**The Sermon’s Purpose & Homiletical Idea (Steps 3-5)**

I. Definitions

A. Step 3: The exegetical idea (CPT) summarizes the text's message to the *biblical* audience.

B. Step 4: The sermon’s purpose (desired listener response) is the behavior change you want in the hearers as a result of your preaching the homiletical idea (pp. 86, 148, 156, 170).

C. Step 5: The homiletical idea (CPS) summarizes the sermon for the *modern* audience (p. 29).

II. Contrasting the Exegetical and Homiletical Ideas

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|  | **Exegetical Idea (CPT)** | **Homiletical Idea (CPS)** |
| *Which is written first?* | First (step #3, p. 27) | Second (step #5, p. 28) |
| *Place used* | In the study | In the pulpit |
| *Study steps* | Observation and interpretation | Principalizing and application |
| *Primary concern* | Accuracy to the author’s intent | Relevance to the audience |
| *Form best stated* | Z1+X+Z2+Y | A winsome, compelling slogan |
| *Length and style* | 2-3 lines (commas and “ing” words are OK) | 1-2 lines (avoid commas and “ing” words) |
| *Outline Order* | Sequential (same as passage) | Logical (not always same as text) |
| *Mode of communication* | Written to be read | Written to be heard |
| *Audience addressed* | Biblical times (time bound) | Twenty-first century (timely) |
| *Tense and Mood,*  *Person number* | Past tense indicative  Third person  (“Paul,” “Colossians,” etc.) | Present tense (often imperative)  First or second person  (“We,” “you,” etc.) |
| *Question answered* | “What was God saying to the  first readers of this passage?” | “What is God saying to those who listen to me preach this passage?” |
| *Needs addressed* | Original, textual  (women wouldn’t wear head coverings in the church at Corinth) | Modern, cultural  (women won’t submit to husbands in counter-culture ways in Singapore) |

Despite these differences, write both ideas: (1) in the active voice, (2) in full sentences, (3) with correlating Z1s and interrogatives (p. 34), and (4) so they include the whole passage.

**Exegetical and Homiletical Idea Examples**

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| **Exegetical Idea** | **Homiletical Idea** |
| **“The result of Samson’s immorality with Delilah was God’s judgment upon his very life in the pagan temple of Dagon.”**  (Judges 16) | **“God judges any ‘he-man’ with a ‘she-weakness.’”**  (Chuck Swindoll) |
| **“The manner in which the disciples were to pray was secretly rather than for public show like the Pharisees.”**  (Matt. 6:5-8) | **“God blesses private prayers more than public.”**  (#9 on pages 37 & 42) |
| **“The reason Jesus washed the disciples’ feet was because He sought to set an example of love humbly serving others.”**  (John 13:1-17) | **“When you love people like Jesus you don’t mind dirt.”**  (p. 152) |
| **“The reason Paul stopped praying for his physical defect to be removed was because he began to value the humility and strength it built in him.”**  (2 Cor. 12:7-10) | **“The thing you most pray that God would remove in your life is the thing you most want to keep.”**  (Dr. Don Sunukjian, Talbot Seminary) |

***An Example of Moving from Exegetical to Homiletical Structures***

**Psalm 23**

**Responding to God’s Provision and Protection**

**Exegetical Outline**

Exegetical Idea: The response of David to God’s goodness shown in *providing* for and *protecting* him was to fearlessly commune with God at the tabernacle the rest of his life.

I. (1-4) The response of David to God’s provision and protection [like a shepherd does for his sheep] was comfort instead of fear.

A. (1-3) The way the LORD satisfied David was by providing all of his needs.

1. (1-2) The LORD provided quality *physical provisions* (food, rest & water) that satisfied David.

2. (3a) The LORD provided *spiritual refreshment* that restored David’s soul.

3. (3b) The LORD provided *guidance in holiness* to protect His own name.

B. (4) The response of David to the LORD’s protection during danger was comfort instead of fear.

II. (5) The way God showed His goodness was by protecting David so that he was honored like a banqueting victor before his enemies.

A. (5a) The LORD protected and exalted David like a banqueting victor before humbled enemies.

B. (5b) The LORD honored David.

C. (5c) The LORD provided more blessings than David could possibly enjoy.

III. (6) The response of David to God’s continued goodness was to commit to commune with the LORD at the tabernacle the rest of his life.

A. (6a) David expressed confidence that he would see the LORD’s goodness and love the rest of his life.

B. (6b) David’s response was to commit to commune with God at the tabernacle the rest of his life.

**Homiletical Exposition** (cyclical inductive form)

Introduce Subject: How should we respond to God’s goodness towards us?

I. God shows His goodness by providing everything His people need. *Principle*

A. David saw that God provided for him as a shepherd provides for his sheep (1-4). *Text*

B. None of us can say that God has not properly provided for all our needs (examples). *Appl.*

II. God shows His goodness by protecting His people from harm. *Principle*

A. The LORD protected David from his foes and even honored him before them (5). *Text*

B. Each of us has witnessed God’s protecting hand (examples). *Appl.*

III. The right response to God’s provision & protection is to publicly commune with Him. *Principle*

A. David sought to regularly and publicly commune with God at the tabernacle (6). *Text*

B. Regularly fellowship with God at church in response to His provision and protection. *Appl.*

Main Idea: God’s good to you, so publicly worship Him without fear.