

## **Week 23: The Church – Worship and Ordinances**

*Grudem<sub>ST</sub> 49-51; Grudem<sub>BD</sub> 27-28; Ryrie 74-76*

### **A. Worship:**

1. The activity of glorifying God in His presence with our voices and hearts (Grudem, 1003)
2. Gr. *proskuneo* – prostrating oneself in reverence; attributes worth to the object worshipped (Ryrie, 496)
3. Gr. *latreuo*: service worship (Rom. 12:1; 15:16) (Ryrie, 496)
4. Character of worship: (John 4:24) (Ryrie, 497)
  - a. In spirit – anytime, anywhere; it is no mere ritual; person-to-Person experience
  - b. In truth – must be genuine without pretense (cf. Mal. 1:7-14; Matt. 15:8-9)
5. Content of corporate worship (Ryrie, 497-499)
  - a. The Word (Acts 2:42; 1Cor. 14:26)
  - b. Prayer (Acts 4:24; 6:4; 12:5; 1Tim. 2:1-8)
  - c. Singing (Acts 16:25; 1Cor. 14:26; Col. 3:16)
  - d. Giving (2Cor. 9:6-7)
  - e. Fellowship (Acts 2:42)
6. Results of worship (Grudem, 1005-1009)
  - a. We delight in God (Ps. 16:11)
  - b. God delights in us (Is. 62:3-5; Zeph. 3:17)
  - c. We draw near to God (Heb. 9:1-7; 10:19, 22)
  - d. God draws near to us (Jas. 4:8)
  - e. God ministers to us (Heb. 4:16)
  - f. Unbelievers know they are in God's presence (1Cor. 14:25)
7. Day for corporate worship: First day of the week because of Lord's resurrection (Matt. 28:1; Acts 20:7; 1Cor. 16:2) (Ryrie, 499-501)

### **B. Baptism**

1. Mode and meaning (Grudem, 967-969)
  - a. "Theologically, baptism may be defined as an act of association or identification with someone, some group, some message, or some event." (Ryrie, 488)
  - b. Gr. *baptizo* – to plunge, dip, immerse
  - c. The mode is therefore to immerse in water, not merely sprinkle with water (cf. Mark 1:10)
  - d. Immersion seen symbolically by union with Christ in His death, burial and resurrection (Rom. 6:3-4; Col. 2:12)
2. Subjects (Grudem, 970-982)
  - a. Must be professing believers in Christ (Acts 2:41; 8:12; 10:47; 16:14-15)
  - b. There is no biblical example of infant baptism (paedobaptism). This was a result of many in the early church incorrectly linking baptism with regeneration (cf. Titus 3:5).
3. Necessity
  - a. Jesus commanded baptism (Matt. 28:19), but not for salvation (Grudem, 981-982)
4. Who can baptize?

### **C. The Lord's Supper**

1. Background (Grudem, 988)
  - a. Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper (Matt. 26:29)
  - b. The apostles continued the tradition with further instructions (1Cor. 11:17-34)
2. Meaning (Grudem, 990-991)
  - a. Proclaiming the Lord's death (1Cor. 11:26)
  - b. Spiritual nourishment (cf. John 6:53-57)
  - c. Unity of believers (1Cor. 10:17)
3. How is Christ present in the Lord's Supper? (Grudem, 991-996)
  - a. Transubstantiation – RCC view where bread and wine are *actually* Christ's body and blood
  - b. "In, with, and under" – Lutheran view where Christ is literally present in the bread
  - c. Symbolic – Protestant view where the bread and wine represent the body and blood of Christ
4. Who should participate? (Grudem, 996-998)
  - a. Only those who believe in Christ
  - b. A believer must "examine himself" (1Cor. 11:28) to see that he does not take the Lord's Supper in an unworthy manner (i.e. in remembrance of Him and proclaiming His death, not selfishly) – a great time to reflect on your *fellowship* with God (1John 1:5-10)