

The Lord's Prayer – Lesson One

The Background to the Lord's Prayer

The Lord's Prayer in the Structure of the Sermon on the Mount

- Chiasm: a sequence of ideas, phrases, and/or clauses that is presented and then repeated back in _____ order.
 - *Examples of Biblical Chiasms: Mark 2:27, Matt. 20:16, Gen. 9:6, John 4:23-24, 1 John 3:9, 1 Pet. 1:23-25, Prov. 6:16-19, Gen. 3:5-22*
- In a proper chiasm, the focal point is usually expressed at the _____ of the structure.
- If the Sermon on the Mount is a _____, then the Lord's Prayer is at the _____.

The Lord's Prayer as a Response to False Prayer

The Lord's Prayer is a response to:

- The Hypocritical Prayers of the Pharisees (Matt. 6:5-6)
 - Prayer is **not** done for the sake of _____ one's relationship to God.
- The Empty Prayers of the Gentiles (Matt. 6:7-8)
 - Jesus does not condemn repetitive prayer (Matt. 26:44), but He does condemn false displays of _____ *through* repetition.

- Prayer is **not** done to invoke or _____ God to do something for you.

How must we pray, then? **That's** what the Lord's Prayer teaches us (Matt. 6:9; Luke 11:1-2a)!

What's the Deal Between Matthew and Luke on the Lord's Prayer?

- The Placement of the Lord's Prayer:
 - Matthew – _____ in the Sermon on the Mount.
 - Luke – _____ on the Journey to Jerusalem.
- Two Predominant Answers:
 - Jesus instructed on the same prayer _____.
 - Matthew or Luke inserted the prayer for narrative _____.
- The Content of the Lord's Prayer:
 - Luke's account doesn't include the "Our," the petition for God's will to be done, the petition to be delivered from evil, or the doxology.
- Two Predominant Answers:
 - Luke's was 'original,' and Matthew _____ upon it.
 - Matthew's was 'original,' and Luke made it more _____.