

SERMON ASSIGNMENT

You will now begin assembling a sermon using the CUMULATIVE SUMMARY on the following pages. This summary consists of the main points of the entire textbook, including the chapters following this current chapter and on to the end of the textbook.

- 1.** When you assemble your sermon you are to reference every point in the CUMULATIVE SUMMARY and decide if they apply or do not apply to your sermon. If they do not apply you are to mark that point of the summary as **NA**, meaning not applicable and you do not have to include the textbook chapter reference for that point.
- 2.** The other points in the summary are to be marked with a brief note. The note can state such things as: that you have **considered** them and either utilized them or not utilized them; or that you have **adjusted** your sermon according to their precepts; or that you have **incorporated** them into your sermon; or other brief statements concerning each of those points. Include in the brief statements how you used the precepts stated in the point or how it affected the way that you used them in the indicated part of your sermon.
- 3.** Also include any other pertinent facts that you want in the brief statements.
- 4.** Also include the chapter reference from the textbook for the points in the summary that you do use.
- 5.** Both the Cumulative Summary and the outline are to be submitted to the college and accepted by us before you submit your Finish Sign In form and your Closed Book Test Contract form for the course. Even if you are planning to write out the sermon verbatim for your own use, you must still complete, and submit and have accepted, an outline written according to the precepts taught in the textbook and completing the Cumulative Summary as you write the sermon. You cannot pass the course without completing both parts of this assignment.

CUMULATIVE SUMMARY

A sermon is: An oral address - to the popular mind - upon religious truth - as contained in the Scriptures - and elaborately treated - with a view to persuasion.

A sermon is a structure: it is something put together with care.

It has: unity - coherence - proportion - a beginning - a middle - and an end.

Sermons may be arranged in four classes, - the explanatory, the illustrative, the argumentative, the persuasive.

1. The preponderance of one method, not the exclusion of others, gives character to every class.
2. These four elements of discourse cover every variety of oratorical composition.
3. The proper classification of sermons is fundamental to the subject of unity of discourse.
A sermon cannot be pointed in its aim if it has no oneness of rhetorical character by which to classify it.
4. Proper classification is equally fundamental to the subject of proportion in preaching.

Numbering in this summary:

The roman numerals used to enumerate the main points of this summary are not the same as the roman numerals used in the textbook to divide the text into lessons. They are only for the purpose of numbering the main sections of this Summary.

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I. THE TEXT

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| A. Sources. | |
| B. Forms. | |
| C. Emotions. | |
| D. Dignity. | |
| E. Novelty. | |
| F. Personality. | |
| G. Pertinency. | |
| H. Completeness. | |
| I. Accommodation. | |
| J. Mottos. | |
| K. Miscellanies. | |

II. THE EXPLANATION

A. Definition: It is that part of a sermon which comprehends all those remarks of which the object is to adjust the meaning of the text to the homiletic use which is to be made of it.

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| B. Objects. | |
| C. Materials. | |
| D. Qualities. | |
| E. Locality. (Where should it be in relation to other parts of a sermon.) | |

III. THE INTRODUCTION

A. Theory: How do I bring my audience and my subject together is the practical question.

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| B. Specific objects. | |
| C. Simplicity. | |
| D. Unity. | |
| E. Directness. | |
| F. Congruity. | |
| G. Modesty. | |
| H. Suggestiveness. | |
| I. Varieties. (Of method in approaching subjects of discourse.) | |
| J. Composition. | |

IV. THE PROPOSITION

A. Definition: That part of a discourse by which its subject is defined.

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| B. Necessity. | |
| C. Substance. | |
| D. Forms. | |
| E. Simplicity. | |
| F. Brevity. | |
| G. Specificness. | |
| H. Elegance. | |
| I. Its preface. | |

V. THE DIVISION (Lectures 26-29)

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| A. Abuses of Divisions | |
| B. The Materials of Division | |
| C. Classification of Division | |
| D. Forms | |
| E. Order | |
| F. Announcement | |
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VI. THE DEVELOPMENT (Lectures 30-31)

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| A. Definition | |
| B. Prerequisites | |
| C. Character- istics | |
| D. Unity | |
| E. Unity Concluded (Ch. 31) | |
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VII. THE CONCLUSION (Lectures 32-39)

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| A. Causes of Weakness (chs. 32-34) | |
| B. Applications (Continuous or Compact) | |
| C. Radical Elements (Inference, Remark, Recapitulation) | |
| D. Radical Elements (cont.) (Appeals, ch. 39) | |
| E. Order | |
| F. Announcement | |
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