

Hello. /We will begin the fifth lecture on homiletics. /We have been studying the classification of sermons. /We left off with 2. classification of mental process.

/Last time we studied sermons that appeal to the intellect and sermons that appeal to the emotions. /Next, we will study ③ sermons that bring about willful change. /Humans have intellect. /They feel what they know.

/When humans know and feel, their actions and lives change after. /We gain knowledge, and then we are moved by that knowledge. /When we gain knowledge and are moved by it, there must be change that follows.

/This means that the believer's life itself changes, or his words and facial expressions change. /Some change by their own will. /Their acts of will directly applies to their faith.

/Therefore, preachers must plant faith-based knowledge in believers through God's word, and they must then make them feel. /After believers know and feel, there must be changes in their faith and character.

/Sermons that do not change believers are meaningless sermons. /As previously mentioned, sermons must appeal to the intellect. /However, sermons that only preach about knowledge are meaningless.

/Sermons must also appeal to the emotions. /However, sermons are meaningless if believers feel something while they listen, but forget when they leave. /Sermons must inevitably bring about personal change in believers.

/Therefore, preachers must work hard to bring about change in character and faith in believers. /We first discussed doctrinal sermons and ethical sermons. /Doctrinal sermons are commonly known as sermons that appeal to the intellect.

/Ethical sermons are sermons that appeal to the emotions. /Both types of sermons are indeed necessary, and they must be in harmony with each other. /Again, doctrinal sermons and ethical sermons must come together in harmony. /Then they will become sermons that appeal to both the intellect and emotions of the audiences.

/Now, let's move on to the third point of chapter 3. /The third classification of sermons is classification by interpretation of the Bible. /We read and preach about passages in the Bible, /and this classification was made concerning the organization of biblical passages.

/Each scholar classifies sermons according to biblical passages. /Sermons are classified into topical sermons, textual sermons, expository sermons, and exegetical sermons. /Textual sermons, expository sermons, and exegetical sermons have many similarities.

/Textual sermons, expository sermons, and exegetical sermons can be grouped into one. /In today's lecture, we will classify sermons into topical sermons and textual sermons. /Then we will dig deeper into expository sermons, which is categorized under textual

sermons.

/When we preach, we must especially put and emphasis on expository sermons. /We will study expository sermons in more depth in a different course. /Then let's now look at ways in which we can classify sermons through biblical passages.

/There are many elements to sermons. /Sermons require subjects. /Sermons require titles. /Hence, there must be main topics and subtopics.

/We must study the elements and furthermore, how the elements relate to the biblical passages. /Depending on the relation between the elements and biblical passages, sermons can become topical sermons or textual sermons.

/We briefly mentioned that subjects and titles are elements of sermons. /However, subjects and titles must come from the biblical text. /There will be a problem if the subjects and titles have nothing to do with the biblical text.

/Then, sermons cannot be logical. /Furthermore, there is a possibility that such sermons will not proclaim God's word. /If the subjects and titles do not come from the biblical text, such sermons cannot be considered sermons.

/Therefore, preachers must choose a subject and title of their sermons from biblical passages, and then they can give sermons. /Titles of sermons are composed of main topics. /The main topics must follow the titles. The main topics are important, and they must be related to the title.

/If the preacher decides that the main topics are important, but the topics have nothing to do with the biblical passage or the title, then his sermon has a problem. /If his main topics have nothing to do with the title, his sermon will need to be separated into several different sermons.

/Therefore, preachers will appear inconsistent when they speak about many topics that have nothing to do with the title. /There can be many sermons under one title. /The main topics must explain the title.

/The main topics should come from the title. /The main topics must support and explain the title. /However, we must then decide whether the relation between the main topics and the title fall under topical sermons or textual sermons.

/When preachers choose main topics, and the topics come not from the main biblical passages, but from other parts of the Bible, then such sermons would be called "topical sermons." /If the title and the main topics both come from the main biblical text, such sermons would then be called "textual sermons."

/This may be difficult to understand. /Let's look at a chart for better understanding. /Take a look at this chart. /This chart shows what topical sermons are.

/At the very top is the biblical text. /From the biblical text come the title and subject.  
/Under the title and subject are the main topics and the subtopics. /The main topics and subtopics come from the title but are not in the main biblical passage.

/We call these sermons, “topical sermons.” /Again, the title and subject come from the main biblical passage. /The main topics and the subtopics both come from the title and subject. /Yet, the main topics and the subtopics may have nothing to do with the main biblical passage.

/We call these, “topical sermons.” /Then what are textual sermons? /Here is another chart that show us what textual sermons are. /Here is the main biblical passage. /Just like topical sermons, the title and subject both come from the main biblical passage.

/The title and subject are both taken from the main biblical passage in both the topical and textual sermons. /Then there are many main topics and subtopics that explain the title and topic.

/The main topics and subtopics come from the title and subject, and they also come from the main biblical text. /We call these, “textual sermons.” /Sermons are classified into topical sermons and textual sermons depending on how the main biblical text is interpreted.

/Let’s study topical and textual sermons in more detail. /① Topical sermons. /In topical sermons, only the title and subject are taken from the main biblical text, and the main topics and the contents of sermons are taken from other parts of the Bible to support and explain the title and subject.

/The main topics and subtopics are not taken from the main biblical text, but are taken from other parts of the Bible. /Topical sermons focus on a single subject.

/Then the preacher can preach on one subject. /He can elaborate on one subject. /In order for a preacher to give topical sermons, he must study other parts of the Bible more deeply and broadly.

/Topical sermons are necessary in preaching about important doctrines. /However, the topical sermon has a flaw. /Anyone who preaches through a topical sermon is not guided by one passage in the Bible.

/The preacher may start talking about things that have nothing to do with the main passage. /When the preacher begins to talk about other things, he will begin to talk about himself. /It is wrong for preachers to ignore God’s word and speak about themselves.

/If preachers speak of human ideologies, their sermons cannot be considered proper sermons. /Hence, there is the chance that preachers can do wrong as servants of God’s word when they give topical sermons.

/There are many instances in which preachers speak of social or ethical problems in their sermons. /These preachers are most likely to give topical sermons. /However, sermons that speak of social, ethical, or political problems cannot be considered true sermons. /They should be called cultural lectures or speeches.

/They are completely different from hearing God's word in the church. /We as preachers can give topical sermons on special occasions. /However, we must keep in mind that topical sermons can be dangerous.

/Therefore, we must give textual sermons if possible. /Textual sermons are safe. /Next, ② textual sermons. /As previously mentioned, the title, subject, main topics and subtopics are all taken from the main biblical text.

/The title and subject are first taken from the relevant text. /Then the main topics and subtopics are also taken from the main text. /This arrangement is called, "textual sermons." /The entire sermon of a textual sermon must come from the main biblical text.

/The title, main topics, and subtopics all flow from a word or phrase in the main text. /The flow of the sermon is similar to the flow of the Bible. /Because the sermon flows in the same way as the Bible, the audience can understand it better.

/However, there are many things a preacher must prepare in order to give textual sermons. /The preacher must explicate the content of the biblical text when preparing a textual sermon. /He must study the profound meaning in biblical text.

/In order to do so, he must pay close attention to every single word of the biblical text. /He must properly and grammatically interpret the text. /Believers will hear sermons through that text.

/Therefore, the preacher must be able to clearly and explicitly interpret the biblical text. /After the preacher accurately explicates the biblical text, he will need the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. /The 66 books of the Bible were recorded through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

/Therefore, the preacher must interpret the Bible through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. /He will understand the deep meaning of the Bible when he reads through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. /The preacher must get rid of his own ideologies.

/He must thoroughly get rid of his own thoughts. /We must study the Bible through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. /The preacher must also preach through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

/Then God's power will be revealed through the preacher. /In this way, the inspiration of the Holy Spirit and the Bible are important elements of textual sermons. /The textual sermon can also be separated into several classifications.

/If we were to separate the textual sermon into two, we would separate it into “exegetical sermons” and “expository sermons.” /Exegetical sermons interpret each verse of the biblical passage. /Because exegetical sermons interpret every single verse, it is commonly mistaken for commentaries.

/“Commentaries” end with interpretations of each verse. /However, “exegetical sermons” promote the unity of the contents. /Exegetical sermons do interpret every verse, but they also add to it the meaning of the author of the Bible, and then deliver it to believers.

/Exegetical sermons require unity and organic unity. /We will conclude here with exegetical sermons. /We will now discuss “expository sermons,” which are more important. /The “sermons” that I refer to in these lectures on homiletics will mostly be focused on “expository sermons.”

/Exegetical sermons are a part of expository sermons. /Up until now we have been studying the classification of sermons in chapter 3. /We looked at ways to classify sermons according its contents, the audience’s mental processes, and according to biblical passages.

/Now we will study the fourth point of chapter 3. /4. Importance of expository sermons. /We must understand how important expository sermons are. /Preachers must understand that “the Bible is inspired.”

/We must also accept that “the Bible is inerrant.” /Preachers can give expository sermons if they properly understand that the Bible is inspired and inerrant. /Then what does it mean that the Bible is inspired?

/The Bible, God’s word, was recorded through human writers. /Yet, even though humans recorded the Bible, it was recorded through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. /The original author of the Bible is God. /The Bible is inspired, which means, “The original author of the Bible is God.”

/Then what does it mean that the Bible is inerrant? /If the Bible was recorded through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, the Bible must be without error. /Even if humans recorded the Bible, the Bible does not have any errors because the original author of the Bible is the Holy Spirit.

/Jesus said, “Not the smallest letter, not the least stroke of a pen, will by any means disappear from the Law until everything is accomplished.” Matthew 5:18. /In this way, we firmly believe that the Bible is inerrant, which means, “The Bible is without error.”

/The inspiration and inerrancy of the Bible is the core of the Christian faith. /Christianity continued to exist for two thousand years through faith in this. /Therefore, preachers must preach according to the inspiration and inerrancy of the Bible. /Preachers must preach through the Bible. /The Bible is the preacher’s only source for his sermons.

/We must deliver God's word with the Bible alone as our source. /The audience must also be able to distinguish whether sermons are God's word or not. /This is all something that we all know.

/This is the foundation of preaching. /However, there are many sermons today that are not based on this foundation. /Therefore, I pray that the foundation of your sermons will be the Bible.

/That is why expository sermons are so important. /I cannot emphasize enough how important expository sermons are. /We will enumerate the importance of expository sermons in fourteen ways.

/James W. Alexander suggested these fourteen points. /Let's look at the first point. /① Expository sermons best deliver the biblical purpose of sermons, or God's will.

/When we studied the definition of preaching, we said that the source of preaching is God. /God spoke to us through the Bible. /Therefore, preachers must explain the Bible.

/We can deliver God's will well when we explain the Bible. /Let's look at the second point. /② Expository sermons allow preachers to have the authority of the Scripture. /The Bible is God's word. /The Bible and those who speak are equal.

/Therefore, we must read the Bible as God's voice. /Expositional preachers can preach with the authority of the Scripture.

/Now, the third point. /③ Expository sermons show believers the Bible, which is a treasure chest of preaching resources. /The Bible includes treasures of the infinite truth. /Preachers must deliver these treasures in the Bible to their audience.

/Next, the fourth point. /④ Expository sermons guide pastors to become messengers of God's word. /Preachers and believers are both humans. /However, they are different when preachers deliver God's word through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

/At that point, preachers become God's lips. /They become God's servants. /When the audience sees and hears preachers who deliver God's word, preachers will have authority, for the audience will hear God's voice.

/Hence, expository sermons will be a great grace and benefit to preachers. /Next, the fifth point. /⑤ Expository sermons raise the level of biblical knowledge of believers. /There are many cults these days.

/There were many cults in the times of Paul and Peter. /The Bible was recorded to discern the correct truth. /Therefore, we too will be able to recognize cults if we have solid knowledge of the Bible.

/The purpose of sermons must be to increase biblical knowledge of believers. /Next, the sixth point. /⑥ Expository sermons guide believers to live biblically. /We previously discussed the classifications of sermons.

/However, all sermons must bring about change in the lives and characters of believers. /Expository sermons will eventually become powerful and change the lives of believers.

/However, what will happen if preachers speak humanly words instead of giving expository sermons? /Humanly words do not last. /Humanly words might be pleasing to the ear, but it will not move our souls.

/Next, the seventh point. /⑦ Expository sermons broaden and widen the scope of sermons. /The Bible was recorded through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. /We must understand the Bible through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

/However, a one-time understanding is not enough. /The Holy Spirit will move us in new ways every time we read or hear a passage. /When we give expository sermons, the Holy Spirit will inspire us in broader and wider ways.

/Then we will discover a new world of truth. /Let's look at the eighth point. /⑧ Expository sermons help us with passages that are difficult to interpret. /There are many difficult passages in the Bible.

/For example, there are verses in the Bible that list names of people. /It is difficult for us to preach on such verses. /However, we will study such verses closely when we give expository sermons.

/Yet, even those verses have the deep truth in them. /Those who give expository sermons will experience the difficult world. /Next, the ninth point. /⑨ Expository sermons deal with broad theological subjects.

/There are many elements to theology. /However, there is a problem if the preacher only emphasizes love and humility. /Preachers must sometimes preach about difficult doctrines. /In order for them to do so, they must study difficult biblical passages.

/Next, the tenth point. /⑩ Expository sermons help preachers break away from conventional sermons. /Preachers are human. /Humans are trapped in their thoughts and assertions. /Therefore, people sometimes repeat the same things over and over again.

/However, pastors will be able to break out of this when they give expository sermons. /This is because expositional preachers will have no choice but to study biblical passage in depth. /Next, the eleventh point. /⑪ Expository sermons prevent the insertion of humanly beliefs.

/We previously discussed topical sermons. /Topical sermons are dangerous because they can include personal stories or humanly thoughts. /However, all expository sermons

come from passages in the Bible.

/Therefore, humanly thoughts and beliefs cannot intervene in expository sermons. /Next, the twelfth point. /<sup>(12)</sup> Expository sermons protect the preacher from falsely interpreting biblical passages. /We are capable of falsely interpreting the Bible.

/However, preachers must read the Bible a lot when they prepare expository sermons. /They study the beliefs of traditional, historical Christianity. /Then preachers understand the Bible through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

/Hence, even if preachers temporarily interpret the Bible falsely, they can still return to the right path. /Next, the thirteenth point. /<sup>(13)</sup> Expository sermons allow preachers to follow the preaching of Christ and the preaching of the apostles. /Jesus gave expository sermons.

/Jesus spoke to the two disciples who were on their way to Emmaus about the writings of Moses and the prophets. /In Acts, Stephen, Paul, and Peter based their sermons on the Scriptures.

/When preachers give expository sermons, they will take after Jesus and the apostles. /Next, the fourteenth point. /<sup>(14)</sup> Expository sermons bring out the best in preachers. /Preachers diligently study the Bible. /They pray for inspiration of the Holy Spirit. /Preachers who give expository sermons do their very best to prepare for sermons.

/We will conclude the fifth lecture on homiletics. /Thank you.