



# BIBLE

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **8th Grade | Unit 1**

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# BIBLE 801

## Prayer

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# Prayer

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## Introduction

Prayer has been a primary means by which men, created in the image of God, have shown their attitude toward Him; and from the earliest times it has been a vital part of the public worship of God. Through studying this LIFEPAAC®, you will learn the purpose of the Lord's Prayer. You will study the Lord's Prayer and its arrangement. You will also discover how it can guide you today in your personal prayer. Your study of prayer will reveal certain requisites of prayer and the essential elements of prayer.

To gain a proper understanding of prayer, you will learn some of the essential facts about the history of prayer. Prayer occupied an important place in the life and the teachings of Jesus. Jesus was emphatically a man of prayer, praying frequently in private and in public. Jesus often taught His disciples about prayer, cautioning them against errors in prayer and encouraging them to pray. Prayer is a vital part of the Christian's communication to the heavenly Father, and this study will help you enter into a deeper and fuller prayer life.

## Objectives

**Read these objectives.** The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Explain the purpose of the Lord's Prayer.
2. List an arrangement of the Lord's Prayer.
3. Specify certain requisites of prayer.
4. List essential elements of prayer.
5. List a few important facts about the history of prayer.



# 1. CHRIST'S MODEL PRAYER

The Lord's Prayer is found twice in the New Testament. In Matthew's account the prayer is given as a part of the Sermon on the Mount and in contrast to the prayers of the hypocrites and the heathens. Luke introduced the prayer after Christ's Galilean Ministry. The Lord's

Prayer is our model prayer, and it was given to us for a lesson and a guide. In this section you will study the contents of the model prayer and its purpose. You will learn how the elements of the Lord's Prayer should affect your prayer life.

## SECTION OBJECTIVES

**Review these objectives.** When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Explain the purpose of the Lord's Prayer.
2. List the arrangement of the Lord's Prayer.
  - 2.1 Divine part.
  - 2.2 Ethical and social part.

## VOCABULARY

**Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.**

**atonement** (u tō n' munt). Reconciling of God and man by the death of Jesus Christ.

**conditional** (kun dish' un ul). Depending upon something else.

**confidence** (kon' fu duns). A firm belief or trust.

**discourse** (dis' kōrs). A long written or spoken discussion of some subject.

**ethical** (eth' u kul). Conforming to accepted standards of conduct.

**hypocritical** (hip' u krit' u kul). Like a hypocrite; not sincere.

**petition** (pu tish' un). An earnest request.

**pinnacle** (pin' u kul). A high peak or point of rock.

**solicitation** (su lis' u tā shun). An urging to do wrong; temptation; enticement.

**sovereignty** (sov' run tē). Supreme power or authority; supremacy.

**supplication** (sup' lu kā' shun). A humble and earnest prayer.

**Note:** These words appear in boldface print the first time they are used in this LIFEPAK. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given in this LIFEPAK.

**Pronunciation Key:** hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /ʃh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

## THE PARALLEL TEXTS

The text of the Lord's Prayer is given in Matthew chapter 6:9–13. It was part of the Sermon on the Mount, which Jesus preached to a large group of people on the north shore of Lake Gennesaret. The version recorded in Luke

### Read Luke 11:2–4.



11:2–4 is shorter and is incorporated in a general **discourse** that Jesus gave His disciples on prayer as recorded in Luke 11:1–13. Most people use Matthew's version of the Lord's Prayer as it is recorded in the inspired Word of God.



### Complete these statements.

- 1.1 The Lord's Prayer was part of Jesus' Sermon on the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.2 The Lord's Prayer was recorded by a. \_\_\_\_\_ and  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.3 The text of the Lord's Prayer is given in Matthew chapter \_\_\_\_\_ :  
verses \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.4 Luke's version of the Lord's Prayer is recorded in chapter \_\_\_\_\_ :  
verses \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.5 The Lord's Prayer is actually our \_\_\_\_\_ .

## THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LORD'S PRAYER

An important feature of the Lord's Prayer is the organization. The prayer consists of an invocation, seven **petitions**, and a conclusion.

**Invocation.** "...Our Father which art in heaven..." In the first part of the prayer, the thought is directed toward the fatherly character of God. God is our heavenly Father. We are his earthly children. In both Scriptural references the Lord's Prayer follows a discourse or teaching on prayer by Jesus to His disciples. The early church used the word *Father* as the common address for God.

The Lord's Prayer begins with an address to the heavenly Father. Jesus said (Matthew 6:9), "After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father

### Read Matthew 6:9–13.



which art in heaven..." Jesus instructs us to direct our prayers toward a personal, objective, and living God. Jesus did not open this prayer only for the disciples' benefit, but also for our own personal benefit today. Jesus referred to the evident fact that God is our Father and that He dwells in heaven. The fact that Jesus called God "Father" should direct us to do the same in our lives. Jesus spent hour after hour in prayer to the Father, and He pointed to the fact that God is also our Father. When we pray, we should pray to the Father in heaven, not to someone here on earth. God desires that we give Him our attention and praise in each of our lives.

**Complete these statements.**

- 1.6 The Lord's Prayer consists of an a. \_\_\_\_\_, seven  
b. \_\_\_\_\_, and a c. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.7 The early church used the word a. \_\_\_\_\_ as the common  
b. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.8 We are directed to give our attention to \_\_\_\_\_, not to man.

**The first petition.** (Matthew 6:9) "...Hallowed be thy name." Jesus continued His prayer with the words *hallowed be thy name*. These words refer back to the giving of the covenant name of God to Moses in Exodus 3:13–14. The name of God is *I AM*, and He instructed Moses to use it in a hallowed, sacred manner just as we are to do today. Exodus 20:7 tells us, "Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." Jesus recognized that the Father's name was hallowed and sacred just as the commandment was given to the children of Israel to use the name of God in a reverent manner. His name in the Bible is the characteristic revelation of Himself to men, women, and

young people everywhere. All the perfections and attributes that He has disclosed in His covenant and His working in history are summarized in the knowledge of His name. To defile or deface, subvert or dishonor the divine name of God is to reject the **sovereignty** of God.

Appeals and exhortations for the "blessing of the name" were commonplace in Jewish prayers of the time. The hallowing or sanctifying of the name implies no great supernatural practice, but simply it refers to the recognition of God's sovereign presence in every area of life. The petition places no limit on the time or space in which God's name is to be kept holy: the universality of the prayer is both immediate and all-encompassing.

**Complete these statements**

- 1.9 The name of God is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.10 The verse that instructs us not to take the name of the Lord in vain is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer these questions.**

- 1.11 Who was God speaking to when He used His name *I AM*? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.12 Why should we keep the name of God hallowed? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**The second petition.** (Matthew 6:10) “Thy kingdom come....” The divine part of the Lord’s Prayer begins by asking that God’s kingdom come to earth. Although the kingdom was present when the King, Jesus, was there, a fuller form of the kingdom is to come in the future. When the Lord Jesus returns, He will raise and judge the dead and establish His reign on earth.

The Biblical concept of the kingdom of God is important and exciting. Jesus was the King of the Jews, but He can also be our King today. Shortly after Christ gave up His life upon the Cross, making an **atonement** for sin, the spiritual kingdom of God established its rule in the hearts of men, women, boys, and girls everywhere. The Lord Jesus knew of the time when the Holy Spirit would live and rule in the hearts of born-again individuals.



**Answer these questions.**

- 1.13 Why did Jesus Christ give His life on the Cross? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.14 Where does the spiritual kingdom of God establish its rule? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.15 What two things must happen for the kingdom of God to abide in an individual’s heart  
a. \_\_\_\_\_  
and b. \_\_\_\_\_

**The third petition.** (Matthew 6:10) “...Thy will be done....” The will of God should be the goal of the life of every Christian. So many people today are continually asking the question, “What is the will of God?” In God’s Word, John 6:39, we are clearly told one definite aspect of God’s will for each of us: “And this is the Father’s will which hath sent me, that of all which he hath given me I should lose nothing, but should raise it up again at the last day.”

Again in John 6:40 Jesus stated in specific terms God’s will toward every person:

*And this is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life: and I will raise him up at the last day. The will of God is revealed only in the inspired Scriptures. God speaks to us through His Word each day, and if we listen to His Word, we can*



| Praying Hands

*know His will for our lives. The will of God will be accomplished in the lives of individuals who sincerely desire to please Him and to serve Him.*

**The fourth petition.** (Matthew 6:10) "...in earth, as it is in heaven..." This petition is a continuation and extension of the third request and details the cases in which God's Word and will are active today. God is the Sovereign Ruler, and where God rules are joy, peace, and love. To know God's will, we must know God as the Sovereign Ruler of our lives.

God's will should be our daily prayer. When we seek the Lord's will and accept His will, we will please Him. When the will of God exists in our lives, the fruit of the Spirit will abide. (Galatians 5:21)

If God's will abides in our lives the remainder of the Lord's Prayer becomes a real blessing.



### Complete these activities.

- 1.16** The will of God is revealed in the inspired \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.17** "...this is the will of Him that sent me, that every one which seeth the a. \_\_\_\_\_ , and b. \_\_\_\_\_ on Him, may have everlasting c. \_\_\_\_\_ ...."
- 1.18** God is the Sovereign \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.19** Where God is sovereign a. \_\_\_\_\_ , b. \_\_\_\_\_ , and c. \_\_\_\_\_ are present.
- 1.20** To know God's will, we must know God as the a. \_\_\_\_\_ of our b. \_\_\_\_\_ .

**The fifth petition.** (Matthew 6:11) "Give us this day our daily bread." In the remainder of the Lord's Prayer, Jesus prays for daily benefits. Jesus teaches us to relieve anxiety about material matters and to rest in God's provision alone. Matthew 6:19–34 teaches us what to trust God for in our daily lives.

In verses 19–21 we are instructed to think only of our needs today. Jesus instructs us:

*Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal:*

*But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal:*

*For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.*

We should pray and believe that God will daily supply all those things that we need. A common error of the Pharisees was the undue emphasis they put upon material wealth as evidence of God's approval for their lives.

Jesus warns us to take thought only for today. He promises that He will supply what we need. The child of God should store up treasures in heaven by righteous living.

We are told to have faith and trust God for each day because God loves His children. Let us look at the words of Jesus concerning our faith in God. Matthew 6:25–34 shows us that those without wealth may fall victim to faithless worry. Jesus speaks to us in verse 25:

*Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?*

Since life itself and the body were provided by the Lord, shall we not trust Him to provide that which is less important in our lives? Since God provides sustenance for the birds that have no ability to sow, reap, and store, how much more can men, who have been provided with these abilities, trust their heavenly Father? Study Jesus' words in verses 26 and 27:

*Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?*

*Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature?*

Food is essential to growth. Yet even here God controls. Just as God controls our growth, He also supplies the food necessary to keep us strong and healthy for His glory. God not only supplies food for us, but He will also supply raiment for our bodies. Jesus asks us a very important question in Matthew 6:28–30.

*And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin:*

*And yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.*

*Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to day is, and tomorrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?*

Why should we worry about tomorrow when simple faith in God brings all that we need in our lives today. Jesus asked the disciples why their faith was little. This expression, "...O ye of little faith..." is used four times in Matthew



| "Freedom From Want"

and once in Luke. We are encouraged to grow in faith. Jesus desires that we have faith in Him, that we trust Him for all things, both small and great.

Finally, Jesus instructs us (Matthew 6:31–34):

*Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed?*

*(For after all these things do the Gentiles seek:) for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things.*

*But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.*

*Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.*

We must continue seeking God by concentrating upon the spiritual values of life and putting our full **confidence** in God Who knows our needs and will supply all our needs.

**Answer these questions.**

**1.21** What two things will happen to our treasures here on earth?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_

**1.22** What was a common error of the Pharisees? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**1.23** How can we store up treasures in heaven? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Complete this activity.**

**1.24** List two passages of Scripture concerning God's supplying our needs.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_

**The sixth petition.** (Matthew 6:12) "And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors." Jesus told us to pray for forgiveness from the sins we have committed. We have all sinned, making it necessary to pray for forgiveness. Sin brings disappointment and heartaches to our lives. The debt of sin is only lifted when we ask God to forgive us our sins. God is merciful and just to forgive us our sins or wrongs that we have done. God will forgive each of us our sins.

Just as God forgives our sins, we need to forgive others for the wrong they do to us. If we expect to be forgiven, we need to be able also to forgive.

Forgiveness of sin, whether under Mosaic Law or in the church, is always by God's grace and is based on Christ's atonement. When a believer confesses his sin and asks God's forgiveness while withholding forgiveness from someone, he is not only wrong but also **hypocritical**. Possessing [maintaining] a forgiving spirit is made easier for Christians when they consider how much God has already forgiven (Ephesians

4:32). An unforgiving spirit is sin and should be confessed.

**The seventh petition.** (Matthew 6:13) "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil..." Temptation does not necessarily mean **solicitation** of evil, for God never tempts in that sense. James 1:13 and 14 says, "Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God: for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man: But every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed."

Jesus prayed that we not be led into temptation, and we should pray the same prayer today. Some say that man cannot overcome temptation. We find in Mark 1:12-13, Luke 4:1-13, and Matthew 4:1-11 the story of Jesus Christ being led into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil. The various tests of temptation were directed against the human nature of Jesus, and He resisted just as we must do. As children of God we can overcome temptation

because of God's divine nature living within our souls.

Jesus was led by the Spirit to be tempted. He was to be tried or tested and enticed with great things to forsake His heavenly Father and do evil. The Spirit was leading Jesus in order to bring about this test. God will not tempt us to sin, but He will lead and guide us through the trials and tests that we encounter.

Jesus encountered three more tests after fasting for forty days and forty nights in the wilderness. The first was the devil suggesting that Jesus turn the stones into bread. Jesus refused to work a miracle to avoid personal suffering when such suffering was part of God's will for Him. Jesus gave a Scriptural answer (Deuteronomy 8:3): "...man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the LORD doth man live."

The second temptation occurred on the **pinna-  
cle**, or wing of the Temple in Jerusalem. Satan employed Scripture (Psalm 91:11 and 12) to make Christ prove His claim that He lived by every word that came from the mouth of God. Satan told Jesus to cast Himself down from the Temple. If He did, the angels would protect Him from harm. Jesus answered him (Matthew 4:7) "...Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."

A third time Satan came to Jesus with temptation. Jesus was taken up into a high mountain and was shown all the kingdoms of the world. Satan told Christ that all these kingdoms could be His if He would fall down and worship him. Jesus' answer is given in Matthew 4:10, "Then

saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve."

Just as Jesus Christ was tempted by Satan, we shall also be tempted. However, we can overcome these temptations or tests by a strong prayer life, faith in God, and study of the Word of God. God will deliver us from evil if we will trust Him and seek His help. First Corinthians 10:13 states, "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man: but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it." Jesus understands our temptation because he was tempted and did not sin. He will help us in our temptation with his strength. Hebrews 4:15 states, "For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities: but was tempted like as we are, yet without sin."

**The conclusion.** (Matthew 6:13) "...For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen." Jesus recognized the divine power and glory of the Father. The Lord's Prayer opens and closes with an adoration to God. Jesus was a man of prayer and He desires that we follow His example by praying daily.

Perhaps praying is difficult for you. If you will use the Lord's Prayer as a model, praying will become easier for you. God wants us to pray from the heart. He does not want fancy, enticing words, but a genuine attitude of worship toward God.



Match these new words with their meanings.

- |                         |                                                          |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.25 _____ confidence   | a. a request                                             |
| 1.26 _____ hypocritical | b. reconciliation between God and man; covering over sin |
| 1.27 _____ petition     | c. supreme power or authority; supremacy                 |
| 1.28 _____ sovereignty  | d. like a hypocrite; insincere                           |
| 1.29 _____ atonement    | e. an urging to do wrong; temptation; enticement         |
| 1.30 _____ solicitation | f. a long written or spoken discussion on some subject   |
| 1.31 _____ discourse    | g. a firm belief or trust                                |

Divide these words into syllables.

- 1.32 solicitation \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.33 hypocritical \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.34 petition \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.35 discourse \_\_\_\_\_

Use each word in a complete sentence.

- 1.36 atonement \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.37 sovereignty \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.38 petition \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.39 discourse \_\_\_\_\_

## THE BENEFITS OF THE MODEL PRAYER

The Lord's Prayer lays before us a perfect guide, enabling each of us to pray more effectively and thus to receive many personal benefits. Often today, our prayers merely consist of petitions and expressions of our daily needs without first praising and thanking God for His goodness. Zechariah 9:17 tells us, "...how great is His goodness..."

We read in God's Word (Psalm 148:1): "Praise ye the Lord... praise him in the heights." God desires the praises of His people; and whenever we pray, our hearts should express our

gratitude and thanksgiving for His continual goodness. Jesus began His prayer by recognizing the holiness and sacredness of the heavenly Father. Jesus also realized that God is our Father; and we are His children, if we have been redeemed by His atonement at Calvary. We can recognize in the first part of this model prayer the presence of adoration and thanksgiving, which are an important part of our daily prayer life.

The Bible makes adequate provision for our personal needs. Prayer becomes the effective

weapon of the Christian's daily life. Philippians 4:19 assures us with this promise: "But my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

We need to take special notice that this precious promise does not say that God will supply a few of our needs. It clearly states that all our needs shall be supplied. We continually find ourselves in a state of worry and turmoil. Today, Christians are easily upset when they allow themselves to meditate about the economy or other worldly concerns. We live in a world that is not stable. Our futures are dim if they are dependent upon the world. Matthew 6:25–34 teaches us to rest in the daily provision of our heavenly Father. Matthew 6:25 encourages us not to worry about our daily needs:

*Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?*

The Lord wants us to let our request be known but never to allow our daily needs to become a worry. The basic thought of chapter 6 is our seeking to do God's will in our lives. When we serve Him in His will to the best of our ability, our daily needs are met. Psalm 37:4 reminds us that God not only provides our needs but will even supply the desires of our hearts: "Delight thyself also in the LORD; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart." Therefore, let us be continually encouraged in our prayer life. We know that our heavenly Father hears our petitions, and He desires to provide exceedingly above anything we might hope or ask.



### Complete these activities.

**1.40** Complete this verse: "But my God shall supply all your need according to \_\_\_\_\_."

**1.41** The basic thought contained in Matthew chapter 6 is \_\_\_\_\_.

## THE PURPOSE OF CHRIST'S MODEL PRAYER

Now you will study both the divine nature of prayer and the **ethical** and social nature of prayer.

**Teaches divine nature of prayer.** The Lord's Prayer was given as a lesson and a guide for our prayers. This model prayer was never intended to become a ritual from which we continually say each exact word. The model prayer becomes our instruction, our lesson plan from which we can learn the essential elements of prayer. When we carefully study the various parts of the Lord's Prayer, we can discover the divine

## Read James 4:2 and Philippians 4:19.

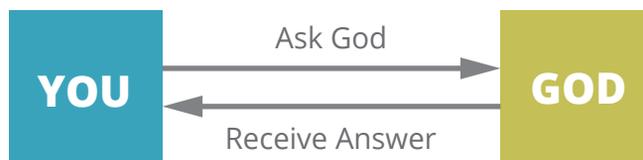


nature of prayer. Adoration of God is a vital part of prayer. Praises are a necessary and important part of one's daily prayer.

Another purpose of the Lord's Prayer is to encourage us to make our needs known. James 4:2 tells us "...ye have not, because ye ask not." A cause and effect relationship can be seen in this verse. The effect of our prayers is receiving what we need. The cause of our receiving what we need is our asking God for those things we need. A simple diagram will help to clarify this prayer cycle.

**Teaches ethical and social nature of prayer.**

The ethical and social aspects of prayer are contained in the “give us this day” section of the Lord’s Prayer. God is our Father if we have been saved by asking Christ into our lives. Being saved entitles us to ask and expect to receive what is best from our loving heavenly Father. The Lord’s Prayer becomes a clear illustration of all that all prayer can contain, the adoration of God as well as our many and varied requests. The model prayer given by Christ includes both adoration and **supplication** for



| Cause-Effect Cycle of Prayer

the kingdom and for personal needs. We find a request for forgiveness and deliverance from temptation. The model prayer is individual and, yet, universal, and it suggests that men should continually pray.



**Complete this crossword puzzle.**

1.42 Use the clues to find the answers.

**Clues Across**

- 1. Depending upon something else
- 3. To pray humbly; present a humble petition
- 4. To petition or request
- 5. Moral; a standard of conduct
- 7. The things a person lacks
- 8. The solution or remedy to a problem
- 10. The result of a cause
- 11. Supreme, all powerful

**Clues Down**

- 1. To be finished; at an end
- 2. Paying honors to a divine being
- 6. Anything producing a result
- 9. To come into possession of something, to obtain, to be given something



**Find the appropriate Scriptures and write the correct words on the lines.**

- 1.43** In Isaiah 56:7 the Bible tells us that God's house shall be called a house of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.44** In Romans 8:26, we are told that in our prayer life we need the help of another because we do not know how to pray. That person is the a. \_\_\_\_\_ and the way He helps us in prayer is by b. \_\_\_\_\_ for us.
- 1.45** Matthew 7:7 tells us that we must do three things in prayer. These three things are to a. \_\_\_\_\_, to b. \_\_\_\_\_, and to c. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.46** What will be the results of each in Matthew 7:7 if we do them?  
a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.47** One of the requirements to have our prayers answered is (John 15:7) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.48** The Bible (Matthew 6:7) warns us not to use \_\_\_\_\_  
as the heathens do.



**Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test.** The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

# SELF TEST 1

**Match these items** (each answer, 2 points).

- |       |                    |    |                                               |
|-------|--------------------|----|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1.01  | _____ solicitation | a. | supreme power or authority; supremacy         |
| 1.02  | _____ petition     | b. | like a hypocrite; insincere                   |
| 1.03  | _____ atonement    | c. | a firm belief or trust                        |
| 1.04  | _____ sovereignty  | d. | moral; conforming to a code of conduct        |
| 1.05  | _____ hypocritical | e. | cover over sin                                |
| 1.06  | _____ confidence   | f. | a humble prayer                               |
| 1.07  | _____ pinnacle     | g. | a long written or spoken discussion           |
| 1.08  | _____ ethical      | h. | earnest request                               |
| 1.09  | _____ supplication | i. | a high peak or point of a rock                |
| 1.010 | _____ discourse    | j. | an urging to do wrong; temptation; enticement |

**Complete these statements** (each answer, 4 points).

- 1.011 The Lord's Prayer was given as a a. \_\_\_\_\_ and a b. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.012 The Lord's Prayer has both a a. \_\_\_\_\_ nature and an b. \_\_\_\_\_ nature.
- 1.013 The Lord's Prayer cycle reveals that we must first a. \_\_\_\_\_ before we can expect to b. \_\_\_\_\_ from God.
- 1.014 The Lord's Prayer consists of \_\_\_\_\_ petitions.
- 1.015 The model of prayer is recorded in a. \_\_\_\_\_ and b. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.016 In prayer praising God is called a. \_\_\_\_\_ , while asking for our needs is known as our b. \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Write the correct letter and word on the blank** (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.017 A purpose of the Lord's Prayer is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. ritual                      b. directional                      c. ethical                      d. social
- 1.018 A humble and earnest request of prayer is called a \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. petition                      b. supplication                      c. conditional                      d. misconception.
- 1.019 The moral aspects of prayer are called the \_\_\_\_\_ aspects.  
 a. ethical                      b. cause                      c. effects                      d. cycle
- 1.020 Prayer should include a request for our \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. needs                      b. desires                      c. rights                      d. expectations
- 1.021 Two Scriptures about prayer are a. \_\_\_\_\_ and b. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. John 3:2                      b. James 4:2                      c. Philippians 4:19                      d. James 5:3
- 1.022 To be at an end of a thing means to \_\_\_\_\_ a thing.  
 a. petition                      b. build                      c. complete                      d. desire

**Write in the missing word.** (each answer, 2 points)

- 1.023 "And this is the Father's \_\_\_\_\_ which hath sent me, that of all which he hath given me I should lose nothing...." (John 6:39)
- 1.024 "And this is the will of him that sent me, that everyone which seeth the  
 a. \_\_\_\_\_ , and b. \_\_\_\_\_ on him may have  
 c. \_\_\_\_\_ life...." (John 6:40)

**List the four requests for man from the Lord's Prayer** (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.025 \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.026 \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.027 \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.028 \_\_\_\_\_

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">                 81  <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 0;"/>                 101             </div>	<b>SCORE</b> _____	<b>TEACHER</b> _____ <small>initials                      date</small>
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