



INTRODUCTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

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INSIGHTS INTO THE INTRODUCTION

“The three ‘undervalued’ components of expository sermon preparation include introductions, illustrations, and conclusions.” –Dr. Richard Mayhue

I. THE _____ OF THE INTRODUCTION

A. _____ the attention of the audience

If a preacher fails to gain his audience’s attention with a captivating _____ he has probably lost them for the rest of the message.

“The introduction is the process by which the preacher endeavors to prepare the minds and secure the _____ of his hearers in the message he has to proclaim.” –James Braga

B. _____ the aim to the audience

“The purpose of the introduction is to lead the congregation into the matter to be discussed. If it fails to do that, it _____.” –Jay Adams

“When the sermon starts, no one should have to guess what he is about to _____ and after the sermon ends, every one should know what has _____.”

The central purpose of your message must be _____ in the introduction.

C. _____ an appetite in the audience

Writers refer to the first few lines as the _____.

“The most important sentence in any article is the _____ one. If it doesn’t induce the reader to proceed to the second sentence, your article is _____.” –Zinnser

“Your introduction should not say this is nice, but this is _____. You need this and you need this now!” –Farrell

II. THE _____ FOR THE INTRODUCTION

A. Make it _____

B. Make it _____

What does it have to do with your message?

“There must be clarity of _____ and purpose right from the start.” –Olford

C. Make it _____

“In the introduction, _____ is of the essence.” –Adams

“You will either _____ or frustrate people in your introduction.” –Farrell

D. Make it _____

Don’t use the same type of introduction in every sermon. Variety is the spice of life.

III THE _____ FOR THE INTRODUCTION

Only a preacher's _____ and creativity limit the kinds of effective introductions.

A. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

B. _____

1. _____

2. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

CONCEPTS FOR CONCLUSIONS

“Without a good conclusion the otherwise good sermon is _____.” –Adams

“The conclusion surpasses in importance all items in the sermon except the _____.”
–Blackwood

I. THE _____ OF THE CONCLUSION

The conclusion is the climax of the whole sermon in which the preacher's one constant aim reaches its goal in the form of a forceful _____. You want to emphasize, reaffirm, establish and finalize the _____ and thrust of the message.

A. It should _____

1. _____ thw proposition

2. _____ the main point

“The purpose to the conclusion is to capsulize and capitalize on the sermon
_____.” –Jay Adams

B. It should _____

It is a call to _____. Preach for a _____.

“In a sense the conclusion is intentionally the most _____ aspect of the

message.” –Olford

“If there is no _____, there is no sermon!” –John Stott

“Direct the conclusion to cause people to change their _____ and/or behavior.”
–Mayhue

A. good conclusion has both _____ and _____.

C. It should _____

“Multiple conclusions _____ sermons and discourage listeners.” –Adams

“A sermon does not have to be _____ to be immortal.” –Wiersbe

II. THE _____ FOR THE CONCLUSION

A. Make it _____

Answer the question - _____?

Is there something to _____, _____, or _____?

B. Make it _____

“As a general rule, the conclusion should be _____ consuming about 5-10% of the total time of delivery.” –Brown

C. Make it _____

“Surely the whole object of preaching is to _____ people.” Lloyd Jones

“We preach in order to bring men to a _____.” –Vines

“The end of preaching is to _____ the hearer to respond _____
_____ and _____ to the truth.” –Montoya

1. Be _____

This is the crescendo, the climax. Don't let it drag or drop.

“Don't let the sermon dribble into nothingness.” –Vines

2. Be _____

Preach by _____ for _____!

“Moral _____ is the active response desired. _____

is the state to be achieved. God's _____ is the overall end of preaching.”

–Montoya