

Wednesday, August 7, 2024

Teaching Workshop

Outline of our Evening

6:30 - 7:00 PM Bible Study and Building a Message

7:00 - 7:15 PM Attributes of Evaluation

7:15 - 7:25 Break

7:25 - 7:45 Examples and Practice Ephesians 4:17-24 and 2 Timothy 2:1-7

7:45 - 8:00 Types and Q&A

Quote from Art Azurdia Pg. 11 inductive bible study method, what tools are essential for the message preparation as well as ones that are nice to have.

The inductive Bible study method involves a structured approach to studying the Scriptures. This method consists of four main elements: Observation, Interpretation, Christ Centered Connections and Application.

1. Obvious Observation: What does the Text Say?

Definition: Observation involves carefully examining the biblical text to understand what it says. This step focuses on gathering facts and details without interpreting their meaning.

Key Aspects:

- Who: Identify the people involved in the passage.
- What: Determine the events, key ideas, and main themes.
- Where: Note the geographical locations and settings.
- When: Observe the timing and sequence of events.
- Why: Identify the reasons behind actions and events.
- How: Notice the manner in which events unfold and actions are taken.

2. Responsible Interpretation : What does the Text Mean?

Definition: Interpretation seeks to understand what the text means. This step involves analyzing the context, language, and background to uncover the author's intended message.

Key Aspects:

- Context: Consider the literary and historical context, including the surrounding passages and the cultural background.
- Cross-References: Compare the text with other Scripture passages to gain a fuller understanding.

- Word Studies: Examine key words and phrases in the original languages (Hebrew, Greek) to understand their meanings.
- Author's Intent: Determine the purpose and message the author intended to convey to the original audience.
- Theological Insights: Identify the theological principles and truths presented in the text.

3. Christ Centered Connections : How is the gospel related to this text?

Here are five ways to do this:

1. Redemptive-Historical Approach: Understand the Bible as a unified story of redemption that culminates in Christ. This means seeing how different parts of Scripture, from Genesis to Revelation, reveal God's redemptive plan through Jesus. For example, the promises made to Abraham in Genesis find their fulfillment in Christ, who brings blessing to all nations.
2. Typology: Identify types and shadows of Christ throughout the Old Testament. These are people, events, or institutions that prefigure and foreshadow Jesus and His work. For instance, Adam is a type of Christ (Romans 5:14), and the sacrificial system points to Jesus as the ultimate sacrifice.
3. Promises and Fulfillment: Look for the promises of God throughout the Old Testament and see how they are fulfilled in Christ. This includes messianic prophecies, covenants, and promises of salvation. For example, Isaiah's prophecies about the suffering servant (Isaiah 53) are fulfilled in Jesus' crucifixion.
4. Christ's Own Teaching: Pay attention to how Jesus Himself interpreted the Scriptures. Jesus often pointed to the Old Testament as speaking about Him (Luke 24:27, John 5:39). Studying how Jesus and the New Testament writers understood and applied Old Testament texts can help us see the Christ-centered focus of all Scripture.
5. Gospel-Centered Application: Apply the truths of the Bible in light of the gospel. This means understanding that all moral imperatives, wisdom literature, and instructions for living flow from and point back to the grace we receive through Jesus. The motivation and power for Christian living come from the gospel, not from human effort alone.

By consistently seeking to see Christ in all of Scripture, these methods help ensure that Bible study remains centered on Him and His redemptive work.

4. Concluding Applications: How does this passage apply to us today?

Definition: Application involves determining how the biblical text applies to one's life today. This step is about putting the lessons learned into practice.

Key Aspects:

- Personal Reflection: Reflect on how the text relates to your own life and experiences.
- Practical Steps: Identify specific actions you can take to apply the biblical principles in your daily life.
- Spiritual Growth: Consider how the passage can help you grow in your relationship with God and others.
- Community Impact: Think about how the text can influence your interactions and relationships within your community and church.
- Prayerful Response: Respond to the passage through prayer, seeking God's guidance and strength to live out the lessons learned.

Summary:

The inductive Bible study method helps individuals engage deeply with Scripture by first observing the text, then interpreting its meaning, Discovering gospel connections and finally applying its lessons to their lives. This method encourages a thorough and thoughtful approach to Bible study, leading to a deeper understanding and practical implementation of biblical truths.

Essential Tools:

Study Bible - ESV Study Bible / Reformation Study Bible / CSB Study Bible

Bible Dictionary - Eerdmans Bible Dictionary

Bible Encyclopedia- Baker Encyclopedia of The Bible

Trusted Commentary - Series "Preaching the Word" by Crossway Series "Christ-Centered Exposition Series" by Life way

Bible Study Software:**Logos Bible Study**

Free Version Logos.com

Reformed Basic Package \$200.00/ license 5 minimum

Biblestudytools.com

I'll be covering the building, organizing and delivery of a message.

Prayer: Theologian is word that originally was used to describe a person who spent time with God. A person of Prayer. Prayer is one of the most important aspects of the message preparation. Ask for illumination from the Holy Spirit. Ask for God to be glorified by your work and preparation. Pray for you listeners.

Preparing your message is about the organization of your study.

Identify the Main Point of the Text -

A sermon should be a bullet not a buckshot. Ideally each sermon is the explanation, interpretation, or application of a single dominant idea support by other ideas, all drawn from one passage or several passages of Scripture. - Haddon Robinson

The MPT is a past tense statement about what the text means in its historical context.

- Explicit Statements in the passage
- Surrounding Context of the section, chapter, and book
- Recurring ideas of the author in the passage

Identify the Main Point of the Message

The MPM is a present or future tense application stated in a single (sometimes!) sentence.

- One big idea to take away. What do you want your listeners to take away?
- Simple. An easy to read and memorize statement. Boil your message down to a bumper sticker or social media post.
- Gospel Centered connect your main point to Jesus and being a disciple.

Focus of your message

- Simplicity

“Archbishop Usher: To make hard things seem hard is within reach of all, but to make hard things seem easy and intelligible is a height attained by very few speakers.”

When you choose your text you must:

- Understand it
- See right through it
- Know what you want to establish
- Know what you want people to take away

- Explanation

- Process of making a particular text clear and understandable.
- Key words and phrases
- Context
- Scripture References
- Key doctrines

- Application

- Application basically means putting something to use.
- Specific
- Transformative

- Illustration

- Bringing light and life to biblical truth
- Servant of explanation and application!
- Danger of Default Personal
- Read Wide and Broad
- Bricks and Windows

Areas of evaluation we use for Sermons - See Hand out

Valley Life Community Church desires to raise up preachers/teachers whose teaching and preaching that reflect these five things:

1. **Gospel Centered** - Tim Keller has said “The gospel is not the ABC’s of christianity it is the A to Z of Christianity” without allegorizing or missing the context our goal is to get to Jesus in each and every message.
2. **Authentic** - The great Reformer John Knox spoke of his role in the pulpit “There I am not master of myself, but must obey him who commands me...” The authenticity of the preacher/teacher must be founded upon his real, lived out obedience to Christ.
3. **Biblical** - Martin Lloyd Jones said “..the message should always arise out of the scriptures directly and not out of the formulations of men, even the best men.” We must preach and teach the text, the people, the places and the truth of it and let the bible speak for itself.
4. **Life-Changing** - In Total Church Tim Chester and Steve Timmis boldly declare “Bible study and theology that do not lead to love for God and a desire to do his will; to worship, to tears, to laughter, excitement and sorrow have gone terribly wrong” Presenting the truth is not enough the preacher must call God’s people to respond in real life.
5. **Faithful** - R.C. Sproul kept a sign on his desk that read “You are required to believe, to preach and to teach what the bible says is true, not what you want the bible to say is true.” The bible contains many hard things, but the preacher/teacher’s job is not to make them palatable to people, but to proclaim them with passion.

Differentiating between what I call a “meditation”, “devotion” “Talk/ Teaching” and “Sermon”

Mediation: 5 Minutes

a "meditation" typically refers to a short, reflective talk or teaching that focuses on a specific biblical passage, theme, or spiritual principle. It is intended to provide spiritual insight, encourage deeper contemplation, and foster a closer relationship with God. Unlike a full-length sermon, a meditation is usually concise and more contemplative, often designed to inspire personal reflection and prayer.

Key elements of a Christian meditation include:

1. Biblical Foundation: Rooted in Scripture, a meditation often begins with a reading or reference to a specific passage from the Bible.
2. Reflection and Interpretation: The teacher offers insights and interpretations of the biblical text, highlighting its relevance to the listeners' lives and spiritual journeys.
3. Prayer and Contemplation: The meditation may include moments of silent reflection, guided prayer, or other contemplative practices to help the listeners internalize the message.
4. Encouragement and Inspiration: The overall tone is often one of encouragement, aiming to uplift and inspire the congregation to grow in their faith and trust in God.

Devotion: 5 - 15 mins

a "devotion" typically refers to a short, focused time of teaching and reflection that includes elements of Scripture reading, interpretation, and prayer. It is designed to encourage spiritual growth, personal reflection, and a deeper relationship with God. Devotions are often used in daily personal worship, and small group settings.

Key elements of a Christian devotion include:

1. Scripture Reading: A devotion begins with a passage from the Bible, which serves as the foundation for the reflection and teaching.

2. Interpretation and Insight: The teacher provides a brief interpretation of the Scripture, offering insights and explanations to help the audience understand the text and its context.

3. Personal Reflection: The devotion encourages listeners to reflect on how the biblical message applies to their own lives, prompting them to consider their personal relationship with God and areas of spiritual growth.

4. Prayer: A time of prayer is often included, allowing the audience to respond to the Scripture and reflection through prayer, seeking God's guidance, strength, and presence in their lives.

5. Short and Focused: Devotions are typically concise, designed to fit into a daily routine or a specific part of a service, providing a quick yet meaningful spiritual boost.

Talk or Message:

In the context of being delivered by a Christian teacher, a "talk" generally refers to an extended speech or presentation on a particular topic related to Christian faith, theology, or practical living from a biblical perspective. It can vary in length and is typically more informal than a sermon, often featuring personal anecdotes, practical advice, and interactive elements.

Key elements of a Christian talk include:

1. Introduction: The teacher introduces the topic, providing context and explaining its relevance to the audience's spiritual journey or current life situations.

2. Scriptural Foundation: The talk is grounded in Scripture, with references to relevant biblical passages that support the main points and provide a spiritual foundation.

3. Thematic Exploration: The teacher explores the chosen theme or topic in depth, offering insights, interpretations, and explanations to help the audience understand it more fully.

4. Personal Stories and Illustrations: The talk often includes personal anecdotes, testimonies, and illustrative stories to make the message relatable and engaging.

5. Practical Application: The teacher provides practical advice and actionable steps that listeners can take to apply the biblical principles and teachings to their own lives.

6. Interactive Elements: Depending on the setting, the talk may include opportunities for audience interaction, such as questions and answers, group discussions, or reflective exercises.

7. Encouragement and Inspiration: The talk aims to inspire, motivate, and encourage the audience, helping them to grow in their faith and apply Christian principles to their daily lives.

8. Conclusion and Prayer: The talk typically concludes with a summary of the key points, a final encouragement or challenge, and a closing prayer to ask for God's guidance and blessing on the listeners' application of the message.

Sermon:

In the context of being delivered by a Christian teacher, a "sermon" is a formal and structured speech that is an essential part of a worship service, aimed at teaching, exhorting, and inspiring the congregation. It is typically longer than a meditation or devotion and delves deeply into biblical texts and theological principles, often addressing moral, ethical, and spiritual issues relevant to the community.

Key elements of a Christian sermon include:

1. Introduction: The sermon begins with an introduction that sets the stage for the message, capturing the audience's attention, and outlining the main theme or focus of the sermon.

2. Scriptural Foundation: The core of the sermon is based on a specific passage or passages from the Bible. The teacher reads and explains the Scripture, providing context and background to help the congregation understand its meaning.

3. Exegesis and Interpretation: The teacher engages in exegesis, carefully interpreting the biblical text to uncover its original meaning and significance. This often involves examining the historical, cultural, and linguistic context of the passage.

4. Theological Reflection: The sermon includes theological reflection, exploring the broader implications of the biblical text and connecting it to key Christian doctrines and beliefs.

5. Application: A significant portion of the sermon is dedicated to practical application, showing how the biblical principles can be lived out in the daily lives of the congregation. The teacher offers concrete examples and guidance on how to implement the teachings.

6. Illustrations and Stories: To make the message more relatable and engaging, the sermon often includes illustrations, anecdotes, and stories that highlight and reinforce the main points.

7. Exhortation and Encouragement: The teacher exhorts and encourages the congregation to grow in their faith, live according to biblical principles, and trust in God's promises. The tone can be both challenging and uplifting.

8. Conclusion: The sermon concludes with a summary of the key points, a final exhortation or call to action, and a closing prayer. The conclusion aims to reinforce the message and leave the congregation with a clear takeaway.

9. Invitation and Response: In some traditions, the sermon may include an invitation for a specific response, such as an altar call, an invitation to prayer, or a call to commit to a particular action or change in behavior.

10. Integration with Worship: The sermon is often integrated with other elements of the worship service, such as hymns, prayers, and sacraments, creating a cohesive and spiritually enriching experience for the congregation.

Bible Main Point and Main Idea Practice and Q&A