

HOMILETICS



Effective Pentecostal Preaching and Teaching.

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I. Introduction

a. Definition:

*“Pentecostal preaching means a type of message and a style of delivery characteristic of Pentecostal worship. Pentecostal preaching is the best of one’s study and meditation, warmed by the Spirit of God, and made to glow in the heart by the anointing of the same Holy Spirit.”*¹ Ray H. Hughes

b. The power and presence of the Holy Spirit influences and empowers:

1. The Preacher – Communicating by _____
2. The Preparation – Communicating by _____
3. The Presentation – Communicating by _____

c. 5 key components that distinguish Pentecostal preaching:

1. True Pentecostal preaching must centre on the _____ of God.
2. Pentecostal preaching must always _____ Jesus Christ.
3. Pentecostal preaching should always be directed and empowered by the _____
4. Pentecostal preaching should be _____
5. Pentecostal preaching is uniquely _____ (convicting of sin, producing faith, confronting demonic power, producing Godly reverence and being confirmed by the operation of spiritual gifts)

II. Types of Sermons

In general, three homiletical forms and variations thereof dominate the preaching landscape:

- a. The T _____ sermon
- b. The N _____ sermon
- c. The E _____ sermon.

¹ Ray H. Hughes, “Preaching, A Pentecostal Perspective,” in *Dictionary of Pentecostal and Charismatic Movements*, eds. Stanley M. Burgess and Gary B. McGee, (Grand Rapids: Zondervan Publishing House, 1988), 722.

III. Preparation of the Preacher

- The most important factor in the preparation of sermons is the preparation of the preacher's own _____.
- The preacher must also be a man of _____ who has learned the art of holy warfare upon his knees.
- But the man who is to preach the message of the Book must also be a man of the _____.

IV. Preparation of the Preaching

1. Topical Preaching

a. Definition of a Topical Sermon:

A topical sermon is one in which the main divisions are derived from the topic, independently of a text.

This means that the--

- 1) A Topical sermon begins with a _____ or theme and that the main parts of the sermon consist of ideas which come from that topic.
- 2) It does not require a _____ 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.
- 3) We start with a _____ topic. The main divisions of the sermon outline must be drawn from this, and each main division must be supported by a Scripture reference.

b. Unity of Thought in a Topical Sermon

The Topical sermon contains _____ idea.

c. The Various Kinds of Topics

All reveal various aspects of God's _____

d. Choice of Topics

If we are to know the topic to select, we must seek the _____ of the Lord.

e. Seven Basic PRINCIPLES for the PREPARATION of Topical Outlines!

1. The main _____ should be in logical or chronological order.

The Believer's Hope

Topic: Characteristics of the Believer's Hope!

- I. It is a living hope, I Pet 1:3
- II. It is a saving hope, I Thess 5:8
- III. It is a sure hope, Heb. 6:19
- IV. It is a good hope, II Thess. 2:16
- V. It is an unseen hope, Rom. 8:24
- VI. It is a blessed hope, Tit 2:13
- VII. It is an eternal hope, Tit. 3:7

2. The main division may be an _____ of the topic. Each part of the outline contributes to the completeness of the discussion of the topic.

3. The main divisions may present the various _____ of a topic.

Knowing God's Word

Topic: Some values of knowing the Word of God!

- I. Knowing God's Word makes one wise unto salvation, II Tim. 3:15
- II. Knowing God's Word keeps us from sin, Psa. 119:11
- III. Knowing God's Word produces spiritual growth, I Pet. 2:2
- IV. Knowing God's Word results in successful living, Josh. 2:7-8, Psa. 1

4. The main divisions may treat a subject by _____ or _____ with something else in Scripture.

An Effective Testimony!

Topic: A comparison between the testimony of the believer and salt.

- I. Like salt, the believer's testimony should season, Col. 4:6
- II. Like salt, the believer's testimony should purify, I Thess. 4:4
- III. Like salt, the believer's testimony should not lose its savour, Matt. 5:13
- IV. Like salt, the believer's testimony should create thirst, I Pet. 2:12

5. The main divisions may be expressed by a certain _____ or _____ of Scripture which is repeated though out the outline.

The Ability of God!

Topic: Some Things Which God Is Able to DO!

- I. He is able to save, Heb 7:25
- II. He is able to keep, Jude 24
- III. He is able to help, Heb. 2:18

IV. He is able to subdue, Phil. 3:21

V. He is able to give grace, II Cor. 9:8

VI. He is able to do beyond what we ask or think, Eph. 3:20

6. The main divisions may be supported by an _____ word or phrase of Scripture though out the outline.

7. The main division may consist of a word study showing the various _____ of a certain word or words in Scripture. (Such as a study of the names of Christ, or the names of God, etc.)

f. Various ideas about Topical messages!

1. The topical message is suited to the construction of the _____ sermon.

2. Many times you may choose to work on a _____ of topical messages -- such as the Love of Jesus, the Face of, the Hands of, the Tears of, the Cross of, the Blood of, etc.

3. A study of major _____ in a book or a group of books in the Bible will also suggest a series of discourses in topical form.

2. Expository Preaching

Ten Basic Principles for the Preparation of Expository Outlines!

1. Any passage under consideration should be carefully studied to understand its _____ and to obtain the central _____ of the text.

2. Significant words or phrases in the text may indicate or form the main _____ of the outline.

3. The outline should be drawn from the expository unit in a _____ way.

4. The important _____ suggested by the passage may form the main divisions of the outline.

5. Two or three passages from various parts of Scripture may be put _____ to form the basis of an expository outline.

6. By means of the method of multiple _____, we may treat a passage of Scripture in various ways and thus have two or more entirely different outlines on the same portion.

7. We should, in study, note the _____.

8. In study we should also note the _____ background of the passage, whenever possible.

9. The _____ of the text should be treated properly, but not necessarily exhaustively. Don't spend too much time on the details.

10. The truths contained in the text must be related to the _____ day through application of truths to present needs.

a. The Study Phase

- **Stage One – O** _____
 - *Task 1: Determining the boundaries of the passage.*
 - *Task 2: Identify the central idea of the passage in the writer's own words.*
 - *Task 3: Analyze how the biblical writer develops this theme in the passage.*
 - *Task 4: Find the "situation clues" and "purpose clues" in the immediate and broader context.*
- **Stage Two – I** _____
 - *Task 5: Write a paragraph summarizing the situation the passage addresses.*
 - *Task 6: Write a paragraph synthesizing the purpose clues of the passage.*
 - *Task 7: Develop a descriptive outline tracing the argument of the passage.*
 - *Task 8: Engage in further study using quality resources.*
- **Stage Three – A** _____
 - *Task 9: Identify how the passage applies to similar situations today.*
- **Stage Four – R** _____
 - *Task 10: Personally respond to the teaching of the passage.*

b. The Strategy Phase

- *Step 1: Prayerfully _____ on what you have studied.*
- *Step 2: Write a _____ statement (proposition) for your sermon.*
- *Step 3: Identify the " _____ " that the passage addresses.*
- *Step 4: State clear _____ for your message.*
- *Step 5: Brainstorm with a _____ team about media and drama support.*
- *Step 6: Come up with a good _____ and _____.*
- *Step 7: State each point as a _____.*

- *Step 8: Explain and _____ the text for each point.*
- *Step 9: Identify apt _____ and jokes.*
- *Step 10: Prayerfully craft your _____ and _____.*

Notes for Step 2: Write a Proposition Statement

The Proposition (or theme) of the Message or Sermon!

The theme or thesis is a simple declaration of the subject which the preacher proposes to discuss, develop, prove, or explain in the sermon. In other words, it is the sermon reduced to one sentence.

The Importance of the Proposition!

1. The proposition is the _____ of the entire structure of the sermon. The importance of a correct proposition cannot be overestimated.
2. The proposition will accurately express the main _____ of the sermon.
3. It clearly indicates to the congregation the _____ of the sermon.

Types of Propositions!

1. The form most commonly used is the declarative or _____ (a simple statement expressing the main idea of the sermon).
2. Another type is the _____ or using questions (the dominant idea of the sermon is put in the form of a question).
3. The third kind of proposition is called the _____ (exhorting - this is employed when the preacher's aim is to encourage or exhort his congregation to adopt a certain course of action).
4. The fourth kind of proposition is known as the _____. (This type of thesis takes the form of an exclamation where the sermonizer desires to give special emphasis to the main idea of his theme.)

Principles for the Formulation of the Proposition!

1. The proposition should contain one main _____.
2. The proposition should generally be expressed in the form of a truth stated _____. It should be in the form of a complete sentence.

Example: "Triumphant Living!"

Text: Phil. 1:12-21

Proposition: Christians can be triumphant in Christ!

I. In the face of adversity, as Paul was, vs. 12-145

II. In the face of opposition, as Paul was, vs. 15-19

III. In the face of death, as Paul was, vs. 20-21

3. The proposition should be stated as concisely and _____ as possible. (Few words – much meaning.)

4. The proposition should be _____ to the main body of the discourse by questions and a transitional sentence. (Interrogatives are: Why? How? What? When? and Where?)

Example: Statement -- *The Christian life may be said to be a life of dependence.*

Interrogative -- *Why is the Christian life said to be a life of dependence?*

Transitional sentence -- *There are several reasons why the Christian life may be said to be a life of dependence.*

5. The proposition may be formulated by including the _____ word and the transitional sentence with the statement of the thesis or aim of the message.

Notes for Step 6: Come up with a good Title and Introduction

The Title of a Message or Sermon!

The title is the expression of the specific feature to be presented in the sermon, stated in a manner which may be suitable for advertising the sermon.

1. The title should be _____ to the text or to the message.

2. The title should be _____.

3. The title should be in keeping with the _____ of the pulpit.

4. The title should generally be _____

5. The title may be stated in the form of facts, questions, or an exclamation.

Introduction to a Message or Sermon!

The introduction is the process by which the preacher endeavours to prepare the minds and secure the interest of his hearers in the message he has to proclaim.

The Purpose is --

1. To secure the _____ will of the hearers. (The introduction then must be presented in such a way as to win the favourable attention of the entire congregation if at all possible.)

2. To arouse _____ in the theme. (People may not seem interested at first or may be preoccupied with other things, or indifferent to biblical truth. Other conditions may

distract them such as a poorly ventilated building, insufficient lighting, the slamming of doors, or other sounds outside.)

Principles for a Good Introduction!

1. It generally should be _____
2. It should be _____. (The first few minutes of a sermon are crucial. How can we stimulate interest as we begin the sermon? -- By arousing curiosity, by means of variety, by the use of illustrations, by a captivating title, by relating the sermon to life situations.)
3. It should lead to the dominant idea or _____ thought of the sermon or message. Proposition: The statements contained in the introduction should consist of a series of progressive ideas culminating in the one main idea of the message.
4. It should be stated in the outline in a few brief _____ or phrases, with each successive idea on a different line. (Long complex sentences should be avoided. They should be clear, even at just a glance, for the one bringing the message.)

Example of Step 7: State each point as a principle:

Consider the following comparison of the two approaches taken from a message entitled “Thank You for Giving to the Lord” (Text: Philippians 4:10-23)

Points Stated as Descriptive Statements	Points Stated as Principles
1. Their Gift: Prompted Paul’s Rejoicing (vv. 10, 20)	1. Giving Prompts P_____ (vv. 10, 20)
2. Their Gift: And an Important Lesson Paul Learned (vv. 11-13)	2. Giving Helps Put Things in P_____ Perspective (vv. 11-13)
3. Their Gift: A Partnership in Ministry (vv. 14-16)	3. Giving Demonstrates P_____ in Ministry (vv. 14-16)
4. Their Gift: An Investment and More (vv. 17-18)	4. Giving Is a Heavenly Investment and a P_____ Sacrifice to God (vv. 17-18)
5. Their Gift: Leads to a Wonderful Word of Assurance (v. 19)	5. Giving Results in a Wonderful P_____ of assurance

Notes for Step 9: Apt Illustrations

The speaker's greatest asset is the listeners _____
3 tactics of Story Telling:

1. _____ of truth
 - a. C _____ phrase
 - b. D _____
 - c. Q _____
2. Word _____
3. Illustrative _____

Notes for step 10: Conclusion and appeal.

Ten key characteristics should be evident in effective sermon conclusions:

- They should evidence _____ and thoughtful preparation.
- They should be brief and _____.
- They should be prepared with the _____ of the passage in mind.
- They should be logical _____ of the truth of the passage.
- They should provide the emotional _____ of the sermon.
- They should personalize the _____ – moving the sermon from second and third person (“others”) to first person (“me”).
- They should seek a _____ based on the evidence presented in the message.
- They should seek a _____ from the hearer.
- They should be _____ about what the preacher expects the audience to do at the close of the service.
- They should be _____ to the working of the Spirit in the heart of the hearer.

V. The Preaching Itself

a. Overcoming Nervousness

1. Be _____.
2. _____ it out.
3. Get the _____ in you.
4. Deal with _____ of nervousness
5. Visualize an audience of _____.

b. Presentation Tips

1. _____ and over-_____
2. _____ your first 50 words.
3. Stay _____
4. Stay _____
5. Before you go up to speak _____!
6. Speak _____
7. Develop a greater _____ than your _____.

c. The Holy Spirit enhances the presentation of the Pentecostal preacher.

- The preacher should not be _____ to outline but led by Spirit.
- The Spirit helps overcome _____ mannerisms and idiosyncrasies.
- The Spirit free preachers from the destructive _____-consciousness that destroys effective communication.
- He is also able to help the preacher maintain a clear sense of _____ so that freedom and flexibility do not degenerate into pointless and aimless wanderings.
- The Holy Spirit will enable a realistic evaluation of _____ so that a fully developed sermon can be preached (exercise self control - Gal 5:22-23)

- There is an appropriate sense of _____ that comes from the Spirit of God at work in the preacher's life (Mt. 7:29; Mk. 1:22).
- The guidance of the Holy Spirit along with the preacher's interpersonal _____ are critical to dealing with unexpected disruptions (1 Cor 14:40)

d. Important Points for effective preaching:

- *Eye c* _____
- *Voice c* _____
- *Correct Gestures & P* _____
- *D* _____ *appropriately*
- *Never d* _____ *yourself as a teacher or your content.* Statements like, "I'm not very good at this," or "This is not a very good outline" needlessly compromise the opportunity to impact your audience, and deflate your own confidence.
- *Speak both as a fellow-learner/sinner and as a p* _____. Somehow, you should communicate that you have much to learn and a long way to go in your own walk with God. This helps people to identify with you and is a way of communicating God's grace. But having done this, you also need to boldly proclaim God's Word and call on people (as God's mouthpiece) to respond to it.
- *Be s* _____ *to the non-Christian and the new Christian.* Keep them in mind in every part of your teaching preparation.
- *Use s* _____ *only if it is familiar and appropriate to your audience.* Otherwise it will reduce your credibility.
- *Avoid verbal " _____ "*
- *If you blank out or mess up, go _____ to the next point.*

e. The Holy Spirit leads into congregational response and ministry.

- The preaching of the Word should give rise to _____ and the Holy Spirit's activity among God's people that provide the setting for the miraculous to occur (I Cor 12:8-10)
- The Holy Spirit _____ hard hearts, smashes resistance, breaks down walls, opens doors, and slips in through the smallest of crevices. He seasons and influences everything (Acts 2:2)

VI. The Use of Multimedia for Preaching

Using Power Points in Preaching

- 1. Only use with intention and purpose not to show off.**
- 2. Do not simply use to give your outline. Use visuals more.**
- 3. Each slide should be simple and clean.**
- 4. High-contrast slides can be seen.**
- 5. Text should not be less than thirty-point.**
- 6. Use a minimum of slides.**
- 7. Present complex data over several slides, one slide equals one point.**
- 8. Make your presentations visually beautiful.**
- 9. If using animations, no more than 2 at a time.**
- 10. Do not constantly turn to look at PowerPoint. Keep eyes on people.**

Using Video Clips in Preaching

1. Keep short (no more than 3 minutes) and must be relevant to message (use early on as later can break the flow)
2. Test beforehand that it works and is ready to use (coordinate with media team)
3. Make sure quality is good for big screen (not pixelated)
4. View through and make sure it is wholesome, edifying and interest grabbing (sometimes a well-spoken story can be better than the same story in video).
5. You may need to edit a longer clip to get point you need and with the force you want.

Using Drama to Illustrate Preaching

1. Like videos, keep short, sharp and on the point.
2. Use near or at the beginning.
3. View it first to make sure it's impacting and well-acted (if not you may need to scrap it).

Homiletics Homework

Choose one of the following exercises. Write down your sermon outline and prepare to deliver it in a short 5 minute sermon.

Topical Sermon Exercises:

1. Prepare a topical outline using one of the themes or ideas listed:
2. Prepare a topical outline using your own topic, support each main division with appropriate Scripture. Be careful to follow the principles suggested above.
3. List seven suitable topics for evangelistic messages, and make a topical outline of one of them.
4. Find a significant word or phrase which occurs repeatedly in a book of the New Testament and develop a topical outline from the repetitions of that word or phrase. (Such as the word, walk in Ephesians 4, 5, 6.)
5. With the help of a concordance prepare a word study on the word forgive.

Expository Sermon Exercises:

1. Prepare an expository outline on I Corinthians 13:1-8, giving the title, central thought, and main divisions of the passage.
2. Prepare an expository outline on John 15:1-8, giving the title, central thought or theme and main divisions of the passage.
3. Prepare an evangelistic, expository message from John 3:25-28, giving the title, central thought or theme, and main divisions of the passage.
4. Make a biographical sermon outline on Abraham's nephew Lot (note all the portions that deal with his life in Genesis 13, 14, and 19.) Give the title, central idea, and main divisions, and indicate the references which relate to each main division.
5. Prepare an evangelistic sermon from Ephesians 2:1-9. Give the title, theme and main divisions of the text.
6. Choose your own expository unit and prepare two different expository outlines on the same passage. Indicate the central thought and main divisions of each.
7. Prepare an expository outline on I Corinthians 3:1-8, giving the title, central thought, and main divisions of the passage. Indicate the verses which relate to each main division.

SPEAKER'S EVALUATION

Speaker's name: _____

- 1-10
(lowest-highest)
1. **Introduction :** Captured my attention
 2. **Proposition:** _____

 3. **Points:** Clearly stated and understood
 4. **Illustrations and humour:** Well-presented and effective
 5. **Conclusion:** Did it give me a sense of closure?
 6. **Eye Contact:** Engaging? Uncomfortable? Confident?
 7. **Gestures:** Kept me engaged? Overused/underused?
 8. **Tone of voice:** Monotone? Interesting? Pace?
 9. **Relevance of Subject:**
 10. **Finished on time:** (Time _____)

Total:

Comments:

Evaluator's Name: _____ Date: _____