

Loyal Heart Ministries

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The Stirring of The Spirit



Understanding the Stirring

Role of the Spirit in Preaching

Provides inspiration and fullness of thought

Gives freedom and simplicity of utterance

Key Text in describing Spirit's Role

Matt. 10:19-20; I Co. 12:3; Acts 11:15

Classic text is I Co. 2:1-5

The Stirring is not something that happens one time and remains upon the preacher forever.

The Stirring of The Spirit

- Factors with which the preacher can align himself in order to experience divine stirring.
 - Walk in purity
 - Commune with The Spirit regularly
 - Live Surrendered



Private Time Matters

Integrity

– In Personal Conduct

- A steadfast loyalty to moral standards.
- His personal life and discipline can make or break his preaching ministry.
- The Word will not be received effectively when the deliverer is polluted (Prov. 25:26).

– In Preparatory Considerations

- Study is non-negotiable: “A preacher must not preach out of the fullness of his heart and the emptiness of his head.” Charles Koller
- Build a good library: “He who has ceased to learn has ceased to teach. He who no longer sows in the study will not more reap in the pulpit.” Spurgeon

WE HAVE A MANDATE

“Unless we understand God’s purpose for preaching, the rest is more or less irrelevant . . . biblical preaching is a key element in the dramatic story of God’s revelation.” Wayne McDill, *The Moment of Truth*



“The only logical response to inerrant Scripture, then, is to preach it expositionally. By expositionally, I mean preaching in such a way that the meaning of the Bible passage is presented entirely and exactly as it was intended by God. Expository preaching is the proclamation of the truth of God as mediated through the preacher.”

John MacArthur, *Rediscovering Expository Preaching*



“The message which the Christian preacher proclaims is a given message. He does not have to create it. It has been revealed. Every basic idea which the Christian preacher needs has been given to him.”
John Broadus, *On the Preparation and Delivery of Sermons*



“The modern theological tendency is to lay much emphasis on the historical activity of God and to deny that he has spoken; to say that God’s self-revelation has been in deeds not words, personal not propositional; and in fact to insist that the redemption is itself the revelation. But this is a false distinction, which Scripture itself does not envisage. Instead, Scripture affirms that God has spoken both through historical deeds and through explanatory words, and that the two belong indissolubly together.” John R. W. Stott *Between Two Worlds*

Divine Revelation

- nabi: one who pours forth or announces (Deut. 13:1; 18:20; Jer. 23:21)
- Hozeh: to glow or grow warm (Amos 7:12)
- Roeh: one who sees (I Chron. 29:29; Isa. 30:10).
- logos: word or saying; communication of God's word to man (II. Tim. 4:2)
- Kerusso: to proclaim after the manner of a herald; implies a message of authority that calls upon the listeners to hear and obey (Ro. 10:14-15; I Co. 1:21, 23; II Tim 4:2)

Clarity in Exposition

- parash: to distinguish or to specify clearly (Neh. 8:8)
- sekel: to give meaning, indicating perception or insight (Neh. 8:8)
- diermeneuo: to unfold the meaning of what is said (Luke 24:27)
- dianoigo: to open thoroughly (Luke 24:32)
- didasko: teaching (Acts 5:42) New testament preachers prioritized the systematic, intentional teaching of basic doctrine.
- epiluo: to unloose or untie; explaining what is obscure and hard to understand; to interpret (II Peter 1:20)

Practicality in Application

- paratithemi: to place along side (Acts 17:3; Matt. 13:34)
- Elegcho means to bring to light or to expose by conviction (Titus 1:9; 2:15)



Public Declaration

- qohelet: a caller, preacher, or lecturer; the root is qahal, which means to assemble together (Eccl 1:1)
- qara: to call out (Is. 61:1)
- dialegomai: to speak through or to ponder or revolve in the mind (Acts 17:2)
- homileo: to converse, or talk with (Acts 20:11)

Persuasive Declaration

- peitho: to use words to persuade others to believe (Acts 13:43; 18:4)
- apologia: verbal defense or speech in defense of something (Acts 22:1; Phil. 1:7, 17)

A Philosophy of Preaching

- Five Criteria for judging the genuineness of the preaching event.
 - The mode: oral communication
 - » Preaching is primarily oral communication
 - » Stanfield described it as “giving the Bible a voice”
 - » Fasol defined preaching as “orally communicating truth as found in the Bible”
 - The message: biblical truth
 - » Preaching has the specific content – the Word of God
 - » The bible primarily recounts God’s activity of recreating mankind into His image through a relationship with Jesus Christ. The preacher is responsible for immersing people in that process.

- The medium: Holy Spirit/human personality
 - » He inspired the Word we preach; illuminates our understanding as to its meaning; anoints our communication; enlightens the minds of listeners; convicts their hearts; prompts them to response.
 - » Both the Holy Spirit and the human instrument are necessary for genuine preaching
- The mark: given audience: the Preacher must approach every sermon with an audience in mind
- The motive: positive response
 - » Must be an implicit call for decision
 - » Sermon designed with intent of persuading people
 - » Preaching Defined: The oral communication of biblical truth by the Holy Spirit through a human personality to a given audience with the intent of enabling a positive response.

The Process of Preaching

- Key terms identify the various key parts of the process
 - Exegesis: The procedure one follows for discovering the Holy Spirit's intent in the Bible passage.
 - Hermeneutics: The science of interpreting what a passage of Scripture means.
 - Homiletics: The art and science of saying the same thing that the text of Scripture says.
 - “Nations are still moved by the power of the spoken word transmitted through propositional assertion and logical arrangement.” Vines 145

- Exposition: To lay open or uncover the biblical text in such a way that its original meaning is brought to bear on the lives of contemporary listeners.
- Expository Sermon: A discourse that expounds a passage of Scripture, organizes it around a central theme and main division which issue forth from the given text, and then decisively applies its message to the listeners.

The Benefits of Exposition

- Biblical Literacy
- Accountability
- Protection
- Stress Relief
- Appetite Development
- Spiritual Maturity



The Dangers of Exposition

- Dullness
- Irrelevancy
- Monotony
- Spiritlessness
- Formlessness
- Detail Overload

