

Worship – Lesson 7
First Baptist principles for corporate worship music

How should we formulate worship principles?

Terminology in God's Word:

The use of the Hebrew *zamir*. (Making music)

Making music with an instrument: Ps. 33:2; 98:5; 149:3

Singing accompanying an instrument: Ps. 71:22-23.

Praise God with music: Ps. 66:2

It is used to introduce prophecy – Is. 12:5

It is used to celebrate victory – Judg. 5:3

A means of thanksgiving: Ps. 18:49; especially in concluding a lament: Ps. 7:17

The use of the Hebrew *masos*. (Joy)

Joy accompanying music: Is. 24:8

The use of the Hebrew *syr*. (Sing; singing)

Secular songs: Prov. 25:20; Eccl. 7:5; 12:4

A means of entertainment: Eccl. 2:8

A "New song": Ps. 40:3(4); 144:9

Temple music: I Chron. 15:16; Neh. 12:27

The use of the Greek *heorte*. (feast; be festive)

The triumphal entry of Jesus: Jn. 12:12-13

The observance of feasts: Gal. 4:10

(The keeping of Sunday as the Lord's day instead of the Sabbath; the celebration of Easter instead of Passover; and the celebration of Christmas instead of Hanukkah.)

The use of the Greek *sebomai*. (worship; revere)(Speaks to attitude, not activity)

The worship of creation: Rom. 1:24-25

Accompanies our pursuit of righteousness: I Tim. 3:16

The use of the Greek *hymnos*. (Hymns; songs of praise)

The singing of the Hallel Psalms (113-118): Matt. 26:30

Singing in persecution: Acts 16:25

As a means of glorifying God and edifying His people: Eph. 5:19

The use of the Greek *psalmos*. (a sacred song)

The O.T. Psalms: Lk. 20:42

The manifestation of the Holy Spirit results in singing: Col. 3:16

The singing honors God: Rom. 15:9

The use of the Greek *ode*. (song; sing)

The new song of God's saints: Rev. 5:9

The liturgy of the early church: Col. 3:16