

WHAT IS EXPOSITORY PREACHING? How to recognize an exp message

Categories of sermons. (1) Special occasions/seasonal, (2) topical., (3) not unbiblical, (4) expository Topical can be expos but often is not. Expos is not just taking a paragraph or verse; can also take a subject from several passages. Not unbiblical may use several passages but loosely tied tog and superficially explained and often selective in what points are used.

Acts 4:31-22. Great praying, 31; great power, 31, preaching, 31, partnership, 32, prosperity, 33. In 31 filling is piplemi (sovereign event) not pleroo (state). Result was peaching Word. 32 passed over possessions in common. 33, no mention of res and prosperity built on use of "great grace on them." Exposition would be precise about words, and not be selective.

Definition of Exposition.

To explain, expose, set forth is basic meaning of word (from Latin thru French).

Dict def of exposition: "a setting forth of the meaning or purpose of a writing designed to convey information or explain what is difficult to understand."

Preaching: "to make known in public." And " to advocate earnestly" so abandon or accept a course of action or an idea.

Other words: diermeneuo=to translate, Lk 24:27. Translate text into language that explains it.

2 Tim 2:15 cut a straight path so can go to destination. Handle text directly, soundly, and to the point.

Acts 7:1-53 text is v. 51 which is explained and change of action urged.

Def. Exp preaching sets forth or translates the meaning of the text accurately so that the hearer can understand clearly and hopefully obey. And remember the hortatory must be based on the expository.

Tools for expository preaching.

1. Historical background. Various taxes at time of X. Mt 17:24; 22:15-22.
2. Context. 1 Cor. 2:9-10.
3. Exegesis. Can't always choose one of options. 2 Cor 5:14; Rom 1:4. Theology may tilt the choice. Eph. 4:8. Heb. 6:4-6.

Use commentaries of various kinds. Use Bible dict. Concordances. Interlinears. Don't go for devotional first bec may not be exegetically based.

4. Zero in on theme. May be more than one is passage you choose. Phil 2:17-30. Phil sac and service. Tim's selflessness and second place, Epap soldier who obyes and endures. Word studies, kenos. Use concordance. Doctrine, Phil 2, HS in Eph. 5. Be open to changing emphasis, drawing on wealth of Scrip knowledge as preach.

5. Extract principles very carefully.

Principalizing=finding principles to apply to audience or situation. Often we start with a principle and then try to find a text to support it. Exposition doesn't reverse that, but expos can find principles from the text.

Falwell, 1 Kg 17. Brook Cherith (kerith) for Elijah was place of ^{Safety}ssafet, provision, familiarity, good job, fellowship. Has to dry up before God could move E. to Zarephath for greater works (raised widow's son). Your brook has to dry up so God can teach you dependence of God. for patience prayer life, ministry.

1. Don't make facts try to teach something not in text. Goodness in Gal5 :22 does not mean "with a healing touch" Hinn. Gen 14:22 (possessor of heaven and earth)-since God is sovereign creator we have a mandate to evangelize world.

2. Don't spiritualize text. Acacia wood. Shields of gold then bronze. New wine validates changing order of service. (Judiasm vs Xnty).

3. Don't hold out false promises thru application. 10 rteous men. 2 Chron 7:14.

4. Don't limit HS to your principle, let text speak and HS apply. Matt 20 serving grace. Eph 5 in Phila.

Guidelines. Must be an exegetical basis. Good Samaritan answers who neighbor? Don't broaden so as if to apply to everyone. Gen 50:20 vs Heb 11: 35-37.

OT commands/principles may or may not be applicable under grace.

P.S. alliteration. OK if clear. Church for juniors, underline text words.

P.S. Use of large screen. OK when need uniform trans for public reading.

OK when prople don't bring Bibles to ch. But can't see context on screen. Don't get practice on learning books of Bible if don't have to look up. OK to expose to a trans don't have in hand. But never should screen replace Bible in hand.

BIBLICAL EXPOSITION AND PASTORAL MINISTRY

I. What Is True Biblical Exposition?

1. Various kinds of sermons
Special occasions, topical, not unbiblical, expository
2. A definition of exposition, Luke 24:17; 2 Tim. 2:15; Acts 7:1-53

II. What Are the Tools for Biblical Exposition?

1. Historical Backgrounds (e.g., taxes)
2. Context (e.g., 1 Cor. 2:9-10)
3. Exegesis (e.g., 2 Cor. 5:14; Eph. 4:8)

III. How Can We Legitimately Extract Principles?

IV. What Are the Essentials of Pastoral Ministry?

Oversight of one's ministry will include:

1. Presiding and governing with control but not as a dictator,
Heb. 13:17; 1 Cor. 12:28
2. Guarding the truth, Titus 1:9
3. Showing personal character qualifications, 1 Tim. 3:2-7
4. Discerning love, Phil. 1:9-11; 1 Thess. 3:12

TEACHING DOCTRINE AND WRITING 教授教義及寫作

I. How Important Is Doctrine? 教義有何重要？

1. Some excuses for not teaching doctrine 一些不教授教義的藉口
It is not practical; it is too difficult; it divides (note 1 Cor. 11:19)
不實用；太困難；分門別類（參看林前一一 19）

2. Some reasons for teaching doctrine 一些教授教義的原因
It shows up false teachings, 1 Tim. 1:8~10 顯出虛假的教訓：提前一 8~10

It produces healthy living, Titus 1 產生健康生活：多一

It is profitable, 2 Tim. 3:16 有益的：提後三 16

II. Some/ Various Systems of Doctrine 一些不同的教義系統

1. Arminianism/Calvinism 阿米紐派教義／加爾文派教義

2. Preterism/Futurism 過去主義／將來主義

3. Varieties of Millennialism 千禧年主義的變化

4. Dispensationalism/Reformed 時代論／改革論

5. Biblical vs. “I think” or “I feel” 「依照聖經」相對於「我想」或「我覺得」

III. The Simple Secrets of Writing Doctrine (and Everything) 寫作教義（及一切事物）的簡單秘訣

1. Content or Material 內容或資料

2. The importance of outlining (at least mentally) 大綱的重要性

3. The importance of semantics 語義學的重要性

4. The importance of clarity and conciseness 清晰及簡潔的重要性

5. Editing and rewriting 編輯及改寫