



## Study 10

# THE

# WORSHIP

# THE NEW TESTAMENT COMMANDS

Everyone worships. It is one of the most curious things to anthropologists (people who study people) that in every culture on every part of the planet, people worship.

1. What does worship mean to you?

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2. How do you worship?

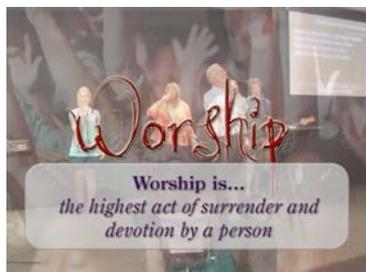
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3. What inspires your worship?

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4. How does God feel about worship? Give some Scriptural support to your answer.
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Worship is the highest act of surrender and devotion by a person. How we express our surrender and our devotion to God is; *worship*.

5. What was one of the most ancient forms of worship in the Bible? What does this tell us about worship?
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6. How important is *music* to worship? Give some Scriptural support to your answers.
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7. How important is *ritual* to worship?
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8. Notice Psalm 46:10. What further insight does this verse reveal about how we can worship God?
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When Satan had the opportunity to attempt to tempt Jesus, the first offer he made to Christ was conditional upon Jesus worshipping him (Matthew 4:9). But Christ responded with an amazing statement about worship.

9. What do we learn about worship from Christ's statement in Matthew 4:10?
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In some older wedding ceremonies the minister often led the couple to vow – “*with my body, I thee worship*”. The intention of the vow was to highlight the complete mutual surrender and devotion of a husband and wife to each other. Many pastors today are uncomfortable using that expression within marriage vows because worship is for God only.

## Worship Is Doxology



Doxology is *right glory*. Good worship is *doxological*. That is, worshiping God should result in Him being glorified. This might sound obvious but some people have equated church worship with a highly scripted stage show, performed by highly talented singers and musicians. This might result in glory for the performers. But doxological worship results in *God* being glorified. Note how Jude closes his epistle (verses 24-25) with a “doxology” (a worship statement for God’s glory). These two verses are often read in churches to close a worship service.

10. What connection does right doctrine (“orthodox” theology) have with right worship with God? (Note Matthew 15:9)

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*Good theology leads to good doxology which leads to good worship.*



The Greek word for “worship” is *proskuneo*, which means *to bow down and move toward and kiss*. This is the word that God the Father uses when He commands all the angels of heaven to *proskuneo* the Son (Hebrews 1:6).



The means of worship is determined by God. While it might be valid (in one respect) to say that everything we do is “worship”, in a narrower sense we are charged by Scripture about the way God is to be worshiped.

11. How does Deuteronomy 12:4 counter the idea that we can worship God in any fashion we determine? (See also Deuteronomy 12:31)

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12. How did Jesus worship with His disciples? (eg. Mark. 14:26)

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The New Testament prescribes worship of God to consist of-

- Prayer
- Singing praises
- Reflection (meditation)
- Devotional reading of Scripture
- Spiritual disciplines



13. What ways of worshipping God are listed in Colossians 3:16?

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Because prayer is an act of worship, we should only pray to God (not to deceased saints, for example). When the apostle John was caught up to heaven he was at one point rebuked by an “angel” for commencing to worship this angel (Revelation 19:10). Who we worship is paramount. How we worship is critical. May our worship not only start with Romans 12:1-3, but continually in Romans 12:9-21. May this passage in Romans become our goal for worshipping the Worthy One.

*Amen.*