

Glorification of God, Pt. 1
Philippians 2:5-11, 2024-06-09A, #5

Introduction: Today I want to talk to you about the glory of God. We have been examining the references of Paul to the divinity and humanity of Jesus. In our last study, we saw that the name “Jesus” was given at the incarnation, and the name “Lord” (Kurios) was given at the exaltation of Jesus. The exaltation of Jesus involved His resurrection, ascension, coronation. The name “Kurios” means “Sovereign, Ruler, Master, Owner” (Matthew 28:18; 1 Peter 3:22).

I. Meanings of the Glory of God:

A. Two of the words most often translated “glory” are the Hebrew קָבוֹד “kavod” or “kabod” (Strong’s 3519) and the Greek *doxa* (δόξα, Strong’s 1391).

B. Some of the meanings the Hebrew קָבוֹד “kabod” and the Greek *doxa* (δόξα):

1. The glory of God means the manifestation or display one or more of the attributes of God (Exodus 33:17-23; 34:5-7; Psalm 19:1-3; John 1:14; 2:11; 11:4, 40).

a. An attribute of God is an essential quality of God – who God is.

b. Some of the attributes of God:

1) God is Love (1 John 4:8).

2) God is Holy (Leviticus 11:44-45; Isaiah 6:3; 1 Peter 1:16; Revelation 4:8).

3) God is Sovereign (1 Chronicles 16:31; Psalm 135:6; Isaiah 46:9-10; Daniel 4:35).

4) God is Omnipotent (Genesis 1:1-3; Job 26:7; Hebrews 1:3; cf. 1 Chronicles 16:25-28, 30; cf. Jeremiah 32:17, 27).

5) God Is Omnipresent (Psalm 139:7-12; Jeremiah 23:24).

6) God is Omniscient (Psalm 139:1-6).

7) God is Gracious (Exodus 34:6; 1 Chronicles 16:23; Ephesians 2:8-9).

8) God is merciful (1 Chronicles 16:34; cf. Ezra 9:13; Psalm 103:10).

9) God is good (1 Chronicles 16:34).

10) God is Just (1 Chronicles 16:33; Isaiah 45:21; Zephaniah 3:5; cf. Ezekiel 18:4, 20; Romans 6:23).

11) God is longsuffering (Exodus 34:6; Romans 2:4; 2 Peter 3:9).

12) God is immutable (Malachi 3:6; James 1:17).

13) God is a God of Wrath – God’s anger against all sins...

a) Current wrath (Psalm 7:11; John 3:36; Romans 1:18).

b) Coming wrath (Revelation 6:12-17; cf. Romans 5:9; 1 Thessalonians 1:10; 5:9).

2. The glory of God means the manifestation of the presence of God.

a. Appearances of God in the Old Testament in any form are call theophanies.

b. Pre-incarnate appearances of Jesus in the Old Testament are call “Christophanies” and are usually referred to in the Old Testament as “The Angel of the Lord.”

c. “Shekinah” means the “dwelling or presence of God:” the pillar of fire and the pillar of cloud (Exodus 16:7, 10; 24:16, 17; Numbers 14:10;

1 Kings 8:11; 2 Chronicles 5:14; 7:1-3).

- 3. The glory of God means “honor, respect.”**
 - a. “Kabod” is translated “honor” 32 times by the AV out of 200 occurrences, and “glory” 156 times.**
 - b. “Doxa” is translated “honor” 6 times by the AV out 168 occurrences and “glory” 145 times (John 5:41, 44; 8:54; 2 Corinthians 6:8).**
- 4. The glory of God means “brightness, splendor, majesty” (Matthew 25:31; Luke 2:9; Acts 22:11; Revelation 21:23).**
- 5. The glory of God means “praise” and “worship.”**
 - a. “Doxa” is translated “praise” four times by the AV (John 9:24; 12:43; 1 Peter 4:11).**
 - b. From “doxa” we get our English word doxology which is A song or him of praise to God: “Praise God from whom all blessings flow. Praise Him all creatures here below. Praise Him above ye heavenly host; Praise Father Son and Holy Ghost.”**
 - c. Doxologies can be found in many of the Psalms and letters of Paul.**

II. Motives for Glorifying God:

A. It is good to know the reasons for doing what we do.

B. Some of the biblical motives for glorifying God:

- 1. We are commanded to glorify God (Psalm 29:1-2; 1 Corinthians 10:31).**
 - a. The verbs “do” in 1 Corinthians 10:31 translate Greek verbs that are in the present tense, active voice, and imperative mood.**
 - b. The present tense means continuous action in the present; the active voice means the subject is performing the action; the imperative mood means a command.**
- 2. We were created to glorify God (Isaiah 43:7, 21; Revelation 4:11).**
 - a. The Bible teaches everyone and everything for His glory (Isaiah 43:7, 21; Revelation 4:11).**
 - b. According to the Westminster Shorter Catechism: “The chief duty of man is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever” (cf. Isaiah 29:13; Matthew 15:8).**
 - c. The world becomes a different place in which to live when we understand that our purpose for existing is the glory of God (Romans 8:28).**
 - d. We will respond to problems and difficult situations differently when our aim is to glorify God at all times and in all things (John 9:1-3; 11:4; cf. Exodus 4:10-11).**
- 3. We were converted to glorify God (Ephesians 1:3-14; cf. 1 Corinthians 6:20).**
- 4. We were chosen to glorify God (1 Peter 2:9).**
- 5. We were called to glorify God (1 Peter 2:9).**

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