

## WELCOME TO THE

Bishop W. E. Crumes Leadership and  
Ministerial Training Institute

Basic Introductory Course

*"Preaching With Power: Hebrews 4:12*

Dear Brothers and Sisters!

What a tremendous pleasure it is to welcome you the Bishop W.E. Crumes Ministerial Training Institute. Words are simple inadequate to express how grateful we are for your willingness to make the sacrifices to be in attendance today!

The staff and I recognize the effort and sacrifices you make to be here and through prayer, study, and the empowering of the Holy Ghost we have worked hard to prepare this year's series of seminars to ensure they will be a wonderful blessing to you.

"Preaching with Power" Hebrews 4:12 remind us that the power is not in the preacher but in the word of god proclaimed! It is through and by the power of the Holy Ghost that our preaching and teaching become divinely effective.

The scripture expresses the fact that the word is both "alive and powerful!" So then, our preaching should be lively and full of power. Good preaching is really God preaching through us by his spirit and through his work.

As God's workman we must study to gain God's approval by rightly dividing and proclaiming his most powerful word! It is our prayer that you will experience the presence of God in these classes and that your sword of the Spirit would be just a little sharper when we're done.

Until He Says Well Done!

Bishop Rex M. Waddell  
Chief Bishop Church of the Living God C..W.F.F.

## BASIC HOMILETIC STUDY AND SERMON PREPARATION

### DEFINITION:

**HOMILETICS:** Greek: *homiletikos*, from *homilos*, meaning "to assemble together." It may be further defined as the science that treats of the analysis, classification, preparation, composition and delivery of sermons. Homiletics (*derived from the word homily*), for our purposes refers to the art and science of **PREACHING**.

### Luke 4:18-19

18 The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to **PREACH** deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised,

19 To **PREACH** the acceptable year of the Lord. KJV  
Greek: *kerysso* (*ker roo so*) (meaning to publicize, herald, proclaim)

### INTRODUCTION

#### I Cor 1:19-21

19 For it is written, I will destroy the wisdom of the wise, and **will bring to nothing the understanding of the prudent.**

20 Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world? **Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world?**

In his discourse to the Corinthian church (I Cor. 19 — 20); Paul points out the insufficiency of human knowledge, reason and wisdom to lead people to knowledge and way of God's salvation. This very point was herald by the prophet Isaiah.

#### Isaiah 29:14

14 Therefore, behold, I will proceed to do a marvelous work among this people, even a marvelous work and a wonder: **for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish**, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid. KJV

The preacher must have a **PASSION** (pathos) for the gospel and for seeing the lost brought to Christ. It cannot be something that is taken lightly, but must be demonstrated in sincerity and zeal.

In continuation, the preacher must live and ethical life (ethos). In the end, people don't just need to hear a sermon they need to see a sermon. We must strive to avoid the condition that the Apostle Paul speaks of in:

### **Rom 1:18**

18 For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, **who hold the truth in unrighteousness;** KJV

## **INTRODUCTION TO BASIC HOMILETICS**

If the Christian Church is to maintain an aggressive witness in this generation, and if believers in Christ are to grow and to develop into mature and effectively functioning Christians, then it is of the utmost importance that pastors, teachers and other leaders in the church provide the sincere milk of the Word through Bible-centered and Bible-derived messages or sermons for their people.

### **The Speaker or Preacher**

It needs to be stated, and to be stated emphatically, that **the most important factor in the preparation of sermons is the preparation of the preacher's own heart.**

No amount of knowledge, or of learning or of natural endowments can take the place of a fervent, humble, devoted heart which longs for more and more of Christ.

Only the man who walks with God and who lives a holy life can inspire others to grow in the grace and knowledge of Christ. Such a man will spend much time in secret with Jesus, holding daily, uninterrupted, unhurried communion with Him in His Word.

**The preacher must also be a man of prayer who has learned the art of holy warfare upon his knees.**

Like Daniel, he must have the habit of prayer and find the time, yes, make the time, to pray daily and regularly in his closet.

His sermons then will not be the product of mere intellectual effort but will be heaven sent messages — sent to him an answer to prayer.

E.M. Bounds, the mighty man of prayer, said in truth, "Prayer puts the preacher's sermon into the preacher's heart; prayer puts the preacher's heart into the preacher's sermon."

**"But the man who is to preach the message of the Book must also be a man of the Book.** What is the difference between "looking at the book" verses "living the book?"

1. He must study the Scriptures not just to get a message for his congregation. He must live in the Book.
2. The Word of God must become his meat and drink. Throughout his life he must spend hours every week in diligent study of the Bible.
3. He must saturate himself with it until it grips his heart and soul so that with Jeremiah he may say, "His Word was in mine heart as a burning fire shut up in my bones, and I was weary with forbearing, and I could not stay" (Jer. 20:9).

## **Principle Types of Biblical Sermons**

There are many kinds of sermons and various ways of classifying them. The least complicated method is to classify them as topical, textual, and expository.

### **The Topical Sermon:**

#### **Definition of a Topical Sermon:**

A topical sermon is one in which the main divisions are derived from the topic, independently of a text.

This means that the—

1. topical sermon begins with a topic or theme and that the main parts of the sermon consist of ideas which come from that topic.
2. it does not require a text as the basis of its message. That is, a certain text is not the source of the topical sermon, although it is all based on the Word of God.
3. we start with a Biblical topic. The main divisions of the sermon outline must be drawn from this Biblical topic, and each main division must be supported by a Scripture reference.

### **Example of a Topical Sermon**

Satan's Attack of the Family!

Aim: Recognizing some aspects of his attack! (Eph. 6:10-18)

- A. His Goal is to Devour! (I Peter 5:8,9)
- B. His Desire is to Sift as Wheat! (Luke 22:31,32)
- C. His Method is to Build a Stronghold! (II Cor. 10:3-5)
- D. His Purpose is to Bring Total Bondage to Sin! (II Tim. 2:24-26)

## **Unity of Thought in a Topical Sermon.**

It will be observed from the example given above that the topical sermon contains one central idea. There is but one theme, not many. In a topical sermon we must limit the entire outline to the one idea contained in the topic and the aim of the message itself.

## **The Various Kinds of Topics**

The Scriptures deal with every conceivable phase of human life and activity. They also reveal God's purposes in grace toward men in time and in eternity. Thus the Bible contains an inexhaustible storehouse of topics from which the preacher may obtain materials for topical messages suited for every occasion and condition in which men find themselves. Through constant and diligent study of the Word of God, the man of God will enrich his own soul with precious nuggets of divine truth.

## **Choice of Topics**

If we are to know the topic to select, we must seek the leading of the Lord. The choice may be determined by the theme on which the minister is asked to speak or by the specific occasion on which the message is to be delivered. Certain conditions within the particular congregation may indicate the need for selecting a topic suited to the circumstances.

## **Basic PRINCIPLES for the PREPARATION of Topical Outlines**

1. The main divisions should be in logical or chronological order. (Illus.) **The**

## **Believer's Hope**

Topic: Characteristics of the Believer's Hope!

1. It is a living hope, I Pet 1:3
2. It is a saving hope, I Thess 5:8
3. It is a sure hope, Heb. 6:19
4. It is a good hope, II Thess. 2:16
5. It is an unseen hope, Rom. 8:24
6. It is a blessed hope, Tit 2:13
7. It is an eternal hope, Tit. 3:7

## **Knowing God's Word**

Topic: Some values of knowing the Word of God!

1. Knowing God's Word makes one wise unto salvation, II Tim. 3:15
2. Knowing God's Word keeps us from sin, Psa. 119:11
3. Knowing God's Word produces spiritual growth, I Pet. 2:2
4. Knowing God's Word results in successful living, Josh. 2:7-8, Psa. 1

The main divisions may treat a subject by comparison or contrast with something else in scripture.

### **An Effective Testimony**

Topic: A comparison between the testimony of the believer and salt.

1. Like salt, the believer's testimony should season, Col. 4:6
2. Like salt, the believer's testimony should purify, I Thess. 4:4
3. Like salt, the believer's testimony should not lose its savor, Matt. 5:13
4. Like salt, the believer's testimony should create thirst, I Pet. 2:12
5. The main divisions may be expressed by a certain word or phrase of Scripture which is repeated though out the outline.

### **The Ability of God**

Topic: Some Things Which God Is Able to DO!

- I. He is able to save, Heb 7:25
- II. He is able to keep, Jude 24
- III. He is able to help, Heb. 2:18
- IV. He is able to subdue, Phil. 3:21
- V. He is able to give grace, II Cor. 9:8
- VI. He is able to do beyond what we ask or think, Eph. 3:20

The main divisions may be supported by an identical word or phrase of Scripture though out the outline. The main division may consist of a word study showing the various meanings of a certain word or words in Scripture. (Such as a study of the names of Christ, or the names of God, etc.)

### **Various ideas about Topical messages**

The topical message is suited to the construction of the doctrinal sermon. Many times you may choose to work on a series of topical messages -- such as the Love of Jesus, the Face of, the Hands of, the Tears of, the Cross of, the Blood of, etc.

A study of major subjects in a book or a group of books in the Bible will also suggest a series of discourses in topical form.

### **Exercises:**

Prepare a topical outline using one of the themes or ideas listed:

Prepare a topical outline using your own topic, support each main division with appropriate Scripture. Be careful to follow the principles suggested above.

List seven suitable topics for evangelistic messages, and make a topical outline of one of them.

Find a significant word or phrase which occurs repeatedly in a book of the New Testament and develop a topical outline from the repetitions of that word or phrase.

(Such as the word, walk in Ephesians 4, 5, 6.)

With the help of a concordance prepare a word study on the word forgive.

## **The Textual Sermon**

Definition of a Textual Sermon:

A textual sermon is one in which the main divisions are derived from a text consisting of a brief portion of Scripture. Each of these divisions is then used as a line of suggestion, and the text provides the theme of the sermon. So –

The main lines of development are drawn from the text itself. (In this way the main outline is kept strictly within the limits of the text. It may consist of one line of a verse, or a whole verse, or two or three verses.)

The main division is derived from the text. The main divisions suggest the features to be shared in the message. Sometimes the text is so rich and full that we may obtain many truths or features from it which will serve as a development of the thoughts contained in the outline. At other times it may be necessary to draw from other portions of Scripture to develop the main division.

The definition further states that the text provides the theme of the sermon. (In contrast to the topical sermon, in which we begin with a topic or theme, we now begin with a text, which will indicate the dominant idea of the message.)

### **Example of Textual Sermon Outlines**

God's Power to the Faint! Isa. 40:28-31

1. What Our God is Like! -- 40:28
2. He is Never Discouraged!
3. He Never Faints nor is Weary!
4. He is Never Short of Wisdom!

What Our God Offers! -- 40:29,30

1. He Gives Power to the Faint!
2. He Increaseth our Strength!
3. He strengthens Us to Walk and not Faint!

What Our God Wants To DO For US! -- 40:31

1. He Gives Us Power to Rise Above the Problem! (as eagles)
2. He Enables Us to Run and Not Be Weary!
3. He Strengthens Us to Walk, and not Faint!

### **Basic PRINCIPLES for the PREPARATION of Textual Outlines:**

The textual outline should be centered around the main thought in the text and the main divisions may be derived from the text so as to amplify or develop that one theme. The Body -- a Sacrifice! (Rom. 12:1,2)

1. The reason for sacrifice, I beseech you ... by the mercies of God.
2. The thing to be sacrificed, present your body
3. The conditions of sacrifice, a living sacrifice ... unto God
4. The obligation of sacrifice, which is your reasonable service.

The main divisions may consist of the truths or principles suggested by the text. (See Psalm 32 or Psalm 51.) It may be possible to find more than one theme or dominant thought in a text; depending upon the point of view from which we regard the text, but only one central idea should be developed in any one outline. (Such as John 3:16)

### **God's Great Gift! God Gives Us Eternal Life!**

1. It is a love gift, God so loved I. The One who gave it – God
  2. It is a sacrificial gift... that he gave.... The reason He gave it -- so loved.
  3. It is an eternal gift... have eternal.. . The price He paid for it –
  4. It is a universal gift ... whosoever.. The part we have in it – to believe
  5. It is a conditional gift .. believeth... The certainty of our possessing it – promised in His word
- 
- A. The main divisions should be in logical or chronological sequence. (note above )
  - B. The very words of the text may form the main divisions of the outline, provided that these divisions are gathered around one main thought.
  - C. The context from which the text is taken must be carefully observed and related to the text.
  - D. Some texts contain comparisons or contrasts which can be treated best by pointing out their purposeful similarities or differences. (Matt. 7, building a house on the sand or on the rock. In Psalm one, notice the contrast between the godly person and the worldling.)
  - E. Two or three verses, each taken from different parts of Scripture, may be put together and treated as though they are but one text.

### **Suggestions of Series of Textual Sermons**

1. Dealing with the parables of Christ.
2. Dealing with the Seven statements of Christ from the Cross.

**NOTE:** Several places where the Lord addresses individuals by their names twice in succession. Repetition in Scripture is a means of emphasis: Gen. 22:11,12; Exod. 3:4,5; Luke 10:41,42; Acts 9:4; etc. The I Am's of Jesus as found in the gospels, especially in the gospel of John.

### **Exercises:**

Prepare a text outline from Psalm 1:1-3, or Psalm 23.

Prepare a textual outline on Titus 2:11-13, giving the title, central thought, and main divisions.

Find your own text and by the use of the method of multiple approach, construct two outlines from the same text. Write out your outline fully, and indicate the title, central thought and main divisions in each outline.

# THE EXPOSITORY SERMON

## Definition of the Expository Sermon

"It is the exposing of the thought of a passage of Scripture taken as a unit through the application of the grammatical, historical, and textual principles. The theme, thesis, major, and minor divisions are taken from the passage and are made relevant to life today by proper organization, argumentation, illustration, application and appeal." --- F. B. Meyer An expository sermon is one in which a more or less extended portion of Scripture is interpreted in relation to one theme or central idea. The bulk of the material for the sermon is drawn directly from the passage and the outline consists of a series of progressive ideas centered around that one main idea. As we examine this definition, we note in the first place that an expository sermon is based on:

1. A more or less extended portion of Scripture. The passage may consist of a few verses or it may extend through a whole chapter or even further. Probably a minimum of four verses, but with no limit on the length.
2. This more or less extended portion is interpreted in relation to one theme or central idea. It is an expository unit consisting of a number of verses out of which a central idea emerges.
3. The bulk of the material for the sermon is drawn directly from the passage. Not only should the leading ideas of the passage be brought out in an expository discourse, but the details should also be suitably explained and made to furnish the chief materials for the sermon. The theme of the passage must ever be kept in mind throughout an expository sermon, and as that one main idea is developed out of the passage there should follow in the outline a series of progressive ideas all related to the central thought. In an expository sermon we are to unfold the meaning or make the passage clearly understood. In comparison to the textual sermon, in the expository sermon the preacher is to form all the subdivisions, as well as the main division, from the same unit of Scripture which he proposes to preach from.

## Examples of Expository Sermons

### The Christian's Spiritual Warfare! (Eph. 6:10-18)

The Christian's Moral, vs. 10-13

1. It should be high, vs. 10
2. It should be steadfast, vs. 11-13
3. The Christian's Armor, vs. 14-17
4. It should be defensive in character, vs. 14-17a
5. It should be offensive in character, vs. 17b

The Christian's Prayer Life, vs. 18

1. It should be persistent, vs. 18a
2. It should be intercessory, vs. 18b

## **Basic Principles for the Preparation of Expository Outlines**

1. Any passage under consideration should be carefully studied to understand its meaning and to obtain the central thought of the text.
2. Significant words or phrases in the text may indicate or form the main divisions of the outline.
3. The outline should be drawn from the expository unit in a chronological way.
4. The important truths suggested by the passage may form the main divisions of the outline.
5. Two or three passages from various parts of Scripture may be put together to form the basis of an expository outline.
6. By means of the method of multiple approach, we may treat a passage of Scripture in various ways and thus have two or more entirely different outlines on the same portion.
7. We should, in study, note the context.
8. In study we should also note the historical background of the passage, whenever possible.
9. The details of the text should be treated properly, but not necessarily exhaustively. Don't spend too much time on the details.
10. The truths contained in the text must be related to the present day through application of truths to present needs.

A series from Revelation chapters 2, 3 about the seven messages to the seven churches could include the following:

- A. "The Busy Church" -- 2:1-7 "The Suffering Church" -- 2:8-11
- B. "The Compromising Church" -- 2:12-17
- C. "The Corrupt Church" -- 2:18-29 "The Dead Church" -- 3:1-6
- D. "The Missionary Church" -- 3:7-13
- E. "The Indifferent, Apostate Church" -- 3:14-22

### **Exercises:**

1. Prepare an expository outline using one of the titles above, giving the title, central thought, and main divisions of the passage.