

“WHAT IS PRAYER AND WHY IS IT NEEDED?”

Pt 2

I. AN INTRODUCTION

A. What Is Prayer?

1. Prayer's most basic definition would simply be, _____ to God _____ and _____.
2. Prayer is _____, _____ the Lord for something, whether spiritual or physical. (1 Sam. 1:27; Dan. 6:13)
3. Prayer is really _____ with God as you foster a genuine _____ with Him; every good relationship must have _____. (Isa. 65:24)
4. Prayer results in _____ from God. (Jer. 33:3; James 5:16b)
5. Prayer expresses _____ and _____ in the Lord, and often times a genuine _____ for praying. (Psalm 5:11-12; 7:1; 9:9-10; 16:1-2 etc.)
6. Ideally, prayer should include the aspects of _____, _____, and _____. (Eph. 1:6; 5:20; Philip. 4:6; Col. 1:9; 3:17; 4:2; 1 Thess. 5:17-18, 25; 1 Tim. 2:1)

B. What Are Some Biblical Conditions For Prayer?

1. You need to be _____ in order to be on _____ terms with God. (Acts 16; Gal. 4:4-6)
2. You need to make sure that you are not harboring _____ in your heart, or your prayers will not go past the ceiling. (Isa. 59:1-3; 1 John 1:6-10; James 5:16a)
3. You need to pray to the _____ (Matt. 6:6; Eph. 1:15-17) in the name of the _____ (John 14:13; 16:23-24), through the power of the _____. (Eph. 6:18; Jude 1:20)
4. You need to pray in _____, otherwise why bother at all? (Matt. 21:22; James 1:5-6; 5:15)

5. You need to pray according to God's _____ and _____. (1 John 5:14-15)

C. Why Is Prayer Needed?

1. Prayer was _____ by Jesus Christ in His earthly ministry. (Matt. 14:23; Mark 1:35; Luke 5:16; Heb. 5:7)

2. Prayer was _____ by our Lord. (Matt. 5:44; 9:35-38; Luke 18:1)

3. Prayer was an important aspect of the early _____ when they gathered together (Acts 2:41-42), and still needs to be _____ today. (1 Tim. 2:1-8)

4. Prayer is to be an integral part of the Christian Life as the believer _____ in Christ and _____ for God. (John 15:1-7)

5. Prayer reflects a _____ upon the Lord which _____ and _____ Him. (Heb. 11:6; John 14:13; Eph. 3:20-21; James 1:5-6)

* Do you see the value of prayer in your life?