

Keep The Main Thing, The Main Thing

Objective #1 = Seeking to glorify God (**Ephesians 6:7, Colossians 3:17**).

Objective #2 = Using our talents to glorify God (**Matthew 25:31-46, Ephesians 4:11-16**).

TITUS Camp Speeches: Do's and Don'ts

DO'S

- Do your own work.
- Speak as both as a fellow-learner as much as a teacher.
- Be sensitive to your audience.
- Anticipate experience that needs to be clarified in your teaching.
- Try to stay with your outline.
- Remember your audience and try to anticipate their thoughts and questions.
- Explain the subject of your teaching early on—within the first minute.
- Use personal applications.
- Use good illustrations.
- Consider the educational level of your audience.
- Have good, clear, and concise thought development.
- Smile, use humor, and warm up to your audience.
- The proper use of grammar and slang.
- Make use of vivid imagery and graphic description.
- Stay focused.
- Have a concise introduction and get into your text quickly.
- Use rhetorical questions when possible.
- Pause briefly after humor or important statements.
- Make good eye contact.
- Try to work from the text.
- Have a solid conclusion and end the sermon quickly.
- If you are preaching a sermon, explain how to become a Christian.
- Be yourself!

DON'TS

- Unless you are a very experienced teacher, don't tinker with your main outline 24 hours prior to teaching.
- Do not abbreviate the books of the Bible.
- Don't bore people.
- Don't have vague applications.
- Don't have too much material.
- Don't stand there like a pole.
- Don't over use hand gestures.
- Don't narrate every step you went through as you prepared your teaching.
- Don't say, "An example/illustration of this is . . ."
- Don't use too many biblical references.
- Don't try to run ahead of your audience.
- Avoid doing a verse-by-verse commentary.
- Don't express too many personal opinions.
- Don't act timidly about touchy subjects.
- Don't end declarative statements with a questioning tone in your voice.
- Don't mix corniness with a serious point.
- Don't always address the non-Christian at the end; this is too predictable.
- Don't assume your audience knows your text or a specific Bible character.
- Don't apologize for your inexperience or lack of full knowledge on a subject.
- Don't go to the pulpit with NT only.
- Don't turn to another passage in your Bible and then say, "You don't need to turn there."
- Don't use the phrase "in conclusion" at the close of your lesson.

Preparing Your TITUS Camp Speeches

Today's Preparation:

1. Pray.
2. Choose the text.
3. Read the text.
4. Study the text.
5. Review the text.
6. Listen to the text.
7. Be prepared to research the text.
8. Develop a desire to teach the text.

Preparation For Sunday:

1. Pray.
2. Prepare a skeleton outline, then add the meat to the outline.
3. Be ready for Homiletics and Library Research.
4. Preparing your notes.
5. Review your notes and your outline.
6. Seek advice from teachers, mentors and counselors.
7. Practice your delivery.

Sunday's Presentation & Delivery:

1. Pray.
2. Resist the devil.
3. Review your outline.
4. Try to use your memory.
5. Stay calm.

After Sunday's Presentation & Delivery:

1. Listen to the lesson.
2. Seek some feedback.
3. Pray.

Typical Preaching & Teaching Format

Introduction: Introduce the lesson

Read the assigned text

Offer relevant background information

Discussion:

State the main points

Justify the main points

Illustrate the main points

Offer a rebuttal for questions about the main points

Make the application

Conclusion: Conclude the lesson

Various Preaching & Teaching Styles = The Scope of Preaching

(1) Topical = Stethoscope (used for hearing sounds within the body; i.e. heartbeats and murmurs)

“In this type of sermon, a certain subject is named the subject is usually the genesis of the discourse, and the text is of secondary consideration.” – Claude A. Guild, Training Men To Preach And Serve

“Sermons whose subject (topic) is based on given Scripture text while the main points and the subpoints are not based on that text.” - Donald L. Hamilton, Homiletical Handbook

“The text provides only the subject – the central theme or idea.” – Tom Holland, Sermon Design And Delivery (via Dr. Fred Barton’s class notes from ACU)

“Subject-based sermons, unlike those which are passage-based, do not begin with a single verse or passage in view; rather, they begin with a topic or theme.” – Stafford North, Preaching: Man & Method

(2) Textual = Microscope (used for seeing things too small that might be overlooked by the naked eye)

“Sermons based on one or two verses of Scripture with the main points of the message coming from the text itself.” - Donald L. Hamilton, Homiletical Handbook

“Sermons are biblical in concept . . . relying on the Scriptures for the foundation and the framework of the superstructure of the discourse.” – Tom Holland, Sermon Design And Delivery

“A textual sermon has two fundamental characteristics: (1) it typically treats only one or two verses of Scripture, usually taking some portion of them as its subject sentence, and (2) it takes exact words or phrases from those verses as the main headings of the sermon.” – Stafford North, Preaching: Man & Method

(3) Expository = Telescope (used for viewing things at a great distance; i.e. more depth is needed)

“Expository preaching is more than a mere synonym for preaching biblically; it describes what is involved in biblical preaching, namely the exposition of a biblical passage (or passages).” – Sidney Greidanus, The Modern Preacher And The Ancient Text

“The setting forth of a certain text with the central idea to explain the passage.” – Claude A. Guild, Training Men To Preach And Serve

“Sermons based on texts longer than two verses or so. Some see it as a verse-by-verse treatment (running commentary). Others see it as a thematic approach in that the main points and subpoints (based on parts of the text) should support the theme. It is unnecessary, however, to use every textual detail in the sermon.”- Donald L. Hamilton, Homiletical Handbook

“An expository sermon is not a running commentary of a passage devoid of organization and forceful application to life. . . . few supporting comments or Bible reading.” It should be: (1) biblical in concept, (2) develop people who are rooted and grounded in the Word of God, (3) insure variety and the coverage of a wide range of Biblical truth, and (4) discuss a subject that might be too delicate to be discussed topically. – Tom Holland, Sermon Design And Delivery

“This form of preaching, as the name implies, consists of giving exposition or running commentary on the biblical text.” – John Killinger, Fundamentals of Preaching

“A sermon developed from three essential steps: (1) choose a section of Scripture, usually a paragraph, which appears to be a unit; (2) study the passage carefully to find its basic theme, message, lesson, or proposition to use as a subject sentence, and (3) find the main points that this passage teaches about the theme.” – Stafford North, Preaching: Man & Method

“Expository preaching is the communication of a biblical concept, derived from and transmitted through a historical, grammatical, and literary study of a passage in its context, which the Holy Spirit first applies to the personality and experience of the preacher, then through him to his hearers.” – Haddon W. Robinson, Biblical Preaching

“Handling the text in such a way that its real and essential meaning as it existed in the mind of the particular Biblical writer and as it exists in the light of the over-all context of Scripture is made plain and applied to the present-day needs of the hearers.” – Merrill Unger, Principles of Expository Preaching

“An expository sermon is based on a Biblical passage, usually longer than a verse or two.” – Faris D. Whitesell, Power In Expository Preaching

(4) Narrative = Bioscope (used for viewing several slides very quickly; i.e. movie projector)

“A proper narrative event occurs when the narrative tempo slows down enough for us to discriminate a particular scene; to be able to imagine the interaction of personages or sometimes personages and groups, together with the freight of motivations, ulterior aims, character traits, political, social, or religious constraints, moral and theological meanings, borne by their speech, gestures and acts.” – Robert Alter, The Art of Biblical Narrative

“A story tells us of something that happened, beginning with a point of tension and finally leading to a resolution of that tension.” – David L. Larson, The Anatomy of Preaching

“A very simple yet effective type of sermon in which the preacher chooses some Bible story as the subject of his discourse and relates the story in considerable detail.” – Stafford North, Preaching: Man & Method
Dramatic lessons known as “story preaching” or “story sermons.” – David Roper

(5) Topical/Expository = Periscope (used for viewing all sides; usually viewing from the bottom up)

This style of sermon combines the techniques and characteristics of both "topical and expository" sermons, so as to use the text to develop a topical lesson. - David Lane

(6) Evangelistic = Endoscope (used for viewing internal organs)

“Every evangelistic sermon must explain the seriousness on sin, the significance of the cross, and the nature of faith.” - Bryan Chappell, Christ Centered Preaching

Evangelistic sermons consist of three basic presuppositions: (1) Preaching represents a great opportunity; (2) Preaching seeks to persuade; and (3) Preaching anticipates action. – Jerry Jones, “Evangelistic Preaching,” Pepperdine Lectures, February 1980.

(7) Historical = Gyroscope (used for measuring time)

“Congregations of peoples are encouraged for the present and enlightened for the future if they have some knowledge of the past. It is exciting but difficult to preach this type sermons, but it is effective. Stephen used this method in the sermon recorded in Act chapter seven.” – Claude A. Guild, Training Men To Preach And Serve

(8) Acrostic = Kaleidoscope (used for viewing objects with more color and uniqueness)

An acrostic sermon is formed from the first letters of a key word. The object is to "take a word from the Bible and learn a lasting biblical truth that is difficult to forget once we learn it." - Joseph J. Thompson, Acrostic Preaching for Effective Teaching

Various Preaching & Teaching Outlines

GENESIS 6:8-9 – Using Different Styles

- (1) Topical Sermon on Grace
I. The Grace of God
II. The Grace of God in the OT
III. The Grace of God in the Life of Noah
- (2) Textual Sermon on Noah's Godliness
I. Noah Was Just (Righteous)
II. Noah Was Perfect (Mature)
III. Noah Was Walked With God
- (3) Expository Sermon on Godliness/Worldliness
I. The Sons/Daughters of God
II. The Sons/Daughters of Men
III. The Saved & The Lost
- (4) Narrative Sermon on Noah
I. Life Before The Flood
II. Life During The Flood
III. Life After The Flood
- (5) Topical/Expository Sermon on Grace
I. Grace = The Lord Remembers Us
II. Grace = The Lord Provides For Us
III. Grace = The Lord Saves Us
- (6) Evangelistic Sermon on Sin
I. Sin Will Bring God's Wrath
II. Sin Will Bring Destruction
III. Sin Will Bring Death
- (7) Historical Sermon on the Flood
I. The Biblical Account of the Flood
II. The Archeological Evidence of the Flood
III. The Impact of the Flood (Past & Present)
- (8) Acrostic Sermon on God's Grace
I. Gift of God (**Ephesians 2:8-9**)
II. Righteousness before God (**Romans 4:3**)
III. Atonement for sin (**John 1:29**)
IV. Covenant with God (**Hebrews 9:22**)
V. Eternal life with God (**Ephesians 1:13-14**)
- Sermon on Faith
I. The Life of the Faithful
II. The Life of the Unfaithful
III. The Life of Noah (lessons learned)
- Sermon on Godliness
I. We Must Be Just (Righteous)
II. We Must Be Perfect (Mature)
III. We Must Walk With God
- Sermon on Salvation/Obedience
I. The Sons/Daughters of God=Obey
II. The Sons/Daughters of Men=Disobey
III. Salvation Comes To The Obedient
- Sermon on the Lost Souls
I. Watching The Ark Being Built
II. Watching The Rain Fall
III. Watching The World Drown
- Sermon on God
I. The Lord Finds People (Noah)
II. The Lord Shows Grace
III. The Lord Looks Into Our Eyes
- Sermon on Salvation
I. We Need Salvation
II. We Cannot Save Ourselves
III. Only God Can Save Us
- Sermon on Obedience
I. Disobedience Will Lead To Destruction
II. Obedience Will Lead To Salvation
III. The Example of the Flood
- Acrostics of the Word Grace
God's Riches At Christ's Expense
God's Resources At Christian Experiences
God Reconciles Accepts Changes Examines
Greatness Resolve Abundance Care Eternal Life
Growing Reviving Admonishing Caring Edifying

Which of the following outlines is suitable for your audience?

Which of the following outlines could you preach/teach more effectively?

Which of the following outlines would be the most practical in communicating the point?

Could you restructure these outlines to make them more profitable for your audience?

A Closer Look At These Various Styles

- (1) Topical Sermon on Worship Sermon on Instrumental Music
- I. True Worship (**John 4:20-24**) I. God Never Commanded It
 - II. Vain Worship (**Matthew 15:7-9**) II. The Bible (H.S.) Never Commanded It
 - III. Ignorant Worship (**Acts 17:22-23**) III. The Apostles Never Commanded It
 - IV. Willing Worship (**Colossians 2:20-23**) IV. The Early Church Never Used It
- (2) Textual Sermon on **II Samuel 12:1-35** Sermon on **Acts 2:1-42**
- I. David's Sin Against The Lord I. The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit
 - II. Nathan's Rebuke In The Name of the Lord II. The Sermon From Peter
 - III. David Confesses His Sin To The Lord III. The Response of the People
- (3) Expository Sermon on **Micah 6:8** Sermon on **II Timothy 4:7**
- I. The Lord Requires Justice I. Fighting The Good Fight
 - II. The Lord Requires Mercy II. Finishing The Race
 - III. The Lord Requires Humbleness III. Keeping The Faith
- (4) Narrative Sermon on Ruth Sermon on Jesus in the Temple
- I. Naomi & Ruth I. The Journey To Jerusalem
 - II. Ruth & Boaz II. The Search For Jesus
 - III. Boaz & His Family III. The Teaching of Jesus
- (5) Topical/Expository Sermons on **John 3:16**
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|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| God | The World | Jesus The Son | Christians |
| I. God Loves | I. Needs God (Love) | I. God Sent Him | I. Should Receive |
| II. God Gives | II. Needs Jesus (Gift) | II. Believe In Him | II. Should Believe |
| III. God Saves | III. Needs Faith (Believe) | III. Life In Him | III. Should Not Perish |
| | IV. Needs Salvation (Life) | | |
- (6) Evangelistic Sermon on Motivation To Evangelize Sermon on Steps To Salvation
- I. We Are Called To Go Into The World I. Hear the Gospel (**Romans 10:17**)
 - II. We Are Called To Make Disciples II. Believe in Jesus Christ (**John 8:24**)
 - III. We Are Called To Baptize III. Repent of Sin (**Luke 13:3**)
 - IV. We Are Called To Teach IV. Confess Faith in Jesus (**Matthew 10:32**)
 - V. We Are Called To Obey (Observe) V. Be Baptized (**Mark 16:16**)
- (7) Historical Sermon on the Church Sermon on Passover
- I. The Church in OT Prophecy I. The First Passover (**Exodus 12**)
 - II. The NT Fulfillment of the Church II. The Passover in the OT (**Leviticus 23:4-8**)
 - III. The Restored Church (Present Day) III. Jesus Is Our Passover Lamb (**I Corinthians 5:7**)
 - IV. The Passover in the NT and the Lord's Supper (**Matthew 26, I Corinthians 11**)
- (8) Acrostic Sermon on Joy Sermon on Christian Love
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|-------------------|--|
| J = Jesus first | L = Christians should Live like Jesus |
| O = Others second | O = Christians should Obey like Jesus |
| Y = Yourself last | V = Christians should be Vocal like Jesus |
| | E = Christians should Encourage like Jesus |

Fine Tuning Your Lesson **Making It More Practical & Memorable**

When Preaching **I Corinthians 10:12-13** – Sermon on Temptation

¹²Therefore let him who thinks he stands take heed lest he fall. ¹³No temptation has overtaken you except such as is common to man; but God is faithful, who will not allow you to be tempted beyond what you are able, but with the temptation will also make the way of escape, that you may be able to bear it.”

- I. Temptation Is Common To All
- II. Temptation Is Controlled By God
- III. Temptation Is Conquerable By Man (with God’s help)

When Preaching **Philippians 2:1-2** – Sermon on The Trials of Life

¹Therefore if there is any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of love, if any fellowship of the Spirit, if any affection and mercy, ²fulfill my joy by being like-minded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind.”

- I. Christians Need Consolation During The Trials of Life
- I. Christians Need Comfort During The Trials of Life
- III. Christians Need Community During The Trials of Life
- IV. Christians Need Care During The Trials of Life

When Preaching **Luke 14:25-35** – Sermon on Discipleship

- I. His Attitude Toward Self (v.26)
- II. His Attitude Toward Service (vs.27-32)
- III. His Attitude Toward Sacrifice (v.33)
- IV. His Attitude Toward Steadfastness (vs.34-35)

When Preaching **I Corinthians 10:6-11** – Sermon on Hindrance To Thanksgiving

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| I. Hindrance # 1 – <u>Intention</u> (v.6) | V. Hindrance # 5 – <u>Ignorance</u> (v.10) |
| II. Hindrance # 2 – <u>Idolatry</u> (v.7) | VI. Hindrance # 6 – <u>Indifference</u> (v.11) |
| III. Hindrance # 3 – <u>Immorality</u> (v.8) | VII. Hindrance # 7 – <u>Instruction</u> (v.11) |
| IV. Hindrance # 4 – <u>Influence</u> (v.9) | |

When Preaching **Philippians 2:25-30** – Sermon on Discipleship (Epaphroditus)

- I. Epaphroditus Was Constant (v.25)
- II. Epaphroditus Was Compassionate (vs.26-27)
- III. Epaphroditus Was Caring (v.28)
- IV. Epaphroditus Was Committed (vs.29-30)

When Preaching **I Chronicles 12** – Sermon on Servants of the King

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| I. The King Needs <u>Several</u> Servants | V. The King Needs <u>Strong</u> Servants |
| II. The King Needs <u>Separated</u> Servants | VI. The King Needs <u>Steadfast</u> Servants |
| III. The King Needs <u>Skilled</u> Servants | VII. The King Needs <u>Supportive</u> Servants |
| IV. The King Needs <u>Sacrificial</u> Servants | |

Putting More Meat on the Outline

When Preaching **II Corinthians 8:1-9:15** – Sermon on Giving

- I. **Principles** For Giving (**II Corinthians 8:1-7**)
 - A. A joyful heart (8:1-2)
 - B. A willing hand (8:3-4)
 - C. A sacrificial spirit (8:5)
 - D. A graceful nature (8:6-7)
- II. **Purposes** For Giving (**II Corinthians 8:8-15**)
 - A. Sincerity (8:8-9)
 - B. Desire (8:10-11)
 - C. Willingness (8:12)
 - D. Abundance (8:13-15)
- III. **Policies** For Giving (**II Corinthians 8:16-9:5**)
 - A. We are accountable for what we have been given (8:16-21).
 - B. We are accountable for showing our love and good works (8:22-24).
 - C. We are accountable for helping those who are in need (9:1-4).
 - D. We are accountable for meeting our church budget (9:5).
- IV. **Promises** For Giving (**II Corinthians 9:6-15**)
 - A. Give liberally = blessing (9:6)
 - B. Give cheerfully = blessing (9:7)
 - C. Give abundantly = blessing (9:8-9)
 - D. Give purposefully = blessing (9:10-15)

When Preaching **Matthew 1:18-25** – Sermon on Mary (Mother's Day Sermon)

- I. The **Holiness** of Mary
 - A. Her person was holy.
 - B. Her perception was holy.
 - C. Her practices were holy.
- II. The **Humanity** of Mary
 - A. She experienced fear.
 - B. She experienced frustration.
 - C. She experienced faith.
- III. The **Humility** of Mary
 - A. Her acceptance showed humility.
 - B. Her attitude showed humility.
 - C. Her affection showed humility.

Acrostic Sermon - **THE POSITIVE CHURCH**

- P – PROMISE (**I Timothy 4:6-8**)
O – OPPOSITION (**II Timothy 2:24-26**)
S – SINCERITY (**I Timothy 1:5-7**)
I – INTELLIGENCE (**II Timothy 3:14-17**)
T – TOGETHERNESS (**I Timothy 3:14-16**)
I – INFLUENCE (**I Timothy 4:12-16**)
V – VISION (**I Timothy 6:11-16**)
E – EDIFICATION (**II Timothy 2:1-13**)

Acrostic Sermon - **S.H.A.P.E.**

- Unwrap Your *Spiritual Gifts* - **I Cor. 2:14**
Listen To Your *Heart* - **Proverbs 27:19**
Apply Your *Abilities* - **Romans 12:6**
Use Your *Personality* - **I Corinthians 12:6**
Grow From Your *Experiences* - **II Cor. 1:4**

Acrostic Sermon - **F.A.I.T.H.**

- Forsaking All I Trust Him