



Lesson 5

In Lesson 3, when we studied faith fasting we focused on Jehoshaphat and Ezra. In 2 Chronicles 20, Jehoshaphat seeks God, prays, receives instruction and follows through. Jehoshaphat's fast was for _____ . In Ezra 8, Ezra calls a fast before the people make an 800 mile trek to Jerusalem. Ezra's fast was for _____ . So far we have studied fasting for lamentation, provision, direction, and protection. Where have we heard many of those themes before? _____ .

FASTING IN JOEL

Examine: Joel 1:13-14. On first look, this appears to be a fast of lamentation. So what makes this fast different? Examine: Joel 1:1. According to the text, _____ . Joel's prophecy is about the judgment of God as seen through the locust invasion. This is not a fast of lamentation, this is a fast of _____ . God wants to get involved, but before He can, His people have to be right. One of the ways for the people to accept their hard-heartedness was _____ . Examine: Joel 2:12-15. God wants to intervene, but our desires to be right with God must be sincere.

FASTING AS INTERCESSION

Now let's examine fasting as intercession. What is the difference between fasting for intervention and fasting for intercession? When I intercede I am praying to God on someone else's behalf. A fast for intervention is a fast that God calls _____ . A fast of intercession is a fast we go on for people _____ . Examine: 2 Samuel 12:15-20. David's response to Nathan's rebuke is to intercede for his child with prayer and fasting. David's son can't go to God, so David goes on his behalf. David fasts and God still doesn't answer the way David wants. David is humbled enough through prayer and fasting to _____ . There's another place David teaches us prayer and fasting aren't bargaining chips with God. Examine: Psalm 35:13 & 14. David has a lot going on when he writes this. David is wondering when God is going to come through but despite it all David's resolution is found in verse 28. David says _____ .