

Series: The Sermon on the Mount: Kingdom Living 101

Main Idea: In what we call the "Lord's prayer" in Matthew 6:9-15, we learn from Jesus what to pray. The Master teacher offers us two practical lessons on what to pray.

- I. Begin with the right perspective of God (9a).
 - A. He is personal.
 - B. He is powerful.
- II. Bring the right petitions to God (9b-15).
 - A. We should pray for God's glory (9-10).
 1. Cause Your name to be central.
 2. Cause Your rule to come.
 3. Cause Your will to be done.
 - B. We should pray for our needs (11-13).
 1. We need bread (11).
 2. We need forgiveness (12, 14-15).
 3. We need protection (13).

Take Inventory: Ask yourself these questions...

1. What place does *prayer* have in my life?
2. What place does *God* have in my life?
3. What changes need to happen starting today?

We are in the middle of Jesus' sermon on the mount, and this morning, we are going to venture onto familiar ground. Some texts in God's Word are full of fascinating new truth, and are full of the unfamiliar. But there are some passages in the Bible that are common-place even to the casual church attender. There's a tendency to brush right past the familiar for obvious reasons--we've heard it before. It's such a classic to which we devote our attention this morning.

Scripture Reading: Matthew 6:9-15

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen.

We call it *The Lord's Prayer*, sixty-five of the most familiar words in the Bible. This is a difficult text from which to preach, not because we have a hard time understanding what it says, but because we *know* what it says. It's so clear.

Martin Lloyd-Jones made the following observation in his *Commentary on the Sermon on the Mount*: "Any man who attempts to preach on the Lord's prayer must surely find himself in great difficulties. There is a sense in which it is almost presumption to preach on it at all. One should simply repeat these phrases and meditate upon them and consider them from the heart. For they themselves say everything, and the more I study this prayer the more I believe that if only one used these phrases as our Lord intended them to be used, there is really nothing more to be said."²

"If the Lord's prayer is so familiar, why preach a sermon on it?" you ask. There are many reasons, but perhaps the clearest is the one raised by an individual who said (Jeremias), "Because we know it so little, and because we know it so well."

^{**} Note: This is an unedited manuscript of a message preached at Wheelersburg Baptist Church. It is provided to prompt your continued reflection on the practical truths of the Word of God.

¹ For a previous look at this passage, see the series preached at WBC in 1988.

² Lloyd-Jones, Vol. 2, p. 67.

Do you want to learn how to improve your prayer life, how to move to greater heights in your communication with God, how to experience genuine power in prayer? Then you need to learn how to pray the Lord's prayer. I didn't say *recite* the Lord's prayer, for Jesus never intended these words to be merely recited. In fact, recitation of these sixty-five words may in fact be a hindrance to prayer, for as we learned last week in our examination of verses 5-8, God condemns prayer with the mouth when the mind is not engaged.

Last week we learned *how* to pray, this morning we learn *what* to pray. In this passage, Jesus does not so much tell us what to *say*, but what to *pray*, that is, He provides us with a model after which we may pattern our prayers. It's a skeleton that we put flesh on in the privacy of our prayer closet. So what should we pray?

Let's look closely at our text. In what we call the "Lord's prayer," in Matthew 6:9-15, the Master teacher offers us two practical lessons on what to pray.

I. Begin with the right perspective of God (9a).

Verse 9, "Pray then like this," says Jesus. "Our Father in heaven." This is how we are to begin our prayers, by adoring God, not an abstract God, but the God who by His grace in Christ has become our Father³ And it's not just the beginning. Every statement in the prayer focuses on God, as we shall soon see.

Let's keep the context in mind. As Jesus is preaching this sermon on that mount, He's giving a message for disciples on Kingdom Living 101. He didn't want them to be like the Pharisees nor the pagans when they prayed (the dangers of which He pinpointed in verses 5-8). Rather, here's what He expected of them.

Verse 9, "This, then, is how you should pray." (KJV "After this manner, therefore, pray ye;" literally, "pray along these lines" or, "pray like this"). Each phrase in the prayer is like a handrail that guides us to the throne of grace. You say, "Is it okay to recite this prayer?" Certainly, it's not forbidden to say these particular words, but mere recitation misses the point. One reason we know this is we find the *Lord's prayer* another place, in Luke 11, and in that occurrence, Jesus omits certain words and changes others. That indicates the words aren't magical, but guides.

Where should we start when we pray? Jesus makes it clear that correct prayer begins with a correct concept of God. When we pray we must keep the biblical balance regarding two attributes of God.

A. He is personal. To whom do we pray? "Our Father." There's something very different about the way Jesus taught His disciples to pray (remember this is technically not the *Lord's* prayer, but the *disciples'* prayer). The Fatherhood of God is not a central theme in the Old Testament. It's there (Isa 64:8), but it's not mainstream. And even in first century Judaism, it was rare to speak of God as "Father." The first thing that strikes us about this prayer is its intimacy.

What's one of, if not *the* first word a child says when he learns to speak? Isn't it "daddy" (or "mommy")? I recall a scene on Kibbutz Ma'Agan in Israel. Every Sabbath eve, the family of Aaron Smith would gather on the lawn of his home, including the young grandchildren. I can picture little Sachi and Yara (Israeli children about the age of two) running up to their parents and saying, "Abba, Ema ("Daddy, Mommy")!"

³ The final words, "Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory forever," though God-centered, were probably added later to provide a smoother ending.

My friend, when we come to God in prayer Jesus says we are to approach God as our *Abba*, as children coming to a Loving Father. *Abba* is an intimate term, a homey term, full of warmth and tenderness.

Abba was an everyday word. The first century Jew did not dare to address God in this manner, but Jesus did. And He gave His disciples permission to do the same.

But you must become children first. Yes, to call God your *Father*, you must be His child.

A lot of people use the Lord's prayer. It's a part of liturgical worship in many churches. It's recited by athletic teams before they compete. In a sense, the world has sort of adopted this prayer, and many non-Christians use it. Is that what Jesus intended? Is this a prayer for all people? It is not. It is for *God's children*. You cannot call God *Father* unless you are His child.

You say, "How can I know if I'm God's child?"

Answer this. Have you been born into His family? John 1:12-13 explains, "Yet to all who received him, to those who believed in his name, he gave the right to become children of God— children born not of natural descent, nor of human decision or a husband's will, but born of God."

If you have received Jesus Christ as your Savior, these words are to help you pray. If you have not received Jesus Christ, this prayer is not for you, at least not yet, for God is not your Father. But He could be! How? He says that if you will repent of your sin and place your trust in His Son, He will adopt you into His family and become your Father, and this prayer can be yours.

When we come to God, we're coming to the Father. Prayer is a family conversation. Notice He is *our* Father. In this new approach to prayer, Jesus informs us we should never view prayer as merely a private activity between me and God. I have no corner on the market for the God with whom I am speaking is *our* Father. We share this family relationship with a lot of other people who, like us, have received new birth from Him. So when we pray, we should have the whole family in mind, not just me.

If we're praying with a right perspective of God, we will view God as personal. But that's not all, for He who is personal is also...

B. He is powerful. "Our Father, *the One in heaven*." In prayer we must maintain a balance between intimacy and reverence. On the one hand, God is not an impersonal, cosmic force (He's our Father), yet on the other hand, He's not our buddy either. He's in heaven, and I need not remind you that we are not. The One we address in prayer is the transcendent, all-powerful Lord of the universe, a Being Who is in a class all by Himself.

Ponder what that means for us. If God was merely "our Father," we could be assured of His kindness, but what about His ability? Sure, He may want to help us, but can He? Jesus says, "Yes!" When we pray, we have access to the One in heaven, the Creator, the greatest Being in the universe! Can we have confidence when we pray? Absolutely!

Do you see the necessary balance in prayer? When we pray, we should be comfortable but not casual. Family talk is acceptable, flippant talk is not. Intimacy is different than irreverence. God is not "the man upstairs." Who is He? He is our Father, the One in heaven, the One Who deserves our respect and adoration, the One Who invites us to enjoy His presence but never to profane it. He is both personal and powerful.

In one of his novels, H. G. Wells tells of a man defeated by the stress of modern life. The man, who was dying, was told by his doctor that his only hope was to find fellowship with God. The individual responded, "What? *That-up-there* having

fellowship with me? I would as soon think of cooling my throat with the Milky Way or shaking hands with the stars."

What kind of concept of God do *you* have? Perhaps it's not as skewed as this man's, but is it in line with what Jesus taught? He knows the Father. He is equal with Him. He has enjoyed eternal fellowship with Him. And He has come so we can know Him too, and talk with Him, and enjoy Him forever.

This is the first lesson we learn in the school of prayer. When we pray, begin with the right perspective of God.

II. Bring the right petitions to God (9b-15).

One of the amazing things about the Lord's prayer is its simplicity. Its structure follows this pattern: the introductory address, followed by three *Thou* requests, followed by three *Us* requests. The KJV ends the prayer with a doxology but quite likely this was added later, for reasons we'll discuss later.

Isn't it amazing that we have a Heavenly Father who gives us the privilege to *ask* Him for things? But what should we ask? Sometimes we ask amiss, and often we don't know what to ask. What kind of requests does God want us to bring to Him? Jesus tells us we should verbalize two types of petitions when we pray.

A. We should pray for God's glory (9-10). The order of the six petitions is significant. The three *thou* petitions come first, then the three *us* petitions. We can easily get it turned around, can't we? Where do we often begin when we pray? With *our* needs, right? We rush into God's presence and tell Him what we want for ourselves. "God, I need your help today at work. I'd sure like to close that business deal. And would you protect my kids at school? And please keep us healthy. Oh, yea, thanks for listening. Talk to you again later."

That's the way we approach prayer at times, isn't we? If when we do, we're off course from the start.

When we pray, where should we begin? Jesus says we should first pray for things that promote the glory of God. As John MacArthur has observed, "When you set God in His rightful place in your prayers, everything else will flow from there."

How do we pray for God's glory? Jesus shows us by giving three requests, each of which are parallel in structure and have the same basic meaning. I recall James Grier offering this helpful insight, suggesting we could translate Jesus' words this way, "Hallowed by thy name;" let me say it another way, "Thy kingdom come;" let me say it another way, "Thy will be done." When we ask God for these three things, we are praying for God's glory.

A word about the verbs Jesus used in the *Thou* petitions. They are passive.⁴ "Hallowed be thy name" actually means "May You cause Your name to be hallowed." "Thy kingdom come" likewise implies a subject, "May You cause Your kingdom to come." And "Thy will be done" communicates the idea "May You cause your will to be done." Who is the implicit source of power in each of these activities? God is.

My friend, we have no inherent power or ability to give God glory. We live in a world that minimizes God, mocks His Word, and abuses His reputation.

E.g.—

What can we do about it? The first thing we must do is pray, and the first thing for which we must pray is for His glory, and the first admission we must make in praying for His glory is our own utter dependence upon Him.

⁴ Technically, the verb for "thy kingdom come" is middle tense, yet passive in thought.

Does it bother you when, in the name of entertainment, you see the name of God blasphemed on the television screen? Does it grieve your soul when the Lord's Day comes and people refuse to give the Lord the corporate worship He deserves? Does it weigh heavy on your heart that the holy standards of God are being ignored by government leaders that pass legislation that authorizes the murder of His unborn image-bearers?

What can we do so that God is glorified instead of slighted? The truth is, the first thing we must do is *pray*. We must pray with utter dependence upon Him to act.

Specifically, Jesus told us we should ask God to cause three things to happen.

1. *Cause Your name to be central.* "Hallowed be your name." God's name is more than a word on a page. His name is a reflection of Who He is. It's synonymous with His person. To pray concerning His name is to pray concerning His reputation.

What should we ask God to do for His reputation? Ask Him to cause it to be "hallowed." To hallow means to treat as holy. We're not asking that God may become holy. He already is that, for He is holy. We're asking that He will be treated as holy, so that He will receive the unique place He deserves.

To be holy is to be *set apart*. For us, to set something apart has the idea of moving it to the peripheral, to the side. So if I set apart my shoes, it means I've moved them away from me. In the biblical sense, to set apart doesn't mean to move to the peripheral, but to make something central. When we pray this petition, we are asking God to cause His name to be central in this world.

2. *Cause Your rule to come.* "Your kingdom come." When we see the term "kingdom" we may tend to think of castles, fortresses, and knights. That's not what the kingdom of God is all about. It has to do with the rule of God.

Why did Jesus Christ come to this world? He came to restore a fallen creation that was in the clutches of the prince of darkness, and bring it back under the righteous rule of God. He came to rescue a people from being subjects of the kingdom of Satan and then them into loyal subjects in the Kingdom of God.

This is precisely what Jesus will do when He returns to the earth. He will reclaim what is rightfully His and establish His Messianic, millennial kingdom. Indeed, He will create the Kingdom of God on earth.

But do you know what Jesus wants us to pray now? He instructs us to pray, "Father, would you cause Your kingdom, the one which will surely come in the future, will you cause Your kingdom to break into history now?"

May I ask you a question? How does God answer this request? In part, He does so every time He snatches a sinner from the grasp of the devil and adopts him into His family as a child of God. "Thy kingdom come" is an *evangelistic* prayer, a missionary prayer! When we pray "Thy kingdom come," we are asking God to penetrate the darkness of men's souls, cause the light to shine so that they begin to believe in and exalt King Jesus!

Perhaps you are burdened for an unsaved family member and wondering, "What can I do?" You can pray this prayer. Ask our Heavenly Father to cause His kingdom power from the age to come to break into the life of your loved one even now. This request is an admission of our utter need, "Father, I can't save my loved one. You alone, the Sovereign One, can do that. Please cause the rule of Christ to come into his life."

There's a third request Jesus taught us to bring to our Father. It also results in God's glory.

3. *Cause Your will to be done.* "Thy will be done." Our priority in prayer is to be God Himself. Prayer is not to be used as an attempt to bend the will of God to fit our desires. Rather, prayer bends us to fit the will of God.⁵ And where is the will of God revealed? In His Word, the holy Scriptures.

Keep in mind the context. Jesus is delivering a sermon that presents kingdom living. Jesus is revealing God's will. "Your will be done," then means, "Your Sermon on the Mount be done."⁶

Simply put, when we pray, "Father, cause Your will to be done," we are saying we want things to be done *His* way, not ours. Is that the way we pray? It's easy to ask for things that bring us security and health and personal happiness. But before we pray, we ought to ask ourselves how the name of God will be hallowed, how His kingdom will come, and how His will would be done, if He grants us our request.

So often we pray things like, "Lord, give us a nice day for our picnic," or "Grant us safe traveling," or "Help me to get this job promotion." Frankly, if it rains on our picnic will the name of God somehow be defamed? Could it be that a car-breakdown is the means God wants to use to advance His kingdom? And is it possible that *not* getting the job promotion may be the very thing that will cause God's reputation to be made even more central in my life and those around me?

Jesus says pray, "Thy name be hallowed, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done."

Where? Where should we seek this? The final phrase in verse 10 probably modifies all three *thou* petitions. "On earth as it is in heaven." Do you know what gets priority attention in heaven? God's name does, God's kingdom does, and God's will does. His name is hallowed perfectly in heaven, His kingdom reigns supremely in heaven, His will is done delightfully in heaven. By the angels. By the saints who've arrived there before us. And by the Triune God Himself.

No wonder Jesus tells us to pray, "Father, as in heaven, so on earth!" He is worthy of receiving *here* what He is already receiving *there*.

How important is the glory of God to you? We will not pray this kind of prayer if His glory is not preeminent to us.

So let's ask ourselves, are we really interested in the centrality of God's name, the advancement of God's kingdom, and the accomplishing of God's will? How much attention have we given to these requests this past week as compared with the time we've spent asking God for personal comfort? Our prayers reflect our values.

So when we pray, says Jesus, start here. Pray vertical prayers. Pray for God's glory to be manifest. But don't stop there, because there's a very specific way God has purposed to bring glory to Himself. By meeting our needs.

B. We should pray for our needs (11-13). Here's an amazing truth. Our needs matter to God. True, first things first in prayer. We're to pray for God's glory first, but then He wants us to bring our needs to Him. Jesus identifies three specific prayer needs.

1. *We need bread (11).* "Give us today our daily bread." If we're honest, we have trouble at first seeing why we need to pray this request. Why would we ask God for daily bread when we've got cupboards full not only of bread, but of everything from Twinkies to Pringles potato chips?

The truth is, daily bread covers the full range of our daily necessities. In Jesus' day, bread was the staple of diet. Bread refers to all we need for our physical existence.

⁵ Observation by J. MacArthur

⁶ Observation by F. D. Bruner, p. 247.

Please realize it's not less spiritual to pray for bread than for forgiveness. We need both, and God wants us to bring both needs to Him. Martin Luther said that bread is the symbol of everything we need for the preservation of life, like food, bodily health, good weather, house, wife, children, good government, and peace. When we pray for bread, we're asking God to give us what we need.

But keep in mind that Jesus didn't invite us to pray for daily cake. Need, yes, greed, no.

Notice the pronouns "us" and "our" used in each of the three requests. Jesus doesn't want me to pray, "Give me my bread, but *our* bread." What does that indicate? I must not ask for anything for *me* that I am not willing to ask for *you*.

So, first of all, we need *bread* and Jesus tells us to ask for it.

2. *We need forgiveness (12, 14-15)*. Verse 12—"Forgive us our debts as we also have forgiven our debtors [the KJV reads, 'as we forgive our debtors']."

John Stott cites the head of a large British mental home who said, "I could dismiss half of my patients if they could be assured of forgiveness." The word "debts" refers to sins, something owed to God. Forgiveness is as indispensable to the soul as bread is to the body. We need God's forgiveness, and here's the amazing reality. It's available for the asking!

Were these words not coming from the lips of Jesus, they would sound almost outlandish. Forgive us our debts? Try walking into the bank that holds the mortgage on your house and saying that: "I'd like to speak to the president of this bank. I'd like to ask him to cancel the debt I owe on my house." How can it be that we can approach the very throne of our Maker, the One we've affronted time and time again by our deliberate sin, not to mention the One to whom we owe a debt so great we could never pay in a million lifetimes, and say to Him, "Would You forgive me my debts?" And He responds, "I'm so glad you asked. Yes, I forgive you!"

How could He do that? It's not because we deserve His forgiveness. It's because of His grace, the grace by which He designed the grand plan of redemption. When He says, "Yes, I do forgive you," it's because His own Son made it possible. How? By taking our place and paying sin's penalty in full on the cross.

Friends, we need forgiveness. Every one of us does. We are sinners. That's why Jesus is telling His followers to pray these words, "Forgive us our debts." Have you sinned against God recently? Do you keep short accounts with Him? How long has it been since you asked the Father to forgive you?

Granted, the day He saved you He forgave you of all your sins, past, present, and future. You're His child if you are in Christ, and nothing can change that position. But sin does change the sweetness of our fellowship. 1 John 1:8-9 says, "If we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. ⁹If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

So if we sin, we need to confess. And God forgives. He forgives everyone who asks.

Or does He? Jesus qualified this request, didn't He? "Forgive us our debts, *as we also have forgiven our debtors*." Wait a minute. Is God's forgiveness conditional? Is it based on our act of forgiving others? Did Jesus really teach us to pray: "Forgive us our debts *as we forgive our debtors*"? He did.

Notice the "us" again. I can't ask God to forgive me if I don't want Him to do the same for you.

Those are significant words, my friends, and we must not water them down. In fact, this is the only petition of the six that Jesus takes time to elaborate on.

Notice what He says in verses 14-15, “For if you forgive men when they sin against you, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if you do not forgive men their sins, your Father will not forgive your sins.”

What does Jesus mean? God's forgiveness is based on His undeserved grace. We can't earn it. We must simply ask for it in faith depending on God to grant it to us for Jesus' sake. Jesus' cross makes our forgiveness possible.

But His cross also makes our forgiveness of others possible, indeed, *mandatory*. Bruner says it well, “The conscience that is able to ask for forgiveness without giving it is not a conscience living in faith.”⁷

Beloved, if we've received forgiveness from God, and that simply because we asked Him for it, we have no right to withhold forgiveness from others who "owe" us. Furthermore, if we do withhold such forgiveness, Jesus says it reveals that we have never experienced God's forgiveness to begin with. Listen to Bruner again, “Forgiveness received and not passed on..., or forgiveness requested of God but denied to others..., is faithless forgiveness and unreal.”⁸

Do you think that God forgave us because He is merciful or because we deserved it? If we say, “It's His mercy; I didn't deserve it,” we are right. And if we really believe forgiveness is based on mercy and not merit, we will extend it to others.

You say, “I can't do that. The hurt I've experienced is too great. I don't have enough strength to forgive.”

That's true, at least in part. You don't have enough strength to forgive the person who hurt you, *nor* to do a lot of other things that God requires of His children. In fact, Jesus said, “Without Me you can do nothing (John 15:5).”

But the truth is, you *can* forgive, because what God commands, God enables. Because of Jesus, God forgives us. Because of Jesus, we have the power to forgive others. So because of Jesus we *must* forgive others. It brings Him much glory when we forgive as He has forgiven us.

You say, “I'm struggling.” No doubt many are at this point. Thank you for being honest. But if you want to get beyond the struggle, do two things. First, ask someone to pray with you about your need to forgive. And second, fix your gaze upon the cross of Jesus, and don't stop looking. Memorize verses about the cross. Sing songs about what Jesus accomplished on the cross for your benefit. It's only when we see the enormity of our offense against Him that the injuries others do to us fall into their proper place.⁹

3. *We need protection (13)*. The final two clauses are actually the negative and positive aspects of the same request. “And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one (or "from evil").”

Jesus said to pray, first of all, “Lead us not into temptation.” He doesn't tell us here to ask for power to resist temptation, but for God to keep us from it. There's something wrong when a young person goes to his girlfriend's house, knowing her parents aren't there, and prays, “Lord, help me be pure.” The better request should have happened that morning, “Lord, lead us not into temptation,” followed up by staying away from that source of temptation.

Then pray, “Deliver us from the evil one.” The picture Jesus paints is alarming. In contemporary terms, living for God in this world is like walking through a minefield. One wrong step, and devastation occurs. As Christians, we are not immune from the

⁷ Bruner, p. 253.

⁸ Bruner, p. 253.

⁹ Observation by D. A. Carson

attacks of the Evil One. The word Jesus uses indicates we're under "pressure." We face pressure from all sides. Sometimes we wonder if we'll even make it. What can we do?

The final request Jesus instructs us to bring to the Father is, in essence, "Help, Father! We'll never make it without Your intervention! Please protect us. Your name is on the line."

Then the prayer ends suddenly. The doxology, "For Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory forever, Amen" probably does not belong to the original text, but was added later, a more polished ending. This prayer basically ends without an ending. And why would that be?

Because it's not the end. For the follower of Jesus, prayer is a conversation with our Father that should never end. We should pray this prayer unceasingly. His glory, our needs. His glory, our needs. His glory, our needs. Today, tomorrow, until we see Him face to face.

Take Inventory: Ask yourself these questions...

1. *What place does prayer have in my life?* Martin Lloyd-Jones said, "Man is at his greatest and highest when upon his knees he comes face to face with God." Do you pray? Do you pray the way Jesus taught us to pray?

2. *What place does God have in my life?* Start here. Is He your Father? Then, are you in good fellowship with your Father?

3. *What changes need to happen starting today?* _Jeanne Birch gives this thought provoking paraphrase of the Lord's prayer (see Grier).

Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name...but please do not ask us to exalt it audibly among those who do not hallow it.

Thy kingdom come...but not too soon: we need time to prepare for the change.

Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven...Lord, isn't this phrase just a bit idealistic? Our activities here on earth are so different from those in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread...and seconds with two patties of butter.

Do you need to change the way you pray? Let's begin right now.

Closing Hymn: #428 "I Need Thee Every Hour" (all four verses)

Community Group Discussion:

1. This morning's message from the Sermon on the Mount was entitled, "*Learning from Jesus What to Pray.*" Take time as a group to re-read the familiar passage, Matthew 6:9-15. This is often referred to as "the Lord's Prayer," but it's probably more accurate to refer to it as "the Disciples' Prayer." Why so, and why is that important to remember?

2. What stands out most to you from this prayer? If possible, share this insight with your neighbor, and then with the whole group.

3. Jesus teaches us to bring six petitions to God when we pray. What are these petitions? What's the significance of the order?

4. What should be our first concern when we pray, according to verses 9-10?

5. What does it mean to ask God to cause His will to be done "on earth as it is in heaven"? What's happening in heaven right now that we desire to see happen on earth?

6. God is gracious and wants us to ask Him for things? What kinds of things according to verses 11-13? Why is it significant that we are to use plural pronouns ("our" and "us") rather than singular pronouns ("my" and "me")?

7. What caution does Jesus give in verses 14-15? What's the connection between praying and forgiving?