+THE SERVICE OF VESPERS+

FIRST WEEK OF ADVENT + 01 DECEMBER 2021



"ORATIO"

The Good Shepherd Lutheran Church

A member congregation of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod 902 S. Maple Inglewood, CA 90301-3824 tgslcms.org



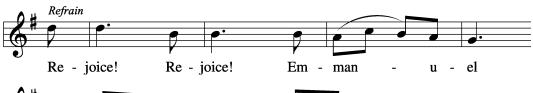
1 O come, O come, Em - man - u - el, And ran - som 2 O come, Thou Wis - dom from on high, Who or - d'rest

3 O come, O come, Thou Lord of might, Who to Thy 4 O come, Thou Branch of Jes - se's tree, Free them from



cap - tive Is - ra - el, all things might - i - ly; tribes on Si - nai's height Sa - tan's tyr - an - ny That mourns in lone - ly
To us the path of
In an - cient times didst
That trust Thy might - y







- 5 O come, Thou Key of David, come, And open wide our heav'nly home; Make safe the way that leads on high, And close the path to misery. Refrain
- 6 O come, Thou Dayspring from on high,

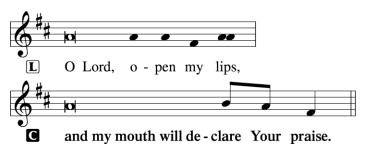
And cheer us by Thy drawing nigh; Disperse the gloomy clouds of night, And death's dark shadows put to flight. Refrain

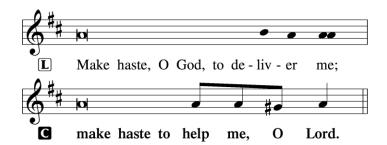
7 O come, Desire of nations, bind In one the hearts of all mankind;

Bid Thou our sad divisions cease,

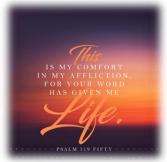
And be Thyself our King of Peace. Refrain

Tune and text: Public domain









Readings

Reading Psalm 119:12–16, 26–27

12Blessèd are you, | O Lord;* teach me your | statutes!

13With my lips | I declare* all the just decrees | of your mouth.

14In the way of your testimonies | I delight* as much as in all | riches.

15I will meditate on your | precepts* and fix my eyes | on your ways.

16I will delight in your | statutes;*
I will not for- | get your word.

26When I told of my ways, you | answered me;* teach me your | statutes!

27Make me understand the way of your | precepts,* and I will meditate on your | wondrous works.

- P O Lord, have mercy on us.
- Thanks be to God.



Hymn

334 O Lord, How Shall I Meet You



- 1 O Lord, how shall I meet You, How wel-come You a-right?
- 2 Your Zi on strews be fore You Green boughs and fair-est palms; 3 I lay in fet ters, groan ing; You came to set me free.
- 4 Love caused Your in car na tion; Love brought You down to me.



Your peo - ple long to greet You, My hope, my heart's de - light! And I too will a - dore You With joy - ous songs and psalms. I stood, my shame be - moan - ing; You came to hon - or me. Your thirst for my sal - va - tion Pro - cured my lib - er - ty.



O kin - dle, Lord most ho - ly,
My heart shall bloom for - ev - er
A glo-rious crown You give me,
Oh, love be - yond all tell - ing,

Your lamp with - in my breast For You with prais-es new A trea - sure safe on high That led You to em-brace



To do in spir - it low 1v All that may please You best. And from Your name shall nev er With-hold the hon - or due. That will me As earth - ly not fail or leave rich - es fly. In love, all love ex - cel ling, Our lost and fall - en race.

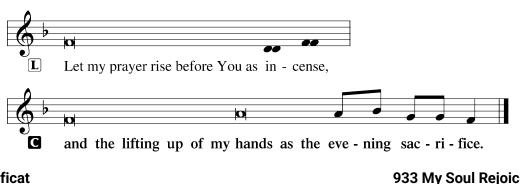
- 5 Sin's debt, that fearful burden,
 Cannot His love erase;
 Your guilt the Lord will pardon
 And cover by His grace.
 He comes, for you procuring
 The peace of sin forgiv'n,
 His children thus securing
 Eternal life in heav'n.
- 6 He comes to judge the nations,

A terror to His foes,
A light of consolations
And blessèd hope to
those
Who love the Lord's
appearing.
O glorious Sun, now
come,
Send forth Your beams so
cheering,
And guide us safely home.

Sermon: Oratio Pastor Edward Killian

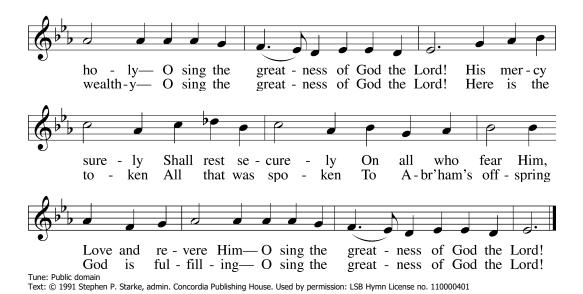
Canticle

Stand





bless-ing, Join in con-fess - ing God, who is sole - ly Might-y and halt - ed; The meek ex - alt - ed. Full are the hun-gry; Emp-ty, the



Offering *Collected after service in the back of the church.*

Prayer

Kneel/Stand



Lord's Prayer

Our Father who art in heaven,
hallowed be Thy name,
Thy kingdom come,
Thy will be done on earth
as it is in heaven;
give us this day our daily bread;
and forgive us our trespasses
as we forgive those
who trespass against us;

and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us

from evil.

For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever and ever. Amen.

Collects



Collect of the Day

Stir up Your power, O Lord, and come, that by Your protection we may be rescued from the threatening perils of our sins and saved by Your mighty deliverance; for You live and reign with the Father and the Holy Spirit, one God, now and forever.

Collect for Peace

P O God, from whom come all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works, give to us, Your servants, that peace which the world cannot give, that our hearts may be set to obey Your commandments and also that we, being defended from the fear of our enemies, may live in peace and quietness; through Jesus Christ, Your Son, our Lord, who lives and reigns with You and the Holy Spirit, one God, now and forever.

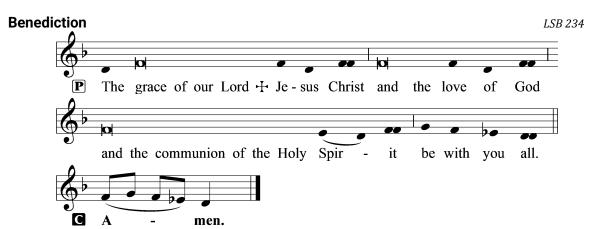


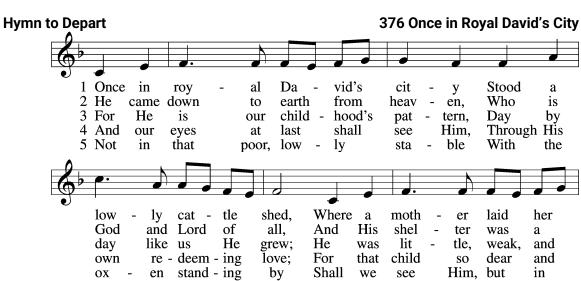
Stand

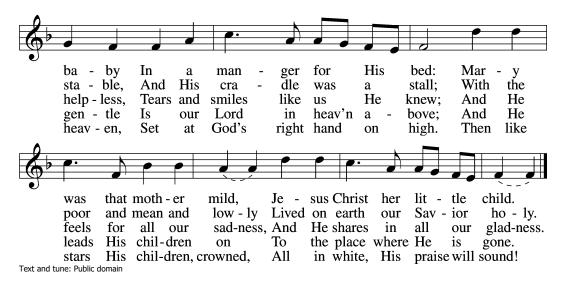
Benedicamus LSB 234











Acknowledgments

Vespers from Lutheran Service Book

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Schedule for Upcoming Midweek Advent Services

Wednesday Vespers at 7pm
December 8th
December 15th

Schedule for Christmas Services

<u>Christmas Eve – Friday, 24 December</u> Service of Lessons and Carols beginning with Organ Recital at 3:30pm

<u>Christmas Day – Saturday, 25 December</u> Divine Service at 10am

A Snippet From 1517

When Luther's barber, Peter Beskendorf, asked him how to pray, Luther wrote him an open letter that has become a classic expression of the "when, how, and what" of prayer. It is as instructive today as when it was first penned it in 1535.

In an open letter, A Simple Way to Pray, Martin Luther addresses the concern his friend and barber, Peter Beskendorf, has regarding prayer. Luther's letter is as instructive to us today as it was when he penned it in 1535. He covers three big questions we all have about prayer: when to pray, how to pray, and what to pray.

When to Pray

Luther never takes for granted his reader's knowledge about prayer. He writes as if we need to learn it all—and rightly so. Dietrich Bonhoeffer picks this up later when he writes, "It is a dangerous error, surely widespread among Christians, to think that the heart can pray by itself. For then we confuse wishes, hopes, sighs, laments, rejoicings—all of which the heart can do by itself—with prayer."

We rightly assume we must learn to pray, but our assumption falls short. We eye the content or the "what" of our prayer. In doing so we skip over the equally important "when" and "how" of prayer. Luther's letter never does.

He begins with when to pray. He writes "First, when I feel that I have become cool and joyless in prayer because of other tasks or thoughts (for the flesh and the devil always impede and obstruct prayer)." Luther's first encouragement is to pray when we're under attack by our old self and the devil. Sometimes this attack is obvious. Other times, it's as subtle as when we feel unenthused about our prayers.

He goes on to add, "It is good to let prayer be the first business of the morning and the last at night." Luther knows how distractible the flesh is. We always have pressing business to attend to, whether it's caring for our children; carrying out a vital morning routine; or, for many more of us, checking what the internet has to say about this, that, or the other.

Luther does not mean we should only pray at those times. He would have our prayers punctuate our day. He encourages frequent prayer, "because one must unceasingly guard against sin and wrongdoing." Luther never forgets how eager the devil is for us to pass on prayer, especially when we're under his attack.

How to Pray

When Luther talks about how to pray, he means more than posture. He does mention that one could kneel or stand with hands folded and eyes toward heaven. But more importantly, Luther reiterates in several places the need for our hearts to "be made ready and eager for prayer." The heart is "warmed and inclined toward prayer" by meditating on and reciting the word of God. In this way, Luther teaches that our prayer is a response to God first speaking to us.

In order to meditate on and recite God's word, Luther encourages us first to limit distractions. We can follow his example by going to our rooms "or, if it be the day and hour for it, to the church where a congregation is assembled." Luther also recognizes that we may not have a lengthy time to give to prayer. He repeats himself in numerous places when he instructs, "as time permits" or "if I have the time and opportunity."

He calls for us to be focused in our prayers. He encourages the reader not to take on too much, to limit our words and avoid "idle chatter and prattle." At one point he writes, "a good prayer should not be lengthy or drawn out, but frequent and ardent."

Above all, Luther would prefer we listen for the Holy Spirit's preaching in our prayers. Even at the expense of our usual order of prayer. He writes, "It may happen occasionally that I may get lost among so many ideas in one petition that I forego the other six. If such an abundance of good thoughts comes to us we ought to disregard the other petitions, make room for such thoughts, listen in silence, and under no circumstances obstruct them. The Holy Spirit himself preaches here, and one word of his sermon is far better than a thousand of our prayers."

What to Pray

Luther spends the bulk of his letter discussing what to pray. Implicitly in his letter, Luther teaches that God's word is the content of our prayers.

Again following Luther's lead, Bonheoffer says it explicitly: "The child learns to speak because his father speaks to him. He learns the speech of his father. So we learn to speak to God because God has spoken to us and speaks to us. By means of the speech of the Father in heaven his children learn to speak with him. Repeating God's own words after him, we begin to pray to him." God's word not only spurs on our prayer, God's word makes up our prayer.

Luther mentions other parts of Scripture, such as the Psalms and the words of Paul, but he organizes his prayers and the instruction of his letter around the basics of God's word: the Lord's Prayer which Jesus taught; the Ten Commandments which God himself wrote down and gave to his people on Mount Sinai; and the Apostles' Creed, the oldest, faithful summary of God's word.

In organizing himself this way, Luther teaches us to pray nothing more than the Catechism. To pray the Catechism is to pray God's word. As the Formula of Concord confesses, the Catechism is the "Bible of the laity, in which everything is summarized that is treated in detail in Holy Scripture and that is necessary for a Christian to know for salvation" (FC Ep Summary 5; K-W 487).

John Pless points out that "the Catechism provides both the categories and contours of our theology." He later writes, "the texts of the Catechism serve to anchor the praying Christian in God's word." As the Catechism provides the categories and contours of our theology, it also provides the content and configuration of our prayers.

Ultimately, the when, how, and what of prayer can be summarized by Luther's teaching on the word "Amen." "Do not leave your prayer without having said or thought, 'Very well, God has heard my prayer; This I know as a certainty and a truth.' That is what Amen means."

We say, "Amen," trusting that God, in his mercy and grace, will rescue us from the attacks of the old self and the devil, both of which make us cool and joyless in prayer. We say, "Amen," in response to the words God has first spoken to us. And, we say, "Amen," affirming that the words we spoke to God, which he taught us to speak, are true and will be heard because as Paul writes, God "remains faithful—for he cannot deny himself" (2 Tim 2:13). Kyle Jones, 2020 "Cutting Hair and Saying Prayers: Luther on When, How, and What to Prayer"

