

# ***Men's Worship Training Workshop***

## **Sermon Presentation & Delivery**

### **Be Bold And Confident – But Not Arrogant:**

1. Acts 13:46 – “And Paul and Barnabas spoke out boldly...”
2. Acts 4:29-31 – *“(29) And now, Lord, look upon their threats and grant to your servants to continue to speak your word with all boldness, 30) while you stretch out your hand to heal, and signs and wonders are performed through the name of your holy servant Jesus.’ 31) And when they had prayed, the place in which they were gathered together was shaken, and they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and continued to speak the word of God with boldness.”*
3. Acts 19:8 – *“And he (Paul) entered the synagogue and for three months spoke boldly, reasoning and persuading them about the kingdom of God.”*
4. Bold proclamation is not speaking loudly, with more emotion, or even with more passion. It means working through Scripture, rightly dividing it, and then bringing it with high energy.
  - a) A sermon needs to be scripturally accurate.
  - b) A sermon needs to be persuasive and compelling.
  - c) A sermon needs to be interesting.
  - d) A sermon needs to be solidly constructed. (The right amount of information and a logical organized progression – one-point needs to naturally flow to the next point).
  - e) A speaker needs to infuse his sermon with a high level of energy. Your audience needs to see that you feel strongly about your lesson – that you really believe in your topic.
5. To be bold and confident you cannot be overly sensitive about offending your audience.

### **Examining Two New Testament Sermons:**

1. **Acts 2:14-41 – Peter's Pentecost Sermon**
  - a) Peter knew his audience – Jewish people that were familiar with the Law of Moses.
  - b) 2:14-21 – (14) *“Men of Judea and all who dwell in Jerusalem, let this be known to you and hear my words.”* What they had witnessed was according to Joel's prophecy.
  - c) 2:22-31 (22 – *“Men of Israel hear these words...”*) The man Jesus, whom you crucified was sent by God and was spoken of in prophecy.
  - d) 2:33 – *“This Jesus God raised, and of that we are all witnesses.”*
  - e) 2:36 – *“Let all the house of Israel therefore know for certain that God make him both Lord and Christ, this Jesus whom you crucified.”*
  - f) 2:37 – The audience accept what Peter said and motivated to respond – *“Brothers, what shall we do?”*
  - g) 2:38 – *“...repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins...”*
  - h) 2:40 – Peter spoke *“many other words”* to encourage and exhort.
  - i) Response: 3,000 people were baptized.

## 2. Acts 17:22 – Paul’s Mars Hill Sermon

- a) Paul knew his audience – the Jews in the synagogue and the Greek Pagan worshipers in the market places.
- b) Acts 17:16 – Peter’s spirit was provoked when he saw all the pagan worshipers.
- c) Acts 17:22 - Paul compliments them for being religious.
- d) Acts 17:24 – God is the creator of the world – Notice Paul begin at the beginning with this audience. Since they were Pagans and worshipped many gods, they needed to be introduced to the one, true God.
- e) Acts 17:24-28 – Paul discusses God’s nature (doesn’t need temples made by man, doesn’t need to be served by human hands, God created all the nations through one man.
- f) Acts 17:27 – *“That they should seek God, in the hope that they might feel their way toward him and find him. Yet he is actually not far from each one of us.”*
- g) Acts 17:29-31 – Peter describes the difference between the one true God and idols.
- h) Acts 17:30-31 – God commands all people everywhere to repent because judgment is coming.
- i) Response: Some mocked and ridiculed Paul, some contemplated, some men believed and joined him.

### **General Observations About Speaking Publicly:**

1. Speak up
2. Avoid distracting nervous habits (pacing, swaying, playing with glasses, snorting, etc.)
3. Maintain good posture
4. Dress neatly
5. Voice inflection (variation and verity) and tone are important – don’t be monotone.
6. Avoid annoying overuse of words and phrases that are used as “thought-bridges” (“A;” “And;” “You know;”
7. Humor and anecdotes, if not overdone, can help keep an audience’s attention.
8. Practical applications
9. In the beginning it can be helpful to rehearse and record your sermon presentation.
10. Use a vocabulary that your audience can understand. Do not try using big words to impress people.
11. A good command of English and grammar.
12. Good eye contact
13. Avoid excessive rambling. With sermons, less is more. Remember: The shortest distance between two points is a straight line.
14. Speak with confidence, but don’t be arrogant.
15. Inject energy and passion into your sermon but remember that a sermon needs more than passion.
16. Avoid lengthy pauses in your lesson unless they are strategic (planned).
17. Seek an ideal number of scriptures in your sermon. You need a useful balance.
18. Be careful about speaking too much about yourself – a sermon shouldn’t be an autobiography.
19. Self-deprecation can be endearing, but too much off it can be viewed as an agenda for seeking compliments.