

Nehemías



Homiletics

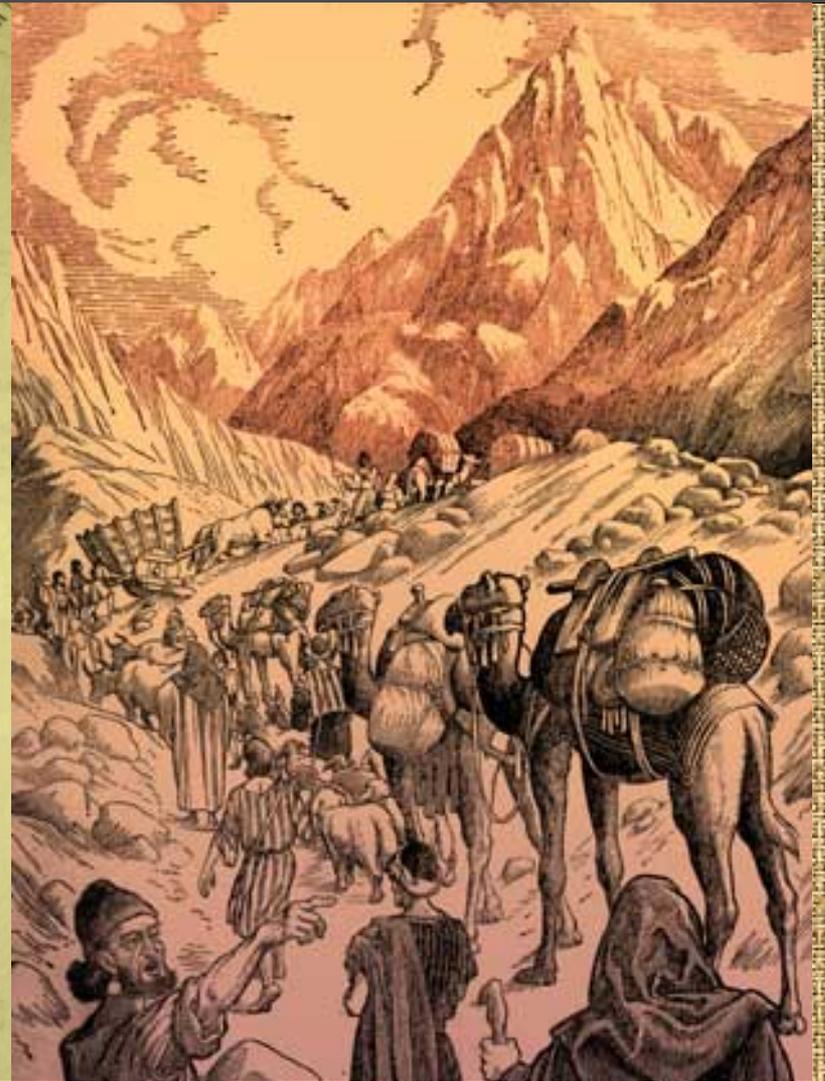
How to Preach and Teach the Bible

Facilitated by

Bishop Dr. Willie J. Moore

Los reinos de Israel y Judá

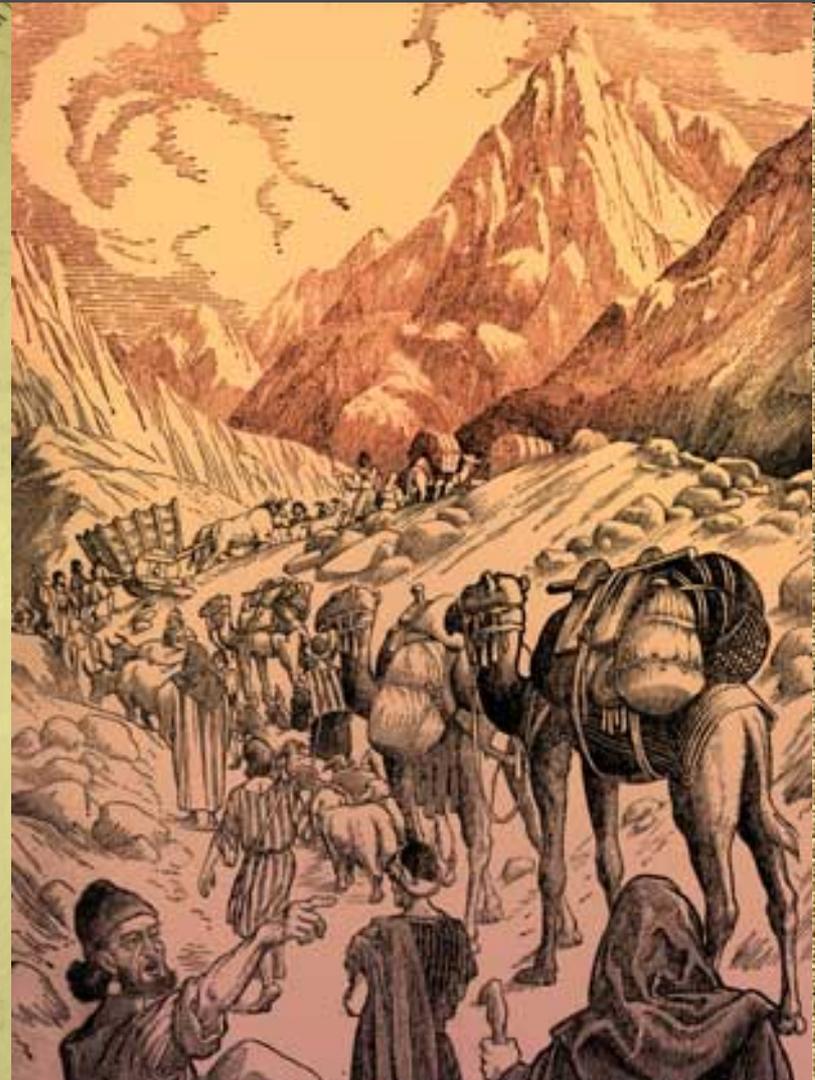
1. Introduction
2. Theological Foundation for Expository Preaching
3. The Expository Method Examined
4. Approaches to Expository Preaching



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 dio la palabra. Y él dijo: "¿Qué es esto que me haces hacer? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto?"

6 **El Señor le dio la palabra.** Y él dijo: "¿Qué es esto que me haces hacer? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto?"

...y el Señor le dio la palabra. Y él dijo: "¿Qué es esto que me haces hacer? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto?"

...y el Señor le dio la palabra. Y él dijo: "¿Qué es esto que me haces hacer? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto?"

...y el Señor le dio la palabra. Y él dijo: "¿Qué es esto que me haces hacer? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto?"

...y el Señor le dio la palabra. Y él dijo: "¿Qué es esto que me haces hacer? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto?"

...y el Señor le dio la palabra. Y él dijo: "¿Qué es esto que me haces hacer? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto?"

...y el Señor le dio la palabra. Y él dijo: "¿Qué es esto que me haces hacer? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto?"

...y el Señor le dio la palabra. Y él dijo: "¿Qué es esto que me haces hacer? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto? ¿Por qué me haces hacer esto?"