

The Glory of God
Philippians 2:5-11, 2024-06-09a, #5

Introduction: Today I want to the glory of God. Seven benefits of humility...

- I. The Name above Every Name in Relation to the Divinity of Jesus Christ (Philippians 2:8-11).**
 - A. Some Greek manuscripts have – τὸ ὄνομα (to *onoma*) “the name.”**
 - B. The name “Lord” was given to Jesus at His exaltation.**
 - 1. The exaltation involved the resurrection in a glorified body, the ascension, and the restoration of the full glory that Jesus had before the incarnation (John 17:1-5).**
 - 2. The name given to Jesus at the exaltation is κύριος (*kurios*) “Lord.”**
 - a. “Lord” translates the Greek noun κύριος (*kurios*, Strong’s 2962).**
 - b. *Kurios* “Lord” means “Sir,” “Owner,” “Master,” “Ruler,” “Sovereign.”**
 - c. The AV translates “kurios” with the lower case “l” – “lord” when the reference is to humans.**
 - 3. In order to unify the Roman empire, the emperors were deified and were given the title *kurios*.**
- II. The Bowing and Confessing in Relation to the Divinity of Jesus Christ (Philippians 2:9-11; cf. Matthew 28:18; 1 Peter 3:22).**
- III. The Glorification of God the Father (Philippians 2:11).**
 - A. Two of the words most often translated “glory” are the Hebrew קָבוֹד “kavod” or “kabod” and the Greek *doxa* (δόξα).**
 - B. Seven meanings of the glory of God:**
 - 1. Honor (Exodus 14)**
 - 2. praise**
 - 3. Brightness (Luke)**
 - 4. Majesty**
 - 5. Wealth**
 - 6. Reputation**
 - 7. Attributes**
 - C. The meanings of glory: Two of the words most often translated “glory” are the Hebrew קָבוֹד “kavod” or “kabod” and the Greek *doxa* (δόξα). meaning “praise, honor, respect, reverence, reputation, wealth, majesty, splendor, beauty, and brightness.” The intrinsic glory of God is His attributes, His nature, His essence. Moses prayed to God “Show me your glory” (Ex. 33:18). God showed Moses a manifestation of His attributes (Ex. 33:19; 34:5-8). Intrinsic glory is a manifestation of one or more of the attributes of God. “Name” means all that God is. “LORD” in all capital letter means YEHWEH and also Jehovah.**
 - D. Seven Motives for Glorifying God:**
 - 1. We are commanded to glorify God (1 Corinthians 10:31; 1 Chronicles 16:28; Psalm 22:23; 29:1-2; Isaiah 42:12).**
 - a. The verbs “do” in 1 Corinthians 10:31 translates the Greek verb...**
 - b. Ex is in the present tense, the active voice, and the imperative mood...**
 - 2. We were created to glorify God (Isaiah 43:7, 21; Revelation 4:11).**
 - a. God created everyone and everything for His glory (Isaiah 43:7, 21; Revelation 4:11).**

- b. According to the West Minister Shorter Catechism: “The chief duty of man is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever” (cf. Isaiah 29:13; Matthew 15:8).
 - 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).
 - 6. The world becomes a different place in which to live when we understand that our purpose for existing is the glory of God.
 - 7. We will respond to problems and life situations differently when our aim is to glorify God at all times and in all things...
- E. Seven methods of glorifying God:**
- 1. We can glorify God by suffering for Him (pelicans 2:7-8; John 17:1-5; cf. 1 Peter 4:14, 16)... Attributes of God put on display on the cross: love, justice, wrath, holiness, grace...
 - 2. We can glorify God by confessions: Jesus is Lord (Philippians 2:11; Romans 10: 9-10) and confession of sins (Joshua 7:19; cf. Psalm 32:1-5; 51:1-19; Proverbs 28:13; 1 John 1:9).
 - 3. We can glorify God by praying to Him (Psalm 50:15; cf. John 14:13).
 - 4. We can glorify God by praising (Psalm 50:23) and worshipping Him (Psalm 50:23). (1 Chronicles 16:29; Psalm 29:1-2).
 - a. Biblical worship is giving glory to God (1 Chronicles 16:23-29; Psalm 29:1-2).
 - b. Biblical worship is given to God adoration, honor, and reverence because He is worthy (1 Chronicles 16:27-28; Revelation 4:10-11; 5:12).
 - c. Biblical worship is valuing God more than anyone or anything else in the world (Job 1:20-22; cf. Matthew 22:37-38; Philippians 1:20-21; 3:7-10).
 - 5. We can glorify God with good works done for the good of others and the glory of God (Matthew 5:16; 9:8; 15:30-31; Mark 2:12; Luke 5:26; 7:16; 17:15; Acts 10:38).
 - 6. We can glorify God by declaring His divine attributes (Psalm 19:1-3): Omniscience (Psalm 139:1-6); Omnipresent (Psalm 139:7-12; Proverbs 15:3; Jeremiah 23:24; Hebrews 4:13); Gracious (1 Chronicles 16:23; cf. Ephesians 2:8-9); Sovereign (1 Chronicles 16:31; Psalm 135:6; Isaiah 46:9-10; Daniel 4:35); Just (1 Chronicles 16:33); Good (1 Chronicles 16:34);
 - 7. 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 referred to as fruits in the Bible: (1) Converts to Christ (John 4:36); (2) Contributions to the work of the Lord (Rom. 15:28); (3) Christ-like qualities – the fruit of the Spirit (Gal. 5:22-23); (4) Conversation that is holy (Prov. 12:14; 18:20); (5) Conduct that is holy or righteous (Phil. 1:11); (6) Celebration or praise to God (Heb. 13:15).

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