

TYPES OF SERMONS

Guidelines issued by David L. Antion in March 1973

in Pastoral Administration Class

1. TEACHING--70%

- a. The power of words and instruction is the real power of preaching.
- b. To reach his logical mind
 - 1) palatable--mind-stimulating
- c. Must sell yourself to the congregation in the process of teaching.
 - 1) this builds love in the congregation toward the minister
 - 2) win their confidence during this process--when power and authority are needed later, they will be more prone to accept it with their whole heart
- d. It is not enough for people to like you--they must also respect you.

2. INSPIRE, EXHORT, ENCOURAGE--28%

- a. Reinforces teaching
- b. Avoid sarcasm and digging--it turns people against you.
 - 1) it is important that the audience does not have antagonisms toward you in the pulpit
 - 2) not that we should cater to the desires of people, but we should consider them--and try not to knowingly go against the grain of human nature

3. CORRECT AND REBUKE--2%

- a. If done too much--especially on little issues, people can't draw the line for the severity of the situation.
- b. People are turned off if antagonized by you--people must feel close to you in order to receive it properly.

- c. The more people want to hear and accept you the more power you will have with them.
- d. We can get in the way of people's repentance by being wrong in the method of helping them to see that they are wrong.

Overall, 90% should be positive. Usually only 10% of the group causes problems--no need to alienate 90% by concentrating always on 10%. Any single sermon could have aspects of each of the three main categories, but balance in a single sermon or consecutive sermons is very important.

When properly executed, preaching will bring about unity, edification, faith and love.