

*Nehemías*



# Homiletics

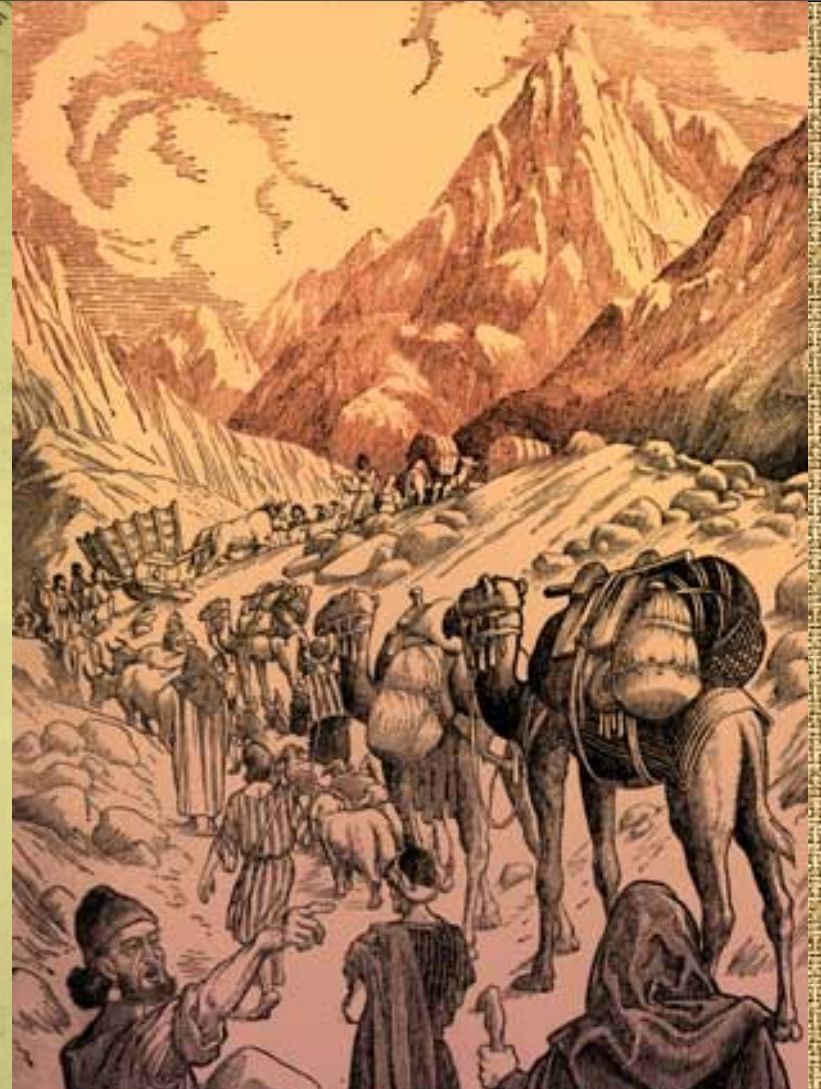
## How to Preach and Teach the Bible

Facilitated by

**Bishop Dr. Willie J. Moore**

## Los reinos de Israel y Judá

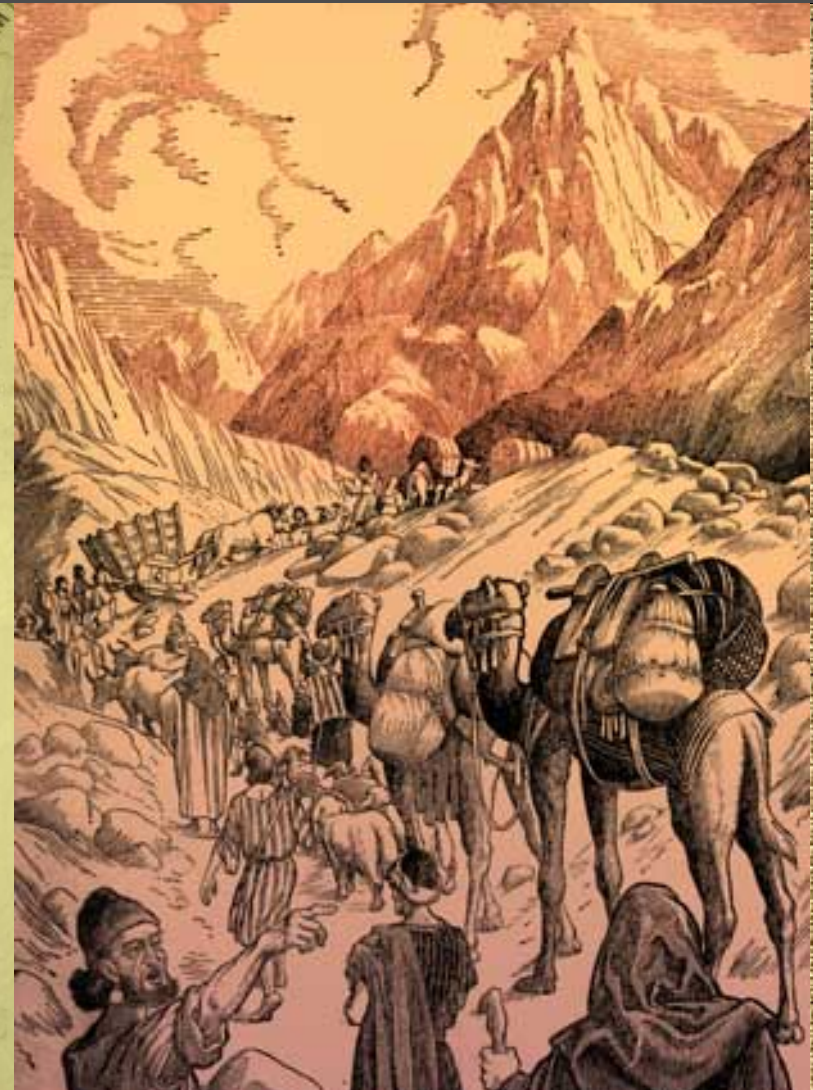
1. Introduction
2. Theological Foundation for Expository Preaching
3. The Expository Method Examined
4. Approaches to Expository Preaching



## Los reinos de Israel y Judá

Territorio de Israel

5. Advantages of the Expository Method
6. The Development of Expository Sermons
7. Conclusion



# Introduction: || Timothy 4:1-5

- ✦ True preaching is the greatest and most urgent need
- ✦ Expository Preaching and Teaching is most needed
- ✦ Failure to preach the Scriptures is abandonment of authority
- ✦ God speaks through the Bible
- ✦ True “biblical” or “expository” preaching is rare
  - ✦ Lack of conviction about its importance
  - ✦ Lack of knowledge about its meaning
- ✦ Technique can only make us orators
- ✦ Theology is what we need to be preachers

# Theological Foundation for Expository Preaching

Five theological convictions

## 1. A conviction about God

- ✦ God is light
- ✦ God has acted
- ✦ God has spoken

# Theological Foundation for Expository Preaching

Five theological convictions continues...

## 2. A conviction about Scripture

- ✦ We must believe it is God's Word
- ✦ We must believe God still speaks
- ✦ We must believe His Word is powerful

# Theological Foundation for Expository Preaching

Five theological convictions continues...

## 3. A conviction about the church

- ✦ The church is the creation of God by His Word
- ✦ A famine of hearing the Words of the Lord

# Theological Foundation for Expository Preaching

Five theological convictions continues...

## 4. A conviction about the pastorate

- ✦ Feeding
- ✦ Guiding
- ✦ Guarding
- ✦ Healing



# Theological Foundation for Expository Preaching

Five theological convictions continues...

## 5. A conviction about Preaching

- ✦ The charge
- ✦ Reason for the charge

# The Expository Method Examined

## 1. Basic Definitions

- Homiletics – Art and science of saying the same thing that the text of Scripture says.
- Exegesis – A narration or explanation.
- Hermeneutics – Art and science of interpreting what a passage of Scripture says.

2. Sermon – The product of the process of homiletics, exegesis, and hermeneutics.

# The Expository Method Examined

## 3. Kinds of Sermons

- Topical Sermons – Built around some particular subject or idea.
- Textual Sermons – Based upon a verse or two from the Bible.
- Allegorical Sermons – Certain Bible narratives are given allegorical interpretation.

# The Expository Method Examined

## 3. Kinds of Sermons

- **Biographical Sermons** – Present a study of the life of a particular Bible character.
- **Expository Sermons** – Make plain what the Bible passage says and gives good application to the lives of the hearers.
- **Devotional Sermons** – Centered around a specific topic geared to encouragement.

# The Expository Method Examined

*Jerry Vines - A Practical Guide to Sermon Preparation*

**“My formal definition of an expository sermon is as follows: An expository sermon is one that expounds a passage of Scripture, organizes it around a central theme and main points, and then decisively applies its message to the listeners.”**

# The Expository Method Examined

Jerry Vines - *A Practical Guide to Sermon Preparation*

The following must take place for a sermon to be expository:

- Bible passage must be defined
- Its meaning must be related to the immediate and general context of the passage
- Sermon must be drawn from the text itself

# The Expository Method Examined

Continue:

- Main points of the sermon must be drawn from the scripture itself
- Best if the sub-points are also drawn from the text
- Hearers will be called to obey the truths drawn from the text

Good preaching aims at a decision from the hearers!

# The Expository Method Examined

Haddon W. Robinson

**“Expository preaching is the communication of a biblical concept (theme) derived from and transmitted through a historical, grammatical, literary study of a passage in its context, which the Holy Spirit first applies to the personality and experience of the preacher, then through him to his hearers.”**



# Approaches to Expository Preaching

1. The Running Commentary – Lacks a discernable outline. Danger: tempted not to study or prepare
2. Bible Reading – Read a section, then give some explanation/application, then move to next section
3. Pure Exposition – Very little application. Danger: too much detail. It's teaching!
4. Expository Sermonizing – Understanding of the passage: Main Topic, Main Division, Introduction, and Conclusion.

# Characteristics of Good Preaching

Distinguishing Characteristics of good preaching:

- Faithful proclamation of the good news
- People receive encouragement and instruction
- Done with persuasiveness
- Preached from the viewpoint of personal witnessing
- Preaches what he knows in his own experience to be true

# Advantages of Expository Method

## 1. Advantages to the preacher

- The preacher learns the word
- It keeps him out of a rut
- It guards against using the Bible as a club
- Enables the preacher to deal with passages that might otherwise have been overlooked
- Helps to remove anxiety about what to preach

# Advantages of Expository Method

## 1. Advantages to the people

- They learn the Bible: A balanced diet of the whole Bible!
- They learn to submit to its authority
- They learn how to preach and teach
- They grow and mature as Christians
- It gives glory to God alone

# The Development of Expository Sermons

## 1. Choose your text ~ Important!

- Liturgical
- External
- Pastoral
- Personal

## 2. Read your text and Mediate on it

- Read and gain an impression
- Think and gain an outline
- Meditate and gain an analysis
- Sweat and gain an understanding

# The Development of Expository Sermons

- Read carefully
  - 1) What does it say?
  - 2) What does it say to us today?
- Read prayerfully

## 3. Study the text and gather your notes

- Historical context
- Outline the text
- Look up words
- Look at other translations
- Read other commentaries

# The Development of Expository Sermons

4. Isolate the dominant thought ~ A good sermon has structure.

Two dangers when developing structure

- a. Having too prominent a sermon outline
- b. Artificiality ~ Each text must be allowed to supply its own structure

In our preparation, we must not try to by-pass the discipline of waiting patiently for the dominant thought to disclose itself.

# The Development of Expository Sermons

## 5. Add the Introduction and Conclusion

### a. The Introduction

i. Command Attention

ii. Surfaces Needs

iii. Introduces Body of Sermon

b. A sermon should not be opened with an apology

c. Keep the introduction short



# The Development of Expository Sermons

- d. Don't promise more than you can deliver
- e. During the opening, read the text
- f. Use humor carefully

## 6. The Conclusion – Requires thoughtful preparation.

- a. A summary – ties loose ends together
- b. A story or illustration
- c. A quotation

# The Development of Expository Sermons

- d. A question
- e. A prayer
- f. Specific directions
- g. Don't introduce new material
- h. Conclusions should not be long

Pray and Preach!

# Conclusion

A close study of the sermon Peter preached at Pentecost

1. A view of the homiletical principles employed
2. An almost perfect example
3. Outstanding results
4. Main Outline
  - a. Introduction – Acts 2:14-21
  - b. Body – Acts 2:22-36
  - c. Conclusion – Acts 2:38-40

# Conclusion

## Introduction ~ Acts 2:14-21

- a. Peter took full advantage of the situation at hand
- b. Masterfully related the strange experience to the Word of God
- c. Applied a transition to the main body ~ 2:21

## Body ~ Acts 2:22-36

- a. Introduces Jesus right away
- b. Closes body with perfect unity

# Conclusion

c. Body is concerned with but one predominant thought: Jesus of Nazareth

- 1) He was approved of God
- 2) Miracles, wonders, and signs God worked through Him
- 3) His apprehension and crucifixion by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God
- 4) His resurrection was by God

# Conclusion

- 5) His ascension into heaven was by God
- 6) He received the promise of the Holy Ghost from God
- 7) God made Him Lord and Christ

Every point was related to God!

Skeptical points were clarified using Scriptures

a. The Resurrection ~ Psalm 16:8-11

# Conclusion

## b. Exaltation of Christ to the right hand of the Father— Psalm 110:1

Notice how he keeps in mind their original question: “What meaneth this?” by his answer – 2:33

Peter delivered a message that was closely knitted in its thought and purpose.

# Conclusion

In the closing of his body, Peter delivers a great convincing facts – Acts 2:36

- a. A dreadful truth that stared them in the face
- b. Brought trembling to their hearts
- c. Desired results obtained ~ 2:37

Conclusion – Acts 2:38-40

- a. The Holy Spirit moved and brought conviction
- b. The conclusion was glorious!



# Questions or Comments?

...y el Señor le dijo: "¿Por qué lloras? ¿Porque no tendrás hijos? ¿Porque no tendrás hermanos? ¿Porque no tendrás hermanos?"

6 **Entonces Jesús respondió:** "¿Por qué lloras? ¿Porque no tendrás hijos? ¿Porque no tendrás hermanos? ¿Porque no tendrás hermanos?"

**Comentarios de Achenas:** La gente cumplió su promesa. "Y cuando él vino, en el día, desde aquel día del año..."

...y el Señor le dijo: "¿Por qué lloras? ¿Porque no tendrás hijos? ¿Porque no tendrás hermanos? ¿Porque no tendrás hermanos?"

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5:11) y el año de la liberación (Le 25:8-10) preceden en la...

Las cosas y sus palabras, así, la creencia pura. Quizá...

6:1-19 En el cap. 19, Jesús se refiere a la liberación...

6:2 El año de Dios es el año de la liberación...

6:5 La carta abierta menciona varias veces...

6:7 Las apocritas menciona del pueblo...

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