LEARNING TO TEACH GOD'S WORD



A Countryside Bible Church Workshop

Α[Definition from, Rediscovering	– Notes –
mi stu ap hir Is I	ne presentation of biblical truth, derived from and transted through a historical, grammatical, Spirit-guided day of a passage in its context, which the Holy Spirit plies first to the life of the preacher and then through to his congregation." (Haddon W. Robinson, "What Expository Preaching?" Bibliotheca Sacra 131 (January-arch 1974):57.	
	—Haddon Robinson	
be, me cal of nee	o matter what the length of the portion explained may if it is handled in such a way that its real and essential eaning as it existed in the mind of the particular Bibliwriter and as it exists in the light of the overall context Scripture is made plain and applied to the present-day eds of the hearers, it may properly be said to be exposity preaching."	
	—Merrill Unger	
of	n expository sermon takes the main point of a passage Scripture, makes it the main point of the sermon, and olies it to today."	
	— Mark Dever	
	exposition, the preacher reads the text, explains the text its context, and then applies the text."	
	— Tom Pennington	
То	be an Expository Message	
1.	You must begin with a biblical text.	
2.	You must conduct a careful exegesis of that text in order to arrive at the author's original intention.	
3.	You must interpret the text literally and in its context.	
4.	You must prepare and present a message that in a clear and orderly way explains the original intent of the pas- sage and applies it to today.	

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"Since it is almost his only task to unfold the mind of the
writer whom he has undertaken to expound, he misses his
mark, or at least strays outside his limits, by the extent to
which he leads his readers away from the meaning of his
author It is presumptuous and almost blasphemous to
turn the meaning of Scripture around without due care, as
though it were some game that we were playing."

-John Calvin

Notes –

G. Campbell Morgan on preaching...

A biblical message contains three elements:

Truth

The product of exegesis.

Clarity

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

Passion

• Demonstrated in delivery and integrity

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

Workshop Overview —

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

The Process of Inductive Bible Study

- MacArthur -

- Observation
- Interpretation
- Evaluation
- Application

- Pennington -

- Preparation
- Observation
- Meditation
- Interpretation
- Evaluation

		
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I. Exegesis–Studying the Biblical Text	– Notes –
A. Preparation	
1. Prepare Yourself	
a. You must be regenerate.	
 John 8:43—"Why do you not understand what I am saying? It is because you cannot hear My word. 	
 John 10:27—"My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow me. 	
• Acts 17:18; 26:24-25; 1 Cor. 1:18; 2:14-16	
b. You must first confess your sin.	
• James 1:21	
• 1 Peter 2:1-2	
c. With an attitude of humility and dependence, you must pray for illumination.	
 Eph. 1:18—I pray that the eyes of your heart may be enlightened, so that you will know what is the hope of His calling, what are the riches of the glory of His inheritance in the saints, 	
• Col. 1:9-10	
• 1 John 2:27—As for you, the anointing which you received from Him [that is, the Spirit] abides in you, and you have no need for anyone to teach you; but as His anointing teaches you about all things, and is true and is not a lie, and just as it has taught you, you abide in Him.	
d. You must commit to do the hard work.	
• 2 Tim 2:15—Be diligent to present yourself approved to God as a workman who does not need to be ashamed, accurately handling the word of truth.	
2. Prepare Your Surroundings	
 Have a set time—your best time of day if possible 	
 Have a set place—quiet and free of distractions 	
 Turn off and shut out all distractions 	
 Surround yourself with the necessary resources 	
3. <u>Choose a Biblical Book</u>	

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B. Ok	oservation	– Notes –
•	This is the heart of exegesis.	
•	Exegesis is using careful reading, thought, and analysis along with all available tools to systematically study the details of the text in order to arrive at its meaning.	
•	"What does this really say?"	
•	Luther: "The Holy Ghost is the all simplest writer that is in heaven or earth; therefore his words can have no more than one simplest sense, which we call the scriptural or literal meaning."	
•	Calvin: "It is the first business of an interpreter to let the author say what he does say, instead of attribut- ing to him what we think he ought to say."	
•	Luther: "First I shake the whole tree, that the ripest	
	[fruit] may fall. Then I climb the tree and shake each limb, and the each branch and then each twig, and	
	then I look under each leaf."	
Wha	t to Observe	
1) C c	ontext	,
•	Historical context: the setting of the book in human history.	
•	Biblical context: the relationship of the paragraph or section to the surrounding passages, the rest of the book and to the entire message of Scripture.	
2) Co	ontent	
•	Syntax: the relationship of phrases and clauses to one another.	
•	Words: the exact sense of the words the author intended.	
1 Re	member the Big Picture	
	Theme of the Bible	
•	"God is redeeming a people by His Son, for His Son, to His own glory."	
The I	Purpose of the Testaments	
•	The OT: He's coming (and why he needs to come)!	
•	The NT: He came (Gospels), this is what His coming meant (Acts & the epistles), and He's coming again	

(Revelation).

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2. R	esearch the Book's General Introduction	– Notes –
•	For an overview read the introductions in the MacArthur Study Bible and the ESV Study Bible	
•	Read the general introduction in your commentaries	
3. R	ead 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	
Ron	nans: Outline and Analysis	
1. (Opening to the Letter (1:1-17)	
	Γhe 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)	
	The Gospel Defended: Election, Israel, & God's Promises 9-11)	

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The Gospel Applied: The Tr	ansforming Power of the
Gospel of Grace (12:1-15:1	3)

6. Conclusion to the Letter (15:14-16:27)

• Paul's Future Plans (15:14-33)

• Paul's Final Greetings (16:1-27)

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

• English Translations

5. The Gospel

- 1. Prose (either arranged by paragraph or bolded verse number)
- 2. Poetry (either extra return or bolded verse number)
- Commentaries
- Your own survey

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) <u>Dependent</u>—a clause that does not express a complete thought and cannor stand alone; not a complete sentence.
 - a) While Charlie ate supper.
 - b) When Charlie ate supper.
 - c) As Charlie at 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."

Notes –

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 Verbal phrase—a group of words without a main verb but with either… 	– Notes –
a) <u>Participle</u> —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 <i>listen</i> (noun)	
 I need a book to read on holiday (adjective). 	
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.	

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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

— Notes —

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



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	Four Steps for structuring the text (Ramesh Richard)	– Notes –
1)	Identify all possible grammatical or content markers of structure.	
	• "Bob came home <u>from</u> work <u>to</u> rest <u>because</u> he was tired."	
	• 3 markers: from, to, and because	
2)	Separate major markers from minor markers.	
	 Richards—"Just as bodies have big bones and little bones to connect and separate various parts from others, so biblical texts (and all good writing) fea- 	
	ture big bones and little bones. You will use your interpretive judgments along with those of others to understand the major and minor divisions of your	
	text."	
	 "Bob came home <u>from</u> work <u>to</u> rest <u>because</u> he was tired." 	
	 Because is more important than from and toit connects two parts of the sentence. 	
3)	<u>Understand the meaning or the force of the more major markers.</u>	
	"Bob came home from work to rest because he was tired."	
	• Because carries the meaning of <u>reason</u> .	
	• From refers to place	
	• To shows <u>purpose</u>	
4)	Outline the text according to the relative importance of the markers.	
	 Structuring a text will help you outline the text according to the emphasis of the author. 	
	 Seek to capture that emphasis in an outline. 	



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* <u>to</u> your own husbands, <u>as</u> to the Lord. 23 <u>For</u> the husband is the head <u>of</u> the wife, <u>as</u> Christ also is the head <u>of</u> the church, He Himself *being* the Savior <u>of</u> the body. 24 <u>But as</u> the church is subject <u>to</u> Christ, <u>so</u> also the wives *ought* to be <u>to</u> their husbands <u>in</u> 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?]

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How to Identify the Theme	– Notes –
1) Directly stated:	
• 1 Tim. 4:6-16	
 Theme= 4:16; "yourself" (4:6-12); "your teaching" (4:13-16) 	
• Romans 1:16-17, 18-23, 24-25, 26-27, 28-32	
2) Contained in the words or concepts repeated:	
 Eph. 1:3-14—will or purpose of God 	
• Rom. 2:1-16, 17-24, 25-29	
3) Discerned from the context:	
• Eph. 4:25—Illus. or process of sanctification.	
 Rom. 2:6-11—Who does good? Context is man's 	
lack of righteousness.	
Make Observations and Ask Questions of the Text	
Ask questions of the text as if you had no idea what the	
text teaches.	
Who, what, where, when, why, and how?	
Who?	
 Wrote it? Said it? Who is the main character? Who is in this account? To whom is it written? About whom is it written? 	
What?	
 Major ideas? Main theme? Main events? Important lessons? 	
Where?	
• Where did it happen? Where will it happen? Where was it said? Where is the author? Where are his recipients?	
When?	
When did this happen? When was it written?	
Why?	
Why is this important? Why include that detail? Why	
is so much written about this event or teaching? Why should we do what's commanded?	
How?	
 How can it be done? How should it be done? How is the truth illustrated? 	

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Make personal observations about what seems to be Notes – going on in the text What do I see in this passage? • Key words Key topics Key people Commands • Repeated words, concepts, or phrases Look up all proper nouns Look up cross references Parallel passages or cross references that use the same words in the original language: NAU Gospels: Harmony of the Gospels; Thomas & Gundry's A Harmony of the Gospels Passages that contain the same or similar ideas and concepts: Treasury of Scripture Knowledge MacArthur Topical Bible Zondervan Dictionary of Biblical Themes by Manser, McGrath, Packer & Wiseman Study the Key Words If words have been in a language for any period of time they acquire a <u>variety of senses</u>. • 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."

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How to Recognize Key Words Notes – 1) Words that play a key role in the passage. Rom. 1:16—ashamed; 1:18—wrath; 1:28—depraved. 2) Words that occur frequently in that book or author. • 1 John 1—"light"; Romans 1-4—righteousness. 3) Words that are major biblical words. • Justified, propitiation, redemption. • Rom. 4—"faith" & "justified." 4) Words that could significantly affect the meaning of that passage. **How to Study Key Words** 1) Look them up in Greek or Hebrew Lexicons. Hebrew: Brown/Driver/Briggs; Holliday; TWOT; HALOT. • Greek: <u>BDAG</u>, Louw & Nida, Liddell & Scott; Thayer; Kittel's TDNT. 2) Do a concordance search. • Within the same book. • Within other books written by the same author. • Within the same biblical chronology. • In the entire Scripture. 3) What are you looking for? The various senses of the word The connotation of the word • The usage: literal or figurative • The synonyms—the words that are used with it • The antonyms—its opposites 4) Based on the context of your paragraph, decide the sense of the word the author intended.



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The Dangers of Word Studies	– Notes –
 Being misled by the root fallacy Reading all the sense of the word into that one passage. Choosing the sense you like best regardless of the context Reading the meaning of the English word back into the Greek or Hebrew word Giving a word the exact same sense every time it occurs. 	
Survey the Historical Context	
 Outside sources Secular encyclopedias Bible dictionaries/encyclopedias Other history texts Trustworthy internet sites Scripture itself 	
Establish the Theological Context	
 Identify any significant theological issues in the passage Study those theological concepts in the rest of Scripture and other resources Decide how much of that theological concept must be explained for the passage to be clear 	

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Notes – Meditation Why Meditation is Important? Joshua 1:8 A tool that helps us move from reading and study to putting God's Word into practice. Psalm 1:1-3 • A practice that is foundational to every Christian's spiritual health and growth. A Definition of Meditation... **Biblical meditation** is deliberately choosing to think deeply about something in order 1) to better understand it and 2) to plan how to do it. *Illustration*: like a tea bag that simmers over time to bring out the full flavor. Interpretation Trent on Private Interpretation... **Council of Trent:** "To check unbridled spirits it [this councill decrees that no one, relying on his own judgment shall in matters of faith and morals pertaining to the edification of Christian doctrine, distorting the Holy Scriptures in accordance with his own conceptions, presume to interpret them contrary to that sense which Holy Mother Church to whom it belongs to judge of their true sense and interpretation has held or holds or even contrary to the unanimous teaching of the Fathers, even though such interpretations should never at any time be published." **Reformers on Private Interpretation...** Martin Luther at the Diet of Worms (1521): "Unless I am convinced by the testimony of the Scriptures or by clear reason (for I do not trust either in the pope or in councils alone, since it is well known that they have often erred and contradicted themselves), I am bound by the Scriptures I have quoted, and my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and I will not retract anything, since it is neither safe nor right to go against conscience.... Here I stand. God help me!"

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Notes –

Arguments for Private Interpretation

- 1) The obligations for faith and obedience are personal, and judgment will be personal.
 - Ps. 1:2, 6; Ezek. 18:1-4; Matt. 22:29
 - Cf. Matt. 12:3, 5; 19:14—have you not read?
- 2) The Scripture is almost always addressed to the people and not merely to the leadership.
 - The prophets constantly said: "Hear, O Israel" or "Listen, all you people."
 - Christ taught the multitudes.
 - Most of the epistles of the NT were addressed to the congregation.
- 3) People are called upon to study the Scripture personally and to teach it to their children. (Deut. 6:6-9; Ps. 19:7; 119:30; John 5:39).
- 4) People are called upon and praised for evaluating what they hear taught against the teaching of Scripture.
 - Deut. 13:1-3
 - Acts 17:11
 - Gal. 1:8-9
 - 2 Cor. 4:1-2

The Importance of Interpretation

- Only the true meaning of the passage is in fact the Word of God.
- Cf. 2 Pet. 3:15-16 just as also our beloved brother Paul, according to the wisdom given him, wrote to you, 16 as also in all his letters, speaking in them of these things, in which are some things hard to understand, which the untaught and unstable distort, as they do also the rest of the Scriptures, to their own destruction.

The Meaning of Interpretation

Definition: Interpretation is the proper use of generally accepted principles to determine the one, divinely-intended meaning of the passage.

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Three Main Principles of Interpretation	– Notes –
1) Interpret based on authorial intent	
 Matt. 22:29 - Jesus answered and said to them, "You are mistaken, not understanding the Scriptures nor the power of God. 	
 John 5:39 - "You search the Scriptures because you think that in them you have eternal life; it is these that testify about Me; 	
• 2 Pet. 3:15-16 - regard the patience of our Lord <i>as</i> salvation; just as also our beloved brother Paul, according to the wisdom given him, wrote to you, as also in all <i>his</i> letters, speaking in them of these things, in which are some things hard to understand, which the untaught and unstable distort, <i>as they do</i> also the rest of the Scriptures, to their own destruction.	
2) Interpret Scripture with Scripture"The Analogy of faith"	
"Scripture interprets Scripture."	
• 1st occurrence = the total Scripture.	
• 2nd occurrence = any part of Scripture, such as a verse or passage.	
 Restated the principle is: The entire Scripture is the context and guide for understanding any 	
particular passage of Scripture.	

- 2 Tim. 3:16 All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness;
- 1 Cor. 2:10-13; 2 Pet. 1:20-21
- Implications...
 - 1) Don't interpret a text in isolation from rest of Scripture.
 - 2) The clear should interpret the obscure.



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Three Main Principles of Interpretation - Notes -3) Interpret literally • The grammatical-historical method As with other literature, we must interpret the Bible in the simplest, most literal sense, unless there is indication in the context not to do so. Implications... Context rules. Pay attention to the words, syntax, culture, and history. Pay attention to genres (Fee & Stuart) **Primary Genres of Scripture** Law **Narrative** Poetry **Proverbs** Prophecy **Parables Epistles** The Dangers of Interpretation Allegorizing Spiritualizing or moralizing Proof-texting Using a narrative as normative "Nationalizing" Cultural back-loading Literalizing Dogmatizing

Evaluation Notes – **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 & Delitzch 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 Rosscup. • NT Commentary Survey by DA Carson. The Minister's Library by Cyril Barber. www.bestcommentaries.com

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How to use commentaries (Adapted from Thomas Horne in Ramm)	– Notes –
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II. Exposition-Crafting an Expository Sermon Notes – 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

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- Notes -

Exegesis to Expository Message

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

A.	Writing	the	Prop	osition
		••••		

- 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



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Notes – The Proposition: An Example (Adapted from Vine & Shaddix) **2 Tim. 2:2** – "The things which you have heard from me in the presence of many witnesses, entrust these to faithful men who will be able to teach others also." **The Exegetical theme:** "Paul charged Timothy to faithfully pass the treasure of sound doctrine to the next generation." • **Timeless Truth:** "Christian leaders must faithfully pass the treasure of sound doctrine to the next generation." **Interrogative:** "But how do we accomplish that task?" **Transition:** "Paul identifies the key principles involved in building a ministry to last, or creating a legacy of faithful men. 1 Cor. 3:9-17 **Timeless Truth:** Be careful how you build! • Interrogative in statement form: But Paul does more here than give us a warning; he tells us how to build. • **Transitional Sentence:** He gives us three foundational **instructions** for how to build the church. Build on the Right Foundation Use the Right Materials Remember the Rightful Owner James 1:13-18 **Timeless Truth:** Temptation is a universal human experience—we will be tempted as long as we live. **Interrogative:** How should we respond when we find ourselves facing temptation? • Transitional Sentence: James outlines four godly responses to temptation... Accept the Responsibility • Identify the Source Understand the Process Unmask the Deception



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- Generally near the end of the introduction, just before the first main division.
- Two reasons for presenting the case first and the proposition in your conclusion:
 - 1) Hostile audiences who won't listen once you present your proposition.
 - E.g., Acts 2:36—"Therefore let all the house of Israel know for certain that God has made Him both Lord and Christ-- this Jesus whom you crucified."
 - 2) Narrative that builds to the main point.
 - E.g., 1 Sam. 17

J.H. Jowett...

"No sermon is ready for preaching, not ready for writing out, until we can express its theme in a short, pregnant sentence as clear as crystal. I find the getting of that sentence is the hardest, the most exacting and the most fruitful labor in my study. ... I do not think any sermon ought to be preached, or even written, until that sentence has emerged, clear and lucid as a cloudless moon."

– Notes –
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B. Structuring the Lesson - Notes -**Principles for creating** • Reflect syntactical analysis Grow out of the proposition Define the key word • Contain no overlap • Show progression Be limited in number Parallel Timeless principle form The Types of Outlines • Directives—imperative Statements/questions—indicative Markers of the text **Directives: The Imperative Mood** 1 Corinthians 3:9-17 1) Build on the right foundation 2) Use the right materials 3) Remember the rightful owner

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	Statements/Questions: The Indicative Mood	– Notes –
•	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 Distributers 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?	

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Markers of the Text	– Notes –
 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 	
 C. Building the Body of the Message Explanation Argumentation Illustration Application 1) Explanation "This is what it says & what it means" 	
 From context From syntax From word studies From historical data From theological issues 	

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2) Argumentation Notes – "This is why you should believe it" Primary tools Scripture Exegetical detail Parallel passages Supporting passages Logic Authorities Commentaries Systematic Theologies Church History — Quotations from Expositors 3) Illustration "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 The Misuse of Illustrations Manipulate the emotions Relate an interesting story • Pad a poorly prepared message Get a laugh The Legitimate use of Illustrations Illustrate—comes from a Latin word meaning "to let the light in." Clarify the truth Humanize the truth

Emphasize the truth

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The Presentation of an Illustration - Notes -Make the point Transition to illustration Illustrate Transition to audience • Restate or review the point The Best Source of Illustrations **Scripture Itself** The teaching text itself Actual Illustrations Allusions/word pictures • Picturesque uses of Greek or Hebrew word Cross references NASB Treasury of Scripture Knowledge Torrey's The Pitfalls of Illustrations Using the same kind Announcing the illustration • Undermining your credibility • Using yourself constantly • Appearing to reveal confidences • Embarrassing others • Presenting inaccurate information Not giving credit

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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

Notes –

"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?

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The Framework of Application (continued...) Notes – 3) Correction Does this passage identify changes I should make in my beliefs? Does this passage identify changes I should make in my thinking or behavior? 4) Training in Righteousness Are there instruction in this passage to me as God's child that I am to put into practice The Guiding Principles of Application 1) Should flow from authorial intent Thinking to change? Commands to obey? • Examples to follow? Sins to confess and forsake? Errors to avoid? Emotions to be felt? Promises to believe? Ideas about God to praise? 2) Should distinguish between commands to specific individuals or groups and those universally given. 3) Should carefully distinguish between what the Bible records and what it approves. 4) Should be carefully made from the narrative... a) The comments of the narrator; e.g., 2 Chronicles 16:12—In the thirty-ninth year of his reign Asa became diseased in his feet. His disease was severe, yet even in his disease he did not seek the LORD, but the physicians. b) The words of the main Characters c) The purpose of the entire book d) God's direct assessment or application in context

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The Gu	iding Principles of Application (continued)	– Notes –
	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 	
6) 7)	d) Is the promise timeless? Should be suited to the audience Should be placed in the message where best suited to the text a) Throughout the body b) In the conclusion c) Both	

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The Definition of Application (From John Broadus) Notes – Focusing the claims of truth on our own lives—So Suggesting ways and means to implement the truth— How? Pointing out the motivation—Why? The Sources for Application • Clear application in the text itself—often the imperative mood (command) or hortatory mood (let us) in the epistles. Your own spiritual experiences with the issue the text addresses (cf. 1 Corinthians 10:13—"no temptation has overtaken you but such as is common to man." Observation of the culture Observation of other believers Pastoral/devotional commentaries The Dangers of Application Making the timeless principles you derive from the text or your application have the same authority as God's explicit commands. • Failing to distinguish between cultural commands and timeless commands. Artificially identifying timeless commands as culturally conditioned. Applying personal convictions rather than the authorial intent. Failing to apply the truth to your life at all.

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The Key Questions of Application Notes – What did the author want the original readers to do in response to this passage? What am I supposed to do in response to this passage? Why am I supposed to do what this passage teaches? What are some practical ways or means that I can think of to do what this passage teaches? An Example... • E.g., Ex. 20:14 – "You shall not commit adultery." 1) **Original readers:** God expressly forbids His people to have a sexual relationship with anyone who is not their spouse. 2) **Authorial Intent:** I may not enter into a sexual relationship with anyone who is not my spouse. 3) Authorial Intent: I may not allow myself to desire a sexual relationship with someone who is not my spouse. 4) **Motivation:** Ex. 20:2 5) **Ways & Means:** Not allowing close relationships with members of the opposite sex who are not my spouse. 6) Ways & Means: Not being alone in potentially intimate situations with members of the opposite sex. Writing the Message: Three Stages Collecting the possible data Creating a rough sketch Writing the message

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11 - for no man can lay a foundation other than the one which is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

Once the right and trued 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 impertant to know what this foundation 1 crucial
- 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 later, Paul wrote the letter to the church in Ephesus and the surrounding churches. And in that letter he expands this metaphor.

Cf. Eph. 2:20-22

- So here, be fills out his conception of the foundation a little more, and he gives us greater insight into what he meant in
 - 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.

Deal #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 1st century, gold and silver were often used as decoration.
- 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 1st group had more intrinsic value.
 - 2) The first group of materials were more appropriate for certain buildings.
 - Wood, hay, and straw were all used in 1st 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
 - They were not combustible.
 - The greatest threat to buildings in the ancient world was

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- 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 <u>not</u> 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.

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D. Creating a Logical Flow	– Notes –
"Transition may be formally defined as both the act and means of moving from one part of the sermon to another, from one division to another, and from one idea to another. Transitions are to sermons what joints are to the bones of the body. They are the bridges of the discourse, and by them the preacher moves from point to point." —John Broadus	
1 The Durneses of a Transition	
 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

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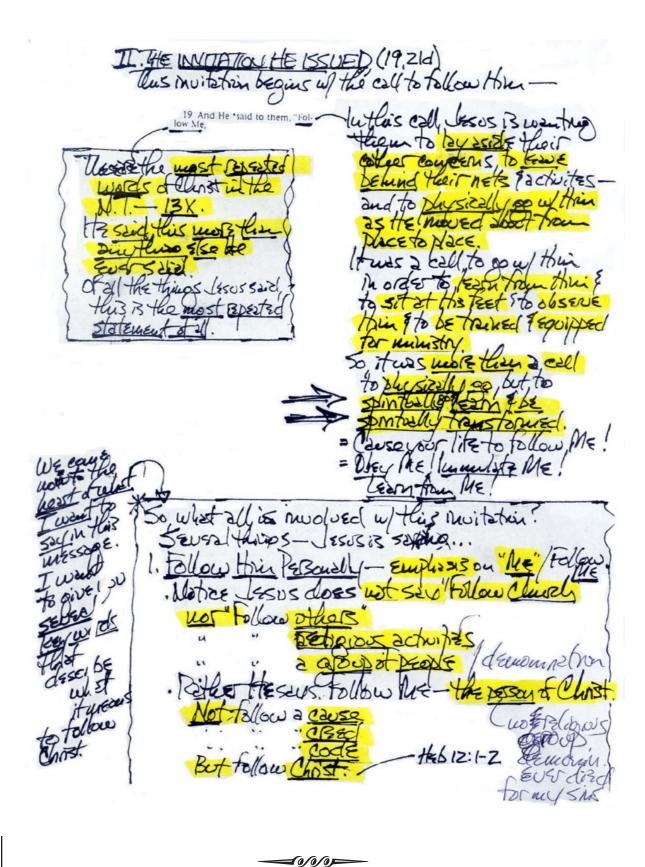
The	Conclusion	– Notes –
Oth	er Issues:	
	Written out	
	Unannounced	
	No new material	
	An appeal to unbelievers to repent	
F.	Formatting your Notes	
	1. Form	
	2. Style	
	a) Manuscript	
	• Full	
	Detailed outline	
	b) Simple speaking outline	
	c) Extemporaneous	
	3. Paper size	
	4. Highlighting/underlining	

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John MacArthur's Notes

" what them will this child the aut lo be? !! ACHIES WITD WAS THE RESULT OF 600's promise, DESTINOS FOR 600's pherose of coan up 600's POWER ! Wat was to be this DESTINY? WE: 4. MARY- 2:19,51 (3:15) the hand of the Lord was certainly within " - and init that the point & have been making GODIS ON DISTRAM IN ALL OF THIS MIRACUCOUS ITIETOMY! NOTE: Delis expression is common mighty, holy presure Ex 13:13;14:8; 41:20; Esex 1:7; 3:14,22 | Ac. 11:21;13:11 ALL TITESE EVENTS LOOTO THE INESCAPANCE CONCLUSION THAT A MIGHT MOVEMENT OF GOD

Steve Lawson's Notes



John Piper's Notes

5-30-99 page --3--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. 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 frue of any religious group. We an all tempted to make God hiself a means of our own self-coattation. And when Paul comes to the end of his long indictment of the human race as all being 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. So boasting matters to Paul because boasting is the outward form of the deep, rootproblem 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.

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Adrian Roger's Notes

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MATTHEW 16:13-19

THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT

INTRODUCTION

- 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.
- 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.
- 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

- 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.
- This should be the belief and confession of every true believer in Jesus.
- What is saving faith in Jesus?
 - A. A PERSONAL CONVICTION ABOUT CHRIST.



Tom Pennington's Notes

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If He decides you didn't use the 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."

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 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.

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G. Preparing Your Mind and Heart to Preach - Notes -Saturday night (or Sunday morning)... Pray through the passage Mark your preaching note • Look up any references outside of your passage, familiarizing yourself with their context Prayer Get to bed **Sunday morning...** Prayer & meditation Read through your notes Just before preaching... Follow a pre-pulpit ritual • Briefly pray 1 Peter 4:11, 1 Cor. 2:1-5, or 1 Cor 12:4-7 • Ask the Spirit's help in using your gift for the edification of His people, and for clarity and quickness of mind and quickness of speech. Remind yourself briefly of your initial greeting and the first few words of your introduction.

III. Delivery: Teaching an Expository Message	– Notes –
Delivery Defined	
In <i>Lectures on Preaching,</i> Phillips Brooks defined preaching as the communication of divine truth through human personality.	
Martin Lloyd-Jones defined preaching as "a proclamation of the truth God as mediated through the preacher."	
Four Primary Principles of Delivery	
1. Clarity	
How is that accomplished	
 a) A single obvious theme that is stressed and repeated 	
b) A simple outline that clearly follows the passage	
c) Brief transitional statements that review previous major points and signal a change to the listener	
 d) Words that are clear and grammar that is easy to follow 	
2. Enlargement	
 A natural enlargement of all facets of your normal communication 	
3. Passion	<u>, </u>
 The natural result of being consumed with the truth and a desire to get that truth across to others 	
4. Authority	
How do we demonstrate authority?	
a) A godly character that complements our message	
 A message that clearly and obviously reflects the authorial intent and is delivered in that confi- dence 	
c) A presentation of the truth that demands of the listener what the Scripture commands	
d) The use of other passages to illustrate and support the preaching text	

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Delivery: The Specific Components Notes – Voice—variety in pitch, volume, and intensity Gestures—natural and enlarged Eye contact—balanced view of audience Appearance—clean, appropriate, and not distracting Audience A Summary of Delivery "Be natural; forget yourself; be so absorbed in what you are doing and in the realization of the presence of God, and in the glory and the greatness of the Truth that you are preaching...that you forget yourself completely.....Self is the greatest enemy of the preacher, more so than the case of any other man in society. And the only way to deal with self is to be so taken up with, and so enraptured by, the glory of what you are doing, that you forget yourself altogether." —Martin Lloyd-Jones After the Message 1. Trust the Holy Spirit to do His work. 2. Don't mistake your feelings about the message for the message's effectiveness. 3. Learn from your critics. 4. Don't let your heart be filled with pride because of the praise you receive.

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Reviewing the Process Notes – I. Exegesis-Studying the Biblical Text A. Preparation B. Observation C. Meditation D. Interpretation E. Evaluation II. Exposition-Crafting an Expository Sermon A. Writing the proposition B. Structuring the message C. Building the body 1. Explanation 2. Argumentation 3. Illustration 4. Application D. Creating logical flow E. Writing an introduction and conclusion F. Formatting your notes G. Preparing your heart to preach "Whoever speaks, is to do so as one who is speaking the utterances of God; ...so that in all things God may be glorified through Jesus Christ, to whom belongs the glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen." —1 Peter 4:11

