

1. HERMENEUTICS - Exegesis: **Comprehend** the Original Meaning of the Text (Directs Preaching)

The purpose of exegesis is to (as best is possible) arrive at authorial intent; to ascertain the God-inspired and intended meaning. Exegesis is a means to prevent eisegesis and essential to exposition.

A. CONTEXT | *Studying the Scripture Setting* = situation behind the text

- 1) _____: author, date, audience, purpose, theme
- 2) _____: author and readers relationship with God
- 3) _____: history, poetry, prophecy, epistolary, apocalypse
- 4) logical: (a) chart the whole book (b) exegetical outline of sentence/paragraph

B. CONTENT | *Studying the Words* = the text itself

- 1) establish the _____ (original text / textual variants)
- 2) _____ (words: how they fit together for meaning)
- 3) _____ (word meaning; how it adds to meaning)
- 4) _____ (how it all fits together; the arrangement of words into a sentence)

C. CULTURE | *Studying the Historical Setting* = the _____ in which people conduct their lives (i.e., the customs, manners, institutions, etc. of a particular age)

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|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1) geography | 4) military/war | 7) family/homes |
| 2) politics | 5) cultural practices | 8) village life |
| 3) economics | 6) religious customs | 9) education |

2. HINGE - Contextualization: **Contemporize** the Theological Truth for Relevancy (Connects Preaching) *Transport Originally Intended Meaning & Transfer Its Impact to Contemporary Audience*

A. CORRELATE = _____ the biblical concept into its corresponding idiom in contemporary culture

B. CONTEMPORIZE = using contemporary language and imagery, _____ the _____ and _____ of original message to modern audience thereby making the ancient truth current and relevant

3. HOMILETICS - Exposition: **Communicate** the Meaning and Relevance of Text (Controls Preaching)

A. CONTEXTUALIZE sermon _____

B. COMPOSE the sermon for _____

C. COMMUNICATE the biblical _____