



Dr. Janicka

VOLUME 15

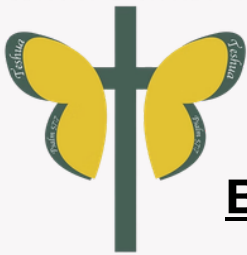
*Helping Others Onward
& Upward to Victory!*

W.o.W.
(WORD ON WORSHIP)

JUNE 12, 2026

Teshua Ministries

WELCOME TO OUR



Monthly Newsletter

Building a Theology of Worship (Part 1)

Greetings in the Name of Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ! Welcome to the fifteenth edition of W.o.W. (Word on Worship)—the monthly newsletter from Teshua Ministries designed to inspire, equip, and deepen our understanding of true worship. Whether you are joining us for the first time or returning, we are delighted to walk this journey of worship with you as we seek to glorify God and grow stronger in faith.

This publication reflects the heart and mission of Dr. Janicka, founder of Teshua Ministries, who is passionate about helping believers experience victorious worship that transforms lives. We pray that each edition ignites a greater hunger for God's presence and empowers you to worship Him in spirit and in truth.

Thank you for being part of the W.o.W. Word on Worship family. Let's continue this journey onward and upward to victory in Christ!

Blessings,
Teshua Ministries

In this newsletter:

Learn what it truly means to live a disciplined life of worship with Dr. Janicka.



BUILDING A THEOLOGY OF WORSHIP (PART 1)



Dr. Janicka

Introduction

Building a theology of worship begins by understanding the definition of theology. By definition, theology is the study of God. A theology of worship entails having a clear understanding that there is something larger than man. There is something bigger than life itself, shaping, transforming, and transcending eternity. Eventually, the realization sets in that above all else in the universe, there is God, the Creator. The realization alone elicits a reaction. What results is an action to give, to relate, to interact, and to understand Him more. Often without foreknowledge or a complete understanding, man will inherently do the one thing he was born to do: worship. But where does this realization and reaction begin?



The process starts with examining God's Word. Through the Word of God, a person can extrapolate the biblical meaning of worship and build a solid foundation for a theology of worship. Worship involves an attitude of awe, reverence, and respect. Worship also involves one's heart posture and actions of worship such as bowing, serving, and praising, which support shaping a person's theology of worship (**Real Worship: Playground, Battle Ground or Holy Ground?**). Attitudes and actions of giving, relating, interacting, and comprehending God, the one who created heaven and earth, also shape a worshiper's beliefs. To clearly demonstrate what worship entails, let's take a closer look at key Old Testament principles that shape a worshiper's theology.

Biblical Principals: Relationship, Obedience, & Faith

→ Adam and Eve

- God created Adam for His purpose and glory
- God is the initiator who created man

→ Abraham

- Worship is mentioned in Genesis 22 for the first time
- Obedience and faith are essential to worship
- One cannot be obedient without faith in God



RELATIONSHIP, OBEDIENCE, AND FAITH

In the book of Genesis, the first worshiper is found. God created Adam for His purpose and glory. God gave Adam the charge of naming every living species, and through doing so, Adam interacted with God daily in the Garden of Eden. In Genesis 2:19, the Word states, **"Out of the ground the Lord God formed every beast of the field and every bird of the air, brought them to Adam to see what he would call them."** God had a specific purpose in the charge He gave Adam. The purpose was for Adam to be in the garden daily, encountering and interacting with Him. God could have named the animal species Himself, so what was God up to regarding Adam? God desired something from Adam. He desired a relationship. This becomes clearer in Genesis 3:8, **"And they heard the sound of the Lord God walking in the garden in the cool of the day, and Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord God among the trees of the garden."** A

reader might be inclined to focus on Adam and Eve hiding. But here is another example of God initiating contact with His creations. In both examples of God and Adam, and then God, Adam, and Eve, God is the initiator. He is interacting with man and seeking out man. Why? "God desired friendship...He yearned to bond and build a relationship because we are like him (Called to Worship: From the Dawn of the Creation to the Final Amen)."

This concept is important for discovering and understanding that God, as the initiator, is at the core of worship, and that worship began with Adam in the Garden of Eden.

In addition to Adam and Eve, the Old Testament further lays a foundation for further understanding essential elements of worship. These elements help build a theology of worship. There are key individuals, such as Abraham, Moses, David, and Joshua, who helped shape why and how people worship. The actual word, worship, is mentioned in Genesis chapter

chapter 22 in the Bible for the first time. Abraham was the first to speak the word worship. In brief, Abraham was given instructions by God to kill his son, Isaac, as a sacrifice. In Genesis 22, Abraham and Isaac are in the land of Moriah. Abraham took some wood and built an altar in order to obey God.

Biblical Principals: Reverence & Awe

→ **Moses**

- God gave Moses instructions and the commission for his life
 - ✓ Help deliver the Israelites from their hardship and slavery under the rule of Pharaoh
- The initial response by the Israelites for their victory included singing, timbrel playing and dancing
 - ✓ They worshiped God for his faithfulness, protection and deliverance
- Worship of God includes a heart of reverence and awe for the Almighty God

However, God provided a ram for the sacrifice in Isaac's place. When God provided a ram, Abraham called the place **"The-Lord-Will-Provide."** Through Abraham's experience, two principles in building a theology of worship are learned. The two principles are obedience and faith. Obedience and faith are essential to worship. One cannot be obedient without faith in God. Abraham was obedient when he followed God's instructions. He demonstrated faith in Genesis 22:5, when he said, **"...the lad and I will go yonder and worship, and we will come back to you."** Abraham's **"faith produced obedience, and his obedience exemplified honest worship. When people worship, they need to be driven by obedience and faith (Called to Worship: From the Dawn of the Creation to the Final Amen)."**

After Abraham, Moses is another figure whose story helps build a theology of worship. Moses, while on a mountain, encountered the presence of God through a burning bush on holy ground. Similar to Adam and Eve, God initiated contact with Moses. God gave Moses instructions and the commission for his life. Moses would be the one to help deliver the Israelites from their hardship and slavery under the rule of Pharaoh. In the book of Exodus, there is a battle for worship between Pharaoh and the servant of God, Moses. On several occasions, Moses tells Pharaoh that God wants his people to be let go so that they may serve **(worship)** Him. Pharaoh refuses to heed Moses' words, and his people suffer. Eventually, the Israelites are delivered from the Egyptians by crossing the Red Sea. Pharaoh and his army are defeated by the hand of God. The initial response by the Israelites to their victory included singing, timbrel playing, and dancing. They worshiped God for his faithfulness, protection, and



INTERESTED IN BOOKING DR. JANICKA, VISIT HER WEBSITE
BUILDING A THEOLOGY OF WORSHIP (PART 1)

deliverance. This entire story of deliverance provides another principle for developing a theology of worship. Worship of God includes a heart of reverence and awe for the Almighty God. As defined by Merriam-Webster, this involves showing emotion inspired by what arouses one's deep respect or veneration.

Biblical Principals: Sacred Place & Holiness

→ Joshua

- Builds an altar to commemorate victory for crossing the Jordan River
- The Lord commands that all the sons of Israel be circumcised
"Then the LORD said to Joshua, "This day I have rolled away the reproach of Egypt from you." Joshua 5:9 (NKJV)
- Worship needs to be established in a sacred place
- True worship of God involves being clean or holy

GRACE, MERCY, AND THE PRACTICE OF WORSHIP

Joshua, who also worshiped God, is another example. In the book of Joshua, when Joshua led the Israelites across the Jordan River, he built an altar to commemorate their victory for their crossing. Building the altar was an act of worship so **"that all the peoples of the earth may know the hand of the Lord, that it is mighty, that you may fear the Lord your God forever,"** in Joshua 4:24. Then, after crossing the Jordan River, the Lord commanded that all the sons of Israel be circumcised. With the leadership of Joshua, the sons of Israel obeyed, and then the Lord said to Joshua, **"This day I have rolled away the reproach of Egypt from you,"** in Joshua 5:9. Through Joshua's story of crossing the Jordan River and circumcision, more principles for developing a theology of worship are provided. The building of an altar brings to light the need for worship to be established in a sacred place. The act of obedience, along with circumcising the flesh, establishes the importance that true worship of God involves being clean and holy.

Biblical Principals: Grace & Mercy

→ Ezra

- Conducts a worship service in the midst of a crowd
- Reading of the Word of God caused worshipful responses
 - ✓ People gathered together lifted their hands as part of praising God
 - ✓ Shouted words like amen, bowed their faces to the ground and wept, or bakah
- Gratefulness for God's grace and mercy are more principles for building a theology of worship

INTERESTED IN BOOKING DR. JANICKA, VISIT HER WEBSITE
BUILDING A THEOLOGY OF WORSHIP (PART 1)

In the book of Nehemiah, there was a priest and scribe named Ezra. Ezra literally conducted a worship service in the midst of a crowd. In Nehemiah chapter 8, the Word was read aloud for the people's hearing. People stood and listened attentively to the reading of the Word. The priest stood on a wooden platform, **"And Ezra opened the book in the sight of all the people, for he was standing above all the people; and when he opened it, all the people stood up. And Ezra blessed the Lord, the great God. Then all the people answered, "Amen, Amen!" while lifting up their hands. And they bowed their heads and worshiped the Lord with their faces to the ground,"** in Nehemiah 8:5–6. The reading of the Word of God caused worshipful responses. The people gathered together lifted their hands as part of praising God. The people, in response to the reading of God's Word, shouted words like amen, bowed to the ground with their faces, and wept, or bakah. Ezra read the Book of the Law of Moses, which had been commanded to Israel. For these people, the reading of the Word of God revealed something to them as they listened intently to Ezra, and their response was worship. Their response indicated their gratefulness for God's grace and mercy, which are principles for building a theology of worship.

Biblical Principle: Practice Worship

✦ King David

- Often speaks of God's statutes, His beauty, love and truth when he authors the majority of the Book of Psalms
- Strategically establishes the Ark of the Covenant in the Davidic temple and becomes known as a servant worshiper

"So they brought the ark of the LORD, and set it in its place in the midst of the tabernacle that David had erected for it. Then David offered burnt offerings and peace offerings before the LORD. And when David had finished offering burnt offerings and peace offerings, he blessed the people in the name of the LORD of hosts."
II Samuel 6:17-18 (NKJV)

- Creates the structure of music for temple worship; four thousand Levites serving as professional ministers of music and singers

Now King David was very special and had a heart for God. He understood that **"to worship is to quicken the conscience by the holiness of God, to feed the mind with the truth of God, to purge the imagination by the beauty of God, to open the heart to the love of God, to devote the will to the purpose of God (Worshipthreesixtyfive: The Power of a Worshiping Life)."** David often spoke of God's statutes, His beauty, love, and truth when he authored the majority of the Book of Psalms. As he grew in age, David ultimately lived the life of a true worshiper. He also ensured others followed the same example. David strategically established the Ark of the Covenant in the Davidic temple and became known as a servant worshiper. In II Samuel 6:17–18, it states, **"So they brought the ark of the Lord, and set it in its place in the midst of the tabernacle that David had erected for it. Then David offered burnt offerings and peace offerings before the Lord. And when David had finished offering burnt offerings and peace offerings, he blessed the people in the name of the Lord of hosts."** David did not stop there with the Ark of the Lord. As a worshiper of God, he created the structure of music for temple worship, which included four

**[INTERESTED IN BOOKING DR. JANICKA, VISIT HER WEBSITE](#)
[BUILDING A THEOLOGY OF WORSHIP \(PART 1\)](#)**

thousand Levites serving as professional ministers of music and singers (**The History and Philosophy of Worship Workbook**). Overall, King David practiced worship, which is another principle of worship in the Old Testament.

Abraham, Moses, Joshua, Ezra, and David understood that a true worshiper keeps God's Word, seeks God's face, and seeks God's heart. The author, Vernon Whaley, in **Called to Worship: From the Dawn of the Creation to the Final Amen**, shares that a relationship with God means hiding the Word in one's heart, proclaiming the truth, and rejoicing in God's statutes. True worshipers also meditate on God's precepts, consider the ways of God, and delight in the Word of God.

Essential Points to Ponder...

- Building a theology of worship involves understanding what God desires.
- Building a theology of worship involves knowing and identifying acts of worship in the Bible.
- He desires believers who have a heart ready to engage in a relationship with Him in a sacred space as faithful worshipers who are obedient, holy, grateful, and intentionally practice worship.

CONCLUSION

Building a theology of worship involves understanding what God desires. God desires people who will acknowledge Him in everything while making melody in their hearts, knowing that He is the Creator, the Almighty, and Everlasting Father. This is evident through God's interactions with Adam, Abraham, Moses, Joshua, Ezra, and David. In the Old Testament, there are many more examples of people who help guide a person's understanding of a theology of worship. Establishing a theology of worship also involves knowing and identifying acts of worship in the Bible. If one believes in the Word of God, then one believes in worship.

Worship is a life lived in response to God and what He has done for His people. In the Old Testament, this is often seen in God's relationship with key figures such as Adam, Abraham, Moses, Joshua, Ezra, and David. Their actions and responses to God demonstrated clear principles that establish a person's theology of worship today. Overall, the Old Testament study of God, or theology, reveals that He desires believers with hearts ready to engage in a relationship with Him. This entails an established sacred space for faithful worshipers who are obedient, holy, grateful, and practice worship daily with intentionality.

***INTERESTED IN BOOKING DR. JANICKA, VISIT HER WEBSITE
BUILDING A THEOLOGY OF WORSHIP (PART 1)***

Let's Pray...

Father God, in the name of Jesus Christ, thank You for the Word, which is truly a lamp unto our path as worshipers. Lord, as we choose to grow in our theology, bless us with greater understanding of what Your heart desires from us as worshipers. Teach Oh Lord, how to always be pleasing in Your sight as we reverence in awe of Your greatness and mighty acts as Creator of heaven and earth. Lord, as we study the Word, please continue to transform us as believers whose worship is pleasing and acceptable in your sight. May our hearts always be filled with respect and adoration to live as believers who desire You daily. Amen!



"I've Got History with God" T-Shirt Collection

By Dr. Janicka | Teshua Ministries

Because your faith has receipts. This shirt isn't just apparel—it's a testimony you can wear.

The **"I've Got History With God"** T-Shirt boldly displays who God has been to us through every season, every battle, every breakthrough:

Healer • Savior • Master • Comforter • Defender • Rescuer •

Counselor • Protector • Waymaker • Provider • Sustainer

Each word is a chapter. Each name is a reminder. This design declares a lived-out faith—one that has been tested, proven, and sustained by God's faithfulness.

Perfect for worship, casual wear, outreach, conferences, or everyday testimony.

INTERESTED IN BOOKING DR. JANICKA, VISIT HER WEBSITE
BUILDING A THEOLOGY OF WORSHIP (PART 1)