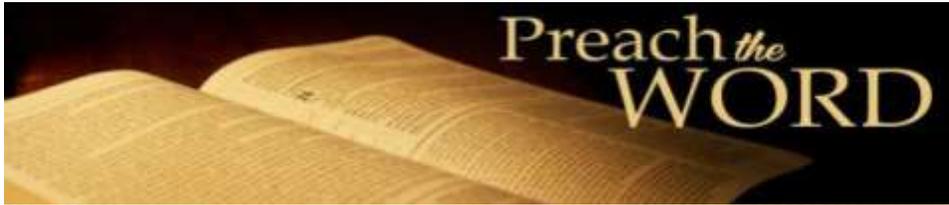
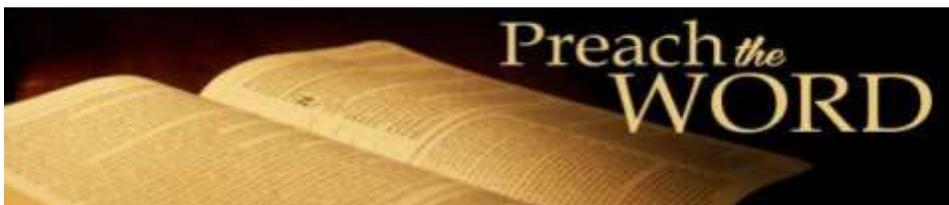
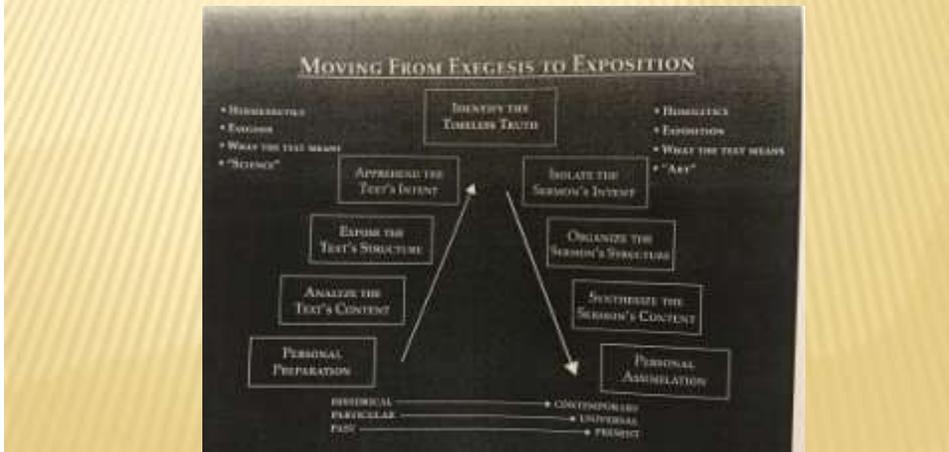


Part 3

HOMILETICS – SERMON PREPARATION & DELIVERY

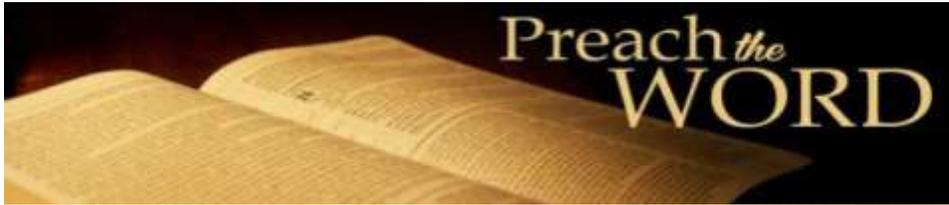


✘ This is our goal.



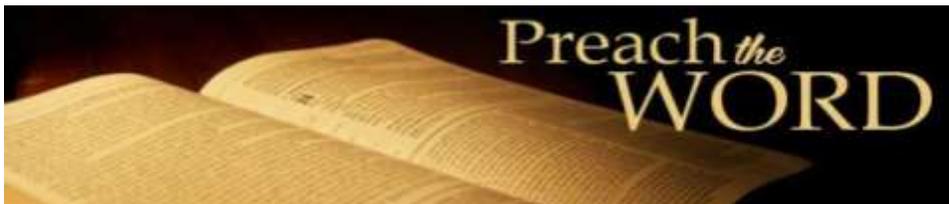
✘ Homiletics

- + Now we are moving to the writing and delivering of sermons.
- + The focus is exposition instead of exegesis.
- + The aim is timeless truths that speak to the present audience.
- + The goal is persuasion.
- + This is where the art comes in
 - ✘ Based on the personality and creativity of preacher, but must be grounded in the meaning of the text discerned during exegesis.

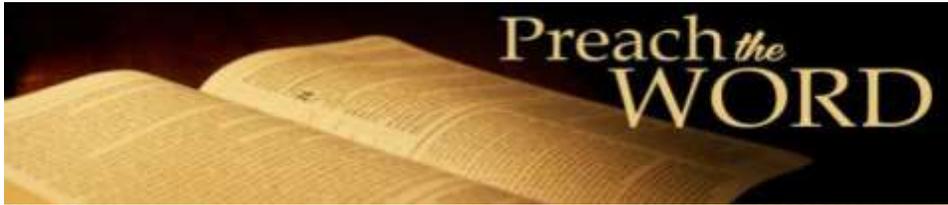


✘ Homiletics vs. Exegesis

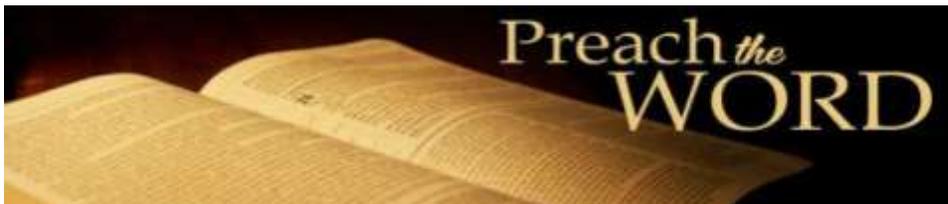
- + Homiletics expresses the timeless idea that the exegesis revealed.
- + It is relevant to the audience.
- + Exegetical expression:
 - ✘ The prophet Nathan confronts David over the sin of adultery with Bathsheba and the murder of her husband Uriah.
- + Homiletical expression:
 - ✘ God will expose sin in the believer's life. This is how you can expect God to deal with you.



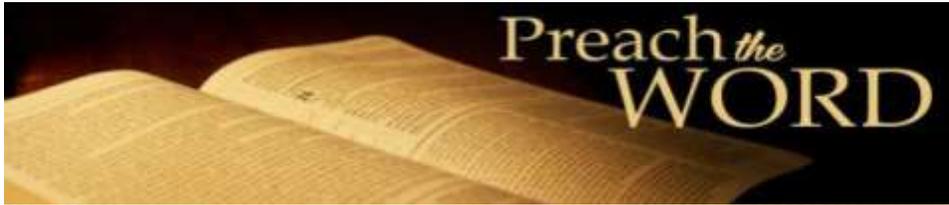
- ✘ Organization – the sermon must be organized.
 - + Organization reflects essentials of art, beauty, and communication. It is a means by which unity (of the message) is achieved.
 - + If our ideas are not clear to us and we have not expressed them well, then the confusion in our mind will be shared by the congregation.
 - + The sermon has to feel like it is going in a specific direction. Listeners should be able to discern the flow.
 - ✘ In most cases, it is a failure if the audience does not know where you are in the text, main point, or message in general.



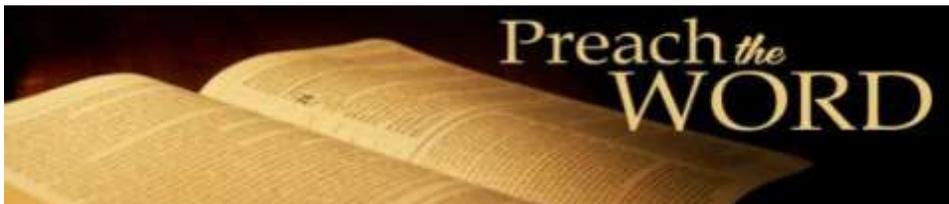
- × The Unifier
- × This is the most important part of the sermon since it provides both the main point (i.e. timeless truth) and the sermon's organization.
 - + Unifier – the central idea around which the sermon is built.
 - + For the sake of simplicity and impact, it is important that a sermon have one main idea, but it will be developed through a number of sub points.
 - + You do not focus on one nugget and let the rest go unspoken. If you select a single preaching unit (a good text), it will have one unifying idea.
 - + This gives it singleness of thought which gives impact. It is not a buckshot or scatter gun, but instead is like a rifle.
 - + Developing the unifier often involves much thought.



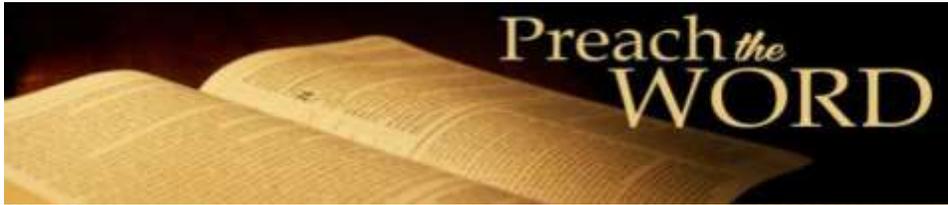
- × There are four kinds of unifiers I will show you.
 - + Which one you use depends on certain variables.
 - × The personality of the preacher
 - × The nature of the text.
 - + The unifiers we will discuss are as follows:
 - × A theme to be explained.
 - × A proposition to be argued.
 - × A subject to be completed.
 - × A story to be told.



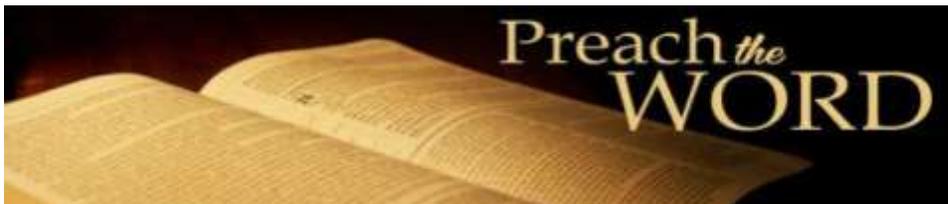
- × Theme to be explained.
 - + It is the sermon in a nutshell. This simple sentence provides a summary of the whole of the sermon.
 - + The theme is the central thrust of the passage expressed in a simple sentence.
- × When done right, the sermon structure is actually present in the simple sentence.
 - + Example: *God's past grace empowers your present walk and ensures your future standing* (1 Cor 1:4-9).



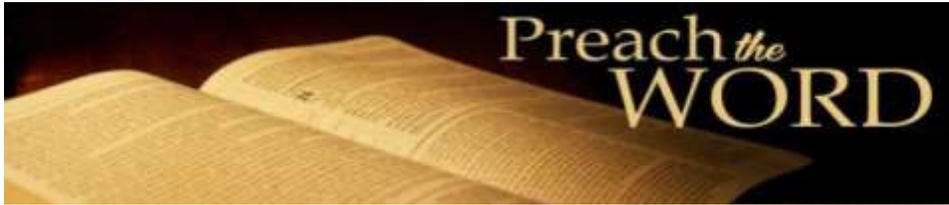
- × Theme to be explained (continued)
 - + How do we get there?
 - + First, ask and answer two questions:
 - × What is the subject of the passage (i.e., what is it talking about)?
 - × What does the passage say about the subject? This is where you get the "complement."
 - + Second, you then put these two answers into a complete sentence.
 - × If done right, the sentence summarizes the text and has the sub-points within it.
 - + Things to remember: Must be short (aim for 9 words or less); must be indicative or declarative; must be clear and understandable. It cannot be a question.



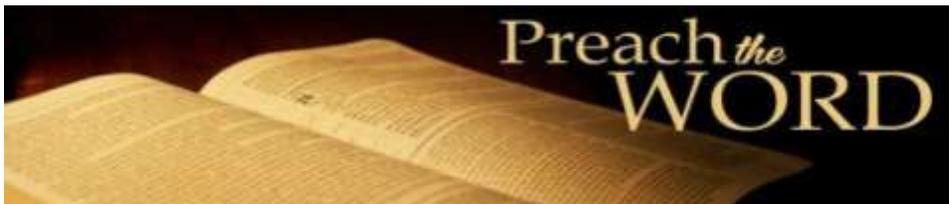
- × Theme to be explained (continued)
 - + Let's apply it to 1 Cor 1:4-9.
 - + What is the subject?
 - × God's saving grace (v. 4).
 - + What does the passage say about the subject?
 - × This grace was given to the Corinthians in the past and spiritually enriched them (vv.4-6).
 - × This past grace presently causes you to lack nothing you need as we await Christ's return (vv. 7).
 - × This grace also guarantees our future salvation (vv. 8-9).
 - + Put these answers together in simple sentence that is declarative, clear, and brief.
 - × *God's past grace empowers your present walk and ensures your future standing (12 words).*



- × Theme to be explained (continued)
 - + You can see the sub-points in the single sentence.
 - + God's *past grace empowers your present walk and ensures your future standing.*
 1. God's Past Grace
 2. It Empowers your Present Walk
 3. It Ensures your Future Standing.
 - + From here, you have the full roadmap for your sermon. Write everything to support and build off the single sentence main point.
 - × The people will know where the sermon is going. They will remember the point.
 - × Make sure what you say explains and applies the text.



- ✘ A Proposition to be argued.
 - + The unifier is a complete sentence that is worded in such a way that it either invites further inquiry or requires proof or defense.
 - ✘ It follows a linear pattern of logic, where there is a provocative statement (unifier) that is then proved by the text.
 - ✘ It forces a person to be attached to the text itself.
 - + There are four parts to this method
 - ✘ Proposition – statement that evokes further questioning by listeners. The question it evokes must be answered by the text.
 - ✘ Interrogative – natural question that arises out of the proposition (who, what, when, where, how, or which).
 - ✘ Key word – Plural noun that serves as categorical label for all the text's answers to the question.
 - ✘ Transitional sentence – includes key word, enumerates the points, and ties everything to the text.

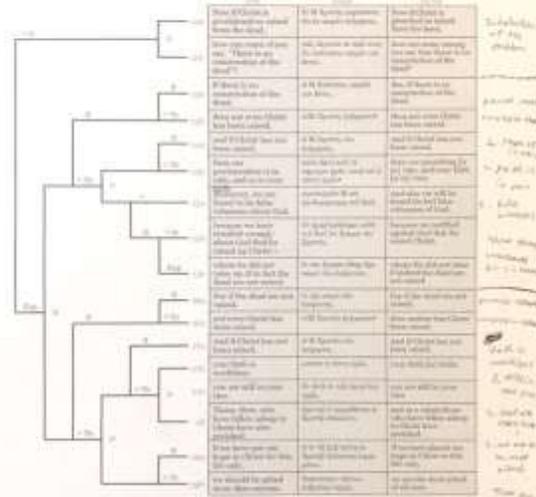


- ✘ A Proposition to be argued (continued).
 - + Using Luke 13:1-9, here is what it looks like.
 - + Proposition: Jesus narrows down what your greatest concerns are.
 - + Interrogative: What.
 - + Key word: Concerns.
 - + Transitional sentence: In Luke 13:1-9, Jesus reveals two chief concerns.
 - ✘ Repentance (vv. 1-5).
 - ✘ Fruitfulness (vv. 6-9).
 - ✘ These two outline points answer the interrogative. They also fit the key word category (i.e., concerns).
 - + It is important to have a good introduction to set this all up.

by Douglas Edwards

Edwards

1 Coursework 18-12-19



problems there are huge
 complexity for where
 the distribution is
 Edwards's 2 with 2000000?
 are there 2 top 2000?
 Theoretical issues but decides for sets of constraints (e.g. [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [32] [33] [34] [35] [36] [37] [38] [39] [40] [41] [42] [43] [44] [45] [46] [47] [48] [49] [50] [51] [52] [53] [54] [55] [56] [57] [58] [59] [60] [61] [62] [63] [64] [65] [66] [67] [68] [69] [70] [71] [72] [73] [74] [75] [76] [77] [78] [79] [80] [81] [82] [83] [84] [85] [86] [87] [88] [89] [90] [91] [92] [93] [94] [95] [96] [97] [98] [99] [100])