

Sunday School: January 7, 2018

### **Biblical Worship**

A brief look at the English word, *worship*

- Our word, “worship,” derives from the Old English “worth-ship”
- It means ascribing worth to God; expressing or declaring value or esteem to God
- It is an active word, like the word *adore* or *glorify*

Our study will define true worship, and examine its Biblical roots

3 goals for our study:

- To be better worshipers
- To be better at equipping/training our children for worship  
(So many youths raised in the church abandon the faith when they leave home for college, the military, or the work-place)
- To communicate more intelligently with the world: what we do in worship, and why we do it

Reformed worship is:

- Biblical (first and foremost)
- Historical (we come from many centuries of believing, practicing Christians)
- Covenantal (God is our God, and we are His people)
- Liturgical (has an order and pattern)
- Evangelical (gospel-centered)
- Reverential (through worship, we are dealing with the Eternal, Sovereign God)
- Joyful (brings joy to the heart)

Homework: Read, in this order

- Exodus 20, particularly the first and second commandments
  - Genesis 4, looking at the worship of Cain and Abel
  - Leviticus 10, looking at Nadab and Abihu’s bad day at worship
  - Isaiah 6:1-13
- John 4:23 A time is coming and has now come when the true worshippers will worship the Father in spirit and truth, for they are the kind of worshippers the Father seeks.
    - 1 Timothy 4:13 Devote yourself to the public reading of scripture, to preaching and to teaching.