

# The Great Commission To Worship Book Review

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## Abstract

The term "Great Commission" is used to distinguish the commission that Jesus gave to His disciples after His resurrection from the "limited" commissions He had given during His ministry before Calvary. Although this term is not found in the Bible, we can see the concept. One writer has suggested that we "call it the 'Great Commission' because of its Giver-Jesus Christ; because of its reach-the whole world; Because of his offering - salvation, forgiveness of sins; And because of its duration-to the end of the world. Therefore, the Great Commission is "great" since its Giver, offering, scope, and duration are also great. The word "commission" means a "commission that one person gives to another to do something."<sup>[1]</sup>

## Concrete Response

In this book, *The Great Commission to Worship*, the author shows that during the Restoration Movement, the growth of those who sought to restore the Lord's church was impressive. In fact, the other verbs used in the Great Commission (doing, baptizing, and teaching) show that this is an active charge. Jesus' disciples should not be passive thinkers who spent their days in silent seclusion or deep meditation, but they should be militant announcers prepared to conquer the world. They were to proclaim the Gospel in the light of day and from the roofs. The truth is that to satisfy the demands of the Great Commission, we must relive the zeal and enthusiasm of God before the commandments of God.<sup>[2]</sup>

"And when they saw Him, they worshiped Him, but some doubted." When the disciples saw their Master, they felt in their hearts great joy and intense love that led them to worship Him. To worship means to worship the person or thing that is considered divine; it is to love much or something, to like much of something, or to feel great admiration for someone, in this case, Jesus Christ. The disciples, like us, worshiped His Person, which may have seemed to be idolatry and even blasphemy to the Jews. They loved Jesus and expressed that feeling and the great admiration that awoke them. They probably expressed in words their intense love for the Savior, as we do in praying and singing. We distinguish the praise of worship in its intensity: praise is the expression of our admiration for Jesus Christ, and worship is the exaltation of His Person and the expression of all our love for Him. Some who did not believe in the Divinity of Jesus or His quality of Savior nor his condition of Resurrection? Today, there are also people who attend our meetings but do not believe that they are guided by the

Lord. Unbelievers are even in the best churches. They are not bad people; they just lack faith and sin of unbelief.

“And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, all power is given unto me in heaven and earth.” The Master approaches those who believe in Him, but He also draws near to unbelievers. The first comes closer to further developing their faith, the second to the scandal, to define them, whether they know him or that they reject him. He wants our definition; he loves the decision – to be cold or hot – and he despises the warmth. May the Holy Spirit make us people of conviction, sure of our faith, and walk decisively on the path of life. Jesus has come to your life and wants to tell you something very important: “All power is given to me in heaven and on earth.” All power, all sovereignty, and all authority are now in His hands, So surrender and do not argue with Him anymore; do not fight with God but submit to His authority. Submission to the Lord, which comes from a humble heart, which becomes humus, which is truly human, is imperative to walk in the Kingdom of God under the Divine will. Without submission, there will be no restraint. The latter is the one we owe to the Body of Christ. We submit to the Lord and submit to the Church. We submit to the Lord and hold fast to the shepherds. We submit to the Lord and submit to our tutors. Submission and subjection are two sides of the same coin: obedience to authority.<sup>[3]</sup>

We must trust that for God, there is no difference in giving help to the mighty or to the one who has no strength. Like Philip, we should fervently lead our friend to the feet of Christ, and like Paul, we must be willing to spend our own and ourselves for the sake of the souls of men. In the execution of the Great Commission, Heaven and Earth unite actively to realize human redemption – the delegates of God, going and preaching; the receivers of the Gospel, hearing and obeying; and Divine Love, redeeming and adding. There are sublime goals to the preaching of the Word, the salvation of souls and the spread of Christianity. Therefore, as someone has suggested, hands are required to give, feet that go, eyes that see, Ears that hear and hearts that sit. Christians who seriously consider the Great Commission of Christ cannot feel happy or satisfied if they are not working for the salvation of others.<sup>[4]</sup>

The followers of Christ had been His disciples for about three years; now, they were to make more disciples for Christ through teaching. They should instruct or indoctrinate others. The teaching or preaching of the Word is the only tool that Christ has left us to reach the lost world- whether it is speaking of oral teaching or exemplified teaching.

## Reflection

To further explore this idea, I will give three reasons why we should follow this “regulatory principle” in our church meetings: 1) we have no mandate to force the Christian’s conscience in ways that Scripture does not. Because Christians are commanded to be in the church regularly, we need to be careful about what we do in that environment in ways we do not do in other areas. 2) God knows how to worship Him better than we do. When you begin to understand the regulatory principle, you begin

to have the presumption of not operating in that way. Who can say that we know how to worship God better than Himself? That is the point behind the second commandment in the Ten Commandments. 3) The Holy Spirit has good reasons for designing our meetings as it has. Why confine ourselves to the elements I mentioned earlier? Prayer, reading the Scriptures, preaching, ordinances, singing and giving? Well, I do not know. But surely He has thought things better than I have. I think I'm going to trust him in this case.

One of the major differences between the Great Commission and the limited commissions that Jesus gave before His death is that while the previous commissions were limited in scope, the Great Commission has a universal scope. His disciples were to preach everywhere. Philip took the Gospel to Samaria, someone took the Gospel to Joppa, others brought the Gospel to Phoenicia, Cyprus and Antioch, and with Paul and his Companions, the Gospel traveled to many distant cities and reached Rome. But the disciples were also to preach to all kinds of people. Philip preached to the Samaritans, Peter first proclaimed the gospel to the Gentiles, and others preached to the Greeks. Therefore, when the Jews rejected the Word of God, Paul and his companions "returned to the Gentiles." In the Great Commission, there is no room for xenophobia, classism or ethnocentrism. Christ has overthrown the geographical and ethnographic barriers.<sup>[5]</sup>

## Action

God gave all authority to Jesus Christ. The eleven were born in Christ and grew up by His guidance. The Master gave his physical life to them and then, resurrected, gave them His spiritual and eternal life. When he was resurrected, he overcame all the devilish powers, and God the Father gave all things to him to put an order in them. These things had been polluted and disordered by the devil and the disobedience of our first parents. Now, everything except the Father is under the authority of Jesus Christ. This authority delegates it to his disciples. Christ transmits this authority to the Church. Just as when I buy a house, I acquire dominion over it, just as Jesus overcame Satan, acquired dominion and received all power over man, especially those who recognize him as Lord and ask that His Kingdom come.

The truth is that to satisfy the demands of the Great Commission, we must relive the zeal and enthusiasm of God before the commandments of God. Like Noah, we must preach untiringly before an ungodly world; Like the sons of Levi, we must lift up "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," to penetrate the souls of the lost; Like Jonathan, we must understand that "it is not difficult for Jehovah to save by many or few"; Like Elijah, we should feel "a lively zeal for the Lord God of hosts"; Like, we must trust that for God "there is no difference in giving help to the mighty or to the one who has no strength"; Like Philip, we should fervently lead our friend to the feet of Christ; And like Paul, we must be willing to spend our own, and ourselves for the sake of the souls of men.<sup>[6]</sup>

In the execution of the Great Commission, Heaven and Earth unite actively to realize human redemption – the delegates of God, going and preaching; the receivers of the Gospel, hearing and

obeying; And Divine Love, redeeming and adding. There are sublime goals to the preaching of the Word, the salvation of souls and the spread of Christianity. Therefore, as someone has suggested, hands are required to give, feet that go, eyes that see, Ears that hear and hearts that sit. Christians who seriously consider the Great Commission of Christ cannot feel happy or satisfied if they are not working for the salvation of others.

## Conclusion

There is no doubt that the Great Commission is great because of its authority, action, indoctrination, and scope. But the greatness of the Great Commission was not complete without the promise of our Lord's Association. When we go through the world, preaching and making disciples of all people, let us not forget that while we touch a door, Jesus is still there watching; While we deliver a pamphlet, Jesus is still there watching; While we clean the dust off our shoes, Jesus is still there watching; and while we hold someone who is slowly covered by the baptismal waters, Jesus is still there watching. Thank God for the gift of the Great Commission.

## Bibliography

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