

Lesson 3 – Worshiping God Our Deliverer, Redeemer, and Savior

Introduction

The lesson this week will start by studying what the nation of Israel understood concerning God as their Deliverer, Redeemer, and Savior. The lesson will look at Moses' interaction with God and how God made Himself known to Israel. The lesson will also study the role of Christ as the Redeemer who accomplished redemption for all who believe in Him. Important teaching in the book of Acts also presents how Christ was the fulfillment of God's promise. By looking at several of the Psalms you will also see how God was proclaimed as the Deliverer, Redeemer, and the One who was trusted to bring salvation.

Will you consider the challenge of learning a Bible verse that is in this lesson? You could then write the verse and its reference here.

If you are pressed for time during any of the weeks of this study, and know you will not be able to complete a section of the lesson, you can just read the Scripture that is being studied for the day. Sometimes you have to set aside your need to do all things in a certain way and not allow “perfectionism” to rob you of your desire to complete the study. Please do not give up on your goal of studying what it means to worship; you will be blessed as you continue.

Days 1 and 2 – Worshiping God the Deliverer, Redeemer, and Savior

1. When Moses' wife gave birth to their second son, Moses said, “The God of my father was my help, and delivered me from the sword of Pharaoh,” in Exodus 18:4. In Exodus 14:31 we read, “And when Israel saw the great power which the LORD had used against the Egyptians, the people feared the LORD, and they believed in the LORD and in His servant Moses. Open by **asking** the Lord to help you know Him better as you study Old Testament truths that teach about His nature and then answer these **observation questions**.

- Israel was enslaved to the Pharaoh of Egypt and the nation served him by building his numerous grand projects. What did God “demand” of the Pharaoh in Exodus 7:16? What was God's plan for His people according to this verse?

- In Exodus 14:13 Moses told the people of Israel “Do not fear! Stand by and see the salvation of the LORD which He will accomplish for you today...” Then in Exodus 14:30, 31 Moses recorded that “the LORD saved Israel that day from the hand of the Egyptians ... and when Israel saw the great power which the LORD had used against the Egyptians, the people feared the LORD, and they believed in the LORD and in His servant Moses.” In Exodus 15:2, Moses declared, “The LORD is my strength

2. Please examine these word studies for the **key words** used in this lesson.

Strong's # and Transliteration:	Definition from Strong's Concordance, unless written in <i>italics</i>:	Use of the word in other Scriptures:
5647 'abad w ^a ya'abduniy Exodus 7:16b	Serve , to enslave, ... keep in bondage, be bondmen, bond-service, compel, do, ... (set a work), ... worship. <i>The word can be used as service "directed toward things, people, or God."</i> ¹	Exodus 10:26
3444 yeshuah y ^a shuw'at Exodus 14:13; 15:2	Salvation , something saved, i.e. (abstractly) deliverance; aid, victory, prosperity: deliverance, health, help (-ing), save, saving (health), welfare. <i>The word was initially used in a physical sense.</i>	Psalms 68:19
3467 yasha wayowsha' Exodus 14:30	Saved , to be open, wide, or free, i.e. (by implication) to be safe; to free or succor: ... avenging, defend, deliver (-er), help, preserve, rescue, ... bring (having) salvation, save (-iour), get victory. <i>The Hebrew word from which Jesus' name was derived. The word was initially used in a physical sense.</i>	Isaiah 43:6
1350 ga'al gaa'aal ^a taa Exodus 15:13	Redeemed , (according to the Oriental law of kinship), i.e. to be the next of kin (and as such to buy back a relative's property, marry his widow, etc.): ... deliver, (do, perform the part of near, next) kinsfolk (-man), purchase, ransom, redeem (-er), revenger	Isaiah 43:1-3
5337 natsal l ^a hatsiylow Exodus 3:8	Deliver , to snatch away, whether in a good or a bad sense: at all, defend, deliver (self), escape, without fail, part, pluck, preserve, recover, rescue, rid, save, spoil, strip, surely, take (out)	Psalms 79:9
3724 kopher kaapr ^a kaa Isaiah 43:3	Ransom , properly a cover, i.e. (literally) a village (as covered in); (specifically) bitumen (as used for coating), and the henna plant (as used for dyeing); figuratively a redemption price: bribe, ... pitch, satisfaction, sum of money. <i>The main use is to atone by offering a substitute payment.</i> ²	Leviticus 16:20, 21 (in the verbal form: kopher, #3722)

3. Israel claimed that Moses was the author of the Torah, the first five books of their sacred Scriptures which include: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. The opening of the book of Exodus explains how Israel came to be in bondage to the

¹ Zodhiates, *The Complete Word Study Old Testament*, 2346.

² *Ibid.*, 2327.

Lesson 3

Pharaoh of Egypt. In Exodus 3 Moses wrote about his encounter with Almighty God. Read Exodus 3 to see how God revealed Himself, what God promised to Israel (in verse 8), and how Moses responded.

How God revealed Himself:	What God promised:	Moses' response:

4. The nation of Israel understood that God would bring to them physical deliverance as well as spiritual salvation. Some biblical scholars say that when Jonah said “salvation is from the Lord” (in Jonah 2:9) he was thinking about his physical circumstances rather than his spiritual condition. Many of the Psalms “are especially concerned with the salvation of the individual from the threat of enemies.”³ David wrote in Psalm 27:1, “The LORD is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The LORD is the defense of my life; whom shall I dread?” In Psalm 116:13 the psalmist declares that he would “lift up the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the LORD.”

Please read Psalm 3 and look for how David described God and what he said that God meant to him.

How God is described:	What God meant to David:

5. When God chose Isaiah as His prophet to the unfaithful and disobedient southern kingdom of Judah, he spoke prophecies of what was to happen in the near future as well as centuries later. Read these verses (Isaiah 43:1-3, 11 and Isaiah 45:14-17, 21-26) to see what was said about God through Isaiah and what God asked of Israel.

How God is described:	What God asked of Israel:

³ Chris Church, “Salvation,” Trent C. Butler, Editor, *Holman Bible Dictionary*, Nashville, Holman Bible Publishers, 1991, 1223.

6. Exodus 16 tells about God's response to Israel's hunger, grumbling, and disobedience. Read this chapter and meditate on what this teaches about God. How would you summarize this chapter?

Psalm 19:14 says, "Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in Thy sight, O LORD, my rock and my Redeemer." What does this verse tell you about how you are to relate to God?

Did you ever memorize this verse? Write out the verse in your own handwriting to help you learn these mighty truths.

In Lesson 2 you looked at two verses that used the word "come," which causes us to think about how we relate to God and His Son Jesus. Psalm 95 opens with the commands "O come, let us sing for joy to the LORD; let us shout joyfully to the rock of our salvation. Let us come before His presence with thanksgiving, let us shout joyfully to Him with psalms." Psalm 95:6 then added the command, "Come, let us worship and bow down; let us kneel before the LORD our Maker." What do these verses tell you about worship and what does the psalmist call you to do?

Before you close, turn to the sheet in the Appendix entitled "What Is Worship?" and answer some of the questions for a review of this portion of the lesson.

Continued on the next page.

Lesson 3

The hymn “O for a Thousand Tongues” opens by addressing God as the great Redeemer. You might sing (or read) this song in closing.

“O for a Thousand Tongues”

O for a thousand tongues to sing my great Redeemer’s praise, the glories of my God and King, the triumphs of His grace.

My gracious Master and my God, assist me to proclaim, to spread through all the earth abroad, the honors of Thy name.

Jesus! The name that charms our fears, that bids our sorrows cease; ‘tis music in the sinner’s ears, ‘tis life, and health, and peace.

He breaks the power of canceled sin, He sets the prisoner free; His blood can make the foulest clean; His blood availed for me.

Hear Him, ye deaf; His praise, ye dumb, your loosened tongues employ; ye blind, behold your Saviour come; and leap, ye lame, for joy.

By Charles Wesley and Carl G. Glaser

Days 3 and 4 – Worshiping Christ the Savior

1. Open the next portion of the lesson in **prayer**, asking the Holy Spirit to minister to you as you spend time in the word seeking God’s truth. Begin with these **observation questions**.

- Luke wrote in the first two chapters of his gospel information to help people believe in Jesus as the Messiah. Luke shared the testimonies of angels, the priest Zacharias, Elizabeth, Mary, Simeon, and the prophetess Anna. Allow the words recorded concerning Jesus’ birth to minister to your spirit while you look at these Scriptures. The angel Gabriel revealed “good news” to the priest Zacharias which is recorded in Luke 1:13-20. Gabriel came as God’s messenger after a 400 year period of silence. Elizabeth was filled with the Holy Spirit while she “carried” her son John. When Elizabeth gave birth to their son, her husband Zacharias was filled with the Holy Spirit and spoke a prophecy from God. Look at Luke 1:67-79 to see how Zacharias used the word salvation and what was said about how we are to respond to God.
 - a. Salvation:

 - b. What is to be our response to God?

- What did the angel say about Jesus to the shepherds the night that Jesus was born and how did the shepherds respond? Read Luke 2:1-20 to see this in its context.

- What did Simeon say about Jesus when he held him in the temple according to Luke 2:25-35 and how was it possible for Simeon to know this about Jesus?

2. Please examine these word studies for the **key words** used in this lesson.

Strong's # and Transliteration:	Definition from Strong's Concordance, unless written in <i>italics</i>:	Use of the word in other Scriptures:
2097 euangelizo euangelisasthai Luke 1:19 Luke 2:10	Good news , to announce good news, ("evangelize"), especially the gospel: -declare, bring, glad (good) tidings, preach (the gospel)	Acts 13:32
2128 eulogetos eulogetos Luke 1:68	Blessed , adorable; from #2127 to speak well, i.e. (religiously) to bless, (thank or invoke a benediction upon, prosper): bless, praise	Ephesians 1:3
3085 lutrosis lutrosin Luke 1:68; 2:38	Redemption , redeemed; from #3084 to ransom. <i>"The act of freeing or releasing, deliverance."</i> ⁴	Hebrews 9:12
4506 rhuomai rhusthentas Luke 1:74	Delivered , to rush or draw (for oneself), i.e. rescue: deliver (-er). <i>Zacharias' prophecy is in the passive, those delivered had no part in this.</i>	Colossians 1:13
3000 latreuo latreuein Luke 1:74	Serve , (as a hired menial); to minister (to God), render religious homage: worship (-per). <i>"To serve or worship but not out of compulsion."</i> ⁵	Hebrews 9:14
4990 soter Soter Luke 2:11	Savior , a deliverer, i.e. God or Christ: preserver. <i>"Involves a dependence (however momentary) of the saved on the savior."</i> ⁶	Acts 13:23
2962 kurios Kurios Luke 2:11	Lord , supreme in authority; controller; by implication Mr. (as a respectful title): God, master, Sir	Acts 13:48
5547 Christos Christós Luke 2:11	Christ , (see word study for Christ on page 26)	Matthew 16:16
4100 pisteuo pisteuon John 3:16	Believes , to have faith (in, upon, or with respect to, a person or thing) i.e. credit; by implication to entrust (especially one's spiritual well-being to Christ): believer (-er), commit (to trust), put in trust with	John 3:18

⁴ Spiros Zodhiates, *The Complete Word Study New Testament*, Chattanooga, AMG Publishers, 1991, 933.

⁵ Ibid., 931.

⁶ Geoffrey W. Bromiley, *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*, Grand Rapids, Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1985, 1137.

Lesson 3

Strong's # and Transliteration:	Definition from Strong's Concordance, unless written in <i>italics</i> :	Use of the word in other Scriptures:
3341 metanoia metanoias Acts 13:24	Repentance , compunction (for guilt, including reformation); by implication reversal (of [another's] decision)	Luke 3:3
4991 soteria sooteerías Acts 13:26	Salvation , rescue or safety (physically or morally): deliver, health, save, saving	Acts 4:12
859 ἄφesis áphesis Acts 13:38	Forgiveness , freedom; (figuratively) pardon: deliverance, liberty, remission	Hebrews 9:22

3. In John 4 we read about Jesus' meeting with a woman from Samaria. For several reasons this is a unique encounter. First, devoted Jewish people did not travel into or through the Samaritan region of Israel, but Jesus took His disciples to that area. In the divided kingdom of Israel, the northern kingdom who never had a "godly" king worshiped foreign gods in Samaria and King Ahab had his palace there with his ungodly wife, Jezebel. Secondly, it was not common for men to talk with women they did not know, and yet Jesus had a conversation with a Samaritan woman at the well outside of town. Read John 4:1-43 to see what Jesus said about worship in this passage. What did the Samaritan woman learn about worship?

What was said about Jesus in John 4:39-42?

4. A very important verse in John's Gospel is John 3:16. Read John 3:1-21 to see this verse in its context and write out what is required for eternal life according to Jesus.

5. Read the Apostle Paul's teaching on his first missionary journey in Acts 13:16-41 as he presented an overview of the history of God's provision for His people Israel. As you

read allow these words to minister to your spirit, so that they might make a difference in how you “come” to God. What is your response to Paul’s sermon?

6. In the Apostle John’s gospel he shared some of Jesus’ miracles and then followed each of these narrative portions with Jesus’ teaching about Himself. In John 6:1-14 we read of one of the two times that Jesus miraculously fed a multitude of people. Read John 6:26-58 and jot down what Jesus said about Himself, what He promised His followers, as well as what Jesus asked of His followers. (Remember studying Exodus 16 earlier in this lesson about God’s provision for His people through the giving of manna for over 40 years while they were in the wilderness.)

The Apostle Peter said (in Acts 4:12) “there is salvation in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved.” The Apostle Paul said in Romans 10:13 that “everyone who calls upon the name of the Lord will be saved.” Paul wrote in 1 Timothy 2:5, 6 that there is one God, and there is one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave Himself as a ransom for all.

Read Luke 7:36-50 and summarize the attitude of the woman in this passage and Jesus’ final response to her in verse 50.

Before you close, turn to the sheet in the Appendix entitled “What Is Worship?” and answer some of the questions for a review of this lesson.

Continued on the next page.

Lesson 3

You might close by singing the hymn “I Need Thee Every Hour” as your closing response to your Savior Jesus Christ.

“I Need Thee Every Hour”

I need Thee every hour, most gracious Lord; no tender voice like Thine can peace afford.

Refrain: I need Thee, O I need Thee, ev’ry hour I need Thee! O bless me now, my Savior – I come to Thee!

I need Thee ev’ry hour, stay Thou near by; temptations lose their pow’r when Thou art nigh.

Refrain:

I need Thee every hour, in joy or pain; come quickly and abide, or life is vain.

Refrain:

I need Thee every hour, most holy One; O make me Thine indeed, Thou blessed Son!

Refrain:

By Annie S. Hawks and Robert Lowry

Day 5 – Your Response to Your Deliverer, Redeemer, and Savior

1. Open your time in the word by **praying** for the Lord’s anointing upon your spirit thorough the guidance of the Holy Spirit as you open God’s holy word. Begin with these **observation questions**.

- Look at these Old Testament passages that teach about offerings and tithing. God spoke to Israel promising them in Deuteronomy that when they obeyed Him they would be blessed, and when they disobeyed Him they would be cursed. What do you learn about tithing and what this means to God.

a. Leviticus 1:2; 2:1 (The Hebrew word for offering in these verses is qorban. Read how Jesus used this word [spelled corban] in Mark 7:11.)

b. Nehemiah 13:4-14

c. Malachi 3:1-15 (In both Matthew and Mark’s gospels they referred to Malachi 3:1 in their teaching about John the Baptist.)

2. Please examine these word studies for the **key words** used in this lesson.

Strong’s # and Transliteration:	Definition from Strong’s Concordance, unless written in <i>italics</i> :	Use of the word in other Scriptures:
4643 ma’asrah ma ^{‘a} sar Nehemiah 13:12	Tithes , a tenth (part), tithe (-ing)	Malachi 3:8

Strong's # and Transliteration:	Definition from Strong's Concordance, unless written in <i>italics</i> :	Use of the word in other Scriptures:
1435 doron dora Luke 21:4	Offering , a present; specifically a sacrifice: gift. " <i>Gifts given as an expression of honor.</i> " ⁷	Luke 21:1

3. Now read about two women whose response to God and to Jesus is recorded in the gospels. What do you learn from these women?

a. Luke 21:1-4

b. Matthew 26:6-13

4. By the first century the synagogue system (from the Greek word meaning gathering place) was in place throughout Israel as well as in cities in the Roman Empire that had Jewish communities. The synagogues were the "learning centers" that taught and recited the sacred Hebrew Scriptures, the writings and Scriptural interpretation of the Jewish rabbis, and offered prayers to God. In Jesus' Sermon on the Mount He taught His disciples about living a righteous life, and this included instructions about the giving of offerings and prayer. Read Matthew 6:1-13 and summarize Jesus' teaching about how His followers are to "give" and how they are to pray.

a. Giving

b. Praying

How would you explain to someone the relationship between God providing manna in the wilderness, Jesus' claim to be the "bread of life" (in John 6:35), and our command to ask God for our daily bread?

Continued on the next page.

⁷ Zodhiates, *The Hebrew-Greek Key Study Bible*, 1827.

Lesson 3

Have you associated the giving of offerings as a part of your act of worshiping God? Do you tithe? In Genesis 3 God told Adam that he was to “take care of” the earth. Are you a faithful steward of God’s earth and what He has entrusted to you? James 1:27 says that pure and undefiled religion in the sight of our God and Father is to take care of orphans and widows in their distress and to keep oneself unstained by the world. What does this mean to you?

In John Ortberg’s book, *The Life You’ve Always Wanted*, he claims that a mature disciplined believer will do “the right thing at the right time in the right way for the right reason.”⁸ Spend some time meditating on your response to God through the giving of your offerings and prayer. Join with David who prayed, “Search me O God, and know my heart; try me and know my anxious thoughts; and see if there is any hurtful way in me and lead me in the everlasting way,” in Psalm 139:23, 24.

Before you close, turn to the sheet in the Appendix entitled “What Is Worship?” and answer some of the questions for a review of today’s lesson.

As a “review” of what you learned in this lesson about God, Christ Jesus, and the Holy Spirit, meditate on the Scripture you studied and write your response to these truths on the “Journaling My Thoughts on Worshiping God” pages in the Appendix.

I thank the Lord that I know of His grace as He sent His precious and perfect Son to save me from my sin. The enemy comes to destroy, but Jesus came to earth to save and bring the blessing of eternal fellowship with His Father, Himself, and the Holy Spirit. This is truly amazing... John Newton (as a slave trader) understood this grace when he was converted and wrote the classic hymn, “Amazing Grace.” Notice the last verses that Newton wrote reflecting his theology. These verses were “omitted” from most hymnals and the “last” verse as we know it (“When we’ve been there ten thousand years...”) was actually added by another person years after Newton died. Close by singing this lovely hymn as your own act of worship before the Lord, with a heart of gratitude and praise before Him.

“Amazing Grace”

Amazing grace, how sweet the sound, that saved a wretch like me! I once was lost, but now am found, was blind but now I see.

‘Twas grace that taught my heart to fear, and grace my fears relieved; how precious did that grace appear the hour I first believed!

Through many dangers, toils and snares, I have already come; ‘Tis grace hath brought me safe thus far, and grace will lead me home.

The Lord has promis’d good to me, His word my hope secures; He will my shield and portion be, as long as life endures.

Yes, when this flesh and heart shall fail, and mortal life shall cease; I shall possess, within the veil, a life of joy and peace.

The earth shall soon dissolve like snow, the sun forbear to shine; but God, who call’d me here below, will be forever mine.

By John Newton

⁸ John Ortberg, *The Life You’ve Always Wanted*, Grand Rapids, Zondervan, 1997, 55.

