

The Pattern of Prayer



Luke 11:1-4

○ **Review**

1. The Armor of Prayer – Eph. 6:18

- Without prayer, all the armor in the world would be of no use.
- Prayer is not to be seen just as another weapon, but as part of the actual conflict itself.

2. How to Pray Correctly – 1 John 5:14-15

- Prayer is the responsibility of every believer.
- The secret to Jesus' success in ministry was a lifestyle of prayer.

A. The Foundation of Prayer – it is the most important activity in the kingdom.

- God's mandate for man to dominate the earth was established in the declaration, "Let them."

B. Prayer is man giving God the legal right and permission to interfere in earth's affairs.

- Every action taken by God in the earth realm required the involvement of a human being.
- John Wesley – "God does nothing but in answer to prayer."
- Heaven needs you to give it license to impact earth.
- Prayer is therefore not an option for mankind but a necessity.

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- With this pattern of prayer, Christ indicates areas of concern that should occupy a Christian prayer.
- The purpose of prayer is to glorify God's name and to ask help to accomplish His will on earth.
- It is very important that we learn how to pray correctly.
- What Jesus explained to His disciples is not really the "Lord's Prayer," however, it is a pattern for prayer.
- Prayer is approaching God in order to ask Him to accomplish His will in the earth.

1. "Our Father." Jesus is the first one to teach us that we can call God our father.
 - A. The believer's prayer is to be surrendered.
 - B. The believer should never bring himself only to prayer.
 - C. The word "Father" pinpoints God as the believer's source.
 - D. The phrase "our Father" says three things about prayer.
 - E. God is our "Father."

2. "Our Father in heaven." Remember that you are not praying to someone on earth.

3. "Hallowed be Your Name." The word hallowed means: revered, set apart, sanctified, praise, and adore.
 - God's name is not just an identification label. It is an expression of His nature and identity.
 - There are three primary names of God used in the Old Testament.
 - Elohim – means "God" or the "strong Creator."
 - Adonai – means "Lord and master," and it expresses the personal relationship that exists between a master and slave.
 - Jehovah – means "to be" or "to become."
 - Lord – the name in which God reveals His ways.
 - Jehovah reveals Himself as your intimate, personal God.
 - There are eight compound names of Jehovah revealed in Psalm 23.
 - A. Jehovah –raah means "Jehovah my Shepherd."
 - B. Jehovah-jireh means "Jehovah my Provider."
 - C. Jehovah-shalom means "Jehovah my Peace."
 - D. Jehovah –rapha means "Jehovah my Healer."
 - E. Jehovah-tsidkenu means "Jehovah my Righteousness."
 - F. Jehovah-shammah means "The Lord is there."
 - G. Jehovah-nissi means "Jehovah my Banner."
 - H. Jehovah-m'kaddesh means "Jehovah who sanctifies."

4. "Thy Kingdom Come." This statement simply means that a true person of prayer is not interested in his own kingdom.
 - The Bible identifies three types of kingdoms.

- The “Kingdom” of God refers to the kingship, sovereignty, reign, or ruling activity of God.
 - We should prioritize our personal prayer to establish God’s kingdom in four areas.
 - A. My personal life.
 - B. Primary relationships.
 - C. The people of God.
 - D. The political entities.
5. “Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.” The top question asked by most believers is “What is God’s will for me?”
- There are four wills that struggle for man’s obedience.
 - When we say we want God’s will, we desire to know His general plan for our lives so we can make wise choices.
 - There are two things we need to know about God’s will.
 - A. The first will refers to God’s sovereign will, which is His predetermined plan for everything that happened in the universe.
 - B. The second will points to His individual plan or will for each man or woman.
6. “Give us this day our daily bread.” What would you do for God if you were unlimited by material resources, finances, equipment, personnel, and so on?
- As earthly fathers are interested in our children’s every need, from necessities like food and shelter to wishes for bicycles and toys.
 - “Give us this day our daily bread,” is the first of three personal petitions in this pattern prayer.
 - A. We must recognize that our heavenly Father is the source of our daily bread.
 - B. In this petition we are appealing for our daily bread to be given us.
 - C. The prayer is for “today” daily bread.
 - D. “Our daily bread.” Every believer has a portion of daily bread.
 - E. “Give us...bread.” We ask for necessities, not the desserts of the world.

F. "Give ...today our daily bread." Teaches us to come to God daily in prayer and trust Him to meet our needs.

7. "And forgive us our sins, for we also forgive everyone who is indebted to us." This fifth petition begins differently than the first four.

A. First, we are taught that without pardon all the good things in life will benefit us nothing.

B. Our Lord would inform us that our sins are so many and so grievous that we deserve not one mouthful of food.

C. Jesus would remind us that our sins are the great obstacle to the favors we might receive from God.

D. The Lord encourages us to go on in faith from strength to strength.

- Sin – defilement. A dishonor and reproach to us; as it is a violation of His law, it is a crime; and as to the guilt. It is walking in disobedience.

- As creatures we owed a debt of obedience unto our Maker.

A. We owe to God sincere and perfect worship together with earnest and perpetual obedience (Rom. 8:12).

B. In seeking forgiveness, we have a duty to both God and man.

C. Sometimes terrible evil is committed by work and act both within the church and within a person's family.

D. There are four things a believer must do when sinned against.

E. Three things we need to know.

- There are four keys to help you give and receive forgiveness.

A. Don't curse it.

B. Don't nurse it.

C. Don't rehearse it.

D. Disperse it.