## **ESSENTIALS TO EFFECTIVE FASTING**

Reference: **Matthew 6:16-18**Pastor Larry Webb

| Reference: Matthew 6:16-18 (see screen)   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Definition: Fasting is an absence of The Greek word "Nesteia" is translated as "fasting" and literally means "".  |  |  |
| There are three basic types of fasting mentioned in Scripture:  One is a fast.  In a biblical sense of the term, this fast means totally refraining   |  |  |
| from solid food.  Three perspectives on what is permissible to drink:  • drink nothing that is nutritional (i.e. coffee or soft drinks)  • drink nothing that is enjoyable (i.e. water but no flavored water or fruit juices) |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Drink something that is both nutritional and enjoyable<br/>(i.e. cranberry juice, orange juice, apple juice, etc.)</li> </ul>  |  |  |
| Two is the fast.  This particular fast is also called an absolute fast, and it means and  Reference: Acts 9:9   |  |  |
| Three is the fast. This fast could mean:  • abstaining from foods • abstaining from food for a time period  |  |  |
| If we broke it down to the basics, fasting is an abstinence from for either a short or a long period of time. References: I Samuel 31:13, Daniel 10:3, Luke 18:12 and Matthew 4:2   |  |  |
| Fasting can mean abstaining from things food. References: Daniel 6:18, 10:2-3; (see screen) Exodus 19:15; I Corinthians 7:5; etc.   |  |  |
| Three basic principles for fasting:   |  |  |
| <b>Principle One</b> is although fasting is not, it seems to be   |  |  |
| References: Matthew 6:16a, 17a (see screen)   |  |  |
| Biblical characters who fasted: Moses, Elijah, Ahab, Nehemiah, David, Jeremiah, Jehoshaphat, Daniel, Samson, Samuel, Hannah, Saul, Jonathan, Ezra, Esther, Anna, Barnabas,  |  |  |

Cornelius, Jesus, Paul, etc.

|             |   | and not   |
|-------------|---|---|
| Refere      | nces: Matthew 6:16b, 17b  | , and <b>18a</b> (see screen)   |
|             | ole Three is our we get from our fas<br>nce: Matthew 6:16c and 1              |   |
|             |   | (   |
|             | Principle: If we fast in pripublic, i.e.                                      | vate, then God is going to reward us i  |
|             | two things are going to ha  | • •   |
|             |   | derived   |
|             | from this fast  there will be a temptatic                                     | on to end up on a spiritual   |
|             |   | in to end up on a spiritual   |
|             | Reference: Romans 14:1  | 7 (see screen)  |
| Practio     | cal steps to a biblical fast  | :   |
| 1)          | a reason to f   | ast.  |
| 2)          | the lengt   | h of the fast   |
| 3)<br>juice |   | id foods, but drink water and or  |
|             | e any accounts<br>erence: <b>Psalm 19:12</b> (see s                           | screen)   |
|             | Scripture<br>erence: <b>Matthew 4:4</b> (see s                                | screen)   |
| 6) sper     | nd the fast in  | -   |
|             | is almost c   | Iways connected to fasting; but, fastinonnected to prayer. 2:16; Luke 2:37 (see screen) |
| 7)          | the fast sensibly   |   |
| the imp     | ore reason to fast is becau<br>possible.<br>nce: <b>Esther 4:15-16</b> (see s | se through fasting we can see God do  |