

Putting It All Together

Teaching Women to Teach

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Types of messages

The goal of teaching

- 2 Timothy 3:16-17
- Romans 15:4
- Hebrews 4:12

Not just _____, but _____.

Bridging Two Worlds

From _____ to _____

Three tasks

- Exegetical study
- Structuring your lesson
- Composing your lesson

Exegesis

- The prerequisite for exposition
- The basis of authority. Matthew 22:29
- The source of life. John 5:39

“What it _____” before “what it _____”

“It’s better to say something _____ than _____ well.”

Three phases

- Exegetical study
- Structuring your lesson
- Composing your lesson

Three questions

- What is the _____ of the scripture text?
- What is the _____ of the scripture text?
- What is the _____ of the scripture text?
- Example: Psalm 48 (see p. 5 for full text of example)

The Big Idea (thesis)

*"It's easier to catch a _____ than a handful of s _____
and, even if they _____ about the _____."*
—Bryan Chapell

If we don't know _____ we're saying, _____ else will!

- A thesis is...
 - a premise...
 - ...with a response...
 - ...stated in common terms.

Structure

If we don't know _____ we're going, our listeners are sure to _____.

- Types of structure
 - If the text gives it to you, take it!
- Structure: the _____ of persuasion

Main points: “why?” and “what?”

- Truth
- Consequences (application)
- Features of good structure
 - Unity
 - All points are about the big idea
 - Proportion
Each point is of similar length
 - Progression
Movement toward the goal
 - Connection
The essence of argument
 - Tools
 - *Parallelism of points*
 - *Repetition of words & phrases*
 - *Transitions & recapitulations*
 - Abbreviating

Explanation

- Modeling interpretation
 - What does it _____?
 - How does it _____?
- Proper “referential frequency.”

Introductions

- Introduce your subject.
- Be interesting.
- Awaken the need/question.
- Point to the answer.
- Types of introductions:
 - Direct
 - Illustration
 - Example
- Be efficient.

Application

- _____ in application
- The _____ of application
- The _____ of application
- The _____ of application

Illustration

- Why illustrate?
- Types:
 - Explanatory
 - Example
 - Epic
- Effects:
 - "I understand."
 - "I see!"
 - "Aha!"
- "Is there a point?"

_____ are critical.

- Sources

Toward Christ

- Jesus Christ is the key to _____. Luke 24:25-27, 32, 44-47
- Jesus Christ is the key to _____. Gal. 4:4-5: Eph 1:9-10
- All God's promises are "yes" Christ. 2 Cor. 1:20
- Saying no to _____
- The incarnate Son reveals _____.
- Big Jesus, big gospel.
- Many roads lead to Christ, but choose the right one(s).
- Example: Psalm 48
 - Overall: The church of Jesus Christ is the fulfillment of all that was promised of Old Testament Zion/Jerusalem.
 - Main points:
 - *I. God is present in his church through the Spirit of Christ. Eph 1*
 - *II. God's ordinary of administering his saving grace is through the church of Christ. Heb 12:22*
 - *III. God's city/temple has a mission to declare his praise to the nations. 1 Peter 2:4-12.*
- Delivery
 - Mode reinforces purpose (or not)
 - Writing for hearing, not for reading
 - Use of notes
 - Eye contact
 - Gestures
 - Voice

Wrap-up.

For further study

The following exercise can be done on your own or with a study group. If the latter, carry them out together or work on them alone and compare your results.

- Study the attached examples to trace how they move from exegesis to exposition.
- Choosing one of the attached examples or a passage of scripture of your own choosing, consider how you would explain, illustrate, and apply one of the main expositional points. Or choose a scripture passage from your own study and try moving from exegetical outline to expositional outline and do the same.
- For the passage chosen in the above step, consider how you might compose and introduction which accomplishes the goals of an introduction mentioned above.

For further study

Dorani, Daniel M. *Putting the Truth to Work: The Theory and Practice of Biblical Application*.

Holland, Jr., Richard A. and Benjamin Forrest. *Good Arguments: Making Your Case in Writing and Public Speaking*.

Psalm 48

<u>Exegetical Outline</u>	<u>Exegetical Summary</u>	<u>Thesis (Big Idea)</u>	<u>Expositional Outline</u>
<p>vv 1-3 - God is to be praised on Zion because he has chosen it above all places on earth to dwell.</p> <p>vv 4-9 - God is to be praised on Zion because of his mighty works to save her.</p> <p>vv 10-14 - God is to be praised in Zion so that nations and generations to come will worship him there.</p>	<p>God is to be praised from Zion above all places.</p>	<p>God is present in his chosen dwelling place like nowhere else. Therefore, we must declare his praises in that place.</p>	<p>I. God is present in his chosen dwelling place like nowhere else, therefore we must learn to treasure him as our greatest possession.</p> <p>II. God is present in his chosen dwelling place like nowhere else, therefore we must seek the salvation his presence provides.</p> <p>III. God is present in his chosen dwelling place like nowhere else, therefore we must proclaim the story of his faithfulness.</p>

Example: Genesis 12:10-13.1

<u>Exegetical Outline</u>	<u>Exegetical Summary</u>	<u>Thesis (Big Idea)</u>	<u>Expositional Outline</u>
<p>v10 – Famine in the land compels Abram to sojourn in Egypt, putting the promise in doubt.</p> <p>vv11-13 – Abram anticipates the threat of Pharaoh and connives a plan based on fear rather than faith.</p> <p>vv14-16 – Abram’s fear-founded scheme puts the promise in grave danger.</p> <p>vv17-19a – God’s sovereignly acts to rescue Sarai, and the promise, from Pharaoh’s power.</p> <p>vv19b-20 – God’s sovereign action restores Abram & his family to the land of promise.</p>	<p>Seeing how God had been faithful to preserve his promises even when trials turned Abram’s faith to fear, Israel was to trust God to bring them back to the land in spite of the trials they would face.</p>	<p>God’s faithfulness is the foundation of our faith. Therefore, we must believe him in the face of fear.</p>	<p>I. Trials can turn us from faith to fear, therefore we must recognize the temptation to fear posed by trials.</p> <p>II. Fear-formed plans put God’s promises at risk, therefore we must recognize how our schemes abandon faith.</p> <p>III. God is faithful to keep his promises, therefore we must recall his promise-keeping character to move us from fear to faith.</p>

Example: Isaiah 66.7-14

<u>Exegetical Outline</u>	<u>Exegetical Summary</u>	<u>Thesis (Big Idea)</u>	<u>Expositional Outline</u>
<p>vv7-9 – In the future Zion will bear offspring according to God’s purposes with the returnees from exile.</p> <p>vv 10-11 – Everyone who mourned over Jerusalem’s fall will rejoice and be nurtured by Jerusalem’s restoration.</p> <p>vv 12-14 – ?Take comfort knowing that God will prosper Jerusalem once again so that nations will come to her & she will be like a mother to God’s children.</p>	<p>In spite of the exile which will inevitably come upon unrepentant covenant-breaking Israel, God will save and restore Jerusalem/Zion, the place where his Name has dwelled, so that his people will be restored to and the nations will come to Jerusalem to be nurtured once again.</p>	<p>God will provide an earthly mother for his children, therefore we must hope in her for God’s grace.</p>	<p>I. God will provide an earthly mother for his children, therefore we must depend upon his promises.</p> <p>II. ...therefore we must delight in her provision.</p> <p>III. ...therefore we must desire her reformation.</p>

Example: 2 Corinthians 7:5-13.

Exegetical Outline	Exegetical Summary	Thesis (Big Idea)	Expositional Outline
<p>vv 5-7 – Paul was comforted in his trial by hearing of the repentant response to his “severe letter.”</p> <p>vv 8-9 – Paul’s comfort based on his intentions in the “severe letter.”</p> <p>vv 10-13a – The nature and result of godly and worldly repentance.</p> <p>vv 13b-16 – Their repentance produced encouragement beyond their fellowship.</p>	<p>Paul’s loving confrontation of the church’s sin produced a godly response of repentance so that their lives bore fruit and the broader church was encouraged.</p>	<p>Because Godly sorrow leads to a transformed life, we must readily repent of our sins.</p>	<p>I. Because worldly sorrow leads to death, we must reject it.</p> <p>II. Because godly sorrow leads to life, we must recognize it.</p> <p>III. Because the man of sorrows gives us this life, we must embrace it.</p>