

The Language of God
The practice and power of prayer

Part 2: “A Consuming Fire”
Prayer as worship

Isaiah 6:1-8

In the year that King Uzziah died, I saw the Lord seated on a throne, high and exalted, and the train of his robe filled the temple. Above him were seraphs, each with six wings: With two wings they covered their faces, with two they covered their feet, and with two they were flying, And they were calling to one another:

*“Holy, holy, holy is the Lord Almighty;
the whole earth is full of his glory.”*

At the sound of their voices the doorposts and thresholds shook and the temple was filled with smoke.

“Woe to me!” I cried. “I am ruined! For I am a man of unclean lips, and I live among a people of unclean lips, and my eyes have seen the King, the Lord Almighty.”

Then one of the seraphs flew to me with a live coal in his hand, which he had taken with tongs from the altar, With it he touched my mouth and said, “See, this has touched your lips, your guilt is taken away and your sin atoned for.”

Then I heard the voice of the Lord saying, “Whom shall I send? And who will go for us?”

And I said, “Here am I. Send me!”

I. Prayer is recognizing who God is

Matthew 6:9-13

“This, then, is how you should pray:

‘Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us today our daily bread. Forgive us our debts, as we also forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one.’

- God is holy
- God is glory

II. Prayer is recognizing who we are

- We are unclean
- Our sin requires atonement

III. Prayer is responding to all God is with all we are

- The response of worship
- The response of confession
- The response of obedience