For mid-term review:
Who or what alone has power to change hearts?
What aspect of preaching is most persuasive (ethos, pathos, or logos)? Define each.

Goal of this lesson: To understand the essential components of a well constructed sermon.

Introduction: Every sermon must have:

1. 
2. 
3. 

I. Unity

Key Concept: How many things is a sermon about?

A. The Need for Sermonic Unity.

B. The Nature of Sermonic Unity: The Big Idea!

1. In Expository Preaching the meaning of the ________________ is the ________________ of the _________________.

2. The meaning of the passage that becomes the message of the sermon is the ________________ (or, the unifying concept) for the sermon.

Definition: In expository preaching, Unity occurs when the elements of a passage (or "expository unit") are legitimately shown to support a single major idea that is the theme of a sermon.

Robinson says the "Big Idea" of a sermon is a subject and its ____________________.

C. What is the Process by Which Unity is Obtained?
I. Read and digest the passage to determine:
   a. 
   b. 

2. Melt down the supporting ideas into . . .

D. The Mark of Success: "The ______ a.m. Test"

E. Unity Strives for . . .

<> TMT/ITK/TMT/TMT

II. Purpose: the "Fallen Condition Focus"

A. Introducing the F. C. F.

   \textit{I Tim. 3:16, 17} "All Scripture is inspired by God and is profitable for doctrine reproof correction and instruction in righteousness that the man of God may be perfect \textit{(artios=complete)} thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

   Our fallen nature requires Scripture's completion, and all Scripture has this purpose of completing us; thus, every passage has a Fallen Condition Focus.

   \textit{Rm. 15:4} "Everything that was written in the past was written to teach us, so that through endurance and the encouragement of the Scriptures, we might have hope.

   <> Everything written in Scripture has the purpose of giving us hope in our fallen condition.

B. Implications of the F.C.F.
C. How to Determine the F.C.F.

3-Step Process: (Ask these things ...)

1.

2.

3.

D. Examples of the F. C. F.

E. The Import of the F.C.F.

III. Application: The "So What" of all preaching

A. The Need of Application

1. Biblical Instruction
   a. II Tim. 3:16f.
   b. Titus 2:1ff.
   c. The pattern of the Epistles:

2. Preaching Implications
B. Consequences of Non-application

1. A message is ___________ until its ideas and components are applied to an F.C.F.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-sermon</th>
<th>Applied to an F.C.F. = SERMON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>God is good</td>
<td>fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loving</td>
<td>anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kind</td>
<td>doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patient</td>
<td>wrong idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re. God</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Pre-sermons Only ______________ the Text; Sermons _____________ the Text to an F.C.F.

Assignment for next class:

   Reading #3: Christ-centered Preaching, pp. 58-81, scan pp. 363-371; and read J. I. Packer article (at end of notes for Lecture #3).