## **We Need to Beg** Matthew 9:18-35

Beg	with	h faith, trusting that Jesus w do as He says (18-2	<b>(6)</b>
●Th	e rul	ler	
1.	His	s identity - a leader in a local s(Lk 8:41)	
2.	His	s humility – he b before Jesus who was at le	ast
	in a	a sitting position (vv. 18,19)	
3.	His	s request - that Jesus lay his hands on his d	
	dau	ughter (Matthew squeezes several conversations into on	e –
	see	e Luke 8:41,42,49,50).	
4.	His	s faith – he believed that Jesus would give her life becau	ise
		sus said He would (Lk 8:50)	
●Jes	us's	s response – He r her from the dead (see Lk	
		nd Jms 2:26)	
_	-	ation - When we face temptation in regards to our	
$W_{-}$		(e.g. anger, lust, addictions)	
1.	Ma	att 26:41 – Jesus commanded us to p	
	a.		ıst
		His own temptation in which He prayed for an	
		h	
	b.	± •	
		should we (see 2Tim 2:21 and Matt 5:16)	
	c.	The Greek text clearly shows not a one-time prayer by	
		an ongoing a of prayer (you can translate i	t
_		"keep on praying").	
2.		e problem we have with our weakness	
	a.	We resign ourselves to f because God has	not
		taken the desire away.	
	b.	We keep our e on temptation and don't put them	on
2		God.	
3.	-	point of understanding - God never promises to take ou	
		akness away but He does promise us His p to	
		ercome the temptation to give into that weakness.	
	a.		ou
	1	must s to God and resist the devil)	
	b.	1Cor 10:13 – God provides the way to e	
		temptation so that you can e it	

Beg with faith, trusting that Jesus c do as we ask (27-31)				
●The blind men				
1. Jesus initially i their cries for healing by going				
into the house (27,28).				
2. The blind men were in a sense begging as they made their				
way into the house to find Jesus.				
3. Jesus asked them if they believed that He had the a				
to heal them, to which they replied				
4. Jesus called this f and healed them (v. 29)				
●The man made mute by a d was brought to Jesus				
because they believed that Jesus had the ability to heal him.				
•People brought to Jesus their sick because they believed Jesus				
had the ability to heal their sick.				
● Application				
1. Praying for healing				
a. God does promise to heal every believer, but not until				
Jesus r (1 Thess 5:23,24).				
b. The name-it-claim-it philosophy is anti-biblical (e.g. Job;				
Trophimus)				
c. God may heal miraculously as we ask, but we must				
continue to t Him if He does not.				
2. Praying for a change in circumstances beyond our control				
a. We do not know the specific p of God, only the				
general plan.				
b. We must leave our circumstances in His h,				
begging Him to change them, trusting that He can, but				
being content if He does not.				
3. Praying for strained relationships				
a. Jesus has the ability to change anyone's h				
Paul (1Tim 1:13), Zacchaeus (Lk 19:8), the prostitute (Lk				
7:38), the Corinthian Christians (1Cor 6:9-11)				
b. God may d His action of changing a person's				
heart.				
c. We must keep begging, trusting that He can change				
someone's heart as we've asked, yet continue to trust				

Him even if He does not.