

**This week...**

\* *This model prayer from Matthew supplements the message from Mark 14:32-42, “Jesus Prayed and the Disciples Slept”.*

**Monday** Matthew 6:9 *“This, then, is how you should pray:  
‘Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name,’*

Why is the Lord’s Prayer referred to as our “model prayer”? Many don’t pray, because they don’t know how to pray. Jesus’ first disciples wanted Him to teach them how to pray. What is the importance of referencing “*Our Father in heaven*”? In many places Jesus uses the term “abba (meaning daddy)” for Father. Here He uses “pateor (meaning parent or father)”. What might be the difference? What is the significance of declaring that His name is holy? Compare this with how Jesus addresses His Father in Mark 14.

**Tuesday** Matthew 6:10 *“your kingdom come,  
your will be done on earth as it is in heaven.”*

What might Jesus be referring to by “*kingdom*”? In the broadest sense, what is the “will of God”? What are some examples of God’s will in heaven? Again in Mark 14 there are some similarities as Jesus prays about the will of God. Can you list some of those?

**Wednesday** Matthew 6:11 *“Give us today our daily bread.”*

Personal petitions are a very big part of most of our prayers. What can we learn from this example of someone asking God for something? Does it mean anything special that Jesus instructs His followers to ask for the bread we need today? What might bread encompass besides food?

**Thursday** Matthew 6:12 *“Forgive us our debts,  
as we also have forgiven our debtors.”*

In this context, what is a debt? If necessary, use another version to see additional terms for the word translated “*debt*”. The prayer is not simply for God to forgive our debts; there is something more attached to this. Why would our forgiveness of others have anything to do with our own debts? How did Jesus express this in His personal life and specifically in Mark 14?

**Friday** Matthew 6:13 *“And lead us not into temptation,  
but deliver us from the evil one.”*

James 1:13-15 says, “*When tempted, no one should say, “God is tempting me.” For God cannot be tempted by evil, nor does he tempt anyone; but each one is tempted when, by his own evil desire, he is dragged away and enticed. Then, after desire has conceived, it gives birth to sin; and sin, when it is full-grown, gives birth to death.*” What, then, should we understand Jesus to be saying about temptation in the model prayer? Think about His directing our paths and guiding our footsteps. How are we delivered from evil or the evil one? Can you remember a life example when you were clearly delivered from evil or the evil one?

Pray a prayer now that follows the pattern of the model prayer.