

WOR 4300: THE DYNAMICS OF WORSHIP LEADING—COURSE READER

I) INTRODUCTION

A) Fundamentals

1) Worship

a) Defined

- 1) *An attitude of the heart, which is then expressed outwardly as a lifestyle.*

- 2) *Acknowledging, turning towards, or kissing towards God for who He is.*

- 3) *To bow down in total submission, homage, and reverence to God.*

b) Scriptural references.

- 1) *Ps. 95:6,7 - the scripture is exhorting God's people to bow and kneel down and worship before God our maker.*

- 2) *Ps. 96:9 - we are to worship, turn towards and acknowledge the Lord in the beauty of His holiness.*

- 3) *Matthew 4:10 - we are to worship, bow down to and acknowledge, as well as to serve the Lord only.*

- 4) *John 4:23,24 - we are to worship the Lord in "spirit" (with our born again spirit that is alive to God) and in "truth" (with a sincere heart and according to His Word).*

2) Praise

a) Defined

- 1) *The actions of worship*

- 2) *The physical manifestations & expressions of the attitude of a person's heart.*

- ##### b) Expressed in the different ways to Word shows us as being acceptable to God (refer to diagram)

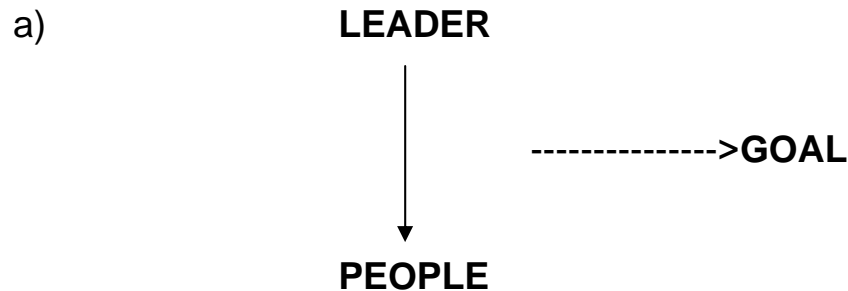
3) The term "Leader"

a) Defined

- 1) *A person who directs and guides another person or group in a certain direction.*
- 2) *Someone given the privilege and responsibility of directing and guiding others.*
- 3) *A person who knows the correct way to the goal*
- 4) *Matthew 18:6 - there is a responsibility in leading others. If we do not lead others in the right direction and cause them to stray, it is a very serious offense.*
- 5) *James 3:1 - this scripture tells us that we are not to be in such a hurry to be leaders because there is a tremendous responsibility involved and God does hold leaders responsible for the errors of their people if they are not led correctly.*

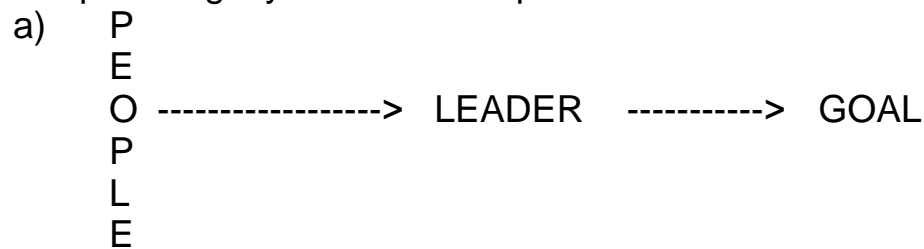
b) Leadership styles & role models

1) Corporate style of leadership



- b) This is when the leader is "above" everyone and is "lording" their authority or privileges over the people.
- c) Not the biblical role model or approach of good leadership

2) Shepherding style of leadership



- b) Everyone is on the same level but the leader has the responsibility of directing & guiding the people to the goal.
- c) There is no "respector of person's" or idea of "one being better than the others" in this leadership style.

4) Worship Leader Defined

- a) Putting all of the above definitions together we can get a good general understanding of the definition and role of a Worship Leader.
- b) A Worship Leader is - *one who knows the way to the heart of God and has the privilege & responsibility of directing and guiding others in turning towards bowing down, and submitting to God as a lifestyle.*
- c) A Worship Leader is - *one who is called by God to lead, guide and direct God's people in acknowledging God and expressing their worship and adoration through praise thereby encouraging God's people to a lifestyle of worship.*

B) Biblical examples of Worship Leaders

- 1) David - II Sam. 6:12-18
 - a) David led the people in ushering the presence of God (the "Ark of the Covenant") into the midst of the dwelling place of God in the midst of His people - the Tabernacle.
 - b) He was clothed with a "linen ephod" - *symbolic of the "garments of praise"*.
 - c) He led the people in their praise of dancing, shouting, playing instruments, burnt offerings, peace offerings, etc.
- 2) Chenaniah, Asaph, Ethan, Heman, Jeduthun - I Chron. 15:16-22; 16:37-42 (refer to Diagram #2)
 - a) Chenaniah - master of song
 - b) Asaph, Ethan, Heman - chief singers
 - c) Heman, Jeduthan - chief musicians
- 3) The "Chief Musician" -
 - a) Found in the introduction sections of many of the Psalms (Ps. 39, 40,44,45,etc.)
 - b) Contrary to popular tradition, this expression is not speaking about God as "the Chief Musician" but rather to the leader or conductor of the worship team of singers and musicians. It can also refer to the Worship Leader of the congregation.

C) The difference between a Worship Leader and a Song Leader

- 1) "Worship Leader" defined - *as previously discussed*
- 2) "Song Leader" defined - *a person who leads songs*

- 3) There is a tremendous difference between the two.
- a) A song leader - *leads a sing along - a sing along does not have to do with anything concerning the worshipping of God. Even if the songs being sung are about God.*
 - b) A song leader - *is someone who is used to entertain or to get people to feel good or to call to action [patriotic, etc.] - all relating to the physical natural realm.*
 - c) A Worship Leader - *is one who leads the group in the worship of God, not just in song or music, but using all the other ways the Word shows us how to worship.*
 - d) A Worship Leader - *is being used by God to usher God's people into His presence in the spiritual realm.*

II) DESIRES & GOALS OF LEADING WORSHIP

A) Man was created to have close, intimate relationship with God.

- 1) Gen. 1:26 - *we are the only creation of God that was made in His image and likeness, therefore, we are able to have fellowship and relationship with God.*
- 2) Jeremiah 23:23,24 - *God desires to have relationship with His people. This scripture shows us that God is never far away and we cannot hide from Him.*
- 3) Deut. 34:10 - *The Lord knew Moses "face to face" which implies close relationship.*

B) God always desires & takes the initiative in meeting with His people "face to face"

- 1) Luke 24:15 - *Jesus, after His resurrection, came and communed with His people so that they could be able to understand and enter into relationship with God.*
- 2) John 21:4-12 - *Jesus came to the disciples and initiated this time of fellowship as well as preparing a meal for them to "come and dine"*
- 3) Gen. 3:8 - *this scripture implies that this was a common thing, concerning God walking in the garden to speak with His creation. They heard and knew whose footsteps it was because they heard it so many times before.*
- 4) John 20:26 - *Jesus looked upon Thomas as being important enough to come personally to reveal Himself to Thomas. That is how much He desires to have relationship with His people.*
- 5) Rev. 3:20 - *Jesus is the one who comes to the "door of your heart" and knocks. He initiates the relationship now made available to all people.*

C) The Worship Leader is to lead worshippers into a “face to face” encounter with God.

- 1) The expressing of our worship is the action of our desire to meet with the Lord. We must turn towards God's face.
 - ex.) God came from heaven to the top of Mt. Sinai. Moses had to go up to the top so they could meet face to face.
 - ex.) In Luke 21, Jesus came to the shoreline to meet the disciples. The disciples had to come from in the boat out on the water to the shoreline to meet and dine with Jesus face to face.
- 2) When we meet face to face with Jesus, we can truly partake in the spiritual abundance of the Lord and it will satisfy the hungering and thirsting of our soul.
- 3) Ex. 24:9-11 - *God invited Moses to come up into His mountain, His dwelling place, so that He could give Moses the Law which would show God's people what pleases God so that they could have access to God's presence.*
- 4) We as God’s children always have an open invitation to meet “face to face” with the Lord.

D) Entering into the "Secret Places" of God

- 1) "Secret Places" defined -
 - a) *To be under a covering*
 - b) *To be hidden away from harm-protected*
 - c) *Being in the very presence of God*
- 2) Scriptural References
 - a) Ps. 27:5 - (amp) *"hid me in His shelter", "in His tent" (dwelling place); (NIV) ' "He will keep me safe"*
 - b) Ps. 31:19,20 - (amp) *"take refuge in You", "hides us from harm"; (NIV) "In the shelter of your presence".*
 - c) Ps. 81:7 - *"secret place of thunder" - under His "cloud of glory" which was upon Mt. Sinai which represented God's presence - the "shekinah glory" of God.*
 - d) Ps. 91:1 - (amp) - *dwelling in the presence of God keeps us stable and fixed "whose power no foe can withstand"; (NIV) - He who dwells*

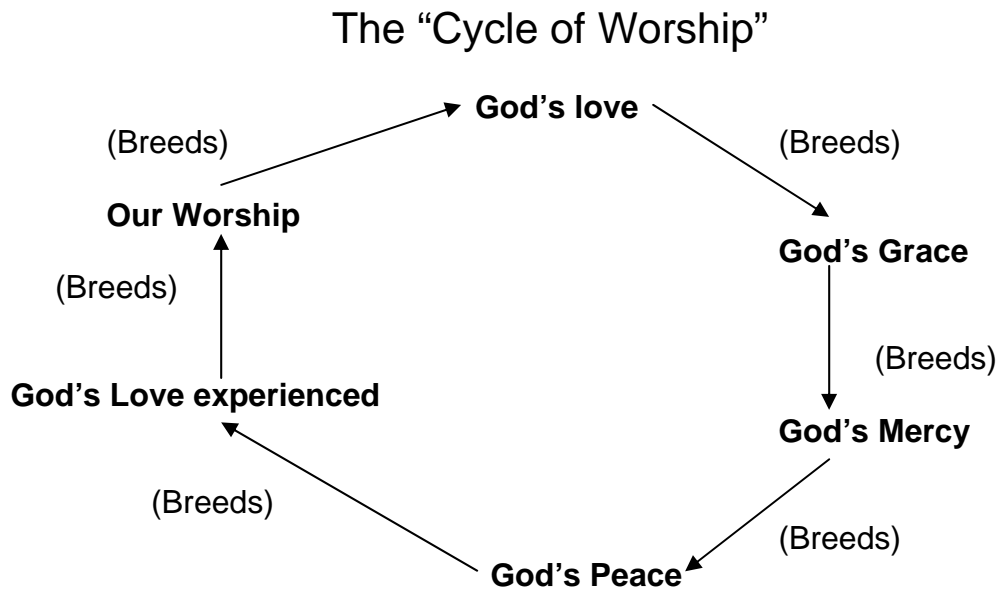
in the shelter... will rest in the shadow of the Almighty (El Shaddai) - under His "glory cloud".

- 3) A Worship Leader must desire to enter into this "secret place" and bring our fellow worshippers along with us.
- 4) It is called a "secret place" because it brings the connotation that not everyone knows about it nor how to get there. It is available to God's people through the blood of the Lamb which allows us to know the "path" to this secret place.
- 5) Results of entering into the "secret place"
 - a) Ps. 91:1 - *as was already stated - stability and protection*
 - b) Dan. 11:32
 - 1) knowing God - *recognizing, seeing, to experience first hand through observation and relationship*
 - 2) Do exploits
 - a) *NAS - display strength and actions*
 - b) *NIV - resist the evil one*
 - c) *AMP - prove themselves strong and to stand firm*

E) When God's people meet with God, things will definitely happen

- 1) God will pour out Himself to His people
 - a) God's love in relation to our worship – The “Cycle of Worship”

God’s love for us, and His desire to have intimate relationship with His people, is the basis and the foundation of the worship experience. Below is what I call the “Cycle of Worship.” It begins with God’s love (remember God is the initiator of the experience) and ends with our response to God’s love.



- **God is love** (He loves His creation unconditionally – agape love)
- **God's love "breeds" God's grace** (His unearned favor towards us)
- **God's grace "breeds" God's mercy** (He saw our need for salvation and did something to meet the need – He sent Jesus)
- **God's grace and mercy "breeds" God's peace** (reconciliation back to Him)
- **God's grace + mercy + peace = God's love experienced** (We experience God’s love through salvation and all that that encompasses)
- **God's love experienced breeds our worship unto Him** (We experience God’s love so now we can love Him. That is what worship is all about. He first loved us so now we can love Him - 1John 4:19)

- 2) Going through the "Gate of Worship"
 - a) We are to enter into worship in all truthfulness, honesty and sincerity. Naked and bare before the Lord.
 - b) The worshipper will come out the other side, truly filled and blessed with even a greater empowerment and contentment.
- 3) People will see the difference in you because your life, your countenance, and entire being will be changed. The more times of meeting "face to face" with God, the more your life will change and the more people will see the change.
 - a) Ex. 24:20 - *Moses - from being in the very presence of God, his countenance was changed.*
 - b) Acts 9:4-13 - *Paul - going from a persecutor of God's people to being changed into an apostle for Christ.*
- 4) You will want to go and get others to share in your joy so they can experience the Lord face to face, as well.
 - a) John 1:41,42 - *Phillip went and told Nathaniel*
 - b) John 4:29 - *the woman at the well went and told the townspeople.*
 - c) Acts 4:19,20 - *Peter and John could not help themselves from speaking about Jesus to others.*

F) Your desire as Worship Leader???

As a Worship Leader, you should desire and expect to meet face to face with God every time you lead worship. As the spirit inside of you desires to experience God and is literally helping in the "birthing" of that experience, you as the Worship Leader will be used to help "birth" the face to face encounter of God with other worshippers.

III) WORSHIP AND THE PRIESTHOOD

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

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

c) Rev . 1:6 - *"Hath made us kings and priests unto God and His Father.*

d) Figuratively speaking - *"to put on regalia", "to be clothed regally" - to wear the priestly garments.*

1) Read Ex. 28:2,3 -

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

b) The priesthood needed this material covering to cover his "filthiness" inside. Through Jesus, we are covered by the righteousness of God, which is expressed as a robe or as white raiment

1) Matt. 22:11 - *those that came to the marriage feast in this parable, had on a wedding garment*

2) Luke 15:22 - *when the prodigal son returned a robe, which symbolized right standing in the family, was placed upon his back.*

3) Rev. 3:5 - *those that overcome through the blood of the Lamb (Jesus) shall be clothed in white raiment of righteousness.*

4) Zec. 3:4 - *the "filthy garments of sin" shall be exchanged for the garment of righteousness through Jesus.*

5) Isaiah 52:1 - *we are able, through Jesus, to put on "beautiful garments"*

c) We need the priestly garments of righteousness to be able to minister to the Lord.

2) Ex. 29:5,29 - *the priests put on these priestly garments to be able to effectively minister unto the Lord in His service.*

2) Priests after the order of the sons of Zadok

a) Who was Zadok

- 1) During the time of King David's reign in Jerusalem. There were two high priests -
 - a) Abiathar - who was the high Priest who would lead the sacrifices and offerings in the tabernacle that was set up in Jerusalem. This tabernacle is known as the "Tabernacle of David" and where a new order of worship was being formed and instituted,
 - b) Zadok - Was the high priest who would lead the continual sacrifices and offerings at Shiloh which was where the Tabernacle of Moses was set up.
- 2) Abiathar's position was really the one of greater privilege and honor.
- 3) Near the end of David's reign and life, God had chosen Solomon to be his successor to be King over Israel.
- 4) However, one of David's other sons, Adonijah decided to rebel and wanted to be king. Abiathar chose to rebel also and follow Adonijah (I Kings 1:5-7)
- 5) Zadok refused to rebel against God's plan
- 6) Adonijah was ultimately defeated but because of Solomon's respect for the priesthood Abiathar was spared. However, he was taken out of his role of being the high priest (I Kings 2:26,27)
- 7) Because of Zadok's faithfulness and loyalty to God and to His person in authority, King David, Zadok was "elevated" to the position of high priest in the Tabernacle at Jerusalem. (I Kings 2:35)

b) There are priests...!!! (Ezekiel 44:10-14)

- 1) *ministers in the sanctuary*
- 2) *ministers to the house of God*
- 3) *ministers to others*
- 4) *these priest become stumbling blocks*
- 5) *shall not come near to God*

c) ...and then there are priests!!! (Ez 44:15-19)

- 1) the sons of Zadok - *attitude of heart is faithful and loyal to God and His people*
- 2) Can come near to God and sit at His table not just minister in the sanctuary or the house of God
- 3) *Ministers directly unto God, as well as to others*
- 4) *Is clothed with the garments of praise that are only to God (vs 17-19)*
- 5) *Does minister (serve) others as well*

3) II Chronicles 5:5-14

a) Read Verses 5-8 and answer the following questions.

1) Who brought the Ark of the Covenant into the house of the Lord?

- The priests, Levites, the ones consecrated to minister to the Lord

2) What does the Ark of the Covenant represent?

- God's presence in the midst of His people.

3) What does the sacrificing of animals represent?

- The offerings and worship to the Lord by the people

4) What do these scriptures relate to us today as the priesthood of God through Jesus?

- As the priests of God today, we are to usher the presence of God into His temple (even ourselves) with our spiritual sacrifices of worship and praise.

b) Read Verses 10-14 and answer the following questions.

1) What did the priests do, continually?

- Consecrate and sanctified themselves from all defilement (discussed later)

2) What does the term "fine linen" mean and represent?

- Being clothed in righteousness which is the garment in which we worship God in.

3) What happened in the temple as the priests did this in one accord?

- The glory of the Lord, the anointing of God was able to come forth and the priests could not even stand because the glory/presence of the Lord was so great.

4) As Worship Leaders we are not exempt from the high standards that God requires for those He "calls" and gives the privilege and responsibility to usher in the presence of God - His anointing and power - into the midst of His people.

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

1) I Pet. 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) Spiritual sacrifices

1) The term "sacrifice" defined - *to slaughter the flesh of an animal - as a Christian to die to the flesh - Col. 3:5-17*

2) Ps. 51:17 - broken spirit - Matt. 5:3 - "poor in spirit" - *to recognize your need for God; realizing you are nothing in of yourself - contrite heart - to be crushed into very fine powder a hardened heart (Jer. 23:29)*

3) Sacrifice of righteousness - *all that we are and have we recognize that God has given us, therefore we offer it back to God. By doing this we are saying "all that I am is yours, my God" - Ps. 51:19*

4) Sacrifice of praise - *lifting hands (heave offering), clapping, and singing. Submitting to the Lordship of Jesus and expressing that in a physical manner. (Jer. 17:26)*

5) Sacrifice of thanksgiving - *extending the hands in an expression of gratitude. Thanksgiving is also glorifying and exalting God for who He is - Ps. 116:17; Ps. 50:23; (also known as thanks offering) - 11 Chron. 29:31)*

6) Sacrifice of Joy - *to acclaim; to sound an alarm; to be loud; "to split the ear with a sound", or to sound a battle cry to victory knowing that I am going to win before I even start- Ps. 27:6*

b) This scripture (I Pet. 2:5) - is showing that we, as a holy priesthood (pure, clean, righteous), are to offer up these spiritual sacrifices & we can only truly do this by being a holy priesthood - II Tim. 2:21; I Pet. 1:16

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

C) Recognizing our role as a priest in our worship will help us in leading others in worship. 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. When this happens we will truly be able to experience God (face to face) in a greater way than ever before.

IV) MAINTAINING YOUR SPIRITUAL GROWTH

A) Matthew 5:8

- 1) "Pure in heart" - *to be sincere before God, have correct motivations, be free from imperfections such as pridefulness, fear, anger, ego, etc.*
- 2) "Shall see God" - face to face with God.
 - a) Ps. 24:3-6 - *who is able to see God and be in His presence? This scripture clearly expresses that only those with a pure heart will be able to be in God's presence.*
 - b) When we meet face to face with God, we can truly partake in the spiritual abundance of the Lord. It will satisfy the hungering and thirsting of our soul - Matt. 5:6
 - 1) Ex. 24:9-11 - *As stated previously, God had invited Moses to come up into His mountain, His dwelling place, so that He could give Moses the Law which would show God's people what pleases God so that they could have access to God's presence.*
 - 2) Luke 21 - *As stated previously, Jesus came to the shoreline to meet the disciples. The disciples had to come from in the boat out on the water to the shoreline to meet and dine with Jesus face to face.*

B) Consecration

- 1) Defined
 - a) *To separate yourself*
 - b) *To be set apart from evil, wickedness, the things of this world, and sin.*
 - c) *To be set apart for the service of God.*
- 2) Scriptural References
 - a) II Cor. 6:14-18 - *separate from the things of the world; separate yourselves from the unclean things.*
 - b) I John 1:6 - *If we say we are in fellowship with God then we must not walk in darkness or in the things of the world.*
 - c) Eph. 5:6-8 - *we are not to be partakers of the things of darkness.*

C) Sanctification

1) Defined

- a) *A process of cleansing of self from 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) Scriptural References

- a) *Rom. 12:1,2 - we are to present our selves as living sacrifices unto God and not be conformed to the things of the world.*

- b) *I Tim. 2:20,21 - we are to purge and cleanse ourselves from anything that is not of God.*

- c) *Isaiah 40:31- as we become closer to the things of God we will renew our mind and our lifestyle to the things of God.*

- d) *James 4:8 - we are to draw near to God through cleansing and purifying our hands and hearts.*

D) 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) Scriptural References

- a) *Lev. 11:45 - we are commanded to be holy even as God is holy*

- b) *I Pet. 1:16 - we are commanded to be holy even as God is holy*

- c) *II Cor. 7:1 - we are to perfect or bring to completion, holiness in our lives*

- d) *Matt. 5:8 - those that are pure in heart will see and experience God.*

E) Consecration, Sanctification, Holiness in Worship

- 1) Worship is a lifestyle - 24hrs. per day/ 7 days per week
- 2) The above mentioned aspects of a Christian's 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) Rom. 9:26,27 - *there will be a remnant that will come forth as being the true children of the living God.*
 - b) Rom 11:5 - *This is a referring to the story found in 1Kings concerning Elijah and God said that even though Elijah thought he was the only one on earth serving God, God told him that there was a remnant of God's people that were truly serving him.*
 - c) Eph. 5:26,27 - *God is calling forth a church that is without spot or blemish etc. A church that is holy.*

F) Do you have a personal love for worship

- 1) Your personal time of worship must be the priority of your heart not just as a worship leader but as a child of God.
- 2) We worship God because we acknowledge Him for who He is - the source of life, but also He is our "Abba, Father" - Daddy God.
- 3) We should have a passion for being with the Lord.

4) Scriptural References

a) Ps. 27:4

- 1) "One thing...desire... seek after" - *the psalmist required (as for his existence) to be in God's presence*
- 2) "Dwell in the house of the Lord" - *to be in His presence.*
- 3) "To behold His beauty" - *to be able to experience, first hand, God's "sweetness" as well as His loveliness.*

b) Ps. 42:1,2

- 1) "Soul pants & thirsts" - *their is a need, a requirement for more of God in your life.*
- 2) "When shall I come..." - *the psalmist writes with a certain amount of urgency and almost panic similar to one who is addicted.*

c) Ps. 65:4 - *God chooses us to be in His presence - What a privilege!!! What an honor!!!*

d) Ps. 84:1,2,10

- 1) "How amiable" - *how lovely, pleasant*
- 2) "My soul longeth" - *yearns, "pines" a sense of being homesick for*
- 3) Vs 10 - *The psalmist rather be in the presence of God than anywhere else.*

5) Do you have a love for worship?

- a) Is your worship confined to just services and/or gatherings?
- b) Do you worship just as a thing to do?
- c) You can not lead someone somewhere if you do not have any idea where to go or how to get there.
- d) Make a set time for personal worship. Keep a personal journal. Do not, Do not, allow anything to hinder you in keeping your appointment with God - things will come up - but it will allow you to see who your "First love" really is.

G) Being "Carriers" of God's Spirit, and "Couriers" of His Presence

1) "Carrier" of God's Spirit - defined

- a) A carrier is one who has the ability to transfer something they have to someone else.
- b) A "carrier" of God's Spirit is one who has God's Spirit within them and is able to, and desires to, pass it along to someone else.

2) "Courier" of God's Presence - defined

- a) A courier is one who actually transfers something to someone else.
- b) It is actually transferring God's Spirit and presence to those around them. Bringing others into the presence of the Living God.

3) Example -

A person has the spirit of God and all His power in them. The ability to do the works of the Kingdom, to walk in the spiritual gifts of healing, miracles, etc. is there. They are "carrying" God's spirit in them. However, they need to release and allow God's spirit to flow out from them and give it to others. A person has the ability to heal others (through the power of God in them) but unless they release it (by the laying of hands) it will not be transferred.

4) In worship it is the same. Worship and the ability to worship is within each of us. We need to release God's Spirit in us which allows us to become the couriers, the ones bringing forth His presence and ushering people into the presence of God.

5) Are you a carrier of God's spirit and a courier of His presence?

6) Biblical Example

- a) I Sam. 16:23 - *David carried God's spirit and brought forth the spirit in the midst of him and Saul - resulting in the presence of God and the evil spirit departing.*
- b) Jesus - Matthew 28:18-20 - The "Great Commission" - *Jesus was the carrier of God's Spirit and through the Baptism of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost that power was transferred & delivered to His disciples.*

V) CONTINUITY IN WORSHIP

Worship should be a smooth, flowing, Holy Spirit - filled experience for both the worshiper and the worship leader. There should be somewhat of an order involved in our worship. This isn't meaning that there is no room for spontaneity when we have an order. Quite the contrary is true. God is a God of order and peace, not confusion. We see in creation that there was a definite order (Genesis 1). When there is order, there is no room for confusion, but rather a calmness and a peace surrounding us, which in turn allows us to hear from the Holy Spirit to see what direction He is taking us or what He is doing.

A) Flow of Worship

1) In general the order of services is as follows:

- a) We worship God through Praise - *entering into His presence, proclaiming who God is as a Body.*
- b) Worship - *entering into that intimate relationship & having a one to one experience with God. Expressing our love, adoration, thanks or wonder (awesomeness) onto God.*
- c) We worship God by allowing Him to minister to His Body and yielding to His voice- *this can happen through the gifts of tongues, interpretation, and prophecy.*
- d) Worshipping God through our physical supply - *tithes and offerings*
- e) We worship God by listening, hearing and studying His Word through the preaching of the Pastor/ Teacher, Evangelist, Prophet, or Apostle. – One of the highest forms of worship. Through this we acknowledge who God is as the source of our life. We want to know more of who He is and His ways.
- f) Worshipping God by responding to, and acting upon, His Word in any of the following ways.
 - 1) Allowing Him to use us as vessels to bring His Kingdom to other people - *by praying for them, laying hands on them and allowing the Gifts of the Spirit to flow.*
 - 2) Also, this time may just be a time of thanksgiving for what God has done through the service already because through the service He has already met our need.

- Again, this is a guide in which we follow and through this guideline it allows the Holy Spirit to flow greatly Why? Because we are always keeping Him before us in our worship and we are open to following Him.

B) Broken Down Even Further

- During the first two steps or stages of worship, there should also be somewhat of an order which can involve the songs that we pick out to play as well as other expressions of worship

- 1) There should be a sense of flow. Entering into His presence is a joyful time of great expectations - TO MEET WITH MY GOD. During this time the sacrifices of joy may be expressed by dancing, clapping, shouting and yes, singing.
- 2) When we are in His presence we should be now expressing to God from our heart to His heart, our spirit to His Spirit (which is one Spirit), our innermost love.
- 3) Our worship, as we said earlier, should be flowing. Much like a river flowing from out of a mountain. There are different currents, sometimes fast, sometimes calm & smooth. As you flow down this river there are many different offshoots of streams, but we must stay on the main river to be able to flow and enter into that vast ocean at the end of our river. If we get caught and go off into one of the side streams we may be ending up at a dead end of just marshlands or even just dried up old ponds of nothing. Our desire should be to flow and follow the "current" of the Holy Spirit so that we end up into the very presence and vastness (awesomeness) of God who is never dry or mucky, but rather is fresh which can quench the thirsting of our souls. In other words, our worship should be leading us somewhere and as leaders we must be sensitive to the "current" or flow of the Holy Spirit at that particular service, small group, or event so that we can experience the fullness of God. Every service, small group or event should be looked at differently in the terms of that the "current" or the Holy Spirit may be flowing differently than last time and it might not be the same as last time to get to where we can experience the fullness of God. Just as the oceans of the world are really all tied together with rivers leading to each different ocean, so it is the same with God. He is one God; who has many characteristics. At any given service, small group, or event the Holy Spirit might want to carry us onto the river that leads to a particular characteristic or attribute of God to allow us to experience different attributes of God, however, remember we are still experiencing God and who He is.
- 4) Therefore, songs that we sing or other expressions of worship should be connected and going in the same direction as the Holy Spirit wants us to go. This is where praying and seeking the Holy Spirit becomes a large factor. We need to spend time in prayer to find out what the Holy Spirit wants to do and where He wants to take us, and then we can choose songs that are appropriate and will help to go in the right direction to get to the goal which is experiencing God.

C) The Tabernacle of Moses as an Example

- 1) The plan of the Tabernacle that God gave Moses expresses a certain kind of flow of worship and entering into worship which brings us into the presence of God.
- 2) The Tabernacle of Moses (refer to diagrams 3)
 - a) The outer courts.
 - 1) Brazen Altar - *the place of the various sacrifices - represents to the child of God to come to the Lord as a "living sacrifice" holy and acceptable to Him through the sacrifice of Jesus and the blood shed for the remission of all our sins.*
 - 2) Laver - *a place of cleansing - sanctifying & cleansing ourselves daily from the affects of sin.*
 - 3) The idea of the outer court-represents the separation between God and man. Unless we truly die to self and the things of the flesh along with cleansing ourselves through the water of the Word, we can not begin to truly worship God because this is the beginning of worship and access to God's presence.
 - b) The Holy Place - sanctuary - Heb. 9:2,3
 - 1) Table of shewbread - *representative of the acknowledging of God as the source of life and being our provider for all our needs.*
 - 2) Golden candlestick - *representative of God being our "light" and the only "light" of our lives which directs us and leads and guides us in our life. It is acknowledging God and yielding to Him.*
 - 3) Altar of incense - *represents our prayers and praise being lifted up to God. It again represents our acknowledging of God as the one who hears and answers our prayers as well the one we choose to life up, glorify, and magnify through our praise (the outward expression of our heart)*
 - 4) The section of the Holy Place - *represents our acknowledgment of who God is. This is actually expressing the attitude of our heart. Its the "turning towards" and "kissing towards" God for who He is.*

c) The Holy of Holies - the very heart of God

1) The Ark of the Covenant - symbolizing the very presence of God - the Trinity

a) The tables of the law - *represents the Father - who initiates the covenant and its precepts and principles*

b) The Jar of Manna - *represents Jesus - the Bread of Life*

c) The budding rod of Aaron - *represents the Holy Spirit and His work in the regeneration of a person's dead spirit into a born again spirit. It represents His role in restoration and renewal.*

3) How does this relate to our worship experience?

- It expresses another flow of worship. Cleansing & purging of self from sin through repentances and asking and receiving God's forgiveness which then allows you to see God for who He is and acknowledge Him, turn towards, and kiss towards God which enables you to enter into His presence.

VI) ORIGINS OF MUSIC

- A) As with everything else, God was the creator of music. In Genesis 1:1, it simply states that God created the heaven and the earth and we can assume that this also means everything in heaven and earth. The spoken Word of God created all things.
- B) Creation itself is an example of a great, orchestrated symphony. All the galaxies, stars, planets were made in perfect harmony with each other. Everything worked with each other; the planets orbiting around the sun, the solar system around the galaxy. Earth was created in a distinct order and every creature lived in harmony before sin came along and brought discord.
- 1) Gen. 1:3-28, 31 - *everything was created according to God's perfect plan, working in harmony with each other.*
- C) Angelic Choirs - angels formed choirs, music was seen at the beginning of time.
- 1) Job 38:7 - *the angels sang at creation*
 - 2) Luke 2:13,14 - *sang at the birth of Jesus*
 - 3) Rev. 5:11-12 - *they sing praises of the "Lamb of God"*
- D) Music is a very real part of the heart of God. It entails His character and personality. We see that the idea of music and its make-up is an integral part of God's idea of unity in the Body of Christ concerning the bringing forth of His kingdom.
- 1) Matt. 18:19 (Amplified) - *harmony, like a symphony - the Body of Christ*
 - 2) Acts 2:2 - *one accord, unity, unison, harmony*

E) First Mention of music in the Bible is found in Gen. 4:21

- 1) Jubal -
 - a) Father of "musicians" on this earth
 - b) Came from the ungodly line of Cain.
- 2) Notice the importance satan himself places upon music.
 - a) Gen. 3:1-3 - *first he perverts the Word*
 - b) Gen. 4:4-8 - *secondly attacked and tried to pervert the worship of God*
 - c) Gen. 4:21 - *thirdly, knowing the importance of music in the worship of God, he perverts the music*

F) Entertainment has no place in the church. An activity, which has no vision or purpose in bringing forth the Kingdom or to allow others to experience the Kingdom, becomes just that - an activity, not ministry.

- 1) Mark 11:11-17 - cleansing of the temple – *This is speaking about our spiritual temple as well as the church - no place for the world's values*
***free from ambition*
- 2) The angelic choirs were used to proclaim good news and great happenings in the Kingdom of God.
 - a) Job 38:7 - *"creation"*
 - b) Luke 2:13,14 - *"Messiah, salvation has come"*
 - c) Rev. 5:11,12 - *"Glory to the Lamb"*
- 3) St. Augustine wrote a passage in his writings "Confessions", a statement that is very true today. It troubled him when he felt he was taking more pleasure in singing than in the words being sung.

- Today after services we may here these words -

- "Wasn't the music great"
- "The choir was in perfect harmony"
- "What a wonderful sermon"

- If our lives are no different in the days following, than worship (true worship) has not occurred and the music was in vain in the eyes of God.

- Music and worship in the church should not, and must not, become a "spectator sport."

G) Music Terms & Definitions

- 1) Music - *to sing as in the idea of strolling minstrels to proclaim something, everywhere. The music of God should be brought forth to all the world.*
- 2) Psalms - *a song accompanied by a musical instrument, especially the Harp. A poem set to notes, to make melody.*
- 3) Hymns - *to celebrate in song - literally to praise God in song.*
- 4) Spiritual Songs (odes) - *a song that is quickened by the Holy Spirit. Implies spontaneous expression of the heart by the believer in a given service or in individual worship.*

H) Selah

The term Selah occurs 3 times in the book of Habakkuk and 71 times in the Psalms.

- 1) Amplified Bible Version denotes the term "selah" as to mean "pause and calmly think on that".
- 2) It can also be looked upon as a musical direction. It is instrumentation that is in direct connection with the verse or verses prior to it. In essence, it can be likened to when an artist adds color to an outline to bring the picture to life. It can be said that it is literally a musical-picture that is performed in helping to express and put the full impact of the message across to the listener. It helps stir the imagination of the listener.

Examples) Psalm 55:6-8 - the dove flying in the midst of the storm.
Ps. 55:19 - a funeral dirge is played here to drive home the point of what will happen to those that have no change in heart to revere and worship God.

- 3) The use of "selah" in the scriptures can help us in our worship and in leading others in worship. The message of our worship always comes from the melody or the lyrics of the song. Music can be used in a great way to help bring the message to the listener. However, "selah" is intended not to just be a musical interlude, but rather to increase the impact of the message. The music never distracts or takes away, but rather points the listener to the message. We as worship leaders or songwriters can have the freedom to allow times when music is just played. Again, it should be done for the sole purpose of reinforcing the message of the song.

PROPER ORDER OF MUSIC

- Music is basically made up of three parts – Melody (words or prominent theme), Harmony (accompanist music), and Rhythm (the beat)
- A Person is made up of three parts – Spirit, Soul, and Body (1Thess 5:23)

GOD'S DIVINE ORDER OF MUSIC

(The words or prominent theme are the priority ministering unto God from out of our Spirit. Worshiping God Spirit to Spirit)
(The Harmony and Rhythm is secondary and if not there you would still be able to worship God)

MUSIC	MELODY <----->SPIRIT	PERSON
	HARMONY<----->SOUL	
	RHYTHM<----->BODY	

SATAN'S PERVERSION OF MUSIC

(The harmony is made the prominent aspect, overpowering the melody. The “worship” comes from the soul, and the emotions. A very “soulish” type of worship which is not pleasing to God – Gen 4:3)

MUSIC	HARMONY<----->SOUL	PERSON
	RHYTHM<----->BODY	
	MELODY<----->SPIRIT	

SATAN'S PERVERSION OF MUSIC

(The Rhythm is made the prominent aspect, overpowering everything. The “worship” is totally of the “flesh. “ Anything of the “flesh” becomes a terrible stench before the Lord. This is satan’s favorite type of “worship.”
It worships him, and him only)

MUSIC	RHYTHM<----->BODY	PERSON
	HARMONY<----->SOUL	
	MELODY<----->SPIRIT	

VII) HEBRAIC WORSHIP

A) What “Hebraic Worship” is not.

- 1) We need to differentiate between Hebraic Worship” and the “Jewish Culture.”
 - a) Culture separates and divides.
 - b) The Worship of God transcends culture.
 - c) There should be no thought of culture when we are worshipping God.
 - 1) Read Col 2:8
 - 2) Read Joshua 24:14-25
 - 3) When we get involved in culture we are setting our attention on man. This relates to any kind of culture – ethnic, age (old or young), denominational, etc.
 - 4) Example of the experience of a man in Africa.
 - 5) Example – Culture many times is a beautiful box that a gift is wrapped in. However, the most important part of the gift is the gift itself. What is inside the box? Who is the gift for? Is it what the recipient would want or what the giver thinks the recipient would want?
- 2) The music of the Temple was, for the most part, lost at the destruction of the Temple when the Jews entered into the “diaspora.” The “Jewish” music we now hear today is a culmination of the assimilation of the Jews into the various cultures that they lived in. The “Jewish musical sound” that we tend to lean towards is that which is written in a minor key or using augmented second chords – both of which give an atmosphere of “mourning” or “lamenting” even during the most active times of praise.
- 3) Most “Jewish Liturgical Music” is sung by a Cantor in the form of a “cantillation” or “recitative chanting of the prose books of the Bible. Reformed synagogues have an organ and use other instruments.
- 4) The closest music we have today that may have been near the type of music heard around the Temple period would be “Arabic music” or “Indian music.”

B) What is “Hebraic Worship?”

- 1) Hebraic Worship is worship that was instituted by God. God gave the pattern of the worship that was pleasing to Him to His people first through Moses and then through David.
 - a) The Tabernacle of Moses – the sacrificial system (fulfilled by Jesus)
 - b) The Tabernacle of David – Spiritual sacrifices of intimate worship from deep within person expressing a true love relationship with the Father (established by Jesus and now lead by the Holy Spirit)
 - 1) Acts 15:13-18
 - 2) Read Ezekiel 44
 - a) We are to be after the pattern of the Priests of Zadok that are to minister unto God and not unto men.
- 2) Hebraic Worship was instituted or we can say re-established by Jesus
 - a) Mark 12:29 – 31
 - b) John 4:21-24
 - c) True Worship is intimacy with God. We desire His manifest presence. “Shachah” – to bow down in total submission and love; like a dog licking it’s master’s hand. “proskuneo” (Gr) – to kiss towards.
- 3) True Hebraic worship today, the worship that is pleasing to God, I believe, should be called the “One New Man in Christ “ worship because it can only come from a renewed spirit, no matter what it may be packaged in. God is a God of unity in the midst of diversity.

VIII) Some Forms of Congregational Worship as Found in the Tenach

A) Responsorial - *these would be psalms or passages that would be sung or presented by the priest, or choir, or singers, alone with the congregation replying or responding to what was being said with an "Amen, "Hallelujah" or "Praise the Lord", etc.*

Examples of this in the psalms:

1) Ps. 104

2) Ps. 106

3) Ps. 135

Example exercise for class - Have one person read Ps. 104 and have the rest of the class respond with the last three words of vs. 35.

B) Antiphonal - *two groups of choirs or singers or priests would alternately respond to each other.*

1) Example of this in the Psalms - Ps. 24

- Example exercise for class- Split the class in half. Have group #1 read out vs. 1,2 and 3; have group #2 read it out vs 4,5 - 6 and 7; then group #1 read out the first part of vs 8 which is a question; have group #2 read out the response which is the rest of vs 8 and 9; have group #1 ask the question in vs 10; have group #2 respond with the rest of vs 10, Note

C) Polyphonic - *this is choral singing in different voice parts such men's voices and then women's voices or what we would call in today's choirs - soprano, alto, tenor and bass.*

D) Plainsong - *this is a simple chant with a rhythmic utterance. This chant would many times be expressing the despair and despondency that is expressed within the words of the psalm. It was not usually used in joyful psalms.*

1) Ps. 88

IX) Some Forms of Congregational Worship as Found in the New Testament

- A) Ephesians 5:19,20 – “Speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord; Giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ;
- B) The “New Song”
- 1) The “New Song” is inspired by God, not by the ways of the world. It is a song that comes from deep within the spirit of an individual and then blending together with the “New Song” of other worshippers forming a sweet sound, a sweet fragrance unto the Lord. It is fresh. It is constantly new every day just as God’s mercies are new every morning.
 - 2) The “New Song “ is used throughout the Bible.
 - Psalm 33:3,4; 40:2-4; 96:1,2; 98:1,2; 144:8-10; 149:1,2;
 - Isaiah 42:9-11; Rev 5:8-10; Rev 14:2-4
 - 3) The New Song in the scriptures
 - a) Used to conclude a recent victory – Psalm 96:1 – expressed Israel’s deliverance from captivity. In verses 10 – 13 it also proclaims God’s righteous rule that is to come.
 - b) Precede and proclaims God’s coming rule and reign – Isaiah 42:10 – the “New Song” will precede God’s coming rule and reign by Messiah, Jesus.
 - c) It acknowledges an important occasion – Rev 5:8-14 – the unsealing of the seven scrolls which will usher in God’s rule and reign.
 - 4) This is the “song” that we are to sing in these last days that will usher in the second coming Jesus.

X) IMPORTANCE OF PREPRATION

A) Why prepare??

- 1) As in many other areas of ministry, leading worship does not just start at the beginning of the service, small group or event.
- 2) If you approach it in this manner, more than likely you have experienced at least one of six things.
 - a) Pressure & anxiety
 - b) Fear
 - c) Lack of joy during worship
 - d) Making excuses (which many times leads to lying)
 - e) Ineffective and uninspired worship of and by participants
 - f) Pride

B) When to start preparing

- 1) Preparation for each time that you lead worship begins immediately after you have just finished leading worship previously. *What I mean by this is that you should think back and analyze what took place during the time of worship. Did you accomplish what you wanted to accomplish spiritually? Did we enter into the "Holy of Holies"? etc. If not, what went wrong?*
- 2) You need to be honest and fair with yourself. *Ask yourself, "Was I really prepared? Did I prepare the best I could have?" Maybe you didn't and this needs to be worked on. On the other hand, I also said to be fair with yourself. If worship didn't go as you would have wanted it to, it may have been caused by other circumstances.*

C) Having "Vision & Purpose" for each time of worship is vital.

1) Vision - *What you want to have been accomplished when worship is completed. The place where the Lord wanted you to bring His people during worship.*

a) As we expressed in previous meetings there are a number of different areas that God would want us to be directed.

- ex.
- 1) Loving God
 - 2) Proclaiming God for who He is
 - 3) Commitment
 - 4) Who we are in Christ
 - 5) Healing
 - 6) Receiving God's love
 - 7) Seeking more of God
 - 8) His Word and what it is and does for us.
 - 9) His Presence and Glory
 - 10) God's Holiness

b) Proverbs 23:7 - *Without a vision the people perish. Without a vision for your worship, ultimately your worship just might perish or be non-existent. Seek the Lord and find out where He is leading you and what He wants to see the worship accomplish.*

c) Habakkuk 2:1-3 - *Write the vision down so that you can see it before you, so that it will become part of you and it will be in your thinking.*

2) Purpose - *once you have the vision now you have a reason for choosing and doing the songs. Remember, God is God of order and He will guide us in putting the worship together. This also does not mean that we lose spontaneity.*

D) Practicing is an important ingredient in being prepared.

1) Learn the songs that you are doing well, so that playing or singing will not be a hindrance to the worship.

a) Ps. 33:3 - *skillfully - beautiful, sound, to make well.*

b) II Chron. 34:12 - *skill - distinguishable, understandable.*

2) Going over the songs will also let you hear the flow of each song and you can familiarize yourself with the different key changes that may occur from song to song.

3) Learning the songs will also allow you to enter into worship and therefore you will be more sensitive to the Holy Spirit.

E) Being Spiritually Prepared

- 1) Having all the "mechanics" of worship prepared and ready to go, is important as we have seen. However, the most important aspect is being spiritually prepared. This is vital.
- 2) How do we get spiritually prepared?
 - a) Prayer, Prayer, Prayer and more Prayer
 - 1) I John 5:14-15 - *we can be assured that when we pray according to God's will, and it is God's will that we worship Him effectively, that God will hear our prayer and direct us in our worship.*
 - 2) Jeremiah 29:13 - *when we seek after God through prayer, we will be able to meet with Him and He will direct our worship.*

 - 3) Mark. 11:24 - *when we pray and believe that God hears our prayer we shall have whatever we ask concerning God's direction in our worship.*
 - 4) James 5:16b - *the effectual prayer of a righteous person availeth much. God hears our prayer and will direct us in our worship.*
 - b) Spiritual Warfare
 - 1) II Corinthians 10:5 - *using the weapons of our warfare which are spiritual. Using the Word, prayer, personal worship, etc.*

 - 2) Eph. 6:10-18 - *using the armor of God that He has given us to combat the attacks and strategies against us by the devil.*

 - 3) Nehemiah 8:10 - *it is not by our own might, power or ability but only in the power of God's spirit can our worship truly be effective.*
 - c) Jesus always prepared Himself before ministry
 - 1) Matt. 5:1 - *Jesus went up to the mountain and prayed before addressing the people. He was always in prayer with the Father*
 - 2) Luke 4:1 - *Before Jesus went through the temptation, he was filled with the Holy Spirit. He was ready and prepared for the attack.*
 - 3) Luke 22:39-46 - *Jesus prayed and prepared Himself for the crucifixion and what was to come.*
 - d) Recognize the role of worship within the small group or any service
 - 1) *Worship is a part, a portion of the whole small group meeting.*
 - 2) *Worship should "free people, the atmosphere, and "set the stage: for the receiving of the Word. God inhabits the praise of His people.*
 - 3) *Don't overemphasize or underestimate worship's role in the small group meeting.*

F) Flowing in & discerning what the Holy Spirit is doing.

- 1) Your preparation will greatly influence the flow of your worship because you will be free to participate in the worship and be included in what the Holy Spirit is doing with the whole group.
- 2) Keep your eyes open during worship and learn to "see" in the Spirit realm what is going on.
- 3) Don't try to force anything - if you do then you know immediately that you are controlling & manipulating the worship instead of leading.
- 4) The worship should witness to your spirit not your soul and body.

G) Be early and give yourself enough time

To set up whatever you may need (guitar tuned, music in order, music stand if used, tape player working properly, songbooks or other aids are ready, etc.) This enables you to be somewhat relaxed when you begin to lead worship. This relaxed attitude that you have, will go a long way in helping those you are leading to enter into worship easier and faster.

H) An example of a general order of worship

- 1) A call to worship as a corporate body
 - a) Includes praise and thanksgiving
 - b) Includes a putting aside of feelings, sin, and things of the flesh
 - c) Includes a decision to worship in Spirit and Truth
- 2) Intimacy between the individual and God
 - a) Individual, personal, worship
 - b) Entering into the "vision" part from your preparation
 - c) Needs to be handled delicately with a sense of flow and timing through the "Holy Place" into the "Holy of Holies"
- 3) Bathing in the beauty of God's Holiness
 - a) Experiencing God
 - b) Face to face encounters taking place
- 4) Allows God to minister to His people through His Word and power.

I) Being in unity with the Leader of the group or the service.

It is also important for Worship Leaders to remember that we should always be in contact with the Pastor or leader of the service and should be in total submission to that leader. If the leader says to stop, or do something else, or do another song or whatever, we as worship leaders must do what is told to us by the leader at that time. If you have any questions or problems you should discuss them afterward and in private with the leader. Do not get uptight or an attitude, for this will ultimately hinder the worship. When these emotions rise up you should "catch" yourself and "resist the devil and he will flee" and "don't give any place to the devil."

THE "TEN COMMANDMENTS" FOR A WORSHIP LEADER

- 1) THOU SHALT LOVE THE LORD THY GOD WITH ALL YOUR HEART, SOUL AND MIND (MATT 23:37)
- 2) THOU SHALT LOVE THY NEIGHBOR (MATT 23:39)
- 3) THOU SHALT HAVE INTIMATE TIMES OF WORSHIP, FELLOWSHIP AND COMMUNION WITH THE LORD YOUR GOD (MATT 6:33)
- 4) THOU SHALT ALWAYS POINT OTHERS TO JESUS (JOHN 16:13,14)
- 5) THOU SHALT NOT DO ANYTHING TO DRAW OR BRING ATTENTION TO SELF OR DETRACT OTHERS FROM SEEING AND/OR EXPERIENCING THE FULNESS OF GOD (JOHN 3:30)
- 6) THOU SHALT LEAD PEOPLE IN WORSHIP, NOT ENTERTAIN THEM NOR "LEAVE THEM BEHIND" (1PETER 5:1-4)
- 7) THOU SHALT DESIRE TO BE A CARRIER AND COURRIER OF GOD'S PRESENCE (1COR 3:16; 6:19; 2 COR 6:16)
- 8) THOU SHALT BE BOTH "SPIRITUALLY" PREPARED AS WELL AS "MECHANICALLY" PREPARED WHEN LEADING WORSHIP (2 TIM 2:21)
- 9) THOU SHALT ALWAYS SUBMIT YOURSELF TO GOD BY SUBMITTING YOURSELF TO THOSE IN AUTHORITY OVER YOU (JAMES 4:1)
- 10) THOU SHALT WORSHIP THE LORD IN SPIRIT AND IN TRUTH (JOHN 4:24)

XI) CONCLUSION

A) Be led by the Holy Spirit

Be led by the Holy Spirit not your own emotions or the emotions of the people you are leading into worship. Do not allow the emotions of the group dictate what you are doing. However, if we listen to the Holy Spirit, He will show us what area of worship is needed to meet and fulfill the members of your group.

B) Encourage & Edify

Encourage and explain briefly before entering into worship, that the group should prepare their heart, soul, and body to be in God's presence and expect to minister to Him and in turn allow God to minister to them through one another or personally.

C) Worship in Spirit & Truth - John 4:24

Encourage your people to allow their spirit to lead them in worship. They have a spirit that is renewed and God is a Spirit so therefore, God wants and literally expects our worship to originate from our spirit. Our soul and body falls in line with our spirit, which is where "worshipping in truth" comes into play. The Word shows us how to worship when our soul and body lines up with our spirit. This is manifested in singing, dancing, clapping, lifting hands, shouting, making a joyful noise, singing in the spirit, bowing down prostrate, kneeling, standing, etc. These are done when it is originated in our spirit. An important thing to remember is that our spirit always wants to worship but our emotions (soul) and body might not feel like it. This is when we put our flesh under our feet and allow our spirit to rise up and make the choice to worship.

D) Behold the glory of the Lord.

During worship, look around and see what is going on. We don't have to worship with our eyes closed. We need to see what God is doing. This will help us in the flow of worship. We might wait a while before beginning a new song or if the song we are not doing is really ministering we might repeat it again. This again is where spontaneity can be available and acted upon.

E) Don't be afraid of making a mistake.

If your motivation is proper, God is a mighty God and He will still be able to work. Learn from your mistakes. Make an evaluation afterward of what happened in worship and what the Holy Spirit did or where you could have done something different. Always remember, as we stated earlier, no two times of worship are the same. So what happened one time might not be the same again.

F) You have been called ...

... and chose by God to lead His people in worshipping the El Shaddai, the Almighty God, the great I AM, King of Kings, the Lord of Lords. It is a tremendous privilege and an important task. In the Old Testament, we see that the Levites, the priests, were used in this ministry. We in the New Covenant are all priests unto our God to offer up our spiritual sacrifices of joy (Ps. 27:6), praise (Heb. 13:15), thanksgiving (Ps. 107:22), and righteousness (Ps. 51:19). We as Worship Leaders must desire to be the vessel in which God can work through, to help His people in a deeper and richer offering of spiritual sacrifices.

DYNAMICS OF WORSHIP LEADING
FINAL EXAM: 160 points

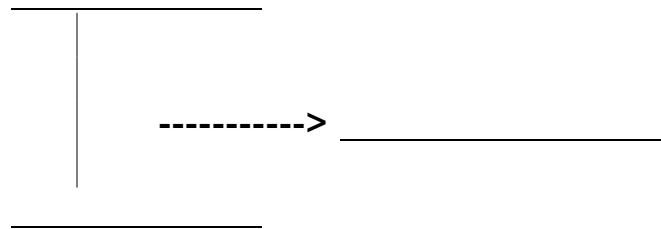
(3 Points for each question)

___ 1) True or False - Worship is an attitude of the heart which is expressed as a lifestyle.

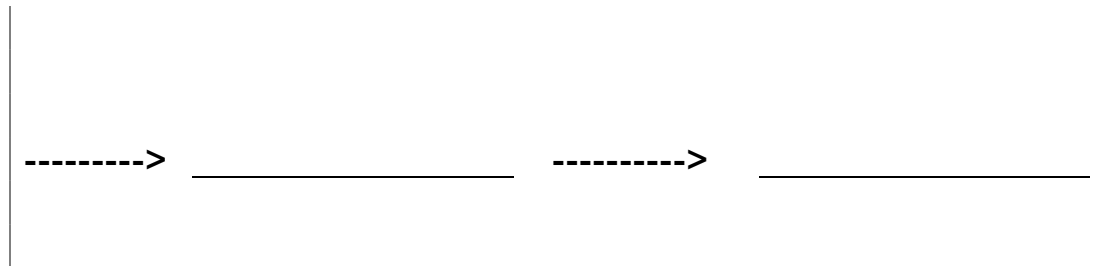
___ 2) Worship involves which of the following?
a) To bow down in total submission
b) To give homage to God
c) To give total reverence to God
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

Using the terms "leader", "people", "goal" - write out the diagram for:

3) The corporate style of leadership



4) The shepherding style of leadership



___ 5) True or False - A leader is one who is given the privilege and responsibility of directing and guiding others.

___ 6) True or False - A worship leader is only responsible for leading only themselves into the presence of God.

___ 7) The term "the chief musician" found in the Psalms is referring to who?
a) King David c) Chenaniah e) none of the above
b) God d) all of the above

___ 8) True or False - There is no difference between a "song leader" and

a "worship leader"

- ___ 9) True or False - God always waits for man to initiate a "face to face" encounter.
- ___ 10) True or False - Man was created to have a close, intimate, relationship with God.
- ___ 11) Which of the following is not part of the definition of the term "secret places"?
- a) To be able to hide from God
 - b) To be hidden from harm
 - c) Being in the very presence of God
 - d) To be under a covering
- ___ 12) True or False - The more times of meeting God "face to face, the more your life will change and the more others will see the change in you.
- ___ 13) Which of the following is the definition of the term "priest"?
- a) To officiate and meditate between a supernatural being (God) and His people.
 - b) To put on regalia and be clothed regally
 - c) Both of the above
 - d) Non of the above
- ___ 14) The holy garments of the priests were used to symbolically cover their filthiness of sin before God. True or False.
- ___ 15) Through Jesus, we are now covered by the "robe of _____"
- a) Grace
 - b) Righteousness
 - c) Peace
 - d) All of the above
- ___ 16) True or False - We are to be priests unto God after the order of the "sons of Abiathar" the high priest.

What are the 4 spiritual sacrifices we as worshippers of God under the New Covenant through Jesus are to offer unto God

17)
18)

19)
20)

- ___ 21) True or False - The definition of "consecration" is to separate yourself, to be set apart from evil.

___ 22) True or False - The definition of "sanctification" is to separate yourself, to be set apart from evil.

Using the following phases of worship service - put them in the order of continuity of worship.

- a) God ministering to His Body through His Word
- b) Worship
- c) Praise
- d) Worshipping God by allowing Him to use us as His vessels to minister to others.
- e) Worshipping God through our physical supply
- f) God-ministering to His Body through His gifts

- 23) _____
- 24) _____
- 25) _____
- 26) _____
- 27) _____
- 28) _____

___ 29) True or False - Satan was the originator of music.

Match the definition with the term.

Definitions

- a) A song accompanied by a musical instrument; a poem set to notes
- b) A song quickened by the Holy Spirit
- c) To pause and calmly think on that
- d) To celebrate in song
- e) To sing as the idea of strolling minstrels to proclaim something everywhere

___ 30) Music

___ 31) Psalm

___ 32) Hymn

___ 33) Spiritual songs

___ 34) Selah

Match these 3 terms with its proper corresponding aspect of music.

a) spirit

b) soul

c) body

___ 35) Rhythm

___ 36) Harmony

___ 37) Melody

___ 38) Which of the following is God's divine order of music.

a) Melody
Harmony
Rhythm

b) Harmony
Rhythm
Melody

c) Rhythm
Harmony
Melody

___ 39) True or False - Having a vision and purpose for each time of worship is vital.

___ 40) John 4:24 tells us that as true worshippers we must worship God in

a) Love and peace

c) Grace and mercy

b) Unity and oneness

d) Spirit and truth

___ 41) True or False - There should be no thought of culture when we are worshipping God

___ 42) True or False - There no need to differentiate between Hebraic Worship” and the “Jewish Culture.”

___ 43) True or False - Hebraic Worship was instituted or we can say re-established by Jesus

___ 44) True or False - The “New Song” is inspired by God, not by the ways of the world.

According to our “Cycle of Worship” fill in the following blanks:

45) God's _____ breeds God's grace, mercy and peace (being reconciled back to God)

46) God's grace + mercy + peace = God's love _____ by us.

Match the term with its appropriate definition

- ___ 47) Responsorial
- ___ 48) Antiphonal
- ___ 49) Polyphonic
- ___ 50) Plainsong

- a) These would be psalms or passages that would be sung or presented by the priest, or choir, or singers, alone with the congregation replying or responding to what was being said with an "Amen, "Hallelujah" or "Praise the Lord", etc.
- b) This is a simple chant with a rhythmic utterance. This chant would many times be expressing the despair and despondency that is expressed within the words of the psalm. It was not usually used in joyful psalms.
- c) Two groups of choirs or singers or priests would alternately respond to each other.
- d) This is choral singing in different voice parts such men's voices and then women's voices or what we would call in today's choirs - soprano, alto, tenor and bass.

Short Essay (10 points)

