



Prayers and Promises in the Torah

Lesson 1

Genesis 18:22-33
Genesis 12:1-3
Genesis 1:1-5, 1st Timothy 4:4

Lesson 2

Exodus 32:7-14
Exodus 19:5-6
Ex 15:1-18, Revelations 15:3-4

Lesson 3

Leviticus 1:1-4
Leviticus 23, 25, 26 & John 7
Leviticus 19:18, Romans 12:19

Lesson 4

Numbers 6:24-26
Numbers 23:19
Numbers 21:4-9, John 3:14-15

Lesson 5

Deuteronomy 26:5-15
Deut 18:15-17; Deut 34:9-1
Deut 8:3, Matt 4:4, Luke 4:4

Why study prayers and promises together?

"One of the mightiest men of prayer of the last generation was George Mueller of Bristol, England, who in the last sixty years of his life (he lived to be ninety-two or ninety-three) obtained the English equivalent of \$7,200,000.00 by prayer. But George Mueller never prayed for a thing just because he wanted it, or even just because he felt it was greatly needed for God's work. When it was laid upon George Mueller's heart to pray for anything, he would search the Scriptures to find if there was some promise that covered the case. Sometimes he would search the scriptures for days before he presented his petition to God. And then when he found the promise, with his open Bible before him, and his finger upon that promise, he would plead that promise, and so he received what he asked. He always prayed with an open Bible before him."

-R. A. Torrey on George Mueller
"The Power of Prayer," 1924 (P. 81)

Suggested methodology for each lesson: (More details on pages 3 & 4)

1. Fellowship, take prayer requests, pray
2. Read the text of the scripture prayer example.
3. Answer the questions A1-A7 as a group. Discuss briefly. Try to avoid answering A8 prematurely.
4. On the final A8 "Think & Pray" question everyone should take a few minutes to pray over it and jot down their own thoughts before the discussion. This gives the Holy Spirit a time to speak, so don't rush it. The class leader should watch for the pencils and pens to quit moving. Those who finish first have their Bibles to read. Encourage them to remain quiet while others are still listening to the Holy Spirit.
5. Discuss your A8 *Think & Pray* answers. Never force anyone to share theirs.
6. Read the text of the scripture Bible promise.
7. Answer the questions B1-B3 as a group. Discuss briefly. Try to avoid answering B4 prematurely.
8. On the final B4 "Think & Pray" question everyone should take a few minutes to pray over it and jot down their own thoughts before the discussion. This gives the Holy Spirit a time to speak, so don't rush it. The class leader should watch for the pencils and pens to quit moving.
9. Discuss your B4 *Think & Pray* answers. Never force anyone to share theirs.
10. For Lessons 1-4 read the Bible passage to inspire prayer. For Lesson 10 each person selects their own passage.
11. Everyone should take a few minutes and write a prayer from the passage selected. Don't rush it, this is the best part. The class leader should watch for the pencils and pens to quit moving. (Lesson 1 has some extra examples.)
12. Those who would like to share their prayers aloud should do so. Never force anyone to share theirs.
13. Ask people to share what they have learned in the session that they would like to remember.
14. Fellowship

Each lesson takes us about an hour and a half when we do it on Friday nights. We only allow 15 minutes for step 1. If people have trouble staying in those bounds, we take the prayer requests in writing and exchange them with each other to pray over during the week. Sometimes we run over and have to skip steps 15 & 16. When I taught it in Sunday School we did not have that much time, so we would take two or three weeks on each lesson.

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Prayers & Promises Methodology Overview for the Facilitator

Introduction: There is several ways these course materials might be used. Each page has question with at least one possible answer on the back, or if you print them one-sided the answers are on every other page. The real teacher of the course is the Holy Spirit, so if He tells you something different than the answer on the back, that is OK. The idea of this methodology is to let Him do the teaching.

The intent of the materials is that they would be used for small groups to study in home Bible studies or at church. However, because of the embedded answers it would also be possible to use them for individual study or for Homeschool parents to use with their children. The methodology described here assumes a small group with a facilitator. The facilitator takes responsibility for organizing the class and leading the discussion towards a consensus, but the doctrines taught and conclusions reached are the responsibility of the group as a whole. This point cannot be over emphasized.

Suggested Class Preparation: Publish a time, schedule, place and class synopsis inviting those you hope will attend. Make enough copies for all the expected students plus a few more. Make sure the meeting room is prepared. If possible have refreshments available. (Sometimes we have a meal before the class starts.) Allow about an hour and half for the class. If you are new at this kind of thing Google things like "Tips for Facilitators" and "Classroom Facilitation" and get some ideas about how to lead a class.)

Suggested First Class Introduction: Make sure everyone has similar expectations by going over the items in the next section. Give out your contact information. Gather their contact information. Decide how you are going to handle exceptions to the schedule plan for holidays, inclement weather, or illness.

This is what we say in our class: "Sometimes the class might need to be canceled or the schedule otherwise altered. If we know ahead of time by at least a day we will send notifications by e-mail or facebook message. If it is less than 24 hours notice we will call each participant. Please provide your e-mail address, phone number and/or facebook name."

It is important to set the expectation that this study belongs to everyone, but if the discussion varies from the topic of the lesson, as the discussion facilitator it is your job to bring the discussion back into focus. When I explain this to our group I usually add, "Please don't take it personally. Also, no one is required to participate in the discussion, but if you do, I will take that to mean you think it has something to do with the topic of the class, and ask you to clarify it if I don't see the connection. Again, please don't take it personally." You may want to modify this expectation to better fit your particular group.

I also say something like this: "If you asked somebody about a car you would not be pleased to have them answer you as if you asked about food, and would not listen very long to their answer. For this reason we must practice listening to what is being said, not simply looking for a hook to bring up our pre-planned 'talking points.' As the facilitator, it is my job to let you know if you are talking without first listening. Everyone does that kind of thing from time to time. Please don't take it personally."

There are 5 lessons of 6 pages each, except lesson 1 has 8. We suggest you get a three ring binder to keep them. Each page is independent from the others in the sense that the questions on the front of the page have the answers on the back. Please do not look at the answers on the back until the class has had a chance to answer the question on the front as a whole. There are different kinds of questions, each with their own methodology:

Suggested Typical Class Process: Each class should open and close with prayer.

This is how we handle prayer requests: "At the beginning of the class we will collect prayer requests in writing and then swap them randomly so one of your classmates can pray for your requests during the week and you pray for others. The purpose of this is threefold. (1) Take advantage of the power of intercessory prayer, (2) increase Christian fellowship, (3) and free your heart and mind of outside concerns so that you might better focus on what the Holy Spirit has to teach at this moment." We found that taking prayer requests verbally sometimes consumed the entire class time. Sometimes this is fine, and it may still happen, but most of the time it was just because a few people felt like airing their gripes.

Each lesson has two sections of objective questions and four discussion type questions. I usually only hand out one page at a time to the students. This helps everyone stay focused on the current questions.

(A) Example of Prayer in Bible: Ask for a volunteer to read the passage aloud. If no one volunteers you read it. Make sure you allow everyone time to find the passage. Ask for volunteers to answer the objective questions (A1 - 7) Most of the time this will not generate discussion, but it might, particularly if the scripture allows for more than one interpretation. Then read question A8 and ask them to take a few minutes to jot down their thoughts. At first and occasionally later on remind them the Holy Spirit is the teacher and they should ask Him what the answer is before writing anything. Take that time to pray, consider what your answer would be, and read the suggested answer on the back, if there is one. When their pencils and pens quit moving ask the class as a whole for their comments. (You may need to set an expectation of no doodling allowed.) Draw a consensus from the group or an understanding of what possible answers there might be. The answer the group comes up with is the right answer. The answer on the back, if any, is just the viewpoint of one more person.

(B) Scripture Promise: (Same as above.) Except the objective questions are B1-3 and the *Think & Pray* question is B4.

(C) Example of Using a Scripture Passage to Pray: Someone reads the passage aloud. As with the other *Think & Pray* questions, each person writes a prayer of their own. Ask for volunteers to read their results aloud. My experience is that at first people are reluctant to do this, but after the first couple of classes they can't wait to read their answer. This depends on you setting the expectation that all comments are positive. When everyone who is willing has read their answer read the one in the materials aloud. If everyone did not read theirs aloud give them one more chance. Then lead a discussion on what everyone learned from the way different people made the scripture into a prayer. There is a place on the last page for them to make notes about this.

Closing: I almost always ask someone else to say the opening prayer and say the closing prayer myself. If applicable, I try to remember and use phrases and sentences from the example prayers written by the students during that lesson.

One note of caution. The first time we taught this course we were so excited about the prayers, we started publishing them on a website. It almost killed the class. People think and write differently when they think it will become public. After that I do not even collect the answers let alone share them outside the class. It was amazing how close we became, and how quickly, through the writing and sharing of our scripture based prayers.



Lesson 1A - Example of Prayer in the Torah

Genesis 18:22-33

Introduction: We will do three exercises in each lesson of this course. It might be a little awkward and confusing at first. Do not expect to understand everything to begin with. You will probably have to consult the provided answers a lot starting out. Please do not be discouraged. Just keep trying and eventually this will all come clear to you.

(A) Sodom & Gomorrah Please read Genesis 18:22-33 and answer these questions:

(A1) Who is praying? _____

(A2) Who besides God is listening? _____

(A3) What is specifically being requested? Who is/are the expected recipient(s) of what is being requested? _____

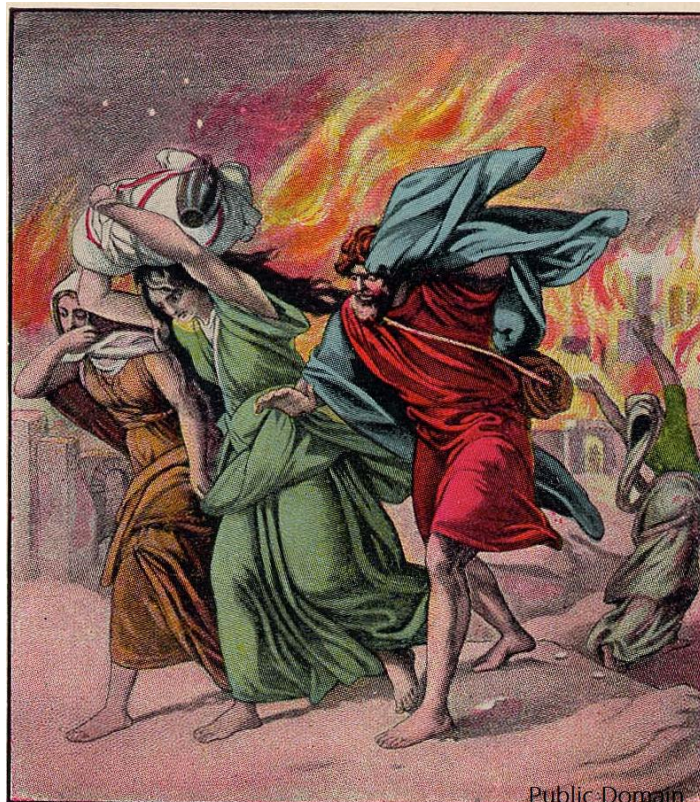
(A4) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer? _____

(A5) What is the place, posture and mode of the prayer? _____

(A6) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer? (See also 2 Peter 2:6) _____

(A7) What does this story teach us about the nature of God? (Hint: 2 Peter 2:4-9; Jer 5:1-2)

Think & Pray _____



(A) Sodom & Gomorrah

(A1) Who is praying? Abraham (An 18:23)

(A2) Who besides God is listening? No one else (An 18:22)

(A3) What is specifically being requested? Who is/are the expected recipient(s) of what is being requested? Mercy for the people of Sodom and Gomorrah (An 18:23-33)

(A4) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

Bargaining for justice for the few righteous who are living there (An 18:23-33)

(A5) What is the place, posture and mode of the prayer?

Abraham was standing before the LORD speaking aloud overlooking the city. (An 18:22-23)

(A6) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer? The LORD agreed, but only conditionally. Since only one righteous man could be found the cities were doomed. (An 18:23-19:38)

(A7) What does this story teach us about the nature of God?

2 Peter 2:4-9 "For if God didn't spare the angels who sinned but threw them down into Tartarus and delivered them to be kept in chains of darkness until judgment; 5 and if He didn't spare the ancient world, but protected Noah, a preacher of righteousness, and seven others, when He brought a flood on the world of the ungodly; 6 and if He reduced the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah to ashes and condemned them to ruin, making them an example to those who were going to be ungodly; 7 and if He rescued righteous Lot, distressed by the unrestrained behavior of the immoral 8 (for as he lived among them, that righteous man tormented himself day by day with the lawless deeds he saw and heard)— 9 **then the Lord knows how to rescue the godly from trials and to keep the unrighteous under punishment** until the day of judgment

For Further Thought

[a8] What does Genesis 18:22-33 teach us about getting our prayers answered? (James 4:2-3; Luke 18:1-8; Colossians 4:2-4)

[a9] According to Luke 17:28-32 and Jude 1:7 what does Genesis 19:1-26 tell us about the future?

[a10] In Gen. 12:7-8 Abraham built an altar "to the Lord." Is this a prayer with actions instead of words? Why or why not?

For these prayers answer questions (t) - (z):

[a11] Gen. 4:13-14

[a12] Gen 20:4-5

[a13] Gen 20:17

[a14] Gen. 25:19-23

[a15] Gen 32:9-12

[a16] Gen 48:15-16

(i) Who is praying?

(ii) Who besides God is listening?

(iii) What is being requested?

(iv) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

(v) What is the place, posture and mode of the prayer?

(vi) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer?

(vii) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

The Back Pew - Jeff Larson



In a last ditch effort to improve their tarnished image.. Sodom & Gomorrah installed a suggestion box at the edge of these cities. **TOO LITTLE TOO LATE!**



Lesson 1B - Scripture Promise

Genesis 12:1-3

(B) Abraham and the Promise (Context Genesis 11:10 - 18:15)



Please read: Genesis 12:1-3

(B1) Who is speaking to whom? _____

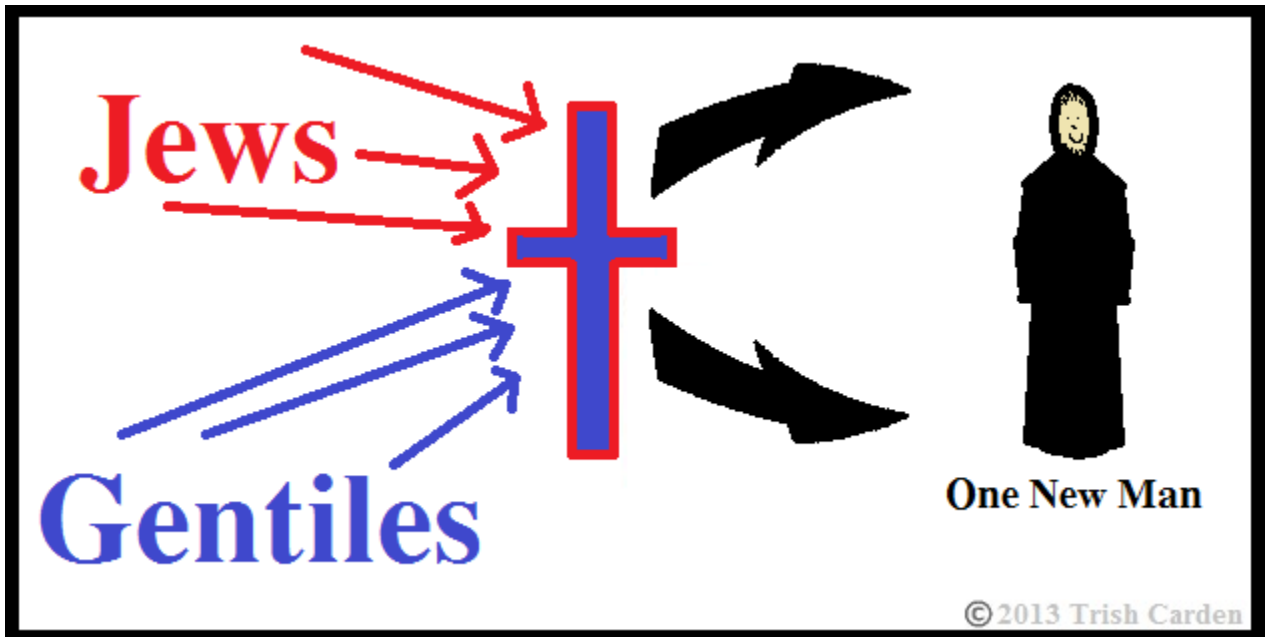
(B2) What is promised to whom? _____

(B3) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any?

(B4) Please read Galatians 3:14-17. What is the significance of God's promise to Abraham to us?

(Hint: Acts 7:2-5; Gal 3:5-9)

Think & Pray _____



Lesson 1B - Abraham and the Promise

- (B1) Who is speaking to whom? The Lord is speaking to Abram, (Gn 12:1) who is later renamed Abraham. (Gn 17:5)
- (B2) What is promised to whom? Abraham will become a great nation, his name will be great, he will be blessed, and he will be a blessing to all the families of the earth. Those that bless Abraham will be blessed and those that curse him, will in turn be cursed. (Gn 12:2-3)
- (B3) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any? Abram must leave his home and family and follow God's leading. (Gn 12:1)
- (B4) Please read Galatians 3:14-17. What is the significance of God's promise to Abraham to us?

The purpose was that the blessing of Abraham would come to us by Christ Jesus, so that we could receive the promised Spirit through faith.

For Further Thought

[b4] In 1 Peter 3:1-6 Sarah is held up as an example of a good wife. Does this mean she was the perfect example for us? (See Gen 18:6-15 and Gen 21:8-16)

[b5] In Romans 4:1-25 Paul uses Genesis 15:6, Genesis 17:4-11 and Psalms 32 to prove the "New Testament" doctrine of salvation by faith. So is it a "New Testament" doctrine, or an "Old Testament" doctrine. How do you know?



The Old Testament describes the sacrificial system God gave the Israelites to temporarily cover their sins. The New Testament clarifies that this system alluded to the sacrifice of Christ through whom alone salvation is found (Acts 4:12; Hebrews 10:4-10). The Old Testament saw paradise lost; the New Testament shows how paradise was regained for mankind through the second Adam (Christ) and how it will one day be restored. The Old Testament declares that man was separated from God through sin (Genesis chapter 3), and the New Testament declares that man can now be restored in his relationship to God (Romans chapters 3–6). The Old Testament predicted the Messiah's life. The Gospels record Jesus' life, and the Epistles interpret His life and how we are to respond to all He has done.



Lesson 1C - Scripture Inspired Prayer

Torah

The third exercise in each lesson will consist of taking a passage of the Bible and using it to write a prayer. This is best learned by example so before we try to do the passage in Romans let's look at a couple of examples.

Scripture Inspired Prayer EXAMPLE 1

Philippians 4:1-7	... becomes this prayer:
1 So then, my brothers, you are dearly loved and longed for—my joy and crown. In this manner stand firm in the Lord, dear friends.	Thank you God for my brothers and sisters in Christ. Help us all to stand firm in the Lord as we enjoy each other and understand what a privilege You have given us to share Your love.
2 I urge Euodia and I urge Syntyche to agree in the Lord.	Help us to do that. Help us to love each other with Your love.
3 Yes, I also ask you, true partner, to help these women who have contended for the gospel at my side, along with Clement and the rest of my coworkers whose names are in the book of life.	Father give us generosity for those who work in the ministry, and wisdom to know how best to support them in Your work.
4 Rejoice in the Lord always. I will say it again: Rejoice!	May we all rejoice in You, again and again.
5 Let your graciousness be known to everyone. The Lord is near.	Holy Spirit, You are always near at hand, within and without. May Your graciousness become known through the way we love each other and our kindness to strangers.
6 Don't worry about anything, but in everything, through prayer and petition with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known to God.	Father, help me to remember with gratitude Your grace in the past, so that I do not fear the future.
7 And the peace of God, which surpasses every thought, will guard your hearts and minds in Christ Jesus.	Lord Jesus Christ, please guard my heart and my mind, so that I might enjoy that unthinkable peace that only Your people can have. Amen

Try doing one on your own. Before you try to do one in writing, try just doing one in your head. Use Ephesians 6:10-20. How I did it is on the next page. Then go on to page 11 and try one in writing.

FORT PEACE

A Joyful 'toon by Mike Waters



Do not be anxious about anything, but in everything, by prayer and petition, with thanksgiving, present your requests to God. And the peace of God, which transcends all understanding, will guard your hearts and your minds in Christ Jesus.

— PHILIPPIANS 4:6,7 NIV

Lesson 1C - Scripture Inspired Prayer EXAMPLE 2

Here is how I re-wrote the exhortation from Paul to us in Ephesians 6:10-20 as a prayer asking God to help us to do what Paul says.

This verse becomes	this prayer
10 Finally, be strong in the Lord and in the strength of His might.	Lord, please help me to be strong. Give me a portion of your mighty power.
11 Put on the full armor of God, so that you will be able to stand firm against the schemes of the devil.	Clothe me in your full armor, so that I might stand firm against the schemes of the devil.
12 For our struggle is not against flesh and blood, but against the rulers, against the powers, against the world forces of this darkness, against the spiritual forces of wickedness in the heavenly places.	Help me understand that my struggle is not against flesh and blood, but against the rulers, against the powers, against the world forces of this darkness, against the spiritual forces of wickedness in the heavenly places.
13 Therefore, take up the full armor of God, so that you will be able to resist in the evil day, and having done everything, to stand firm.	Please, God, give me your complete armor, so that I will be able to resist in the evil day, and stand firm, doing all that is needful.
14 Stand firm therefore, HAVING GIRDED YOUR LOINS WITH TRUTH, and HAVING PUT ON THE BREASTPLATE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS,	Make me to stand firm, put on me the belt of Your truth, and the breastplate of Your righteousness.
15 and having shod YOUR FEET WITH THE PREPARATION OF THE GOSPEL OF PEACE;	Prepare me with the Gospel of Peace so that my feet will be prepared to go where Your Spirit guides me.
16 in addition to all, taking up the shield of faith with which you will be able to extinguish all the flaming arrows of the evil one.	Put on my arm the strong shield of sincere faith in You, so that it will extinguish the flaming arrows of the evil one's lies.
17 And take THE HELMET OF SALVATION, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God.	Protect my mind with the helmet of your salvation, and put in my hands the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God.
18 With all prayer and petition pray at all times in the Spirit, and with this in view, be on the alert with all perseverance and petition for all the saints,	Lord, help me to remember to pray at all times in the Spirit so that I might be alert to the needs of those around me and diligent to pray for my fellow Christians.
19 and pray on my behalf, that utterance may be given to me in the opening of my mouth, to make known with boldness the mystery of the gospel,	Father, I lift up to you those called into the ministry of the Gospel, that utterance will be given to them, so that they may open their mouths and make known the Gospel with boldness.
20 for which I am an ambassador in chains; that in proclaiming it I may speak boldly, as I ought to speak.	Lord, help me remember that I also have the duty to proclaim your Gospel boldly. Amen.

Lesson 1C - Scripture Inspired Prayer Genesis

(C) We selected Genesis 1:1-5 and 1st Timothy 4:4

Genesis 1:1-5 Holman Christian Standard Bible (HCSB)

1 In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.

2 Now the earth was formless and empty, darkness covered the surface of the watery depths, and the Spirit of God was hovering over the surface of the waters. 3 Then God said, “Let there be light,” and there was light. 4 God saw that the light was good, and God separated the light from the darkness. 5 God called the light “day,” and He called the darkness “night.” Evening came and then morning: the first day.

1 Timothy 4:4

For everything created by God is good, and nothing should be rejected if it is received with thanksgiving.

Your answer can be quite different than this. As long as it is a scripture based prayer, it will be fine.

This verse becomes	this prayer
Gen 1:1 In the beginning ...	Father, you have always been. You created the heavens and the earth. We praise you for your creation.
Gen 1:2 Now the earth ...	There was nothing and yet Your Spirit moved. Let Your Spirit rule in the void of my life.
Gen 1:3 Then God said ...	You spoke and created light. Lord there is power in the spoken word. Let me remember to be careful how I speak.
Gen 1:4 God saw that ...	What you created was good. Create good in me. Separate my light from the darkness around me. Let me shine for You.
Gen 1:5 God called the ... 1 Timothy 4:4	Father, You created each day. Let me live each day in Your will and guide me to be grateful for You and all You have done, are doing, and will do.

What did you learn from the prayers of the other people in the class?



Lesson 2A - Example of Prayer in the Torah

Exodus 32:7-14

Please read Exodus 32:7-14 and answer these questions:

(A1) Who is praying? _____

(A2) Who besides God is listening? _____

(A3) What is being requested? _____

(A4) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

(A5) What is the place, posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) _____
and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? _____

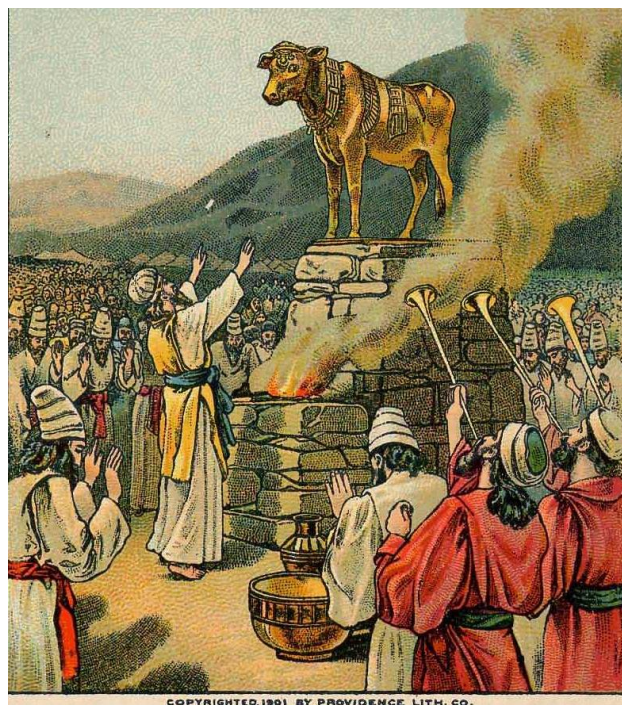
(A6) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer? _____

(A7) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

Think & Pray



Prayers



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----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 2A – Moses Prays

(A1) Who is praying? Moses Ex 32:11

(A2) Who besides God is listening? No one Ex 32:1

(A3) What is being requested? That God not destroy the Israelites Ex 32:11-14

(A4) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

Moses reminds God of His promises and His reputation. Ex 32:11-14

(A5) What is the place, posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? Moses' posture is not reported but since he "turned and went down the mountain" it seems likely he was standing. Ex 32:15

Moses is speaking aloud. Ex 32:11

(A6) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer? The Lord relented. Ex 32:14

(A7) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

Moses was praying for someone else even when it seemed like he would be better off letting God do as He said, "Then I will make you into a great nation." Ex 32:10. It seems likely that God is more likely to hear prayers said against self-interest. It also appears that reminding God of His promises is a good idea. That requires that we know what they are through frequent and continuous study of the Bible. Being mindful of God's reputation in our prayers certainly could not hurt our cause.

For further thought:

[a8] A few verses later in Exodus 32:31-32 Moses is again praying. How does this prayer relate to the one discussed above?

[a9] In the next chapter Exodus 33:12-23 Moses is again praying. How does this prayer relate to the ones discussed above?

[a10] What is the posture of Moses' prayer in Exodus 9:33? So what?

[a11] Compare Moses' prayer in Exodus 17:4-5 with the ones in Ex 32 & 33.

[a12] In Exodus 8:8-11 Pharaoh asks Moses to pray. Does he?

Use the questions i-vii below to analyze each of these prayers found in Exodus:

[a13] Ex 5:22-23

[a14] Ex 6:12

[a15] Ex 6:30

[a16] Ex 10:18

[a17] Ex 15:24-25

(i) Who is praying?

(ii) Who besides God is listening?

(iii) What is being requested?

(iv) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

(v) What is the place, posture and mode of the prayer?

(vi) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer?

(vii) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?



Lesson 2B - Scripture Promise

Exodus 19:5-6

A Promise from God (Text: Exodus 19:5-6)

Read Exodus 19:5-6 and answer these questions:

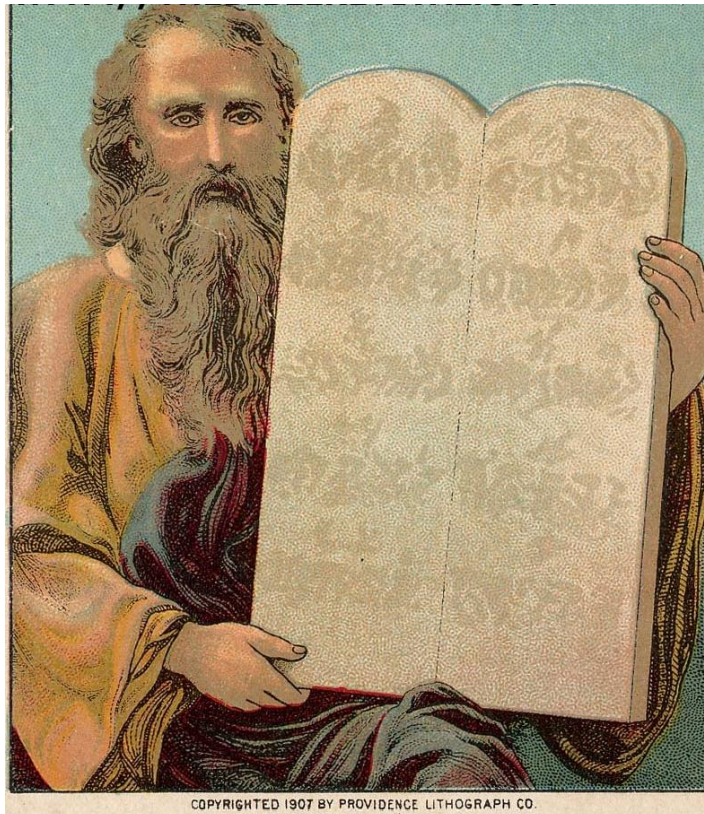
(B1) Who is speaking to whom?

(B2) What is promised to whom?

(B3) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any?

(B4) Does this promise apply to us? Why or why not?

Think & Pray _____



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Lesson 2B – A Promise from God

(B1) Who is speaking to whom? God is speaking to the Israelites through Moses.

(B2) What is promised to whom? They will be His people, His kingdom of priests, His holy nation.

(B3) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any?
Listen to God and keep His covenant. (i.e. obey Him)

(B4) Does this promise apply to us? Why or why not? Yes. Romans 11:17-25

For further thought:

[b5] Read Exodus 6:1-5. Who promised what to whom, under what conditions? Does it apply to us?

[b6] Exodus 14:14. Who promised what to whom, under what conditions? Does it apply to us?

[b7] Exodus 15:26. Who promised what to whom, under what conditions? Does it apply to us?

[b8] Exodus 22:21-24. Who promised what to whom, under what conditions? Does it apply to us?

[b9] Exodus 33:14. Who promised what to whom, under what conditions? Does it apply to us?



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Lesson 2C - Scripture Inspired Prayer in Exodus

(C) Below is what we did with Exodus 15:1-18 and Revelations 15:3-4:

One possible way of many:

Let me praise you Lord for you are great and glorious, ever watching over us. You protect me when I walk among those who would harm me. You are my strength and my deliverance. You have saved me from this life of slavery and bondage to sin. Be the warrior that goes before me. Overthrow those who try to keep me from following in your way. Flood them with defeat as they seek to bring down your name. Your right hand and your holy arm have worked salvation for me.

There is none like you, O Lord; you are great, and your name is great in might. When all seems hopeless you are there protecting me, guiding me, leading me through the very flood waters that threaten to overwhelm me. You turn those very waters against those who would see me defeated. Though the world system seeks to engulf me you remind me you have the power to totally overturn my position.

One day you will again blow and the trumpet, and we who were once dead shall be raised to meet you in the air. I praise you for you are mighty and holy. Your power will one day overcome all those who oppose you. You have promised to lead me and redeem me guiding me down the straight and narrow path that leads to heaven. On that day that you return all those who do not know you will be struck with fear and sorrow. They will be frightened, full of terror and dread for in those days the sun will be darkened, and the moon will not give its light, and the stars will fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens will be shaken. You will send out the angels and gather his elect from the four winds, from the ends of the earth to the ends of heaven. Then we who are alive, who are left, will be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and so we will always be with you.

Lord reign forever and ever in my heart! Thank you for the promise that one day I will stand in heaven and sing the song of the Lamb. Indeed, let me start now! Let your ways be my ways. I will fear and glorify your name because you are holy. I will worship you because you have revealed your works to me. AMEN

What did you learn from the prayers of the other people in the class?

Lesson 3A – Prayer in Leviticus?



Prayers

(A1) What is prayer? _____

Neither “pray” nor “prayer” appear any place in Leviticus. There is also no example of anyone speaking to God. Some would say that means there are no prayers in Leviticus. I disagree. The phrase, “The Lord spoke” appears 32 times in Leviticus, mostly in the first verse of most of the chapters. For our prayer analysis for Leviticus let’s look at Leviticus chapter 1 and see if you agree with me that there are prayers in Leviticus.

Please read Leviticus 1:1-4 and answer the questions below:

(A2) Who is praying? _____

(A3) Who besides God is listening? _____

(A4) What is being requested? _____

(A5) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

(A6) What is the place, posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? _____

(A7) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer? _____

(A8) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

Think & Pray _____



----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 3A – Leviticus Prayer Analyzed (Text: Context:)

(A1) In my opinion, prayer is a conversation with God.

(A2) Who is praying? Moses. Listening is a form of prayer. Lv 1:1

(A3) Who besides God is listening? Only Moses at the time, but the purpose of God is for the Israelites to listen to Moses speaking His words to them. Lv 1:2

(A4) What is being requested?

Moses is not asking for anything. God is sending a message for the Israelites. Lv 1:2

(A5) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

God is already answering. This is part of His answer to the prayers of the Israelites when they were slaves in Egypt.

(A6) What is the place, the tent of meeting Lv 1:1

posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) Not reported.

and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? God is speaking.

(A7) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer?

Those who listen and obey receive atonement. Lv 1:3-4

(A8) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

Perhaps we should listen to the Lord more and speak less?

Perhaps if we obeyed more we would understand more of God's mercy?

For further thought:

[a9] Is reading your Bible a form of prayer?

[a10] Because the phrase, "The Lord spoke" appears 32 times in Leviticus, (mostly in the first verse of most of the chapters), I believe that Leviticus is one prayer after another, where God is speaking and Moses and/or Aaron are listening. Do you agree? Why or why not?

[a11] Most of the time in Leviticus God is speaking to Moses only. However, in the middle, Leviticus chapters 10-15 he speaks to Aaron as well as Moses. In Leviticus 10:8 He speaks to Aaron only and in Leviticus 11:1, 13:1, 14:33 and 15:1 the phrase "and Aaron" is added to the usual "The Lord spoke to Moses." Why the difference?

My further thoughts:

[a9] It can be. If you pray and ask for God's guidance and wisdom and then read expecting Him to talk to you, then it is a form of prayer in my opinion.

[a10] If you require "real" prayer to begin with someone asking for something than consider what God says to Moses in Exodus 3:9 "Now, behold, the cry of the sons of Israel has come to Me ..." Isn't what God is doing and saying in Leviticus part of His answer to their request?"

[a11] A close reading of Lv 10:1-11 and Lv 16:1 might help you with your answer.



Lesson 3B - Scripture Promise

Leviticus 23, 25, 26 & John 7

Feast of Booths or Tabernacles (Text: Lev 23:33-44, Context: Leviticus 26)

(The Festival of **Trumpets**, Day of **Atonement** and Festival of **Booths or Tabernacles** are collectively traditionally called the **Days of Awe**, and celebrated in the fall.)

Sukkot (Booths or Tabernacles) Please read Leviticus 23:33-44



(B1) How long did the feast of booths last? _____

(B2) Where did they live during this time? _____

(B3) In Matthew 17:4 what did Peter want to do? _____

(B4) In John 7:2 what festival was imminent? _____

In John 7:37-39, the final day of the "Days of Awe" Jesus makes a promise.

For the next 4 questions compare John 7:37-39 with Leviticus 26:11-13:

(B5) Who is Jesus talking to in John 7 and who is God talking to in Leviticus 26?

John 7:14 & 32 _____ Lev 25:1 _____

(B6) What is promised to whom in John 7 and in Leviticus 26?

John 7:38-39 _____ Lev 26:11-12 _____

(B7) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any, in John & Lev 26?

John 7:3-39 _____ Lev 26:3 _____

(B8) According to 2 Corinthians 7:1 how should we respond to the promise in Lev 26:11-13 which is quoted in 2 Cor 6:16-17? How could we apply this on a practical basis in our own lives?

Think & Pray _____



I am Yahweh your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, so that you would no longer be their slaves. Leviticus 26:13

Lesson 3B – Feast of Booths or Tabernacles (Text: LEVITICUS 23:23-36, Context: Num 29)

Sukkot (Booths or Tabernacles) Please read Leviticus 23:33-44

(B1) How long did the feast of booths last? 7 Days Lv 23:40 (8 if you count the closing Sabbath)

(B2) Where did they live during this time? Booths (Tabernacles or Tents) They camped out. (Lv 23:42)

(B3) In Matthew 17:4 what did Peter want to do?

Make tents or tabernacles for Jesus, Moses and Elijah. (See also Mark 9:5 and Luke 9:33)

(B4) In John 7:2 what festival was imminent? Tabernacles or Booths (John 7 all happens during this feast.)

In John 7:37-39, the final day of the "Days of Awe" Jesus makes a promise. (Compare with Leviticus 26:12-13 and 2 Corinthians 6:16-7:1)

(B5) Who is Jesus talking to in John 7 and who is God talking to in Leviticus 26?

John a crowd in the temple; Leviticus Israelites through Moses Lv 25:1

(B6) What is promised to whom in John 7 and in Leviticus 26?

John the Spirit to believers; Leviticus Freedom for the Israelites and God living with them

(B7) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any, in John & Lev 26?

John come to Jesus and believe; Leviticus Obey God's commandments Lv 26:3

(B8) According to 2 Corinthians 7:1 how should we respond to the promise in Lev 26?

Cleanse ourselves, make ourselves Holy, and respect God

How could we apply this on a practical basis in our own lives?

Dedicate ourselves to obeying God's commandments, and He will abide within us

For further thought:

[b9] Traditionally on the last day of the feast of Sukkot a priest carried water from the pool of Siloam to the temple symbolizing that when the Messiah came the whole world would know God, "As the waters cover the sea." - Habakkuk 2:14. At the Feast of Tabernacles on the last day, Jesus said, "If anyone is thirsty, let him come to me and drink. Whoever believes in me, as the Scripture has said, streams of living water will flow from within him. (John 7:37-38, Isaiah 44:3; Isaiah 55:1; Isaiah 58:11) Do you think this water ceremony and Jesus' promise were related? Why or why not?

[b10] Traditionally on the last day of the feast of Sukkot people carried torches and marched around the Temple, then set these lights around the walls of the Temple indicating that the coming Messiah would be a light to the Gentiles. (Isaiah 49:6) The next morning while the torches were still lit, Jesus said, "I am the light of the world." (John 8:12) Do you think the ceremony of the lights and Jesus' words are related? Why or why not?

[b11] Some believe that Sukkot represents the final harvest when all nations will share in the joy and blessings of God's Kingdom. (Rev 19, 21 & 22) During that time, all believers will celebrate this feast. (Zech. 14:16-19). Do you agree with this idea? Why or why not?

Read more: <http://www.gotquestions.org/Jewish-feasts.html>



Lesson 4A - Example of Prayer in the Torah

Numbers 6:24-26

Please read Numbers 6:24-26 and answer the questions below:

(A1) Who is praying? _____

(A2) Who besides God is listening? _____

(A3) What is being requested? _____

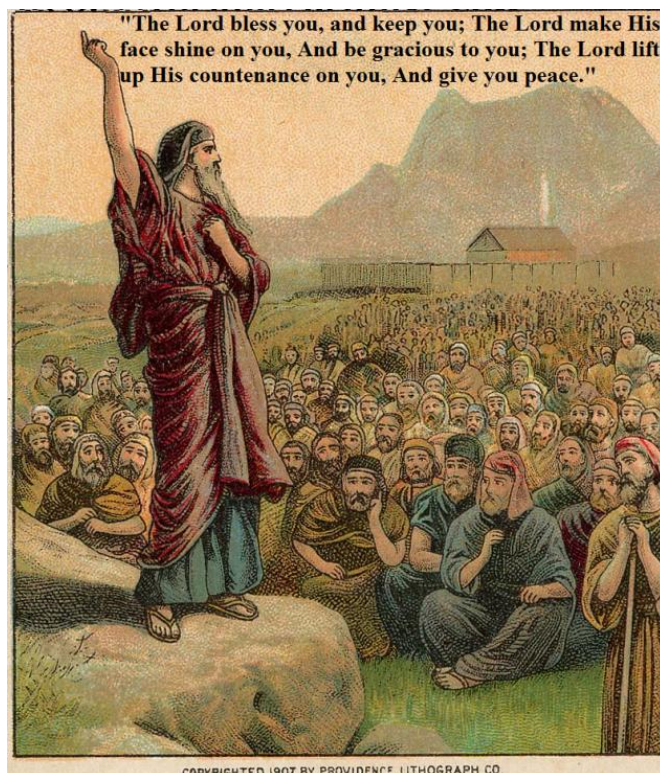
(A4) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

(A5) What is the place, posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? _____

(A6) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer? _____

(A7) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

Think & Pray _____



Lesson 4 – A Prayer Analyzed

Numbers 6:24-26 "The Lord bless you, and keep you; The Lord make His face shine on you, And be gracious to you; The Lord lift up His countenance on you, And give you peace."

- (A1) Who is praying? Aaron and his descendants Nm 6:23
 (A2) Who besides God is listening? Sons of Israel Nm 6:23
 (A3) What is being requested? The Lord's blessing, being kept (guarded), God's shining face, God's grace, God's countenance, and peace for the sons of Israel The countenance is what your face reveals about your inner thoughts and feelings. (See also Ps 89:15, Pv 15:13)
 (A4) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer? God has already promised to answer Nm 6:27
 (A5) What is the place, not mentioned posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) not mentioned and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? Aloud - "You shall say to them..." Nm 6:23
 (A6) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer? None are reported, but they are promised Nm 6:27
 (A7) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?
 Since we can count on God to keep his promises, we can confidently pray for anything we find in the Bible that He has promised. There is nothing wrong with using the exact words of prayers that are in the Bible like this one, the Lord's Prayer, and others.

For further thought:

Use the questions i-vii below to analyze each of these prayers found in Numbers.

- [a8] Numbers 10:35-36
 [a9] Numbers 11:11-15
 [a10] Numbers 12:13
 [a11] Numbers 14:13-19
 [a12] Numbers 16:15 & 22
 [a13] Numbers 21:7b
 [a14] Numbers 27:15-17

- (i) Who is praying?
 (ii) Who besides God is listening?
 (iii) What is being requested?
 (iv) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?
 (v) What is the place, posture and mode of the prayer?
 (vi) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer?
 (vii) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?



Lesson 4B - Scripture Promise

Numbers 23:19

Please read Numbers 23:19

(B1) Who is speaking to whom? _____

(B2) What is promised to whom? _____

(B3) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any? _____

(B4) Does this promise apply to us? Why or why not?

Think & Pray _____



Balak, get up and listen, pay attention to what I say! God is not a man who lies, or a son of man who changes His mind. Does He speak and not act, or promise and not fulfill?

Lesson 7 – God's Promise

(B1) Who is speaking to whom? Balaam is speaking with Balak, the king of the Moabites.

(B2) What is promised to whom? The statement is made that God does not break his promises.

(B3) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any? It is based on God's character.

(B4) Does this promise apply to us? Why or why not? God is reliable. Everyone can count on that.



**Then the Angel of the Lord said to Balaam,
“Go with the men, but you are to say only what I tell you.”
Numbers 22:35**

For further thought:

[b5] In Numbers 11:23 who promises what to whom under what conditions, and is this a promise to us?

[b6] In Numbers 14:17 who promises what to whom under what conditions, and is this a promise to us?

[b7] In Numbers 15:41 who promises what to whom under what conditions, and is this a promise to us?

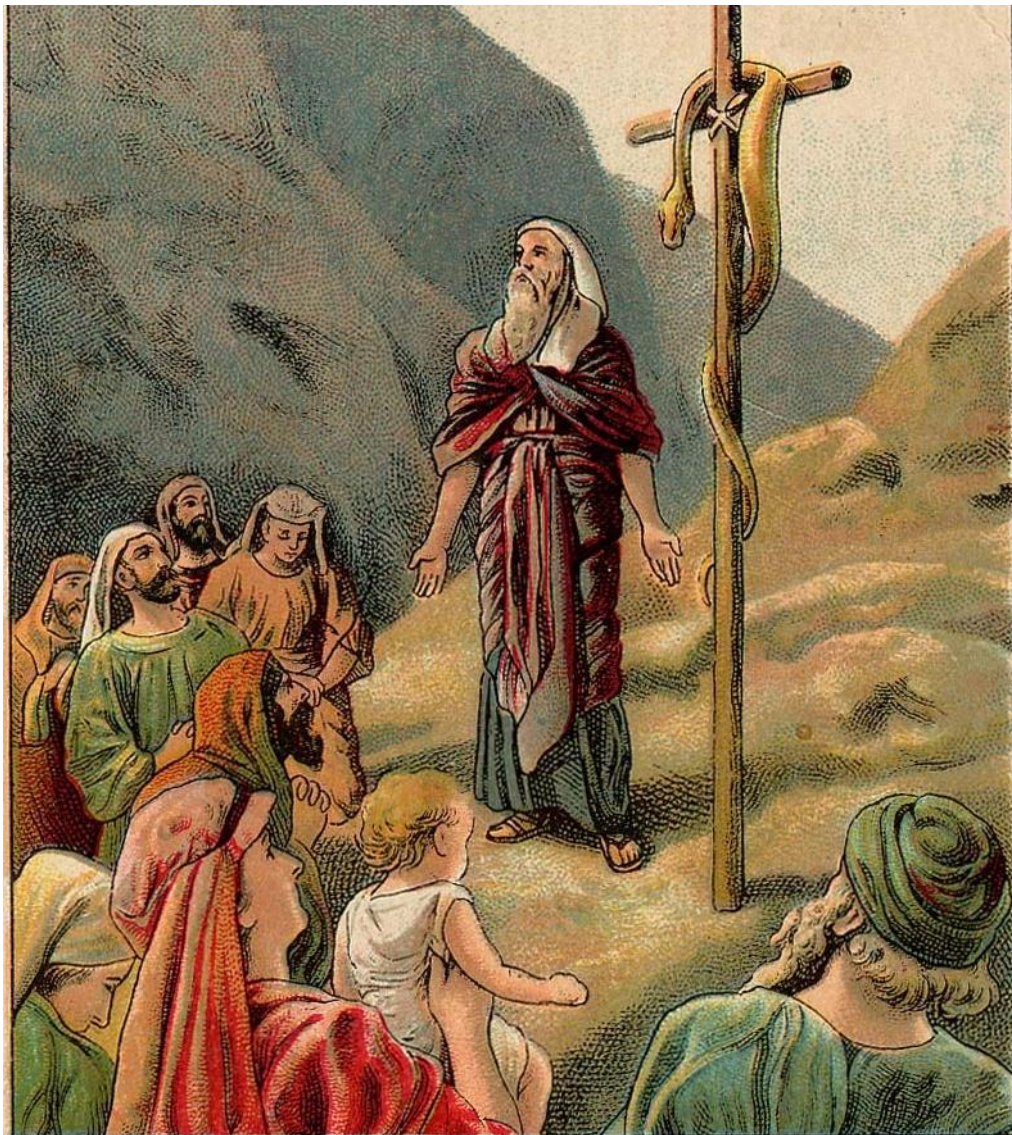
[b8] In Numbers 6:27 who promises what to whom under what conditions, and is this a promise to us?

Lesson 4 - Scripture Inspired Prayer

(C) Pick out a scripture from Numbers and reword it into a prayer. Add a New Testament passage if you like. Passage Reference(s):

Your Prayer: _____

You may or may not want to share your prayer with the group. What we did with Numbers 21:4-9 and John 3:14-15 is on the back of this sheet.



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Lesson 4 - Scripture Inspired Prayer

(C) We changed the passage Numbers 21:4-9, John 3:14-15 into a prayer:

One possible way of many:

Numbers 21:4 the people became impatient because of the journey.	Father in Heaven, I have become impatient in my Christian walk. Help me to remember we are here for only a moment, visitors and strangers on a journey. Forgive my impatience & help me to have self control.
5 The people spoke against God and Moses, "Why have you brought us up out of Egypt to die in the wilderness? For there is no food and no water, and we loathe this miserable food."	Lord, you know how many times I have complained, yet I have so much more than most of the world. Forgive my whiney attitude. Help me to be content with what I have.
6 The Lord sent fiery serpents among the people and they bit the people, so that many people of Israel died.	Thank you for those things that you send to my life that open my eyes to my sins.
7 So the people came to Moses and said, "We have sinned, because we have spoken against the Lord and you; intercede with the Lord, that He may remove the serpents from us." And Moses interceded for the people.	Each time I complain, whether it be about what I have to eat, what I have to wear, or who has authority over me in, I have sinned against You. Thank you that Jesus is at the right hand of God, and is interceding for me.
8 Then the Lord said to Moses, "Make a fiery serpent, and set it on a standard; and it shall come about, that everyone who is bitten, when he looks at it, he will live."	Thank you that we have examples in the scriptures that we might learn from them.
9 Moses made a bronze serpent & set it on the standard; & it came about, that if a serpent bit any man, when he looked to the bronze serpent, he lived.	Lord, we have all been bitten by the serpent of sin. Thank you for a way of escape.
John 3:14 And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, so must the Son of Man be lifted up, John 3:15 that whoever believes in him may have eternal life.	I praise you that there is healing from the vicious bite of the serpent. That Jesus was lifted up on the cross. That I look to Him and believe. Thank you for eternal life. Thank you that the God of peace will soon crush Satan under our feet

What did you learn from the prayers of the other people in the class?



Lesson 5A - Example of Prayer in the Torah

Deuteronomy 26:5-15

Please read Deuteronomy 26:5-15 and answer the questions below:

(A1) Who is praying? _____

(A2) Who besides God is listening? _____

(A3) What is being requested? _____

(A4) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

(A5) What is the place, posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? _____

(A6) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer? _____

(A7) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

Think & Pray _____



Lesson 5A – Prayer of Thanksgiving

Deuteronomy 26:5 "You shall answer and say before the Lord your God ..."

(A1) Who is praying? Israelites Dt 1:1 This is a prayer they are instructed to pray.

(A2) Who besides God is listening? A Priest Dt 26:3

(A3) What is being requested?

"... Bless Your people Israel, and the ground which You have given us, ..." Dt 26:15

(A4) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

Reminds God of His promise. "as You swore to our fathers" Dt 26:15

(A5) What is the place, before the altar Dt 26:4

posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) not mentioned, but probably standing.

and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? Aloud - "You shall ... say ..." Dt 26:5

(A6) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer?

None are reported, but they are promised Dt 26:18-19

(A7) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

I believe if we will acknowledge and thank God for our blessings and share them with others, that He will continue to bless us. The other thing this makes clear is that God has no problem with us memorizing a prayer and using it at the appropriate time as long as we really mean it.

For further thought:

[a8] Compare Deuteronomy 26 with Hebrews 7:4-9. What did you learn?

Use the questions i-vii below to analyze each of these prayers found in Deuteronomy.

[a9] Deuteronomy 3:23-25

[a10] Deuteronomy 9:18-29

[a11] Deuteronomy 21:6-9

(i) Who is praying?

(ii) Who besides God is listening?

(iii) What is being requested?

(iv) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

(v) What is the place, posture and mode of the prayer?

(vi) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer?

(vii) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?



Lesson 5B - Scripture Promise in Deuteronomy

Please Read Messianic Promise (Deuteronomy 18:15-17; Deuteronomy 34:9-12)

Please read Deuteronomy 18:15-17 and answer these questions:

(B1) Who is speaking to whom? _____

(B2) What is promised to whom? _____

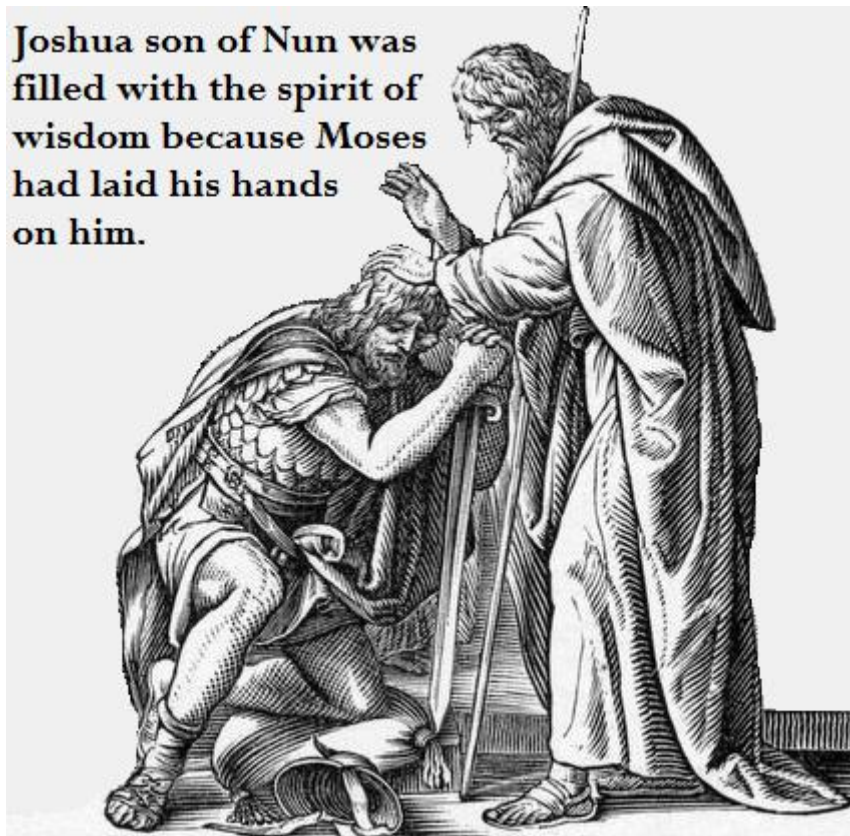
(B3) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any? _____

(B4) Read Deuteronomy 34:9-12. Has the promise above been fulfilled?

(Hint: Acts 3:17-26)

Think & Pray _____

Joshua son of Nun was filled with the spirit of wisdom because Moses had laid his hands on him.



Lesson 5B – Messianic Promise

(B1) Who is speaking to whom? Moses is speaking to the Israelites Deut 1:1

(B2) What is promised to whom?

A great prophet like Moses will once again lead the people

(B3) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any?

There are no conditions.

(B4) If I understand Acts 3:17-26 correctly, Jesus Christ is the fulfillment of this promise.

For further thought:

[b5] Read Deuteronomy 7:9; 1 Cor 1:9; 1 Thess 5:24; and 2 Tim 2:13. Is God faithful? How do you know?

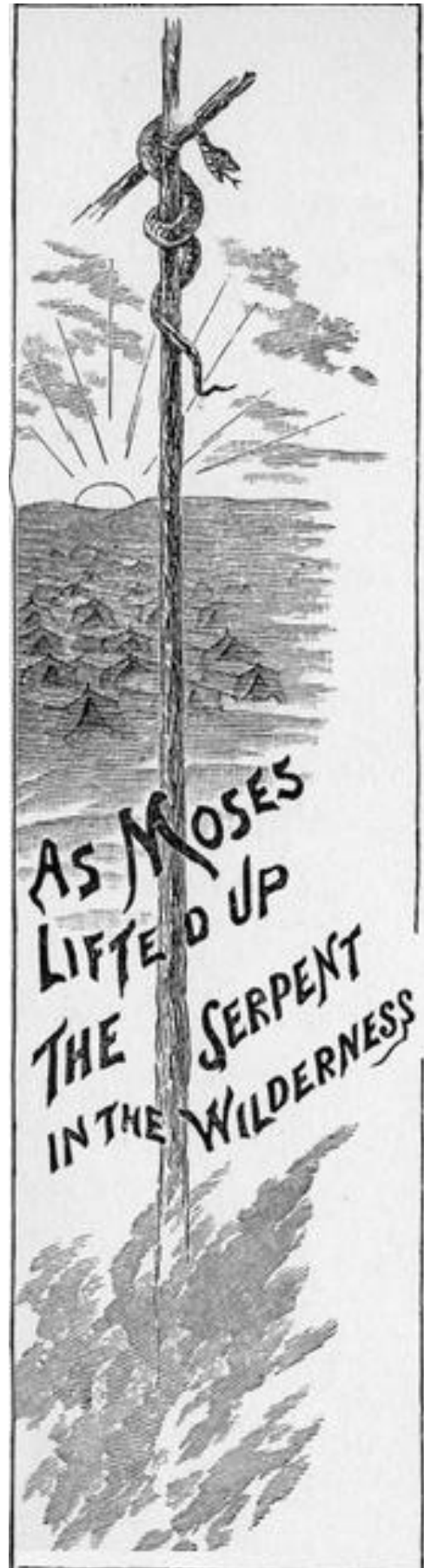
[b6] In Deuteronomy 1:30-31 who promises what to whom under what conditions, and is this a promise to us?

[b7] In Deuteronomy 5:16 who promises what to whom under what conditions, and is this a promise to us?

[b8] In Deuteronomy 29:29 who promises what to whom under what conditions, and is this a promise to us?

[b9] In Deuteronomy 31:8 who promises what to whom under what conditions, and is this a promise to us?

[b10] Compare Deuteronomy 4:29-31 with Hebrews 13:5. What did you learn?

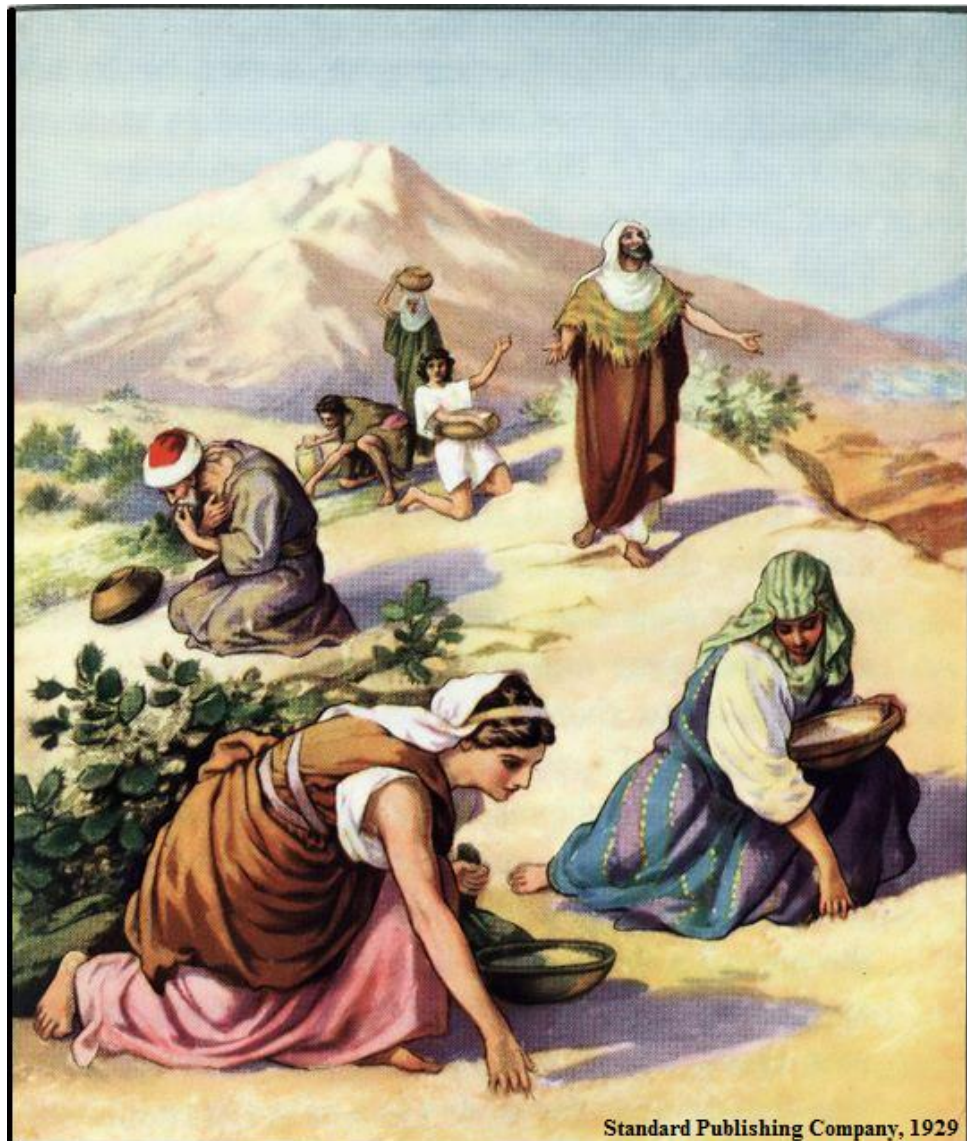


Lesson 5C - Scripture Inspired Prayer in Deuteronomy

(C) Pick out a scripture from Deuteronomy and reword it into a prayer. Add a New Testament passage if you like. Passage Reference(s): _____

Your Prayer: _____

You may or may not want to share your prayer with the group. What we did with Deuteronomy 8:3, Matthew 4:4 and Luke 4:4 is on the back of this sheet.

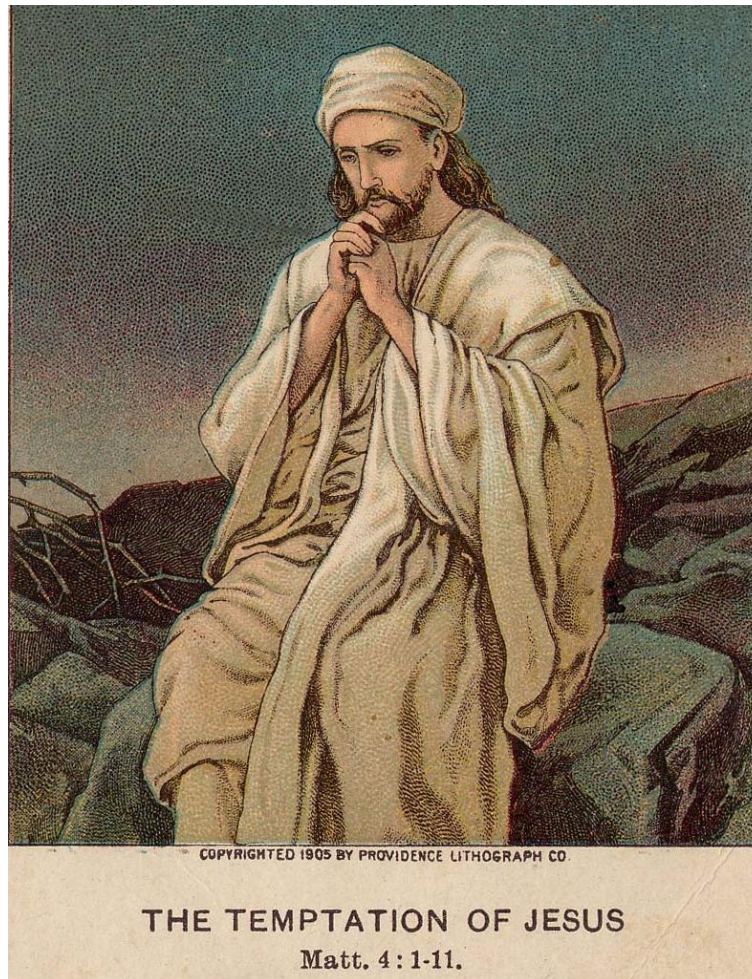


Lesson 5C - Scripture Inspired Prayer in Deutheronomy

(C) We changed the passage Deuteronomy 8:3, Matthew 4:4 and Luke 4:4 into a prayer:

One possible way of many:

Lord, let me be dependent on You and Your word. If I become proud and self-sufficient make me humble and hungry for your word. As you fed you people with heavenly bread in the wilderness, I beg of you to feed me from your Word, that I might not only live, but have abundant life in Your joy and be a blessing to others around me. Amen (From Deuteronomy 8:3, Matthew 4:4 and Luke 4:4)



What did you learn from the prayers of the other people in the class?
