

# **Evangelistic Prayer, Part 1**

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## I. Introduction.

A. Text: 1 Timothy 2:1-8.

B. Prayer for the lost is a part of the Christian's lives. (Numbers 11; 14:19; 1 Samuel 12:3; Jeremiah 7:13; Psalm 25:22; 1 Samuel 7:5, Daniel 9:17-19; Acts 7; Romans 9; 10:1)

C. The church is called to pray for the lost.

1. We are to pray for all men.

2. God wants all men to be saved.

3. There are conditions for prayer to make it acceptable: godly behavior and right motives.

D. The church at Ephesus was not doing these things.

E. There are certain elements that need to be considered for evangelistic praying.

## II. The nature of evangelistic praying.

A. Supplications. This prayer springs from a genuine sense of need.

B. Prayers. This is only directed at God. It carries the idea of sacredness. God is honored in it. (John 14)

C. Intercessions. This means to get involved with someone. (Romans 8:26; Hebrews 7:25)

D. Giving of thanks. This is the eternal element of prayer. (1 Thessalonians 5)

## III. The scope of evangelistic prayer: it is for all men. (Acts 17:30)

A. This includes leaders and rulers.

B. We are to be models of obedience. (1 Peter 2:17)

C. So many prayers could have affected the salvation of others. (Acts 7; 15)

D. Prayer is the wish of the heart.

**Application Questions:**

1. How would you respond to someone who says that prayer cannot really cause God to change his mind about something such as a person's salvation?

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2. What does evangelistic prayer look like?

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3. Who are some nonbelievers that you can pray for? How can you pray for them on a more regular basis?

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