

New Testament Prayer

I. There are many forms of communication to God (Phil. 4:6).

II. Adoration-worship: *paying full honor, reverence, complete obeisance, "My life is in Your hands."*

1. It was about to change in quality (Jn. 4:23)..
2. It is what God seeks (Jn. 4:23).
3. It will no longer be confined to a specific location (Jn. 4:21).
4. It will no longer be primarily just for the Jews (Jn. 4:22).
5. It will change as a result of the Holy Spirit coming (Jn. 4:23; 14:16, 20, 22; 16:7).
6. It is to be in the realm of the human spirit (Jn. 4:23-24; 1 Cor. 2:11).
7. It is to be by 'truth' (Jn. 4:24; 16:13).
8. It is directed to the Father (Jn. 4:21).
9. It is demonstrated in actions and words (Rev. 4:10-11).
10. It seeks no answer.

III. Worship: telling God who and what He is, understanding and appreciating what God has revealed about Himself and then telling Him, either by thought (Phil. 4:8) or verbally (Rev. 4:8).

1. Worship logically follows adoration-worship; one recognizes that God is 'truth' then tells Him about it.
2. Worship includes recognition of God's essence, nature, and attributes, while adoration-worship focuses on the attribute of truth.

IV. Worship in practice.

1. It precedes requests (Eph. 6:18; Phil. 4:6).
2. It is used after standing up against Satan (Eph. 6:18).
3. It is by the Spirit (Eph. 6:18).
4. It is the majority of communication to God (Rom. 1:9; Eph. 1:16).
5. It gives a perspective to aid others (Eph. 1:16).
6. It generates thanksgiving (Col. 4:2).
7. It brings into focus the transitory nature of circumstances (1 Tim. 5:5).
8. It should not be neglected during adverse circumstances (1 Pet. 3:7).
9. It is relevant in view of the hope of the Rapture (1 Pet. 4:7)