

HOMILETICS II.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE PREACHER.

- Something in you which makes you attractive and your message powerful.*
1. The preacher must be truthful. *exaggerations are not truths*
 2. He must have a pure and holy character.
 3. He should develop his character so people will reverentially respect him.

A. HE MUST NOT BE AN IMITATOR.

1. He should express every truth in his own message in his own manner
 - a. It should be stamped with his OWN personality.
2. Do not try to use Saul's armour; David tried it and threw it away.
3. Many preachers have failed because they tried to imitate someone.
 - a. When you imitate others you will use their peculiar actions, attitude, and manner instead of grasping the real motive force in back of their success.
4. BE YOURSELF, YOUR BEST SELF, YOUR CONSECRATED SELF, YOUR HIGHEST SELF, AND YOUR HOLIEST SELF.
 - a. This will honor God and prove your sincerity as God has made no two individuals alike.

B. THE PREACHER SHOULD BE A MAN OF DEEP PIETY.

1. Study carefully the aged Apostle Paul's admonition to the young man Timothy in connection with purity, holiness, and a consistent life. I Tim. 4:12-16; 5:21; 6:11-20; II Tim. 1:2-8,13; 2:1-7,15,16; 4:1-5.
2. The only difference in some sermons is in the spirituality of the preachers.
3. You will find the success of Finney, Moody, Spurgeon, and Fenlon hidden in their deep piety and consecration.
4. If a preacher does not live what he preaches his congregation will soon find him out. Read II Sam. 12:12,13.
5. Piety in the public and in the pulpit must be backed by piety in the home and private life.
6. He must keep his vows. Never make a promise you cannot fulfill.
 - a. If you promise to meet an obligation on a certain day, meet it. If you find it impossible to do so at the proper time go to the other party and confess it. You must be honest.

C. HE MUST BE A MAN OF GRAVITY.

1. He must consider that he is an ambassador of Christ.
 - a. A foolish jesture, whether in or out of the pulpit, is sadly out of place.
2. There must be a difference between a cheap lecturer that only entertains and one who represents the court of heaven where one

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day he will give an account of how he performed his sacred duties.

D. HE MUST TAKE CARE OF HIS BODY.

1. Spirituality and dyspepsia are seldom found in the same individual at the same time.
2. Take care of your body. Keep in good physical condition.

Subject:- Impersonal elements in preaching.

A. DISTINCTNESS.

1. Read loudly, clearly, and with proper emphasis.
2. Segregate your points in such a manner that your audience will understand the truth you proclaim.
 - a. Never go back and forth from one point to another as this will confuse your audience.
3. Develop distinctness in your speech and expression.
 - a. DO NOT talk so fast that your mouth runs away from your brain.
 - b. AVOID IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS -- i.e. expressions that come from improper pronunciation due to nationality, matter of habit, etc.

B. SIMPLICITY.

1. Use simple expressions so all will understand. Never use words that you are not sure will convey the proper meaning.
2. Use statements that are easy to understand.
 - a. Never use expressions that will convey the idea that you have a superior education.

C. DIRECTNESS.

1. Look at your audience.
Never speak with your eyes closed. Do not look at the ceiling nor at the floor.
 - a. The clarity of the eye often speaks as loud as your words.
2. Speak direct to the audience.
 - a. Try to make every one feel you are speaking direct to them.
 - b. Use terms that go direct to the heart.
 - c. When your soul is full of the love of God you need have no fear of proclaiming God's truth too forcefully.

D. ADAPTABILITY.

1. Ask God to give you a message for every occasion.
 - a. Pray through and be led of the Holy Spirit and you will never miss the mark.
 - b. Never preach to sinners when there is none present.
 - c. Never preach on a subject until you have mastered it....your audience will laugh at you.
 - d. The Bible is full of plain subjects that you will be able to use without difficulty as you are led by the Spirit.
 - e. The Holy Spirit will reveal the others when He wants you to use them.
2. Do not choose a text that will fit your sermon, but ask God to give you a sermon from the text.

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HOW TO BUILD A SERMON.

A. THE SEED THOUGHT OF THE SERMON.

1. You may choose the Sermon to fit the text.
2. You may choose the text to fit the sermon.
3. Choice of material for a sermon.
 - a. Study the Scriptures.
 - b. Read as many good sermons and books as possible.
 - c. Study the daily life and needs of the people.

B. THE GROWTH OF THE SEED THOUGHT.

1. Sometimes it comes fully formed.
2. As a rule the seed thought develops.
3. All truth gathers from experience and substance.
 - a. From your own need.
 - b. From the needs of others.
4. Think for yourself, and think systematically.
5. Make a skeleton and clothe it.
6. Avoid Plagiarism -- be original.
7. Pray much! Pray! Pray!!!

C. THE STRUCTURE OF THE SERMON.

1. The Theme
 - a. The needs.
 - b. The reason for its statement.
 - c. Wording the thought.
 1. Make it plain.
 2. Make it clear.
 3. Make it concise (clean-cut brevity due to excision of all the superfluous.)
2. The plan of sermon study.
 - a. The need for a personal plan of study.
 - b. The need for a plan so all truth becomes plain to the hearers.
 - c. The aim or plan should be to entice sinners.

D. THE EXPRESSION.

1. It should be your own.
2. It should be clear.
 - a. Speak slowly and distinctly so all understand.
3. It should be impressive
 - a. Use inflection. (Instead of monotone)
 - b. Use proper gesturing.
4. It should be adapted to your people.
5. The use of the pen may be very helpful.

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THERE ARE THREE KINDS OF SERMONS.

A. SUBJECT SERMONS.

Definition: Subject Sermons draw from the text a certain subject, usually stating it distinctly in the form of a proposition, and then the text, having furnished the thought, has no further part as a formative force in the plan of treatment pursued in the sermon, but the subject is divided and treated according to its own nature, just as if it had not been derived from a text.

- Broadus.

Subject Sermons are sermons in which the divisions are derived from the subject and it has no direct connection with the text.

I. E. Surface.

B. TEXTUAL SERMONS.

Definition: Text Sermons must always have a plan, and commonly divisions, which are derived from the text.

- Broadus.

Textual Sermons are sermons in which the divisions are derived from the TEXT. The text reveals its own divisions.

I. E. Surface.

1. Textual Sermons are divided into two distinct varieties.

- a. Single Subject Sermons, or where the text presents only one single subject. Ex. 3:2.
- b. Compound subject sermons, or where the text divides itself into several distinct subjects. Jude 24.

C. EXPOSITORY SERMONS.

Definitions: This species of sermons is derived from a peculiarity in their materials, namely, the fact that they are mainly occupied with exposition. But their homiletical peculiarities belong to the matter of construction, to that oratorical arrangement and adaptation which should distinguish an expository sermon from a commentary or an exegetical essay.

- Broadus.

Expository Sermons are sermons in which an exposition or explanation of a chapter, or a portion of a chapter in which the main points are emphasized in homiletical order.

I. E. Surface.

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Ex. Textual Sermon.

Theme: A GREAT SALVATION -- ITS REJECTION AND PENALTY.

Text: Hebrews 2:3

Introduction.

The pre-eminence of Christianity over Judaism.

I. THE SALVATION OFFERED.

1. Salvation: its meaning -- what?
2. Great: How and why?
 - A. Because of its Author (w.3).
 - a. The Trinity engaged in its work.
 - B. Because of what it can do (v.4).
 - C. Because of the nature of its proofs.
 - a. It is Divine and human.
 - b. It is submitted for its genuineness (v.4)

II. AN ATTITUDE DESCRIBED.

1. Neglect. What mean? (v.1)
 - A. Refusing to give heed. (v.1).
 - B. Allowing to drift by. (v.1).
 - C. Refusing to accept the well attested truth (vs.3,4).
 - D. Simply to do nothing -- let things slip (v.1) --
(procrastination)

III. A PENALTY VISITED. (consequence)

1. It is certain (vs.2,3); cf. 12:25-29.
2. Just (v.2).
3. Commensurate with privileges (vs.2,3).
4. Described (10:26-29).

Conclusion.

Illustration showing danger and fatal consequences of neglect.

*Bro. Bonifacio
Maude
Elizabeth*

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SERMON REPORT

Critic _____

Name of Speaker _____

		<u>MESSAGE</u>	<u>Perfect Score</u>	<u>Credits</u>
1.	<u>Points</u>			
	Introduction			
	Got point of contact		4	
	Interesting		2	
	Well connected		2	
2.	Illustrations			
	Truly illustrative		2	
	Interesting		2	
	Well told		2	
	Well applied		2	
3.	Explanation			
	Informative		2	
	Interesting		2	
	Rightly placed		2	
	Sufficient		2	
4.	Points			
	Correct		3	
	Clear		2	
	Effective		4	
5.	Conclusion			
	Correct		3	
	Interesting		2	
	A real climax		4	
6.	English			
	No mistakes		4	
	Effective		4	

DELIVERY

1.	Poise		
	Confident		2
	Optimistic		2
	Enthusiastic		4
2.	Voice		
	Rightly placed		3
	Carries		2
	Musical and Resonant		2
3.	Emotion		
	Correct		4
	Effective		4
4.	Emphasis		
	In the right places		4
	Climatic		4
5.	Gesture		
	Emphatic		2
	Indicative		2
	Appealing		2
	Enough		2

EFFECT OF SERMON

Informative	3
Impressive	3
Thrilling	6
Total	100

HOMILETICS II - (Seniors)

EXAMINATION I. -- (Pages 1 and 2)

- I. Homiletics:
 1. Definition of the word?
 2. Has reference to what?
- II. Define "Preaching".
- III. Two (2) constituent elements of preaching?
- IV. Preaching:
 1. Can a written, or printed, sermon be considered as preaching?
 2. What are some of the discourses which cannot be considered as preaching?
- V. What is a preacher?
- VI. In what sense is a preacher:
 1. An Ambassador?
 2. A priest?
- VII. Some things a preacher must avoid?
- VIII. What gives force to the preacher's message?
- IX. Three (3) chief qualifications of a preacher?
- x. What part does psychology have in the preacher's message?