

The Day of Worship

Michael Woody | LBCF 22:7-8

SURVEY OF SCRIPTURE

1. As it is the law of nature, that in general a proportion of time, by God's appointment, be set apart for the worship of God, so by his Word, in a positive moral, and perpetual commandment, binding all men, in all ages, he hath particularly appointed one day in seven for a sabbath to be kept holy unto him [Exodus 20:8].
2. which from the beginning of the world to the resurrection of Christ was the last day of the week, and from the resurrection of Christ was changed into the first day of the week, which is called the Lord's Day: and is to be continued to the end of the world as the Christian Sabbath, the observation of the last day of the week being abolished. [1 Cor 16:1-2; Act 20:7; Rev 1:10]
3. The sabbath is then kept holy unto the Lord, when men, after a due preparing of their hearts, and ordering their common affairs aforehand, do not only observe an holy rest all day, from their own works, words and thoughts, about their worldly employment and recreations [Isa 58:13; Neh 13:15-22]
4. but are also taken up the whole time in the public and private exercises of his worship, and in the duties of necessity and mercy. [Mat 12:1-13]

WHAT DOES THIS TEACH US?

1. Just as God has the right to decree who is worshipped, and how He is worshipped, God also has the right to decree the _____ He is worshipped.
2. Just as every other major element of worship is appointed by God and not by ecclesiastical authority, even so the day of public worship is not left for _____ to decide.
3. Paragraph 7 deals with the _____ of the Lord's Day
4. Paragraph 8 deals with the _____ of the Lord's Day
5. The Confession teaches that the _____ of _____ requires an appointed day for worship.
6. Two things should be evident by the light of nature.
 - a. God must be worshipped _____ and _____ by men.
 - b. Such public and corporate worship requires a publicly and corporately agreed upon _____ of _____.
7. Why do we believe the Sabbath/Lord's Day is both a moral and perpetual command?
 - a. It was _____ at creation (Gen. 2:3; Exod. 20:8-11; Mark 2:27-28).
 - b. It was _____ in the Decalogue (Exod. 20:8-11).
 - c. It is _____ in the Lord's day ['my holy day', 'the Lord's holy day' (Isa. 58:13); 'the Lord of the sabbath' (Matt. 12:8)].
 - d. The Lord's day of the New Covenant embodies the _____ instituted at creation.
 - i. Like the sabbath and unlike any other religious observance, the Lord's day is the _____ of one day of weekly recurrence.

- ii. Like the sabbath and unlike any other religious observance, the Lord's day thus _____ the seven-day week of creation.
 - iii. The Lord's day is a memorial of both _____ and _____.
 - iv. The Lord's day is a day _____ especially to God.
8. Like the sabbath, the Lord's day is a day of _____/_____ worship (Acts 20:7; 1 Cor. 16:1-2).
- a. All days of public, corporate worship are sabbaths in the Bible. A day of worship which was not a sabbath would have been incomprehensible to the Jewish disciples of Jesus.
 - b. The Lord's day is a holy day and, therefore, must be set apart from ordinary labours and set apart to worship. That is what sanctifying the day requires. Such a day is, however, clearly a day of rest.
 - c. No one can engage in public worship without, at least for an hour or two, resting from his secular labours.
9. What do we do about the words ' _____ ' and ' _____ '?
- a. The confession recognized _____ of _____ - so 'whole' and 'all' did not require every moment.
 - b. It does show a _____ _____ to the Lord's Day - we should plan our week to allow us to enjoy the Lord's Day
 - c. It can lend itself to a _____ _____ that fails to recognize the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath.
 - d. It does show the propensity of man to take that which is holy and _____ it and should serve as a caution to us.