

## APPENDIX A

### GLOSSARY

*Analysing* is to study, examine, and determine the nature and relationship of the parts of something. It means to "break apart" something so that it can be seen and understood better.

*Church* refers to the people of God. The (universal) Church refers to God's people everywhere. Local churches refer to God's people who assemble for worship and organize for service. Sometimes the word church is used to refer to a building where God's people meet together.

*Church dogma* refers to a body of doctrines concerning faith and morals formally stated and authoritatively proclaimed by a church. The members are bound by the teachings of their church.

*Communion* means to share or to participate. The Lord's Supper is called "The Communion" in order to emphasize the sharing of God's people with Christ in His death and new life.

*Criterion* is a principle or standard by which a judgement or decision may be made.

*Critical* is to exercise careful judgement and/or evaluation.

*Curriculum* is a course of study. It involves the number of subjects taught in that course.

*Dialogue* is a conversation between two or more persons. God and man communicate. That is dialogue. In worship the minister converses with the congregation, and the congregation converses with the minister. Both are conversing with God in their worship.

*Disciple* simply means "a learner." A disciple of Jesus is one who learns from Him and obeys His teachings.

*Ecclesiastical* refers to a formal and established church. An ecclesiastical body is an established church.

*Egotistical* refers to the attitude of an individual who believes that self-interest is the valid end of all actions. Selfishness is a synonym.

*Expository* means to explain a passage of Scripture and apply it to the needs of the congregation or society. You actually "break apart" the passage to explain the meaning of the natural divisions of the text. (See the study guide *Sermon Building* by Paul Gericke, pages 61-62.)

*Formalism* follows a strict use of prescribed forms in religious worship. Forms are often employed without regard to their effectiveness as tools of worship.

*Free churches* reject rigid form and ritual in worship. These churches emphasize the freedom of the Spirit in worship in contrast to liturgical worship of the Roman Catholic and other churches.

*Hierarchical* describes a type of church government. It means the ruling of a church by the priesthood which is organized into orders and ranks. Each rank is subordinate to the one above it. The priests govern the church without the laymen having any voice in it.

*Humanistic philosophy* is a teaching that asserts the dignity and capability of man. It also stresses man's capacity for self-realization through reason. Religion and supernaturalism are often rejected by this philosophy.

*Interpretation* means to explain, to tell the meaning of something, or to present in understandable terms.

*Liturgy* is a prescribed form for public worship, including the use of written prayers.

*Mannerisms* is a term used to describe any annoying habits or actions of a public speaker that distract the listener's attention from the message.

*Mercenary* means to serve merely for the wages or the benefit one receives from a particular service.

*Pedagogy* is the art, science, or profession of teaching.

*Perennial* means to last through the whole year or several years. The training of leaders should be continuous in a church.

*Rationalism* is dependence on reason as the basis for deriving religious truth.

*Ritual* is a system of formal and customarily repeated acts.

*Sacerdotalism* is the control of salvation and grace by the priesthood. According to this view, the priest is the only person who can mediate between God and man.

*Sacrament* is a religious ceremony which is regarded as an outer and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace. According to Roman Catholic doctrine, the sacramental sign conveys what it visualizes.

*Sacramentalism* is dependence on the sacraments to obtain salvation and grace. It is the theology that salvation is gained through participation in the sacraments.

*Theoretical* means to be concerned with knowledge apart from its practical application.

# APPENDIX B

## A SAMPLE ORDER OF WORSHIP<sup>1</sup>

### ADORATION OF GOD

Meditation			Congregation
Musical Prelude			Musicians
Processional Hymn <sup>2</sup> No. 247: "Lift Up Your Heads, Ye Mighty Gates"			Choir

#### *Word of God*

Call to Worship <sup>3</sup>			Minister
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O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the Lord our maker. For he is our God; and we are the people of his pasture, and the sheep of his hand. (Psalm 95:6-7)

#### *Response*

Prayer of Invocation			Minister
Hymn of Praise No. 6: "Praise to the Lord, the Almighty"			Congregation

### CONFESSION OF SIN

#### *Word of God*

Call to Confession			Minister
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If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land. (2 Chron. 7:14)

#### *Response*

Confession of Sin			Congregation
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Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy lovingkindness: according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions. Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. (Psalm 51:1-2)

#### *Word of God*

Declaration of Pardon			Minister
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If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. (1 John 1:9)

#### *Response*

Prayer of Supplication			Minister
Hymn of Devotion No. 99: "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross"			Congregation

### AFFIRMATION OF FAITH

#### *Word of God*

Old Testament Lesson	Isaiah 53:4-6		Minister
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#### *Response*

The Psalms	Psalm 19:6-10		Congregation
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#### *Word of God*

New Testament Lesson <sup>4</sup>	John 15:9-17		Minister
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#### *Response*

Pastoral Prayer			Minister
Hymn of Affirmation No. 257: "My Faith Looks Up to Thee"			Congregation

### DEDICATION OF LIFE

#### *Word of God*

Offertory <sup>5</sup>	Mark 12:41-44		Minister
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#### *Response*

Offertory Prayer			Minister
Doxology			Congregation

#### *Word of God*

Special Music <sup>6</sup>			Choir
The Sermon	"Considering Jesus" (Hebrews 12:3)		Minister

#### *Response*

Hymn of Invitation No. 357: "Take My Life and Let It Be"			Congregation
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*Word of God*

Dedication

Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name.

Minister

*Response*

That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth. (Phil. 2:9-10)

Congregation

Benediction

The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit, be with you all. Amen.

Minister

Postlude:

“Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken”

Musicians

<sup>1</sup> This order of worship was prepared by Gayle Hogg. The hymns are selected from *The Baptist Hymnal* (Nashville: Convention Press, 1956). They are also found in *The Baptist Hymnbook* (London: Psalms and Hymns Trust, 1973).

<sup>2</sup> The Musical Prelude, Processional Hymn, Dedication, and the Postlude are optional. The order of worship may be varied according to the needs of the local congregation. The student-pastor-preacher should refer to the suggested books of this study guide for help. *Orders and Prayers for Church Worship*, compiled by E. A. Payne and S. F. Winward, is very useful.

<sup>3</sup> A choir may sing a hymn or a musical call to worship following the reading of the Scripture, or the congregation may sing a hymn.

<sup>4</sup> A responsive reading could be substituted for the above section.

<sup>5</sup> Instrumental music or appropriate vocal music may be used while the offering is being taken.

<sup>6</sup> A solo or an ensemble may be used here.

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