

Eternal Life Fellowship Ministries & Global Network Homiletics – Course 109



Apostle Dr. Michael L. Hargett, Sr. Ph.D.
Servant Leader

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Apostolic Thrust

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Vision

*Building people and Transforming lives!
(LifeShape Skills)*

Mission

*Deliverance by Evangelism, Discipleship by Education,
Development by Empowerment and Deployment by Enterprising.
(Agile Ministry)*

Ethos

*Whole life = Whole person
(Mind-Body-Soul)*

Assignment

*Worshipping God and Serving people!
(CPR) Consistent-Practical-Realistic*

Five Fold Ministry Gifts (Ephesians Chapter 4)

*Saints-Work-Edification
Unity-Knowledge-Fullness*

Course Objectives

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- **Learn** – How to incorporate the method of homiletics in writing and preaching sermons.
- **Discover** – The importance of homiletics in preparing various styles of sermons.
- **Explore** – The various styles of sermon presentations and how homiletics enhances the style of presentation.
- **Plan** – To use homiletics in sermon preparation.
- **Execute** – Basic skill set to develop a sermon, preach the word, and speak about gospel truths to a large group of people. In varying settings.

To the Preacher

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This needs to be stated emphatically, that the most important factor in the preparation of sermons is the preparation of the preacher's own heart through fasting and prayer.

1. No amount of knowledge, or of learning or of natural endowments can take the place of a fervent, humble, devoted heart which longs for more and more of Christ.
2. Only the man who walks with God and who lives a holy life can inspire others to grow in the grace and knowledge of Christ. Such a man will spend much time in secret with Jesus, holding daily, uninterrupted, unhurried communion with Him in His Word.

The Importance of Prayer

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The preacher must also be a man of prayer who has learned the art of holy warfare upon his knees.

1. Like Daniel, he must have the habit of prayer and find the time, yes, make the time, to pray daily and regularly in his closet.
2. His sermons then will not be the product of mere intellectual effort but will be heaven-sent messages - sent to him in answer to prayer.

“Prayer puts the preacher’s sermon into the preacher’s heart; prayer puts the preacher’s heart into the preacher’s sermon.” E.M. Bounds

Study the Word of God

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The one who is to preach the message from the Bible must also be a person who lives the Bible.

1. You must study the Scriptures not just to get a message for his congregation. You must live in the Book.
2. The Word of God must become your meat and drink. Throughout your life you must spend hours every day in diligent study of the Bible.
3. You must saturate yourself with it until it grips your heart and soul so that with Jeremiah you may say, “His Word was in my heart as a fire in my bones.”

Types of Sermons

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There are many kinds of sermons and various ways of classifying them. The least complicated method is to classify them as topical, textual, and expository.

Topical Sermon

- A topical sermon is one in which the main divisions are derived from the topic, independently of a text.
- Topical sermon begins with a topic or theme and that the main parts of the sermon consist of ideas which come from that topic.
- It does not require a text as the basis of its message. That is, a certain text is not the source of the topical sermon, although it is all based on the Word of God.
- We start with a Biblical topic. The main divisions of the sermon outline must be drawn from this Biblical topic, and each main division must be supported by scripture.

Types of Sermons

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The Textual Sermon

A textual sermon is one in which the main divisions are derived from a text consisting of a brief portion of Scripture. Each of these divisions is then used as a line of suggestion, and the text provides the theme of the sermon.

1. The main lines of development are drawn from the text itself. (In this way the main outline is kept strictly within the limits of the text. It may consist of one line of a verse, or a whole verse, or two or three verses.)
2. The main division is derived from the text. The main divisions suggest the features to be shared in the message. Sometimes the text is so rich and full that we may obtain many truths or features from it which will serve as a development of the thoughts contained in the outline. At other times it may be necessary to draw from other portions of Scripture to develop the main division.
3. The definition further states that the text provides the theme of the sermon.

Types of Sermons

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The Expository Sermon

An expository sermon is one in which a more or less extended portion of Scripture is interpreted in relation to one theme or central idea. The bulk of the material for the sermon is drawn directly from the passage and the outline consists of a series of progressive ideas centered around that one main idea.

1. On a more or less extended portion of Scripture. The passage may consist of a few verses or it may extend through a whole chapter or even further. Probably a minimum of four verses, but with no limit on the length.
2. This more or less extended portion is interpreted in relation to one theme or central idea. It is an expository unit consisting of a number of verses out of which a central idea emerges.
3. The bulk of the material for the sermon is drawn directly from the passage. Not only should the leading ideas of the passage be brought out in an expository discourse, but the details should also be suitably explained and made to furnish the chief materials for the sermon. The theme of the passage must ever be kept in mind throughout an expository sermon, and as that one main idea is developed out of the passage there should follow in the outline a series of progressive ideas all related to the central thought.

PRIVILEGE OF PREACHING

1. Proclaiming of Absolute Truth -- the Word of God
2. Changing of lives through the Word of God
3. Establishing changed lives by the Word of God

Facts About Preaching

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PRINCIPLE OF PREACHING

1. Scriptural
2. Unity -- begins with theme
3. Strong structure -- outlining is a process
4. Explanation -- Description
5. Interpretation -- meaning/ principle/ what is taught
6. Argumentation -- sharing opposing views when important
7. Reproof -- showing sin
8. Rebuke -- dealing with God's judgment promised
9. Exhort -- Urging to forsake sin
10. Illustrations
11. Applications -- Applying truth.

The Preacher's Vocabulary!

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The thought process are largely confined within the limits of one's vocabulary. And to increase the range of one's thinking, it is necessary to increase the vocabulary by means of which one's thinking is articulated.

Tests of more than 350,000 persons from all walks of life show that, more often than any other measurable characteristic, knowledge of the exact meanings of a large number of words accompanies outstanding success.

A rich vocabulary is a mighty asset in the pulpit, enabling the preacher to project an idea from his own mind into the minds of others without loss or blur. In developing such a vocabulary, three aims are to be kept constantly in mind.

Accuracy
Clarity
Refinement

The Seven Interrogatives

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Asking questions about the text!

1. Who ?-- Introducing a sequence of person to be enumerated, identified, classified, or included in the application.
2. Which? -- Introducing a sequence of things, choices, or alternatives.
3. What? -- Introducing a sequence of meanings, implications, definitions, particulars, characteristics, inclusions, or exclusions.
4. Why? -- Introducing a sequence of reasons or objectives.
5. When? -- Introducing a sequence of times, phases, or conditions.
6. Where? -- Introducing a sequence of places or whence? -- place, organ, source, cause?
7. Whither? -- place, goal, results, extent, conclusions or wherein?
8. How? -- Introducing a sequence of ways.

Preparing the Sermon

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Begin early and labor intensely...

- Maintain consistency -- disciple yourself to work ahead
- Write down all you think you can use
- Proper sequence -- check all sources
- Read text often in light of context
- Take time in preparation
- What do others say?
- Analyzing the material
- Preliminary analysis
- Limit yourself to a theme
- Define your terms, goals, aims,
- Discrimination -- make a difference where the Word does.
- Classification -- similarities,
- Qualifications -- what do you know?
- Validation -- check it with God's Word, comparing Scripture with Scripture.

The Mechanics of the Sermon

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Basic Mechanics

- Write out central idea and purpose in text
- Get main points in logical order
- Develop main points by explanation, and illustration
- Prepare introduction
- Prepare conclusion
- Revise, rework, inject new ideas, condense,
- Pray over constantly

Body of the Sermon

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- Title
- Text
- Theme
- Introduction
- Proposition (Theme)
- Body
- Conclusion
- Closing

Lectures - Speakers - Preachers

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- A lecture is NOT a sermon.
- A Speech is NOT a sermon
- A Sermon is preached not lectured or a speech.
- Remember to execute what you have been invited to do. (Pray, lecture, speak, or preach!
- Keep the timeline 10 minutes is not 30!

(The three B's Be Brief – Be Good – Be Done!)

Textual Preaching

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1. **Procedure** -- Breaks up the text into its homiletically parts and treats each part of the text as one of the main divisions of the sermon. Should be clearly on the germ ideas of the text in its context.
2. **Value** -- gives a careful word by word exegetical study.

Expository Preaching

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1. Exposition as a method of study in scriptural analysis brought into the synthesis of biblical context
2. Theological truth is worthless without obedience!
3. Bible exposition without moral application is ineffective.
4. Truth for just truth sake is dangerous for without love it does not reach the heart.
5. Any preacher can get along with his people by just feeding them.

Topical Preaching

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1. Procedure -- Gets the topic from various texts and then treats it as the Bible treats it.
2. Fewer main points and more complete development than in the Bible reading method.

Types of topical preaching

- a. Biographical or Character studies
 - b. Doctrinal messages, facts
 - c. Ethical
 - e. Bible books
3. Objection -- much topical preaching deals with topics from human sources or human wisdom -- or based on a favorite subject of the speaker.



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Any questions?

You can find me at:

- » www.lovingarmsworldmin.org
- » mlhargett@lovingarmsworldmin.org



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