

The Lord's Prayer

Prayer Study
Week 1

Andrew
Hancock



Pray

- Spend time praying for God to open your heart and mind before you start the study.



To Begin

- Describe a time of prayer where you felt like you were really connecting with God. What was it like? What were the elements of your prayer? Why was it meaningful?



Scripture

- The Lord's Prayer is in Matthew 6:9-13. Before we dig into each phrase, first record some initial observations about setting—who, when, where, etc.

The Word “temptation” in the Bible means more than just temptation to sin. It also means a test or a trial.

Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name

- Why is it significant that Jesus began his prayer in this manner?

- Write down significant observations from these verses on God's Fatherhood:
 - 2 Corinthians 6:16-18

“Hallowed” means to honor as holy, feel reverence for, to regard as holy.

- 1 John 3:1

- Psalm 103:13-18

- Psalm 139:1-4; 13-16

Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven

- What is the kingdom that Christ prayed would come to earth?
Revelation 19:11-16, 20:1-6

- Why is it significant that Christ prayed for this kingdom before his daily needs?
Read Matt. 6:31-34 to help you answer.

Give us this day our daily bread

- What attitude should we have when we come before God asking Him to give us our needs? Matthew 21:21-22; Mark 11:22-25

- What does it mean to ask for something “in Jesus” name?
Matthew 6:10; John 6:38-40, John 14:13-14

- Do you ever feel like you’re nagging God with your requests? How long should we continue to pray for something or someone? Luke 11:5-10, 18:1-8

And forgive us our debts

- What is the value of confession of specific sin as opposed to asking God to forgive our general sinfulness?
- Since we as believers have been forgiven in an eternal sense (Colossians 1:13-14), why do we still need to pray and ask God for forgiveness?
1 John 1:3-9; Isaiah 59:1-2; Psalm 32:1-7
- Read Psalm 51 about David's Psalm of confession. Jot down significant observations.

As we have also forgiven our debtors

- Why is this phrase in the Lord's prayer? Why is forgiving others significant to one's personal prayer life?
- What condition must be met in order to be forgiven and have daily fellowship with God? What will happen if this requirement is not met?
Matthew 5:23-24; Matthew 6:14-15; Mark 11:25-26
- How do we go about forgiving others?
Ephesians 4:31-32; Colossians 3:12-14

Our forgiveness based on if we forgive? Jesus' words in Matthew 6:14-15 explain His statement about forgiveness in verse 12. Though God's forgiveness of sin is not based on one's forgiving others, a Christian's forgiveness *is* based on realizing he has been forgiven (cf. Eph. 4:32). Personal fellowship with God is in view in these verses (not salvation from sin). One cannot walk in fellowship with God if he refuses to forgive others.

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil

- Where does temptation come from? Is temptation a sin? James 1:13-15; Matthew 4:1
- Why would the Father ever allow His children to be tempted?
James 1:2-4; 1 Corinthians 10:13; 1 Peter 1:6-7
- What are some practical ways we can withstand temptation and be delivered from evil?
Proverbs 4:23-27; Ephesians 6:10-18

Does God tempt us with evil?
This phrase fleshed out means:
“Grant that we may not fail in the test”—“Grant that the test may not prove too severe for our faith to sustain.”¹

For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen

- Read 1 Chronicles 29:10-13 to see how David applied this idea--jot down any thoughts.



Memorize

- Learn Matthew 6:9-13 if you have never memorized it or pick out your favorite verse from this study and learn it.



Application

- What is the most meaningful verse from this study? Why is it meaningful?
- Do you need to forgive anyone or ask anyone's forgiveness? How and when will you do this?
- What element of the Lord's prayer (phrase topic) do you need to implement into your personal prayer life the most? How will you do this?