

Outlining and Arrangement

[This lecture corresponds to assigned Reading # 5:
Christ-centered Preaching, pp. 128-142.]

For mid-term review:

What are the six critical questions for sermon preparation?

What are the three critical questions that turn a lecture into a sermon?

Complete the following: You owe no more to exposition than what is necessary to make the point, but . . . ?

Goal for this lesson: To understand the basic features of good outlining?

Introduction:

Outlining provides structure for the truth to be related.

Example of:

Luke 18:1-8

Backwards Approach to Passage ^ F. C. F. We Do Not Pray Enough

Pray because Prayer is indication of believer's faith

Pray because Prayer reaches God's heart

Pray because God commands it

Straight Forward Approach F. C. F. We Doubt God Hears Us When He Does Not Answer Immediately

Do not doubt because God desires our example of persistent prayer

Do not doubt because God tells us some requests will not be met but by persistent prayer

Do not doubt because God will answer persistent prayer

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I. Outline Purposes: *"An outline is a logical path for mind"*

II. Qualities of Good Homiletical Outlines:

III. Types of Homiletical Outlines that Aid a Purposed Approach:

A. _____

Trust God:

We should trust God because his nature is loving

We should trust God because his nature is all-knowing (not misguided love)

We should trust God because his nature is all-powerful (not incapable love)

B. _____

Obligations of Salvation

Because of the offer of salvation we must come to Christ

Because of the offer of salvation we must abide in Christ

Because of the offer of salvation we must testify of Christ

C. _____ or _____

If we are to be effective fishers of men we must use proper tackle

If we are to be effective fishers of men we must go where the fish are

If we are to be effective fishers of men we must react when we get nibble

or, for example, spiritual wreckage and process of crash investigation team.

D. _____

We will discuss later

IV. Contents of Good Homiletical Outlines:

V. Developmental Principles for Good Homiletical Outlines:

A. Let your purpose dictate the number of main points you use:

1. Three points =
2. Two points =
3. Four, or more, points =
4. One point =

B. Know the principles of subordination:

C. Keep the text evident in the outline:

D. Create consistent visual markers in your *pulpit* outline:

E. Number rather than alphabetize pulpit outline main points and subpoints

F. Keep main points in the pulpit outline clearly segregated

G. Keep the pulpit outline "seeable".

- use large print
- use page space

Hint: Highlight or underscore key word changes while keeping most of the wording of the main points parallel. This makes the main points' main ideas jump off the page and makes them more memorable for the listener and the speaker--important if you will ever be working from a memory outline.

V. Cautions for Good Homiletical Outlines:

VI. Bottom-Line Needs for Good Homiletical Outlines:

F.
O.
R.
M.

Assignment for Next Class:

Reading Assignment #6: *Christ-centered Preaching*, pp. 142-162.

Remember that Written Assignment #2 from Lecture 4 is due at Lecture 6.

Alert for Future Classes: Some lectures will now be followed by classes devoted to presentations, therefore, plan your schedules accordingly for Outlines, Introductions, and Conclusions. Devotionals will come later.

Intro: Laundromat

**Prop: Because Jesus is the only hope of salvation,
we must preach Christ at every opportunity.**

I. Because Jesus is the only hope of salvation,
we must preach Christ in difficult situations.
(vss. 12-14)

1. When there is risk. (vs. 12)
2. When there is opposition. (vss. 13, 14)

Luther who said "Here I Stand"

- ◇ Speak when there is risk of family rejection
- ◇ Speak when there is certainty of penalty

II. Because Jesus is the only hope of salvation,
we must preach Christ to difficult people.

III. Because Jesus is the only hope of salvation,
we must preach Christ despite our difficulties.

Conclusion: Witness thru Sacrifice