

**LESSON REVIEW
ANSWERS**

1. What contrasts about praying for someone are found in Acts 3:1–11 and James 5:14?

In Acts 3:1–11, Peter and John didn't even pray for the person who was healed. They grabbed him by the hand and lifted him up. In James 5:14, it says to call for the elders and have them anoint and pray a prayer of faith. So, these passages show that healing can happen with or without prayer.

2. Explain common misconceptions related to the Lord's Prayer found in Matthew 6:9–13.

Possible answers: The Lord's Prayer probably wasn't intended to be recited, but to be a model prayer; often, it becomes vain repetition rather than communication with God; it was before the New Covenant, so this prayer is not prayed in the name of Jesus.

3. What would you tell someone who feels that prayer should be reserved for a personal prayer closet because of Matthew 6:6?

Jesus prayed openly. The context of Matthew 6:6 was to stop people from praying for the praise and acclamation of others.

4. What would you tell someone who feels that prayer is a time to beg and demand to make God do something?

Possible answers: Luke 11 shows that a friend answers and doesn't need to be begged, so God would treat you better than a friend; God wants to minister to your needs more than you want Him to minister; that is more of an Old Testament way of praying and interceding, but in the New Testament, Jesus mediates for us.

5. Explain how a believer today should view intercession.

Possible answer: A believer today prays from a position of "I've already got it." Because of what Jesus has already done, I'm not begging, but I'm enforcing what is mine through Jesus.

6. Have you encountered preaching prayers? Were they effective? Why or why not?

Answers will vary.

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