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# LEARNING TO TEACH GOD'S WORD

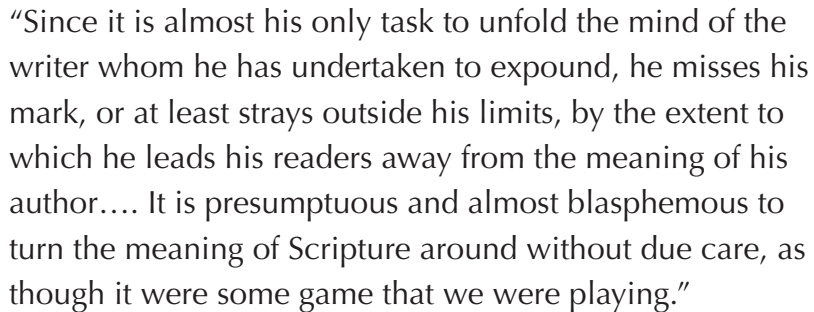
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A Countryside Bible Church Workshop







– Notes –

A biblical message contains three elements:

- The product of exegesis.

- The product of order, explanation, argumentation, illustration, and application.

- Demonstrated in delivery and integrity

Usually expository teaching is also systematic—that is, moving section by section through a book of the Bible.

## Introduction—reviewing the biblical foundations

# The Foundation Presuppositions of Expository Preaching

## The Primary Arguments for Consecutive Exposition

**Exegesis**—studying the biblical text

## Exposition—crafting an expository message

**Delivery**—teaching an expository message

– MacArthur –

- Observation
- Interpretation
- Evaluation
- Application

– Pennington –

- Preparation
- Observation
- Meditation
- Interpretation
- Evaluation









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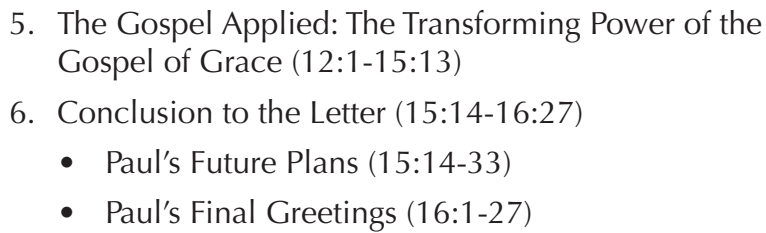
### 3. Read through the book multiple times

- Theme of the book
  1. Explicit statement (Luke 1:1-4; Acts 1:1; John 20:30-31)
  2. Repetition of certain phrases (Genesis—"these are the generations of")
  3. Exhortations—usually flow from the purpose (e.g., Hebrews 10:32-35)
- Setting
- Author & Audience
- Date
- Decide basic book outline

## Romans: Outline and Analysis

1. Opening to the Letter (1:1-17)
2. The Gospel Explained: Justification by Faith Alone (1:18—4:25)
  - Man's Lack of Righteousness (1:18—3:20)
    - a) The Pagan (1:18-32)
    - b) The Jew (2:1—3:8)
    - c) All Humanity (3:9-20)
  - God's Gift of Righteousness (3:21-31)
  - A Biblical Defense of Justification (4:1-25)
3. The Gospel Experienced: the Effects of Justification (5-8)
  - a) The Immediate Benefits of Justification (5:1-11)
  - b) The Legal Basis of Justification (5:12—6:23)
  - c) The Believer's Freedom from Justification by Law-keeping (7:1-25)
  - d) The Believer's Obedience through the Spirit (8:1-17)
  - e) The Believer's Security in Christ (8:18-39)
4. The Gospel Defended: Election, Israel, & God's Promises (9-11)





#### 4. Identify the paragraphs (Prose) or Stanzas (Poetry)

## 5. Analyze the Syntax (A Brief Grammar Lesson...)

**Clause**—part of a sentence that contains a subject and a verb

- 1) Independent—a clause that expresses a complete thought or stands alone; a complete sentence  
Charlie ate supper.
- 2) Dependent—a clause that does not express a complete thought and cannot stand alone; not a complete sentence.
  - a) While Charlie ate supper.
  - b) When Charlie ate supper.
  - c) As Charlie ate supper.

**Phrase**—a group of words in a sentence without a subject and a verb

- 1) Prepositional phrase—a group of words without a verb that is introduced by a preposition
  - a) Common Prepositions: of, with, about
  - b) “Anything that a squirrel can be to a stump or an airplane can be to a cloud.”



2) Verbal phrase—a group of words without a main verb but with either...

a) Participle—a verb form that functions like an adjective.

- *Present* participle—verb plus—*ing*.
  - *Hearing the phone ring*, I answered it.
- *Past* participle—verb plus —*ed*.
  - Stunned by the blow, Mike gathered his senses
- Gerund—a verb form that functions like a noun.
  - Always: verb plus—*ing*
  - *Waiting for a text message* kept me glued to my cell phone.
- Infinitive—“to” plus a verb, used as a noun or adjective.
  - They cannot be made to *listen* (noun)
  - I need a book to *read* on holiday (adjective).

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## The Key to Analyzing the Grammar

1. Break the text down into smaller units.
2. Identify the main clause—the sentence’s subject and verb.
3. Identify all the other phrases and clauses.
4. Understand their relationship to each other.







## The Best Tool for Analyzing Syntax

### A Block Diagram!

- Diagrams the paragraph as a whole.
- Each phrase and clause is kept in the natural order of the passage.
- Supporting phrases and clauses are indented under what they modify.
- The relationships of whole sentences, clauses and phrases are visually apparent at a glance.
- Fully developed in W. Kaiser's Book, *Toward An Exegetical Theology*

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### Grammatical Keys

These are usually little words or parts of words wielding a disproportionately large influence on the composition of a text.

Meaning	Words indicating structure
Parallel/equal	And
Contrast	Or, but
Cause	For, because, since, as
Reason	For, because, since, as, that
Result	That, so that, so , which, to, unto, until, towards, for
Means	By, from, through, out of, in
Time	Until, till, to, when, whenever, from, through, of, in, by, according to, against, with, concerning, out of
Place	Where, wherever, from, in, through, into, upon, with, concerning, till
Manner	Just as, just, as, with, to







## Block Diagram Example

**Ezra 7:10**—For Ezra had set his heart to study the law of the LORD and to practice *it*,  
and to teach *His* statutes and ordinances in Israel.

For

Ezra had set his heart  
    To study the law  
            Of the Lord  
    And to practice it,  
    And to teach  
        His statutes  
        And ordinances  
        In Israel.

For [reason of previous verse]

Ezra had set his heart [main proposition]  
    To study the law [goal]  
            Of the LORD  
    And to practice it, [goal]  
    And to teach [goal]  
        His statutes [content of the Law]  
        And ordinances [content of the Law]  
        In Israel. [to whom? Or where?]





## Block Diagram Example

**Eph. 5:22-24**—Wives, *be subject* to your own husbands, as to the Lord. 23 For the husband is the head of the wife, as Christ also is the head of the church, He Himself *being* the Savior of the body. 24 But as the church is subject to Christ, so also the wives *ought to be* to their husbands in everything.

Wives, *be subject*

To your own husbands

As to the Lord.

For the husband is the head

Of the wife,

As Christ also is the head

Of the church

He Himself *being* the Savior

Of the body.

But as the church is subject

To Christ,

So also the wives *ought to be*

To their husbands

In everything.

Wives *be subject* [main subject and verb]

To your own husbands, [to whom?]

As to the Lord. [how?]

For the husband is the head [reason]

Of the wife,

As Christ also is the head [comparison]

Of the church

He Himself *being* the Savior

Of the body.

But as the church is subject [comparison]

To Christ, [to whom?]

So also the wives *ought to be*

To their husbands [to whom?]

In everything. [to what extent?]





- Notes –

## Look up cross references

- ## Study the Key Words

- e.g., The leaders of the company were cool with how the board ran its affairs.
- “The leaders of the company lost body temperature with how the wood went upstream to spawn its illicit sexual relationships.”











## Interpretation

## Arguments for Private Interpretation







## Evaluation vs. the Other Steps

1. **Preparation**—preparing your tools and your heart for study.
2. **Observation**—observing the details of the text to determine what it really says.
3. **Meditation**—thinking deeply about the text to understand it and to plan how to do it.
4. **Interpretation**—using generally accepted principles to decide what the text actually means.
5. **Evaluation**—comparing your interpretation against the interpretation of others.
  - Compare your interpretation of all minor supporting passages against several good study Bibles.
    - MSB, ESV, & NIV
  - Compare your interpretation of the primary preaching text and major supporting passages against the best commentaries for that biblical book.

## How to Choose Commentaries

- 1) Multi volume series
  - Keil & Delitzsch on the OT
  - Tyndale series on the OT & NT
  - William Hendricksen/Kistemaker on the NT
  - Pillar New Testament Commentaries (PNTC)
  - New International Commentary on the NT (NICNT)
  - New International Greek Testament Commentary (NIGTC)
  - Word Biblical Commentary (Word)—but not very conservative.
- 2) Individual commentaries on particular books
  - Appendix in Gordon Fee's How to Read the Bible for All It's Worth
  - Commentaries for Biblical Expositors by Jim Ross-cup.
  - NT Commentary Survey by DA Carson.
  - The Minister's Library by Cyril Barber.
  - [www.bestcommentaries.com](http://www.bestcommentaries.com)

– Notes –

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## The Process of Expository Preaching

- Exegesis—studying the text of Scripture
- Exposition—preparing an expository message

## The Role of Exegesis

“Exegesis is never an end in itself. Its purposes are never fully realized until it begins to take into account the problems of transferring what has been learned from the text over to the waiting Church. To put it more bluntly, exegesis must come to terms with the audience as well as with what the author meant by the words he used.”

—Walter C. Kaiser

“Preaching an expository message involves far more than standing in the pulpit and reviewing the high points, details, and components unearthed through research. Neither a word study nor a running commentary on a passage is, in itself, an expository sermon. An expository sermon does more than simply explain the grammatical structure of a passage and the meanings of its words.”

—John MacArthur

“The task of the expository preacher is to take the mass of raw data from the text and bridge the gap between exegesis and exposition.”

—John MacArthur

## Summary of the process

- A. Writing the proposition
- B. Structuring the message
- C. Building the body
- D. Creating logical flow
- E. Writing an introduction and conclusion
- F. Formatting your notes
- G. Preparing your heart to preach

– Notes –





## Exegesis to Expository Message

Exegesis	Expository Message
Theme	Proposition
Syntactical Structure	Outline
Historical, grammatical detail	The Body of the Message

– Notes –

### A. Writing the Proposition

- Sermon reduced to one sentence
- Theme of passage
- Form: timeless truth
- Concise & clear

### The Necessary Components of a Proposition

- A Concise statement of the timeless truth of the passage
- An interrogative
- A transitional sentence
  - Links the proposition & the main points
  - Includes a key word—a plural noun









## B. Structuring the Lesson



- **Eph. 4:2-16—Preserving the Unity of the Church**
- **I. Focus on the Basis of our Unity (4:4-6)**
  - 1) We share a common Life. (one body)
  - 2) We share a common Origin (one Spirit)
  - 3) We share a common Future (one hope)
  - 4) We share a common Master (one Lord)
  - 5) We share a common Belief (one faith)
  - 6) We share a common Confession (one Baptism)
  - 7) We share a common God & Father (one God and Father of all who is over all and through all and in all.)
- **II. Work on Christ's Plan for Unity (4:7-16)**
  - A. The Components of Christ's Plan (4:7-12)
    - 1) Christ Distributes Spiritual Gifts to the Church (7-10)
    - 2) Christ Appoints the Leaders of the Church (11)
    - 3) The Leaders Equip the Members of the Church (12a)
    - 4) The Members Accomplish the Ministry of the Church (12b)
    - 5) The Plan Results in the Growth of the Church (12c)
  - B. The Goal of Christ's Plan (4:13)
    - 1) When will we Reach the Goal?
    - 2) Who will Reach the Goal?
    - 3) How do we Reach the Goal?
    - 4) What is the Goal?





## Markers of the Text

- **An Example**
  - The Command
  - The Method
  - The Results
- **Mark 2:18-22**
  - A Specific Question about Fasting (18)
  - A Specific Answer about Fasting (19-20)
  - A General Principle about Jesus' Kingdom (21-22)
- **Matthew 18:23-35**
  - A Picture of God's Forgiveness of Us
  - A Picture of Our Unwillingness to Forgive Others
- **The Parable of the Soils**
  - The Unreceptive Heart
  - The Superficial Heart
  - The Preoccupied Heart
  - The Prepared Heart

- Explanation
- Argumentation
- Illustration
- Application

**"This is what it says & what it means"**

- From context
- From syntax
- From word studies
- From historical data
- From theological issues





– Notes –

- Primary tools
  - Scripture
    - Exegetical detail
    - Parallel passages
    - Supporting passages
  - Logic
  - Authorities
    - Commentaries
    - Systematic Theologies
    - Church History
    - Quotations from Expositors

**"This is what it looks like"**

“Only a combination of vanity and blasphemy could convince a man that the matter [of illustrating the truth] was beneath his notice.”

—W.E. Sangster

- Manipulate the emotions
- Relate an interesting story
- Pad a poorly prepared message
- Get a laugh

Illustrate—comes from a Latin word meaning “to let the light in.”

- Clarify the truth
- Humanize the truth
- Emphasize the truth



#### 4) Application

**"This is what you should do with it"**

“Preaching is essentially a personal encounter, in which the preacher’s will is making a claim through the truth upon the will of the hearer. If there is no summons, there is no sermon.”

—John A. Broadus

“A sermon is not like a Chinese firecracker to be fired off for the noise it makes. It is a hunter’s gun, and at every discharge he should look to see his game fall. ”

—Henry Ward Beecher

## Application

The consistent message of Scripture is that God intends the teaching of His Word be applied.

- John 13:17—"If you know these things, you are blessed if you do them."
- Romans 15:4
- 1 Corinthians 10:11
- James 1:22—Prove yourselves doers of the word, and not merely hearers who delude themselves.

## The Framework of Application

2 Tim. 3:16-17 - All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness; 17 so that the man of God may be adequate, equipped for every good work.

- 1) Teaching
  - What does the passage teach?
  - To whom did it/does it apply?
  - Has it been changed by subsequent revelation?
- 2) Reproof
  - Does this passage confront errors in my beliefs?
  - Does this passage confront errors in my thinking or behavior?

– Notes –









- 5) Should only embrace the promises made to us.
  - a) Is the promise universal in scope?
    - e.g., Revelation 22:17—The Spirit and the bride say, “Come.” And let the one who hears say, “Come.” And let the one who is thirsty come; let the one who wishes take the water of life without cost.
  - b) Is the promise personal?
    - e.g., Acts 18:9-10—And the Lord said to Paul in the night by a vision, “Do not be afraid any longer, but go on speaking and do not be silent; for I am with you, and no man will attack you in order to harm you, for I have many people in this city.”
    - e.g., John 14:26—“But the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name, He will teach you all things, and bring to your remembrance all that I said to you.
    - Cf. John 16:12-15
  - c) Is the promise conditional?
    - e.g., James 4:8—Draw near to God and He will draw near to you
  - d) Is the promise timeless?
- 6) Should be suited to the audience
- 7) Should be placed in the message where best suited to the text
  - a) Throughout the body
  - b) In the conclusion
  - c) Both





Draft #1

5

- 11 - for no man can lay a foundation other than the one which is laid, which is Jesus Christ."
- Once the right and true foundation has been laid, it is impossible and inconceivable that anyone, even Paul himself, can lay another foundation and it be the same building.
- Paul doesn't mean that it's impossible for a church leader to attempt to build the church on a different foundation.
- That happens all the time.
- What Paul means is that if you build on a different foundation, it will not be a church.
- Or at least it will not be the church of Jesus Christ!
- That means that it's <sup>absolutely</sup> ~~important~~ <sup>crucial</sup> to know what this foundation is.
- Here, he simply says, "the one which is laid, or the one already in place."
- That is, "the foundation I laid when I planted the church there in Corinth."
- Paul is emphasizing his own apostolic authority and work.
- He had done the initial work at Corinth.
- And the foundation he laid was "Jesus Christ."
- Cf. 1 Cor. 2:1-2; Rom. 9:33; 1 Pet. 2:3-8
- But what does that mean?
- About six years <sup>after he wrote this letter</sup> later, Paul wrote the letter to the church in Ephesus and the surrounding churches.
- And in that letter he <sup>expands</sup> this metaphor.
- Cf. Eph. 2:20-22
- So here, he <sup>fills out</sup> his conception of the foundation a little more, and he gives us greater insight into what he meant in 1 Corinthians.
- The Apostles & prophets is a reference to those through whom NT revelation came in the early days of the church.
- And Christ is the cornerstone.
- There has been much debate about the true nature of this word—whether it refers to the cornerstone or the capstone.
- But the evidence most supports the traditional, cornerstone.

in other words

Take out

Draft #2

- So if you want to be careful how you build, you must first build on the right foundation. Paul's second instruction for us is to...

## II. Use the Best Materials (12-15)

- 12 - Now if any man builds on the foundation with gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, straw,
- In the great temples of the 1<sup>st</sup> century, *gold* and *silver* were often used as decoration. *Paul mentions*
- • And the other four materials *were* the main building materials of the time.
  - *Precious stones* probably refers to granite and marble.
  - *Wood* was used for the walls and frame.
  - In other buildings, *hay* was often mixed with mud to form the walls.
  - And *hay* and *straw* were both used for thatched roofs.
- Although there is a decline in value through this list of six materials, Paul makes it clear that he is really contrasting two different kinds of building materials.
- So there are not six kinds of materials, *but two groups*
- And there are a couple key differences between these two groups of materials:
  - 1) Then, as now, the 1<sup>st</sup> group *had* more intrinsic value.
  - Also • 2) *The first group of materials were more appropriate for certain buildings.*
    - Wood, hay, and straw were all used in 1<sup>st</sup> century buildings.
    - But primarily ~~they were found~~ in less expensive buildings and in homes.
    - *If you were going to build a great public building, you would want to use primarily valuable stone, both granite and marble, and then decorate the building with gold and silver.*
  - 3) But the most important difference between these two groups of materials is that the first group ~~had an enduring quality~~ *was*
  - ~~They were~~ not combustible.
  - The greatest threat to buildings in the ancient world was fire



Eph.

App.

Eph.

App.

App.

- Large stones were meticulously cut and laid in place.
- And the rest of the building—every other stone—was laid and trued against those foundation stones.
- Paul laid the only legitimate foundation for the church.
- **11** - for no man can lay a foundation other than the one which is laid, which is Jesus Christ."
- Paul does not mean that it's impossible for a church leader to try to build the church on a different foundation.
- That happens all the time.
- What Paul means is that if you build on a different foundation, it will not be the church.
  - Or at least it will not be the church of Jesus Christ!
- So it's crucial to know what this foundation is.
- Here, he simply says, "the one which is laid, or the one already in place."
- In other words, "the foundation I laid when I planted the church there in Corinth."
- Paul is emphasizing his own apostolic authority and the initial work he had done at Corinth.
- And the foundation he laid was "Jesus Christ."
- But what does that mean?
- About six years after Paul wrote this letter to Corinth, he wrote to the church in Ephesus and the surrounding churches.
- And in that letter he further explains this metaphor.
- Cf. Eph. 2:20-22
  - Here Paul fills out this idea of the foundation and gives us greater insight into what he means in 1 Corinthians.
  - In what sense are the "Apostles & prophets" the foundation of the church?
  - Cf. Eph. 3:5
  - So when Paul says that the apostles and prophets are the foundation of the church, he means the revelation that came through them!
- **Application**
  - Today there is a consistent cry for unity with everyone who calls himself a Xn.



—John Broadus

## 1. The Purposes of a Transition

- Emphasis
- Movement
- Logic
- Introduction

## 2. The Components of a Transition

- A brief review statement
- A transition word
- A question or statement re: next point
- The key plural noun
- **e.g.**, 1 Corinthians 3:9-17
  - There's one last instruction [key word] Paul gives to us as the leaders of His church. Not only 1) build on the right foundation, and 2) us the right materials, [review] but also [transition word]...

## E. Writing an Introduction and Conclusion

## The purpose of an introduction

1. Secure interest
  2. Create a need
  3. Introduce the theme
- The introduction should be written out

The purpose for a conclusion...

- To summarize the message; review passage theme and major divisions
- To apply the truth; aimed at the will of the listener

[illegible]





## John MacArthur's Notes

"What then will this child  
turn out to be?" — (12)

— ACTION WHO WAS THE RESULT  
OF GOD'S PROMISE, DESTINED FOR  
GOD'S PURPOSE & BORN OF GOD'S  
POWER!

→ What was to be His destiny?

NOTE! OF MARY — 2:19, 51 (3:15;  
5:22).

"For the hand of the Lord was certainly,  
with Him" — And isn't that the

KEY point I have been making —  
GOD IS ON DISPLAY IN ALL  
OF THIS MIRACULOUS HISTORY!

NOTE: This expression is common  
in the OT, indicating God's  
mighty, holy presence

W Ex 13:13; 14:8; 41:20; Ezek 1:7;  
3:14, 22 | Ac 11:21; 13:11

✓ ALL THESE EVENTS LEAD TO THE  
INESCAPABLE CONCLUSION THAT  
A MIGHTY MOVEMENT OF GOD

## Steve Lawson's Notes

### II. THE INVITATION HE ISSUED (19:21d)

Thus invitation begins w/ the call to follow Him —

19 And He said to them, "Follow Me,

These are the most repeated words of Christ in the N.T. — 13X.  
He said this more than any other single word.  
Of all the things Jesus said, this is the most repeated statement of all.

In this call, Jesus is wanting them to lay aside their other concerns, to leave behind their nets & activities — and to physically go w/ him as he moved about from place to place.

It was a call to go w/ him in order to learn from him & to sit at his feet & to observe him & to be trained & equipped for ministry.

So it was more than a call to physically go, but to spiritually learn & be spiritually transformed.

= Cause your life to follow ME!  
= Obey ME! Imitate ME!  
Learn from ME!

We can't note to the heart of what I want to say in this message. I want to give you several key words that describe what it means to follow Christ.

So what all is involved w/ this invitation?

Several things — Jesus is saying...

1. Follow Him Personally — Emphasis on "ME" / Follow ME

Notice Jesus does not say "Follow Church"

not "Follow others"

" " Religious activities

" " a group of people

Notice He says, Follow ME — the person of Christ.

Not follow a cause

idea

code

But follow Christ.

Heb 12:1-2

not following group  
Remain ever vigilant for my sins



## John Piper's Notes

5-30-99 page --3--

*moralistic*

Then in Romans 2:3 Paul shows the form this pride takes in the morally vigilant: "Do you suppose this, O man, when you pass judgment on those who practice such things and do the same yourself, that you will escape the judgment of God?" There is such a thing as the pride of the lecherous and there is also the pride of the legally careful moral person.

*religious*

There is even the pride of the religious person who uses his knowledge of God to exalt himself. Romans 2:17, "If you bear the name 'Jew' and rely upon the Law and boast in God..." and then he goes on to warn them against hypocrisy.

*And the same could be true of any religious group. We are all tempted to make God himself a means of our own self-exaltation.*

*END of 1:18-3:20*

And when Paul comes to the end of his long indictment of the human race as all being

*No fear*

under sin (3:9) he says, in climax, in 3:18, "There is no fear of God before their eyes."

They don't need to tremble before God. They have exchanged the glory of God for other things. And they have such an overweening sense of their own significance in the world that they can't even imagine trembling before their Maker and Judge.

*oo*

*Conclusion*

*Answer to Q*

So boasting matters to Paul because boasting is the outward form of the deep, root-problem of the human race, pride. This moral corruption lies behind all the evils and miseries of the world. And, worst of all, this pride has put us at odds with God so that, as Romans 3:19b says, "Every mouth is stopped and all the world has become accountable to God." We are under his judgment because of our pride and all the sin that flows from it.



## Adrian Roger's Notes

1

MATTHEW 16:13-19

### THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT

#### INTRODUCTION

1. THE GRANDEST ORGANIZATION AND ORGANISM IN THIS WORLD IS THE CHURCH OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST. THE CHURCH IS MORE THAN AN ORGANIZATION. IT IS NOT A CORPORATION WITH CHRIST AS THE PRESIDENT. IT IS A BODY WITH CHRIST AS THE HEAD.
2. THERE ARE SOME WHO SAY THAT THE CHURCH IS ON ITS WAY OUT. IT IS - BUT NOT THE WAY THEY THINK.
  - A. JESUS HAS CALLED THE CHURCH OUT.
  - B. JESUS HAS SENT THE CHURCH OUT.
  - C. AND ONE DAY SOON HE IS COMING TO TAKE THE CHURCH OUT.
3. THIS EPISODE TOOK PLACE SIX MONTHS BEFORE JESUS WAS CRUCIFIED. JESUS IS GIVING HIS DISCIPLES THEIR FINAL EXAMINATION.

#### I. THE SAVING FAITH OF THE CHURCH

##### Matthew 16:13-18

1. JESUS IS NOT MERELY ANOTHER GREAT MAN. NEVER SAY JESUS THE GREAT. HE IS IN A CATEGORY ALL BY HIMSELF. H. G. WELLS LISTED THE TEN GREATEST MEN OF HISTORY.
2. THIS SHOULD BE THE BELIEF AND CONFESSION OF EVERY TRUE BELIEVER IN JESUS.
3. WHAT IS SAVING FAITH IN JESUS?
  - A. A PERSONAL CONVICTION ABOUT CHRIST.

## Tom Pennington's Notes

- that
- 1
- If He decides you didn't use the <sup>right</sup> best materials, then everything you have given your life to will be burned up.
  - And you'll get into heaven as one who barely escaped the fiery collapse of the building you created.
  - But if you do build the church on the right foundation, and if you use the best materials, then you will receive a reward.
    - The praise of your Lord.
    - And a greater capacity to serve for all of eternity.
  - D. A. Carson: "this ought to be extremely sobering to all who are engaged in vocational ministry. It is possible to build the church with such shoddy materials that at the last day you have nothing to show for your labor. People may come, feel helped, join in corporate worship, serve on committees, teach Sunday school classes, bring their friends, enjoy fellowship, raise funds, participate in counseling sessions and self-help groups, but ... if the church is being built with large portions of charm, personality, easy oratory, positive thinking, managerial skills, powerful and emotional experiences, and people smarts, but without the repeated, passionate, spirit-anointed proclamation of Jesus Christ and Him crucified, we may be winning more adherents than converts."

Time  
cost -  
less than  
10 minutes  
left to  
Brace

→ There's one last instruction Paul gives to us as the leaders of His church. Not only 1) build on the right foundation, and 2) use the <sup>right</sup> best materials, but also...

### III. Remember the Rightful Owner (16-17)

- 16 - "Do you not know that you are a temple of God and that the Spirit of God dwells in you?"
- The church you will be involved in building is nothing less than the temple of God—the sanctuary of God!
- In other places each Xn is called a temple.
- But here, the entire church is compared to a temple.
  - In OT Israel, God specially manifested His presence in the Tabernacle and, later, in Solomon's Temple.
  - But in the NT, the church is where God manifests His presence.
- It's where God dwells on earth in His Spirit.
- The church is a modern day Holy of Holies!
- Men, we're not building a house for ourselves, where we get to decide what materials we will use and what it will look like.















— NOTES —





— NOTES —





— NOTES —





— NOTES —

