

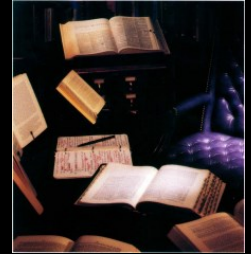
II. Exposition

Crafting An Expository Sermon



The Process of Expository Preaching

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



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

A Summary of the Process

- Writing the proposition
- Structuring the message
- Building the body
- Creating logical flow
- Writing an introduction and conclusion
- Formatting your notes
- Preparing your heart to preach

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

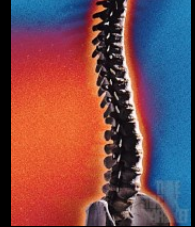
Exegesis to Expository Message

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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

A. Writing the Proposition

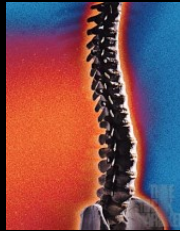
- Sermon reduced to one sentence
- Theme of passage
- Form: timeless truth
- Concise & clear



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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.”
- **Timeless Truth:** “Christian leaders must faithfully pass the treasure of sound doctrine to the next generation.”
- **Interrogative:** “But how do we accomplish that task?”
- **The Exegetical theme:** “Paul charged Timothy to faithfully pass the treasure of sound doctrine to the next generation.”
- **Transition:** “Paul identifies the key principles involved in building a ministry to last, or creating a legacy of faithful men.”
 - Employ the Right Method
 - Impart the Right Content
 - Pick the Right Men
 - Pursue the Right Goals

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Proposition: An Example

- **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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Proposition: An Example

- **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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Delivery of the Proposition

- 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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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."

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

B. Structuring the Lesson

- 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



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

Structuring the Lesson: The Types of Outlines

- Directives – imperative
- Statements/questions – indicative
- Markers of the text



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

Directives: The Imperative Mood

1 Cor. 3:9-17

- 1) Build on the Right Foundation
- 2) Use the Right Materials
- 3) Remember the Rightful Owner



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

Statements/Questions: The Indicative Mood

- **Eph. 4:2-16 – Preserving the Unity of the Church**
- **II. Focus on the Basis of our Unity (4:4-6)**
 - We share a Common Life. (one body)
 - We share a Common Origin. (one Spirit)
 - We share a Common Future. (one hope)
 - We share a Common Master. (one Lord)
 - We share a Common Belief. (one faith)
 - We share a Common Confession. (one baptism)
 - We share a Common God & Father (one God and Father of all who is over all and through all and in all.)

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

Statements/Questions: The Indicative Mood

III. Work on Christ's Plan for Unity (4:7-16)

B. 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)

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

Statements/Questions: The Indicative Mood

C. 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?

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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)

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

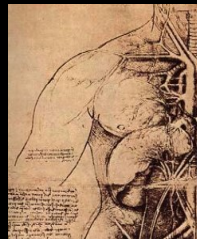
Markers of the Text

- **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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

C. Building the Body of the Message

- Explanation
- Argumentation
- Illustration
- Application



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

1) Explanation “This is what it says & what it means”

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



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

2) Argumentation “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



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Misuse of Illustrations

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



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Presentation of an Illustration

- Make the point
- Transition to illustration
- Illustrate
- Transition to audience
- Restate or review the point



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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 Topical Textbook



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

4) Application

“This is what you should do with it”

“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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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."
 - Rom. 15:4
 - 1 Cor. 10:11
 - Jam. 1:22 - Prove yourselves doers of the word, and not merely hearers who delude themselves.

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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?

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Framework of Application

2) Reproof

- Does this passage confront errors in my beliefs?
- Does this passage confront errors in my thinking or behavior?

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?

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Framework of Application

4) Training in Righteousness

- Are there instructions in this passage to me as God's child that I am to put into practice?

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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?

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Guiding Principles of Application

- 1) Should flow from authorial intent
- 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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Guiding Principles of Application

4) Should be carefully made from narrative...

- a) The comments of the narrator
 - E.g., 2 Ch. 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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Guiding Principles of Application

- 5) Should only embrace the promises made to us.
 - a) Is the promise universal in scope?
 - E.g., Rev. 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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Guiding Principles of Application

- a) Is the promise conditional?
 - E.g., Jam. 4:8 - Draw near to God and He will draw near to you.
- d) Is the promise timeless?

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Guiding Principles of Application

- 6) Should be suited to the audience
- 7) Should be placed in the message where best suited to text.
 - a) Throughout the body
 - b) In the Conclusion
 - c) Both

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Definition of Application

(from John Broadus)

- Focusing the claims of truth on our own lives—So what?
- Suggesting ways and means to implement the truth—How?
- Pointing out the motivation—Why?



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Sources for Application

- i) Clear application in the text itself – often the imperative mood (command) or hortatory mood (let us) in the epistles.
- ii) Your own spiritual experiences with the issue the text addresses (cf. 1 Cor. 10:13 – no temptation has overtaken you but such as is common to man”).
- iii) Observation of the culture
- iv) Observation of your people
- v) Pastoral/devotional commentaries



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Dangers of Application

1. Making the timeless principles you derive from the text or your application have the same authority as God's explicit commands.
2. Failing to distinguish between cultural commands and timeless commands.
3. Artificially identifying timeless commands as culturally conditioned.
4. Applying personal convictions rather than the authorial intent.
5. Failing to apply the truth to your life at all.

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

The Key Questions of Application

1. What did the author want the original readers to do in response to this passage?
2. What am I supposed to do in response to this passage?
3. Why am I supposed to do what this passage teaches?
4. What are some practical ways or means that I can think of to do what this passage teaches?

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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.
 - 2) Authorial Intent: I may not allow myself to desire a sexual relationship with someone who is not my spouse.
 - 3) Motivation: Ex. 20:2
 - 4) Ways & Means: Not allowing close relationships with members of the opposite sex who are not my spouse.
 - 4) Ways & Means: Not being alone in potentially intimate situations with members of the opposite sex.

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

Writing the Message: Three Stages

- Collecting the possible data
- Creating a rough sketch
- Writing the message



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

Draft 1

Draft 2

Checking the Balance

D. Creating a Logical Flow

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 A. Broadus

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

1. The Purposes of a Transition

- a) Emphasis
- b) Movement
- c) Logic
- d) Introduction



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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 Cor. 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) use the right materials, [review] but also [transition word]...



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington - All Rights Reserved

E. Adding an Introduction & Conclusion

- The Purpose of an Introduction...
 1. Secure interest
 2. Create a need
 3. Introduce the theme
- The Introduction should be written out.



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington - All Rights Reserved

E. Adding an Introduction & Conclusion

The Purpose for a Conclusion...

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



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington - All Rights Reserved

The Conclusion

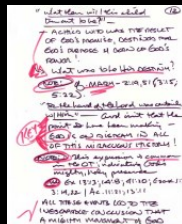
- Other Issues:
 - Written out
 - Unannounced
 - No new material
 - An appeal to unbelievers to repent



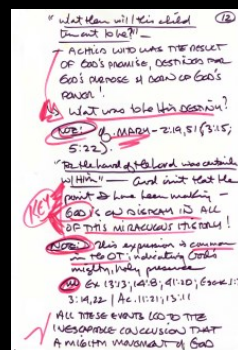
© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington - All Rights Reserved

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

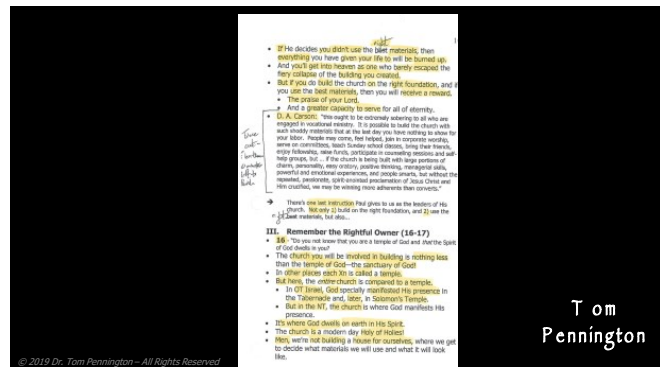
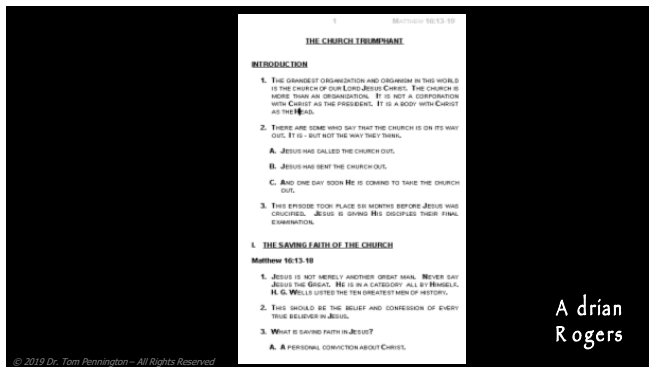
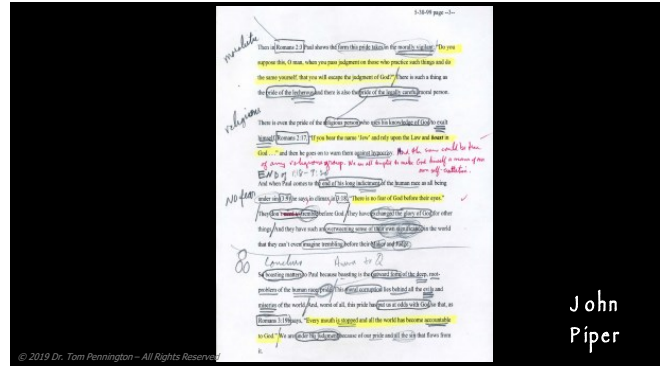
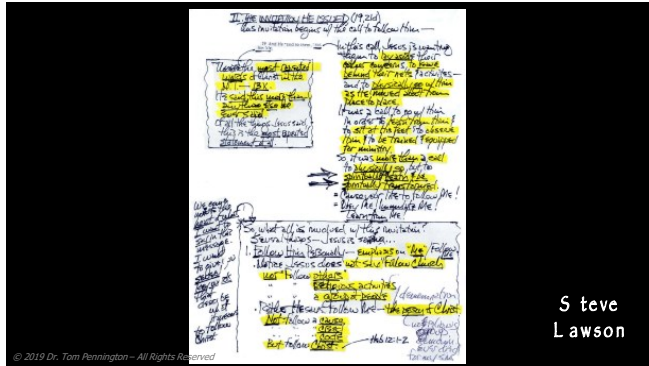


© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington - All Rights Reserved



John
MacArthur

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington - All Rights Reserved



G. Preparing Your Mind and Heart to Preach

- Saturday night (or Sunday morning)...
- Pray through the passage
- Mark your preaching notes
- Look up any references outside of your passage, familiarizing yourself with their context
- Prayer
- Get to bed

G. Preparing Your Mind and Heart to Preach

- Sunday morning...
 - Prayer & meditation
 - Read through your notes

G. Preparing Your Mind and Heart to Preach

- 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.

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

An Overview

Introduction – reviewing the biblical foundations

I. Exegesis – studying the biblical text

II. Exposition – crafting an expository sermon

III. Delivery – preaching an expository sermon

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

Delivery



Delivery Defined

- In *Lectures on Preaching* Phillips Brooks defined preaching as the communication of divine truth through human personality.
- Martin Lloyd-Jones defined preaching as “a proclamation of the truth of God as mediated through the preacher.”

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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.



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

Four Primary Principles of Delivery

2. Enlargement

- A natural enlargement of all facets of your normal communication.

3. Passion

- The natural result of being consumed with the truth and a desire to get that truth across to others.



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

Four Primary Principles of Delivery

4. Authority

- How do we demonstrate authority?
 - a) A godly character that complements our message.
 - b) A message that clearly and obviously reflects the authorial intent and is delivered in that confidence.
 - 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.

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

Delivery: The Specific Components

- Voice – variety in pitch, volume, and intensity
- Gestures – natural and enlarged
- Eye contact – balanced view of audience
- Appearance – clean, appropriate, & undistracting
- Audience participation – varies by venue



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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.”

Lloyd-Jones

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

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.

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

Reviewing the Process



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

I. Exegesis – Studying the Biblical Text

- A. Preparation
- B. Observation
- C. Meditation
- D. Interpretation
- E. Evaluation



© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

II. Exposition – Crafting an Expository Sermon

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. Writing the proposition | D. Creating a logical flow with transitions |
| B. Structuring the message | E. Adding an introduction and conclusion |
| C. Building the body | F. Formatting your notes |
| · 1) Explanation | G. Preparing your heart to preach |
| · 2) Argumentation | |
| · 3) Illustration | |
| · 4) Application | |

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

"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

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved

© 2019 Dr. Tom Pennington – All Rights Reserved