

The Basics of Sermon Prep & Preaching...

By J.R. Allebach

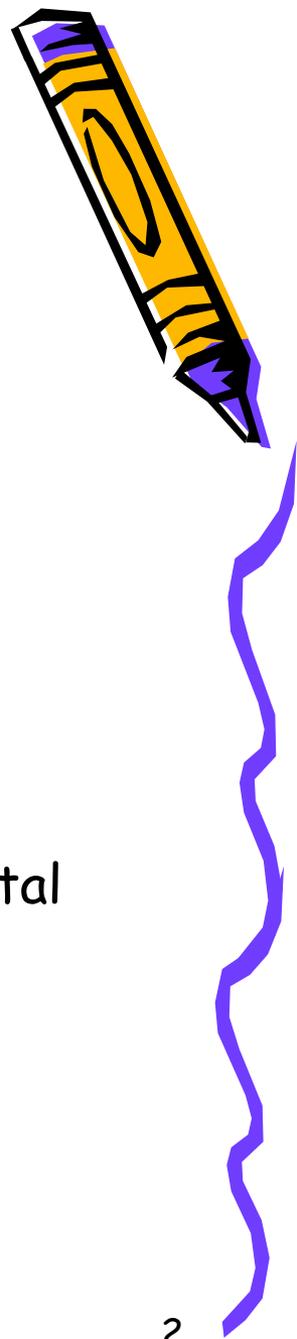
Three Types of Sermons

#1 Topical Sermon - provides biblical perspective on a selected topic.

Example: marriage, faith, Love, Grace
Christmas, healing, etc.

Why preach a topical sermon?

Address a difficult current event, address a societal or congregational problem, a topic of interest, controversial issue.

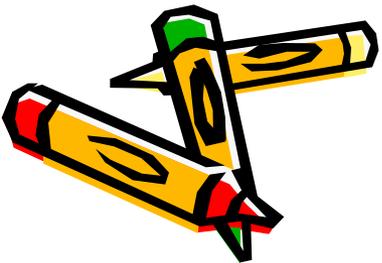
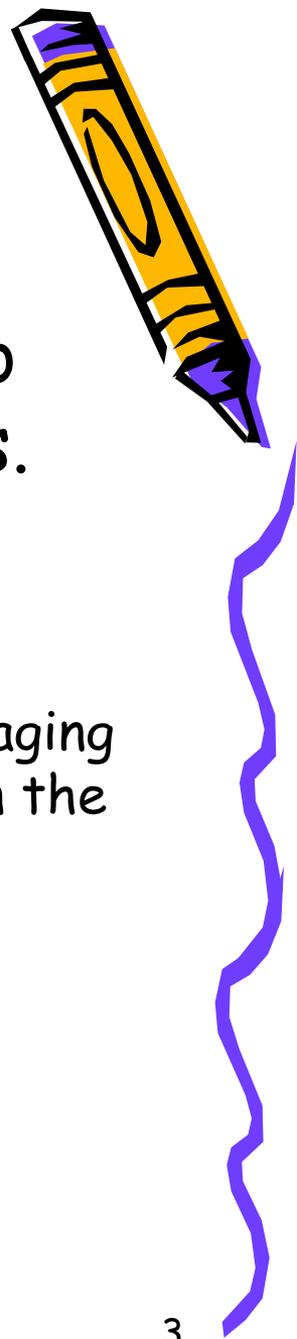


Three Types of Sermons

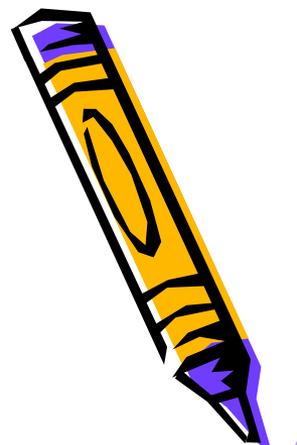
#2 Character Study - provide insight into the lives of prominent bible characters.

Example; David, Peter, Joseph

Why Use character Study sermons? It is often encouraging and instructive to look at the lives of men and women in the Bible and observe how they wrestled with their personal issues in life.



Three Types of Sermons



#3 Expository Sermons: Select a particular portion of scripture and allowing the topic and flow of thought to emerge from the text and dictate your sermon outline.

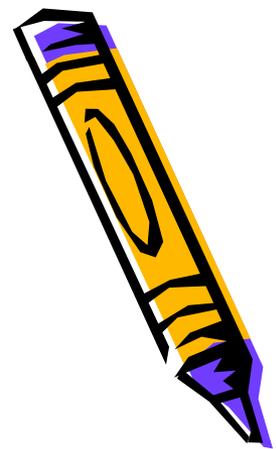
(exegesis means to "draw out of" a text what it means, eisegesis means to read into a text what one wants it to mean.)

Example: 23rd Psalm, 1st Corinthians 13,
Matthew 20:1-16, Ephesians 2

Why Preach Expository Sermons? Scripture is allowed to speak uninterrupted, preaching through a book or section of a book ensures balance and integrity of doctrine.



Seven Genres of Bible Literature



#1 Narrative

Examples: Old Testament history books, The Gospels

This literature is generally in story form. Narratives contain history and theology and the two are brought together in a story format.

Considerations: Plot, character tension, point of view, dialogue, narrative time and setting

Example: Each of the gospels was written from a particular point of view and for a particular purpose, with a unique divine perspective. Likewise O.T. narratives

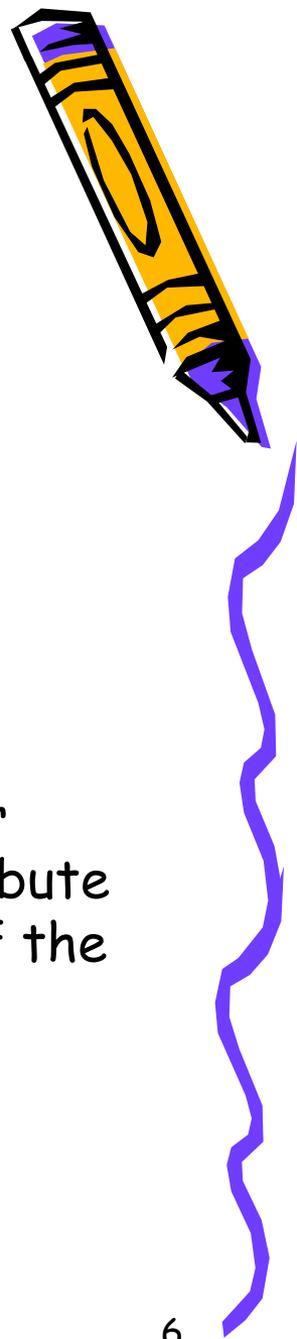


Seven Genres of Bible Literature

#2 Poetry

Examples: Psalms, Proverbs, Lamentations, Job and large portions of other O.T. books

Considerations: Caution should be used not to over exegete imagery or metaphors, and carefully attribute theological weight; gain a general understanding of the form and style of Hebrew poetry

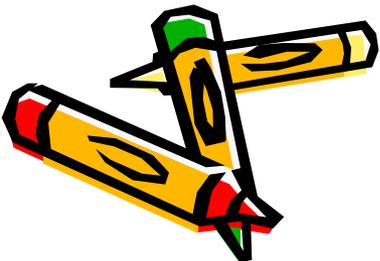
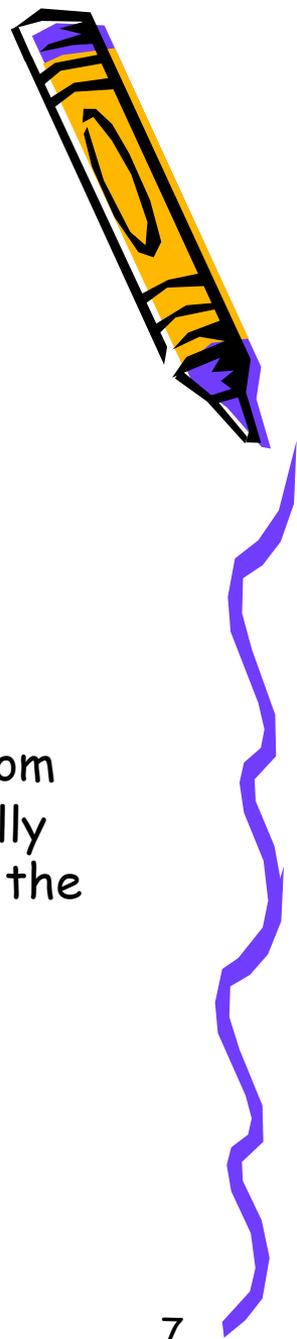


Seven Genres of Bible Literature

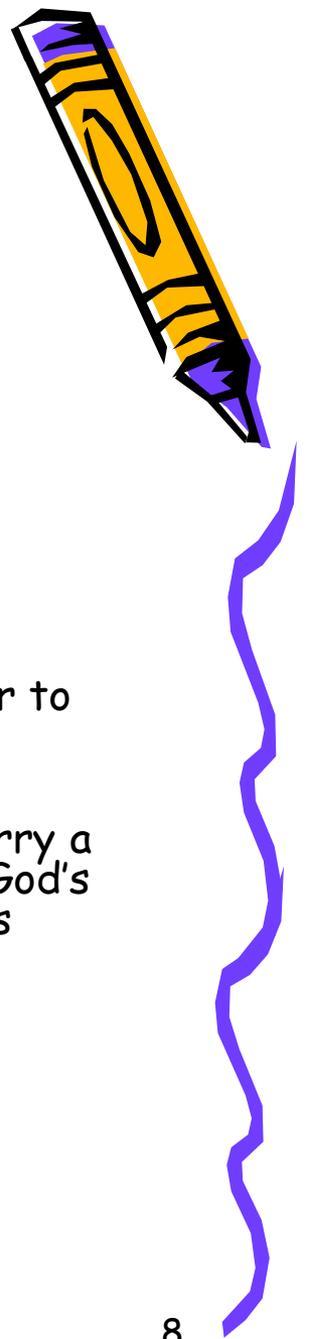
#3 Wisdom Literature

Example: Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Job

Considerations: Caution should be used in removing sayings from their context and applying them in literalistic fashion; carefully define wisdom terms; carefully follow the line of argument in the text; There are almost a dozen different forms of wisdom literature.



Seven Genres of Bible Literature



#4 Prophecy

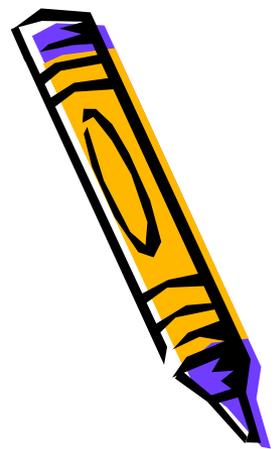
Examples: Old Testament major and minor prophets.

Considerations: Understand the role and calling of the O.T. prophets - they were forth-tellers and fore-tellers - the latter to strengthen the former.

Neither the Hebrew or Greek words for translated prophet carry a predictive orientation - he was called to interpret or proclaim God's message. Most O. T. predictive prophecy has to do with Israel's immediate future - a call for them to return to God.



Seven Genres of Bible Literature



#5 Apocalyptic (reveal or uncover)

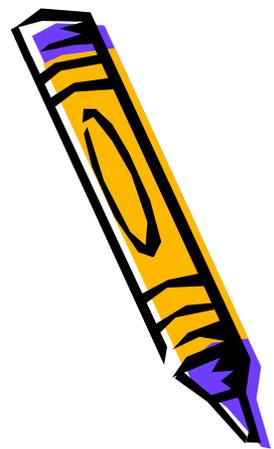
Example: Revelation, sections of Daniel, Ezekiel, Zechariah

Considerations: a revelatory communication; generally there are discourse cycles that move the reader toward the truth that God is in control;

The symbolism within Apocalyptic scripture is drawn from the time of the writer -- its true meaning likely found in its ancient setting - perhaps God chose the symbols to speak to readers coming from the Jewish and Greek backgrounds.



Seven Genres of Bible Literature



#6 Parables

Example: A third of Jesus teaching in the synoptic gospels is in parable form.

Considerations: the task is to determine between the details not intended to carry spiritual meaning and the details that are loaded with theological implications. Parables should not be interpreted using an allegorical approach.

1) Note the setting, 2) Study the structure and narrative surrounding, 3) Uncover the background, 4) Find the main points, 5) Do not base doctrine on parables, 6) Apply the central truth to modern life.



Seven Genres of Bible Literature

#7 Epistle - correspondence written to general audiences.

Example: Paul's letters - Romans, 1Corinth. Titus

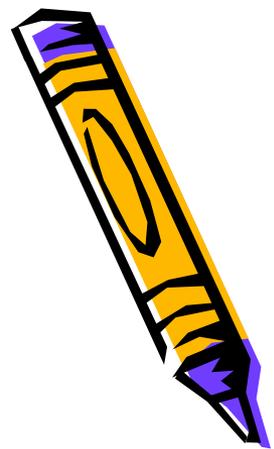
Considerations: study the logical flow of thought; understand the situation behind the statements; note any subgenres of literature (hymns, proverbs, creeds apocalyptic)



The Steps of Sermon Preparation

Step #1 Prepare your spirit man...

Preaching is both a natural and supernatural exercise. Make sure you are in tune with God and seek him for guidance as you prepare.



The Steps of Sermon Preparation



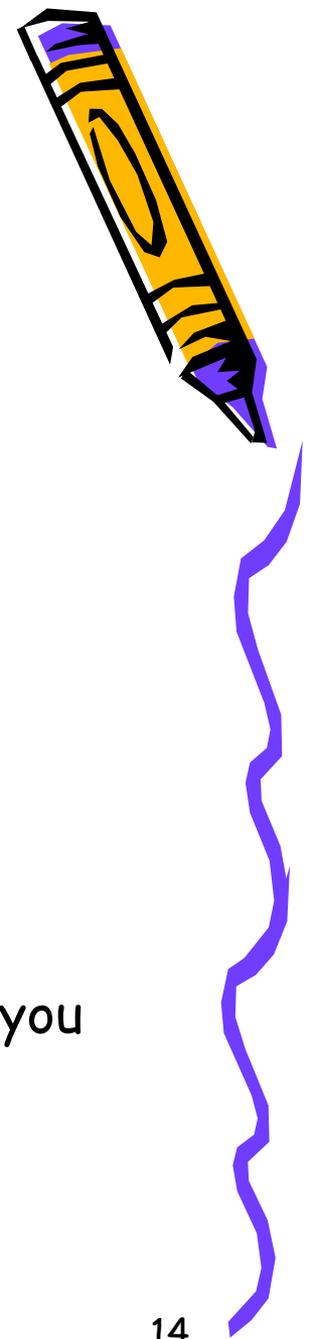
Step #2 Select a biblical text upon which the sermon will be based.

Outline your sermon... write down the main points found within the scriptural text.

- Three or four mutually exclusive points that build one upon the other and communicate the theme of your message



The Elements of a Sermon



1. Every Sermon needs a title
Let them know where your headed
2. Every sermon needs an introduction
Get the congregation on board for the journey
3. Every sermon needs a story or illustration.
Take the message where they live
4. Every sermon needs a closing
This is what I just said and this is how God wants you to respond

