

Worship Leading

Effectively engaging people to worship the Lord

Scripture: Matthew 22:35-40, Psalm 150, Psalm 33:1-3

Relational

We lead people, not music.

Focus people on _____.

We help set the table so people can taste and see that He is good (Psalm 34:8).

_____ : it's not a monologue

Not a performance, not a spectator sport or a show. Everyone in the room is on the worship team.

Leader-congregation Leader-players

_____ the team.

Your team reflects you. Take responsibility for the changes you'd like to see. Focus on what you *can* do. Resist the temptation to blame. Lead the way.

Expect _____ and _____.

People live up/down to your expectations.

Spend _____ together.

Plan set lists for the _____ (not just the musicians).
We help set the table so people can taste and see that He is good
(Psalm 34:8).

Theme: is there a series, moment in the life of the church, etc.?

Tempo: consistent during the song, variety between songs

Key: variety between songs, keep vocal melody “between the C’s”

Horizontal/vertical: think about the progression

Familiarity

- New (3 weeks in a row when introducing)
- Gold
- Tired

Listen: your _____ are your most important musical instrument.

Listening is an important part of any conversation. Your ears are your most important musical instrument: listen to each other!

3 T's: In _____, on _____, good _____.

_____ rule: if you are the only one playing, you make up 100 % of the sound. If there is a group, each player needs to make space for the other musicians. If it's a group of 4 people, you are now 25% of the sound.

Dynamic

_____ make music matter.
Become an arranger. Change something every 4 or 8 bars.

Moment- Transition- Moment

Moments

We want to create clear moments *distinct* from one another. We want to alternate moments (not the same thing back to back).

Transitions

We want to clearly telegraph where we are going next. We want to smoothly transition from moment to moment.

Top 10 Moments

Lead Line: an instrument solos over a chord progression.

Partial: part of the band plays; some instruments are conspicuously absent for effect (bass out of verse, drums only, etc.).

Half Time: drummer hits snare on beat 3 to change the feel.

Sustain: notes are sustained longer, at a medium volume.

Pulse: notes are more rhythmic with certain notes emphasized; short sustain.

Build: the band builds in intensity.

Full Out: band plays full out at a higher volume.

Fall Away: band drops out after a big moment; just a guitar or keyboard is left playing.

Breakdown: repeated phrase that builds

Voices Only: congregation sings with all/most of the band not playing

Top Five Transitions

Hits: the band emphasizes a rhythm for effect.

Stops: the band creates space before or after a moment.

Fills: the drummer telegraphs where we are going next.

Going up

Drum build on snare and floor tom

Open the hi hats

Build on snare

Snare on beat 4

Going down

Cymbal roll

Tom fill

Short Build: the band increases intensity over a short period.

Band opens it up more, Bass slides an octave or drives 1/8 notes

Stair Step: the band gradually steps up or down to next degree of intensity.

Peter Neumann
PeterNeumannMusic@gmail.com
www.NeumannMusic.com

www.WorshipTeamExpedition.com