

Lesson 12 Review Notes:

1. The Greek word most commonly used for worship is rooted in the concept of _____ the _____ or bowing low before the object being worshipped. So worship means to offer a _____ of respect and submission. If we are not sending such a message to God when we seek to _____ Him, we are not really worshipping Him at all.
2. John 4:24: God is _____ and those who worship Him must worship in _____ and in _____.
3. We are trying to please _____ with our worship and so we should listen to what He says pleases Him in worship.
4. We should have four goals for our worship:
 - a. 1 Cor. 11:26
 - b. Heb. 13:15
 - c. Eph. 5:19
 - d. 1 Cor. 14:26
5. The first letters in each of the above words spells _____.
6. Five reasons not to use instruments in our worship to God are:
 - a. First, Christians must worship only as God has _____. Here are three Bible cases that prove this: Nahab and Abihu offered fire (Lev. 10:1-2); King Saul offered the sacrifice when only priests were commanded to do so (1 Sam 13:13); and Paul condemned the church in _____ because they were not taking the Lord's Supper as he had commanded them.
 - b. Second, Instrumental music in Christian worship is not _____. We have commands to _____. We can sing in worship and know it _____ God but we cannot use instruments with the same _____.

- c. Third, the church, when under direction, did not use instruments in worship. There is no mention in the scriptures of the use of instruments when the apostles and other inspired men were directing worship. It was more than _____ years after the church began before instruments began to be used at all.
- d. Fourth, the Command to sing other types of music. When, for example, Jesus says to use unleavened bread and grape juice in the Lord's Supper, he does not have to give a list of all the things that should not be used. Telling us what to use, tells us not the other foods.
- e. Fifth, instruments have been the cause of _____ and _____ when they have been used. Some of those who spoke against the use of instruments were Thomas Aquinas, John _____, Martin _____, John _____, and Charles Spurgeon. Those who seek to justify the use of the instrument on the bias of "it's not being specifically _____", begin to use the approach of "whatever is not forbidden is _____."