

THE SERMON PREPARATION PROTOCOL : “THE INQUIRY”

USE THE ATTACHED SHEET TO TAKE NOTES AND ANSWER QUESTIONS

<p>Limits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What will you examine? • How much of the text will you look at? (verse, line, passage, phrase, entire document, etc.) • Can this part be separated from the larger context without losing meaning? • Are there different “versions” • Are there “wet” spots...places that have a peculiarity?
<p>Literature</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is the author of this text? • What is the literary genre of the document within which the text is stated? • How is the passage structured? • How does the text “move” from beginning to end? • Are there general principles for the interpretation of this kind of writing that need to be employed?
<p>Location</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What geographical location did this document originate from? • In what historical, social, and cultural situation was the passage written? • Where would the author fit in the society? • What other literary contemporaries were around? • Does this follow popular conventions of the genre • What were significant events that they would have experienced? • What were the chief characteristics of the people addressed by the passage? • What can be known of their history? Social location? Beliefs and practices? • What Ancient events, customs, values, and beliefs are mentioned or alluded to in the text that must be understood in order to comprehend the text?
<p>Language</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What words do different translations differ on? • What do those words mean? • What are Key Words, Key Phrases, Word Images? • What is the connotation (meaning behind the text), Figurative Language. • Look at the original language meanings and usage of the word (perhaps there is no English equivalent)
<p>Links</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there Parallels to another literary work? • Is there an In-text reference to another writing (allusion) • What are the Consistent Biblical Themes (CBT) across the scripture? • In what other passages/scriptures do I see similar elements?
<p>Leads</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From who’s perspective does this text come from. • What facet?
<p>Lessons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the main point, or what are the main points of the text? (TO THE ORIGINAL AUDIENCE) • What did this text mean to the original audience and its community? • What lesson did they learn at that time? • What was the ORIGINAL AUDIENCE’s reaction? • What does this say relative to the KINGDOM of GOD?
<p>Life Applications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does this mean for readers OTHER than the original audience? • What does this mean for US TODAY IN 2019? • How should this be reflected in our lives?

THE SERMON PREPARATION PROTOCOL “THE INVESTIGATION”

Limits	<i>Main Text</i>	
	<i>Passage</i>	
Literature		
Location <i>(physical and social)</i>	<i>Physical</i>	<i>Social Climate</i>
Language		
Links		
Leads		
Lessons <i>(learned by the original audience)</i>		
Life Application <i>(what can we learn)</i>		

THE SERMON PREPARATION PROTOCOL “THE ARGUMENT”

Shape Your Argument (PICK ONE) –

- ❖ **A Priori**
 - (CAUSE TO EFFECT) “IF YOU DO THIS...THIS WILL HAPPEN
 - This form of argument moves from a cause to an effect and is intended to suggest that our actions have immediate consequences; “If you confess with your mouth.....Romans 10: 8-9 or “The wages of sin is death...Romans 6:23.
- ❖ **A Posteriori**
 - (EFFECT TO CAUSE) “THIS WILL HAPPEN...IF YOU DO THIS.”
 - This form of arguments starts with the “is” and works back to the “why” and the “when.” Romans 10: 13-17 is a good example of this form. All of the how and why questions of faith can be addressed through this approach.
- ❖ **Reduction to the Absurd**
 - This approach makes its point by reducing the opposing argument to something that becomes laughable. It points out the absolute folly and absurdity of the point of view with which it is contending. Elijah on Mt. Carmel against the priests of Baal in I Kings 18:17-40 or Paul at Mar’s Hill in Athens in Acts 17 are examples of this argument.
- ❖ **Refutation by Confrontation -**
 - This form of argument is employed when the preacher wants to directly confront false doctrine or inappropriate conduct. Paul did this in I Corinthians 15 around the issue of the resurrection.

Sermon Outcomes (PICK ONE) –

- **Kindle the mind** think or reconsider
- **Energize the will** motivate toward action
- **Disturb the conscience** seek repentance or a dramatic change in conduct or attitude.
- **Stir the heart** provide reasons to rejoice even when it may seem as if there are no reasons.

Average Length of Service / Anticipated Length of Sermon				
Denominational Worship Style				
Socio-Political Perspective				
Audience	<i>Seekers</i>	<i>Seasoned</i>	<i>Disconnected</i>	<i>Hybrid</i>
Use of Anecdotes (stories) –				
Use of Songs			Use of Props-	
Call to Christ (Altar Call) – C.L.O.T.S. Christ's Love Outshines This Situation				
Sermon Titles				

The Title (*What God has succinctly said to you*)

The Introduction (*What you are going to say*)

The Body

Main Points:

Sub Points:

Interrogative Sentence

Transitional Sentence

Proposition

The Conclusion (*What you said*)

The Altar Call (*What you came for*)