Types of Outline

1. The ladder sermon - it takes one from point to point. It is a type of structure well adapted to argument persuasion and the appeal to reason. There is always a place for reasoned argument in the practice of preaching.

2. Jewel sermon - this consists of touting one idea around as one might taut a jewel on the finger. The sermons consist in reality of themes, with diversification of relationship and application allowing different facets to catch the light and throw it into different realms of experience.

3. The classification sermon - it is based on dividing people and things into different classes or types. When a speaker says, "there are four ways of acting in this situation," many parables are classification.

4. The skyrocket sermon is also very interesting. It is usually a situation sermon. This is simple given because its movement follows that
of a skyrocket in that it begins
on the ground, rises to a height, then
breaks into pieces and comes down
on earth again. So the sermon begins
in the ground, in life; it travels up to a
spiritual height which has meaning for
that situation on earth; and then the sermon
comes down in separate divisions to
that situation
(3) the twin sermon – so called because
it has two divisions. It is usually
written forth appearing as contrasting aspects
of one truth or one word of scripture.
A good example is a sermon
on “Sinning and straying at a time.”
(4) the analogy sermon – This is the
effort to emphasize a truth by analogy.
A good example is that found in
the Parable of Christ: “I am the door.”
“I am the good shepherd.”
(5) the surprise package sermon – This
is a sermon which, after it gets
started and the ending seems predictable,
makes a surprise, turning into unexpected
territory. For an instance, “The stuff of
wise men abhors. To give them the receive!”
may be a good starting point into the actual discussion that the point of the sermon is that it is also good to receive; the sermon being on the grace or art of receiving.

C) The Chase sermon – This is in essence getting an audience to explore a problem and pursue a solution rather than merely announcing the results to them.

D) The rebuttal sermon – It is in essence answering to something that is considered false and dangerously misleading. A good example is to preach against the statement of Karl Marx, "Religion is the opiate of the people."
Sermon: "And seeing the Multitude who went up into the mountain - all preaching from out of the mouths of the people,"

Unless the critical approach helps you to understand a thing more it is no good.

"You don't preach knowledge; you use knowledge to preach,"

If a man doesn't make use of the Bible, he misses a great source of doctrinal preaching."
Preparation of the Message

The making of a preacher -  M. T. Yancy
The preaching ministry today -  C. L. Terry
The work of God -  James E. Stuart
On the minister's ministry -  L. E. Green

Becher -

* The mystery of preaching -  J. B. Phillips
  * The miracle of . . .  -  J. E. Park
  * Preparation + Delivery of sermon -  C. S. Patton
  * The first art of preaching -  Blackwood

Charles M. Brown - The art of preaching
Martine - Pseudonym

227 M 43

204 R 275

110 W 43

201 W 63

231 W 636
Preaching is a mixture of emotion and intellect. The dominant factor in a sermon is the object to be attained.

Title is the way of indicating Theme (Subject) the thing you are saying to the people.

Purpose: What do you expect to accomplish in your particular sermon. I must attempt to get people to see, do, or be something.

Preaching is forth
When you deliver a sermon, you must take into account the conditions in which the sermon is possible. It is not an insulated object. The sermon is a distinct sort of essay just as the literary essay.

The literary preparation of sermons

1. Title
2. Thought
3. Purpose
4. Introduction
5. Body
6. Conclusion

Title—is primarily for advertising purposes. The title does not state the theme or subject.
Conclusion
1. Recapitulation of what you have said.
2. Bringing the argument into a place where there is an inside aspect.
Obedience to the Unfaceable.

There is an area in life which can't be
imposed by law, and we submit to the unfaceable.

Preaching is not charging to say something, but
charging something to say.

The best way to get inspiration is
through preparation.

Sources of Material

1. The Bible
2. Life's situations
3. Literature
4. Personal experience
5. News items
6. Imagination

Ways to collect material for sermon
there should be some type of
filtering system.

Road - Preaching Values in the
Bible

Coffin - What to Preach
The Martin Luther King, Jr. Papers Project

Preaching From the Bible
Although the Bible is not the only source of preaching, it is one of the main sources.

If we agree that a sermon is an expression of a truth, then it is not necessary to preach from the Bible.

A man should not read the Bible to get a sermon, he should read the Bible to get a sermon. A man should not read the Bible to get inspiration, he should read the Bible to get inspiration.

John 11:25
Colossians 2:21
Acts 26:29
Deut. 31:41
Ps. 121:1
AUTHOR: King, Martin Luther, Jr. (Crozer Theological Seminary)
DESCRIPTION: 11 p. (Autograph--author's hand, Document, copy)
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