



Title/Date: 10/22/23 **“7 Foundations of a Biblical Church” Pt. 6**

(The blueprint of Scripture for building God-honoring churches)

5 Foundational Passages for the Launch of TBC Calvert: 1 Cor.3:4-15, Col.1:9-18, Rom.3:20-26/10:9-17, 2 Tim.3:10-17, Eph.4:11-16, Acts 2:42-46, 2 Tim. 4:1-5

2 Timothy 4:1-5,8 ¹ I solemnly charge you in the presence of God and of Christ Jesus, who is to judge the living and the dead, and by His appearing and His kingdom: ² preach the word; be ready in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort, with great patience and instruction. ³ For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but wanting to have their ears tickled, they will accumulate for themselves teachers in accordance to their own desires, ⁴ and will turn away their ears from the truth and will turn aside to myths. ⁵ But you, be sober in all things, endure hardship, do the work of an evangelist, fulfill your ministry. ⁶ For I am already being poured out as a drink offering, and the time of my departure has come. ⁷ I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith; ⁸ in the future there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will award to me on that day; and not only to me, but also to all who have loved His appearing.

I. Introduction: Examples of Expository Preaching in the Bible (Ezra – Neh. 8:8, Jeremiah (14:14), Peter - Acts 2 (Joel 2:28-32, Ps. 16:8-11, Ps. 110:1), Paul – Acts 13:16-47 (Ps. 2:7, Is. 55:3, Ps. 16:10, Hab. 1:5, Is. 49:6, also Hebrews 3:7-4:13 (Ps. 95), Jesus – Mt. 5-7 (Ex. 20/Dt. 5), Luke 22:27-44)

II. Outline: 7 Foundations of a Biblical Church:

Blanks: God’s Glory, God’s Son, God’s Spirit, God’s Gospel, God’s Word, God’s Church, God’s Shepherds

1. The Foundation of God’s G (Soli Deo Gloria – Glory to God alone) (1 Cor. 3:4-15, Rom. 11:36) Ephesians 1:3-6
2. The Foundation of God’s S (Jesus our Cornerstone–100% Deity & Humanity)(Colossians 1:13-18,1 Peter 2:2-7) Ephesians 1:7-12
3. The Foundation of God’s S (Prayer – Power, Perspective, Perseverance) (Colossians 1:9-12, 4:2) Ephesians 1:13-14
4. The Foundation of God’s G (The Good News of Jesus Life, Death, & Resurrection = Righteousness, Forgiveness, & Eternal Life IF one is believing in Jesus through repentance, faith, and Lordship) (Acts 2:22-32, Romans 3:20-26, Mt. 6:33, Mark 1:15, Luke 24:47, John 3:16) Ephesians 2:8-10
5. The Foundation of God’s W (The Bible/Canon, revelation from God to measure truth from error, right from wrong, good from evil) (2 Timothy 3:10-17, 2 Peter 1:19-21, Hebrews 1:1-2, 4:12, Romans 15:4, John 8:32, 17:17) Ephesians 2:19-22, 3:1-5
6. The Foundation of God’s C (The Body & Bride of Christ – the pillar/support of the truth) (Acts 2:42-47, Eph.1:22-23,3:10-11,3:21,4:1-16,5:23-32) Eph.4:11-16
7. The Foundation of God’s S (Preaching to walk God’s Way – Holy Living) (1 Timothy 4:12-13,5:20,2 Timothy 4:1-5, Titus 2:15) Eph.4:17-6:24

III: Review: The Foundation of the Church

Why did God establish the church? (Ephesians 1:22-23, 3:10-11, 3:21, 4:1-16, 5:23-32)(Ephesians = Ecclesiology (study of the church))

- God’s Purpose for the Church –to be the bride of Christ (Rev.19:7),body of Christ (Eph.4:12),and the pillar and support of the truth/gospel (1 Tim.3:15)
 - God’s Plan/Will for the church – to be holy & blameless before Him in love (Eph. 1:4, 1 Tim 3:15)
 - God’s Mission for the church (5 E’s)
1. Equip /disciple His followers to MATURITY - towards EVERY GOOD WORK (Eph. 2:10, 4:12, 2 Tim. 3:17, Heb. 13:21)
 2. Evangelize the unbeliever to become true worshippers (1 Cor. 14:24-25)
 3. Exclaim /make known the wisdom of God (Eph. 3:10)
 4. Evaluate /Judge angels (1 Cor. 6:3).
 5. Exonerate /glorify God (Eph. 3:21)
- God’s Future for the church – Rapture/Kingdom/Heaven (John 14:1-3, 1 Thess. 4:13-14, 5:9-10, 1 Cor. 15:51-59)

IV: The Foundation of Church Leaders (Pastors/Elders/Shepherds)

7. The Foundation of God’s S (Preaching) (1 Timothy 4:12-13, 5:20, 2 Timothy 4:1-8, Titus 2:15)

Paul’s emphatic commission/Pastoral charge to Timothy

1. Preach the Word when it’s popular and when it’s unpopular

Notice we are not to preach ourselves but the Word – specifically Christ Crucified (1 Cor. 1:23) and Jesus as Lord (2 Cor. 4:5) NOT self-help, self-improvement, not entertainment, not human wisdom, not human philosophy, not human psychology, not anecdotal stores, not political jargon, not feel good stories, and not positive thinking.

- **God’s preachers and teachers must be Biblically qualified according to 1 Tim. 3 and Titus 1** – NOT new believers, not good discussion leaders, not popular, rich, or successful men, not theological novices, nor unstudied men who don’t know and practice Biblical hermeneutics, and not men who don’t have the time to really exegete/extract the real meaning/interpretation of God’s Word.
- **Good/Biblical Pastors (Shepherds) not only mend, tend, fend, and send – but they also Love God, Love His Word, Love their families, Love their Sheep/God’s family the Church, Love the lost – lead by example in evangelism, and overall set a good example for the flock/church – not perfectly but faithfully.** So they are qualified, genuine, and also faithful, but also tough/spiritual fighters, not quitters, but speaking the oracles/words of God and serving with the strength God provides (1 Peter 4:11) so that they overall FULFILL THEIR GOD-GIVEN MINISTRY as they wait and long for Jesus’ appearing. (Pray as we look for such men to be our next youth Pastor and Calvert Campus Pastor)

The Leaders of the church – the Shepherds/Pastors/Elders must preach the Word (*Kerusso* – preach, proclaim, herald, announce, tell everyone/everywhere)

1. **(4:1-2a) Preach the Word no matter the R** (ready ...little take a stand...in season and out of season – preaching when the truth is popular or not popular, in times of peace or times of persecution, in times of growth/progress and times of decline/scattering. (Here in the text is a prophecy predicting hardest times ahead when people will not put up with sound doctrine but turn to false teachers who tickle their ears (tell them what they want to hear instead of what they need to hear), turn to topics centered around their own selfish, worldly desires/felt needs, and turn from the truth of God to the speculations/myths/musings of men.
2. **(4:2b-4:4) Preach the Word in the following W** /manner for various effects on various people:
 - a. Reproving – elegcho - expose, bring to light, convict, convince, correct, refute, show fault
 - b. Rebuking – epitimao – appraise, sternly telling and warning, strongly admonishing
 - c. Exhorting – parakaleo – call alongside, summon, call for, invite, earnestly ask, implore, appeal, beg, urge, encourage (with great patience and instruction)
3. **(4:5a) Preach always with a right M** (pure heart) (nepho – abstain from wine...sober in all things - free from substance abuse, free from sin/discouragement and deception it brings to our minds, free from worry/lack of faith and prayer, free from dependence on ourselves or human sources - mere human logic, philosophy, principles, traditions rather than the mind/words of Christ (Col. 2:8). Friberg: free from every form of mental and spiritual excess and confusion – to be self-controlled, clear-headed, and self-possessed.
4. **(4:5b)Preach knowing there will be H** (kakopatheo – to suffer evil, affliction) and enduring it – little respect/appreciation, harsh criticisms, complete rejection/loss of friendship and relationship, gossip and slander, persecution on various levels - loss of things/confiscation, loss of freedoms - imprisonment, and even loss of life - death.
5. **(4:5c) Preach doing the hard work of an E** (ergon – to work, from erdo (to do), (bringer of good news, announcer/messenger of the good – prefix eu and root angelos – messenger/angel)
6. **(4:5d) Preach to fulfill your God given M** (plerophoreo – to bring in full measure, to fulfill, bear/bring forth constantly to fullness) (diakonia – service, ministry...Friberg serving God in a special task, office, ministry) and be faithful to God.

7. **(4:8) Preach to be R_____ by God** – 2 Timothy 4:8⁸ in the future there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will award to me on that day; and not only to me, but also to all who have loved His appearing.

V. Application: Hebrews 10:23-25

Blanks: Response, Ways, Mind, Hardships, Evangelist, Ministry, Rewarded

What is Expository Preaching? H. Robbinson: "Expository preaching is the communication of a biblical concept, derived from and transmitted through a historical, grammatical, and literary study of a passage in its context, which the Holy Spirit first applies to the personality and experience of the preacher, then through the preacher, applies to the hearers." *The Pastor's Guide to Expository Preaching*: "An expository sermon can take many forms—inductive, deductive, narrative, and yes, even topical. So what makes an expository sermon expository? An expository preacher never brings his sermon idea to the text. He draws his sermon idea from the text. In other words, an expository preacher never imposes a topic on the text. He lets the text speak for itself and shapes his sermon accordingly. Expository preaching is using good exegesis and study to expose truth in a selected scripture. Good expository preaching takes another step into skilled communication that helps listeners and readers apply this truth to their lives. The source of the central message and theme of the sermon, exegetical study, is what makes a sermon expository—not its presentation."

There are many different kinds of expository preaching. The four most common are: verse-by-verse, thematic, narrative, and topical. (adapted from Ed Stetzer – lifeway.com)

- **Verse-by-verse preaching** - Verse-by-verse preaching is the systematic reading and explanation of a biblical text. In involves a unified book of Scripture and its piece-by-piece analysis.
- **Thematic expository (or doctrinal) preaching** (Key Doctrinal Passages) - Thematic preaching is an excellent form for preaching Bible doctrine. The speaker can focus on everyday topics by expounding a specific biblical text. The pastor can focus on Bible sayings on any relevant subject by a careful study and exposition of relevant biblical passages. Thematic expository preaching generally appears in a sermon series over several weeks and introduces many Scriptures focused on the same theme. Thematic messages may include as many as 10 or 12 Scripture passages in each sermon. Since the Bible tends to provide teachings on themes dispersed through different books, this form of preaching is a good way to preach the "whole counsel of God." This method also introduces new believers or unschooled unbelievers to general themes and patterns that appear throughout the Bible.
- **Narrative expository preaching** (The Biblical Account(s)) - Narrative preaching presents the biblical text in the form of story and follows that story to completion. A narrative sermon functions as a lengthy illustration that uses a biblical text as its beginning and end. When using this form, the speaker shares a story from the gospel such as that found in the account of Jesus and the Samaritan woman (John 4). In telling the story, the preacher asks the listener to join in the narrative. As a result, the listener sees the fullness of Jesus' words and teachings. This type of expository preaching can be highly effective in postmodern North American culture, which has rejected most of our traditional approaches.
- **Topical expository preaching** Topical exposition generally revolves around 1 passage, centering on 1 theme. It is topical because it is usually a single message on a single subject. It is expository because it uses the biblical text as its source.

Chad's Bible Study and Sermon Preparation Process:

1. **Research** the Text/Book (Background 5 W's - study Bibles/Commentaries)
2. **Read** the Text (several translations)
3. **Translate** the Text (Greek or Hebrew) Lexography/word meaning, Syntax/Sentence Diagram
4. **Outline** the Text (Main Sections/Main Points)
5. **Study/Interpret** the Text – highlight/underline Truths/Facts within the Text, Promises within the Text, Commands within the Text, Cross-references related to the Text
6. **Illustrate** the text
7. **Apply** the text - actions/applications in the text or can be drawn from it
 - A. Outline the Sermon (Homiletical Outline)
 - B. Write the **Proposition Statement** - Point of the Passage
 - C. Create the **Sermon PPT** (research, notes, articles)
 - D. Find **Sermon Illustrations** to explain or highlight the Text (pictures, charts, diagrams, quotes, objects, songs, stories)
 - E. Refine the Sermon – cut or "hide" slides - write out **Introduction and Conclusion**/application(s) (work on transitions)
 - F. Produce **Sermon Notes/Handout**
 - G. **Rehearse** the Sermon - at a minimum review it before delivery
 - H. **Pray** about the sermon -
 - I. **Check** the Sermon – consult trusted Commentaries, Sermons, Books

The Process of exegesis involves: (Study/Interpret, Preach/Explain, Obey/Apply)

- 1) **observation**: what does the passage say?
- 2) **interpretation**: what does the passage mean?
- 3) **correlation**: how does the passage relate to the rest of the Bible?
- 4) **application**: how should this passage affect my life?

How to Choose a Biblical Church - LOOK for, TEST and EVALUATE a church on the following Biblical criteria:

1. **Truth/Doctrine** – which church is most in line with Scripture and best believes, teaches, and practices the Bible (**High View of God/High View of Scripture**). Practically the first thing you should do before visiting a church is read their doctrinal statement online or ask for a printed copy of their statement of faith (if they don't have their doctrine as the first thing on online or onsite – not good)
2. **Philosophy of Ministry** – before joining a church ask to meet with one of the Pastors/Elders (if they are too busy to meet – not good) and ask them questions about their philosophy of ministry – what's the most important, what their priorities are, and how they go about pursuing/accomplishing them (that will tell you a lot of about them and the church). The priorities should be in line with Acts 2:42:
 - a. **Doctrine** (Declaring God's truth by preaching through books of the Bible learn and live the whole counsel of God's will)
 - b. **Worship** (Presenting ourselves before God with sincere hearts to gratefully and passionately glorify the One true Triune God)
 - c. **Fellowship** (Practicing of the One Another's with Selfless Love, Compassion, Kindness, Service to others)
 - d. **Prayer** (Seeking earnestly and regularly God's Power, Perspective, Perseverance in our lives & ministry)
 - e. **Gospel** (Sharing God's Gracious Plan of salvation with concern for the Eternity of all people by faithful and fruitful evangelism)
3. **Personal Example/Biblical Qualifications of the Elders and Deacons.** Also ask them about their personal relationship/walk with the Lord - what I call the Big 5:
 - a. Their relationship with **God** (devotional life)
 - b. Their relationship with their **spouse** (married life)
 - c. Their relationship with their **children** (family life)
 - d. Their relationship with their sheep/**people** (church life)
 - e. Their relationship with the **lost** (evangelism life)

(If they don't have a healthy/vibrant relationship with God neither will the church...if they don't Biblically lead/manage their own homes well they won't manage the church any better). The spiritual health of the church will usually resemble the health of the Pastor and his family unless the church is apathetic and rebellious against his preaching/example. 1 Timothy 3:5⁵ (but if a man does not know how to manage his own household, how will he take care of the church of God?)
4. **Holy Living/Progressive Sanctification and Obedience of the Congregation** - Do you see in the church as a whole...
 - a. The People regularly **WITNESSING** /sharing their faith, evangelizing the lost (new people being saved, baptized, and added to the church – spiritual multiplication/reproduction - Acts 1:8, 2:41,47 5:14, 6:1,7, 9:31, 12:24, 16:5, 19:20)
 - b. The People regularly **PRAYING** for the lost, praying for each other, seeking God's will - His power, His perspective, His perseverance – Acts 1:14, 2:42, 6:4)
 - c. The People regularly **FELLOWSHIPING**, practicing the one another's, and enjoying their closest friendships within the church – Acts 2:42, Hebrews 13:16.
 - d. The People regularly **STUDYING** and growing in their knowledge and practice of the Holy Scriptures privately (personal devotions) and corporately (Congregation, Class, Cell, Comrade, and Christian settings) (Goal to learn and live out the truth of God's Word – Acts 6:4, 2 Peter 3:18).
 - e. The People progressively **OBEDYING** the commands of Jesus in the N.T. (Acts 5:29, Mt. 28:18-20) so that others can see a growing Christlikeness/holiness/difference in their marriage, family, conduct at work, service/contribution within the church, and outreach/Christian witness to the unsaved world around them. (Goal: rounding the bases – 1st base/conversion, 2nd base/baptism, 3rd base/membership & maturity, Home base – death, rapture, Kingdom, Heaven)
5. **Their overall goals, motives, & mission statement** (how do they define success, who are they trying to please, who are what are they striving for) Do you see in the church as a whole...
 - a. A Focus on man vs a focus on **God**
 - b. A Focus on money vs **Christian maturity**
 - c. A Focus on buildings/facilities vs the **true temples (people's souls)** that last forever)
 - d. A Focus on success by what man sees/thinks/wants (#s, buildings, programs, popularity, influence) vs what **God sees/thinks/wills** (new people saved, baptized, disciplined/equipped towards Christlike maturity)
 - e. A Focus on the Culture vs a Focus on **Scripture**
 - f. A Focus on the Temporary vs a Focus on the **Kingdom/Eternity**
 - g. A Focus on Self vs a focus on the **Savior**

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FOLLOWERS OF JESUS SEEKING TO...

LOVE GOD SUPREMELY

Matthew 22:37-38 ³⁷ And He said to him, "YOU SHALL LOVE THE LORD YOUR GOD WITH ALL YOUR HEART, AND WITH ALL YOUR SOUL, AND WITH ALL YOUR MIND." ³⁸ "This is the great and foremost commandment.

SERVE PEOPLE SINCERELY

Matthew 22:39 ³⁹ "The second is like it, 'YOU SHALL LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOR AS YOURSELF.'

John 13:34-35 ³⁴ "A new commandment I give to you, that you love one another, even as I have loved you, that you also love one another. ³⁵ "By this all men will know that you are My disciples, if you have love for one another."

REACH THE LOST URGENTLY

Matthew 28:19-20 ¹⁹ "Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit, ²⁰ teaching them to observe all that I commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age."

2 Timothy 4:1–8

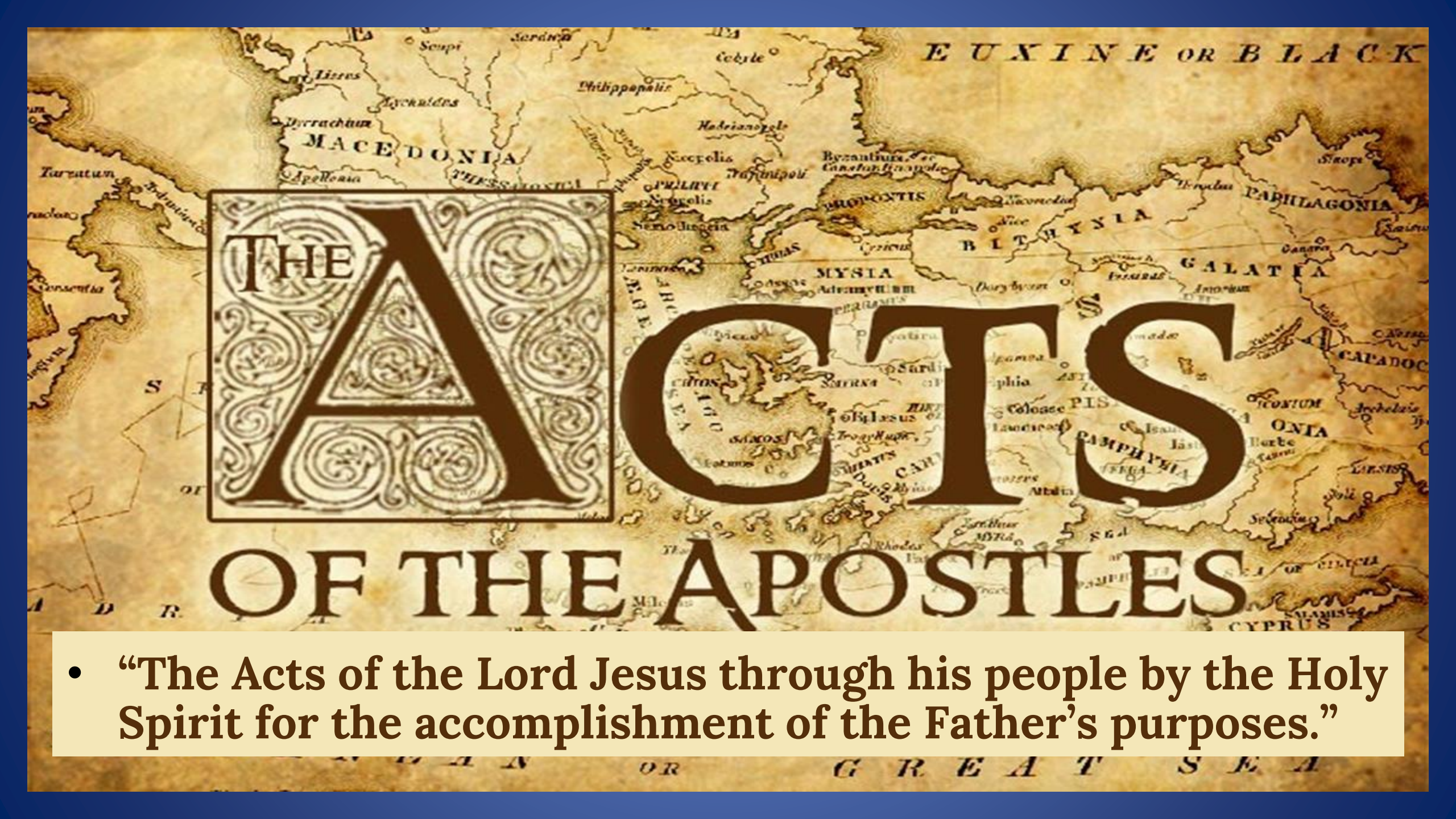
¹ I solemnly charge *you* in the presence of God and of Christ Jesus, who is to judge the living and the dead, and by His appearing and His kingdom: ² preach the word; be ready in season *and* out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort, with great patience and instruction. ³ For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but *wanting* to have their ears tickled, they will accumulate for themselves teachers in accordance to their own desires, ⁴ and will turn away their ears from the truth and will turn aside to myths. ⁵ But you, be sober in all things, endure hardship, do the work of an evangelist, fulfill your ministry.



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⁶ For I am already being poured out as a drink offering, and the time of my departure has come. ⁷ I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith; ⁸ in the future there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will award to me on that day; and not only to me, but also to all who have loved His appearing.





THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES

- “The Acts of the Lord Jesus through his people by the Holy Spirit for the accomplishment of the Father’s purposes.”

Dear Lord, by your grace and power, bless TBC to be built on the Biblical foundations we have studied over the last 7 weeks. Build this church on the foundations of 1. your great glory Father, for from you and through you and to you are all things – to YOU be the glory forever! (**Romans 11:36**), 2. may your Son Jesus always be our chief cornerstone who has the supremacy in everything we think, say, and do in this church (**Col. 1:8**), 3. move us to be more devoted to prayer by your Holy Spirit so we can gain your perspective, power, and perseverance as we are filled by you to walk worthy of you (**Col. 1:9-11**), 4. help us to be wise master builders like Paul who are experts in sharing your gospel and faithful to your Great Commission (**Mt. 28:18-20, Acts 1:8**), 5. Oh Lord grant us a greater love of your Word that seeks to learn it and live it out so that we treasure your Holy Word like David in **Psalms 119**, 6. Jesus, make us a beautiful and successful church in your eyes, a holy and blameless bride, and a mature body who is faithful to you as our Head as we seek to uphold and display you and your truth to the world (**1 Tim. 3:15**), and finally 7. graciously continue to empower and work through your Pastors/under shepherds at TBC – sustain the Elders and Deacons of this church to preach the Word and equip the saints for service, until we ALL are holy, blameless, and presented before you in love. Until then progress each us towards Biblical maturity until we as a local church are like one man/one body who resembles you in all your measure of greatness and stature of holiness! ²⁰ Now to him who is able to do immeasurably more than all we ask or imagine, according to his power that is at work within us, ²¹ to him be glory in the church and in Christ Jesus throughout all generations, for ever and ever! Amen. Ephesians 3:20-21

Sermon Title:

“7 Foundations of a Biblical Church” (pt 6)

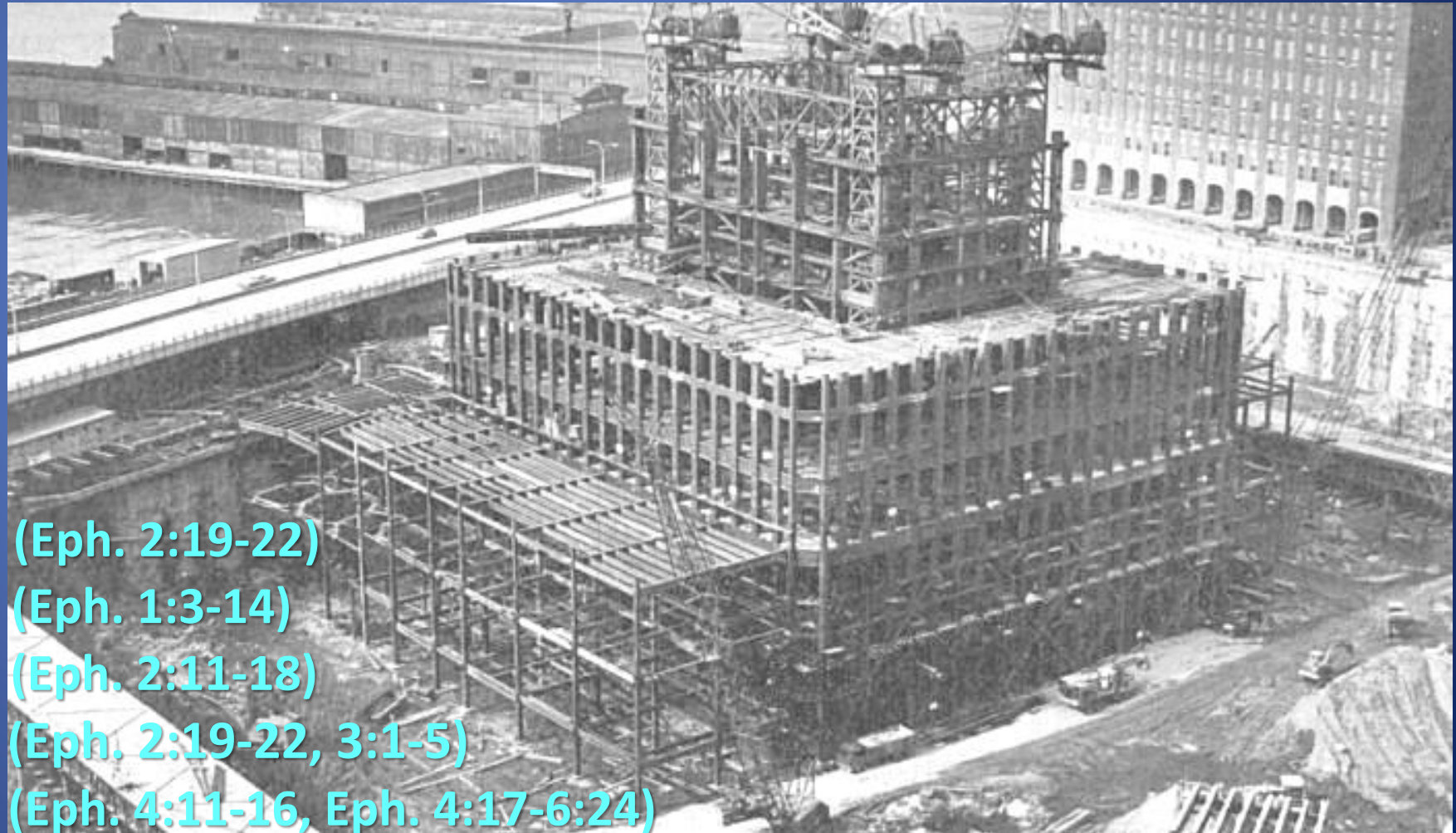
(The blueprint of Scripture for building God-honoring churches)

- TBC St. Mary's
August 17, 2008

- TBC Calvert
September 10, 2023

5 Foundational Passages
for the Launch of TBC Calvert:

- 1 Corinthians 3:4-15 (Eph. 2:19-22)
- Colossians 1:9-18 (Eph. 1:3-14)
- Romans 3:20-26, 10:9-13 (Eph. 2:11-18)
- 2 Timothy 3:10-17 (Eph. 2:19-22, 3:1-5)
- 2 Tim.4:1-5, Acts 2:42-46 (Eph. 4:11-16, Eph. 4:17-6:24)



7 Foundations of a Biblical Church:

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Ephesians 2:8-10

5. The Foundation of God's Word (The Bible/Canon, revelation from God to measure truth from error, right from wrong, good from evil) (2 Timothy 3:10-17, 2 Peter 1:19-21, Hebrews 1:1-2, 4:12, Romans 15:4, John 8:32, 17:17)

Ephesians 2:19-22, 3:1-5

6. The Foundation of God's Church (The Body & Bride of Christ – the pillar and support of the truth)

Ephesians 4:11-16 (Eph. 1:22-23, 3:10-11, 3:21, 4:1-16, 5:23-32, Acts 2:42-47)

7. The Foundation of God's Shepherds (Preaching Holy Living-to walk God's way)(1Tim.4:12-13,5:20,2Tim.4:1-5,Titus 2:15)

Ephesians 4:17-6:24

Examples of Expository Preaching in the Bible

- ▶ **Ezra** and the Levites explained the meaning of a Biblical text. During Israel's return from exile, the Israelites gathered to hear the law and Ezra read the text and EXPLAINED THE TEXT to the people. **Nehemiah 8:8** ⁸ They read from the book, from the law of God, translating to give the sense so that they understood the reading.
- ▶ **Jeremiah** warns false teachers who are just saying what the people want to hear rather than what God has said. **Jeremiah 14:14** ¹⁴ Then the LORD said to me, "The prophets are prophesying falsehood in My name. I have neither sent them nor commanded them nor spoken to them; they are prophesying to you a false vision, divination, futility and the deception of their own minds.
- ▶ **Peter** in **Acts 2** during his sermon on the day of Pentecost, stood and preached from **Joel 2:28–32**, **Psalm 16:8–11**, and **Psalm 110:1** and related them to Jesus' crucifixion, resurrection, ascension, and return.
- ▶ **Paul** in **Acts 13:16–47**, used **Psalm 2:7**, **Is. 55:3**, **Psalm 16:10**, **Habakkuk 1:5**, **Isaiah 49:6** to explain the OT and the gospel to his Gentile audience. Also, **Hebrews** was likely a sermon of Paul that Luke recorded, and **Hebrews 3:7–4:13** is an extended exposition of **Psalm 95**.
- ▶ **Jesus'** in His Sermon on the Mount (esp. Mt. 5:48) pointed several aspects of the Mosaic Law (**Exodus 20 and Deut. 5**) to present the gospel of the New Covenant (**Mt. 6:33**). Also, on the road to Emmaus, Jesus interpreted the law, prophets, and writings to two disciples using all three parts of the Hebrew Bible (the law, the prophets, and the writings – Tanak) to explain He was the focal point of the entire Old Testament (**Luke 24:27, 44**).

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PREACH THE WORD

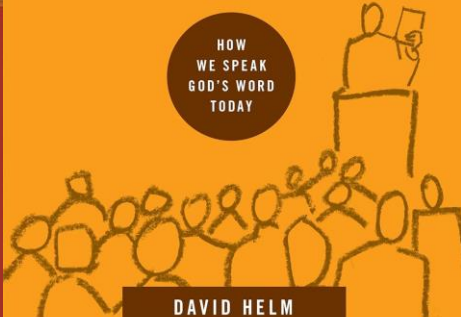
Essays on Expository Preaching:
In Honor of R. Kent Hughes

Leland Ryken & Todd Wilson

IX 9Marks BUILDING HEALTHY CHURCHES

EXPOSITIONAL PREACHING

HOW
WE SPEAK
GOD'S WORD
TODAY



DAVID HELM

PREACHING & TEACHING with IMAGINATION

The Quest for Biblical Ministry

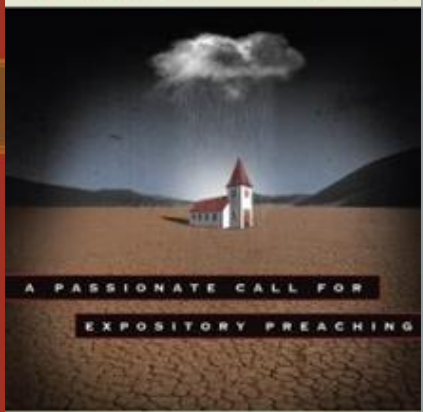
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PREACH THE WORD

Essays on Expository Preaching:
In Honor of R. Kent Hughes

Leland Ryken & Todd Wilson

FAMINE IN THE LAND



STEVEN J. LAWSON

FAITHFUL STEWARDS

PREACHING IN THE SPIRIT'S POWER

TOM PENNINGTON

The 7 Foundations of a Biblical Church:

7. The Foundation of God's Shepherds (Preaching)

(1 Timothy 4:12-13, 5:20, 2 Timothy 4:1-5, Titus 2:15)

Paul's emphatic commission/Pastoral charge to Timothy

1. Preach the Word when it's popular and when it's unpopular

Notice we are not to preach ourselves but the Word – specifically Christ Crucified (1 Cor. 1:23) and Jesus as Lord (2 Cor. 4:5) NOT self-help, self-improvement, not entertainment, not human wisdom, not human philosophy, not human psychology, not anecdotal stories, not political jargon, not feel good stories, and not positive thinking.

2 Timothy 4:1-8 I solemnly charge *you* in the presence of God and of Christ Jesus, who is to judge the living and the dead, and by His appearing and His kingdom: ² preach the word; be ready in season *and* out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort, with great patience and instruction. ³ For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but *wanting* to have their ears tickled, they will accumulate for themselves teachers in accordance to their own desires, ⁴ and will turn away their ears from the truth and will turn aside to myths. ⁵ But you, be sober in all things, endure hardship, do the work of an evangelist, fulfill your ministry. ⁶ For I am already being poured out as a drink offering, and the time of my departure has come. ⁷ I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith; ⁸ in the future there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will award to me on that day; and not only to me, but also to all who have loved His appearing.

The 7 Foundations of a Biblical Church:

7. The Foundation of God's Shepherds (Preaching)

(1 Timothy 4:12-13, 5:20, 2 Timothy 4:1-5, Titus 2:15)

• God's preachers and teachers must be Biblically qualified according to 1 Tim. 3 and Titus 1 – NOT new believers, not good discussion leaders, not popular, rich, or successful men, not theological novices, nor unstudied men who don't know and practice Biblical hermeneutics, and not men who don't have the time to really exegete/extract the real meaning/interpretation of God's Word.

• Good/Biblical Pastors (Shepherds) not only mend, tend, fend, and send – but they also Love God, Love His Word, Love their families, Love their Sheep/God's family the Church, Love the lost – lead by example in evangelism, and overall set a good example for the flock/church – not perfectly but faithfully. So they are qualified, genuine, and also faithful, but also tough/spiritual fighters, not quitters, but speaking the oracles/words of God and serving with the strength God provides (1 Peter 4:11) so that they overall FULFILL THEIR GOD-GIVEN MINISTRY as they wait and long for Jesus' appearing.

(Pray as we look for such men to be our next youth Pastor and Calvert Campus Pastor)

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2 Timothy 4:1-5

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The last foundation of a Biblical church are the Leaders of the church – the Shepherds/Pastors/Elders who must preach the Word (Kerusso – preach, proclaim, herald, announce, tell everyone/everywhere)

- 1. (4:1-2a) Preach the Word no matter the response** (be ready ...lit. “take a stand”...in season and out of season – preaching when the truth is popular or not popular, in times of peace or times of persecution, in times of growth/progress and times of decline/scattering. (Here in the text is a prophecy predicting hardest times ahead when people will not put up with sound doctrine but turn to false teachers who tickle their ears (tell them what they want to hear instead of what they need to hear), turn to topics centered around their own selfish, worldly desires/felt needs, and turn from the truth of God to the speculations/myths/musings of men.
- 2. (4:2b-4:4) Preach the Word in the following ways for various effects on various people:**
 - a. Reproving – elegcho - expose, bring to light, convict, convince, correct, refute, show fault
 - b. Rebuking – epitimao – appraise, sternly telling and warning, strongly admonishing
 - c. Exhorting – parakaleo – call alongside, summon, call for, invite, earnestly ask, implore, appeal, beg, urge, encourage (with great patience and instruction)
- 3. (4:5a) Preach always with a right mind (pure heart)** (nepho – abstain from wine...sober in all things - free from substance abuse, free from sin/discouragement and deception it brings to our minds, free from worry/lack of faith and prayer, free from dependence on ourselves or human sources - mere human logic, philosophy, principles, traditions rather than the mind/words of Christ (Col. 2:8). Friberg: free from every form of mental and spiritual excess and confusion – to be self-controlled, clear-headed, and self-possessed.
- 4. (4:5b) Preach knowing there will be hardship** (kakopatheo – to suffer evil, affliction) and enduring it – little respect/appreciation, harsh criticisms, complete rejection/loss of friendship and relationship, gossip and slander, persecution on various levels - loss of things/confiscation, loss of freedoms - imprisonment, and even loss of life - death.
- 5. (4:5c) Preach doing the hard work of an evangelist** (ergon – to work, from erdo (to do), (bringer of good news, announcer/messenger of the good – prefix eu and root angelos – messenger/angel)
- 6. (4:5d) Preach to fulfill your God given ministry** (plerophoreo – to bring in full measure, to fulfill, bear/bring forth constantly to fullness) (diakonia – service, ministry...Friberg serving God in a special task, office, ministry) and be faithful to God.
- 7. (4:8) Preach to be rewarded by God** – 2 Timothy 4:8⁸ in the future there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will award to me on that day; and not only to me, but also to all who have loved His appearing.

Haddon W. Robinson

“Expository preaching is the communication of a biblical concept, derived from and transmitted through a historical, grammatical, and literary study of a passage in its context, which the Holy Spirit first applies to the personality and experience of the preacher, then through the preacher, applies to the hearers.”

Biblical Preaching: The Development and Delivery of Expository Messages
2nd ed., Baker Books, 1980, p. 21.

SERMONARY.COM - WHAT IS EXPOSITORY PREACHING?

WHAT MAKES AN EXPOSITORY SERMON EXPOSITORY?

An expository preacher never brings his sermon idea to the text. He draws his sermon idea from the text. In other words, an expository preacher never imposes a topic on the text. He lets the text speak for itself and shapes his sermon accordingly.

An expository sermon can take many forms—

1. **Inductive** asks a question and arrives at the answer toward the latter part of the sermon,
2. **Deductive** - the declarative statement is given up front and then supported. ,
3. **Narrative**, presents the biblical text in the form of story and follows that story to completion. A narrative sermon functions as a lengthy illustration that uses a biblical text as its beginning and end.
4. **Topical**. generally revolves around 1 passage, centering on 1 theme. It is topical because it is usually a single message on a single subject. It is expository because it uses the biblical text as its source.

Expository preaching is using good exegesis and study to expose truth in a selected scripture. Good expository preaching takes another step into skilled communication that helps listeners and readers apply this truth to their lives.

Expository Preaching is Substance, Not Style

Where a pastor gets the main point and message of the sermon determines if the sermon is expository or not. A message derived from studying the text yields an expository outline and sermon. A message, point, or idea inserted upon a text and supported by ideas outside the text results in an opinion, maybe a correct opinion, but an opinion not based on the text at hand.

Expository Preaching Exposes A Text to People And People to a Text

The exegetical work of the pastor reveals the central idea of the passage. Once the exegetical work is done, the pastor proceeds to prepare the message through prayer, personal devotion, and consideration of their church. When these steps are done with an emphasis on providing leadership to the congregation, the application for hearers becomes more practical, less mysterious, and allows for God's truth to be revealed through the text. This approach calls for the pastor to know the people and communicate the ways the text applies to women and men, singles and married people, young and old, white and people of color, struggling and successful — how all of us must live in light of the truth in a text.

Expository Sermons Use Different Structures

Deductive sermons and reasoning are often associated with exegetical sermons. Finding a point, introducing the point, supporting the point, illustrating the point, and applying the point is a common formula for making a deductive argument. However, expository does not mean “deductive.” Rather, expository sermons find a central truth from the exegetical study, but the crafting and presentation of a sermon can take many forms. Inductive and narrative sermons can also be expository.

There are many different kinds of expositional preaching. The four most common are: verse-by-verse, thematic, narrative, and topical.

- **Verse-by-verse preaching** - Verse-by-verse preaching is the systematic reading and explanation of a biblical text. It involves a unified book of Scripture and its piece-by-piece analysis.
- **Thematic expository (or doctrinal) preaching (Key Doctrinal Passages)** - Thematic preaching is an excellent form for preaching Bible doctrine. The speaker can focus on everyday topics by expounding a specific biblical text. The pastor can focus on Bible sayings on any relevant subject by a careful study and exposition of relevant biblical passages. Thematic expository preaching generally appears in a sermon series over several weeks and introduces many Scriptures focused on the same theme. Thematic messages may include as many as 10 or 12 Scripture passages in each sermon. Since the Bible tends to provide teachings on themes dispersed through different books, this form of preaching is a good way to preach the "whole counsel of God." This method also introduces new believers or unschooled unbelievers to general themes and patterns that appear throughout the Bible.
- **Narrative expository preaching (The Biblical Account(s))** - Narrative preaching presents the biblical text in the form of story and follows that story to completion. A narrative sermon functions as a lengthy illustration that uses a biblical text as its beginning and end. When using this form, the speaker shares a story from the gospel such as that found in the account of Jesus and the Samaritan woman (John 4). In telling the story, the preacher asks the listener to join in the narrative. As a result, the listener sees the fullness of Jesus' words and teachings. This type of expository preaching can be highly effective in postmodern North American culture, which has rejected most of our traditional approaches.
- **Topical expository preaching** Topical exposition generally revolves around 1 passage, centering on 1 theme. It is topical because it is usually a single message on a single subject. It is expository because it uses the biblical text as its source.

The Scope of Expository Preaching

- Expository Preaching – Understanding the Bible (Big Picture)
- Expository Preaching - Understanding a Book of the Bible (Birds eye view)
- Expository Preaching - Understanding a Passage of the Bible (Bees eye view)
- Expository Preaching - Understanding a Verse(s) of the Bible (Bugs eye view)

The Method of Expository Preaching (always Literal, Contextual, Grammatical, Historical, Total)

- Biblical Theology – what does a text say/mean its time (chronology) and setting (historical background)
- Systematic Theology – what does all the Bible when synthesized and categorized say about a specific topic/doctrine

The Goal/Outcome of Expository Preaching

- Holy Living – how can we please God more by living according to His Word and His righteous example
- Practical Living – how can we improve our lives (self-help, self-discipline, self-improvement)

Examples of different kinds of Expository Preaching here at TBC

Romans was verse by verse but mostly **Doctrinal preaching**

Chronological Life of Christ series was verse by verse was mostly **Narrative preaching**

The Daniel Sunday School class was/is verse by verse and mostly **Prophetic preaching**

Acts series is Verse by Verse and a combination of **Narrative preaching** and **Doctrinal preaching** (Descriptive and Prescriptive)

The current mini series The Foundations of a Biblical Church has been key passages, more **Topical/Thematic Preaching**, and more **Systematic Preaching**

Often holiday or special services are often **Topical/Thematic Preaching** – example preaching about the Resurrection from 1 Cor. 15 on Easter/Rez Sunday or godly mothers & fathers on Mother's Day/Father's Day from Proverbs 31 or Deuteronomy 6.

CHAD'S SERMON STUDY AND SERMON PREPARATION PROCESS:



1. Research the Text/Book (Background 5 W's - study Bibles/Commentaries)
2. Read the Text (several translations)
3. Translate the Text (Greek or Hebrew)
Lexography/word meaning, Syntax/Sentence Diagram,
4. Outline the Text (Main Sections/Main Points)
5. Study the Text – highlight/underline Truths/Facts within the Text, Promises within the Text, Commands within the Text, Cross-references related to the Text
6. Illustrate the text
7. Apply the text - actions/applications in the text or can be drawn from it
 - A. Outline the Sermon (Homiletical Outline)
 - B. Write the Proposition Statement - Point of the Passage/Text/Sermon
 - C. Create the Sermon PPT (research, notes, articles) (some write/manuscript)
 - D. Find Sermon Illustrations to explain or highlight the Text (pictures, charts, diagrams, quotes, objects, songs, stories)
 - E. Refine the Sermon – cut or “hide” slides - write out Introduction and Conclusion/application(s) (work on transitions)
 - F. Produce Sermon Notes/Handout
 - G. Rehearse the Sermon - at a minimum review it before delivery
 - H. Pray over the sermon -
 - I. Check the Sermon – consult trusted Commentaries, Sermons, Books

ex·e·ge·sis

/,eksə'jēsis/

noun

critical explanation or interpretation of a text, especially of scripture.

"the task of biblical exegesis"

The process of exegesis involves:

- 1) **observation**: what does the passage say?
- 2) **interpretation**: what does the passage mean?
- 3) **correlation**: how does the passage relate to the rest of the Bible?
- 4) **application**: how should this passage affect my life?
(Study/Interpret, Preach/Explain, Obey/Apply)

The word *exegesis* literally means "to lead out of." That means that the interpreter is led to his conclusions by following the text.

The opposite approach to Scripture is eisegesis, which is the interpretation of a passage based on a subjective, non-analytical reading. The word *eisegesis* literally means "to lead into," which means the interpreter injects his own ideas into the text, making it mean whatever he wants.

Obviously, only exegesis does justice to the text. Eisegesis is a mishandling of the text and often leads to a misinterpretation. Exegesis is concerned with discovering the true meaning of the text, respecting its grammar, syntax, and setting. Eisegesis is concerned only with making a point, even at the expense of the meaning of words.

[Second Timothy 2:15](#) commands us to use exegetical methods: "Present yourself to God as one approved, a workman who does not need to be ashamed and who correctly handles the word of truth." An honest student of the Bible will be an exegete, allowing the text to speak for itself. Eisegesis easily lends itself to error, as the would-be interpreter attempts to align the text with his own preconceived notions. Exegesis allows us to agree with the Bible; eisegesis seeks to force the Bible to agree with us.

The process of exegesis involves 1) observation: what does the passage say? 2) interpretation: what does the passage mean? 3) correlation: how does the passage relate to the rest of the Bible? and 4) application: how should this passage affect my life?

Eisegesis, on the other hand, involves 1) imagination: what idea do I want to present? 2) exploration: what Scripture passage seems to fit with my idea? and 3) application: what does my idea mean? Notice that, in eisegesis, there is no examination of the words of the text or their relationship to each other, no cross-referencing with related passages, and no real desire to understand the actual meaning. Scripture serves only as a prop to the interpreter's idea.

JESUS – AN EXPOSITORY PREACHER (SERMON ON THE MOUNT)

- He perfectly **knew and quoted** Scripture
- He perfectly **followed and fulfilled** Scripture
- He perfectly **interpreted and explained** Scripture
- He perfectly gave parables to **illustrate and illuminate** Scripture
- He authoritatively urged **allegiance and application** of Scripture
- He perfectly **captivated and convicted** His audience with Scripture
- He perfectly **proclaimed and prophesied** NEW SCRIPTURE

7 Foundations of a Biblical Church:

1. The Foundation of God's Glory (Soli Deo Gloria – Glory to God alone) (1 Corinthians 3:4-15, Romans 11:36)
2. The Foundation of God's Son (Jesus our Cornerstone–100% Deity & Humanity)(Colossians 1:13-18,1 Peter 2:2-7)
3. The Foundation of God's Spirit (Prayer – Power, Perspective, Perseverance) (Colossians 1:9-12, 4:2)
4. The Foundation of God's Gospel (The Good News of Jesus Life, Death, & Resurrection = Righteousness, Forgiveness, & Eternal Life IF one is believing in Jesus through repentance, faith, and Lordship) (Acts 2:22-32, Romans 3:20-26)
5. The Foundation of God's Church (The Body & Bride of Christ – the pillar and support of the truth) (Acts 2:42-47, Ephesians 1:22-23, 3:10-11, 3:21, 4:1-16, 5:23-32)
6. The Foundation of God's Word (The Bible/Canon, revelation from God to measure truth from error, right from wrong, good from evil) (2 Timothy 3:10-17, 2 Peter 1:19-21, Hebrews 1:1-2, 4:12, Romans 15:4, John 8:32, 17:17)
7. The Foundation of God's Shepherds (Preaching) (1 Timothy 4:12-13, 5:20, 2 Timothy 4:1-5, Titus 2:15)

SO WHAT?

Application



Hebrews 10:23-25 ²³ Let us hold fast the confession of our hope without wavering, for He who promised is faithful; ²⁴ and let us consider how to stimulate one another to love and good deeds, ²⁵ not forsaking our own assembling together, as is the habit of some, but encouraging *one another*; and all the more as you see the day drawing near.

Practical Application:

So How Should a Christian choose a church?

What NOT to do... don't use the typical criteria that many/most Christians unknowingly and unbiblically follow: Do I like the Pastor, do I like the music, do I like the building, do I like the programs, do I like the people (I, I, I, I, I = consumer mentality, but rather pray Lord where do YOU want me, where can I and my family best serve YOU and grow in our faith for YOU, not my will but your will be done)

So LOOK for, TEST and EVALUATE a church on the following criteria:

1. Truth/Doctrine – which church is most in line with Scripture and best believes, teaches, and practices the Bible (High View of God/High View of Scripture). Practically the first thing you should do before visiting a church is read their doctrinal statement online or ask for a printed copy of their statement of faith (if they don't have their doctrine as the first thing on online or onsite – not good)

How Should YOU choose a church?

So look for, test and evaluate a church on the following criteria:

2. Philosophy of Ministry – before joining a church ask to meet with one of the Pastors/Elders (if they are too busy to meet – not good) and ask them questions about their philosophy of ministry – what’s the most important, what their priorities are, and how they go about pursuing/accomplishing them (that will tell you a lot of about them and the church). The priorities should be in line with Acts 2:42:

- **Doctrine** (Declaring God’s truth by preaching through books of the Bible learn and live the whole counsel of God’s will)
- **Worship** (Presenting ourselves before God with sincere hearts to gratefully and passionately glorify the One true Triune God)
- **Fellowship** (Practicing of the One Anothers with Selfless Love, Compassion, Kindness, Service to others)
- **Prayer** (Seeking earnestly and regularly God’s Power, Perspective, Perseverance in our lives & ministry)
- **Gospel** (Sharing God’s Gracious Plan of salvation with concern for the Eternity of all people by faithful and fruitful evangelism)

How Should YOU choose a church?

So look for, test and evaluate a church on the following criteria:

3. Personal Example/Biblical Qualifications of the Elders and Deacons.

Also ask them about their personal relationship/walk with the Lord - what I call the Big 5:

1. Their relationship with God (devotional life)
2. Their relationship with their spouse (married life)
3. Their relationship with their children (family life)
4. Their relationship with their sheep/people (church life)
5. Their relationship with the lost (evangelism life)

(If they don't have a healthy/vibrant relationship with God neither will the church...if they don't Biblically lead/manage their own homes well they won't manage the church any better). The spiritual health of the church will usually resemble the health of the Pastor and his family unless the church is apathetic and rebellious against his preaching/example.

1 Timothy 3:5 ⁵ (but if a man does not know how to manage his own household, how will he take care of the church of God?)

How Should YOU choose a church?

So look for, test and evaluate a church on the following criteria:

4. Holy Living/Progressive Sanctification and Obedience of the Congregation

Do you see in the church as a whole...

1. The People regularly **WITNESSING** /sharing their faith, evangelizing the lost (new people being saved, baptized, and added to the church – spiritual multiplication/reproduction - Acts 1:8, 2:41,47 5:14, 6:1,7, 9:31, 12:24, 16:5, 19:20)
2. The People regularly **PRAYING** for the lost, praying for each other, seeking God's will - His power, His perspective, His perseverance – Acts 1:14, 2:42, 6:4)
3. The People regularly **FELLOWSHIPPING**, practicing the one anothers, and enjoying their closest friendships within the church – Acts 2:42, Hebrews 13:16.
4. The People regularly **STUDYING** and growing in their knowledge and practice of the Holy Scriptures privately (personal devotions) and corporately (Congregation, Class, Cell, Comrade, and Christian settings) (Goal to learn and live out the truth of God's Word – Acts 6:4, 2 Peter 3:18).
5. The People progressively **OBEYING** the commands of Jesus in the N.T. (Acts 5:29, Mt. 28:18-20) so that others can see a growing Christlikeness/holiness/difference in their marriage, family, conduct at work, service/contribution within the church, and outreach/Christian witness to the unsaved world around them. (Goal to be rounding the bases – 1st base/conversion, 2nd base/baptism, 3rd base/membership & maturity, Home base – death, rapture, Kingdom, Heaven)

How Should YOU choose a church?

So look for, test and evaluate a church on the following criteria:

5. Their overall goals, motives, and mission statement

(how do they define success, who are they trying to please, who are what are they striving for)

Do you see in the church as a whole...

1. A Focus on man vs a focus on God
2. A Focus on money vs Christian maturity
3. A Focus on buildings/facilities vs the true temples (people's souls that last forever)
4. A Focus on success by what man sees/thinks/wants (numbers, buildings, programs, popularity, influence) vs what God sees/thinks/wills (new people saved, new people baptized, new people disciplined/equipped towards Christlike maturity)
5. A Focus on the Culture vs a Focus on Scripture
6. A Focus on the Temporary vs a Focus on the Kingdom/Eternity
7. A Focus on Self vs a focus on the Savior