I. Significance of prayer as seen in the life of Christ

1. What would Jesus do to be sure he had time for prayer? (Mark 1:35)

2. What measures would Jesus take to insure some private time for prayer? (Matt. 14:22-23)

3. Did others see the example of the prayer life of Jesus? (Luke 22:39-41)

4. The example of Jesus’s prayer life had led his disciples to ask what question. (Luke 11:1)

II. Significance of prayer in my life

1. Note some things that have hindered you from spending more time in prayer? What can I do better to insure that I have more time to pray?

2. What specific things can I do to be sure that I have private time in communication with the Father?

3. In what ways can I be a better example of a prayerful person?

4. Considering the answer Jesus provided concerning how we should pray, what areas of focus should I include in my prayers?
“Shall We Pray”
Lesson 2: What Is Prayer?

1. How would you define prayer?

2. List what prayer is in the following passages.
   a. Psalm 63:1-7
   b. Psalm 61:1-3
   c. Colossians 4:2
   d. Colossians 4:3
   e. James 5:16
   f. Philippians 4:6, Psalm 64:1-2
“Shall We Pray”
Lesson 3: Qualities Of Proper Prayer

1. What two characteristics does Peter teach us to have when we pray? (1 Peter 4:7)

2. What statement of humility is expressed by our Savior? (Matthew 26:39)

3. What motivation must accompany prayer? (James 1:6, Matthew 21:22)

4. What action needs to accompany our prayers for forgiveness? (2 Chronicles 7:14)

5. Who does God see and hear? (1 Peter 3:12)

6. What fact should we consider before offering our prayers? (1 John 5:14)
I. Mistakes in my purpose for praying.

1. Why did James consider some prayers as having been “asked amiss”? (James 4:1-4)

2. When did those described in Proverb 1:24-33 want to pray? What had they done when God spoke to them?

3. What failure causes those in Matthew 7:21 to not be heard?

4. What makes prayer hypocritical? (Matthew 6:5-7)

II. Understanding the things that make prayer vain.

1. How would you define vain repetition? (Matthew 6:7-8)

2. What two characteristics must be avoided when praying? (1 Timothy 2:8)

3. What made the Pharisee’s prayer empty in Luke 18:9-14?
Lesson 5: Prayer Cannot Be Used As A Substitute

I. Substitute for obedience.

1. What does a healed man say about those whom God hears? (John 9:31) In what context was that statement made?

2. What two men offered their prayers to God before their conversion to Jesus? (Acts 9:11; 10:2)

3. Did the prayers of these men replace obedience? What did they do? (Acts 22:16; 10:48)

4. Can prayer be an abomination? If so, when would it be considered such? (Proverb 28:9)

II. Substitute for personal effort.

1. Note the following passages and determine what we should be praying for and the effort we should put forth in connection with those prayers:

   a. Matthew 6:11 & 2 Thessalonians 3:10

   b. James 1:5 & 2 Timothy 2:15

   c. Matthew 9:38 & Mark 16:15

   d. When we pray for the poor we should also ________________________________. (James 2:16)
“Shall We Pray”
Lesson 6: Qualities Of Positive Prayer

1. For my prayers to have the desired affect I must first get rid of what challenge? (Isaiah 59:2)

2. Where must we be found in order to have confidence that the Lord’s ear is attentive? (John 15:7)

3. What does it mean to “ask in faith” according to James 1:6-7?

4. What must we be willing to do if we desire God to reward us with positive responses to our prayers? (Hebrews 11:6)

5. What promise does Jesus make in John 14:12?

6. How do we have access to the Father? (Ephesians 2:18)

7. How should God be approached in prayer? (Psalm 111:9)

8. What must I be willing to extend to others for my prayers to be acceptable? (Matthew 6:14-15)
“Shall We Pray”
Lesson 7: Learning From Those Who Prayed (Old Testament)

Note what we learn about prayer from the following examples.

1. How strongly did Samuel express the importance of prayer? (1 Samuel 12:23)

2. Read the prayer of Solomon in 1 Kings 8:22-61. List at least 3 acknowledgments he presents in that prayer:

3. What did Jabez pray for and what reassuring response did he receive? (2 Chronicles 4:10)

4. Why did David write his Psalm of rejoicing in Psalm 28?

5. What confidence did David express in Psalm 55:16-17?

6. Daniel offered a prayer of confidence about what two things that God had provided? (Daniel 2:20-23)
“Shall We Pray”
Lesson 8: Learning From Those Who Prayed (New Testament)

*Note what we learn about prayer from the following examples.*

1. Note the requests of the apostles in Acts 4:24-31? How did God respond?

2. Paul prayed that those in Corinth would avoid ______________________? He also prayed that they would do that which was _____________________? He also prayed that they would be _______________? (2 Corinthians 13:7-9)

3. What did Paul pray that those in Ephesus would receive? (Ephesians 1:16-17)

4. What encouraging knowledge is shared with us concerning the prayer of Elijah? (James 5:17)

5. How did the church respond to the knowledge that Peter had been placed in prison? (Acts 12:3-7) What lessons can we take from that scene?

6. Note the things Jesus teaches us to include in are prayers? (Luke 11:1-4; Matthew 6:9-13)