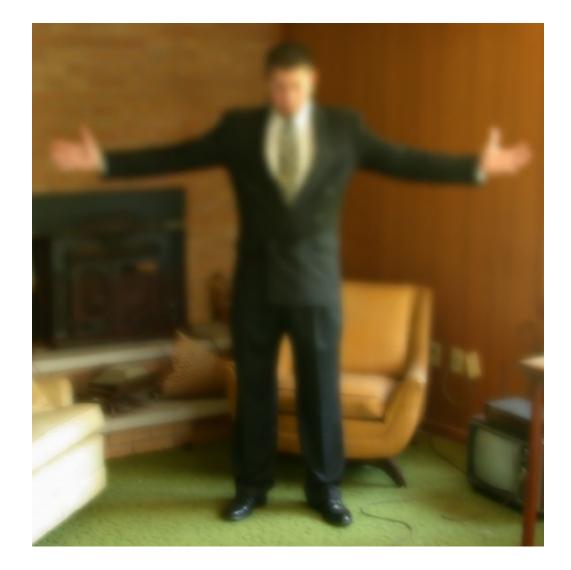


# Session 1.1 What is Expository, Text-Driven Preaching?



Hello, I'm just Jerry.



Jerry is "just" Jerry as long as he stands in the pulpit and ...

- · Tells stories and jokes
- Gives advice, opinions, or random observations
- · Rants, airs grievances, or rides hobby horses

While he is doing anything other than preaching the Word, he is "just" Jerry and why should anyone listen to him?



## Don't be "just" Jerry

- When a preacher preaches the Word of God accurately and faithfully, he preaches with divine authority and all men everywhere should listen
  - Just as Paul instructed Titus to speak, exhort, and rebuke with all authority



# **Titus 2:15**

When ye pray, and ye shall hem

them. 25 And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have ought against

## These things speak, and exhort, and rebuke with all authority. Let no man despise shall not doubt in his heart, but them shall believe that those thin them which he saith shall come the end pass; he shall have whatsoe of the he saith bandmen, and went country. (rented) And at the season he

the might receive from the

### Only two ways to preach with authority

- To receive direct revelation from God and, in turn, to deliver that revelation as it was received
- <sup>2</sup> To accurately explain and apply the very words of God as they were given in Scripture



# Hebrews 3:12-15

Take heed, brethren, lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, in departing from the living God. But exhort one another daily, while it is called To day; lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin For we are made partakers of Christ, if we hold the beginning of our confidence stedfast unto the end; M/bild it is said **To day if yo will** 

## **Defining Expository Preaching**

What does exposition mean?

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- "Explanation; interpretation; a laying open the sense or meaning of an author or of any passage in a writing" (The relevant definition from Webster's 1828 Dictionary).
- "A comprehensive description and explanation of an idea or theory." (Oxford Dictionaries)
- Biblical exposition is simply the explanation of any part of Scripture in its original intention and context.
  - It is an explanation of what a text means as aiven by God

### Expository preaching is not ...

- · A style of preaching
- · A method of sermon delivery
- · A particular sermon form
- · Verse-by-verse preaching through books



## Expository preaching is ...

- · Bringing out the true meaning of Scripture
- Opening the plain meaning of the text in its original context to its original audience
- Rightly dividing the Word



# **2 Timothy 2:15**

hich he saith shall come pass; he shall have whatsoever

24 Therefore I say unto you, 24 Therefore I say unto desire, What things soever ye that ye when ye pray, believe shall have receive them, and ye shall hem

25 And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have ought against

Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. believe that those things

place

bandmen, and went

country. (rented)

And at the season

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Biblical exposition should be a part of all different types of sermon forms

- Topical
- · Historical Narrative
- Biographical Character Study
- · Textual
- · Verse-by-Verse Book Study
- Doctrinal Instruction
  - Practical Exhortation, etc.



## Expository Preaching in History

- John Broadus pointed out that the original preaching was expository
  - The history of the word, like that of homiletics, points back to the fact, which is also well known otherwise, that preaching was originally expository. The early Christian preachers commonly spoke upon passages of considerable length, and occupied themselves largely with exposition.
  - (Broadus, John. A Treatise on the Preparation and Delivery of Sermons (Kindle Locations 367-369) GLH Publishing. Kindle Edition.)

## Expository Preaching in History

- J. W. Alexander pointed out the same, that preaching historically was expounding a long passage of Scripture
  - He notes it was from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century that preaching from shorter, isolated passages developed and also preaching subjects without any text
  - (Alexander, J. W. Thoughts on Preaching, pp 228-234)



What we mean by expository preaching is close to what is called taking a text

• It is manifest that to **take a text** gives a tone of sacredness to the discourse. But more than this is true. The primary idea is that the discourse is a development of the text, an explanation, illustration, application of its teachings. Our business is to teach God's word. And although we may often discuss subjects, and aspects of subjects, which are not presented in precisely that form by any passage of Scripture, yet the fundamental conception ...

What we mean by expository preaching is close to what is called taking a text

... should be habitually retained, that we are about to set forth what the text contains. When circumstances determine the subject to be treated, and we have to look for a text, one can almost always be found which will have some real, though it be a general relation to the subject. If there be rare cases in which it is otherwise, it will then be better to have no text than one with which the subject has only a fanciful or forced connection.

Broadus, John. A Treatise on the Preparation and Delivery of Sermons (Kindson Bernons Locations 379-385). GLH Publishing. Kindle Edition.)

### Expository Preaching in Scripture

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- Jesus expounded and opened the Scriptures
- The Apostles after him opened and expounded the Scriptures



# Luke 24:27, 32

And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he **expounded** unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself ...

And they said one to another, Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the scriptures?

### Expounded in Luke 24:27

**διερμηνεύω** 1 aor. διερμήνευσα (B-D-F §67, 2) **1 to translate from one language to another, translate** (Polyb. 3, 22, 3; UPZ 162 V, 4 [117 B.C.]; 2 Macc 1:36; EpArist 15, 308; 310; Philo, Poster. Cai. 1, Deus Imm. 144, Migr. Abr. 12; 73) Ταβιθά, η̈ διερμηνευομένη λέγεται Δορκάς T. which, translated, means Dorcas [=gazelle] Ac 9:36.

**2 to clarify someth. so as to make it understandable, explain, interpret** (Philod., Rhet. I 84 S. as διερμηνεῖσθαι; Philo, Op. M. 31; GrBar 11:7) τì someth. ecstatic speech 1 Cor 12:30; 14:5, 13, 27 (mng. 1 is also prob. here); the mng. of prophecies Lk 24:27. Pass., of the holy scriptures Ac 18:6 D.–DELG s.v. ἑρμηνεύς. M-M. TW. Spicq. (BDAG)

**3**. *diermeneuo* (διερμηνεύω, 1329), "to interpret fully" (dia"through," intensive, hermeneuo, "to interpret"); (Eng., "hermeneutics"), is translated, "He expounded" in Luke 24:27, kjv, rv, "interpreted"; in Acts 9:36, "by interpretation," lit., "being interpreted"; see also for. 12:30; 14:5, 13, 27. See interpret. (Vine's)

### Opened in Luke 24:32

**διανοίγω** fut. διανοίξω LXX; 1 aor. διήνοιξα. Pass.: 3 sg. fut. διανοιχθήσεται; aor. διηνοίχθην, 3 pl. also διηνοίγησαν Mk 7:35 v.l.; pf. 3 sg. διήνοικται Job 28:19 (s. ἀνοίγω; since Pla., Lys. 210a; LXX; TestSol 1:4 C; TestAbr A 8 p. 85, 18 [Stone p. 18]; Mel., fgm. 8b, 21 p. 230 P. [s. note]).

**2 explain, interpret** (Aeneas Gaz. [V/VI A.D.], Theophr. p. 5b Boiss. δ. τὰ τῶν παλαιῶν ἀπόρρητα) the Scriptures Lk 24:32; Ac 17:3 (τὰς γραφάς is to be supplied fr. what precedes).–DELG s.v. οἴγνυμι. TW. (BDAG)

**2**. *dianoigo* ( $\delta_{I}\alpha voi\gamma\omega$ , 1272), "to open up completely" (dia, "through," intensive, and No. 1), is used (a) literally, Luke 2:23; Acts 7:56, in the best mss.; (b) metaphorically, of the eyes, Mark 7:34; Luke 24:31; of the Scriptures, v. 32 and Acts 17:3; of the mind, Luke 24:45, rv (kjv, "understanding"); of the heart, Acts 16:14. (Vine's)

### **Expository Exercise**

"Now as he walked by the sea of Galilee, he saw Simon and Andrew his brother casting a net into the sea: for they were fishers. And Jesus said unto them, Come ye after men, and I will make you to become fishers of men. And straightway they forsook their nets, and followed him. And when he had gone a little further thence, he saw James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother, who also were in the ship mending their nets. And straightway he called them: and they left their father Zebedee in the ship with the hired servants, and went after him." - Mark 1:16-20

