

# Simple ways to prepare a biblical sermon



- **Revelation 14:6** And I saw another angel flying in mid-heaven, having an eternal gospel to **preach** to those who live on the earth, and to every nation and tribe and tongue and people;



**Question: "What is the difference between exegesis and eisegesis?"**

**Answer:** Exegesis and eisegesis are two conflicting approaches in Bible study.

**Exegesis** is the exposition or explanation of a text based on a careful, objective analysis.

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.



- Purpose of a sermon

1. Proclaim the Good News of salvation.
2. Lead people to Christ.
3. Make disciples.
4. Help people apply the Word of God in their lives.
5. Allow God to speak and minister to people.
6. Changing lives is the ultimate purpose of a sermon.



- **Types of Sermon**
- **1. Textual**  
This is an analysis of a specific Scripture text for use in a word for word study.
- **2. Expository**  
A comprehensive analysis of larger blocks of Scripture so that the bigger picture can be understood.
- **3. Topical or Thematic**  
A sermon based upon events in the church calendar or on world events, but must remain faithful to God's word. Eg. (Love Changes Everything)
- **4. Devotional**  
Inspirational thoughts on practical issues in a down to earth fashion



# • Structure of a Sermon

- A. Introduction
  - Short story, poem, words of a song etc.
- B. Body
  - –i. Point form
  - Illustration
  - –ii. Point form
  - Illustration
  - –iii. Point form
  - Illustration
- C. Conclusion
  - Summary (Short story, Your own life experience, Song etc.)



## Pray

*“Open my eyes that I may see wonderful things in your law” (Psalm 119:18).*





- 1. Investigation
- 2. Interpretation
- 3. Application



- 1. Investigate
- Read, Read, Read, Read, Read, Read, Read, Read, Read.....
- Eg. Traveling on a new road
- 3. Read aloud
- 4. Read according to the punctuation marks and grammatical signs



## –What to look for when you read

- New words
- Repetitions of the same word
- Word pairs
- Grammar (Identify action verbs)
- Characters involve
- Place, time, date (Who? Where? When? Why? How?)
- Settings (Atmosphere and environment)
- Compare biblical translations
- –One must try to find and understand the biblical meaning first before applying it.



- Backgrounds (Wider)

- ▶ i. Geographical backgrounds
- ▶ Where does it take place, on the land, sea, or mountains?
- ▶ In the promise land, Egypt or Babylon?
- ▶ Galilean Ministry or Judean Ministry?
- ▶ Archaeological discoveries such as idols
- ▶ Check Bible Atlas



- 2. Interpretation



- 3. Application

