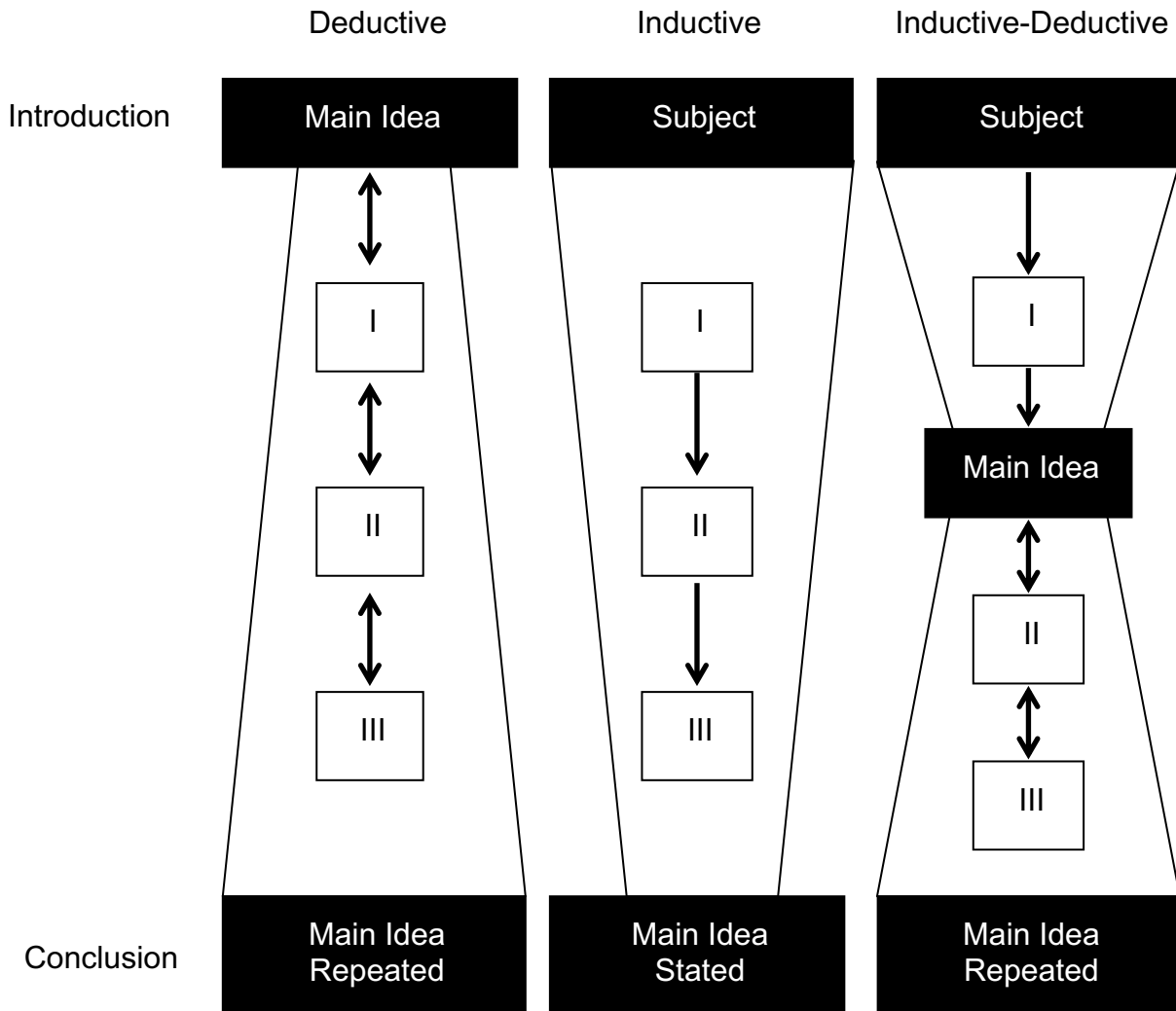


Types of Sermon Structure (Step 6a)

Adapted from Haddon Robinson, *Biblical Preaching*, 126



Application within Sermon Structure

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Simple Inductive

Introduction

- 1.
- 2.
3. A statement orienting to the subject.

I. (The understood statement of the whole text, toward which the subpoints are building)

- A. A statement covering the 1st movement of the text
- B. A statement covering the 2nd movement of the text
- C. A statement covering the 3rd movement of the text

II. A statement of the Main Idea (MI)

- A. An application of the MI to one area of life
- B. An application of the MI to another area of life

Cyclical Inductive

Introduction

- 1.
- 2.
3. A statement orienting to the subject or the first main point.

I. A statement covering part of the Main Idea

- A. A statement covering the 1st movement of the text
- B. An application of this movement

II. A statement covering the next part of the Main Idea (MI)

- A. A statement covering the 2nd movement of the text
- B. An application of this next movement

III. A statement adding the final part of the Idea so as to complete the whole Main Idea (MI)

- A. A statement covering the 2nd movement of the text
- B. An application of this next movement

Simple Deductive

Introduction

- 1.
- 2.
3. A statement of the Main Idea.

I. A statement covering the whole text

- A. A statement covering the 1st movement of the text
- B. A statement covering the 2nd movement of the text.
- C. A statement covering the 3rd movement of the text.

II. An application of the whole Main Idea (MI)

- A. An application of the MI to one area of life (or applying the 1st part of the Idea)
- B. An application of the MI to another area of life (or applying the 2nd part of the Idea)
- C. An application of the MI to another area of life (or applying the 3rd part of the Idea)

Rather than the parenthesis areas right above, it would be better to go to a cyclical pattern

Application within Sermon Structure (2 of 3)**Acts 6:1-6**
Simple Inductive**Introduction**

1. We would all like to be part of a growing church (examples).
2. We think this would solve all our problems (examples).
3. But problems arise even within a growing church, sometimes because of the growth itself (examples).
4. Subject: When problems like these arise, how should we solve them?
5. For the answer, let's see how the apostles solved a problem within the growing church of Acts 6:1-6.

I. (The apostles solved the problem of growth by designating lay leadership.)

- A. The Jerusalem church was a growing church.
- B. The church had the problem of the widow's food.
- C. The apostles solved the problem of growth by designating lay leadership.

II. The solution to the problems of a growing church is to designate lay leadership (MI).

- A. An application of the MI to one area of life
- B. An application of the MI to another area of life

III. The solution to our problem...**Acts 6:1-6**
Cyclical Inductive**Introduction**

1. We would all like to be part...
2. We think this would solve...
3. But problems arise even within...
4. Subject: How should we solve them?
5. For the answer... Acts 6:1-6.

I. This church, like ours, is a growing church.

- A. The Jerusalem church was a growing church.
- B. We are a growing church.

II. But problems sometimes arise in a growing church.

- A. The Jerusalem church had the problem of the widow's food.
- B. We have such problems as... (examples)

III. The way to solve these problems is to designate lay leadership (MI).

- A. The Jerusalem church solved...
 1. The apostles proposed.
 2. The people accepted.
 3. The problem was solved.
- B. The way to solve our problems is to for us to designate...

Application within Sermon Structure (3 of 3)**Acts 6:1-6**
Simple Deductive**Introduction**

1. We would all like to be part of a growing church (examples).
2. We think this would solve all our problems (examples).
3. But problems arise even within a growing church, sometimes because of the growth itself (examples).
4. MI: When problems arise, the way to solve them is to designate lay leadership.
5. This is how the apostles solved the problem in Acts 6:1-6.

I. The solution to the problem of the growing Jerusalem church was to designate lay leadership.

- A. The Jerusalem church was a growing church.
- B. The Jerusalem church had the problem of the widow's food.
- C. The designation of lay leadership solved the problem.
 1. The apostles proposed.
 2. The people accepted.
 3. The problem was solved.

II. The solution to our growth problems will be to designate lay leadership (MI)

- A. We are growing...
- B. Our problems are...
- C. The solution will be to designate lay leadership.

A Sample One Page Sermon Outline

(This is like what I expect for Assign. #5 on Colossians 4:6. See other examples on pages 49-50, 54. The manuscript is on pages 82-85)

Awe? Or Blah?

Ecclesiastes 5:1-7 (Cyclical Inductive)

Purpose: Listeners will renew their worship or vows in at least one new way.

Introduction

1. Arouse interest: A wife's marital dissatisfaction and a little boy's desire for God's presence illustrate our going through religious motions without a heart desire for God.
2. Need: Do you struggle worshipping God (QT, clichés)? "Rather than awe, it's blah!"
3. Subject: How can we honor God? How can we give him the reverence he is due (restated)?
4. Background: Jews disrespected God in Solomon's time (temple next to palace).
5. Preview: Today's text shows two ways we should honor God. Restatement: Solomon tells how to truly honor God in Ecclesiastes 5:1-7 (text). Verses 1-3 tell you to... (transition)

I. Honor God in your worship (5:1-3).

- A. Proper worship can best happen when we *prepare ourselves* (5:1a; house, seminary, music).
- B. Proper worship also happens when we *listen to God* (5:1b-2).
 1. Fools unknowingly sin by offering up a meaningless "sacrifice" (5:1b).
 2. Weigh your words and thoughts carefully because of who God is (5:2).
 - a. Don't be an obsessive talker or thinker (5:2a; "bless," "I Surrender All").
 - b. Realize God is awesome and majestic and we are puny in comparison (5:2b).
 - c. Listen by keeping your own mouth shut (5:2c; Ps. 46:10, pre-service Scripture).
- C. Proper worship happens when we *set aside our cares* (5:3; stand up, list cares).

(Verses 1-3 say to honor God in your worship. This happens when we prepare ourselves, listen to God, and set aside our cares. Now verses 4-6 give us a second key how to honor God. They say to...)

II. Honor God in your vows (5:4-7).

- A. Fulfill every vow you make (5:4; vows = purity, Bible, wedding, missions).
- B. No vow at all is better than an unfulfilled vow (5:5; Sunukjian pastorate).
- C. Don't sin though an impulsive vow then later confess it was a mistake (5:6a; Jew).
- D. God's anger at rash vows may wipe out your accomplishments and possessions (5:6b).
- E. Fear God by not dreaming and making rash vows (5:7).

(So what's Solomon's key point? This whole passage basically says...)

Conclusion

1. Honor God in your worship and vows (Main Idea).
2. Don't dishonor God by "worshipping" Him frivolously or in unfulfilled, stupid vows (Restated MI).
3. Application: Ask God to renew in a new way your worship (stand, etc.) or vows (recall & obey).
4. Prayer

Deciding Sermon Structure

How do you know whether to preach your passage in an inductive or deductive sermon?
And how do you know whether to be cyclical or simple in structure?

While no “hard and fast” rules can be determined to answer such complex questions, perhaps the following simple contrasts may begin to help:

	Simple	Cyclical
Inductive	<p>Description: Both the main idea and the application come at the end of the message.</p> <p>Good for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controversial subjects • Antagonistic audiences • Familiar main ideas • Story telling • Passages where a parallel HO MP for each EO MP is difficult • If the passage doesn't raise developmental questions 	<p>Description: The main idea appears at the end of the sermon but application is made throughout.</p> <p>Good for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subjects not easily applied • Subjects not easily made interesting • Antagonistic audiences who are not patient enough to wait to hear the implications of an idea
Deductive	<p>Description: The main idea appears in the introduction but is not applied until the end of the message.</p> <p>Good for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friendly audiences which have high interest in a subject and can wait for its implications • Unfamiliar ideas which may be readily accepted but take more time to explain or apply 	<p>Description: The main idea appears in the introduction and then is also applied throughout the message.</p> <p>Good for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friendly audiences who are also impatient to wait for the implications of an idea • Complicated ideas which are not easily applicable (they need application at each point of the message)

Question: Which of these structures is the *worst* one to use?

Answer: The one you use all the time!

Remember! None of these is actually any better or worse than another as a general rule. But if you use any of them all the time and become very predictable in your speaking, you will lose the edge of surprise that makes an excellent speaker. In other words, use variety!