottery.
 - b) Ointment - myrrh, perfumed oil, very expensive as well as refreshing.

C) Verse 37

- 1) "Stood at his feet behind him weeping"
 - a) This action showed a "brokenness" of this woman. Her heart was softened onto God. This is called "contrition."
 - 1) The term "contrition" means to literally be grinded into very fine powder.
 - 2) The woman's hardened heart from her sin was being softened by her faith in Jesus.
 - b) Psalm 34:18 - (Read in the Amplified Version) - *Contrition in the believer's life and heart will cause God to draw near like a magnet right into your midst.*
 - c) Psalm 51:17 - *Our true sacrifice or worship is a broken and contrite heart. God never turns away as we come with true repentance and brokenness from sin.*
 - d) Joel 2:13 - "Rend your hearts" - *inward contrition and brokenness not rending your garments which is really outward holiness in making a show for others to see.*
- 2) "Began to wash his feet with tears, and did wipe them with the hairs of her head"
 - a) This action expressed the "humbling" of herself.
 - b) Approaching God in humility and humbleness is recognizing that God is the greater authority and submitting yourself to it.
 - c) Matthew 5:3 - *Blessed (happy, joyful, spiritually prosperous) are the poor in spirit (those who recognize their need for God. Theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven.*
 - b) 1Peter 5:5,6 - *As we humble ourselves under God and His ways we will ultimately be blessed and be exalted over every situation.*

- 3) "Kissed his feet"
 - a) This expresses again, the definition of worship, which is to "kiss towards" God.
 - b) Worship is a "verb," an action. Worship must be expressed in actions that we do.
 - c) Our whole life and everything we do should be a form of worship to God. This can be done in the following ways and more.
 - 1) The ways of praising the Lord as found in the scriptures.
 - 2) Being a servant to others - (John 13:14)
 - 3) Preaching the Word - evangelizing - (Math. 28:28)
 - 4) Healing the sick - (Mark 16:17,18)
 - 5) All these are forms of worship because we are to "put ourselves under our feet" and submitting to the Lordship of Jesus.
- 4) "Anointed them with the ointment"
 - a) This expresses the giving of our substance as an act of worship
 - b) Malachi 3:8-10 - *The giving of our tithes and offering expresses our worship and devotion to God.*
 - c) Proverbs 3:9 - *We give glory and honor to the Lord when we give faithfully and cheerfully to the Lord.*
 - d) 2Corinthians 9:7 - *Give to the Lord cheerfully.*

VIII) ENTERING INTO THE "HIGH PRAISES" AND "SECRET PLACES" OF GOD

A) The "High Praises" of God

1) Defined

- a) *The high praises of God is when we as His people enter into worship from out of our spirits.*

- b) *God comes and dwells and inhabits our worship.*

- c) *As God comes, His presence brings healing, renewal, refreshment, and restoration.*

- d) *As this occurs the child of God is then thrust into a higher level of worship from out of their spirit allowing for even a greater outpouring of God's presence*

2) 2Chronicles 5:11-14 - An example

- a) The priests sanctified themselves and were prepared to worship the Lord.

- b) They were all in one accord.

- c) The power of the Lord was able to come forth in such a powerful way that they could not even stand because of the weight of God's glory was so strong.

3) Psalm 27:4 - *David's desire to enter into the high praises of God and behold God's beauty.*

B) Entering into the "secret places" of God

1) The term "secret place" defined

a) *It means to be under a covering*

b) *It means to be hid, protected*

c) *It means being under the "umbrella" of God providential care*

d) *It means being in the presence of God*

e) *It means to take refuge in God*

2) Psalms 31:19,20 (Read from the Amplified Version)

- *God protects us and shields us.*

3) Psalm 81:7 - *The secret place of thunder - under His cloud - the "shekinah" glory of God.*

4) Psalm 91:1 - (Read from the New International Version)

- *He who dwells in the shelter... will rest in the shadow of the almighty - under His glory cloud.*

5) The children of Israel in the Wilderness were protected under the providential care of God. They were under the "umbrella" of the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night.

C) Results of entering into the "High Praises" and the "Secret Places" of God

1) Daniel 11:32

a) The true worshipper will "know God" - *You will be able to enter into a deep relationship with the Lord and be able to recognize and see and know first hand through observation and experience, who God is.*

b) The true worshipper will do "great exploit"

1) New American Standard Version - *Display strength and actions*

2) New International Version - *Resist the evil one*

3) The Amplified Version - *Prove themselves strong and stand firm*

IX) Worshipping the Lord in "Truth" - According to His Word

A) Quick Review - What is truth?

- 1) God's Word is "truth."
- 2) It is sure and it never perishes. It does not hide or conceal anything about our relationship with Him
- 3) The term "truth" defined - Truth is a fact that has nothing hidden or not revealed. It is something that is pure with no imperfections
- 4) What do the following scriptures tell us?
 - a) John 17:17 - *God's Word is truth. It is what it says it is and does what it says will do.*

 - b) Ephesians 4:21- *Jesus is the truth. The truth is Jesus because Jesus is the Word - Ref. John 1:1-3*

 - c) Psalm 119:142 - *The law or the Word of God is truth.*

 - d) Psalm 119:160 - *God's Word is the truth. It always was and always will be. It will last forever.*

B) The Word of God is "Truth" and brings us life.

- 1) Therefore, we must do what the Word of God tells us to do.
- 2) What do the following scriptures tell us?
 - a) John 6:63 - *The Word of God is spirit and it is and gives life to those who hear it.*

 - b) Matthew 4:4 - *Man can live by the word of God. God's word can and will sustain us.*

 - c) James 1:22-25
 - 1) If we do the Word we shall be blessed in our lives.

2) If we just hear the Word and do not do the Word we are hurting ourselves and depriving ourselves of life.

C) A "Spiritual Equation"

- 1) When we do the Word, what we are really saying in our actions is that we believe that God is who He says He is.
- 2) Our actions express that we willingly submit ourselves to Him and His Lordship in our life.
- 3) Very simply we can say that:
 - The Word = Faith. What pleases God? = Faith (Heb. 11:6);
 - Therefore doing the Word = pleasing God.

D) John 4:24

- 1) Jesus tells us very clearly, that the "true worshippers" of God, must worship Him in Spirit and truth.
- 2) Worshipping "in Spirit"
 - a) This is accomplished when we accept Jesus and our "dead" spirit is made "alive" onto God and we now can communicate with each other.
 - b) 2Corinthians 5:17
 - 1) We are made a "new creature", a creature not just in the image and likeness of God but also with the same nature as God - a renewed spirit.
 - 2) We can worship God now "spirit to spirit" and not flesh to a spirit God. We become now compatible with God.
 - c) Our worship is led and initiated by our spirit.
 - 1) Our born again spirit always desires to worship and have fellowship with God.
 - 2) Our soul and body must then line up with our spirit.
 - 3) We must always be careful that our worship is never "soulish" or in the "flesh," but rather that it is always led by the Holy Spirit within each of us which is leading and guiding our born again spirit in the

true worship that is pleasing unto the Lord

d) 1Thessalonians 5:23 - This scripture expresses the correct order of our worship. The spirit must always be first with our soul and flesh "lining up" with our spirit.

3) Worshipping in truth

a) John 17:17 - *The Word of God is truth*

b) The only thing that pleases God is faith or as we said, doing His Word.

c) Therefore our worship, in order to be accepted by God, must be done according to His Word and nothing else.

X) How does the Word of God tell us to Worship The Lord? *(The 14 Ways of Worshipping the Lord)*

A) To revere with extended hands

- 1) A symbol of submission, surrender to a greater one than I. It suggests the idea of reaching out to God and desiring more of Him in your life.
- 2) The lifting of hands is also done as a symbol of making a pledge (a vow or committing your life to God). It is symbolic of the giving of our lives unto the Lord.
- 3) The raising up of both hands simultaneously also make the symbol of a "V" suggesting victory or that as a child of the Almighty God, I am victorious, more than a conqueror, an "overcomer."
- 4) Read the following scriptures. What do they say concerning this way of praising the Lord?
 - a) Psalm 63:4 - *We are to lift our hands unto the Lord, unto His name.*
 - b) Psalm 28:2 - *We are to lift our hands as an expression of reaching out to God in His dwelling place.*
 - c) Psalm 134:2 - *Lift up your hands as an expression of reaching out to God and desiring more of Him in your life.*
 - d) Psalm 141:2 - *we are to lift our hands as an expression of the giving of ourselves to the Lord.*
 - e) Psalm 143:6 - *Lift up your hands as an expression of reaching out to God and desiring more of Him in your life.*
 - f) 1Timothy 2:8 - *We are to lift up "holy hands" in our worship unto the Lord.*

B) To bow down prostrate before the Lord

1) This suggests submission and surrender to a greater one than I.

2) It also symbolizes the giving of respect and reverence.

3) Scripture References

a) Psalm 95:6 - *We are to bow down before the Lord our maker because He created us and we revere and respect who He is.*

b) Philippians 2:10 - *All creation shall bow before Jesus because He is Lord and all things are under His feet.*

c) Psalm 29:2 - The term used here for worship literally refers to the bowing down before the Lord because of His holiness.

d) Revelations 22:8,9 - John fell down to worship in the presence of the angel. John did this because he realized his insignificance in the presence of the angel. However, the angel told John not to worship him but to worship God.

C) The giving of thanks to the Lord.

1) "To be thankful," "to give thanks" and "give thanksgiving" are all phrases that express the same thing within the scriptures.

2) It means to express a deep gratitude or deep appreciation for a tremendous act or deed that was done for you or on your behalf.

3) It is the acknowledgment of being pleased by having your desires and needs satisfied, the acknowledgment of benefit and favors.

a) God expresses His favor towards us through His "grace."

b) God's Grace is His unmerited and unearned favor towards us.

c) We are saved by the grace of God (Ephesians 2:5).

- 4) The giving of thanks to God is an expression of our gratitude. It expresses our recognition of who God is, the very source of life. What do the following scriptures say concerning God and his "providential care" of His people?
- a) Philippians 4:19 - *God supplies all our needs*

 - b) James 1:17 - *Every good gift comes from God*

 - c) Psalm 103:2-5 - *All benefits come from God*
- 5) Read the following scriptures. What do they say concerning this way of praising the Lord?
- a) 1Chronicles 16:8 - *We are to give thanks unto the Lord because of what He has done.*

 - b) Psalm 50:14 - *We are to give unto the Lord our thanksgiving*

 - c) Ephesians 5:20 - *We are to always give our thanks to God with a heart of thanksgiving for what He has done.*

 - d) Colossians 3:17 - *In whatever we do we are to give thanksgiving to God because He is the reason that we can do anything. He is our source.*

 - e) Psalm 100:4 - *We enter into God's presence with thanksgiving.*
- 6) The giving of thanks is important in prayer. It expresses our faith in God and that His Word is true and if we ask anything according to His will, He hears us and we shall receive it - 1John 5:14,15.

7) The giving of thanks is the "will" of God. - 1Thessalonians 5:18. It is what He desires.

8) Ingratitude - This is when we take things for granted, as if something was owed to you. This is very dangerous in our walk with the Lord. Ingratitude causes a hardened heart to come about. It allows pride to enter in. It gives the devil a place in your life to hinder your walk with God.

a) Deuteronomy 32:6 - *The people had forgotten what God had done for them*

b) Luke 17:11-19

1) Ten lepers were healed, only one came back to glorify God and be thankful for what God did; that one was made WHOLE!!!

2) The other nine lepers were not very grateful because they didn't come back and express this to Jesus.

c) Romans 1:21- *The Children of Israel became ungrateful to God and their heart became hardened and God "gave them up" to reap from their own wickedness*

D) To testify or make known what God has done.

1) The term "to testify" defined

a) It means to be a witness, to give evidence, to give a report of what happened, as well as to be in agreement with what has taken place.

b) It means to make known and to withhold nothing but desiring for all to see.

2) Scriptural references:

a) Psalm 89:1- *We are to make known God's faithfulness and who He is and what He has done to all generations, to everyone.*

b) Psalm 66:16 - *We are to declare what God has done for us in our lives.*

c) Isaiah 63:7 - *We are to continually mention what God has done for us.*

d) Malachi 3:16 - *We are to speak to one another about what God has done for us.*

e) Acts 4:20 - *The disciples were saying that they could not keep quiet about Jesus and what they saw Him doing. They had to share it with others.*

3) The Word of God is a testimony in itself. It declares, proclaims, and announces who God is for the purpose of edifying and encouraging His people. What do the following scriptures tell us about this?

a) Psalm 119:2 - *God's Word give testimony about who He is and what He can do and what He has done.*

b) 1Chronicles 29:19 - *David encouraged Solomon to continually speak about what God has done for the people.*

c) Psalm 93:5 - *The testimonies of God throughout the Word are true concerning who God is and what He has done.*

4) NOTE: In the giving of a "testimony" to God we must remember that it is a form of praising and glorifying God - not ourselves or satan. We do not need to "hang out the wash" but rather just proclaim God's divine favor, power or care in the situation.

E) Clapping hands unto the Lord.

1) Clapping is one of the most natural of all human responses to joy or appreciation. We see this when we look at a baby. The very first sign of joy is a smile and then comes the clapping of hands. How much more should God's people clap unto the Lord?

2) It is an expression of applauding God for who He is and what He has done.

3) Scripture References

a) Psalm 47:1 - *The Psalmist gives us an exhortation to applaud our God for who He is.*

b) Isaiah 55:12 - *An expression that means that all creation shall applaud God for who He is.*

F) To sing to the Lord - Psalm 47:6,7

- 1) Singing is simply making a melody of musical tones using the voice.
- 2) It is very important to understand that music, both vocally and instrumental, are important and vital forms of worship, however, our worship should not be just limited to them.
- 3) Singing can be an expression of our emotional state of mind. Singing can be mournful and it can be joyful. In any state it must be correspondent to the fact that our emotions should be lining up with the Spirit of God.
 - a) Mournful in terms of being repentant towards sin -
 - 1) Ephesians 4:30 - *Sin grieves the Holy Spirit.*
 - 2) Romans 12:15 - The "weeping" here refers to someone who sins and its affect on their life.
 - 3) 1Corinthians 13:6 - *The God kind of love rejoices not over sin; any sin; whether in your life or anyone's life.*
 - 4) Psalm 51 - *This is a song of true sorrow over sin committed and the desire for true repentance.*
 - b) Joyful in terms of being victorious as well as an extreme joy because you are loved.
 - 1) Exodus 15:1-9 - The Song of Moses concerning God's deliverance from the Egyptians
 - 2) Judges 5:1-3 - The Song of Deborah concerning God's intervention and deliverance of the people in battle.
 - 3) Song of Solomon - The Song of Songs - A song of love and devotion to a loving God expressing great joy because of the love experienced from a loving God.

- 4) It is God's will and command that we should sing unto Him. "Singing unto the Lord" is mentioned over 90 times in the Bible.
- a) I Chronicles 16:9,23 - *Sing unto the Lord, sing psalms.*
 - b) Psalm 9:11; 30:4; 89:1 - *Sing our praises unto God who dwells among us. Sing of His mercies.*
 - c) Romans 15:9 - *Confess God among the gentiles and sing unto the name of the Lord.*
 - d) James 5:13 - *Sing our songs of joy unto the Lord.*

G) Singing and praising the Lord "in the Spirit."

- 1) This is the highest form of praise & worship. This is singing and praising God with our spiritual language (our tongues) in submission to the Holy Spirit. - It is a "spirit song".
- 2) The Hebrew word for this act of worship is "tehillah" which means a "laudation in song to God" from deep within one's being.
- 3) Scripture References
 - a) Psalm 51:15 - The word "praise" used here is tehillah.
 - b) Psalm 104:33 - The word "praise" used here is tehillah.
 - c) Psalm 22:25 - The word "praise" used here is tehillah.
 - d) 2Chronicles 20:22 - *They sang in the power of the spirit with a "spirit song" to go before them in battle.*
 - e) 1Corinthians 14:15 - *Paul exhorts the believer to sing with or in the spirit.*

H) To "Bless" the Lord

1) The term "to Bless" when it is referring to "blessing the Lord."

- a) To speak well of; an act of adoration.
- b) It is recognizing who, and what, God is - the source of life and the giver of all good gifts.
- c) Therefore we express our love and adoration to Him.
- d) We proclaim his greatness in our lives.

2) To "bless the Lord" can also be thought of as thanking God for who He is.

3) Scripture references:

a) Psalm 103:1,2 - *Bless the Lord with all that is within you.*

b) Psalm 104:1,35 - *Bless the Lord for who He is. Bless the Lord with all that is within you.*

c) Psalm 135:19,20 - *An exhortation to bless the Lord.*

I) To Kneel before God

1) This is also an expression of adoration.

2) Kneeling also expresses a total submission to the object you are kneeling down to.

3) Kneeling represents a form of surrender.

4) When we kneel before God, we are expressing that we recognize who and what God is and that we are nothing without Him in our lives. We humble ourselves before God.

5) Scripture references

a) Psalm 95:6 - *We kneel down before god as we acknowledge God for who He is.*

b) Ephesians 3:14 - *We bow our knee in submission to God.*

c) Romans 14:11 and Philippians 2:10 - *Every knee shall bow in submission to the Lord Jesus.*

6) We also see that kneeling is used in times of prayer, again recognizing and expressing our total need for God and that He is our Lord of Lords.

a) Acts 9:40

1) Peter kneeled before the Lord as he went to bring healing to the child.

2) This expressed a total understanding of the need for God in this matter.

b) Acts 20:36 - *Paul and the others kneeled before God in expression of their need for God to continue on in their mission.*

c) Acts 21:5 - *Again, Paul kneeled and prayed acknowledging the need for God as his source in doing his mission.*

J) To "Celebrate" before the Lord

1) To "Celebrate" before the Lord means to be "clamorously foolish" before the Lord. You don't care what you look like to others.

2) It means to "make a show", to boast and to shine forth.

3) Of course this celebrating is coming forth and being led by our spirit. Our soul and body is lining up with our spirit.

4) The term "celebrate before the Lord" comes from the Hebrew "halal" which is where we get the term "halleluiah" ("Praise the Lord")

5) Scripture references

a) Psalm 22:22 - The word used here for praise is the term "halal."
- *We are to be "clamorously foolish" before the Lord in the midst of the congregation.*

b) Psalm 35:18 - The word used here for praise is the term "halal."
- *We are to be "clamorously foolish" before the Lord in the midst of he people.*

c) Psalm 102:18 - The word used here for praise is the term "halal."
- *We were created to praise the Lord in this way.*

d) Psalm 150 - The word used here for praise is the term "halal."
- *Let everything that hath breath, "Praise the Lord."*

e) 2Chronicles 16:25,36 - The word used here for praise is the term "halal."- *God is greatly to be praised. God is to be glorified in our praise to Him.*

K) To make a "joyful noise" unto the Lord

1) A form of celebration, allowing the joy of the Lord to come forth unhindered.

2) It also means to make a prolonged high-pitched squealing sound such as whistling.

3) Scriptural references

a) Psalm 98:4,6 - *Make a joyful noise unto the Lord.*

b) Psalm 100:1 - *Make a joyful noise unto the Lord.*

L) To shout praises unto God.

1) To address in a loud tone the praises of God.

2) Shouts of triumph and victory.

3) Scriptural references

a) Joshua 6:16

1) This shout was a shout of praise.

2) The walls fell at the shout, which expresses that the barriers and enemies of darkness will fall before us and flee when we praise the Lord.

b) Psalm 35:27 - *Shout for joy and be glad because God is on our side - he side of the righteous.*

c) Psalm 132:9,16 - *Shout a shout of joy and shout it loud!!!*

d) 1Thessalonians 4:16 - The Lord, when He comes back for His church, will come with a shout expressing the ultimate triumph and victory that He has done and the victory of His people over darkness.

M) To "dance" before the Lord.

1) An expression of joy - to literally "whirl", jump, leap or skip about in and with great joy.

2) Again, this expression of praise must be led by the Spirit inside which is rejoicing.

3) Dancing is associated in the scriptures with Festivals and festive occasions.

4) It is not a dancing that is sensual, lustful or for the drawing of attention to self.

5) Scriptural Reference

- a) Exodus 15:20 - *Miriam and the maidens danced with joy before the Lord because of the Lord rescuing them from Egypt - the Exodus.*

- b) 1Chronicles 15:29, 2Samuel 6:14 - David danced before the Lord with joy as the Ark of the Covenant was being brought back into Jerusalem. This was in response to the presence of the Lord being back with His people and being in their midst.

- c) Psalm 149:3 - *We are to glorify the name of the Lord with our dance of praise.*

- d) Psalm 150:4 - *We are to glorify the name of the Lord with our dance of praise.*

- e) Ecclesiastes 3:4 - There is a time to dance. This is referring to the fact that we should not just dance for the sake of dancing but rather it must be inspired by the Holy Spirit and at the appropriate time.

N) Praising the Lord with instruments.

- 1) Praising the Lord with instruments is seen many, many times through the scriptures.

- 2) The instruments that were made were to be an extension of man's being in worshipping his Creator.

- 3) Every instrument found in the Bible can be classified in at least 3 categories: stringed instruments, wind instruments, and percussion instruments. Again, this shows that the instruments were to be an extension of man and his way of praising God.
 - a) Stringed instruments are representative of our voice, which is produced by the vocal chords (strings) located in our voice box.

 - b) Wind instruments also are representative of our voice, which is produced when air is pushed through our voice box to make the vocal chords move and thus create a sound, which comes through an opening - our mouth. Example - whistling, singing

c) Percussion instruments - An extension of our hands (clapping) and feet (stamping or marching).

3) Scriptural references

- a) Psalm 150 - *The instruments are used to praise the Lord.*

- b) Joshua 6:5,20 - (shofar-ram's horn) - *sounds of freedom, jubilee*

- c) Genesis 4:21 - *first instrument mentioned in the Bible*

4) Uses of music.

- a) We must remember that in it self, music is neither, good nor evil. It is neutral.

- b) What the "spirit" behind the music determines its benefits or harmfulness.

- c) For our purposes in this class we will discuss its purposes in the things of God.

- d) Music is used to drive away forces of evil when used under the power and influence of God.
 - 1) 1Samuel 16:23 - *When David worshipped the Lord with his instrument, the evil spirit that was upon Saul had to leave.*

 - 2) 2Kings 3:15 - *As the musicians worshipped the Lord with their instruments it brought forth the presence of God in the midst of the king (Jehosaphat) and the Lord came upon him and gave the King direction and what was going to happen.*

- e) Instruments were used in times of celebration of the things of God
 - 1) 1Chronicles 15:16
 - a) When the Ark of the Covenant was being brought back into Jerusalem there was great rejoicing and celebrating because God's presence was back in their midst.

 - b) The people celebrated and praised the Lord with their instruments.

2) Exodus 15:20,21 - After the Exodus the people rejoiced and celebrated the victory of the Lord over the Egyptians with their instruments of praise.

- c) Music is used in proclaiming the arrival of a king
 - 1) 2Chronicles 23:12,13
 - a) Instruments were used to "usher" any king into the area. It was a sign of royalty and of great admiration by the people.
 - b) It was an expression of acknowledging majesty.
 - 2) 1Thessalonians 4:16 - When Jesus returns He will be "ushered in" by the sounding of the trumpet.
- d) Music can be used as a form "Prophesying" used for the purpose of encouraging, edifying or comforting God's people.
 - 1Chronicles 25:1-3 -The instruments literally "prophesied." The music being played unto the Lord was only ministering unto God but it was edifying and encouraging His people because He was in the midst of them.

XI) The Term "Selah"

- A) Found in scripture 71 times in the Psalms and 3 times in the book of Habakkuk.
- B) The term "selah" defined
 - 1) Literally means - *"to pause and think on this"*
 - 2) It is also a musical direction.
 - a) It is music that is in direct connection with the verse or verses prior to it or after it.
 - b) It is music that is performed to help in the expressing and putting the full impact of the message across to the listener.
 - c) It is a musical interlude to "drive home" the message of what is being sung or spoken.
 - 3) Examples
 - a) Psalm 55:6-8 - The dove flying in the midst of the storm.
 - b) Psalm 55:19 - A funeral dirge because of what will happen to those that have no change in heart to revere and worship God.

- c) Habakkuk 3:1,3,9,13 - God's majesty proclaimed along with music - "Shigionoth" means set to wild, enthusiastic, and triumphal music.

XII) Concluding Thoughts

A) An understanding of "true worship" is vital to the born again child of God.

- 1) To please God we must live and walk by faith, which is to believe that God is who He says He is and that the way **He** tells us to worship and praise Him is the only correct way.
- 2) It is the only way He will **accept** our worship and praise. We **must** worship God as a true worshipper of God and worship Him - "IN **SPIRIT AND TRUTH!!!**"

B) As we worship God it is vital to acknowledge who He is.

- 1) It is just as vital to acknowledge who we are as His people and our roles in worshipping God.
- 2) We are that holy and royal priesthood that must worship God in spirit and in truth, with the true spiritual sacrifices so that we can show forth, proclaim and express the awesomeness of our God.
- 3) Yahweh is worthy to be praised!!! Let all glory, honor, blessing and power be given onto Him, forever and ever!!!

NAME _____

DATE _____

THE HEART OF TRUE WORSHIP FINAL EXAM

1 point each

- ___ 1) True or False - God always desires to have fellowship with us.
- ___ 2) True or False - The Greek word for worship- "proskuneo" means to "kiss towards" or draw near".
- ___ 3) True or False - Figuratively speaking worship is like a dog licking its master's hand.
- ___ 4) True or False - We should only worship according to the word regardless of what our soul is telling us.
- ___ 5) True or False - True worship must be forced upon the worshipper.
- ___ 6) True or False - The Word=Faith. What pleases God? = Faith; therefore doing the Word = pleasing my flesh.
- ___ 7) True or False - You cannot truly worship God unless He is your Lord.
- ___ 8) True or False - The word "praise" in the Old Testament is translated from many different Hebrew words.
- ___ 9) True or False - Our primary Fellowship must be with our brothers and sisters before our praise and worship can be effective.
- ___ 10) True or False - Our worship is led and initiated by our spirit which always desires to worship God.
- ___ 11) True or False - The Greek word for worship- "proskuneo" means to "kiss towards" or draw near".

___12) True or False - Our praise of God should have nothing to do with our Fellowship with God.

- ___ 13) True or False - The Hebrew word "shachaw" translated for worship means to "kiss towards" or "draw near".
- ___ 14) True or False - The tern "selah" means to "pause and think on this".
- ___ 15) True or False - The term "to the chief musician" found in Psalms is referring to God.
- ___ 16) When we praise God who must leave?
 a) Jesus
 b) People
 c) Our enemies
 d) The Forces of darkness
- ___ 17) What is the correct order in a believer's life in Worshipping God?
 a) Spirit, Body, Soul
 b) Spirit, Soul, Body
 c) Mind, Heart, Flesh
 d) None of the above
- ___ 18) The word "Lord" means...
 a) Authority
 b) Benevolent dictatorship
 c) Supreme authority
 d) All of the above
- ___ 19) We must worship the Lord in.... (John 4:24)
 a) Spirit & life
 b) Spirit & truth
 c) Spirit, soul & body
 d) All of the above
- ___ 20) Praise is important in
 a) Prayer
 b) Spiritual warfare
 c) Being in the presence of God
 d) All of the above
- ___ 21) Which of the following is not found in Deuteronomy 10:12?
 a) Fear the Lord
 b) Walk in all his ways
 c) Serve Him
 d) Praise Him
- ___ 22) Which is a characteristic of God's Word?
 a) It is true
 b) It never perishes
 c) Never concealing
 d) All of the above
- ___ 23) Who was the originator of music & worship?
 a) Man
 b) Lucifer
 c) God
 d) Satan

- ____ 24) True or False - True Worship is initiated from within a person's soul and manifested then within their spirit and body
- ____ 25) True or False - Worshipping in true entails having a pure heart with no hidden motives.
- 26) Matt. 5:8 tells us that those that worship God with a pure heart shall _____ God.
- ____ 27) The process of cleansing of self from influences of sin and exchanging old ways to God's ways is:
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) Consecration | c) Holiness |
| b) Sanctification | d) none of the above |
- ____ 28) To separate yourself unto God and for His service is the definition of:
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) Consecration | c) Holiness |
| b) Sanctification | d) None of the above |
- ____ 29) Having a pure heart with no selfish motives and desiring more of and more of God in your life is the definition of:
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a) Consecration | c) Holiness |
| b) Sanctification | d) all of the above |
- ____ 30) True or False - Worship is and should become a person's lifestyle
- ____ 31) True or False - The term "priest" means to mediate between a supernatural being and His people.
- 32) The "priestly garment" of a born again believer is known as "the robe of _____".
- 33) What was Isaiah's immediate response to God's call in Isaiah 6?
_____.
- ____ 34) 1Peter 2:5,9 tells us that as God's people we are called as two types of priests. What are they?
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a) Royal, righteous | c) Holy, royal |
| b) Righteous& humble | d) Holy, righteous |
- ____ 35) True or False - The term "sacrifice" means to totally and utterly slaughter.
- 36) Who or what was the final sacrifice for the atonement of all sin?
_____.

48) Romans 12:1 states that we are to offer up ourselves as a living
_____ holy and acceptable unto God.

In Ezekiel 44, the Word shows about how those priests that are the priesthood God desires those after the priesthood of Zadok, are able to approach God. What are the four (4) attributes of this kind of priesthood?

49) _____

50) _____

51) _____

52) _____

Essays 5 Pts. Each

1) Give the definition of the "sacrifice of righteousness."

2) Give the definition of the "sacrifice of joy."

3) Give the definition of the "sacrifice of praise."

4) Give the definition of the sacrifice of thanksgiving.

28 Points

What are the 14 ways of praising the Lord that were discussed in this course?
(2 pt for each correct answer)

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

8) _____

9) _____

10) _____

11) _____

12) _____

13) _____

14)
