



COMMONWEALTH
ACADEMY

ACADEMY



TENTMAKERS

TENTMAKERS

EXPOSITORY PREACHING

2011 December 2-4



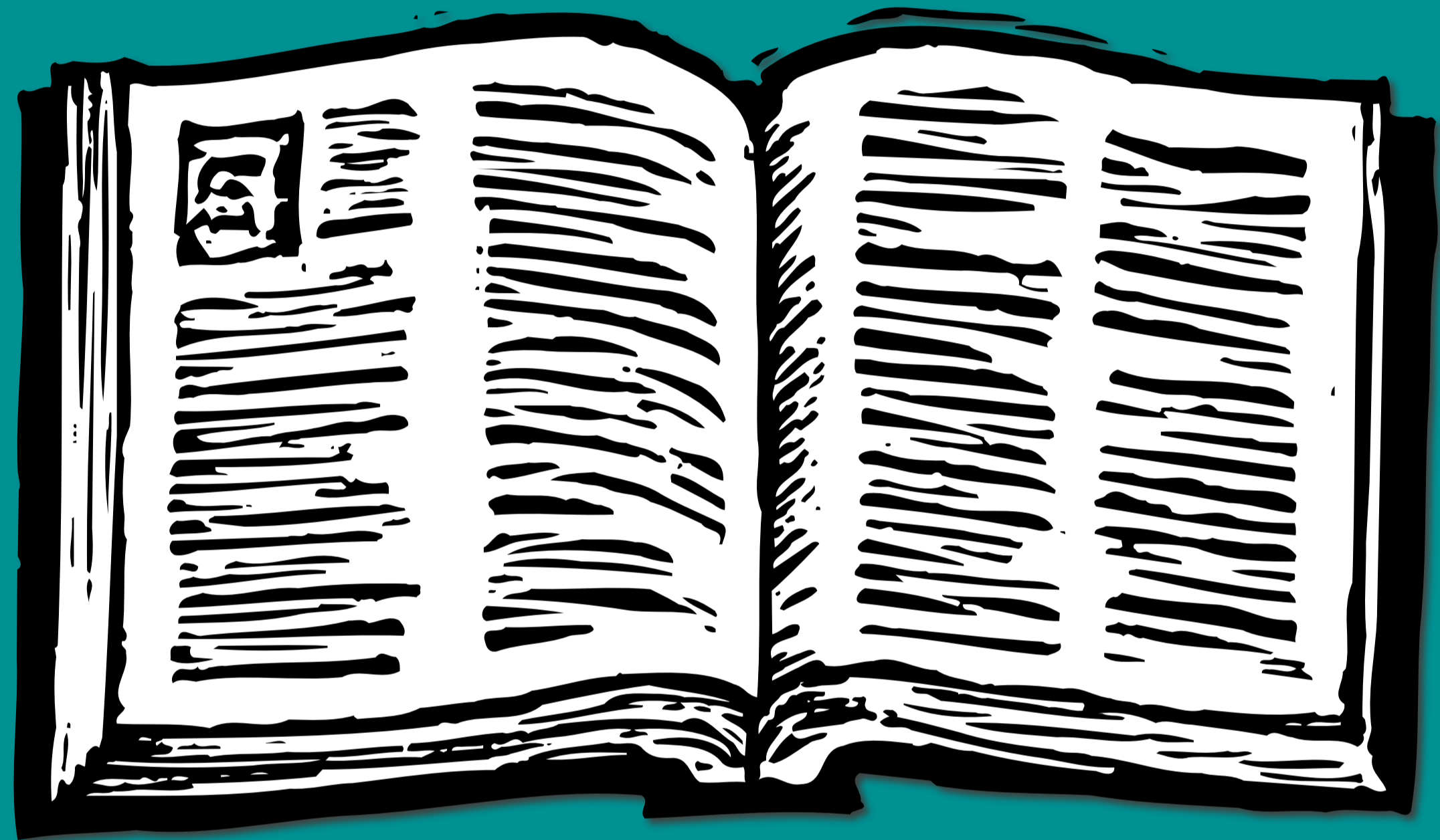
TENTMAKERS

EXPOSITION

- **What is it?**
- **Why should you practice it?**



FROM TEXT TO SERMON



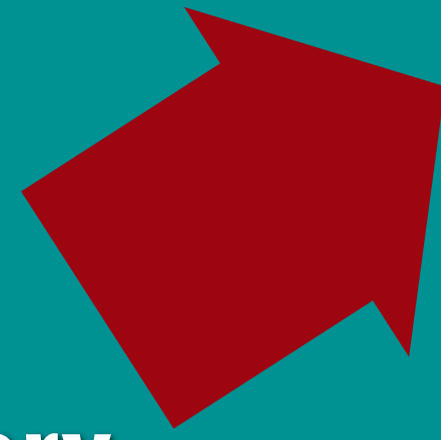




1. Choose the Topic or Text



2. Read a Commentary

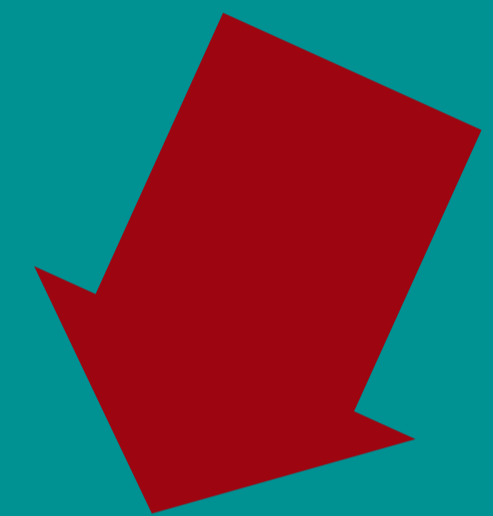


3. Look for POINTS (3) from Key words or Phrases



4. List 3 Points

- I.
- II.
- III.



5. Find Illustrations for Each Point



6. Search for a Joke for the Intro



7. Trust in the Spirit for the Conclusion



EXPOSITORY SERMON PREPARATION PROCESS



TENTMAKERS

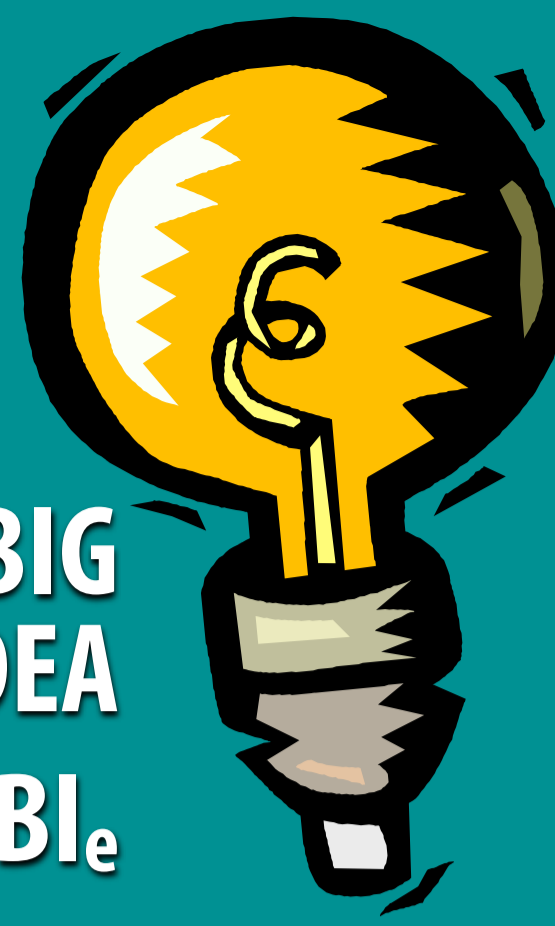
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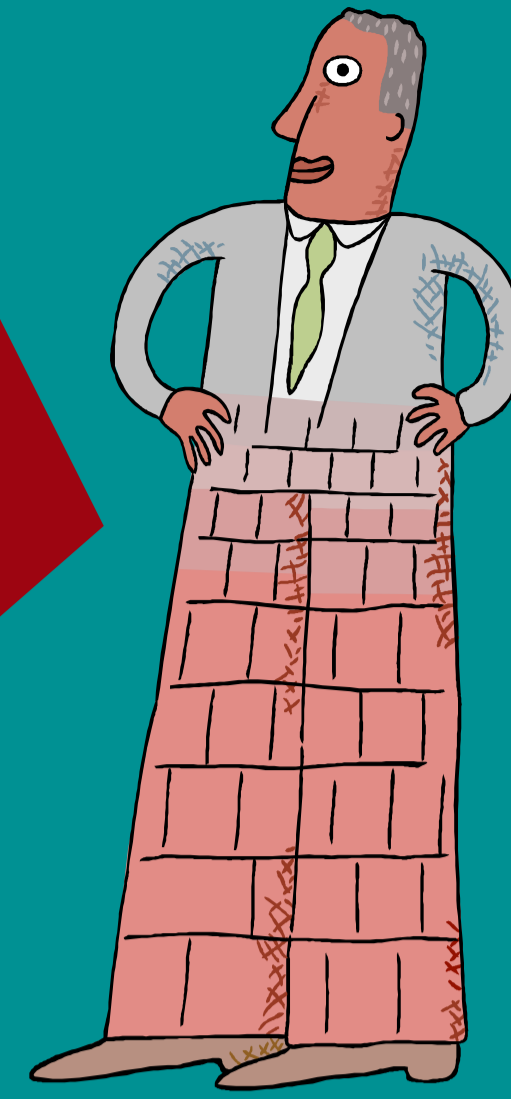
2. Exegesis



3. BIG
IDEA
Bl_e



4. Bounce the
Big Idea off
your Audience
Bl_h



5. Sermon Purpose



9. Introduction,
Transitions &
Conclusion

8. Illustrate the
Propositions



7. Outline

- I.
- II.
- III.

6. Sermon
Style



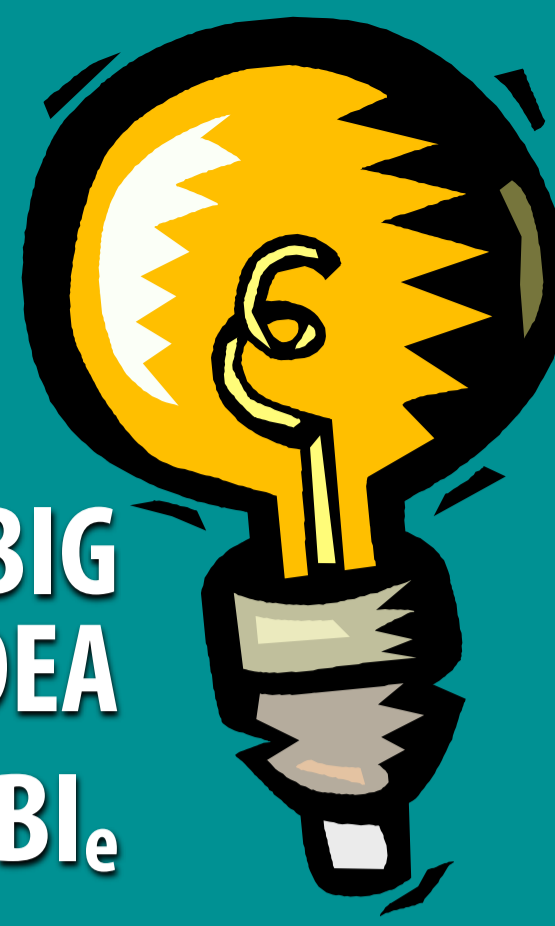
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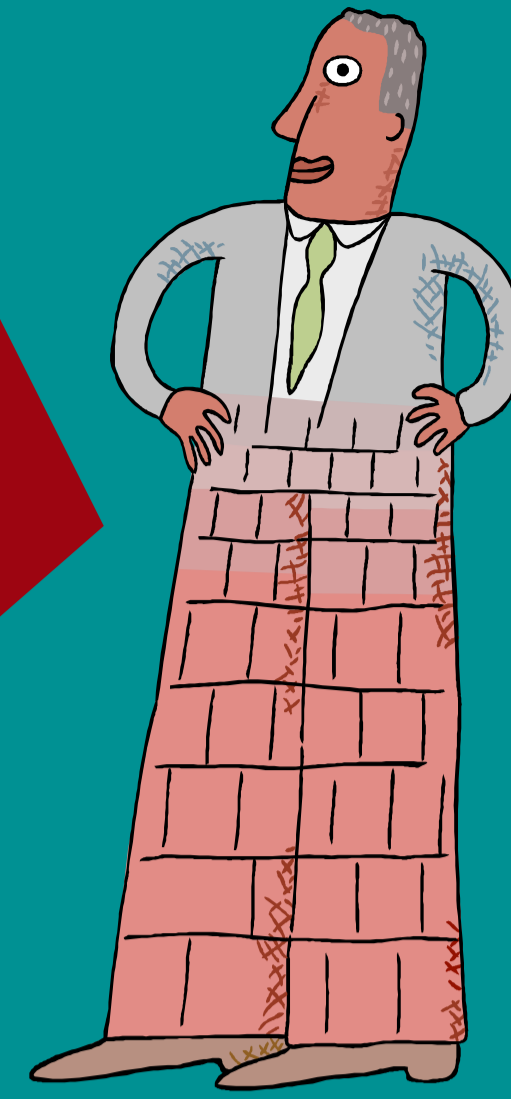
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1. Choose Your Text(s)

- Look For Natural Sections by Genre:
 - 1 Story
 - 1 Teaching Lesson
 - 1 Parable
 - 1 Paragraph/Issue
 - 1 Law
 - 1 “If... Then” Proposition
 - 1 Vision or Prophecy



1. Choose Your Text(s)

Genre	Idea
Narrative	1 Story
Gospel	1 Story, Teaching, or Parable
Epistle	1 Paragraph or Issue
Law	1 Law or Group of Laws
Prophecy	1 "If.. Then" Consequence
Psalms	1 Psalm or stanza
Proverb	1 Proverb or topic
Apocalyptic	1 Vision or Event



Preach "through a book"

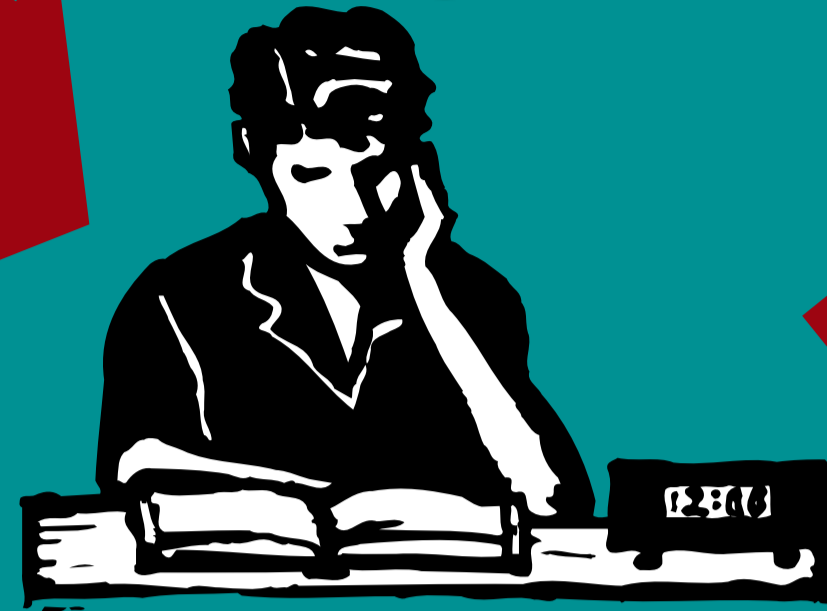
Look for One Idea as presented in the text

Consider "Natural" Breaks by Genre:

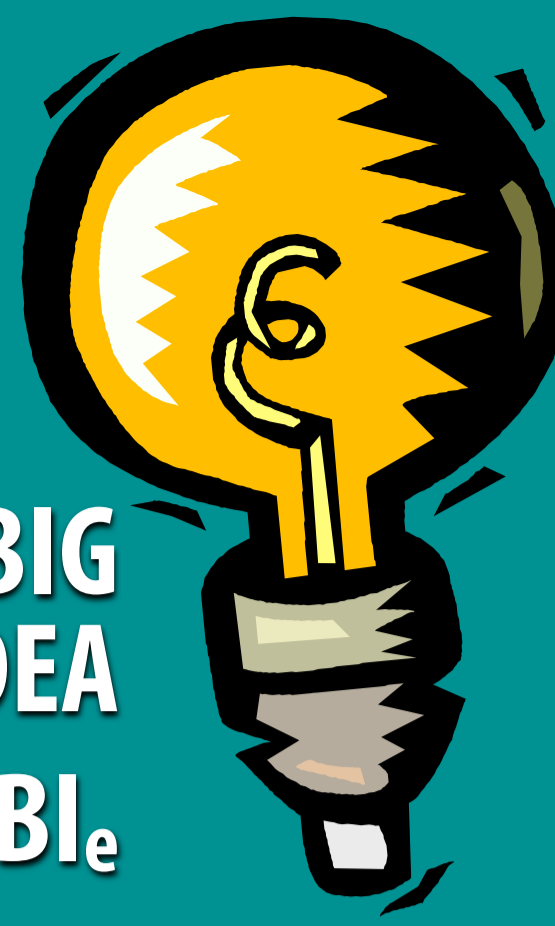
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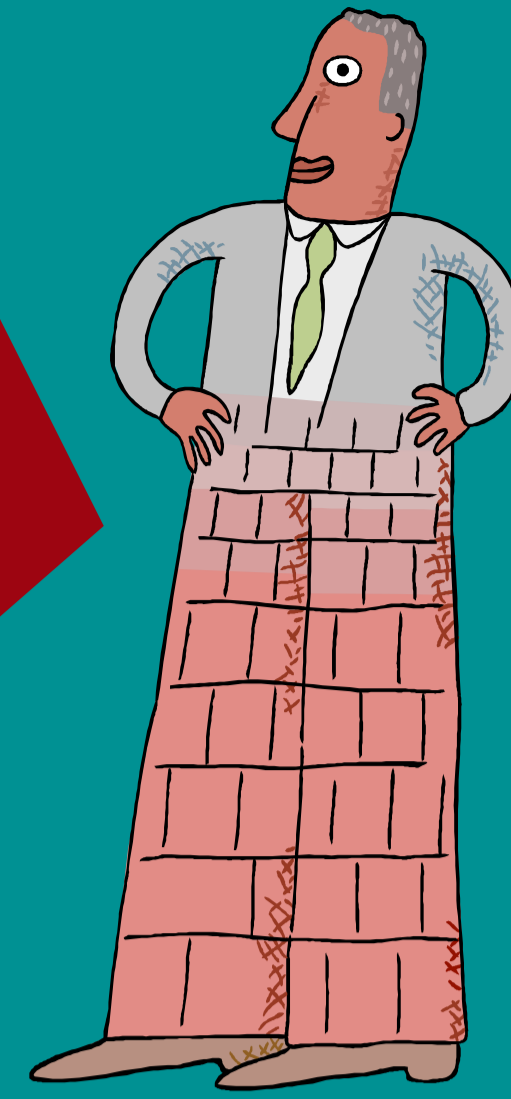
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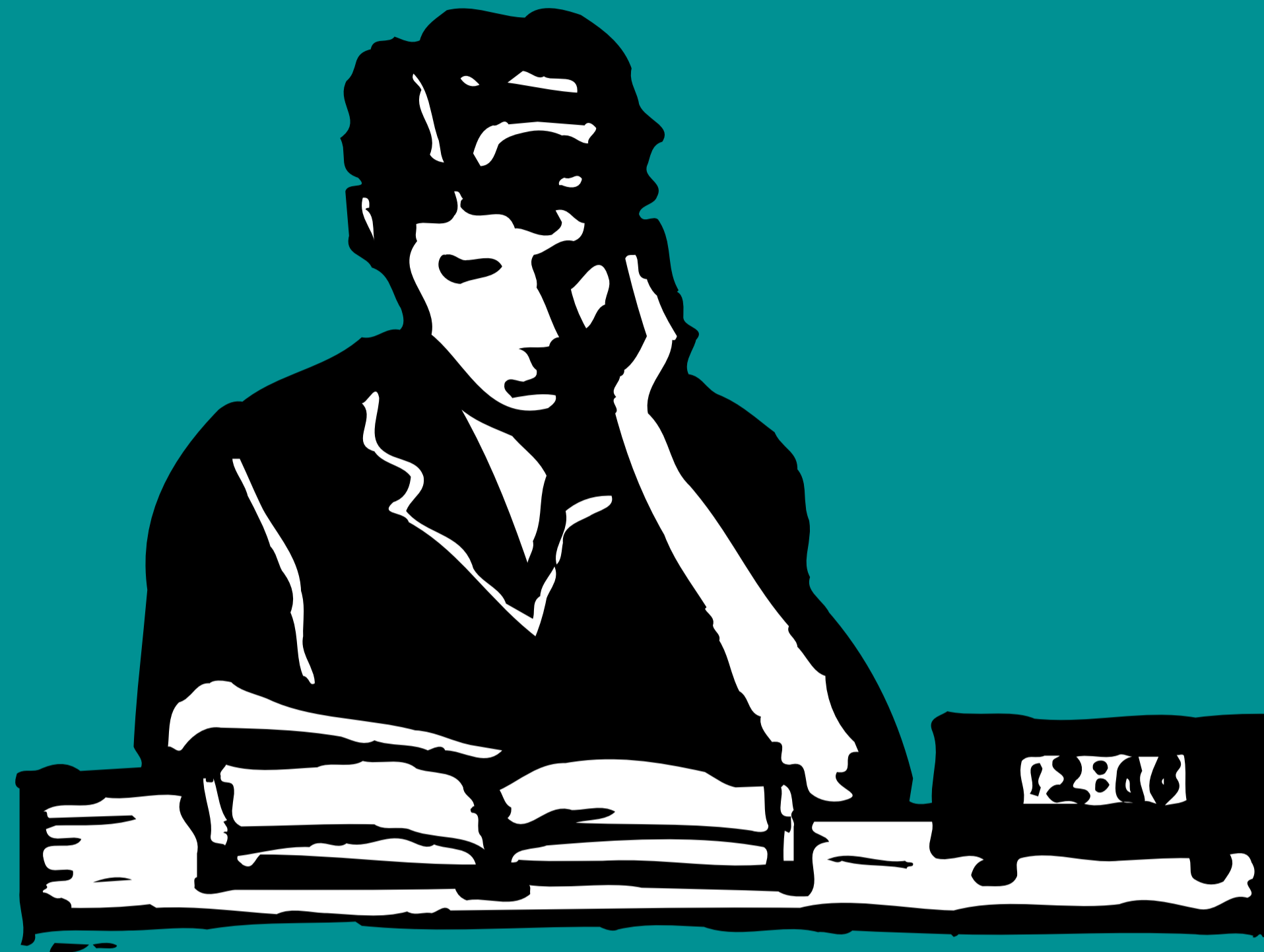
7. Outline

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2. Exegesis (study your text)



- Read... re-read... re-read the text and the context... first for yourself; then for your sermon preparation.
- **Remember!!! A text cannot mean to us what it never meant to them.**

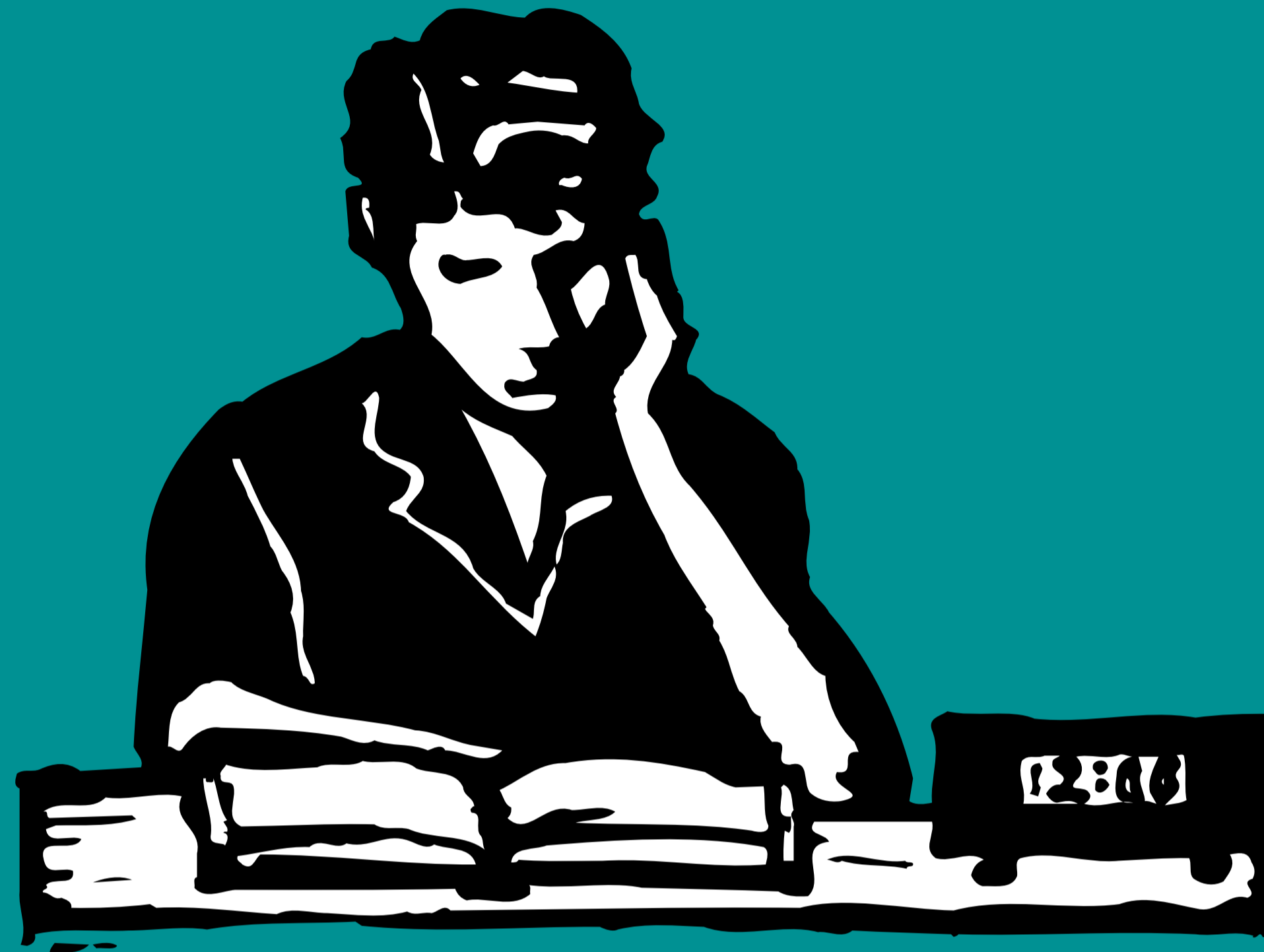
2. Exegesis (study your text)



- Develop a preliminary “Subject” and “Complement” (“The Gist”)



2. Exegesis (study your text)



1. Survey the Text

2. Investigate Context

3. Fine-tune to Genre

4. Detail the Content

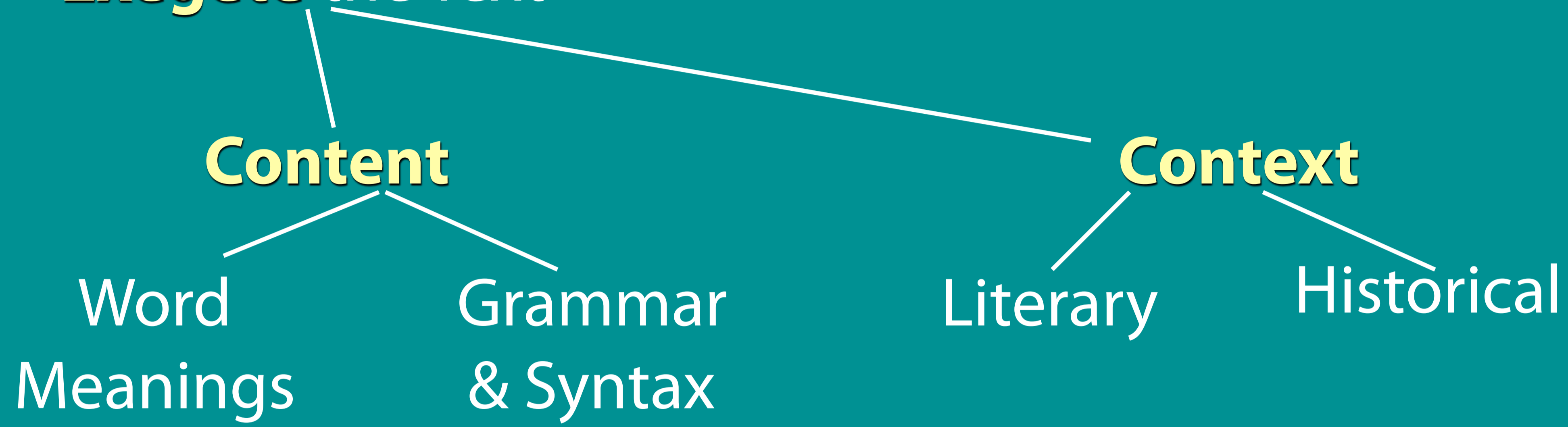
5. Synthesize Findings

6. Apply It

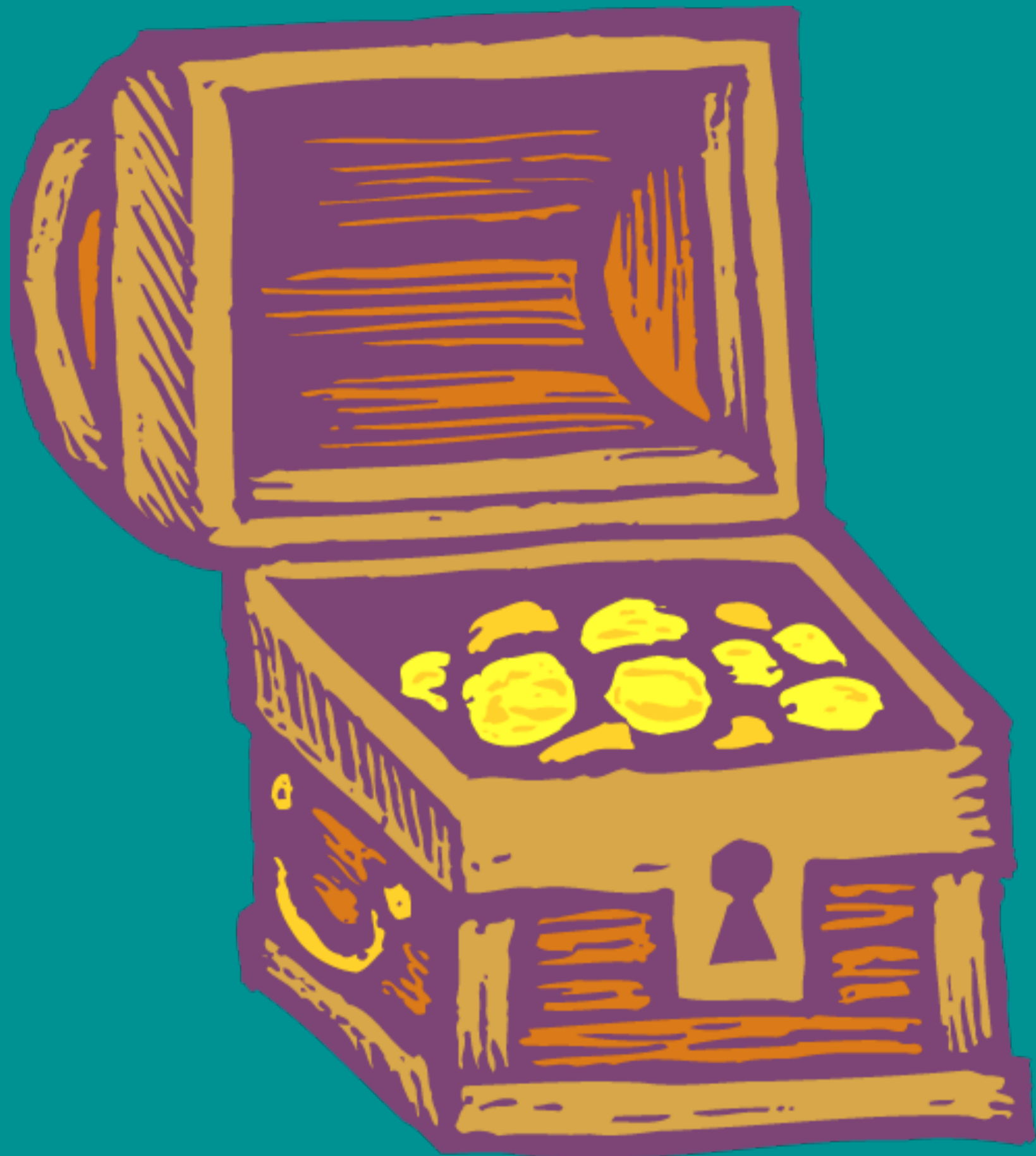


2. Exegesis (study your text)

- **Exegete** the Text



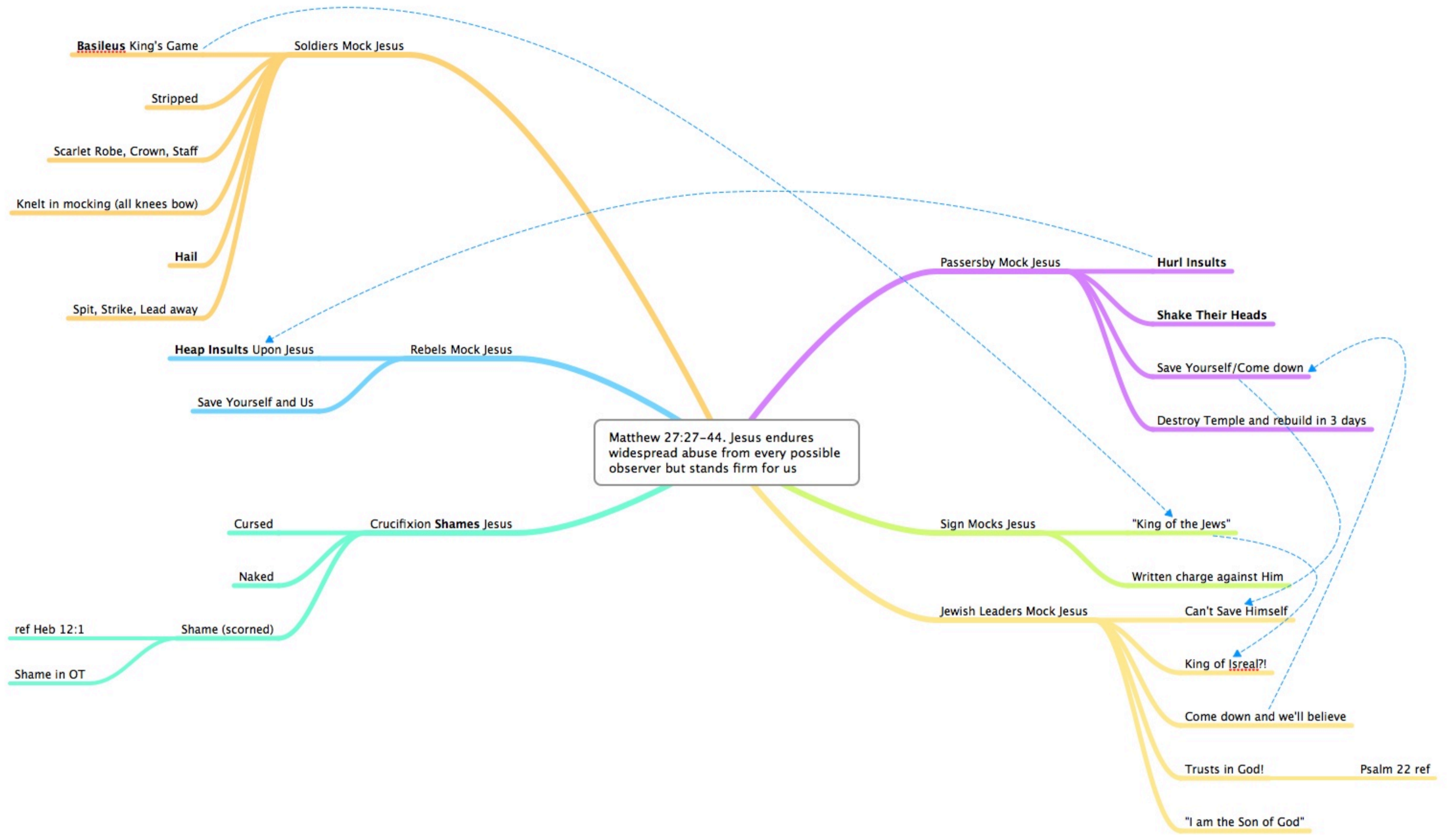
2. Exegesis (study your text)



Treasure Chest of Tools:

Good Translations (NIV, ESV, NASB, NET),
Bible Dictionary (ISBE), Lexicons (BAGD, TDNT),
Word Study Books (Vincent, Wuest),
Grammars (Wallace),
Cross Reference Guides (New Treasury of
Scripture Knowledge),
Bible Handbook (Eerdman),
Commentaries (NICNT, ICC, WBC, NIGTC,
Barclay)





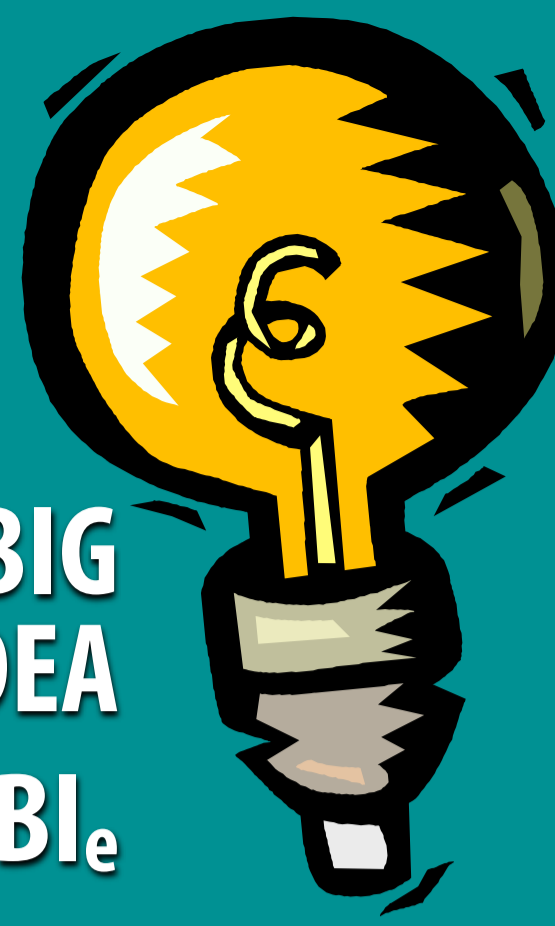
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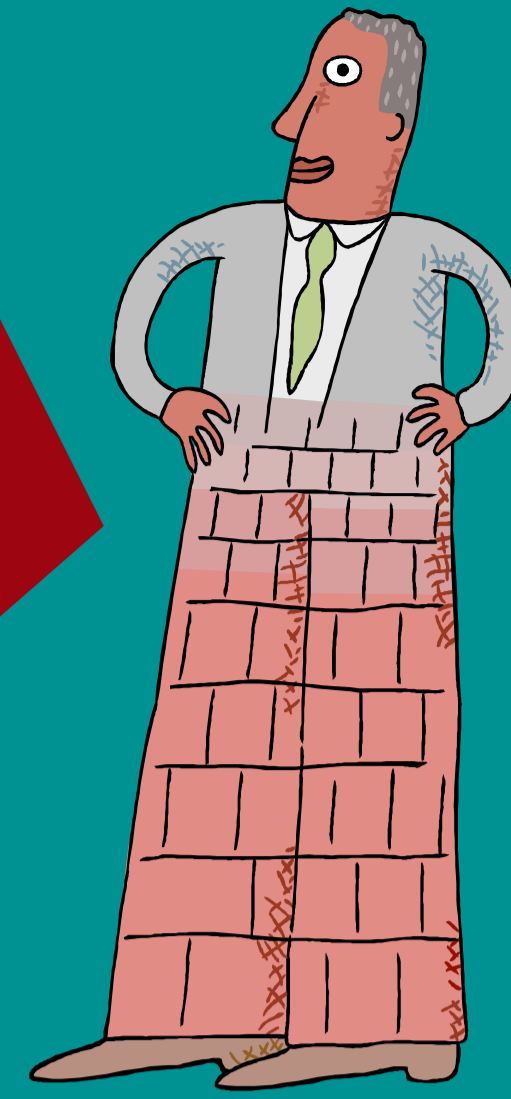
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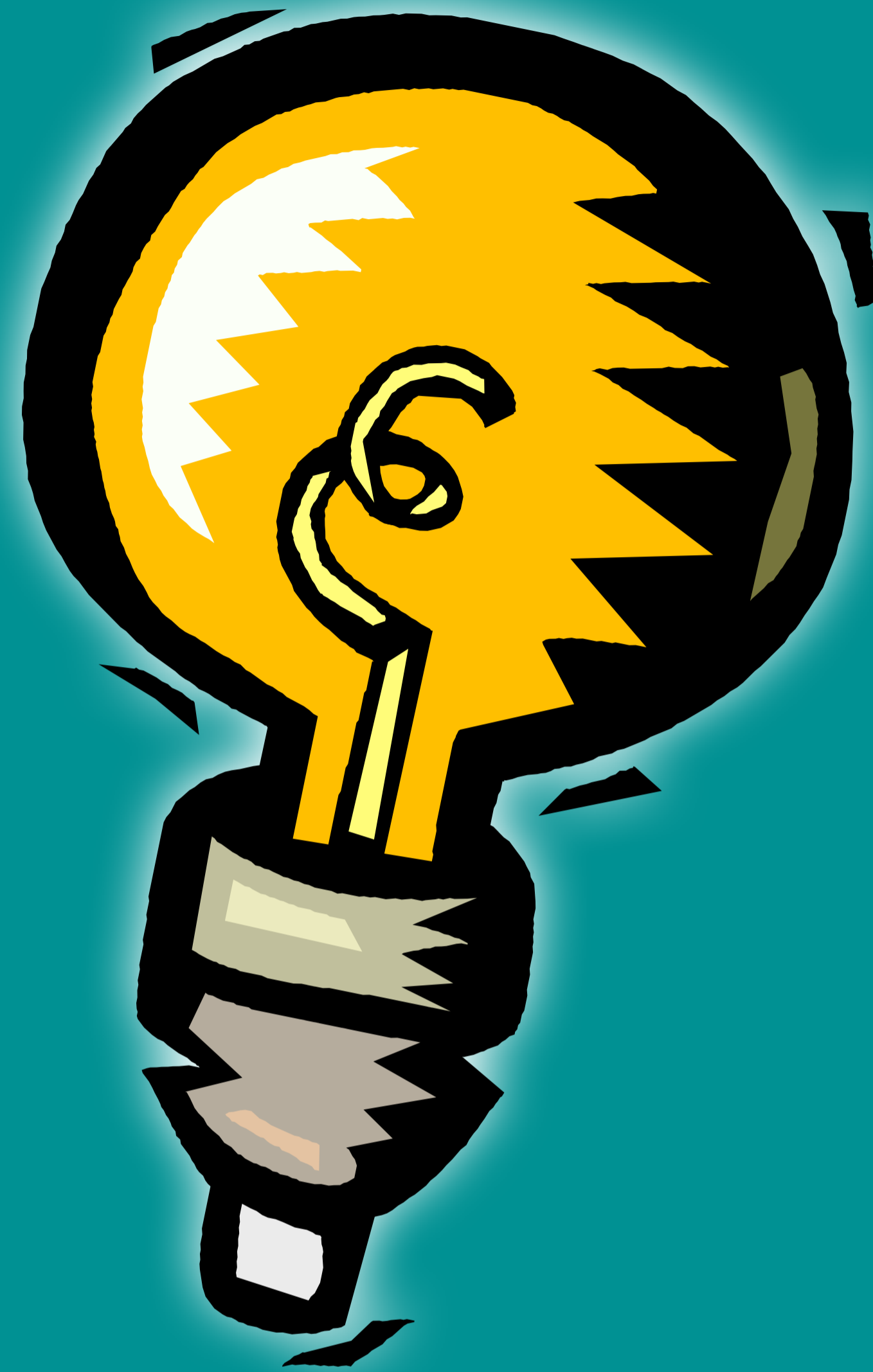
- I.
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6. Sermon
Style



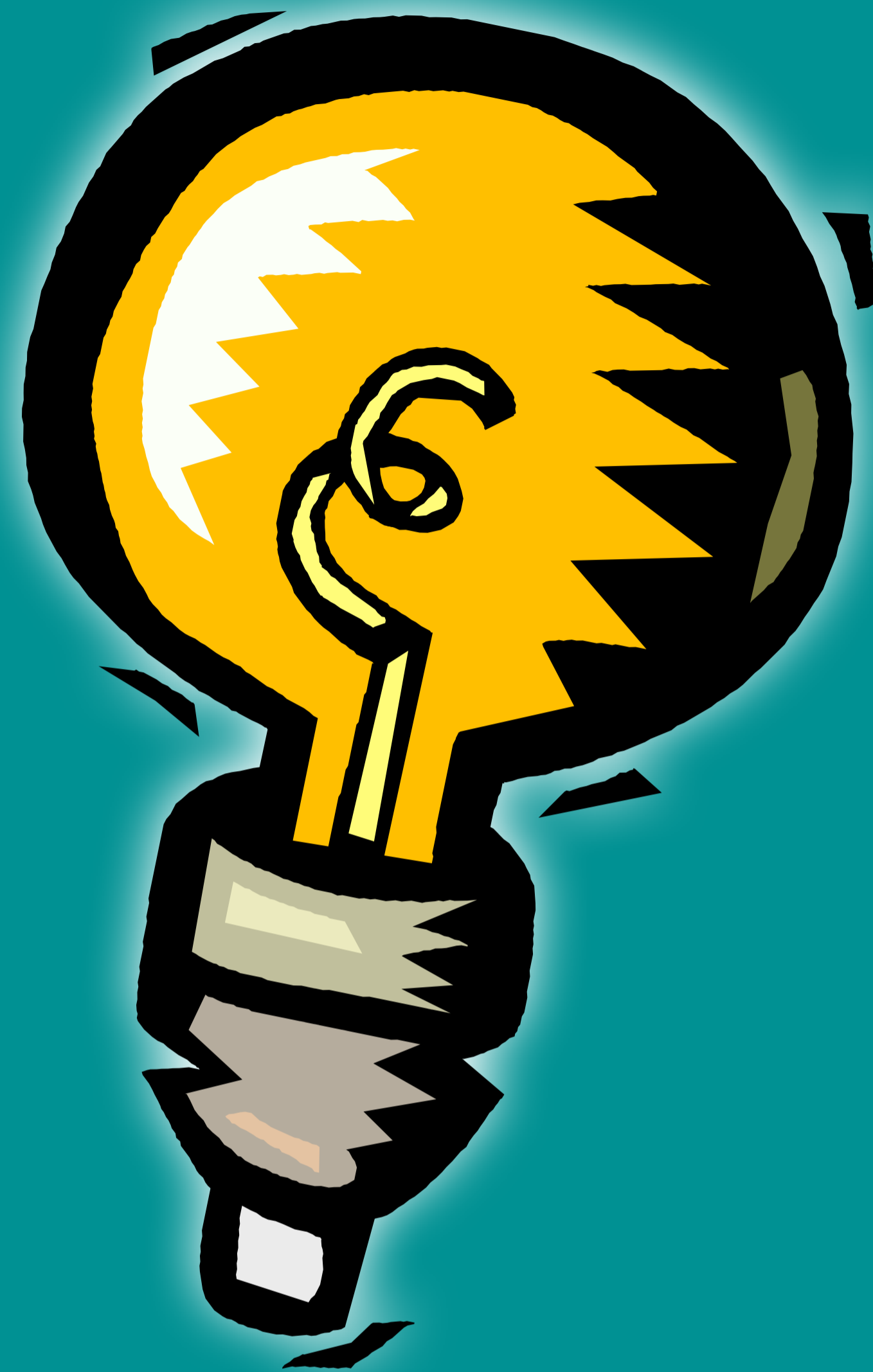
3. The Big Idea!

- Find the BIG IDEA -- *THERE&THEN*
- What did the author intend to say to his original audience?
- Remember: A text cannot mean to us what it never meant to them!!!



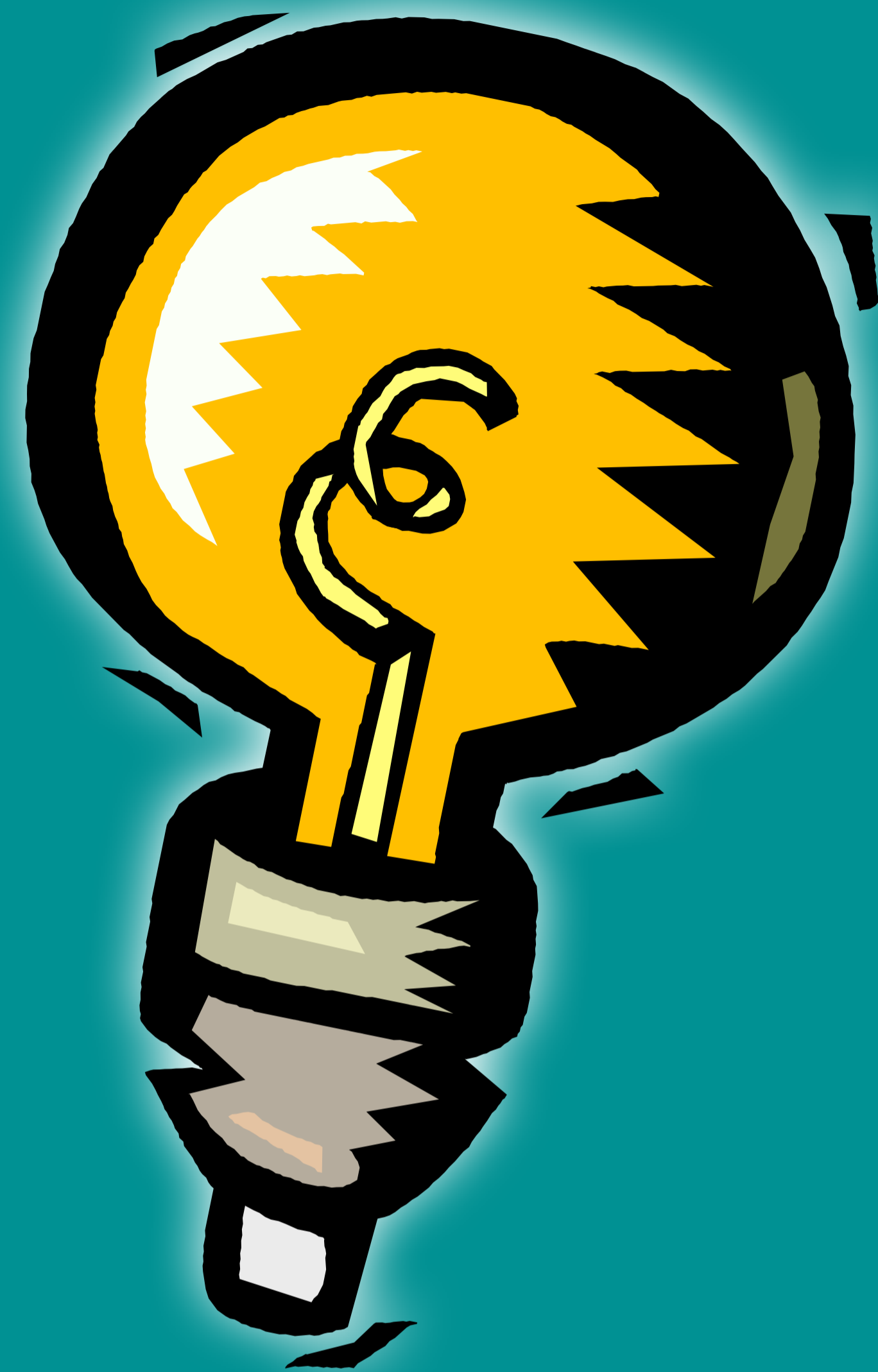
3. The Big Idea!

- Determine the *Subject* and *Complement*
- *Subject*: What is the Author talking about?
- *Complement*: What is the Author saying about this Subject?



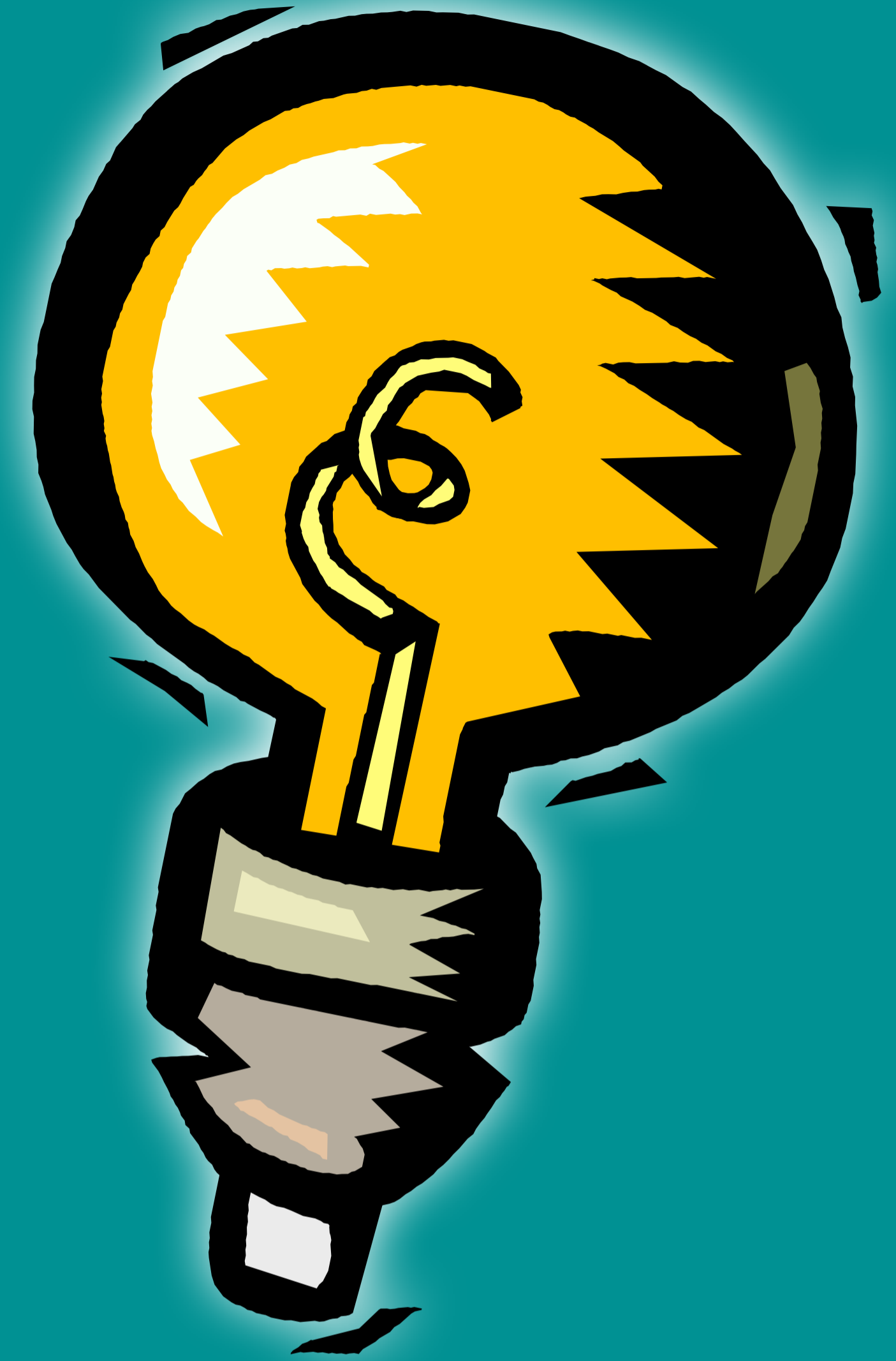
Examples

- Parable of the Lost Coin
- **Subject:** "How Does God View Sinners?" (the subject is often stated as a question)
- **Complement:** "He diligently pursues them so that they will return to Him, a return which He welcomes and celebrates."



Examples

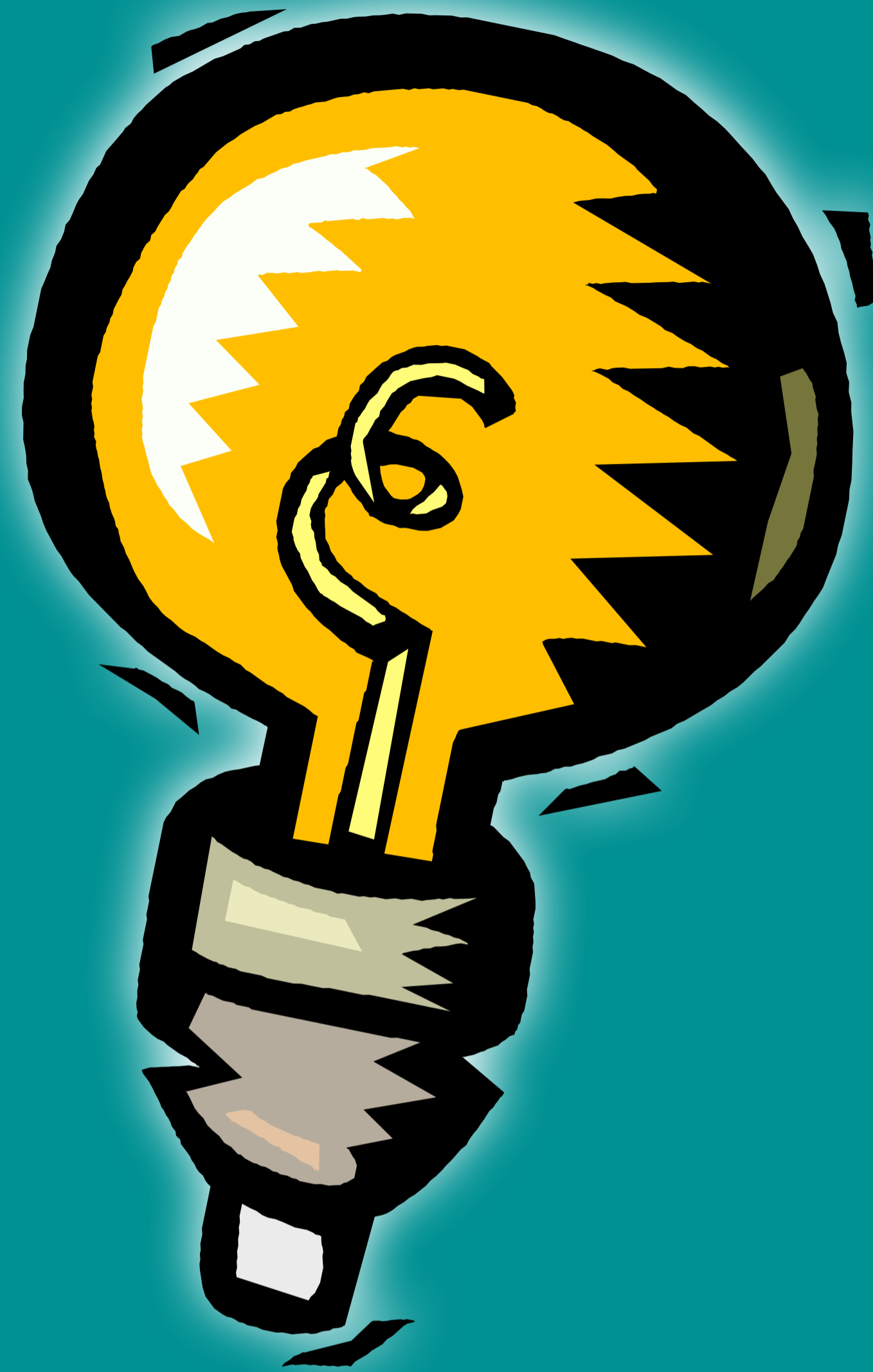
- Ephesians 1:3-10
- **Subject:** "Why should we exalt God?"
- **Complement:** "Because He gives us every spiritual blessing in Christ!"
- **BIG IDEA:** "We should exalt God because He gives us every spiritual blessing in Christ!"



(The Big Idea is often a simple restatement of the Subject and Complement)

Examples

- Paul's Conversion
- Rich Young Ruler
- Matthew 18:15-20
- Samaritan Woman at the Well
- Letter to Laodicean Church



(The Big Idea is often a simple restatement of the Subject and Complement)

Examples:
Acts 9:1-19 Paul's Conversion
Subject: "How and why Did Saul become a Christian?"
Complement: "Because Jesus opened his eyes to the truth to become His chosen messenger to the Gentiles!"
Big Idea: Saul became a Christian because Jesus chose him as His messenger to the Gentiles, thus He opened his eyes to the truth

1. Choose the Text(s)



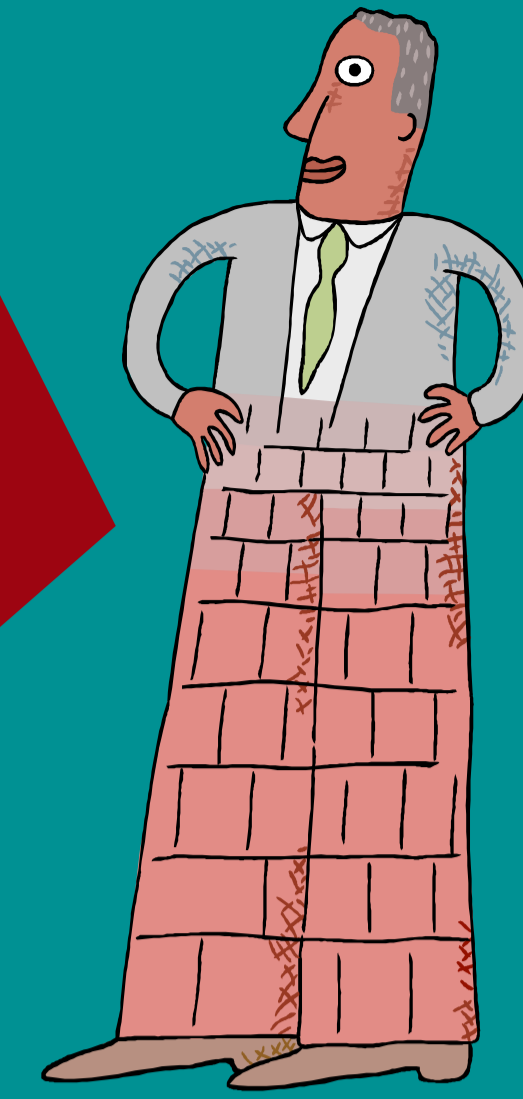
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4. Bounce It Off Your Audience - Bl_h

- How does the principle in the BIG IDEA help reshape your audience's worldview?
- Where are they now on this issue/idea?
- What hurdles do you face to move them toward this biblical position?



Exegete Your Audience

How will they receive this BIG IDEA?

What does it mean (Explanation)?

Is it true (Validation)?

So what, what does that mean for me (Implication)?

Your Sermon is not "To Whom it May Concern"

Is your Bl_e local/cultural or universal/theological (BIT)?

If more local/cultural, to what extent does the Biblical circumstance mirror your audience's circumstance?

If more local/cultural, then what is the principle being taught in the passage?

How does the principle in the Bl_e help reshape your audience's worldview?

4. Bounce It Off Your Audience - BI_h

- Is your BI local/cultural or universal/theological?
- If more local/cultural, to what extent does the Biblical circumstance mirror your audience's circumstance?
- If more local/cultural, then what is the principle being taught in the passage?



Exegete Your Audience

How will they receive this BIG IDEA?

What does it mean (Explanation)?

Is it true (Validation)?

So what, what does that mean for me (Implication)?

Your Sermon is not "To Whom it May Concern"

Is your BI_h local/cultural or universal/theological (BIT)?

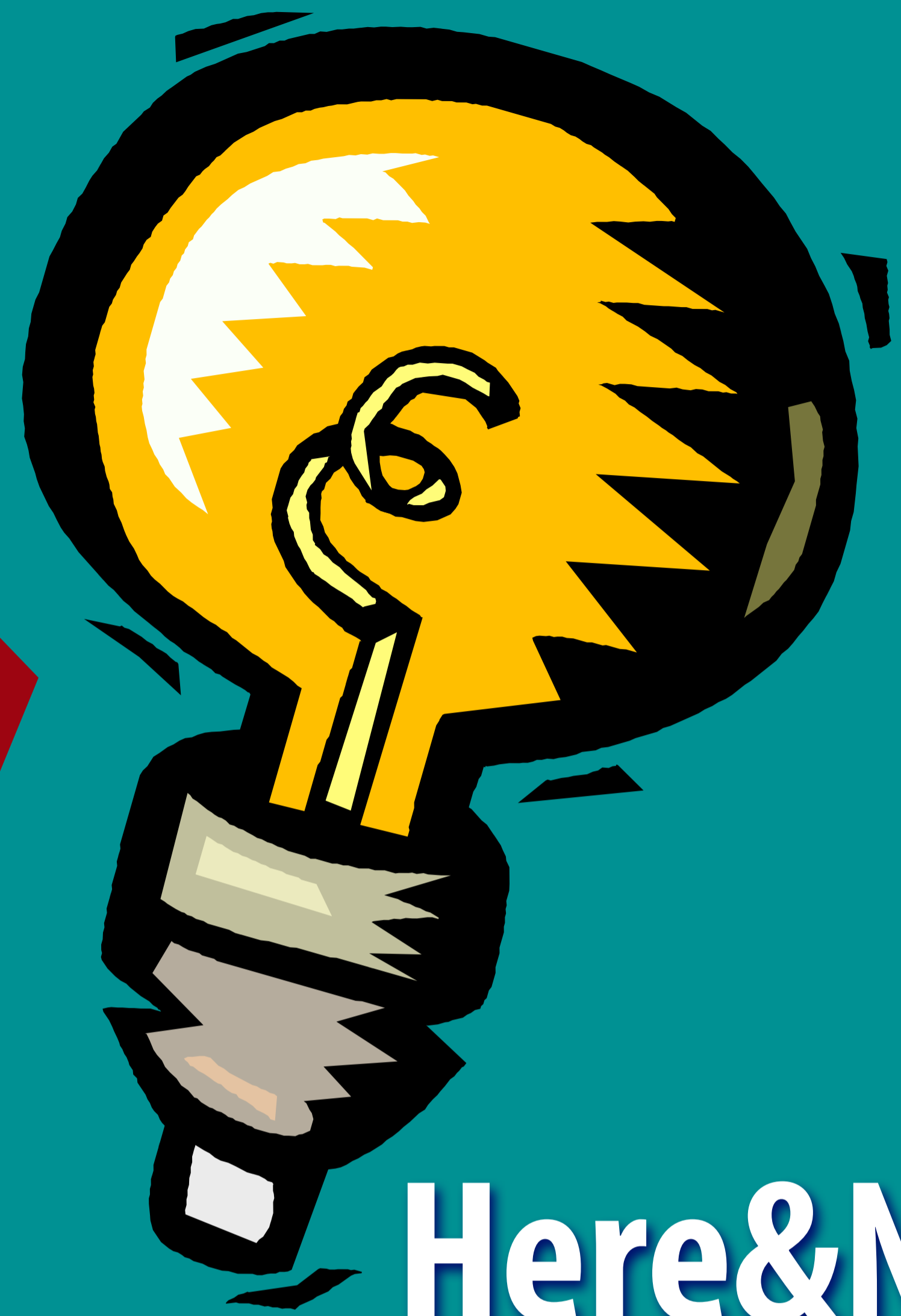
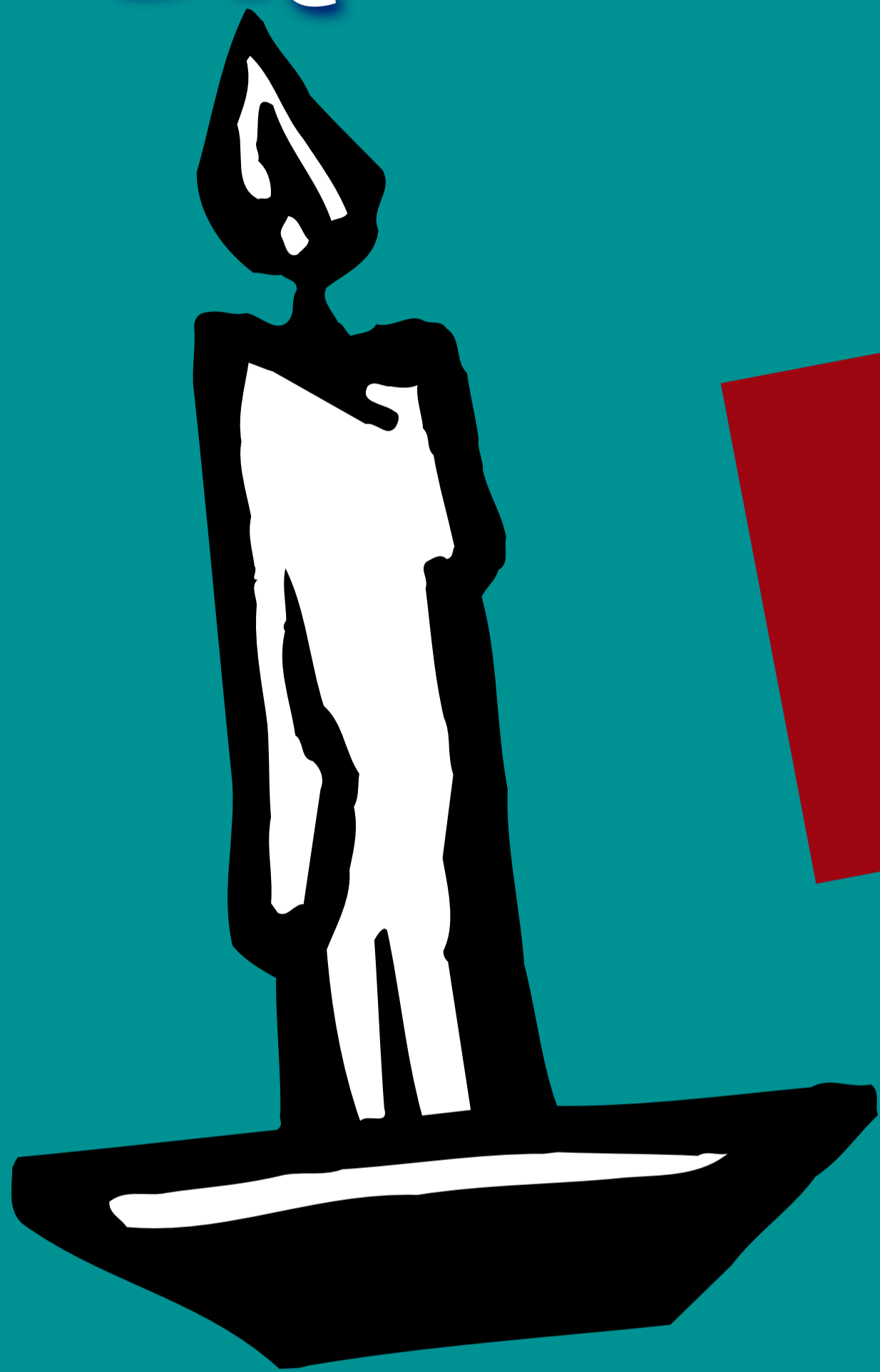
If more local/cultural, to what extent does the Biblical circumstance mirror your audience's circumstance?

If more local/cultural, then what is the principle being taught in the passage?

How does the principle in the BI_h help reshape your audience's worldview?

There&Then

Ble



Here&Now

Bl_h

Determine the Homiletical BIG IDEA (Bl_h)

In light of your audience's worldview, knowledge, experience, and circumstances... think through your Ble and state it in the most exact, memorable sentence possible

The Bl_h remains anchored in the Ble

Develop the "there&then" of the Ble into the "here&now" of the Bl_h

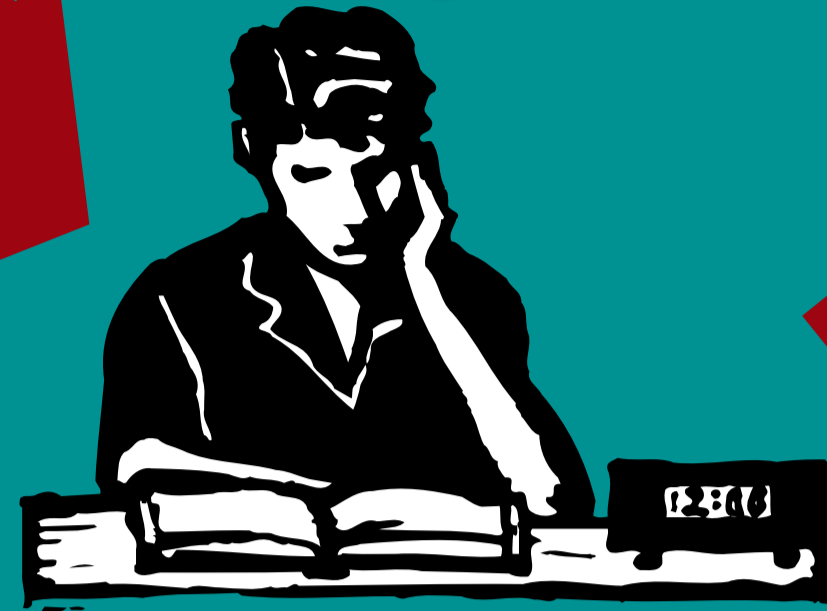
Often stated as a command.

Ex. (Luke 15): "You can run, but you cannot hide from repentance"

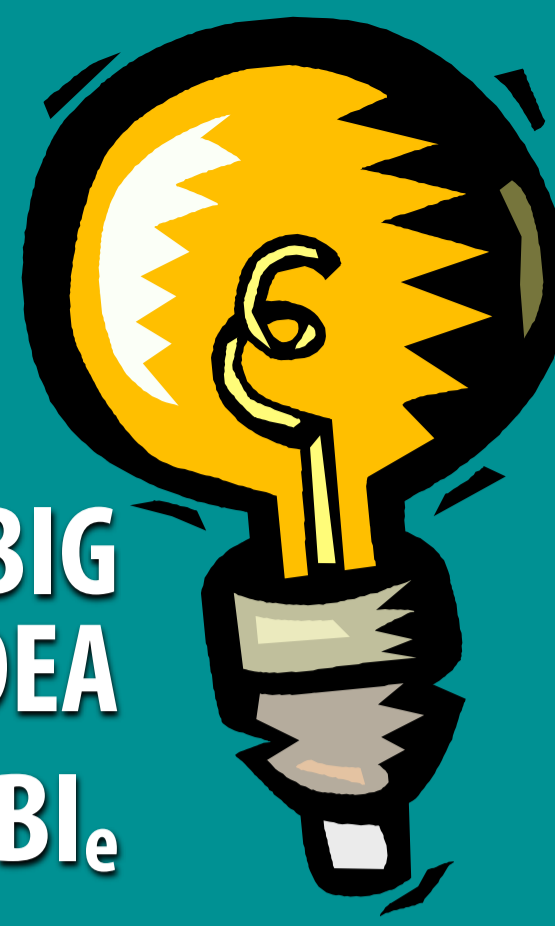
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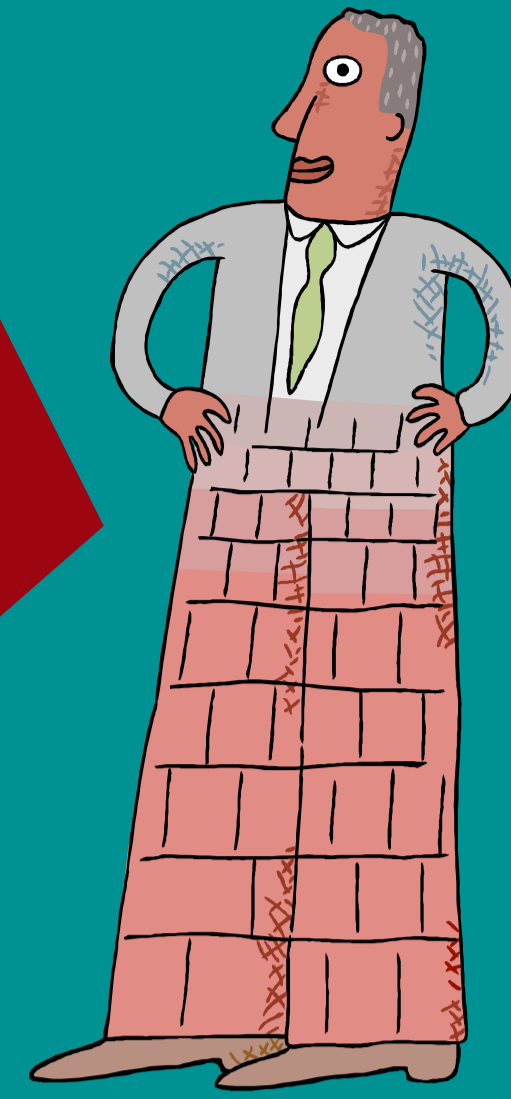
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5. Sermon Purpose



- If the BIG IDEA is the ARROW, then the Purpose is the TARGET you wish to hit
- “Secure Some Moral Action” in a Measurable Way!

Examples of a Sermon's Purpose:

“Each member should be able to define ‘selflessness’ for himself and perform one selfless act for a neighbor this week.”

“Each member should understand the reason for the incarnation and teach its meaning to their family during Christmas day.”

“Each member should fast and pray for our unity this week.”

5. Sermon Purpose

Current Mindset

- Worldliness/Flesh
- Sensualism
- Hedonism
- Self-Centeredness
- Tolerance
- Autonomy/Individualism
- Consumerism
- Fear
- Apathy



Target Mindset

- Spirituality
- Self Control
- Pleasure in Pleasing God
- Servanthood
- Truth
- Submission to Community
- Contribution
- Faith
- Zealous Love

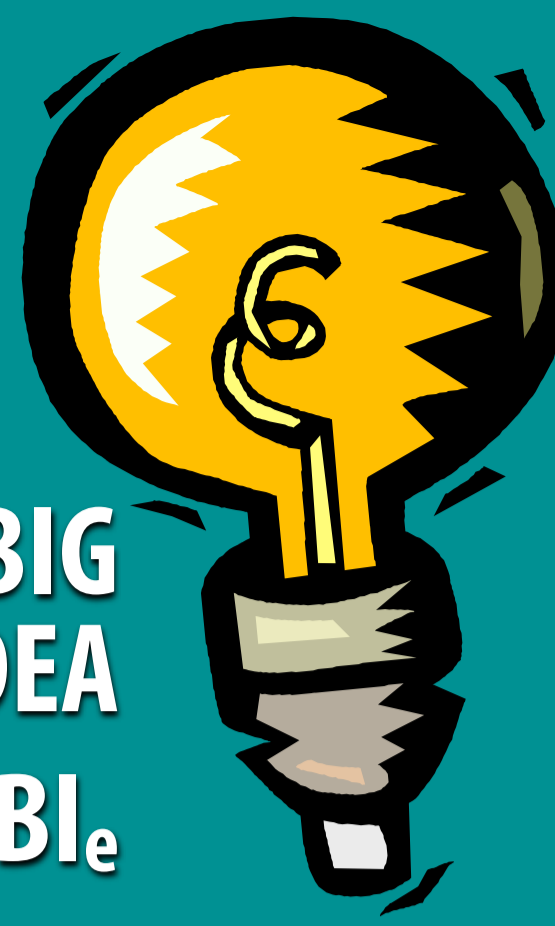
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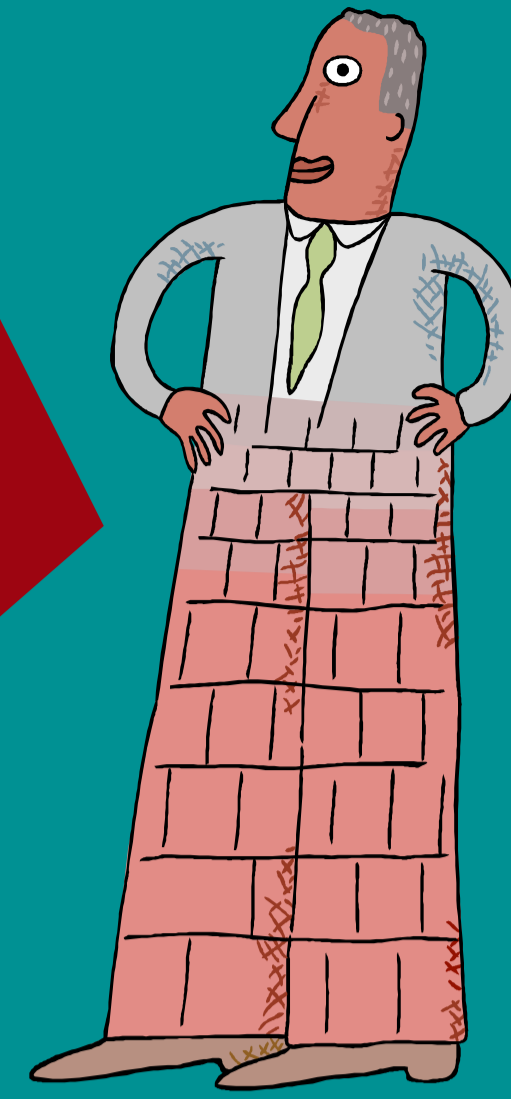
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6. Road Map



- Armed with the **meaning of a passage** and the **needs of our audience**, then the question is: “What is the best way for this idea to be developed?”

6. Road Map

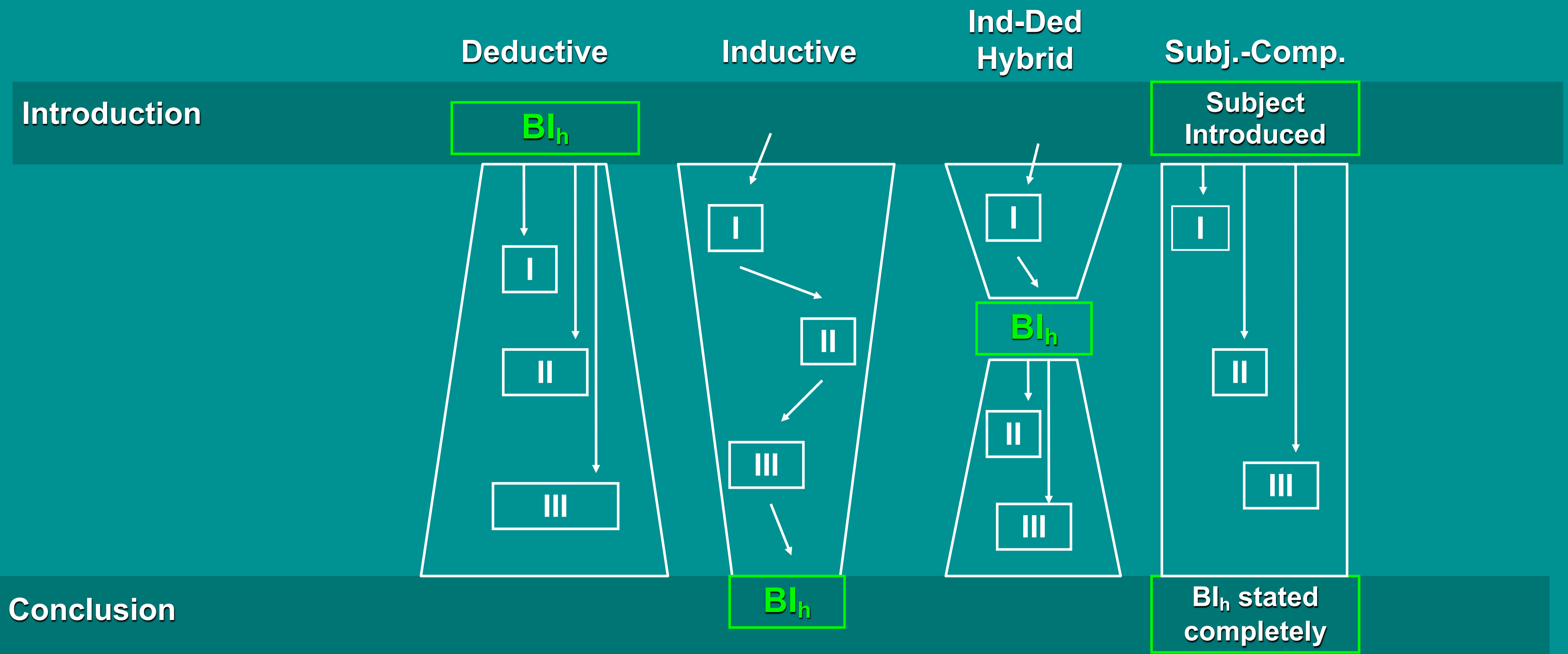


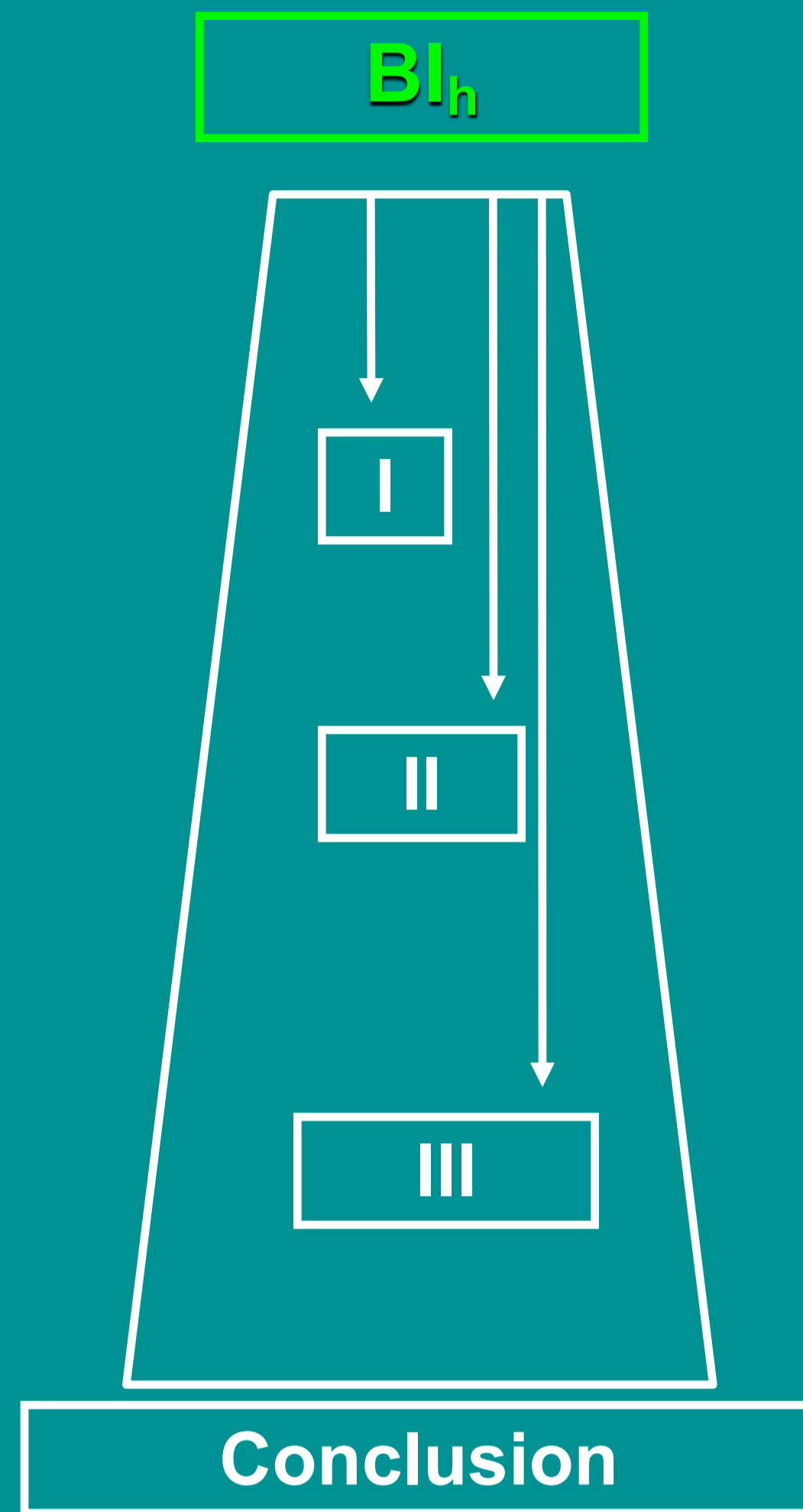
- Does this development communicate what the passage teaches?
- Begin to map out (even graphically) the development of your proposition and its effect on the mindset of your audience.

6. Road Map

- **Deductive** (*Epistles, Law, Proverbs*)
- **Inductive** (*Narrative, Parables*)
- **Hybrid...** *Inductive to Deductive (classic Rhetoric)*
- **Subject-Complement**
- **Narrative** (*usually inductive*)

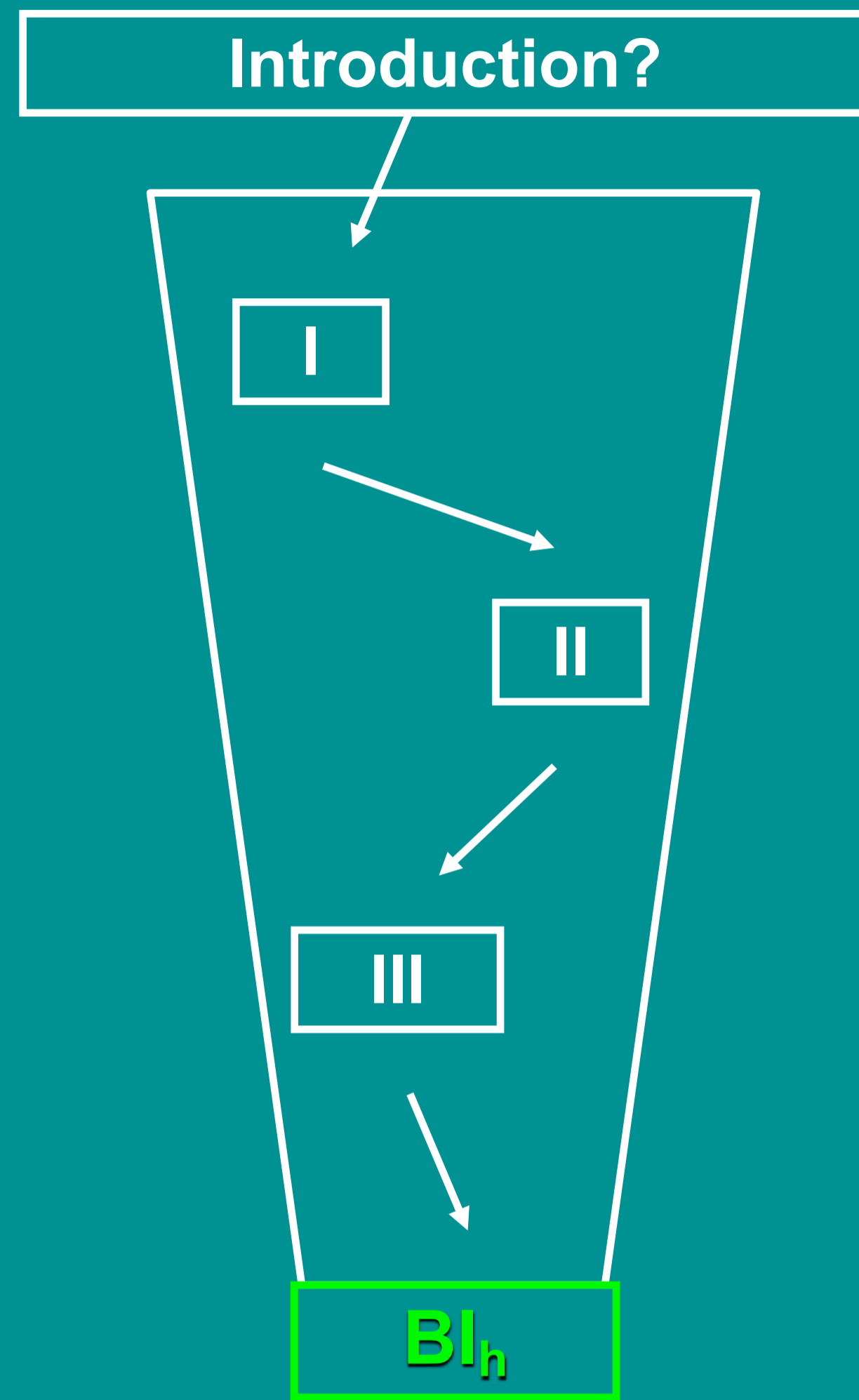
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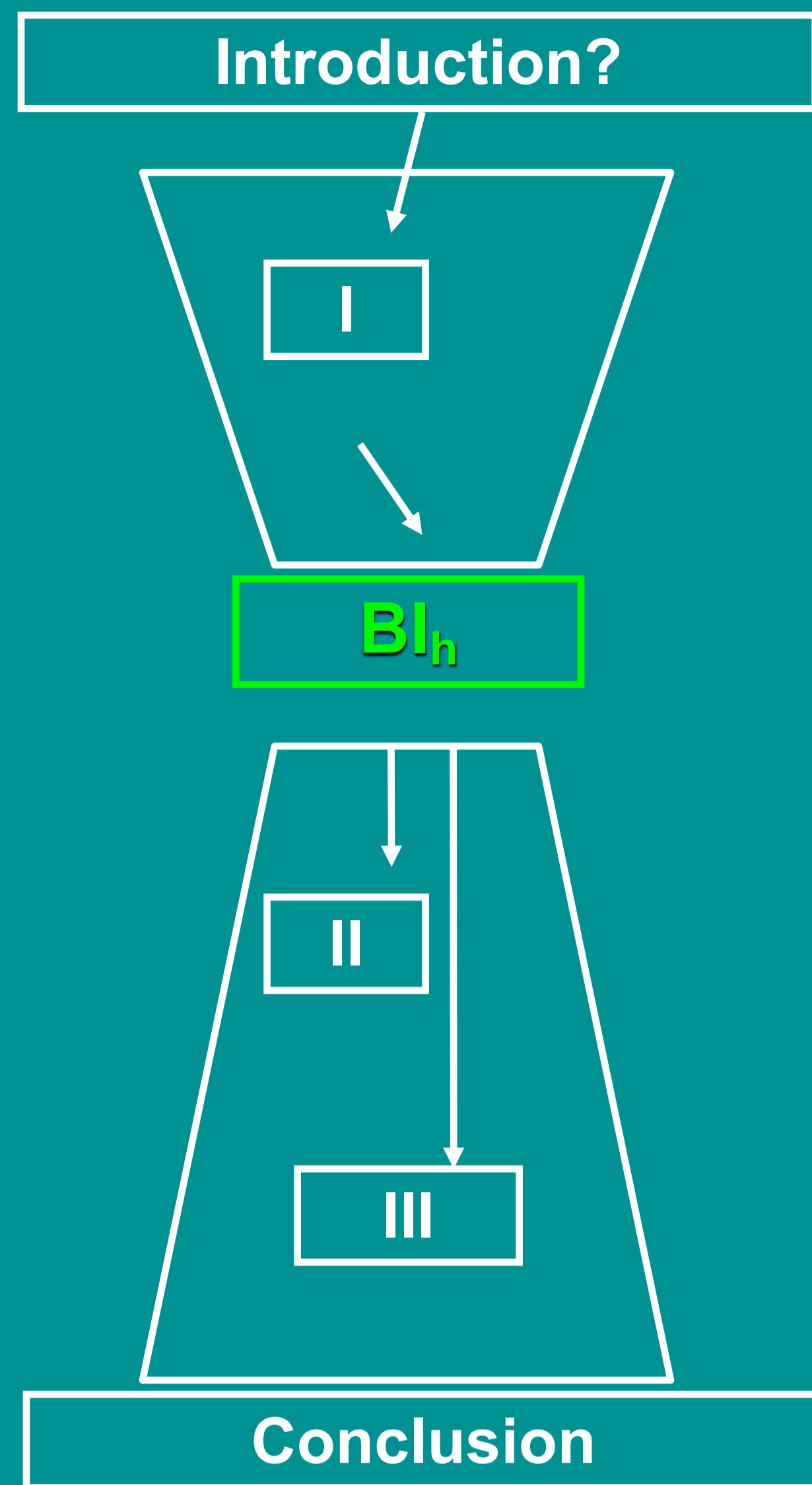
Deductive Style

State the Proposition (or Blh) upfront in your Introduction
Then Prove It via your points and restate it in your conclusion.
Works well with all genre of Scripture, especially the Epistles
This is our "default" style for most sermons
Be sure that each of the three points is derived from the Blh



Inductive Style

- Wait to State the Proposition (or Bl_h) as a dramatic conclusion to your earlier points
- Begin by describing a problem or dilemma which needs a solution via the introduction
- Build on this situational analysis by describing various consequences of the problem or dilemma... and create more tension!
- Pay careful attention to your transitional statements so that you don't lose your audience on this journey.
- Offer alternative solutions in your proceeding points... but point out their shortcomings.
- Finally... offer the real Biblical Solution as your final proposition or Bl_h!!!



Hybrid Style (Rhetoric)

This style begins inductively; introduces the Proposition; then continues deductively to the conclusion.

Begin by describing a problem or dilemma which needs a solution via the introduction.

Build on this situational analysis by describing various consequences of the problem or dilemma... and create more tension!

Offer the real Biblical Solution earlier (after a well developed introduction or after your first point), as your proposition or BIh!!!

By introducing the BIh earlier, you can now reinforce it via supporting arguments in the remaining major points of the sermon.

This is classic rhetoric (a la Seneca): exordium, narratio, propositio, probatio, refutatio (both with digressio, logos, pathos, ethos appeals), and peroratio.

Classic components of Rhetoric:

Exordium – Introduction which defines the speaker and the topic

Narratio – Narrating all relevant events

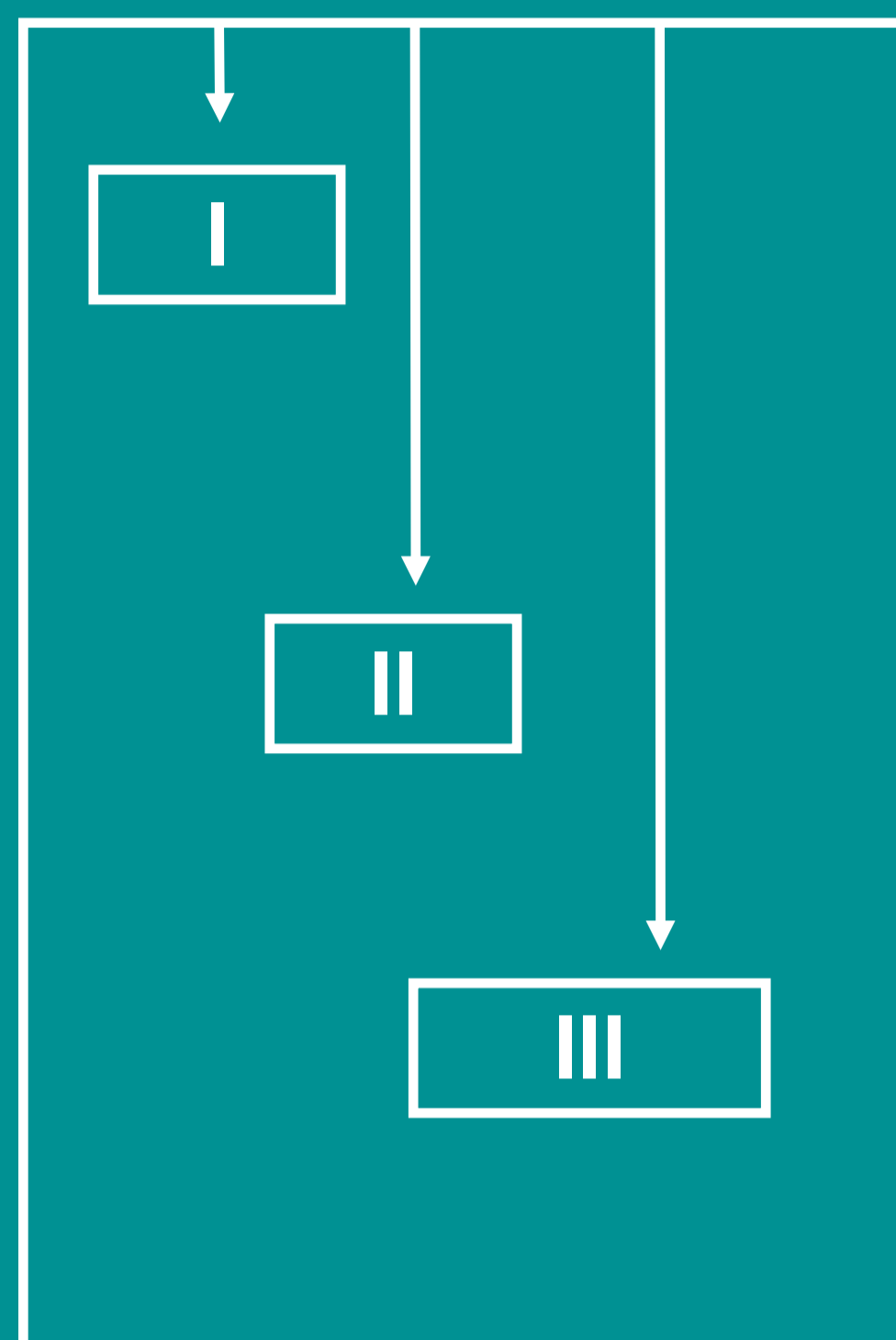
Propositio – thesis or proposition

Probatio (Digressio – appeals to tradition or authority, Logos – appeals to reason, Ethos – appeals to righteousness, Pathos – emotional appeal) – arguments for the thesis

Refutatio – Refutation of counterarguments

Peroratio – recapitulation and appeal

Subject Introduced



BI_n stated completely

Subject-Complement Style

Introduce the Subject of the Big Idea (or BI_n) upfront in your Introduction.

For example, with the subject - "What are the Marks of a True Believer?" - being stated in the introduction, each major point in the body helps to complement the subject (and answer the question).

A well constructed and provocative subject (especially the question that it asks) helps to produce tension and a strong climax within this style.

The conclusion draws strength from each major point to definitively answer the question posed by the subject.

Narrative Style



Everyone loves a good story... but it's all in how you tell it.

Story telling promotes an inductive style of communicating the Big Idea.

Jesus often employed a narrative style of induction.

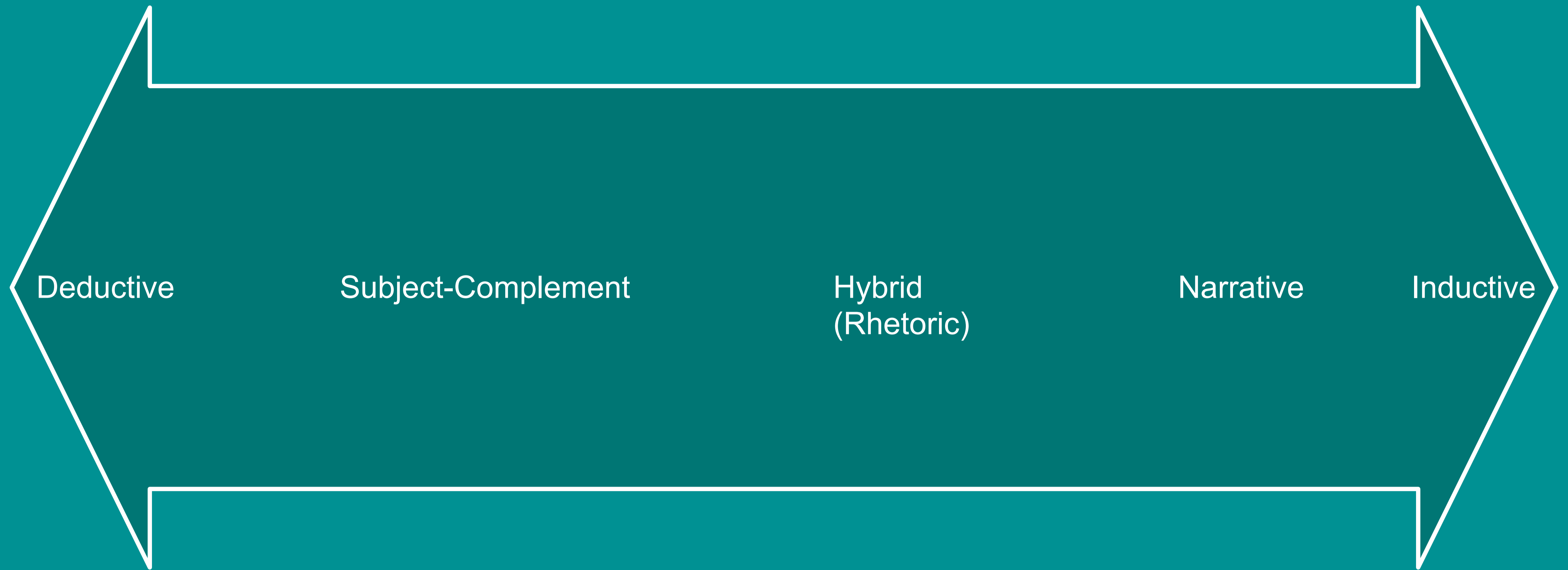
Stories are easiest to tell when told from a "first person" point of view. This means taking on a historic character to tell his or her tale.

Narratives are most effective when the audience hears the story and arrives at the speaker's Big Idea without the idea being stated directly.

Examples of characters... a first century Gentile Christian to explain the significance of Ephesians 1... one of the four lepers outside the gates of Samaria to tell the tale of 2 Kings 7... Joseph to convey the significance of the Messiah's birth narrative ... Ananias to share about Saul's/Paul's conversion

Do not memorize your "soliloquy"... it will be too stiff. Map out the story and speak extemporaneously... it will be more personal and dramatic.

Sermon Style Spectrum



Deductive

Subject-Complement

Hybrid
(Rhetoric)

Narrative

Inductive

Sermons can take on several forms... usually along a spectrum from Deductive to Inductive.

When we have arrived at the meaning of a passage and have thought about the needs of our audience, then the question is: "What is the best way for this idea to be developed?"

To test a sermon form (remember that form always follows function), ask two questions:

Does this development communicate what the passage teaches?

Will it accomplish my purpose with this audience?

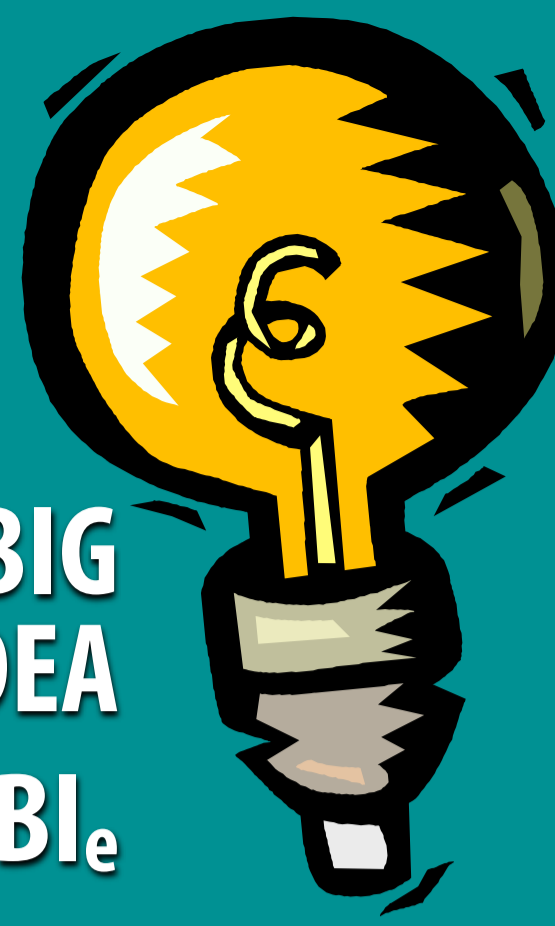
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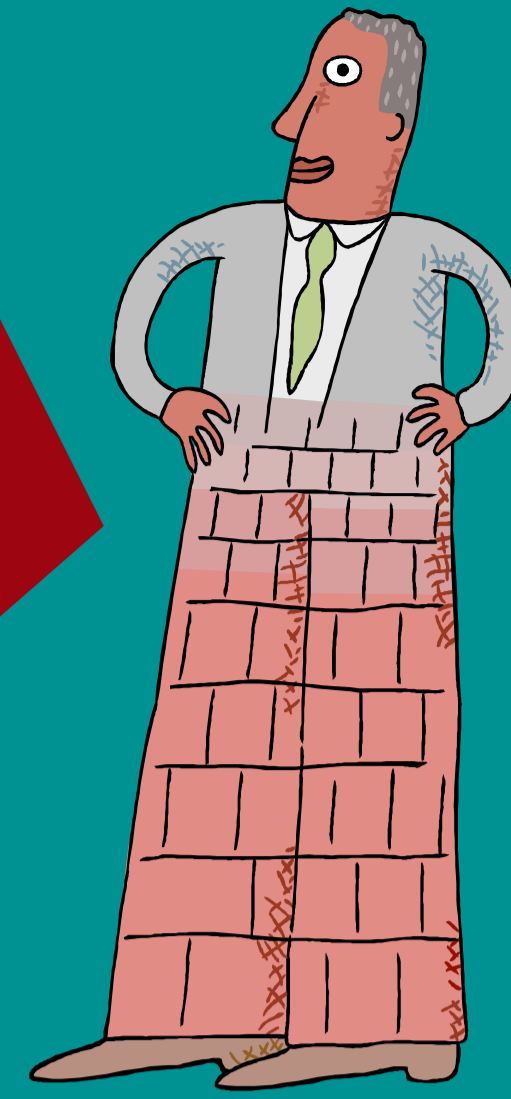
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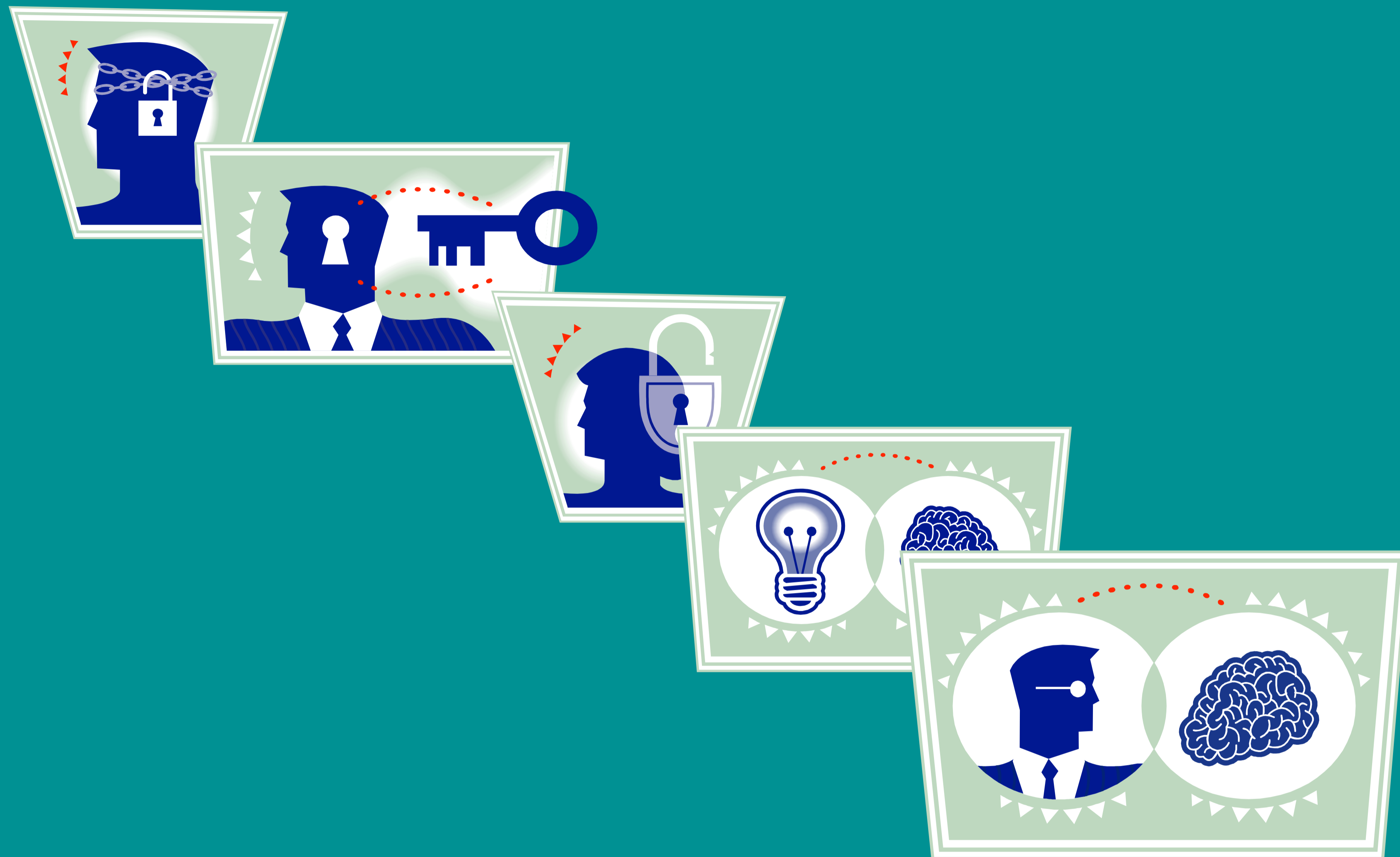
7. Outline

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6. Sermon
Style



7. Outline



7. Outline

I.

- First, view your sermon as a whole... you're still resisting the urge to jump right to the 3 points!

II.

- Seek to heighten the sense of unity in the message you are to preach

III.

- Move from a general mapping of the idea to an outline

You see the entire outline laid out before you as you preach it, but your audience doesn't hear an outline, it hears a sermon.

This makes transitional statements between major points and subpoints particularly significant.

Help your audience separate your points from the materials that supports the points.

Transitional statements help your audience think with you.

Effective transitions notifies the audience that you are moving on (by restating where you've been and piquing interest in where you are going).

Effective transitions answers the question, why these points in this order?

Effective transitions should be written out completely and placed in parentheses in your sermon outline.

7. Outline

Example Outline from Luke 15:1-10:

- **Big Idea:** *"You can run but you can't hide from repentance."*
 - I. The sheep strayed and the coin rolled away
 - II. God looked until he found them and returned them
 - III. Repentance is our celebrated return to Him
- Conclusion: Return to God... He waits to celebrate your repentance.

7. Outline

I. The sheep ran away and the coin rolled away

A. We are able to choose self and sin rather than God

1. Self
2. Sin

B. How have you strayed from Him?

II. God looked until he found them and returned them

A. God looks for us even in the dusty corners of darkness

B. God does not give up

III. Repentance is our celebrated return to Him

- **Conclusion:** Return to God... He waits to celebrate your repentance.

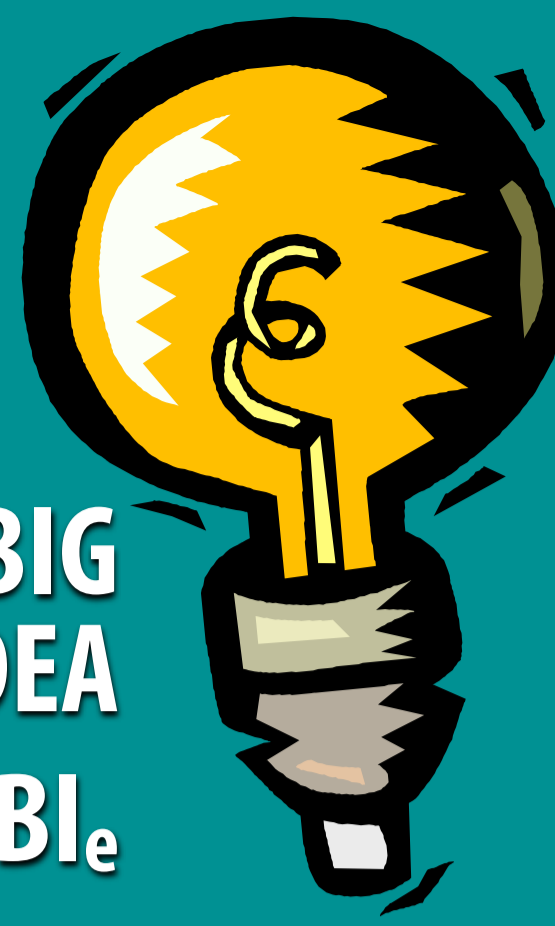
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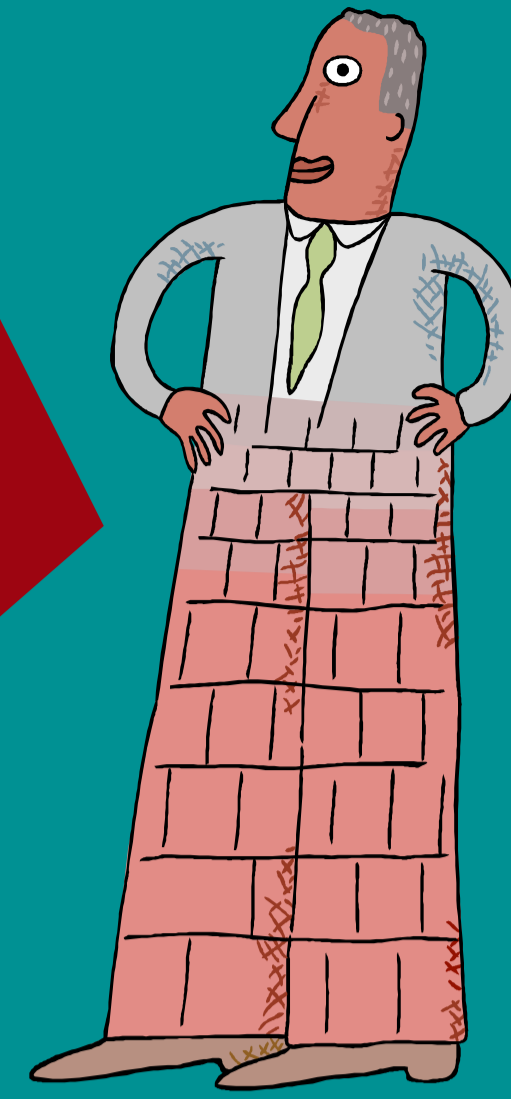
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8. Illustrate!

- Fill in the outline with supporting materials that Explain, Prove, Apply, Clarify or Amplify the major points or subpoints.
- Strive to project images onto the minds of your audience with effective illustrations and thought provoking questions



Outlines are skeletons of thought, illustrations are flesh on the bones.

Fill in the outline with supporting materials that Explain, Prove, Apply, Clarify or Amplify the major points or subpoints.

Strive to project images onto the minds of your audience with effective illustrations and thought provoking questions.

Sources for supporting materials: Definitions, Historical Explanations, Comparison&Contrast, Factual Information such as Surveys and Trends, Quotations, Lyrics, Literary Allusions, Pop Cultural Allusions (commercials, TV shows, movies), Props, Natural Law, Metaphors, Similes, Church History, Current Events, Theological Arguments, Personal Experiences, Case Histories, Congregational Examples, "Sermon Illustration" stories, etc.

Bible illustrations may not be most effective to an audience that is not highly familiar with the Bible story you employ.

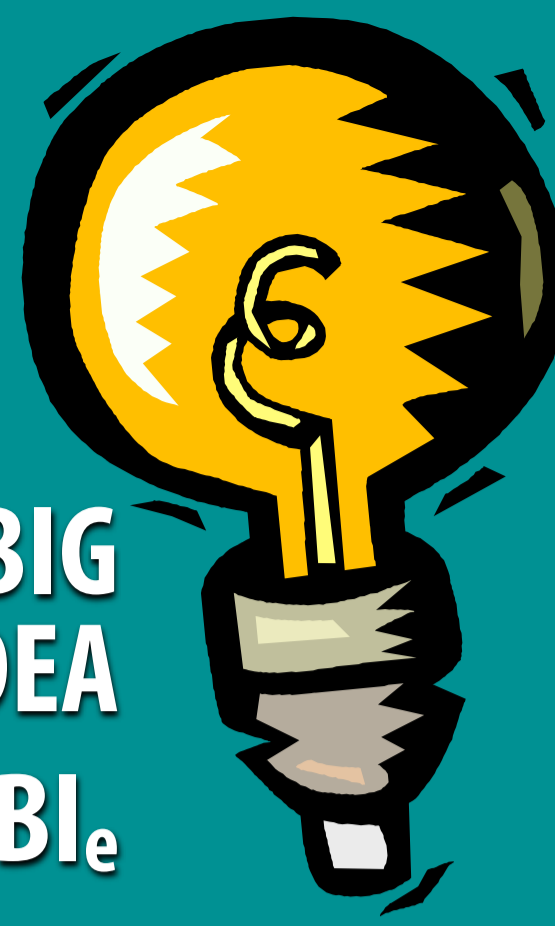
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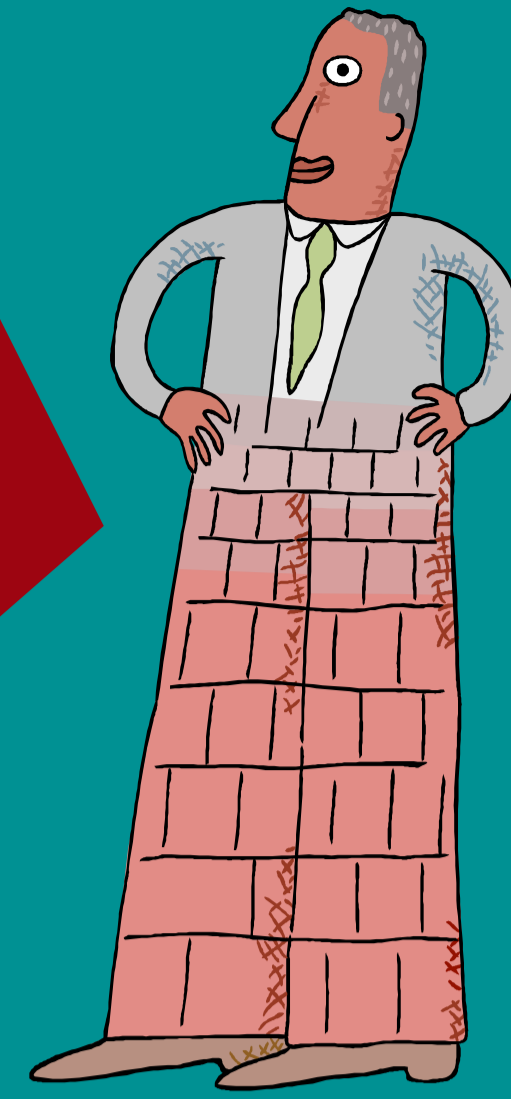
2. Exegesis



3. BIG
IDEA
Bl_e



4. Bounce the
Big Idea off
your Audience
Bl_h



5. Sermon Purpose



9. Introduction,
Transitions &
Conclusion

8. Illustrate the
Propositions



7. Outline

- I.
- II.
- III.

6. Sermon
Style



9. Intro, Transitions, Conclusion

- What exactly will you say when you complete the reading of the text?
- What exactly will you say to call the congregation to some moral action?
- How will you introduce and frame your Big Idea in a way that grabs the audience?
- How will you move the audience along through your argument?
- Effective conclusions ask for a verdict. Be sure to answer the question “So What?” And be sure to answer the question “So how exactly do I do it?”

Both are Fully written... don't wing it here.

Do not memorize the sermon intro and close, but memorize the content... speak extemporaneously.

What exactly will you say when you complete the reading of the text? What exactly will you say to call the congregation to some moral action?

Effective introductions are provocative, personal, and highly applicable to the congregation. Capture their attention and orient them to your first point or idea. But never promise more than you can deliver.

Effective conclusions ask for a verdict. Be sure to answer the question “So What?” And be sure to answer the question “So how exactly do I do it?” Do not introduce any new material in the conclusion (the content to these answers should already be in the body of the sermon).

TRANSITIONS:

You see the entire outline laid out before you as you preach it, but your audience doesn't hear an outline, it hears a sermon.

This makes transitional statements between major points and subpoints particularly significant.

Help your audience separate your points from the materials that supports the points.

Transitional statements help your audience think with you.

Effective transitions notifies the audience that you are moving on (by restating where you've been and piquing interest in where you are going).

Effective transitions answers the question, why these points in this order?

Effective transitions should be written out completely and placed in parentheses in your sermon outline.

Hurdles to Expository Thinking

2011 December 2-4



Mental Hurdles to Expository Thinking



- We all have a process, even if we've never identified it.
- Paradigm Shifts are painful
- You are good at your preaching paradigm (If it ain't broke, don't fix it)
- You will be uncomfortable, even awkward in the expository paradigm
- We already think that we're practicing Expository Preaching!!!
- Our process is rooted in learned habits or traditions firmly established.
- Some of our processes may be effective, some may be ineffective... but we'll never know unless we identify the process!
- Biblical examples of preaching are very diverse
- How would you "map" your sermon process?

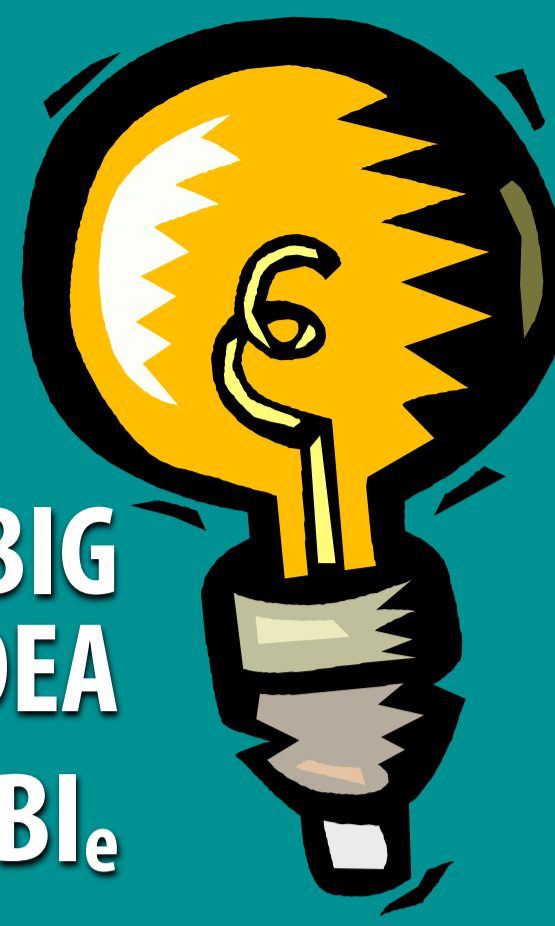
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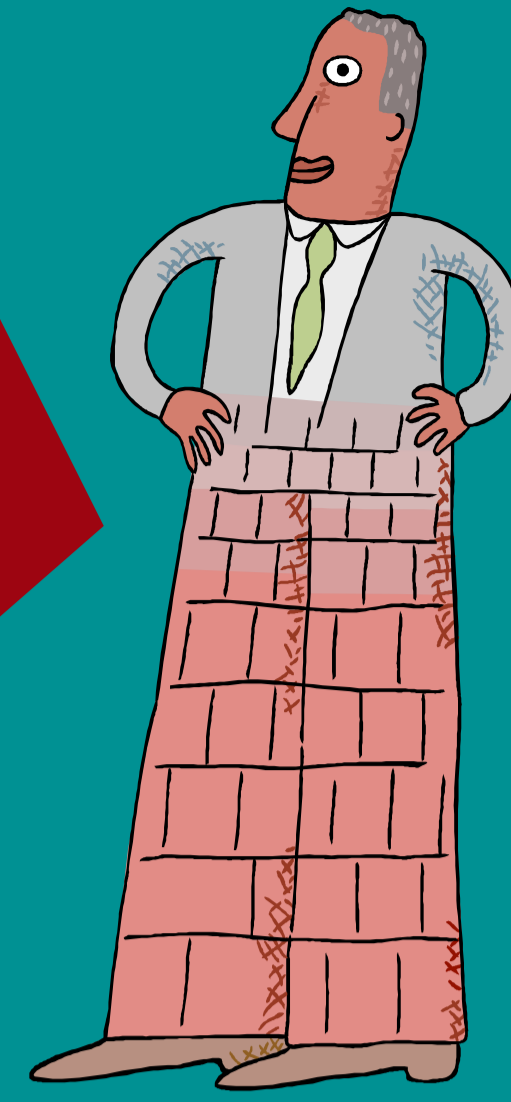
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3. BIG IDEA Bl_e



4. Bounce the Big Idea off your Audience Bl_h



5. Sermon Purpose



9. Introduction, Transitions & Conclusion

8. Illustrate the Propositions



7. Outline

- I.
- II.
- III.

6. Sermon Style

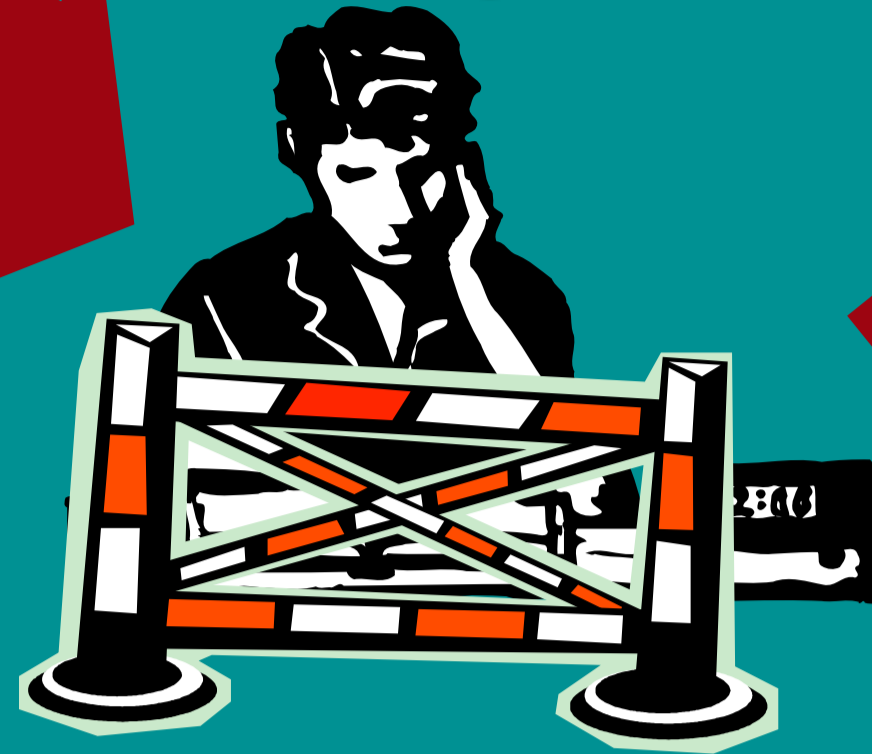


Topical Pressures & Considerations
 Trying to Find Three Points
 Limiting the Text to One Idea

1. Choose the Text(s)



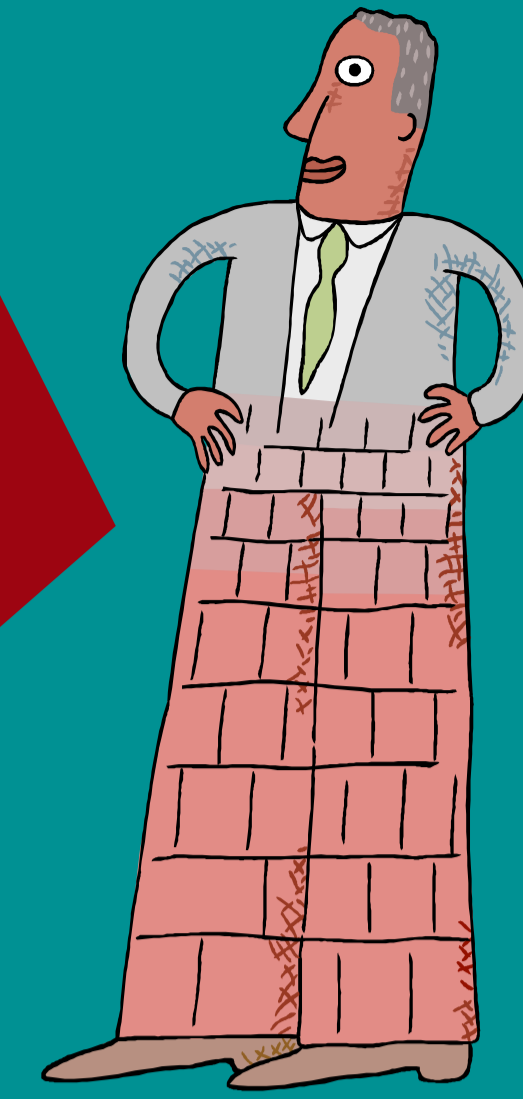
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6. Sermon Style



Tendency to run to Commentaries first
 Poor Tools
 Time
 Overwhelmed by Theological Jargon

1. Choose the Text(s)



2. Exegesis

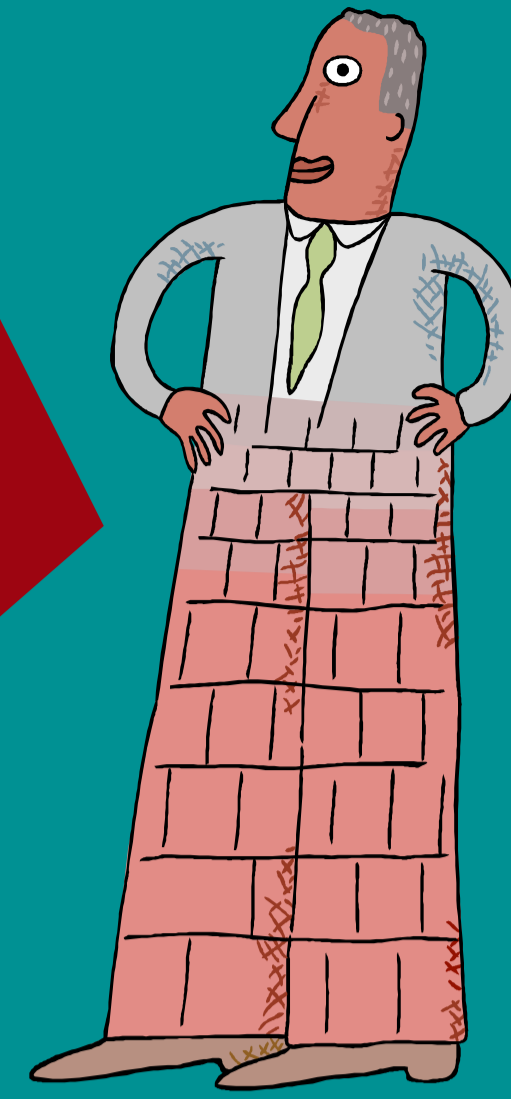


3. BIG



4. Bounce the Big Idea off your Audience

BI_h



5. Sermon Purpose



7. Outline

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- III.

6. Sermon Style



8. Illustrate the Propositions



9. Introduction, Transitions & Conclusion



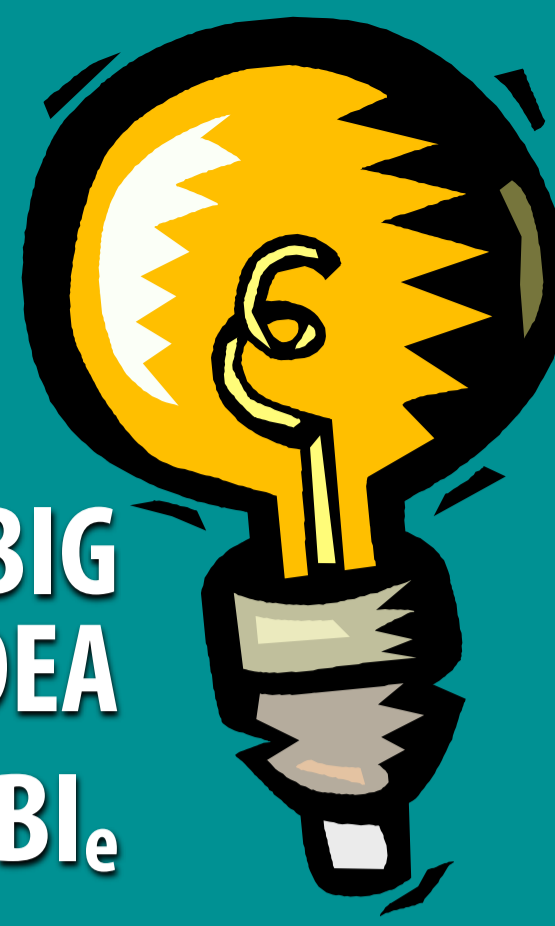
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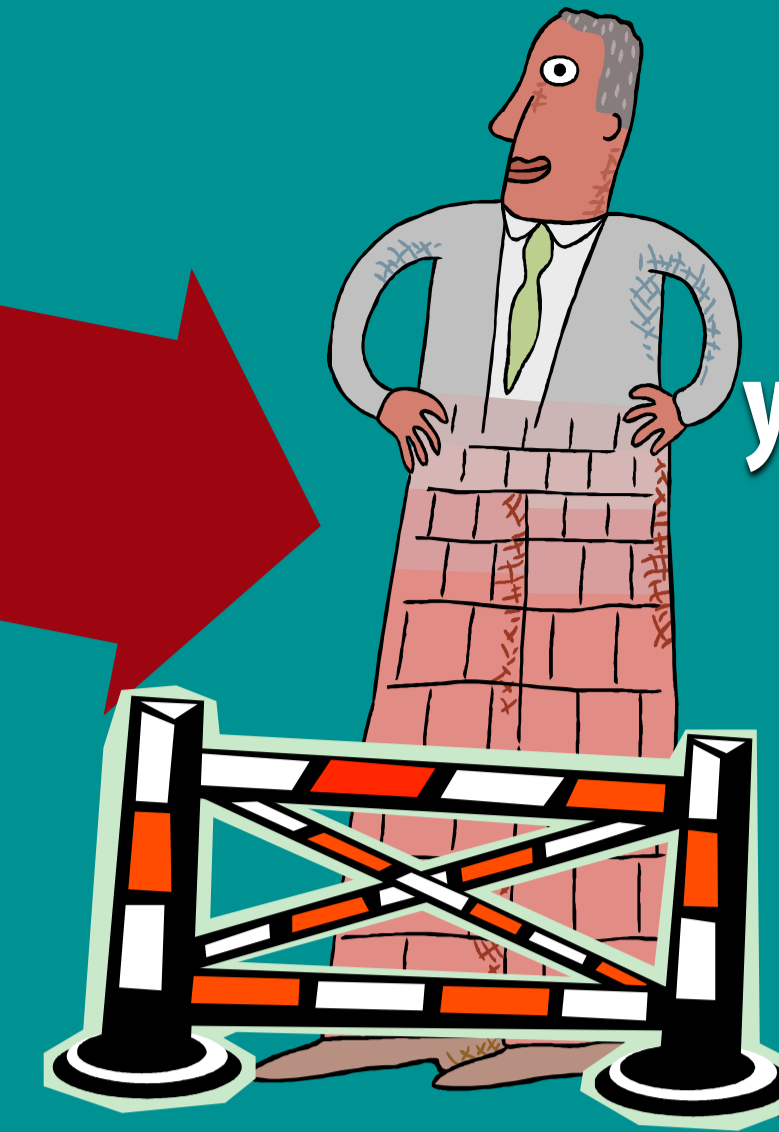
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6. Sermon Style



8. Illustrate the Propositions



9. Introduction, Transitions & Conclusion



Not familiar with Audience's worldviews
 Assume Buy-In to the Text
 Hard to create a memorable, hard hitting single sentence to capture the BI homiletical
 Too limited by the BI exegetical
 Not anchored to the BI exegetical

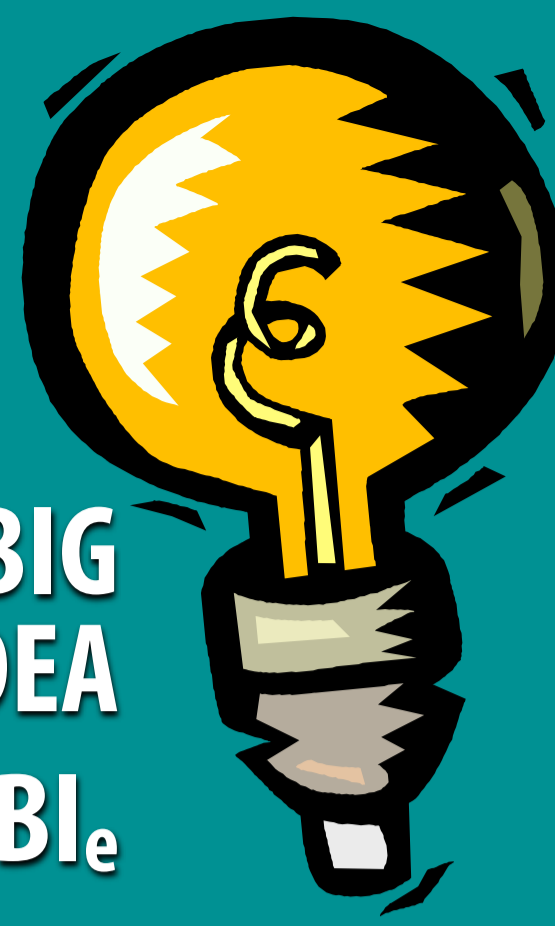
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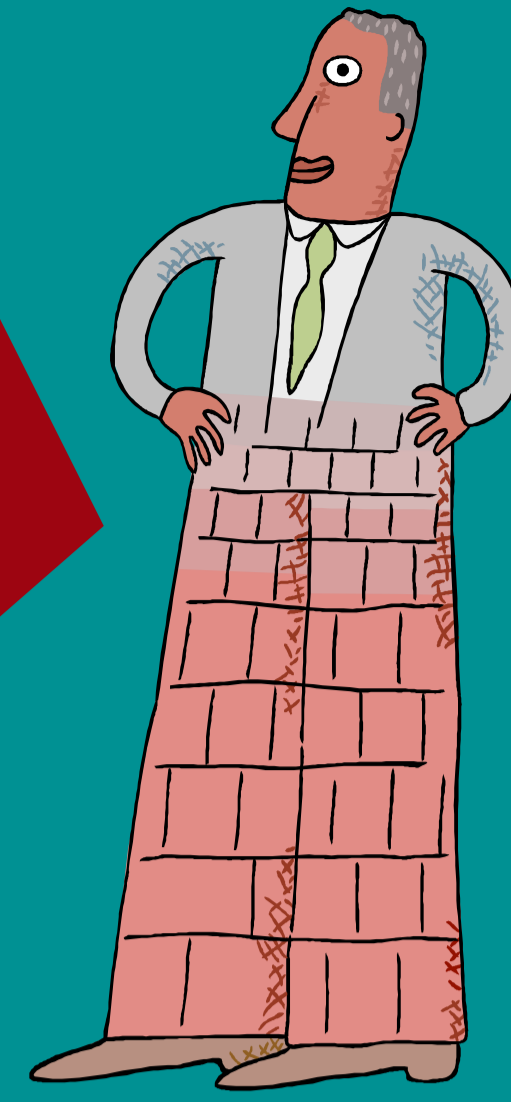
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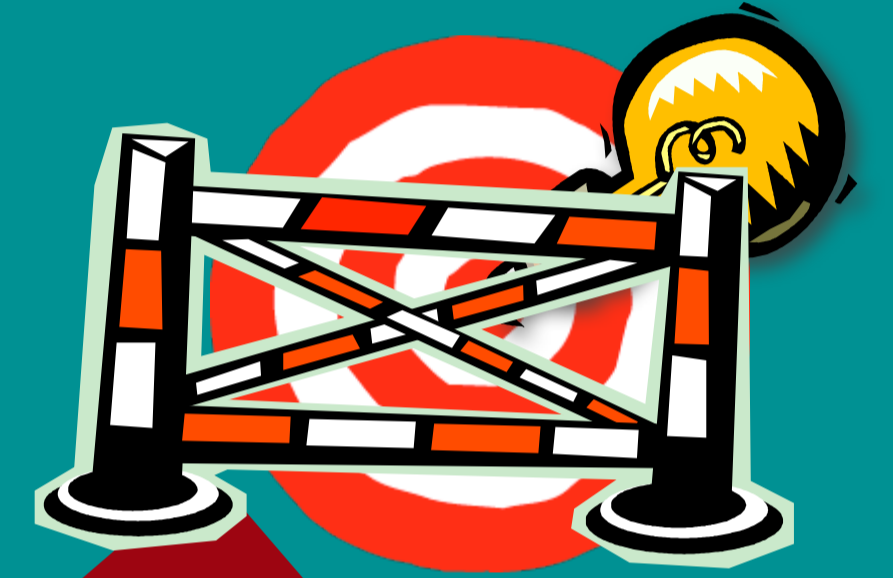
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8. Illustrate the Propositions



9. Introduction, Transitions & Conclusion



Difficult to define a measurable moral action on the part of the audience
 Failure to get specific
 Remember SMART
 Specific
 Measurable
 Actionable
 Relevant
 Time bound

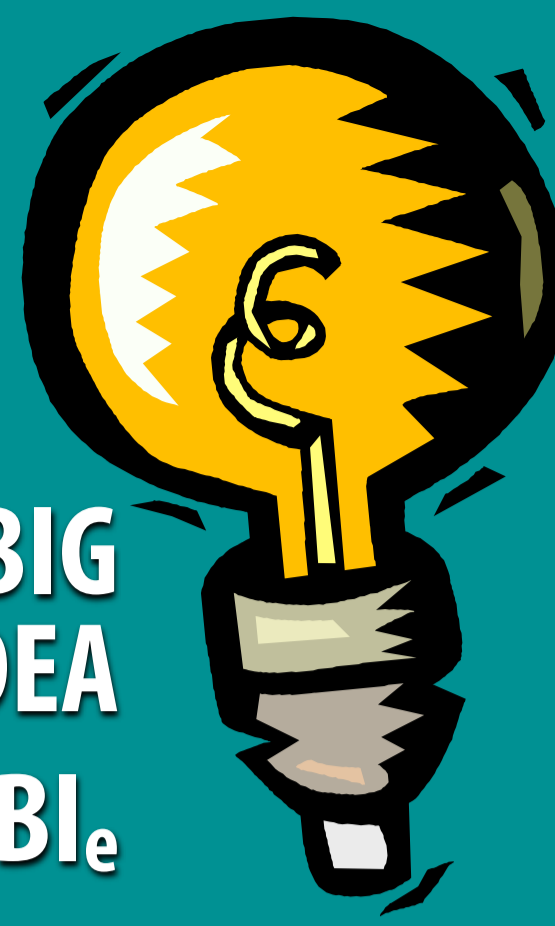
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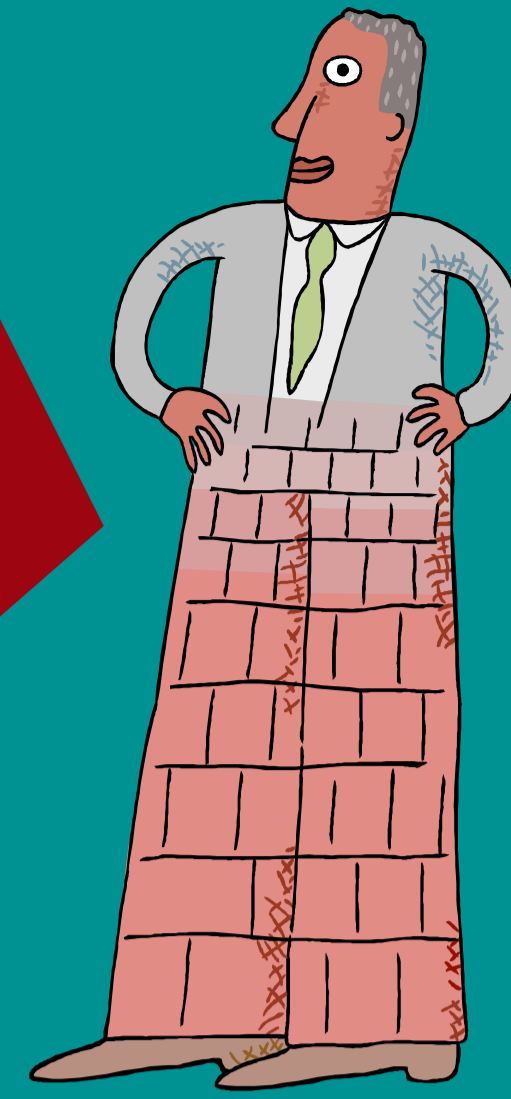
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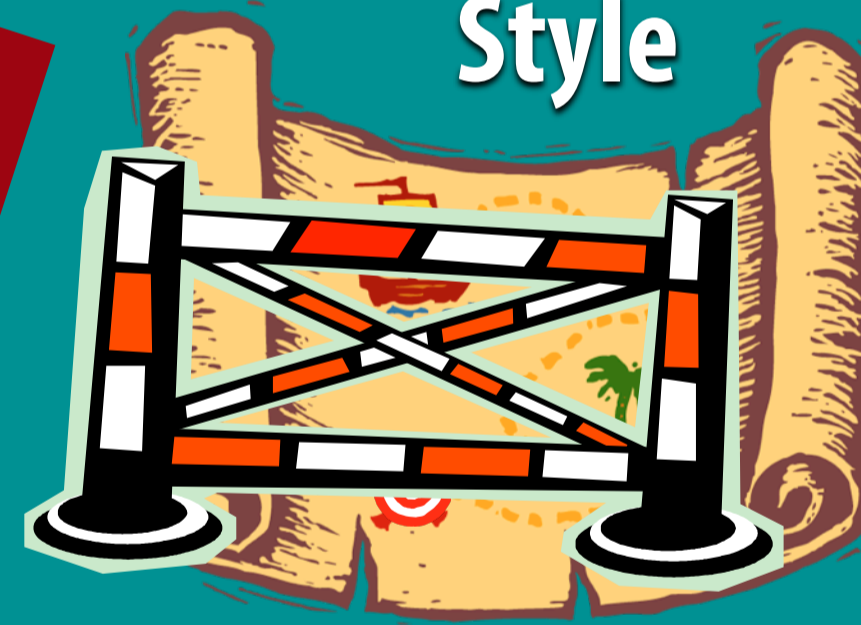
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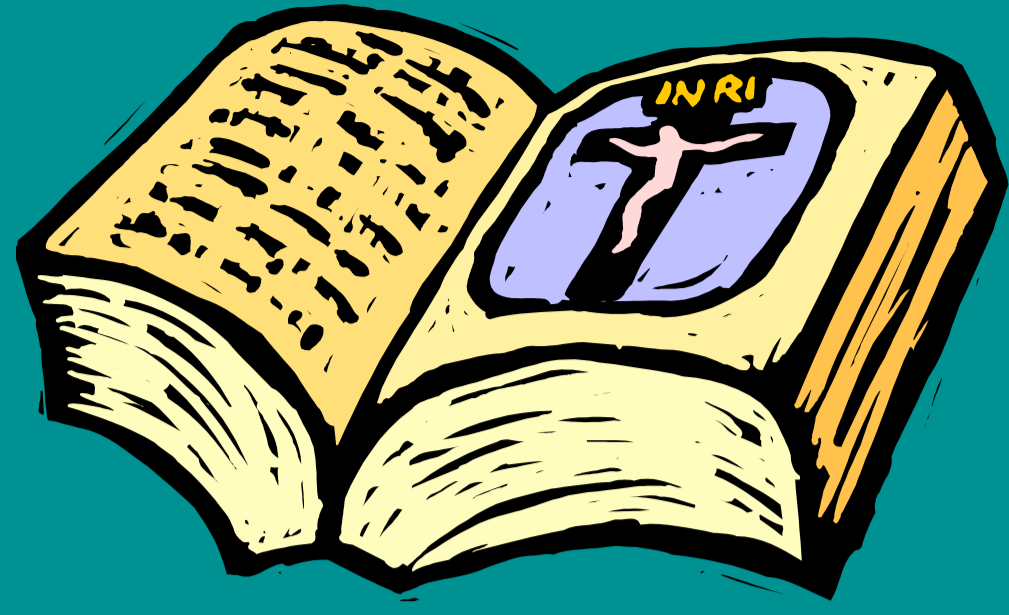


9. Introduction, Transitions & Conclusion

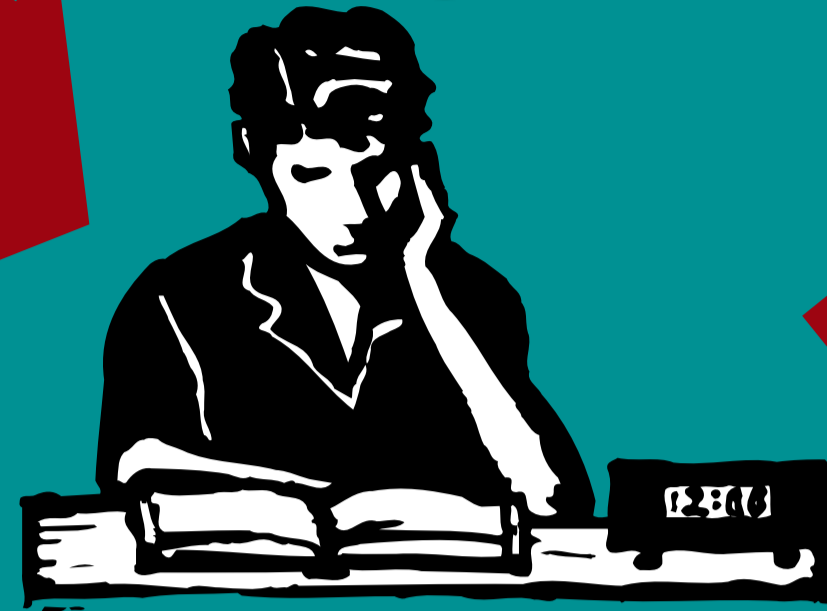


We only know and use ONE DEFAULT STYLE!!!
 "What is the best way for this idea to be developed?"
 To test a sermon form (remember that form always follows function), ask two questions:
 Does this development communicate what the passage teaches?
 Will it accomplish my purpose with this audience?

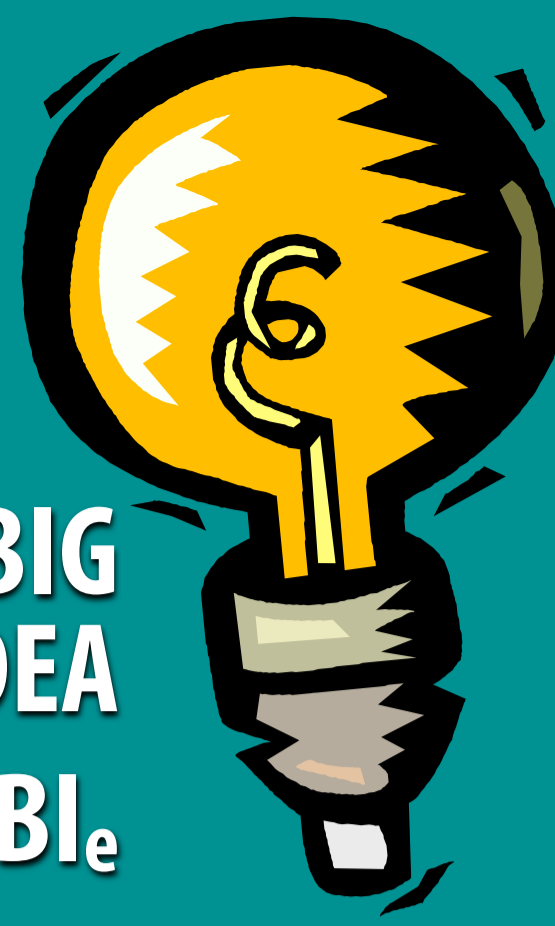
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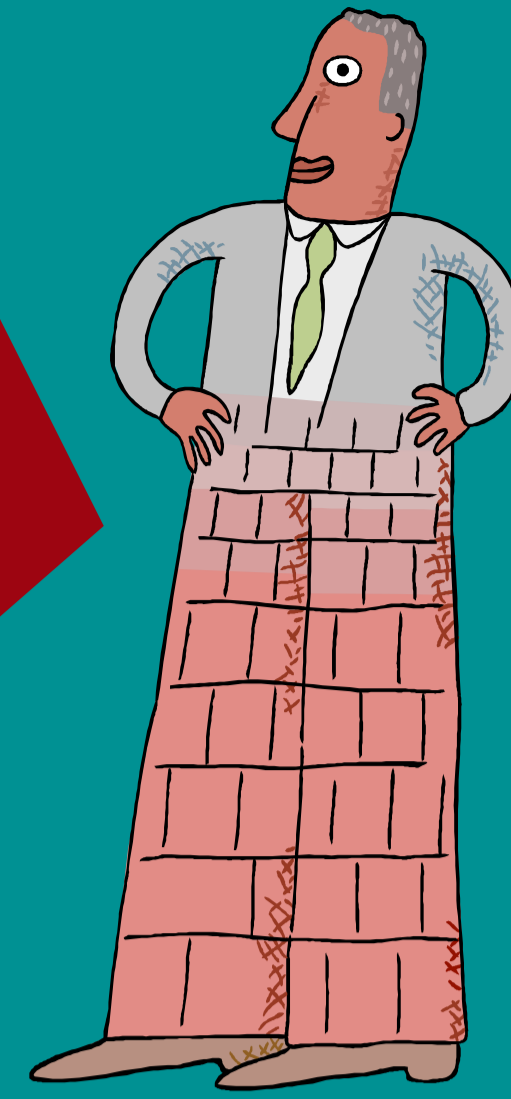
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6. Sermon Style



7. Outline



8. Illustrate the Propositions



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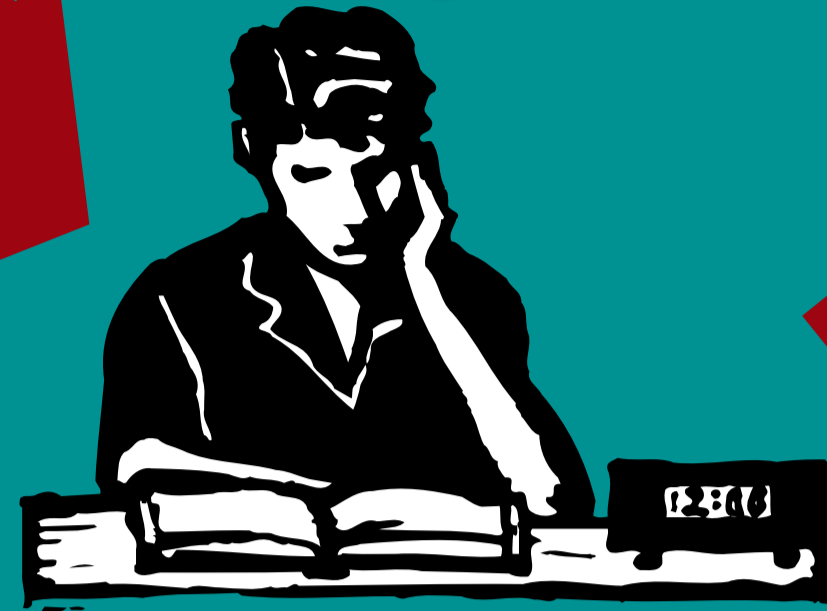


Too much information in an outline:
Temptation to read vs. extemporaneously preach
Hard to find important information quickly
Too little information:
Transitional phrases
Introduction
Conclusion

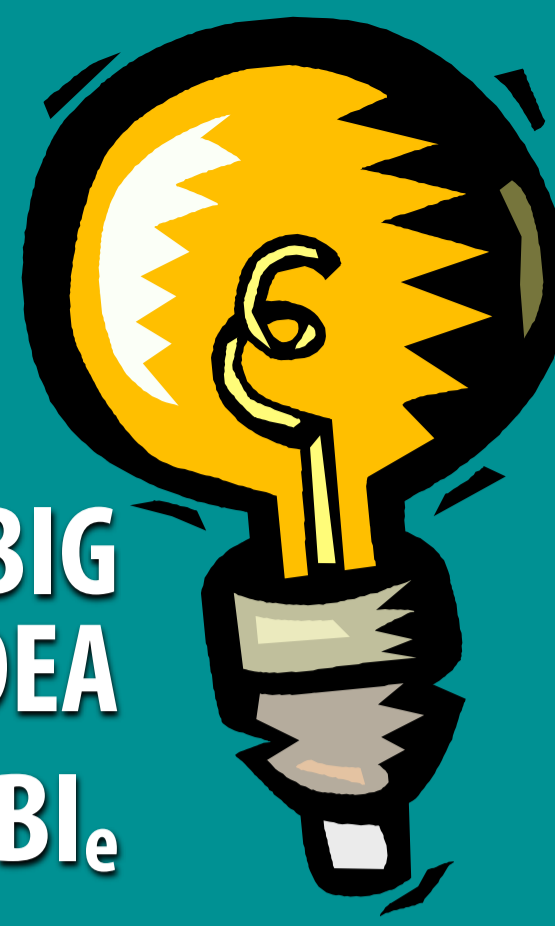
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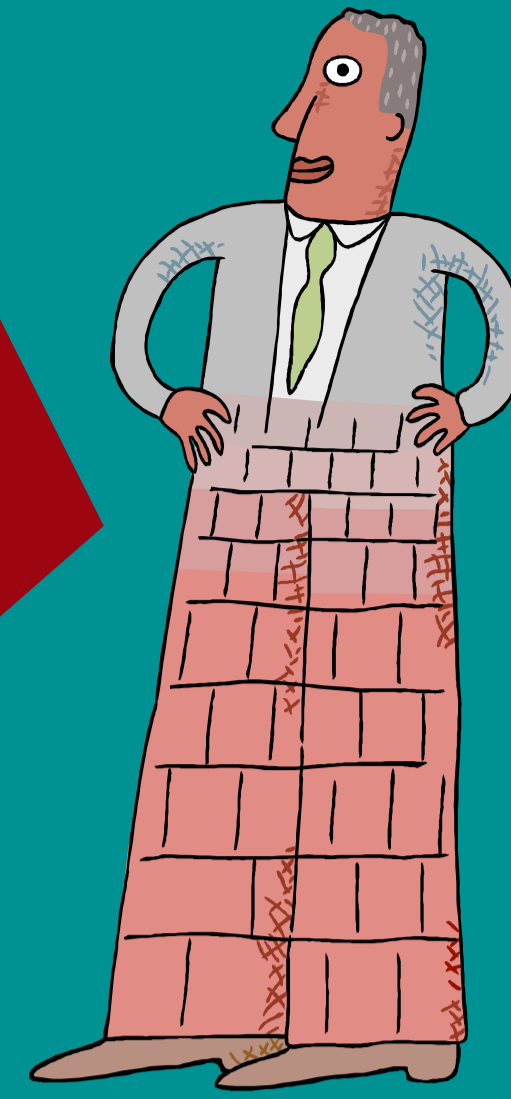
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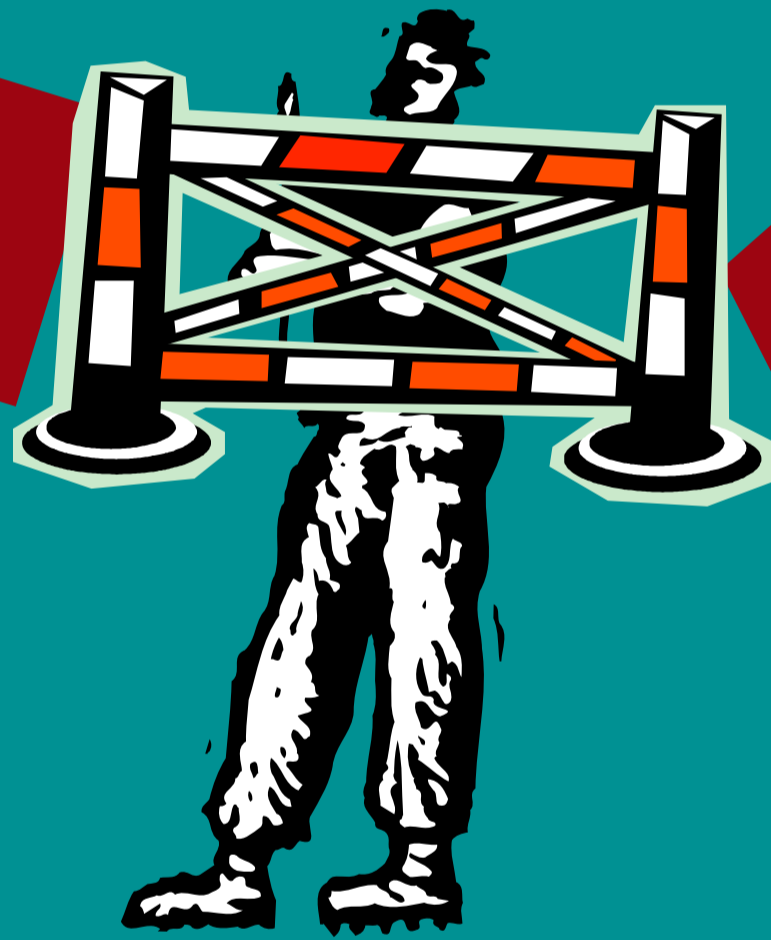
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9. Introduction, Transitions & Conclusion



Laziness
 Insufficient Database of Illustrations
 Lack of Creativity
 Lack of Humility
 Overestimate Audience's Attention Span
 Overuse of "Propositions" vs. "Illustrations"

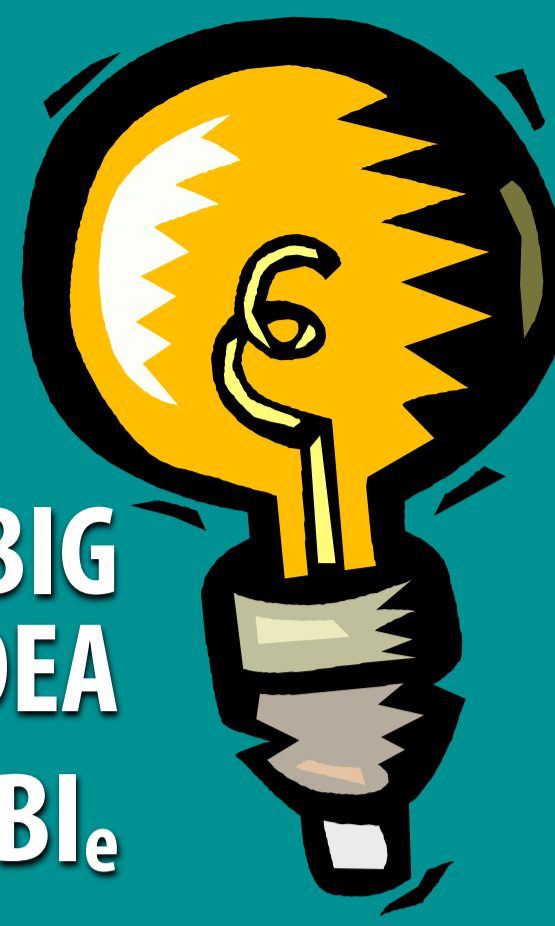
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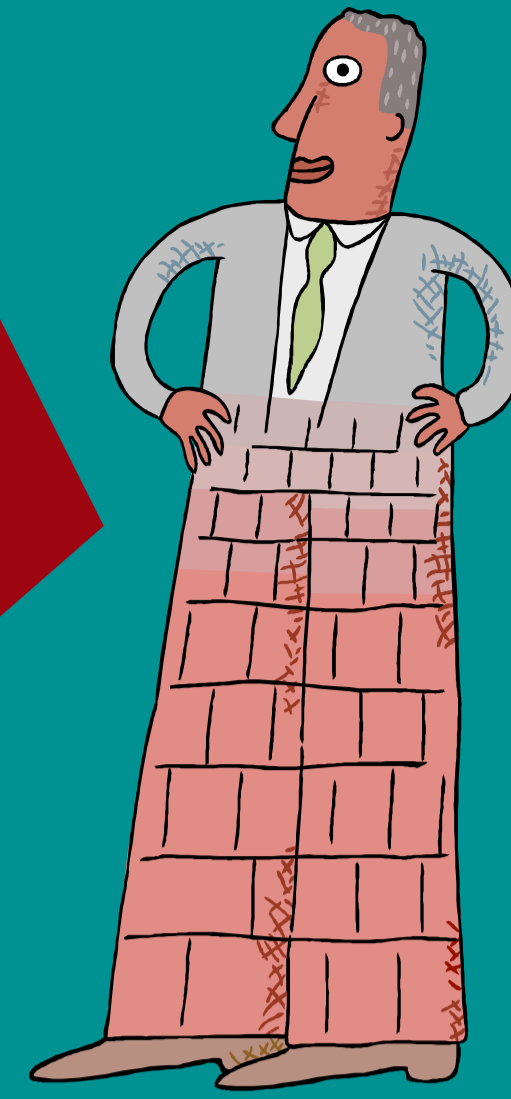
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Introduction, Transitions



Overwritten Introductions (tempts the preacher to read rather than preach)
 Underwritten Conclusions (lazily hopes for the best) – ran out of prep time

Workflow for a Topical Sermon

- Find a “Definitive” Text on the Topic
 - *Nave’s New Topical Bible*
 - *New Topical Textbook*
 - *New Treasury of Scripture Knowledge*
- Supplement Definitive Text with Supportive Texts



Sharing Research



Using Visual Aids

- Slides
- Props
- Video Clips

