

# Session 3.1 Text-Driven Preaching In Various Biblical Genres

# Acts 20:26-27

Wherefore I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men. For I shall have whatse have nothing shunned to declare unto

the counsel of God.

- What are the minimum requirements for preaching the "whole counsel of God?"
- It may not require preaching every word from Genesis 1 – Revelation 20 (although, that would count!).
- Paul did not have that completed revelation when he addressed the Ephesian elders.



- It seems reasonable that the "whole counsel of God" includes, at minimum:
  - The origin of the world, the fall of mankind and a worldview that shapes our understanding.
  - God's revealed purpose for the redemption of sinners.
  - God's requirements for living holy lives.
  - God's promises for us in this life and in eternal life to follow.

- Even following that brief description, there is no Biblical genre left out of the "whole counsel of God."
  - Genesis account of creation and the Fall.
  - Redemption of Israel from Egypt.
  - The law given by Moses.
  - The history of God's people.
  - The revelation of God's wisdom and love.
  - Promises of the Messiah by the prophets.

- Even following that brief description, there is no Biblical genre left out of the "whole counsel of God."
  - The Gospel message of Jesus Christ and narrative of His ministry.
  - The spread of the Gospel by His churches.
  - The apostolic letters teaching the new converts what to believe and how to behave.
  - The promise of God for the future.



- Keep in mind, the nature of divine inspiration is what brought us the many genres we have in the Bible.
  - He called prophets and gave them prophetic words.
  - He made poets and filled their heart (and lives) with poetry.
  - He ordained scribes who would pen the history of His nation and His people.



- · Epistles are often the easiest to preach.
  - they are intended as instruction.
  - the audience is the closest to ours in time, culture and circumstances.
  - epistles often have a straightforward flow of doctrine (what to believe) leading to practice (how to behave).
  - relatively small units of Scripture pack lots of preaching material.



#### Preaching the Gospels

- These accounts most clearly show us Jesus' character in His interaction with others.
- It is often these well-known stories that require the most studious work in preparation. (We have to be willing to escape our preconceived notions of oftheard accounts.)



- The Books of the Law
  - These are not just legal records to be referenced like a codebook or compiled state statutes.
  - Some portions of the law have clear mandates on modern Christians and others do not.
    - We were free to eat some bacon this morning! (Leviticus 11:7-8)
    - · We are not free to murder. (Exodus 20:13)



- Historical narratives (Joshua 2nd Chronicles, et al)
  - It is not always obvious how the story applies to our modern lives.
  - Church members have differing levels of knowledge and understanding of some of these accounts.



- · Poetry/Wisdom
  - The straightforward statements of Proverbs or the comforting verses of Psalms are helpful in personal trials.
  - Yet sometimes the imagery is alien to us.
  - The form of Hebrew poetry is unfamiliar.
  - We are challenged with relating the appropriate emotion of the message as well as doctrinal content.



- Prophetic books
  - Each message was written by someone, to someone and for some purpose ... and those points are vital to the message.
  - We are challenged with entering the historical context of the prophet (in the past) as well as the time of fulfillment (in the future).



• Complicating matters ... each genre overlaps so that poetry appears in history books and narrative appears in the Law and prophecy can be anywhere!



#### Preaching the Books of the Law

- Much of Moses' books are narrative, so those principles will apply.
- The preaching of the actual Law of Moses is more difficult as some seem to apply to us today (Stealing; Exodus 20:15) and some do not (no boiling a baby goat in its mother's milk; Exodus 23:19; 34:26; Deuteronomy 14:21).



- Preaching the Books of the Law
  - Prayerfully give some thought to the idea of Principlism. This focuses not only on what the law says, but why it says it.



- Preaching the Books of the Law
  - Principlism follows these steps:
    - Identify what the law required of the original audience.
    - Determine the differences between that audience and your audience.
    - Determine the universal principle in the law.
    - So how/if that principle correlates with New Testament teaching.
    - · Apply the principle to the lives of the church.
  - Let's use an example of Deuteronomy

# **Deuteronomy 25:4**

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

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth and be thou cast into the out the corn the shall not doubt in his out the corn the which he saith shall have whatso you, pass; he shall have whatso you, be saith the shall have whatso he saith 2 And at the season! the might receive from the he when we pray and ye shall have them

- 1) What did the law mean for the original audience? Clearly, and simply, not to muzzle the ox as it's working in the corn.
- 2) What is the difference between that audience and ours? None of our members use an ox or tread corn.
- What is the principle of the text? Likely, that it is cruel to have an ox working in the corn all day but not letting it eat.



- 4) Correlate the principle with New Testament teaching. Paul quotes this in 1st Timothy 5:18 to argue for financial support for ministers.
- 5) Apply the principle to lives of the church. God has designed the world so that an individual should benefit from the work they're doing. Application could range from paying preachers to being fair with employees.



 However we interpret and preach the Old Testament Law, we should remember its purpose and its ultimate goal.



# Romans 10:4

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

For Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one and be thought in he that hat believe that have what he shall have wha And at the season he the might receive from the he might receive from the when we pray and ye shall have them

#### Preaching Poetry/Widsom Books

- There is a reason why you can buy a little
   Bible with only the New Testament and
   Psalms.
- Psalms connect with people on an emotional level, not driven by verb tenses and syntax.
- Psalms are emotionally fulfilling and theologically sound. Preach them!



- Preaching Poetry/Widsom Books
  - Preach entire Psalms whenever possible.
    - Imagine listening to an English professor lecture for 45 minutes on two lines from a Shakespeare sonnet.
    - Psalms are usually poems/songs on a topic with all the ideas inter-related.
    - Look at Psalm 8 as an example:



# Psalm 8:1, 9

1 O LORD our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth! who hast set thy glory above the heavens.

9 O LORD our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth!

- Preaching Poetry/Widsom Books
  - Psalm 1, "The Song of Two Ways"
    - Two Ways of Man verses 1-2
    - Two Ways for their Future verses 3-4
    - Two Ways of God's Judgment verses 5-6



#### Preaching Poetry/Widsom Books

- Poetry shows up in surprising places.
  - · Luke 1-2 has four songs of Christ's birth.
  - Philippians 2:5-11 and Colossians 1:15-20 are songs about Christ's nature and work.
- Our goal in preaching poetry should be to relate the truth and emotion of the text.
- Psalms reflect "feeling" as well as "knowing." For this reason, Psalms often connect with the ladies of the church more than the men.

#### Preaching Poetry/Widsom Books

- Proverbs are possibly the greatest challenge for expository preaching because verses often stand alone.
- There are exceptions. Some sections of Proverbs are inter-related such as the introduction or the Virtuous Woman of Proverbs 31.



- Preaching Poetry/Widsom Books
  - Proverbs can often be taught well using topical sermons to do "character sketches."
  - Look for examples of character statements grouped together like Proverbs 26:13-16.



#### Preaching Poetry/Widsom Books

- The Sluggard:
  - · His day starts in bed and returns often. (26:14)
  - · Only his imagination works hard. (22:13; 26:13)
  - Even eating is hard work. (19:24; 26:15)
  - · He is unreliable for work. (10:26)
  - He wants productivity without effort. (13:4)
  - · He makes excuses while others work. (20:4)
  - Be wise and learn from the sluggard! (24:30-33)

#### Preaching Poetry/Widsom Books

– Other "character sketches" to consider:

The Simpleton The Fool

The Greedy The Drunkard

The Proud The Mischievous

The Talebearer The Liar/Flatterer

The Righteous The Wicked

The Friend



- Your church members' heads are full of stories from television, movies, books, events of the day or even the fish they caught.
- When you preach, you're preaching to people programmed to think in terms of stories.



- Overcome the "fairy tale" perception that leads us to teach narratives in Sunday School and the "get serious" with Paul's letters during preaching.
- Endeavor to make a connection with the people in the story. We aren't meant to understand narratives as dispassionate observers. Connect with the characters and their motives (even the villains!).



- Each part of the narrative contains:
  - Explanation: set up the narrative by explaining the background and setting. Are there political tensions, personal rivalries, etc?
  - Crisis: this is the conflict that must be resolved. In David and Goliath, for example, the crisis begins when the armies are encamped across from one another and Goliath issues his challenge.



- Each part of the narrative contains:
  - Resolution: How is the crisis resolved? The question for preachers isn't so much "what happened?" but "why did it happen?"
  - · Conclusion: Usually there's a summary where some outcome is revealed.
    - Esther's story results in the Feast of Purim. (9:26-28)
    - Ruth's story results in the birth of David. (4:18-22)
    - Goliath's death ends with Abner bringing David before King Saul. (1 Samuel 17:55-58)
    - Each gives an important explanation or sets



- The goal of preaching Biblical narrative is two-fold:
  - Informative showing how God worked in the history of mankind to bring about His sovereign plan.
  - Instructive God works in the lives of individuals in these narratives bringing protection and guidance of His people and even judgment on those who oppose Him. He is the same God today and the preacher should bring the full weight of the narrative to bear on the lives of those listening.

Old Testament History/Narratives

#### **EXPOSITOR BEWARE:**

- We must remember that Historical Narrative is just that...it's history, not fiction, metaphor or allegory.
- Often the true focus of a Old Testament Historical Narrative can be known by how the New Testament writer viewed and spoke/wrote of it.
- We should not make more of a Historical Narrative than God's Word does: Instruction, Illustration, Examples...but not necessarily typology

# Rom 15:4 / 1 Cor 10:11

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#### **Preaching the Gospels**

 These accounts most clearly show us Jesus' character in His interaction with others.



### 2 Corinthians 3:18

But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the

#### Preaching the Gospels

- Over-familiarity can sometimes allow us to miss connections between accounts.
- Each writer records different details of events so that collating them is a significant challenge.
- Use caution when 'harmonizing' The Gospels not to lose the focus of the writer.



- Preaching the Prophetic Books
  - Context-Context
  - Who is writing, Who is he writing to, When did he receive the prophesy and When will it be fulfilled (in the near or far future)
  - Just like with Historical Narrative we must remember that prophesy is not allegory or metaphor unless the Holy Spirit or the clear context of the passage informs us that it is
  - Prophesy is written by the same God as the rest of the book and should be interpreted in the same way

#### Rev 19:10

when ye pray, and ye shall have them

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

# 'for the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy' and be thou cast into the sear but shall not doubt in his hearthings that those things which believe that the come to which he saith shall come yer he saith have whatsoever he saith pandmen, and went

country (rented)

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