

CHRISTIANITY, THE WAY OF LIFE

A Bible study of the Basic Christian teachings as summarized in Luther's Small Catechism

INTRODUCTION LIFE LINES

- I. This Study - Learning about life
- II. The Bible - God's Word in the language of men
- III. Bible Study - Read, mark and inwardly digest
- IV. Law and Gospel - Double edged truth.

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Chapter Three *Holy Communion*

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- X. Worthy Reception - Given for you

Where does all good come from?

b. Phil. 4:6 [693]

What should we do when we need anything?

c. For whom should we pray?

1 Tim. 2:1[705]

also Jas. 5:16

Matt 5:44 [706]

also Acts 7:59-60

d. 2 Sam. 12:22-23

also Heb. 9:27

For whom should we not pray?

F. We remember to say thank you.

a. Phil. 4:6 [693]

also Psal. 105:1,

and Psalm 136:1[694]

Luke 17:15-16

What should always be part of our prayers?

When is the last time you talked to your parents? What did you talk about? When did you last talk to a friend? What did you talk about? When is the last time you talked to God? What did you talk about?

God commands us to pray and promises to hear and answer in the best way at the best time (sometimes “yes”, “wait”, “no” or “this instead”).

We pray to

- give God the praise he deserves.
- share our confession with one who cares.
- thank God for what he has done.
- ask for ourselves (supplication) or for others (intercession)

4. What is a true Christian prayer?

A. Christian prayer is in Jesus’ name.

a. John 14:6

also Rom. 11:35-36

What is the only way our prayers come to God?

b. John 14:13

also John 16:23

So, how do we pray?

B. Christian prayer is obedient and submissive.

a. Luke 22:42 [699]

also 1 John 3:21-23

What is it that Jesus himself would want?

b. Matt 8:2

How do we ask for physical blessings?

c. James 4:3

also Prov. 28:9

What if we want what God wouldn’t want?

C. Christian prayer is confident and faithful.

a. Matt. 21:22 [696]

also James 1:6-7

What does God expect of those who pray?

b. What is it that we all can and should believe?

Heb. 11:6

1 John 5:14 [701]

also Luke 18:1

Luke 11:13 [698]

also Heb. 4:16, 1 Tim. 2:4

Matt. 19:26

also Mark 10:27, Eph. 3:20

D. Christian prayer is sincere.

a. What is wrong with the following prayers?

Matt. 6:7

Mark 10:38

also 1 Cor. 14:16

Isa. 29:13

also Psal. 17:1

b. Acts 21:5

also Gen. 24:26, 1 Kings 8:22, Matt. 26:39,

John 17:1

What posture may help express our attitude toward God when we pray?

Tim is at Jessie’s house. He says, “I’m thirsty,” Jessie replies, “Ask my mother for a glass of milk.” So Tim goes and says, “Jessie says you will give me a drink of milk.” “Here you go.” She says. “Can I have a cookie too?” asks Tim. “Not now, before supper” she says, “But have some crackers and cheese.” “Thanks!” Says Tim.

What in this story is like Christian prayer?

True Christian prayer is prayed

- In Jesus name: for his sake and for what he wants.
- Confidently: with faith in God’s wisdom & power, yet conditionally, according to his will.
- Obediently: for what God himself wants for us.
- Sincerely: understanding, meaning, and concentrating on what we say.

REMEMBER FOR LIFE

Lord’s Prayer Introduction

Our Father who art in heaven.

What does this mean? With these words God tenderly invites us to believe that He is our true Father and that we are His true children, so that with all boldness and confidence we may ask Him as dear children ask their dear father.

Philippians 4:6 Do not be anxious about anything, but in everything, by prayer and petition, with thanksgiving, present your requests to God.

1 John 5:14 This is the confidence we have in approaching God: that if we ask anything according to his will, he hears us.

Lord’s Prayer II [LSCE page 180f]

INTRODUCTION & FIRST PETITION

Living as God's Children

1. What do Christians want and pray for?

A. The Lord's prayer expresses what we want most.

- a. Matt. 6:9-13 also Luke 11:2-4

We ask for...

v. 9: God's _____ to be _____

v. 10 God's _____ to _____

God's _____ to be _____.

We ask next for...

v. 11 Our daily _____

v. 12 Our sin to be _____

v. 13 Our avoiding of _____

Our deliverance from _____

B. We ask God to work in and through us.

- a. Exod. 3:9-12 also Judges 6:7, 14

How did God answer Israel's prayer for help?

- b. Acts 4:29 also Eph. 6:19

What did the Christians ask God to do when they were threatened?

What do you think God, who loves you, would want most for you. What do you think it would take to make this happen?.

What would you want most for the God you love?

What can you do to be part of this happening?

The Lord's prayer identifies a Christian's priorities. It includes seven petitions or requests.

We pray first about what we want concerning God: his holy name, his kingdom and his will.

We pray last about what we want for ourselves: our bread, our forgiveness and our deliverance from temptation and evil.

God may answer our prayers by what he does in and through us.

2. Why pray to our Father in Heaven?

A. We call God "Father" as his children.

- a. John 8:42-44

Who is our natural "father" when we do wrong? (v. 44)

- b. Gal. 3:26[724] also John 1:12, Rom. 8:15

How do we become God's children?

- c. 1 John 3:1 [718] also Heb. 4:16

What do we receive from God the Father?

- d. Matt. 7:11 also Heb. 10:19-23

What can we be sure of?

B. We pray "our" with and for others.

- a. Gal. 3:26-27 also John 17:20-23, Eph. 4:6

Who else is a child of God?

- b. James 5:16

also 1 Tim. 2:1

Whom do we pray for?

C. God, who is in "heaven," can help us.

- a. Isa. 57:15 also Matt. 28:20, Acts 17:27

Where is God?

- b. Matt. 6:31-32 also Matt. 10:29-31

What does our heavenly Father also care about?

- c. Psal. 115:3 also Eph. 1:20-22,; 3:20, 4:6;

What can God in heaven do? Jas. 1:1

What do you think a good father would be like?

If you helped elect someone to congress and sent them to Washington D.C., would they be more able to help you from there or less able? What is the greatest position of power of all?

We can pray to "our Father in heaven" because

- we are his own children through faith in Jesus and can be confident he loves us.
- We pray along with all true believers in our God and for all people.
- He is not far off, unconcerned with earthly things, but is in a powerful position of complete control.

3. What is a "holy name"?

A. A holy name means God is good and special.

- a. Exod. 31:15 also Exod. 19:23, 30:37-38

What word describes something (such as a day) that is set apart as special?

- b. 2 Sam. 7:26 also Psal. 96:8

A name identifies who individuals are

or what belongs to them. What kind of "name"

(reputation or identity) should God have?

B. God's name is holy, and it is holy to us.

a. What descriptions or activities of God are

associated with his holy name in these verses?

Luke 1:49 also

Isa. 9:6

Psal. 111:9 also

Isa. 57:15

b. Psal. 145:21

What do we, who belong to God,
do because his name is holy?

Can you name a person or product that has a bad reputation? Can you name a person or product that has a good reputation?

Do you know what your name means? What do you want people to think when they hear your name? What are some names used to talk about God? What should people think of God when they hear his name?

Holy means perfect and set apart as special.

A name identifies or describes who individuals are or what belongs to them. It includes the reputation that comes to mind when the name is heard.

God's names truly describe him as holy and perfect. He has a holy name when he is recognized as holy.

4. What gives God a good or bad reputation?

A. God name is made holy by him and by us.

- a. 2 Sam. 7:25-26 also Isa. 29:23, John 17:4
What does God do that gives him a good reputation?

- b. What can we do that will cause people to think well of God?

Jer. 23:28 [731] also Deut 4:2, 2 Tim. 4:2,
Titus 2:1

Matt. 5:16 [733] also 2 Cor. 3:3, Lev. 21:5-8

Titus 2:7, 10 also 2 Thes. 1:11-12, 1 Tim. 6:1

B. God's name can be made unholy by us.

- a. What kind of teaching would not honor God?
Matt 15:9 also Jer. 23:31, Ezek. 22:26

Gal. 1:9

- b. What kind of behavior would not honor God?
Rom. 2:23-24 also Prov. 30:9, Num. 15:30,

Give an example of what your parents or family might do that could make a difference in what people think of you.

Give an example of what you might do that could make a difference in what people think of your parents or family.

Give an example of what you might do that would make a difference in what people think of your school, town or religion.

God is given a good reputation by the right things he does and by the right things taught and done by his children, Christians who belong to him. When we teach the truth of the Bible and obey what he says we are good advertisements for him.

God is given a bad reputation when Christians who belong to him do not teach the truth or do not do as his word says.

REMEMBER FOR LIFELord's Prayer First Petition

Hallowed be Thy name.

What does this mean?

God's name is certainly holy in itself,
but we pray in this petition
that it may be kept holy among us also.

How is God's name kept holy?

God's name is kept holy when the Word of God is taught in its truth and purity,
and we, as the children of God,
also lead holy lives according to it.
Help us to do this, dear Father in heaven!
But anyone who teaches or lives
contrary to God's Word
profanes the name of God among us.
Protect us from this, heavenly Father!

Matthew 5:16

In the same way,
let your light shine before men,
that they may see your good deeds
and praise your Father in heaven.

Isaiah 57:15

For this is what the high and lofty One says—
he who lives forever, whose name is holy:
"I live in a high and holy place,
but also with him who is contrite
and lowly in spirit,

to revive the spirit of the lowly
and to revive the heart of the contrite.

SECOND PETITION

Growing God's Kingdom

1. What is the Second Priority of the Christian?

A. We Want God's Kingdom to come.

a. 1 Pet. 2:9-12

What phrases mean the same as "God's Kingdom" (v. 9, 10)

How do we become part of this group? (v. 10)

What is our goal and purpose? (v. 9, 12)

What other group are we still in? (v. 11)

How do we in our group want to live? (v. 11-12)

b. Col. 1:9-14

What phrases mean the same as "God's Kingdom" (v. 12, 13)

How do we get to be in this group? (v. 13-14)

How do we in this group want to live? (v. 10-11)

What are some of your goals in life? What could you do or become that would help you to live in and spread God's kingdom?

After honoring God's name, we want most for God's kingdom to come so that we have faith and righteous living forever.

2. What is God's Kingdom?

A. God rules in the world.

a. 1 Chron. 29:11-12

What is God the ruler of?

also Psal. 130:19,
Eph. 1:18-23

How does God do what he does in this kingdom?

B. God rules in the church.

a. Luke 17:20-21

Where is God's other kingdom? (v. 21)

also John 18:36

b. What makes us part of this kingdom?

Eph. 2:12-13

(v. 13)

Rom. 5:1-2

also Col. 1:13-14 [742]

also John 3:5 [738]

c. 2 Cor. 5:14-15

What makes us do what we do in this kingdom?

C. God rules in heaven.

a. 2 Tim. 4:18 [739] also Eph. 2:18-21, Ps. 24:9-10
What kingdom of God are we not yet in?

b. When does this kingdom come? also Mt. 13:36-43,
Matt. 25:31, 34 Mark 13:26-27

Luke 23:32, 42-43

c. How do we become part of this kingdom?
2 Thess. 1:9-10; 2:13-15

A king has a majestic palace where his family lives in great luxury. His country has loyal citizens who love the king who takes good care of them. His army also controls other countries in his empire. Which of these is like God's kingdom of power?...grace?...glory?

God's kingdom is everything in his power: the world. We all become part of it through birth.
God's kingdom is everyone in his grace: the church. Christians become part of it through faith.
God's kingdom is all in his glory: heaven. We will enter it through death.

3. How do we want God's kingdom to come?

A. We don't need to pray for the kingdom of power.

a. Acts 17:24-26

Who is already controlled by God's power?

B. We want the kingdom of grace to grow.

a. Mark 1:15 [740]

How do people become part of God's kingdom?

b. How did we come to faith?

Rom. 10:17

also Eph. 1:13, 1 Thes 2:13;

1 Pet 1:23

1 Cor. 12:3

also John 16:13, 2 Thes. 2:13

c. Luke 17:5

What do we want to happen to our faith?

also Mark 9:24

d. Acts 4:29 [745]

How do we want others to come to faith?

also 1 Pet 2:12; 3:15

e. 2 Thess. 3:1-2

How can we help others spread the faith?

also Matt. 9:38

C. We want the kingdom of glory to come soon.

a. What can we look forward to?

Phil. 1:22-24 (v. 23)

Phil. 3:20-21

also 1 Cor. 15:50-56

b. 1 Cor. 1:7-9 also Phil. 3:20, 2 Pet. 3:12-13, Rev. 22:20

What do we eagerly look forward to? (v. 7)

What will God do for us. (v. 8) also 2 Tim. 1:12-14;
Philip. 1:6

Find out what your church is doing to share the gospel and how you can be involved. Learn about a missionary and what he or she needs to be effective.

Write and pray a prayer for your church and for a missionary that God guides and blesses their work. Plan how much you will return to God each week in the offering to support the work of the church.

We do not ask for God's kingdom of power because it is already everywhere.

We ask for God's kingdom of grace to come as God the Holy Spirit uses God's word to cause us to believe and increase in faith, causes it to spread it to others through our own witness, trained evangelists and our support of missions.

We ask for God's kingdom of glory to come when we keep the true faith until our life ends or when Jesus returns at the end of the world.

4. How will we live in the Kingdom of grace?

A. We live godly lives.

a. Matt. 7:21 also Col. 2:6-7
What will those in God's kingdom do?

b. Titus 2:11-14 also Titus 3:3-8
What do we not want? (v. 12) also 1 Cor. 6:9-10

What makes us this way? (v.11) also 2 Cor. 5:14-15;
Col 3:15-17; 1 Jn. 4:19

What do we want instead? (v. 14) also Col. 1:9-14

B. We live by the Spirit.

a. Rom. 8:5-9 also Rom. 14:17; 15:13
What is in us that controls us? (v. 6)

What might you do because you were afraid of anger or punishment if you did not? What might you would do because you hoped for a reward. What might you would do because someone loves you and you love them. Which of these would you do best? Which way do you want to obey God?

In God's kingdom of grace we obey God's will because the Holy Spirit controls us by God's gracious love for us and our love for him.

5. How can we share our faith with others?

A. We tell of the Father's love and justice.

a. John 3:16-17 or Rom. 1:7
What does God want us to have?

b. John 3:18 or Rom. 1:18-19
What do we deserve from God instead?

B. We tell of our sin and Jesus our savior.

a. John 3:19; 8:34 or Rom. 1:32; 3:20
Why do we deserve punishment?

b. John 8:36 or Rom. 3:21-25
How can we have God's blessings anyway?

John 10:7-11 or Rom. 5:8-9
What has Jesus done for us that does this?

C. We tell of Spirit given forgiveness and faith.

a. John 11:25-26 or Rom. 4:22-5:2
How do we receive God's blessings?

b. John 16:13-15 or Rom.10:17;15:13
How does God give us this faith?

Think of someone you know who does not know Jesus. Pray for them to come to faith and plan a way to show them God's love and share with them the good news of Jesus.

We can share our faith with others by showing them
– The Father's love for us & his justice against evil
– Our sin that separates us from God and Jesus who saves us.
– God's free forgiveness and grace through faith given by the Holy Spirit.

Lord's Prayer Second Petition

Thy kingdom come.

What does this mean?

The kingdom of God certainly comes by itself without our prayer, but we pray in this petition that it may come to us also.

How does God's kingdom come?

God's kingdom comes when our heavenly Father gives us His Holy Spirit, so that by His grace we believe His holy Word and lead godly lives here in time and there in eternity.

2 Thessalonians 3:1

Finally, brothers, pray for us that the message of the Lord may spread rapidly and be honored, just as it was with you.

Philippians 3:20-21

But our citizenship is in heaven. And we eagerly await a Savior from there, the Lord Jesus Christ, who, by the power that enables him to bring everything under his control, will transform our lowly bodies so that they will be like his glorious body.

Lord's Prayer IV [LSCE page 186f]

THIRD PETITION

Doing God's Will

1. What is God's Will?

A. God's gracious will is always good.

- a. 1 Tim. 2:4 [752] also John 6:38-40, 2 Pet 3:9
What does God always want to do for everyone?

- b. 1 Pet. 2:15 also 1 Thess. 4:3 [753]
What does God want us to do?

B. God's consequent will is always right.

- a. 1 Pet. 4:19 also Acts 14:22, 1 Pet. 3:17
What is sometimes part of God's will for us?

- b. Rom. 5:3-4 also Rom. 8:28, 13:4
Why would God want to allow this?

- c. Matt. 26:39 also Matt. 16:24, 1 Pet. 1:6-7,
How should we respond to this? 1 Pet. 2:20, 4:19

*How would a good mother want her child to feel?
If the child misbehaved, would she ever do anything
she knows will make the child cry? Why?*

*What would a good doctor want for his patients? If
they were sick, would he ever do anything that he
knows would make them feel pain? Why?*

God's good and gracious will, which he himself
does for us, is always that all people have salvation
through faith so that his kingdom comes.

And God's will, which he causes to be done by us,
is that we have sanctification, living holy lives so that
his name is kept holy

God's consequent will, which he may allow to be
done to us, is sometimes that we endure suffering –
so that greater good results.

2. How is God's will done?

A. God's will is done without our prayer in heaven.

- Who always does God's good and gracious will?
a. Rom. 8:28 [764] also Psal. 115:3, Eph. 1:11

- b. Psal. 103:20-21

B. We pray for God's will to be done by us on earth.

- a. Eph. 6:6 also Psal. 40:8, Matt. 12:50,
How do we want to do God's will? Acts 13:22

- b. Prov. 16:4, 9 also Rom. 9:19, Rev. 17:17
Who also may do God's will unwillingly or
unknowingly?

*If you were leading a small child or pet down the
street, could you do it whether they wanted to go or
not? Why would it be better for them to want to?*

*If God's will is done anyway, why is it better for us to
want it and want to do it? Can you think of an
example?*

God's will is always done perfectly by God and his
angels in heaven and on earth.

God's will is done on earth by us through the
willing obedience of believers and through the
unknowing conformity of unbelievers.

3. How does God defeat opposition to his will?

A. God's will is opposed on earth. Matt. 13:19-22

- a. Eph. 6:11-12 also 1 Pet. 5:8, Rev. 12:7-9
Who fights against God's will?

- b. 1 John 2:15-17 [755] also Luke 18:24, 1 Tim. 6:10
What works contrary to God's will?

- c. Rom. 7:18 [756] also Rom. 8:5-8, Matt 26:41
What resists doing God's will?

B. God overcomes the opposition.

- a. Eph. 1:11 also Rom. 8:28 [764], Gen. 50:20,
What does God guide, limit and Job 1:12, 2:6;
control according to his will? Heb. 6:3, Jas. 4:15

- b. Heb. 2:14-15 also Rom. 8:31-39, 16:20;
What has Jesus destroyed? Heb. 10:10, 1 Jn. 3:8

How?

- c. Ezek. 36:26-27 and Phlp. 2:13
What changes us so we also Ps. 51:10-12, 143:10;
do God's will? Rom. 8:9, 13; 12:2; Heb. 13:20-21

*Sometimes, when attackers take captives or
hostages, those captives end up cooperating with and
helping those who attacked them. What do you think
would make them do this? What could a rescuer
could do or help them know that would free them
from this?*

*Why do you think people cooperate with the devil
to oppose God's will? How does God help us be
free?*

God overcomes opposition to his will when
the Father controls everything in the world,
Jesus' death and resurrection defeats the devil, and
the Spirit's work in us overcomes our sinful nature
so that we have deliverance, protection, wisdom,
guidance, strength, endurance, etc.

2. How can we know God's will for us?

A. We learn God's will for us from the Bible.

a. Deut 4:2 [750] also Deut. 5:32
What sets the limits for what we do?

Matt. 22:37-39
What are the God's two main rules for us?

b. 1 Tim. 2:4 [752]
What is to be the goal of our lives?

B. We discover God's will by using his gifts.

a. Rom. 12:2 also 1 Cor. 2:15-16
What does God change so we know his will?

b. Rom. 12:6-8 also 1 Cor. 12:4-11
What does God give us to use as he wills?

encouraging, contributing, leadership, mercy)

c. Acts 16:6-7 also Gen. 24:12-14
How did God guide Paul's travels?

C. We learn God's will for us from other people.

a. Whose example should we follow?
1 Pet. 2:21 also John 13:15

1 Cor. 4:15-16 also 1 Cor. 10:6

b. Prov. 13:10 also Prov. 13:1, Acts 15:1-2
What can make us wise?

How might each of these ways of knowing God's will help you if you were considering as a career being a... pornographer? president? cowboy? doctor? pastor? teacher? astronaut? movie star?

We can learn God's will for us when...

- First, we study the Bible, where God's law sets the limits for our lives and God's gospel gives direction to our lives.
- Second, we use God's gifts, such as renewed human reason, special abilities and circumstances of obstacles or opportunities.
- Third, we learn from others as we follow the example of Christ and other Christians and get advice and instruction from others.

REMEMBER FOR LIFE

Lord's Prayer Third Petition

Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.
What does this mean?

The good and gracious will of God is done even without our prayer, but we pray in this petition that it may be done among us also.

How is God's will done?

God's will is done when He breaks and hinders every evil plan and purpose of the devil, the world, and our sinful nature, which do not want us to hallow God's name or let His kingdom come; and when He strengthens and keeps us firm in His Word and faith until we die. This is His good and gracious will.

Romans 8:28

And we know that in all things God works for the good of those who love him, who have been called according to his purpose.

Romans 12:2

Do not conform any longer to the pattern of this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind. Then you will be able to test and approve what God's will is—his good, pleasing and perfect will.

FOURTH PETITION

Having Daily Bread

1. Why do pray "Give us..daily bread"?

A. God provides all we need for life.

a. Matt. 4:4

What term identifies all we need for spiritual life?

What term identifies all we need for physical life?

b. What is included in what God provides for life?

Matt. 6:31-32 also Psal. 145:15-16

Acts 14:17 also Rom. 8:32

1 Tim. 2:1-2 also Gen. 2:18

B. What we get is a gift.

a. Rom. 11:35-36 also Jas. 1:17, Zech. 10:1
Where does everything good come from?

b. How does God provide for us?

Ps. 104:14 [776]

Deut 8:17-18 also 1 Chron. 29:14-16;

c. Matt 5:45 [767] also Rom. 8:34; 11:35
Do people deserve all that God provides?

C. We get just what we need.

a. Prov. 30:8-9 [781] also 1 Tim. 6:6-8
How much do we want from God?

b. Matt 6:33-34

What do we not need to worry about?

Think about the difference between wants and needs. What would you list that you truly need to live and make a living?

We pray for "bread", meaning all we need for bodily life, because God wants us to have it.
We pray "give" because God is the original source of all we have and because we do not deserve it.
We pray "daily" because we trust God to give us just what we need when we need it.

2. Why do pray "us" and "our"?

A. We want what is ours.

a. Deut. 5:21 also Matt. 9:13-15, Col 3:5
What should we not want?

b. 2 Thess. 3:10-12 also Deut. 5:19, Prov. 28:19
How does God want us to get what we need?

B. We want others to have what is theirs.

a. Philip. 2:3-4 also 1 Tim. 2:1-2
Whom do we want to be provided for?

b. Eph. 4:28 also Matt 14:16, 1 Tim. 5:8,
How can others have Heb. 13:16, 1 Jn. 3:17-18
what they need?

Most of the world's resources are used up by a small percentage of people (mostly in North America). In what ways could you limit your use of resources and help spread them more fairly?

Think of those for whom you can pray who are suffering from poverty, bad weather, lack of a job, home or family, etc.

We pray "us" and "our" because we want only what is right for us to have as it is earned or freely given. We also want others to have what they need, which they may get when we share with them.

3. How should we respond when God gives us daily bread?

What is the good response in each of these verses?

a. Psal. 106:1 [770] also Eph. 5:20, Philip. 4:6,
1 Tim. 4:4-5

b. Exod. 16:12 also Deut. 8:10-14,
Luke 12:16-21, Acts 17:24, 27

c. 1 Tim. 6:17 also Matt. 6:25, 33-34,
Philip. 4:6, 1 Pet. 5:7

d. 1 Tim. 6:6-8 [784] also Luke 12:15,
Philip 4:11-12, Heb. 13:5

e. John 6:12 [783] also Matt 25:14-29,
Luke 12:42-43, 48, 1 Pet 4:10-11

When you get gift from a friend or relative, what will you do or not do that shows you appreciate it? How can you respond this same way to God's gifts?

When God provides for our needs, we should respond with thanks and praise, faith and trust; being content and being good stewards.

FIFTH PETITION

Being Forgiven and Forgiving

1. What do we mean by "trespasses"?

In the following verses, find the word that fits the definition of how we are guilty or wrong.

- a. Matt. 6:12 [793] also Matt. 18:23-35
 _____ means we owe God obedience which we have not given.
- b. Luke 11:4 also Matt. 6:14, Psal. 32:1, 5
 _____ means we "miss the mark", making a mistake and failing to do right.
- c. Psal. 32:5 [792] also Eph. 2:1
 _____ means we have crossed the line to do what is not allowed.
- d. Psal. 51:2 [788] also Psal. 25:11, 32:5
 _____ means we are crooked and broken and constantly wrong.
- e. 1 John 1:8-9
 _____ means we are not right and do not do what is right.

If you walked past a sign that said "No Trespassing", what would you become? Would this be true if you did not see the sign?

If you are in an archery contest and you miss the target, what do you become? Would this be true if you had tried your very best?

Trespasses means that which makes us guilty or wrong, as similar to "debts", "sins", "transgressions", "iniquity", and "unrighteousness".

2. Why do we say "forgive"?

We need forgiveness for what we do wrong.

- a. Rom. 3:23 also Psal. 19:2, 14:1-3, 143:2;
 What must we all admit is true?
 Rom. 3:10-12, 1 Jn. 1:8-9
- b. Rom. 6:23 also Luke 23:41,
 What do we deserve because of our sins?
 Rom. 1:18, 2:8; Eph. 2:3
- c. Gen. 32:10 [791] also Prov. 28:9, Luke 15:21
 What do we not deserve?
- d. Rom. 3:20 also Isa. 64:6. Gal. 2:16, Col. 2:13

What cannot make up for our wrongs?

- e. Rom. 3:24 also Psal. 51:1, 86:5, 130:4, 7-8;
 What can we be confident God will do?
 Eph. 2:4-9
- f. Prov. 28:13 [786] also Psal. 32:3-6, 1 Jn. 1:9
 What is necessary to receive forgiveness?

Sin is dangerous, like holding onto a sharp knife by the blade. Could someone take it away from you if you were still holding on to it?

Can God give forgiveness to anybody?

Can we receive God's forgiveness if we don't want to stop sinning yet?

We say "forgive" because we admit we have done wrong and deserve punishment instead of God's love and can do nothing to make up for our wrong, and because we are confident God will forgive us as a free gift of grace, and because we must want forgiveness in order to receive it.

3. What is forgiveness?

A. Find the phrases in the following verses that describe what God does with our sin.

- a. Psal. 32:1-2 also Jer. 31:34, 2 Co. 5:19
- b. Psal. 51:1-2 [788] also Psal. 51:7-9, 1 Jn. 1:9
- c. Psal. 103:12 also 2 Sam. 12:13

B. Jesus pays in full for our sins.

- a. 1 Pet 2:24 also Isa. 53:4-6, 10-12;
 What did Jesus do with the sins he took from us?
 2 Cor. 5:21
- b. Rom. 8:33 also Rom. 8:1-4
 What does God not do?

What does he do instead?

If someone owes you \$5 and you forgive the debt, what does it cost you?

If "the wages of sin is death" and God forgives your sin, what does it cost him?

If a Judge's son committed a crime and the punishment was a fine, what would happen to the son if the father paid the fine?

If a person is tried for a crime and declared innocent, can anyone charge them with the crime again? What if there is new evidence against them?

Forgiveness is not just pretending we have not done wrong, but taking sin away so it does not exist.

God does this by removing our sin and putting it on Jesus so he pays for it by his death and by declaring us to be innocent of guilt so we are no longer punished.

4. Why do we promise to forgive others?

A. Forgiveness changes us.

a. Eph. 4:32 [795] also John 14:15, Col. 3:13
How do we treat others when we are forgiven?

b. Luke 7:47 also 1 Jn. 4:7, 11
What shows this woman was forgiven much?

B. Refusing to change blocks forgiveness.

a. Matt. 6:14-15 [796] also Matt 18:28-35,
What happens if we refuse Mark 11:25, Luke 6:37
to forgive others?

b. Matt. 18:21-22 [794] also Luke 6:37
How forgiving should we be?

If you connect a hose to a hydrant and turn on the water, what will happen at the other end of the hose? If you plug up the hose, will any more water go into it? If we are like the hose, who is like the faucet? What is it that we get from God and that others get from God through us?

We promise to forgive others because God's forgiveness causes a change in our lives so we become more loving in return. Refusing to forgive blocks God's work in our lives and so prevents us from receiving his forgiveness.

REMEMBER FOR LIFE

Lord's Prayer Fifth Petition

And forgive us our trespasses
as we forgive those who trespass against us.

What does this mean?

We pray in this petition
that our Father in heaven would not look at our
sins, or deny our prayer because of them.
We are neither worthy of the things
for which we pray, nor have we deserved them,
but we ask that He would give them
 all to us by grace,
for we daily sin much
and surely deserve nothing but punishment.
So we too will sincerely forgive
and gladly do good to those who sin against us.

1 John 1:8-9

If we claim to be without sin,
we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us.
If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just
and will forgive us our sins
and purify us from all unrighteousness.

Rom. 3:23-24

for all have sinned
and fall short of the glory of God,
and are justified freely by his grace
through the redemption that came by Christ Jesus.

How does God keep us from wrong desires of our sinful nature? Rom. 8:5, 9, 13-14, Gal. 5:16-18

Eph. 5:17, 19

d. 2 Tim. 3:16 also Gal. 5:19-21, 6:7-8;
How does God keep us from making wrong decisions? 1 Cor. 6:9-10

e. 2 Thess. 3:3 also Eph. 6:10
How does God keep us from doing wrong?

f. 1 Tim. 1:15 also Psal. 103:2-3, Rom. 5:8
How does God deliver us from despair and damnation even when we have fallen into sin?

When is the best time to put on a seat belt, before you start the car or when you see another car speeding toward you?

When you are in a tempting situation, how long do you think you might have to make a decision?

What help from God does he want you to have even before you are ever tempted?

We are kept from temptation when God keeps us from being tempted, gives us his truth so we know what is right gives us holy desires through the Spirit, instructs and warns us through his word, gives us his strength to resist doing wrong, and promises us free and complete forgiveness.

4. How are we kept from temptation?

- A. What can we do before we are tempted?
a. Luke 22:46 also Eph. 6:18-19
b. 1 Cor. 10:12 [808] also Prov. 16:18
- B. What can we avoid to keep from being tempted?
a. Eph. 4:26
b. Eph. 5:3-4 also Eph. 4:29, 5:12
c. Eph. 5:6-7 also 1 Cor. 10:14
d. Eph. 5:18 also 1 Pet. 5:8
e. Matt 5:28-29
- C. We can we do when we feel wrong desires?
a. Rom 13:14 [807] also Phlp. 4:8, 1 Tm. 2:22, 6:11
b. Jas. 4:7 also Eph. 4:27, 6:10-17
- D. What can we do to keep from wrong decisions?
a. Psal. 119:9, 11 also Psal. 119:105,

b. Eph. 5:21, 6:1-3

also 1 Pet. 5:5

E. What can we do to keep from sinning worse?

a. Eph. 4:28 also Ezra 10:10-12, Eph. 4:17-32

F. What can we do to keep from despair?

Mark 1:15 also Acts 3:19

Luther said "You can't stop temptations from flying over your head, but you can keep them from making a nest in your hair." How do you think you could keep from thinking about tempting things?

Write three rules for your own behavior that you think will help keep you from getting involved in doing wrong things.

We can escape temptation by being careful to
- pray and be watchful instead of proud
- stay self controlled and away from tempting situations
- resist sinful thoughts and desires with God's power
- know God's word and submit to authority
- stop doing what is wrong so we don't do worse
- and remember to trust God's promise to forgive.

REMEMBER FOR LIFE

The Lord's Prayer Sixth Petition

And lead us not into temptation.

What does this mean?

God tempts no one. We pray in this petition that God would guard and keep us so that the devil, the world, and our sinful nature may not deceive us or mislead us into false belief, despair, and other great shame and vice. Although we are attacked by these things, we pray that we may finally overcome them and win the victory.

1 Pet. 5:8

Be self-controlled and alert.

Your enemy the devil
prowls around like a roaring lion
looking for someone to devour.

Psalms 119:9, 11

How can a young man keep his way pure?

By living according to your word.

I have hidden your word in my heart
that I might not sin against you.

SEVENTH PETITION / CONCLUSION

Deliverance From Evil

1. How does evil happen?

A. Evil comes from sin and Satan.

- a. Rom. 5:12 also Rom. 6:20-21, Jas. 1:15
What causes death?

Gen. 3:14-19

What other troubles came with it?

(v. 15)

(v. 16)

(v. 17)

(v. 18)

b. Where did the trouble start?

1 John 3:8 also Rev. 12:9, 12, Acts 10:38, Heb. 2:14

B. The greatest evil is separation from God

a. Luke 12:4-5

What is the worst that could happen to us?

b. Jas. 1:17 [823]

Where does everything good come from?

c. Matt. 25:41 also Matt. 25:46

Who is completely separated from God?

C. Evil is kept within limits.

Lam. 3:37 also Isa. 45:7, Lam 3:33, 38

Who controls what is allowed to happen?

Rev. 20:2 also Job 2:7

Who is kept under control?

What was there before God made light? Did God have to make it? If God made everything that exists, did God make evil? God made sources of power, like atomic energy, petroleum, and material for gunpowder and dynamite. These things can be used to kill and destroy. Did God make something bad?

Evil is the result of sin, which Satan introduced into the world. The greatest evil is separation from God, the source of all good, in hell. But evil only happens when God, who is in control, is willing to allow it.

2. Why does God sometimes allow evil?

A. Unrepentant sinners may suffer.

2 Pet 2:9 also Jer. 44:29, Matt. 25:41-43, Rom. 13:4,

Why may the Rom. 13:4, 2 Thess. 1:8-9,

unrighteous suffer? 1 Pet 2:13-14

B. Believers of God may suffer.

Heb. 12:7, 11 also Deut. 8:2-5, Prov. 3:11-12,

Why may God's
children suffer?

1 Cor. 11:32, 1 Tim. 1:20,
Heb. 12:5-10, Jas. 1:2-24

C. Anyone in the world may suffer.

Prov. 6:27

also Rom. 1:21-31, Gal. 6:7

What happens when laws of nature are consistent?

D. What resulted from undeserved suffering?

a. Gen. 50:20

b. John 9:1-3

also John 11:4

c. Philip. 1:12-13

also Acts 14:22

Is falling bad? Do children learn to walk, ride a bike or rollerblade without falling? Why do parents let this happen?

Is missing recess or being kicked out of school bad? Why would a teacher or principal want to do this?

Is being cut open, pain and bleeding bad? Why would someone let a doctor do surgery? Why would someone donate a kidney or bone marrow?

God sometimes allows evil and suffering

- as punishment for unrepentant sinners
- as training for believers, to show the danger of sin and develop strong faith.
- as a result of living in an orderly consistent world.
- as a tool to accomplish a greater good.

3. How does God deliver us from evil?

A. How can God deliver from evil?

Matt 8:26

also Matt. 14:22-32, Rev. 7:13

B. How can God deliver from us from evil when it does happen?

Ps. 91:7

also Ps. 23:4k, 27:2-3; 91:9-12;

Prov. 19:23, Ex. 8:20-22, 2 Kg. 6:8-23,

Matt. 2:13-18, Rev. 9:3-4

C. How can God deliver us from evil when it happens to us?

Ps. 121:7 [810]

also Job 5:19-21, Ps. 27:5;

Dan. 3:21-27, 6:16-23; Rev. 9:3-4

Acts 27:22-24, 28:3-4

D. How can God deliver us from evil when we are hurt by it?

1 Pet 5:10

also Gen. 7:17, 23; Job 5:18, 42:10-16;

Matt. 8:2-3, 14-15, John 11:4

E. How can God deliver us from evil when we do not recover from it?

2 Cor. 12:9 [814]

also Rom. 8:35-37, Phlp. 4:11-13

F. How can God deliver us from evil when we cannot endure it?

2 Tim. 4:18 [817]

also Acts 7:59-60,

Philip. 1:21-24, Rev. 21:4

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and has promised to hear us. Amen,
amen means “yes, yes, it shall be so.”