Pastoral Leadership Development II

Hermeneutics & Homiletics
Hermeneutics

Hermeneuo – “To interpret or give the sense of”

- Greek hermeneia
  - 1 Corinthians 12:10: ...to another the interpretation of tongues.
  - Nehemiah 8:6-8: So they read in the book in the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading.
Hermeneutics

- The Science and Art of Proper Biblical Interpretation
Exegesis

“To pull out the meaning of”
Eisegesis

“To put a meaning into”
The Challenge of Handling God’s Word

- **2Pe 3:15-16 KJV** (15) And account that the longsuffering of our Lord is salvation; even as our beloved brother Paul also according to the wisdom given unto him hath written unto you; (16) As also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things; in which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction.

- **2Co 2:17 KJV** (17) For we are not as many, which corrupt the word of God: but as of sincerity, but as of God, in the sight of God speak we in Christ.
2 Timothy 2:15

- KJV: **Study** to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.

- NASB: **Be diligent** to present yourself approved to God as a workman who does not need to be ashamed, accurately handling the word of truth.
2 Timothy 2:15

Approach  Study

Attitude  to shew thyself approved unto God,

Judgment  a workman that needeth not to be ashamed,

Method  rightly dividing the word of truth
Procedures for Interpretation

- **Observation**
  - What does it say?
- **Interpretation**
  - What does it mean?
- **Application**
  - What does it mean to me?
Aids to Interpretation

- **Culture**
  - The study of a people’s manners and customs

- **Geography**
  - The study of a geographical area and its impact on our understanding

- **Biblical Languages**
  - The study of the Hebrew and Greek languages

- **History**
  - The background and history of a people
The Nature of the Bible
Revelation

- **Apokalypsis – An unveiling**
  - The divine self-disclosure of God of His nature and purposes
- **General Revelation**
  - Psa 19:1-2 KJV
    1. To the chief Musician, A Psalm of David. The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork.
    2. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge.
Special Revelation

- Psa 19:7-8 KJV(7) The law of the LORD is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of the LORD is sure, making wise the simple.(8) The statutes of the LORD are right, rejoicing the heart: the commandment of the LORD is pure, enlightening the eyes.
Theopneustos – God-Breathed

- 2Ti 3:16-17 KJV(16) All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness:(17) That the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works.

God’s superintending through His Spirit the human authors of the Bible, so that using their own personalities they composed and wrote without error or omission God’s revelation of Himself.
Views of Inspiration

- Liberal
  - Listen to the words of Paul

- Neo-Orthodox
  - Listen for the word of God

- Conservative
  - Listen to the Word of God
All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable. . .

- For doctrine,
- For reproof,
- For correction,
- For instruction in righteousness:

That the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works.
Jesus Teaching on the Role of the Spirit

**Gospels**
- **Joh 14:26 KJV(26)** But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you.

**Acts**
- **Joh 15:26-27 KJV(26)** But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me:(27) And ye also shall bear witness, because ye have been with me from the beginning.
Jesus Teaching on the Role of the Spirit

- **Epistles**
  - Joh 14:26 KJV (26) But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things.

- **Revelation**
  - Joh 16:13 KJV (13) Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come.
The Bible in its entirety is God’s written word to man, free of error in its original autographs, wholly reliable in history and doctrine. Its divine inspiration has rendered the book “infallible” (incapable of teaching deception) and “inerrant” (not liable to prove false or mistaken). Its inspiration is “plenary” (extending to all parts alike), “verbal” (including the actual language form), and “confluent” (product of two free agents, human and divine).

Inspiration involves infallibility as an essential property, and infallibility in turn implies inerrancy. This threefold designation of scripture is implicit in the basic theses of Biblical authority. –Clark Pinnock
Biblical Inerrancy

The Chicago Statement on Biblical Inerrancy
General Bible Study
An Idea or Statement

Is proven by

Fact
Fact
Fact
Fact
Inductive Reasoning

Fact
Fact
Fact
Fact

Leads to

Conclusion
Deductive Reasoning

1. One already has assumptions, generalizations, views, etc.

2. One (often unconsciously) brings these ideas and views to the text.

3. One then interprets the specific statements of the Bible in the light of prior ideas. One reads meaning into the text, or looks for support of prior assumptions.
1. One is open-minded and recognizes one’s preconceived views.

2. One consciously refrains from forcing one’s views on the text.

3. One gets the meaning from the text. One lets the specific statements of the Bible speak for themselves, and puts these facts together and induces the conclusions.
The Indirect (dependent) Approach

Procedure

- Examination
- Interpretation
- Interpretive Aids
The Direct (independent) Approach

Examination

Interpretation

(later)

Interpretive Aids
Key Features in Bible Study

- **Observation**
  - What does it say?

- **Interpretation**
  - What does it mean?

- **Application**
  - What does it mean to me personally?
Principles of Observation

- Analysis of tone of the passage
- Identification of the theme of the passage
- Outline of the passage
- Questions asked which aid observation
  - Who?
  - What?
  - Where?
  - When?
  - Why?
  - How?
Interpretation – Word Study
Word Study Resources

- Concordance – A book that lists occurrences of the words in the Bible in dictionary form.
  - Strong’s Exhaustive Concordance
  - Young’s Analytical Concordance

- Lexicon – A dictionary of the words of the Bible including the references where the words are found and various shades of meaning
  - Thayer’s Greek-English Lexicon
  - A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament
Word Study Resources

- Dictionary – A book which amplifies the word by looking at its etymology, definition, usage, synonyms, and translations.
  - Vine’s Expository Dictionary
  - Dictionary of New Testament Theology
  - Theological Word Book of the Old Testament
Word Study Resources

Encyclopedia – An extended discussion of the etymology, usage, background, and meaning of biblical words.

• Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Bible
• International Standard Bible Encyclopedia
Commentaries – A book which seeks to give a person’s interpretation of the meaning of the Bible

- Devotional – An effort to emphasize the application of the Bible
- Homiletical – An effort to discuss the Bible as it is used in sermons.
- Historical – An examination of the historical background of the text.
- Exegetical – An examination of the meaning of the text.
Strong’s Exhaustive Concordance: “Propitiation”

Quote from e-Sword computer Bible

- Rom 3:25 Whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood,

E-Sword Strong’s Concordance Listing

- G2435 – The Hebrew or Greek word number
- ἱλαστήριον – The word in original characters
- hilasterion – The word transliterated
- hil-as-tay’-ree-on – Word pronunciation
- Neuter of a derivative of G2433; an expiatory (place or thing), that is, (concretely) an atoning victim, or (specifically) the lid of the Ark (in the Temple): – Term defined with any derivatives.
- mercyseat, propitiation. – The term translated.
Topical Bible Study
Topical Bible Study

- A method of selecting a given subject in the Bible and tracing the occurrences of that subject as it relates to its context.
Types of Topical Studies

- Biographical
- Thematic (Theological)
General Procedure for Topical Study

- Look
- Assemble
- Organize
- Apply
Keys to look for.

- Meaning of Name
- Ancestry
- Shortcomings
- Training and Conversion
- Accomplishments
- Effect of Life upon Others
- Periods of Life
- Spiritual Life
- Spiritual Principles Illustrated
- Death, Impact of Life
Organization of the Material

- Chronological
  - Birth to Death

- Events
  - Moses – Ruler in Egypt
  - Moses – Shepherd in Desert
  - Moses – Leader in Wilderness

- Principles
  - Moses – The Man of Prayer
  - Moses – the Leader of God’s People
  - Moses – The Meekest of Men
Analysis of Context
Types of Context

- **Historical Context** – Events which have historical ties to the surrounding events. Mark 9:2.
- **Historical-Theological** – A theological section of teaching that is connected to an historical event. John 6:1-14; 26-27.
- **Logical** – When thoughts or arguments are presented together. 1 Corinthians 15:12-19.
- **Philosophical** – the context depends upon the association of ideas. Hebrews 5:11ff.
Parentheses – Details of time, place, or secondary details are placed into the sentence. Genesis 23:2.

Digressions – Extended deviations from the line of thought being pursued to parallel topics. Ephesians 3:2-13.

Anacolutha – An unexpected change from one construction to another for emphasis or to show strong emotions. Luke 5:14; 1 Timothy 1:13.
Context Situations

- Immediate Context
- Same Book
- Parallels
- All of Scripture
Definition: The principle by which God gives light upon a subject through either near or remote passages bearing upon the same theme. Every sentence or verse in the bible has something that proceeds it and follows it—except for Genesis 1:1 and Revelation 22:21.
Principles for Interpreting from Context

1. Observe carefully the immediate context—that which precedes and follows the passage.
2. Observe carefully any parallels in the same book.
3. Observe carefully any parallel in another book by the same author or in other books by different authors.
4. Bear in mind that the smaller the quantity of material to be interpreted, the greater the danger of ignoring context.
5. Look for how the passage fits into the author’s argument.
6. Distinguish between descriptive and proscriptive language.
7. Distinguish between incidental details and the point of the passage.
8. Identify the persons or category of persons who are being addressed in the passage.
9. Remember – “A text without context is a pretext!”
Analysis of Biblical Languages
The Nature of Language

- The Lower Level
  - Phoneme
  - Morpheme
  - Word

- The Middle Level
  - Phrase
  - Clause
  - Sentence

- The Upper Level
  - Paragraph
  - Section
  - Book
Tense

- **Present** – The action is described as a process
- **Imperfect** – An ongoing action in the past
- **Aorist** – A simple completed action
- **Perfect** – A completed past action with abiding results
- **Future** – A future action
Voice

- **Active** – The subject producing the action of the verb
  - Luke 16:15: But God knoweth your hearts:

- **Middle** – The subject participates in the results of the action
  - Matthew 27:5: And he went and hanged himself.

- **Passive** – The subject receives the action of the verb
  - John 1:3: All things were made by him;
Indicative – A simple statement of fact
  • John 1:1: In the beginning was the Word,

Subjunctive – Uncertain about reality
  • Hebrews 4:14: Let us hold fast our profession

Imperative – Command
  • Matthew 5:44: But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you,
Cultural/Historical Analysis
Definitions

- History – The events which make up the life of an individual, group of individuals, nation, group of nations.

- Culture – The ways, methods, manners, tools, institutions, and literary productions of any people.
Preliminary Concerns

- Personal characteristics of the author
- Circumstances at the time of writing
- Circumstances peculiar to the writing
  - Characteristics of the reader
  - Purpose of the Author
  - Historic situation surrounding the writing
Attitude of the Interpreter

- The interpreter should make use of all possible material, both internal and external.
- The interpreter should recognize that the historic situation is more important than the precise historic date.
- The interpreter should search for the life-setting of the text. (Sitz-in-laben)
Supra-Cultural Principle

Universal
God’s Nature

Supra-Cultural

Cultural

Cultural

Cultural
Cultural Principle

- Know the people or peoples who are involved in the section being interpreted.
- Determine what period is the most likely temporal setting for the materials to be interpreted. Remember that it is more important to know the historical situation than the precise historical date.
- Check the place or places which provide the geographical setting.
Cultural Principle

- Note the customs, objects of material culture, or social-religious relationships that are evident in the narrative or that lie behind the narrative.
- Recognize how the history took place before the times of the original hearers or readers influenced their responses and attitudes.
- Examine the forces that brought about stability or instability of the economy.
Cultural Principle

- See how the narrative transcends its surroundings. Some scholars who are well trained in history and culture spend most of their time showing similarities between the Biblical narrative and the surrounding history and culture. The differences are important too.

- Be aware of the similarities and differences between the historical-cultural elements surrounding the original writer and his readers and the historical-cultural elements surrounding the interpreter. We must recognize these similarities and differences if we are to convey the message to our contemporaries.
Application
The purpose of Application is to take the truths seen in Observation and understood through Interpretation and accurately Apply them to our lives.
Necessity of Application

- Fellowship with God
- Direction from God
- Godly Living
- Preaching/Teaching
The Process of Application

- 2 Timothy 3:16-17 All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works.
The Process of Application

- Reflection – Acknowledgement of the truth – Profitable
  - Doctrine
  - Reproof
  - Correction
  - Instruction in Righteousness

- Incarnation – Live it out – Adequate
  - Be fit or furnished unto every good work.
The specific Biblical situation

The specific example which took place in that particular situation, or the specific command given to fit that particular situation.

determines

determines

My specific situation

My application in my own circumstances.

determines

The General Principle
Principles for Making Application

- What is the Central Message?
- What is my Personal Need?
- What is my Actual Plan?
- What is my External Check?
Homiletics
Homiletics

- The science and art of organizing, preparing, and delivering sermons
Why Preach? – The Mandates of Preaching

- God has spoken
- Christ has come
- The Spirit will illuminate
- Souls hang in the balance
Approaches to Preaching

- Ritualist – Sermon is a part of the order of service
- Huckster – Preacher is simply trying to sell the Gospel
- Foreman – Preacher simply chews everyone out
- Lecturer – Information dumping
- Persuader – Sermon demands a decision from the hearer
Characteristics of Great Preachers

- Lives of piety/prayer
- Knowledge of scripture and theology
- Overwhelming sense of mission
- Difficult personal situations
The communication of truth by man to man. It has in it two essential elements, truth and personality. It must have both elements. It is the absence of one or the other elements that a discourse ceases to be a sermon, and a man ceases to be a preacher altogether.

—Phillips Brooks
I charge thee therefore before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom; Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine. For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears; And they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables. But watch thou in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an evangelist, make full proof of thy ministry. (2 Timothy 4:1-5 KJV)
**Biblical Terms for Preaching**

- **Kerygma** – The content of the Apostolic preaching
- **Kerusso** – To preach, that is proclaim, announce or herald
- *(Ephesians 3:8 KJV)* Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ;
- *(2 Timothy 4:2 KJV)* Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine.
The Kerygma of the Apostles

- The age of fulfillment has arrived
  - Acts 2:16-21
- A rehearsal of the ministry, death, and triumph of Jesus
  - Acts 2:22-24
- Citation of OT scriptures to prove who Jesus is
  - Acts 2:25-32
- A call to repentance
  - Acts 2:33-35
Parakaleo – To address, speak to, (call to, call upon), which may be done in the way of exhortation, entreaty, comfort, instruction, etc.
  • (Titus 2:15 KJV) These things speak, and exhort.
Kataggello – To announce, declare, promulgate, make known
  • (Colossians 1:28 KJV) Whom we preach, warning every man, and teaching every man in all wisdom; that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus:
Biblical Terms for Preaching

- **Propheteuo** – To speak in such a way that the church is edified, comforted or exhorted
  - (Acts 15:32 KJV) And Judas and Silas, being prophets also themselves, exhorted the brethren with many words, and confirmed them.

- **Laleo** – To use words in order to declare one’s mind and disclose one’s thoughts concerning the Word of God
  - (Acts 16:6 KJV) Now when they had gone throughout Phrygia and the region of Galatia, and were forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the word in Asia,
Didasko – To teach with special reference to the explanation, ethics, and application of the Kerygma

- (1 Timothy 6:2-3 KJV) These things teach and exhort. If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness;
Euaggelizo – To share the good news of the coming of the kingdom of God, and of the salvation to be obtained in it through Christ, and of what relates to this salvation

- (Romans 1:15 KJV) So, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also.
Methods of Delivery

- Reading – A sermon is presented from a carefully prepared manuscript
- Recitation – A sermon is presented from a memorized manuscript
- Extemporaneous – A sermon is presented without a manuscript or with only an outline
“It is possible to preach a quite unbiblical sermon on a Biblical text; It is also possible to preach a biblical sermon on no text at all.”

John Knox
A sermon which is concerned with an exposition of a portion of scripture that seeks to make plain and apply to the modern listener the essential meaning that was in the mind of the Biblical author.
Characteristics

- Contains a clear statement of the primary Biblical idea from the text
- The structure of the sermon must be consistent with the text
- The sermon must be relevant to the listener
- Applications and illustrations must flow from the text
A sermon in which the subject is known by the preacher either from a text or by selected texts and one in which the subject determines the divisions, not the text.
Topical Preaching - Guidelines

- The topic must be Biblical
  - The authority of the Bible must prevail

- Care must be taken to not distort the text
  - Not all aspects of the text will be dealt with

- It must preach the Gospel
  - While not the essence it must be seen
A sermon in which an account from the scripture is cast in the form of a story with a plot which is used to bring out the practical implications of the text to the listener.
The narrative framework follows the text.

The applications are drawn from the principles revealed in the account.

The story has a “Once upon a time” and “Happily ever after” sense.
Pastors Be Shepherds, Not Sheep
By Tom Blackaby
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