

Preaching Class Notes



- What this class/lab is:
 - A discussion about preaching.
 - General overview followed by in depth analysis
 - Why are we having this class?
 - What are my qualifications?
 - This is not the only way.
- Goals:
 - A better understanding of sermons
 - To give the beginner a starting point
 - To give the experienced preacher some reminders and helps.

What Preaching is not:

- Feel good psychology
- Story time
- An exegetical dump—no matter how scholarly
 - Not a commentary
 - Dr Montoya—10% (you can back up in a book)

What is Preaching? Why expository?

In summary, the following minimal defining elements identify expository preaching:

1. The message finds its sole source in Scripture.
2. The message is extracted from Scripture through careful exegesis.
3. The message preparation correctly interprets Scripture in its normal sense and its context.
4. The message clearly explains the original God-intended meaning of Scripture.
5. The message applies the Scriptural meaning for today.

The trend is to be rid of the pulpit. To be rid of answers.

Nolan Howington uses a graphic description to relate exegesis and exposition: *“Thus an exegete is like a diver bringing up pearls from the ocean bed; an expositor is like the jeweler who arrays them in orderly fashion and in proper relation to each other.”*

J.I. Packer—*The purpose of preaching is not to stir people to action while bypassing their minds, so that they never see what reason God gives them for doing what the preacher requires of them (that is manipulation); nor is the purpose to stock people’s minds with truth, no matter how vital and clear, which then lies fallow and does not become the seedbed and source of changed lives (that is academicism)... The purpose of preaching is to inform, persuade, and call forth an appropriate response to the God whose message and instruction are being delivered.*

How to measure a good sermon.

Difference between preaching and teaching.

Terminology:

- Hermeneutics—the science (principles) and art (task) by which the meaning of the text is determined.
- Exegesis—the determination of the meaning of the biblical text in its historical and literary contexts.
- Exposition—The communication of the meaning of the text along with its relevance to present-day hearers.
- Homiletics—the science and art by which the meaning and relevance of the biblical text are communicated in a preaching situation.
- Pedagogy—The science (principles) and art (task) by which the meaning and relevance of the biblical text are communicated in a teaching situation.

Dangers to Avoid

- The hidden nugget
- Someone else's voice
- Self awareness
- Inappropriate humor
- Being the hero
- Sharing about others
- Stories that are not true

Future Topics:

- Exegesis
- Propositions
- Illustrations
- Application
- Introductions
- Conclusions
- Transitions
- The Gospel
- Public Reading
- Public Praying

The Discovery—What are we after?

- Salvation
- Prayer

- Immersion—reading and reading and reading...
- Observation—questions
- Interpretation—Hermeneutics (keep everything in the past tense)
 - Context—Historical, cultural,
 - Context—genre, literary, canonical, theological
 - Commentaries—exegetical
 - keywords
 - Outline—diagrammatical

The Crafting (my template)

- Proposition
- Main points
 - Explain
 - Illustrate
 - Apply
- Conclusion
- Intro
- Transitions

The Delivery

- Speaking—volume, intensity, inflection, pitch,
- Body language

First homework:

Choose passage!

Second:

Contextual analysis—who, what, when, where, why