



The aim of teaching:

- The teacher's goal each week is to move the class to respond to the message presented.
- Application in the lesson, both throughout and as a concluding act, must be focused upon persuading the hearer-stirring the hearer of the lesson to act upon the truth that was shared.



- Teaching is more than doing an exegetical study of a passage and regurgitating that to an audience. The teacher must take God's word, make practical application and then challenge the people to be changed by it.



The Process of Expository Teaching

- The process of the expository method leads to correct interpretation, which leads to biblical teaching.
- Expository teaching points teachers to the biblical text with the instruction “begin here.”
- Having selected the passage an expositor must allow it to speak for itself.

The Outline

- Introduction
- Body
- Summation (Not Conclusion)



Donald McDougall offers three guidelines for outlining the text:

1. Communicate the message; don't just outline it.
2. Find the outline; don't create it.
3. Let the passage dictate to you; don't dictate to it.

The outlining of the text allows the teacher to deliver a thorough investigation of the text and find the main idea in the pericope.



Four Elements

- **Explanation:** The aim of explanation is for the understanding of what the writer is saying.
- **Illustration:** To illustrate, according to etymology, is to throw light or luster upon a subject.
- **Argumentation:** Argumentation is that element that is intended to persuade the listener.
- **Application:** Application is what makes the sermon relevant to the person in the pew.



Sample Lesson

Romans 1:16-17 (NASB95)

16 For I am not ashamed of the gospel, for it is the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes, to the Jew first and also to the Greek.

17 For in it the righteousness of God is revealed from faith to faith; as it is written, "But the righteous man shall live by faith."

