

6. David prayed for God's judgment on the wicked (see PSALM 5:10). But Jesus said we are to pray for our enemies (see MATTHEW 5:44). How do we reconcile these seemingly opposed perspectives?

Reflections on Prayer

Introduction: PSALM 5.

I. _____ of prayer.

PSALM 5:2

A. _____ prayers.

PSALM 5:1

B. _____ of _____.

PSALM 5:2

C. _____.

PSALM 5:1; ROMANS 8:18-26

II. _____ for prayer.

A. _____ the _____ in prayer.

PSALM 5:3; 1 THESSALONIANS 5:17

B. Pray as an _____ of _____.

PSALM 5:2,3,7

C. Pray in _____
of God's _____.

PSALM 5:3; 1 JOHN 5:14

D. Pray when up against _____.

PSALM 5:8; 59:1-2

7. If righteousness is a necessary part of the foundation of prayer, but no one is righteous (ROMANS 3:10), how can anyone pray and expect God to hear?

PERSONAL APPLICATION

1. In light of your study of PSALM 5,
what changes might you make in your prayer life?

2. How does the goodness of God motivate you to pray?

If you have never been *born again*, contact Pastor Keith or a trusted Christian friend this week to find out how.

III. The _____ of prayer.

A. A _____ with God.

PSALM 5:2,11-12

B. The _____ of God.

PSALM 5:7; ROMANS 5:8

C. The _____ of God.

PSALM 5:8; ROMANS 3:10,21-22

D. The _____ of God.

3. What conditions does the Bible give for effective prayer?

Conclusion: ___ you _____?

4. In what way(s) should prayer be an expression of worship?

STUDY & DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Find at least two Bible examples of prayers of desperation.

5. What indications do we have that Jesus prayed in the morning?

2. Find at least two Bible examples of prayers of groaning.