

“Not My Will, but Thine”

Luke 22:39-42

Introduction

- I. There are times that each of us will be faced with making decisions.
- II. Regardless of the scenarios, we should already have the plan in place that says God's will above our own (Luke 22:39-42; James. 4:13-17).

Discussion

- I. God does have a will.
 - A. Jesus taught that we should pray that the Father's will be done (Matt. 6:9-10).
 - B. Ananias told Saul of Tarsus that God has a will (Acts 22:14).
 - C. Paul wrote of God's will (Rom. 12:1-2; Col. 4:12).
- II. How do we define and know God's will?
 - A. God's will is whatever He desires that should be done in any given situation.
 - B. We know of God's will through revelation (1 Cor. 2:9-13; 2 Thess. 2:15; 2 Tim. 3:16-17).
- III. Sometimes man's will is against God's will.
 - A. There is an ongoing struggle between the works of the flesh and the fruit of the Spirit (Gal. 5:16-26).
 - B. Take for example the struggle that some have to fulfill even the simplest of things such as reading the Word of God (1 Tim. 4:13).
 1. Man's will may be to enjoy entertainment.
 2. Man's will may be to lounge lazily.
 - C. What about God's will that we are present when the church assembles (Heb. 10:25)?
 1. Man's will may be to sleep late.
 2. Man's will may be to attend only part of the services.
- IV. Mankind is to yield his will to God's will in everything.
 - A. We are to “deny” ourselves, not given in to ourselves (Luke 9:23; 2 Cor. 5:15).
 - B. Sin must not reign in our mortal bodies (Rom. 6:6, 11-14).
 - C. Christ is to live in us and our desires are to be suppressed (Gal. 2:20; 5:24).
 - D. Our affection is to be on things above (Col. 3:1-3).

Conclusion

- I. We should never forget that Jesus, as a man, yielded to the will of the Father (Matt. 26:36-44).
- II. As servants of the Lord, we must learn to echo, “not my will, but Thine.”