

Series:¹ Wisdom in an Age of Folly

Text:² **Proverbs 6:20-35, 7:1-27**

HI:³ Wisdom keeps us far away from the road to destruction.

Title:⁴ Listen and Live

Hook:⁵ Are you totally aware of a brutal fall before it's going to happen?

Date:⁶ 8/21/22

Purpose:⁷ To elevate God's loving instructions while warning the congregation of the weighty cost of adultery.

FCF:⁸ The idolization of individual sexuality. Total freedom with my body and no consequences. "My body, my decision." Pride and arrogance to any and all negative consequences of our own actions.

COR:⁹ Sexual temptations are pervasive and present in everyday life. Culture has created sexual pleasure and sexual expression as the pinnacle of the human experience. Idolization of sexuality in our culture.

¹ Sermon series and number ("Gospel of Luke II" or "Anthems IV").

² Sermon text for the day.

³ Homiletical Idea: the combination of the subject and complement. The subject is the answer to "What is the author talking about." The complement is "What is the author saying about what he is talking about."

⁴ The sermon title should draw listener's interest and subtly orient them to or summarize your sermon text's topic.

⁵ The title may or may not contain a sufficient "hook." The hook is your way in. It is where you start and determines the first few minutes of your sermon. Haddon Robinson's three rules for an introduction are: 1) Grab attention, 2) Surface need, and 3) Orient the listener to the text. "Grabbing attention" and answering, "Why should I give this preacher a hearing?" is the purpose of the hook. For this outline, simply state the word or phrase that summarizes your hook.

⁶ The date the sermon will be delivered.

⁷ "The purpose states what one expects to happen in the hearer as a result of preaching this sermon." Haddon Robinson, *Biblical Preaching*, p. 108. This is the answer to "why" you are preaching this sermon to this group of listeners. "Whereas the idea states the truth, the purpose defines what that truth should accomplish."

⁸ "The Fallen Condition Focus (FCF) is the mutual human condition that contemporary believers share with those to or about whom the text was written that requires the grace of the passage for God's people to glorify and enjoy him." Bryan Chapell, *Christ-Centered Preaching*, p. 50. As Eswine notes, the focus of a text may be the fallen condition, or it may include a finite condition, fragile condition, or faltering condition focus.

⁹ "By the Context of Reality, I mean the mutual life environment that contemporary believers and unbelievers share in common with those to or about whom the biblical text was written that teaches us about the nature of reality." Zack Eswine's *Preaching to a Post-Everything World*, p. 28. COR is basically Eswine's update of Chapell's FCF. The purpose of nailing down both an FCF and a COR is to further work your way toward application of the text's purpose in your sermon. COR should also move you further toward apologetics, since it keeps unbelievers in mind.

Christ Trajectory:¹⁰

- A. We see the father warn his son not to desire the forbidden woman's beauty in his heart. Jesus reveals to us in the sermon on the mount that anyone who looks at a woman with lust has committed adultery in their heart. The only viable solution to the sinful desires we have is to be given an entirely new heart from God.
- B. The people of God are the bride of Christ. While we are unfaithful in our relationship to Him, he remains faithful to us.

Apologetic:¹¹

Form:¹² Deductive

Outline:

1. Keep Wisdom Close (V6:20-25 / V 7:1-5)
2. The Journey to Destruction (V 7:6-27)
3. The Crushing Cost of Adultery (V6 :25-35)

Main Idea: Sin costs us our life.

¹⁰ How are you going to preach this text considering Christ and the gospel?

¹¹ “Do the work of an evangelist” Paul to Timothy in 2 Timothy 4:5. We should address unbelievers in the introduction, body, and conclusion of the message—at least 3 times per sermon. How are you going to do that? What ways can you be culturally sensitive to the state of their soul and work to persuade (Acts 18:4) them to respond to the gospel? This place in the template is for you to give one sentence on how you are going to address non-believers in these sections of the message. How does this text speak to the non-believer?

¹² What form will the sermon take? This springs from when you will bring out the big idea. Deductive sermons bring it out early and then explain, prove, apply. Inductive builds tension and then conclude with the big idea. Hourglass sermons lead to it inductively, and then conclude deductively—with the big idea in the middle.