

**MT. 6:8-15 PRAYER: A MODEL FOR DISCIPLES
(Incorrectly called “The Lord’s Prayer”)**

A helpful guide to understanding any passage of Scripture are five W’s:

Relative to Matthew 6:8-15

- 1. When? Early in the ministry of Jesus: His _____ presentation (same prayer later in his ministry, Lu. 11:1-4)
- 2. Where? Geographically: in Galilee,
Historically: _____ of His coming Kingdom
- 3. To Whom? His true disciples, 5:1, 6:9 (joined later by a mixed multitude)
- 4. What? Primarily: Exhortations for disciples to live a _____ life in view of His coming Kingdom
- 5. Why? The need for Jesus to clarify Kingdom truths

Matthew 6:8-15 Exposition

I. Mt. 6:5-8 Introduction: Prayer is primarily _____, therefore _____.

II. Mt. 6:9-13 The Model Prayer

A. Our Father = Prayer speaks directly to God as the _____ Father

B. Six specific petitions in the prayer

Relative to Divine Viewpoint values (3)

1. v.9 *May Your _____ be revered, hallowed*

2. v.10a *May your Kingdom _____.*

- What Kingdom? The _____ Kingdom prophesied in the O.T.

- Come where?

3. v.10b *May Your will be done [literally, _____] on earth as it is in heaven.*

Relative to Human Needs (3)

4. v.11 *Give to us daily bread* [sustenance].
5. v.12 *Forgive us our debts* [sins, Lu. 11:4] as *we forgive our debtors*. Compare Paul's similar command in Eph. 4:32 and Col. 3:13.
6. v.13 *And do not bring us into temptation, but deliver us from the evil* [one].

III.v.13b Relates the Prayer to the _____.

Doctrinal Points on Prayer from Mt. 6:1-15

1. Prayer is to be void of _____ display. 6:5-6
2. Prayer is primarily personal and _____, though public prayer is also practiced throughout Scripture.
3. Jesus warned against vain, _____ prayers in the very context of this prayer.
4. The Disciples _____ taught people to repeat the model prayer of Mt. 6:8-12.
5. Prayer should be specific, definite, pointed.