

**Methods of Glorifying God, Pt. 2 (49 Minutes)**  
**Selected Scriptures, 2024-07-07A, #8**

**Introduction:** Today we return to our study of the glory of God. We have looked at the meanings of the glory of God: The glory of God means a display of one or more of the attributes of God; the manifest presence of God; brightness; and honor. We looked also at some of the motives or reasons for glorifying God: We were created to glorify God; we are commanded to glorify God; we are called to glorify God; we are chosen to glorify God. Today I want to continue to talk to you about methods of glorifying God.

- I. We Can Glorify God by Confessions:**
  - A. Confession of Jesus Christ as Lord** κύριος (*kurios*), which means “Sovereign, Ruler, Master, Owner (Philippians 2:5-11; cf. Romans 10: 9-10).
  - B. Confession of sins** (Joshua 7:19; cf. Psalm 32:1-5; 51:1-19; Proverbs 28:13; 1 John 1:9).
    1. Achan’s confession put God’s justice on display (Joshua 7:1-26).
    2. David was concerned about the justice of God in his confession (Psalm 51:4).
  
- II. We Can Glorify God by Declaring His Attributes** (Psalm 19:1-3; 29:1-2).
  
- III. We Can Glorify God by Praising Him** (Psalm 50:23).
  - A. Psalm 50:23, "Whoso offereth praise glorifieth Me."**
  
  - B. Seven different Hebrew words that are translated “praise:”**
    1. “Todah” תּוֹדָה (Strong’s 8426) is the Hebrew noun that is translated “praise” in Psalm 50:23.
      - a. “Todah” occurs 32 times in the Tanach – the Hebrew Bible.
  
      - b. The AV translates “Todah” “praise” 6 times (Psalm 42:4; 50:23; 56:12; Jeremiah 17:26; 33:11); “thanks” 3 times (Nehemiah 12:31, 38, 40); “thank offering” 3 times (2 Chronicles 29:31; 33:16); “thanksgiving” 18 (Leviticus 7:12, 13, 15; 22:29; Nehemiah 12:27; Psalm 26:7; 50:14; 69:30; 95:2; 100:4; 107:22; 116:17; 147:7; Isaiah 51:3; Jeremiah 30:19; Amos 4:5; Jonah 2:9); “confession” twice (Joshua 7:19; Ezra 10:11).
  
      - c. The giving of thanks is God’s will for everyone (Psalm 92:1-2; 1 Thessalonians 5:18).
  
    2. “Halal” הַלְלֵה, הִלָּל (Strong’s 1984).
      - a. “Halal” occurs 165 times in the Hebrew Bible.
      - b. “Halal” is translated “praise” 117 times by the AV; “glory” 14 times; “boast” 10 times; “celebrate” once.
      - c. “Halal” is translated “praise” in all six verses in Psalm 150.
      - d. “Halal” is the Hebrew root word from which we get our English word “hallelujah.”
        - 1) “Halal” means “to celebrate, to boast, to behave foolishly as David did when he danced before the Lord with all his might” (2 Samuel 6:14).
        - 2) When people get excited at a sports event, they’ll call “fans.”

- 3) When people get excited about the Triune God, they are called “fanatics.”
  - 4) When believers get to heaven from all tribes and languages and nations, we will all understand “praise God” (Revelation 5:9; 7:9).
  - 5) “Halal” means to “boast” – God said in Jeremiah 9:23, HCSB, “The wise man must not boast in his wisdom; the strong man must not boast in his strength; the wealthy man must not boast in his wealth. But the one who boasts should boast in this that he understands and knows Me – That I am Yahweh, showing faithful love, justice, and righteousness on the earth, for I delight in these things. This is the LORD's declaration.”
3. “Tehillah” תְּהִלָּה (Strong's 2416) is a Hebrew noun that means “a hymn or song of praise, to sing songs from the Jewish Scriptures (Matthew 26:30; Mark 14:26; Hebrews 2:12), the singing of praises to God, to praise vocally in song, a spontaneous song.”
    - a. According to Psalm 22:3, God inhabits the praises [Tehillah] of His people.
    - b. David said, “I will bless the LORD at all times His praise [Tehillah] shall continually be in my mouth” (Psalm 34:1).
    - c. Psalm 100:4, “Enter His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise” [Tehillah].
  4. “Barak” בָּרַךְ (Strong's 1288) translates a Hebrew verb that means “to praise, to kneel, to bless.”
    - a. “Barak” occurs 330 times in the Hebrew Bible.
    - b. “Barak” is translated “praise” twice by the AV (Judges 5:2; Psalm 72:15).
    - c. “Barak” is translated “bless” 302 times by the AV (Psalm 34:1; 103:1-3, etc.).
    - d. “Barak” is translated “kneel” in Psalm 95:6, “O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel [Barak] before the LORD our maker.”
  5. “Yadah” יָדָה (Strong's 3034) means “to revere or worship with extended hand, to lift up the hands, to hold out the hands, raising of the hands in adoration of God, lifting of the hands in surrender to God.”
    - a. “Yadah” not “yada” which means “to know intimately, to know by experience.”
    - b. “Yadah” occurs 114 times in the Hebrew Bible.
    - c. “Yadah” is translated “praise” by the AV 53 times, “giving thanks” 32 times, and “confess” 16 times.
  6. “Shabach” שָׁבַח (Strong's 7623) is a Hebrew verb that means “to address in a loud tone, to shout, to command, to triumph.”
    - a. “Shabach” occurs 11 times in the Hebrew Bible.
    - b. “Shabach” is translated “praise” by the AV 5 times (Psalm 63:3; 117:1; 106:47; 145:4; 147:12).
    - c. Psalm 47:1, “O clap your hands all ye people shout [Shabach] under God with the voice of triumph.”

- d. Psalm 63:3, “Because thy lovingkindness is better than life, my lips shall praise [Shabach] thee.”
7. “Zamar” זָמַר (Strong’s 2167) is a Hebrew verb that means “to pluck the strings of an instrument, to touch the parts of an instrument, to praise with an instrument both with and without voices, instrumental praise.”
    - a. “Zamar” occurs 45 times in the Hebrew Bible and is translated by the AV “praise” 26 times, “sing” 16 times, sing psalms twice...
    - b. Psalm 144:9 “I will sing a new song unto thee, O God: up on a psaltery and an instrument of 10 strings will I sing praises [Zamar] unto thee.”
- C. There is power in praise (1 Samuel 16:23; 2 Kings 3:15).
1. According to Psalm 22:3, God inhabits the praises of His people.
  2. In 2 Chronicles 20:21, 22, Jehoshaphat had three armies coming against him, and he put a choir in front of his Army:
    - a. First, the choir led everyone in “Halal” (2 Chronicles 20:19, 21a).
    - b. Second, the choir led everyone in “yadah” (2 Chronicles 20:21b).
    - c. Third, the choir led everyone in “tehillah” (2 Chronicles 20:22).
  3. Acts 16:25 at midnight Paul and Silas were praying and singing praises to God...
    - a. Prayer translates a present tense Greek verb, which means continuous action in the present.
    - b. “Sang praises” translates the imperfect tense Greek verb ὑμνέω (*humneō*) which means continuous action in the past.
    - c. *Humneō* means to sing a hymn, to sing songs from the Jewish Scriptures (Matthew 26:30; Mark 14:26; Hebrews 2:12).
    - d. Paul and Silas did not start singing at midnight – they were singing at midnight.
- IV. We Can Glorify God by Believing His Promises (Romans 4:17-21).
- A. We glorify God when we trust and obey Him (Proverbs 3:5-6; John 2:5).
    1. Abraham’s faith brought glory to God (Romans 4:20).
    2. The faith of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego brought glory to God (Daniel 3:8-30).
    3. Daniel’s faith brought glory to God (Daniel 6:19-28).
  - B. A life of obedience to God’s Word brings glory to God (Romans 4:17-21).
  - C. Disobedience results from a lack of trust in God (Hebrews 4:2).
- V. We Can Glorify God by Fruitfulness (John 15:8).
- A. Jesus Said, “You will know them by their fruits” (Matthew 7:16).
  - B. Some of the things that are referred to in the Bible as fruits:
    1. Converts to Christ (John 4:36).
    2. Contributions to the work of the Lord (Romans 15:28).
    3. Christ-like qualities such as the fruit of the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5:22-23).
    4. Conversation that is holy (Proverbs 12:14; 18:20).

5. Conduct that is holy are righteous (Philippians 1:11).
  6. Celebration or praise to God (Hebrews 13:15).
- VI. We Can Glorify God by Good Works (Matthew 5:16; 1 Peter 2:12).**
- A. Good works are to be done for the glory of God and the good of others (Matthew 5:16; 1 Peter 2:12).
  - B. God the Father was glorified by the good works of Jesus, God the Son (Matthew 9:1-8; Acts 10:38).
  - C. God was glorified by the good works of the Apostles of Jesus (Acts 4:21).
- VII. We Can Glorify God by Suffering for Christ (1 Peter 4:14, 16).**
- A. God Is glorified when we suffer for doing what is right:
    1. Joseph suffered for doing what was right (Genesis 39:7-23).
    2. Many of the early Christians suffered for doing what was right (1 Peter 4:12-19).
    3. Many are suffering all over the world today for doing what is right
  - B. Peter's death glorified God (John 21:15-24).
  - C. The death of Jesus glorified God. Some of the attributes of God that were put on display when Jesus suffered and died on the cross:
    1. The love of God was put on display (John 3:16; Romans 5:8).
    2. The justice of God was put on display (Ezekiel 18:4, 20; Romans 6:23; cf. Isaiah 53:5-6; 2 Corinthians 5:21).
    3. The grace of God was put on display (Luke 23:42-43).
    4. The wrath of God was put on display (Romans 3:25; 5:9; 1 Thessalonians 1:10; 5:9-10).
    5. The holiness of God was put on display (Psalm 22:1, 3; Habakkuk 1:13; cf. Isaiah 59:1-2).
    6. The wisdom of God was put on display (1 Corinthians 1:23-24).
  - D. Paul wanted his life and death to glorify God (Philippians 1:20-24, 29).
  - E. The next time you are suffering, ask this question: "How can I glorify God in this situation?" (1 Corinthians 10:31).

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