

VV STUDY NOTES: 18TH December 2021

Andrew Gebbie

THE LORD'S PRAYER Matt 6:9-13; Luke 11:1-4 (Luke 11-9-13)

9 This, then, is how you should pray:

*'Our Father in heaven,
hallowed be your name,*

¹⁰*your kingdom come,
your will be done,*

on earth as it is in heaven.

¹¹*Give us today our daily bread.*

¹²*And forgive us our debts,
as we also have forgiven our debtors.*

¹³*And lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from the evil one.'*

'For yours is the kingdom, and the power,
And the glory forever, Amen'

Not in the actual biblical text, in this form.

Do you think this added statement takes away prayer, or change it's meaning?

¹⁴ 'For if you forgive other people when they sin against you, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if you do not forgive others their sins, your Father will not forgive your sins.'

This addition seems to have been added by Matthew as an explanation of the importance of forgiveness, and corresponds to the version in Luke.

History clearly demonstrates that the followers of Jesus RECITED the Lord's Prayer in formal worship up till the 19th & 20th Centuries. With the advent of the Evangelical Churches in the 19th Century the idea of Recited Prayers was rejected. Much of Christianity continues the practice of regularly reciting the Lord's Prayer in worship.

Why do you think so many Christians over the centuries believed that Jesus commanded the recitation of the Lord's Prayer?

In Luke 11:2 the form of the GREEK word translated "SAY" is an **active imperative** verb. This is the prime reason for arguing that it should be translated as "Recite". It carries with the sense of a command!

What reasons could be used for moving it from a RECITED PRAYER to a MODEL PRAYER?

What's the difference between the two?

Were set prayers normal among Jews at the time of Christ?

John the Baptist seems to have given specific prayer to his disciples. This prompted the request from the disciples.

Is the Lord's Prayer an "I" prayer, "US" prayer or a "WE" prayer?

What is the significance of each of these choices?

Could this be important for the time in which we live?

Could this prayer be considered a COVENANT PRAYER?

Is there a connection between this and the following?

“‘Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind’. This is the first and greatest commandment. And the second is like it: ‘Love your neighbor as yourself.’ All the Law and the Prophets hang on these two commandments.”

If it is an affirmation of a Covenant we have with God, does it give it more significance?

DETAILS OF THE PRAYER

What does it mean to HALLOW THE NAME OF GOD?

Do we have a responsibility to defend the Character of God?

How do you think this impacts our daily life?

Does the phrase YOUR KINGDOM COME refer to the present or the future?

How does this relate the teaching of Jesus, that the kingdom is at hand?

Can God’s will, be done on Earth as it is in Heaven?

How does this impact how you personally live your life?

Give us this day our DAILY BREAD

What does this say about our fascination with STUFF?

Does this include more than food for the stomach?

Why DAILY?

DEBTS, TRESPASSES, SINS These variations in terminology suggest a wide range of things that impact the lives of others. Our ability to share God’s passion for forgiveness seems to be at the ROOT of this statement.

What teachings of Jesus, or the Bible add depth to the possible importance of this thought?

Take some time to make a LIST of these, with references if possible?

LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION!

Some manuscripts add ‘but deliver us from the evil one’

Could this be connected to Matt 26:41 and James 1:13?

Can you think of SINGLE WORDS that sum up the significance of this prayer?

What words would you CHOOSE?

Make a list of THREE WORD.