

THE PASTOR'S RESEARCH ASSISTANT

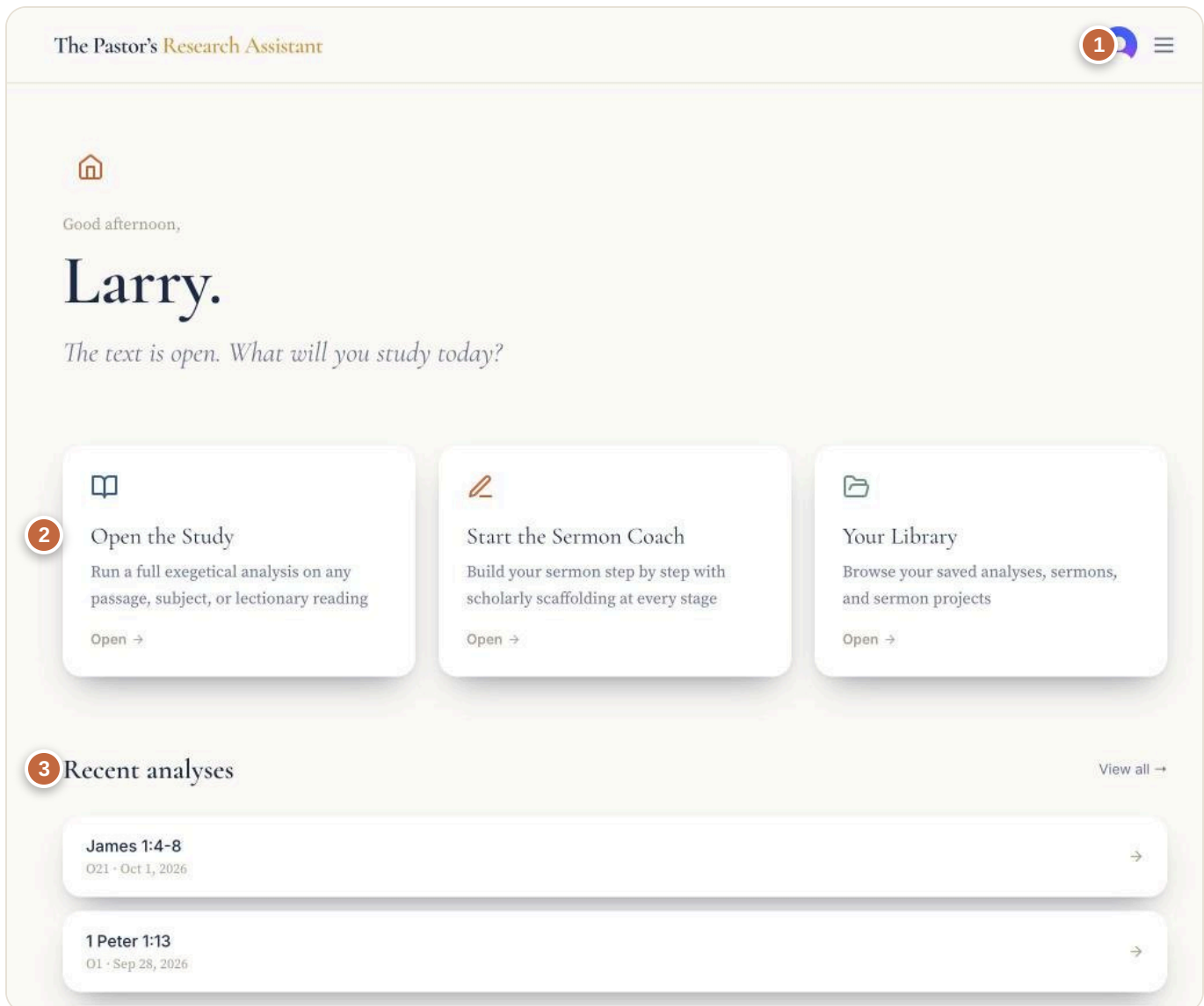
The complete *tutorial*

A walk through every part of the app, from your first study to preaching from a tablet, shown on the real screens with step-by-step instructions.

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1. Find your way around
2. Open the text in the Study
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12. Keep and find ideas in Notes
13. Grow with the Learning Library
14. Your account and plan

1 Find your way around



When you sign in you land on your home page. It greets you, points you to the three things you will do most, and shows your recent work. Every part of the app is one click away in the menu.

1. The menu holds every part of the app: Home, Study, Coach, Builder, Synthesis, Recap, Library, Series, Notes, Calendar, Learn, and Guide. On a wide screen it runs across the top of the page; on a laptop or tablet, press the menu button (three lines) to open it.
2. The three cards, Open the Study, Start the Sermon Coach, and Your Library, are the quickest way into the work: research a passage, build a sermon step by step, or return to what you have saved.
3. Recent analyses lists the studies you have run lately. Click any one to reopen it, or choose View all to see your whole Library, where Across the canon shows every book of the Bible you have preached, studied, or planned.

4. The Guide in the menu opens the written manual whenever you want it; this Tutorial walks you through each screen with pictures.

2 Open the text in the Study

Your starting point

1

📖 Passage

🔍 Subject

📅 RCL

Romans 8:28-30

2

Translation

ASV

NASB 2020

ESV

NIV

NKJV

KJV

NRSV

NRSVue

CSB

NLT

NET

CEB

RSV

MSG

YLT

HCSB

WEB

BSB

3

Choose your study's focus and format

ONE CLICK STUDY



Sermon Essentials

No need to select a "Begin the analysis" button. Just enter your passage, select Sermon Essentials, and The Pastor's Research Assistant will provide a streamlined exegesis with plain-language insights, sermon ideas,

4 Exegetical/Analytical agents · 6 of 21

A1 · Linguistic Hebrew / Greek analysis	A2 · Historical-Cultural Background & context	A3 · Grammatical Syntax & structure	A4 · Synthesis Theological integration
A5 · Church Fathers Patristic reception	A6 · Socio-Rhetorical Texture & rhetoric	A7 · Charismatic Pneumatological reception	A8 · Reformed Calvinist-Reformed tradition
A9 · Remonstrant Arminian-Wesleyan tradition	A10 · NT Use of OT Intertestimonial hermeneutics	A11 · Second Temple Jewish background 300 BC-200 AD	A12 · Theology of Prayer Canonical prayer theology
A13 · Missiology Missio Dei & world mission	A14 · Feminist / Gender Gender-critical scholarship	A15 · Jewish Interpretation Rabbinic & modern reading	A16 · Global Hermeneutics Majority World reading
A17 · Ethics Applied & social theology	A18 · Canonical-Narrative Biblical theology depth	A19 · Practical Theology Worship, liturgy & practice	A20 · Soul Care Christian psychology & care
A21 · Sacramental Theology Ecumenical sacramental reading			

5 Hermeneutical lenses · L1 always active

L1 · Grammatical-Historical ✓	L2 · Cosmic Conflict	L3 · Biblical-Theological	L4 · Canonical
L5 · Christological	L6 · Covenant Theology	L7 · New Creation	L8 · Typological
L9 · Narrative	L10 · Sociological	L11 · Intertextual	L12 · Speech-Act
L13 · Christus Victor	L14 · Spiritual Formation	L15 · Moral/Ethical	L16 · Cultural Engagement

The Study is where your research assistant does the research on the passage or subject you choose: the Hebrew and Greek, the history behind the text, and how the Church has read it from the Fathers to the scholars writing today. You decide what to study, which scholarly voices and reading angles to bring, and what form the result should take.

1. Choose your starting point. Passage studies a single text; enter a reference like Romans 8:28-30. Subject surveys a theme across the whole canon, for example justification by faith. RCL studies the Revised Common Lectionary readings for a chosen Year and Sunday together as one unit.
2. Choose a translation. The study quotes and analyzes from the English translation you pick.
3. Choose an output format. This is what gets produced: a full exegesis, a preaching outline, an accessible Bible study, a devotional, an academic lecture, and more. Each is written for its own purpose.
4. Choose your exegetical agents. Agents are the scholarly voices your assistant gathers from: linguistic, historical, grammatical, the Church Fathers, the Second Temple background, the Reformed and Wesleyan traditions, and more. Turn on the ones you want; more agents mean greater breadth, a focused few mean a particular emphasis.
5. Choose your hermeneutical lenses. Lenses are the angles the text is read through: grammatical-historical, which is always on, plus Christological, covenantal, canonical, narrative, and others. Add the ones that fit your aim.

6. Press Begin the analysis at the bottom of the page. A full study takes several minutes. It runs in the background, so you can leave the page; it appears in your Library, and here, the moment it is finished.

TIP

Not sure where to begin? A Passage study with the default agents and a Full Exegesis output is a dependable first study for any text.

3 Read and export your study

Romans 8:31-39

01 · NASB 2020 · September 27, 2026

FOLLOW

5

Small-group guide

Take-home devotions

6

Suggest a correction

2

Copy

Text

Word

Print / PDF

3

Open in Sermon Co

4

+ Save selection as note

+ New personal note

1 EXEGETICAL AGENTS APPLIED

A1 Linguistic · A4 Theological Synthesis · A3 Grammatical · A7 Charismatic

HERMENEUTICAL LENSES APPLIED

L1 Grammatical-Historical · L2 Cosmic Conflict & Vice-Regency · L3 Biblical-Theological · L7 New Creation

Romans 8:31-39 (NASB 2020)

What then shall we say to these things? If God is for us, who is against us? He who did not spare His own Son, but delivered Him over for us all, how will He not also with Him freely give us all things? Who will bring charges against God's elect? God is the one who justifies; who is the one who condemns? Christ Jesus is He who died, but rather, was raised, who is at the right hand of God, who also intercedes for us. Who will separate us from the love of Christ? Will tribulation, or trouble, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or danger, or sword? Just as it is written: "For Your sake we are killed all day long; We were regarded as sheep to be slaughtered." But in all these things we overwhelmingly conquer through Him who loved us. For I am convinced that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor things present, nor things to come, nor powers, nor height, nor depth, nor any other created thing will be able to separate us from the love of God that is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

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I. TEXT AND TRANSLATION

The passage under examination is Romans 8:31-39, read from the NASB 2020 as the primary English rendering. This is a New Testament text; the language of composition is Koine Greek. What follows is the Greek text of the critical editions, verse by verse, with transliteration and a working literal rendering supplied for exegetical control. The working rendering is deliberately wooden at points in order to expose Greek word order and clause boundaries; it is not offered as a competitor to the published versions but as a tool for tracking the argument.

Verse 31

Τί οὖν ἐροῦμεν πρὸς ταῦτα; εἰ ὁ θεὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν, τίς καθ' ἡμῶν;

Ti oun eroumen pros tauta? ei ho theos hyper hēmōn, tis kath' hēmōn?

Working rendering: "What, then, shall we say with reference to these things? If God is for us, who against us?"

Verse 32

ὃς γε τοῦ ἰδίου υἱοῦ οὐκ ἐφείσατο ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν πάντων παρέδωκεν αὐτόν, πῶς οὐχὶ καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ τὰ πάντα ἡμῖν χαρίσεται;

hos ge tou idiou huiou ouk epheisato all' hyper hēmōn pantōn paredōken auton, pōs ouchi kai syn autō ta panta hēmin charisetai?

Working rendering: "He who indeed did not spare his own Son but handed him over on behalf of us all, how shall he not also, together with him, graciously give us all things?"

Verse 33

τίς ἐγκαλέσει κατὰ ἐκλεκτῶν θεοῦ; θεὸς ὁ δικαίων·

tis enkalesei kata eklektōn theou? theos ho dikaiōn.

Working rendering: "Who will bring a charge against God's chosen ones? God is the one who justifies."

When a study is ready it opens as a clean, sectioned document. A Full Exegesis begins with the text itself, verse by verse in the original language with the English beside it, then moves outward to interpretation and application, following the agents and lenses you chose.

1. Read through the sections in order. The top of the study lists the agents and lenses that shaped it.
2. Use the buttons along the top to edit, copy the text, or export it as plain text, Word, or PDF. Your chosen Scripture translation is inserted for you.
3. Open in Sermon Coach carries this study straight into the Coach as the foundation for a sermon.
4. Highlight any sentence worth keeping and press Save selection as note to keep it in your Notes, where you can find it later by search or by hashtag.
5. Follow-up turns the study into a Small-group guide or a Take-home devotional for your people.
6. If you spot something wrong, Suggest a correction sends it to us. Confirmed corrections are applied to every future study.

Weave studies together with Synthesis

CHOOSE ONE OUTPUT

2

Combine into one study

Weave the ideas into a single unified study, built to carry into the Sermon Coach.

Summarize into one

Distill them into a tight, readable digest you can absorb quickly.

TITLE (OPTIONAL)

e.g. The Suffering of Christ across the Gospels

CHOOSE STUDIES TO COMBINE

2 selected

3

☒ **James 1:4-8**
Pastoral Commentary · 10/1/2026

☐ **1 Peter 1:13**
Full Exegesis · 9/28/2026

☒ **Romans 8:31-39**
Full Exegesis · 9/27/2026

☐ **Suffering**
Word Study · 9/2/2026

☐ **1 cor 2**
Sermon Essentials · 8/27/2026

Sometimes a message gathers a theme across several passages, or you want the essence of several studies in one place. Synthesis takes two or more of your completed studies and brings them together into a single, coherent piece.

1. Open Synthesis from the menu.
2. Choose Combine into one study, which reads them as a single connected treatment, or Summarize into one, which distills them into a tight digest. Give it a title if you like.
3. Select two or more of your completed studies from the list. A check mark shows each one you have chosen.
4. Press Combine (or Summarize) at the bottom of the list. When it is ready, open the result on its own, or send it into the Sermon Coach to build one message from many texts.

Build your sermon in the Sermon Coach


Sermon Coach
 Build your sermon step by step, your voice, your judgment, scholarly scaffolding at every stage

PROGRESS 1/10

2 THE TEN STAGES

1 The Text
 ✓ Exegetical Foundation
 ✓ The Big Idea
 4 Sermon Type
 5 Structure
 6 Point Development
 7 Introduction
 8 Conclusion & Call
 9 Full Manuscript
 10 Review & Refine

STAGE 1 OF 10

The Text

5 My Notes (4)

3 • WHAT HAPPENS IN THIS STAGE
 Stage 1 of 10: Where every sermon begins. You are at the starting point of the entire journey. Nothing that follows will be stronger than what you establish here. This stage has one purpose: to anchor you in the passage and name the pastoral moment you are preaching into. Every subsequent stage, the Big Idea, the structure, the illustrations, the application, will draw on what you enter here. Take your time.

4 ♦ MENTOR'S CORNER, ROBINSON · CRADDOCK · LOWRY · STOTT · HELM · KELLER · CHAPELL
THE PASSAGE: YOUR STARTING POINT
 Before any analysis, before any outline, before any idea about what you might say, sit with the passage. Read it slowly in at least two or three translations. Let it read you before you read it.
 Robinson is unambiguous: the passage must set the agenda. Not your topic. Not your

The Sermon Coach walks you through building your own sermon across ten stages, with scholarly support at every step. It never writes the sermon for you; the message that emerges is yours. Your assistant brings the research, and you keep the judgment, the voice, and the pulpit.

1. Open the Coach from the menu, or from a study with Open in Sermon Coach. If you have already run a study on this passage, it loads as your exegetical foundation.
2. Move through the ten stages in order, shown down the left: the Text, Exegetical Foundation, the Big Idea, Sermon Type, Structure, Point Development, Introduction, Conclusion and Call, Full Manuscript, and Review and Refine. A check mark shows each stage you finish.
3. At each stage, read What happens in this stage first: it tells you what the stage is for and what later stages will draw from it.
4. Then read the Mentor's Corner, which brings the counsel of respected teachers of preaching such as Robinson, Craddock, Lowry, Stott, Keller, and Chapell. Generate suggestions where they are offered, then write your own answer.

5. Open My Notes at any point to pull in ideas you saved earlier. When the manuscript is complete, carry it into the Sermon Builder to shape it and review it.

Shape and edit in the Sermon Builder

← All sermons

1

How this page works

the editing strip · Review Before Sunday

2

Notes

Outputs

Passage

Review Before Sunday

Podium

3

MANUSCRIPT

Word

PDF

OUTLINE

Quick

Word

PDF

SPEAKER CARD

Print

PDF

SLIDES

PowerPoint

☒ Include scripture passages in Manuscript & Outline

NASB 2020

Passages are provided under license; the translation's copyright notice is added to the export automatically. For a translation not listed here (e.g. ESV, NLT), simply type or paste the verse/passage into the block.

ROMANS 8:28

Romans 8:28

Target

—

min

4

Add to preaching calendar

FOLLOW-UP FOR YOUR PEOPLE

Carry this sermon into the week. A **Small-group guide** turns your message into discussion questions your groups can meet around; a **Take-home devotional** gives your congregation daily readings and prayers drawn from it. Each opens as its own document you can edit and share.

Small-group guide

Take-home devotional

5

Scripture — Romans 8:28

5,079 words · about 39.1 min · at 130 words a minute

INTRODUCTION

B I

6

Tighten

Expand

Refine

Finish the thought

For the ear

Plain English

In one sentence

Fix grammar

7

Spanish

Check against the text

Tone

She had written the date in her journal three times. Not because she forgot it, but because she needed to make sure it was real.

The call had come on a Tuesday morning, the kind of call that reorganizes everything. The diagnosis was serious. The timeline the doctors offered was frightening. And she sat in her car in the hospital parking structure for forty minutes before she could drive, because she did not know how to go back to a life that now looked entirely different from the one she had left that morning.

She is not unusual. Most of us know a Tuesday-morning moment. Maybe it was a call, maybe it was a conversation that ended something, maybe it was a morning you woke up and realized that the thing you had been dreading was no longer coming; it had arrived. And in that moment, the question every believer faces is not an abstract theological question. It is personal and it is urgent: does God know about this? And if He does, is He actually doing anything? That is the question Romans 8:28 is written to answer.

Paul does not offer a philosophical argument here. He offers an apostolic declaration, grounded in his own suffering and tested against everything the chapter has already said about the Spirit's interceding, the creation's groaning, and the love of God that nothing can sever. He writes out of experience, and he writes for people in real difficulty. The believers in Rome had known exile. They had known social precarity. They had known the weight of living in a city that was not particularly sympathetic to their confession. And into that reality, Paul sends this sentence.

Here is what I want you to see in it today. This verse makes three interlocking claims, and together they form the foundation of a settled, working confidence for every believer facing hard things. The first claim is about who is acting. The second is about how much He includes. The third is about where He is taking it. Let us walk through each one.

Marked for slide

Speaker notes

The Sermon Builder is where your sermon takes its final shape, whether it arrives from the Sermon Coach or you start fresh with New sermon. Each part of the sermon is a block you can write in, rename, and move, with your study, your notes, and the passage open beside it.

1. How this page works opens a full walkthrough of the page, section by section. Open it once; it is worth the five minutes.
2. Notes, Outputs, and Passage each open a panel beside the draft: your saved notes, your studies (the one behind this sermon opens first), and the passage in your choice of translation. Highlight anything in a panel and drag it into a block.
3. Export a Manuscript (Word or PDF), an Outline, a Speaker Card for the pulpit, or PowerPoint slides, with the Scripture inserted in your chosen translation.
4. Add to preaching calendar places the sermon on its Sunday. Follow-up turns it into a Small-group guide or a Take-home devotional for the week after.
5. Below are the blocks. Name each one with the dropdown (Introduction, Point, Illustration, Conclusion, and so on), drag to reorder, and type / on an empty line to add the next. Name a block Illustration or Conclusion and a button appears that

drafts options for it.

6. Highlight a sentence or a paragraph and the editing strip opens above it: Tighten, Expand, Refine, Finish the thought, For the ear, Plain English, In one sentence, Fix grammar, Spanish, and Tone. Each one shows you a rewrite first; Replace selection or Keep mine.
7. Check against the text reads your sentence against the study this sermon came from and gives you notes: what it rests on, what it claims beyond the study, and the original word when the point turns on one. It gives notes, never a rewrite.

7 Review Before Sunday

Review Before Sunday 5

THE STUDY BEHIND THIS SERMON

2 Romans 8:26-28 · Full Exegesis

A trusted colleague who has read the same study reads your sermon: first where it stays faithful to the text and where it drifts from what the exegesis established, then strengths, things to consider, one thing to add, and one to cut. The sermon stays yours. Edit a block and press refresh to review again.

3

FAITHFUL TO THE TEXT
 Attention

BIG IDEA
 Consider

DEVELOPMENT
 Consider

INTRODUCTION
 Holds

APPLICATION
 Attention

3 blocks of alternative illustration options from the Coach were set aside: they are choices, not part of the sermon. Your manuscript already carries the illustrations you chose, so you can delete those blocks when you are done with them.

4 FAITHFULNESS TO THE TEXT

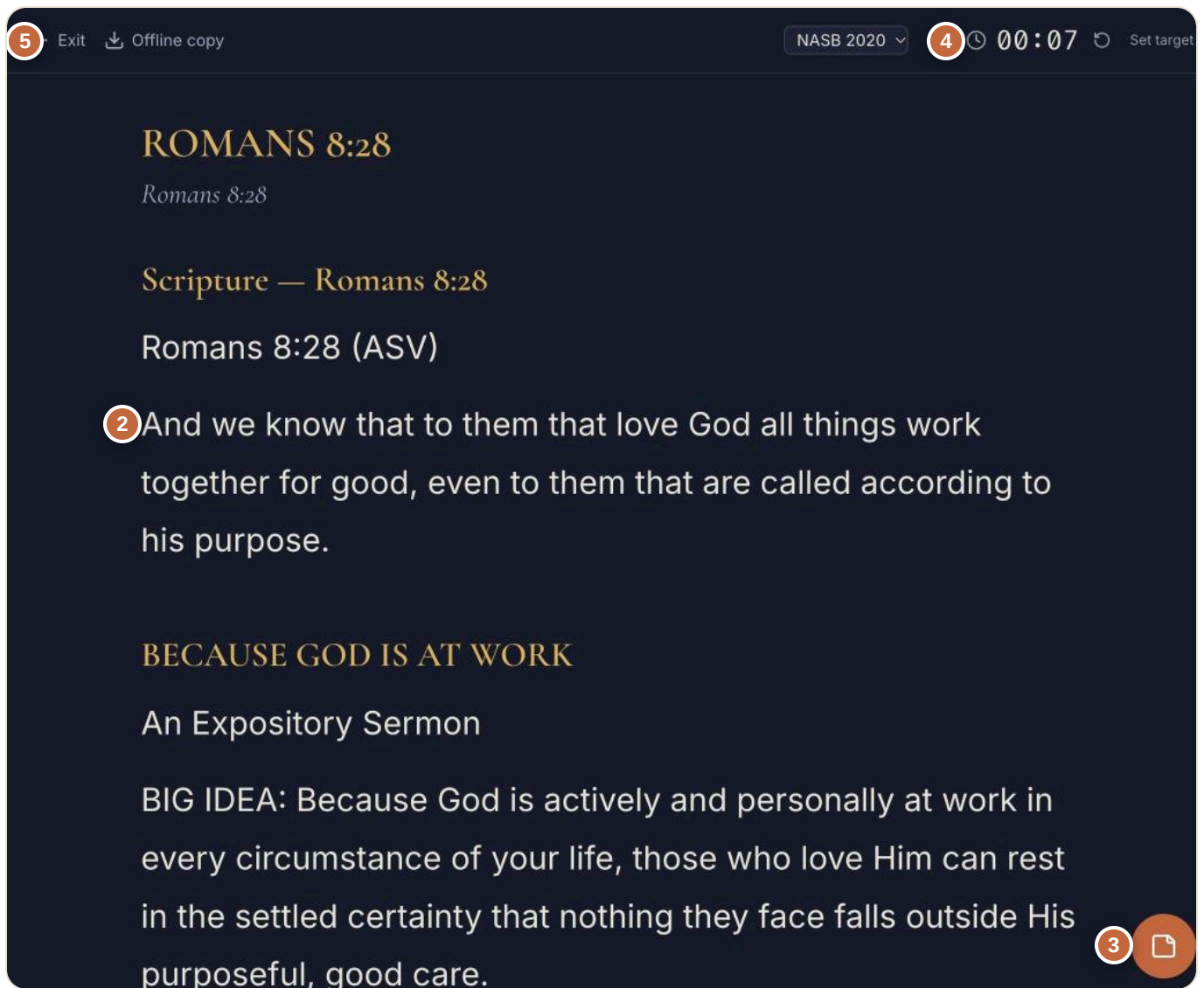
Start with what is genuinely faithful. Your Point Three is the best part of the sermon and it tracks the study closely. The study's theological synthesis insists that the good God works includes "both His present mercies and the final glory in which every mercy is made whole," and

When the manuscript is finished, Review Before Sunday reads it the way a trusted colleague would if he had done the same exegesis you did and then sat down with your manuscript on Friday afternoon. It opens the study behind the sermon and reads the two side by side.

1. In the Builder, press Review Before Sunday. The panel opens beside your draft. A review of a long sermon takes a few minutes.
2. The study behind this sermon is linked for you: the study on this passage whose verses overlap the sermon's, deepest first. Change it in the dropdown if it chose the wrong one.
3. The readiness strip shows where to read first: Holds means nothing to change, Consider means worth a look, Attention means fix it before Sunday. It is a guide to the review, not a score.
4. Faithfulness to the Text comes first: where the sermon stands on what the study found, where it claims more than the text carries, where a distinction got flattened, and what the study treated as central that never reached the sermon. Then strengths, things to consider, one thing to add, and one to cut, each quoting your own words.
5. Edit your blocks, then press the refresh arrow to review again.

TIP

Where your own study says serious interpreters differ on a verse, preaching one of those readings is faithful, and the review treats it that way.



Podium mode turns a tablet or phone into the pulpit: large, calm, and free of distraction. Everything you need to preach is on one screen.

1. Open Podium from the Builder.
2. Scroll your manuscript as you preach; the text is set large and clear for reading at arm's length.
3. Press the notes button to slide out the speaker notes you added. The screen splits so your notes never cover your words.
4. Keep an eye on the running timer, set a target length, and switch between day and night mode to suit the room.
5. Offline copy downloads one file that works without an internet connection, for a pulpit with no signal.

Listen back with Recap

Recap a sermon

Two short steps, then press Listen back.

1 Bring in the sermon as it was preached

Choose one of the three ways. Each gives the full review; they differ in how much of the delivery can be measured.

2 Upload audio or video YouTube link Paste a transcript

Choose File No file chosen

The fullest delivery notes: real pace, every pause, and every um and uh, because the words come with their exact times.

HOW TO DO IT

1. Get the recording: the soundboard feed from your sound team, the audio from your livestream software, or a phone recording made on or near the pulpit.
2. Press Choose File and pick it. Audio (MP3, M4A, WAV) and video (MP4, MOV) both work, up to 2 GB. A video is fine; only its sound is used.
3. If you can, trim it to the sermon alone. A whole service works, but the music, readings, and announcements are counted too, so pace and length come out less exact.

3 GOOD TO KNOW

- Do not use a website that downloads YouTube videos. Those files often carry a damaged sound track that cannot be transcribed. If the sermon is on YouTube, choose YouTube link instead.
- Before uploading, play a minute from the middle. If you can barely make out the preacher, the recap will hear the same thing.
- A large file takes a few minutes to upload. Keep the page open until it reaches 100 percent; after that you can leave.

4 Tell the recap what it is listening to

Four boxes, all optional. You can press Listen back with every one empty and still get a full review. Each one you fill in gives the review something more to work with, as explained beside it. If you wrote this sermon in the Builder, choosing it in the first box fills in the title and passage for you.

5

WHERE IT HAPPENED

Each bar is the whole sermon, from your first word on the left to your last on the right. Each dot is one moment, placed where it came: a verse cited, Christ named, a question put to the room. Bunched dots show where something piled up; a long empty stretch shows where it was missing.

WHAT THE SERMON DID

6

Scripture cited

7 times

Christ named

7 times

Questions asked

4 times

7

Speaking to "you"

darker = more

8

THE WRITTEN REVIEW

DELIVERY: HOW IT SOUNDED

01 The opening

02 Transitions and signposts

03 For the ear

04 The close

CONTENT: WHAT WAS SAID

05 The idea as preached

06 What changed from the outline/manuscript

07 Faithfulness to the text

08 What it taught about God

09 How Christ came into view

10 Illustrations

Here the text carries the first half, then goes quiet after the middle, just as the application (the darker stretch) begins. Christ comes into view mostly in the second half.

HABITS OF SPEECH

"come to me"
said 7 times

Filler words
7 times

A refrain you meant, spread through the sermon; filler words bunched where the second point was being worked out.

THE LARGE DOT ABOVE, OPENED

"...look again at verse 28. He does not say try harder. He says come to me. Not to a program, not to a plan, but to a person..."

In your own review, point at or tap any dot to read the sentence you said there.

After you preach, Recap listens back with you. It reviews how the sermon was delivered and what was said, against the outline or manuscript you wrote and what the text established, using the criteria employed by major preaching models. Nothing is scored; every observation points at your own words.

1. Step 1: bring in the sermon as it was preached.
2. Choose one of three ways: upload the recording (the fullest review, with real pace and pauses), paste a YouTube link (quick, but captions can take a day, mishear names, and count the whole service), or paste a transcript of what you said.
3. Under each choice: how to do it, and what to watch for. Do not upload a file from a YouTube download website; use the link instead.
4. Step 2: four optional boxes. Choose the sermon you wrote in the Builder so the review can compare what you preached with your outline or manuscript and read it against the study behind it. Then press Listen back.
5. A finished review opens with three measures (pace, length against your target, filler words), then Where it happened: each bar is the whole sermon, opening to close, and each dot one moment.

6. The timelines show where you cited Scripture, named Christ, and asked the room a question. Point at a dot to read the sentence you said there.
7. Speaking to “you” shades the sermon by how often you addressed the listener directly. Application usually lives in the darker stretches.
8. The written review: Delivery (the opening, transitions, sentences for the ear, the close) and Content.
9. Content: the idea as preached, what changed from your outline/manuscript, faithfulness to the text, what it taught about God, how Christ came into view, illustrations, and application as heard. Open any section to see what it looks for.

TIP

The pictures in this lesson are the sample on the Recap page, so you can see a finished review before you run your own. An uploaded recording gives the fullest delivery notes; a link or a transcript gives the full content review and a lighter delivery one.



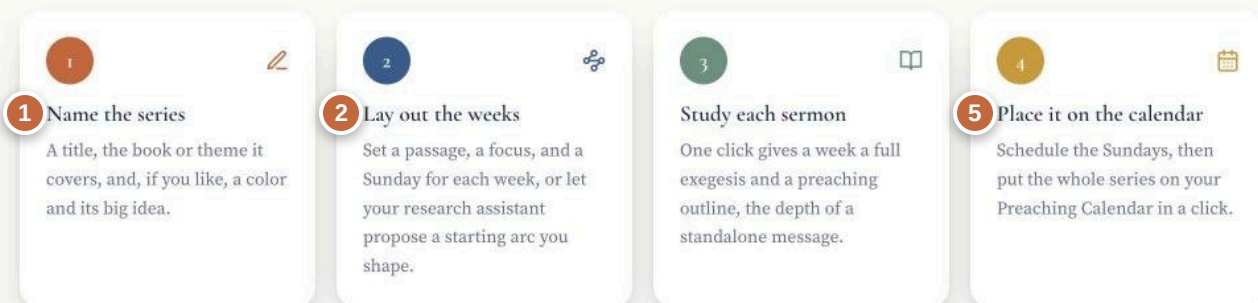
SERMON SERIES PLANNER

Sermon *series*.

A sermon series is a set of messages that belong together: several Sundays tracing one book, one theme, or one story, so your congregation is carried somewhere over weeks rather than hearing a single sermon at a time. This is the one place where you shape that journey and do the full study behind every message.

The arc is the through-line of the series: the way the weeks connect and build, from the opening Sunday to the one that brings it home. A strong arc is what makes a series feel like one unfolding message rather than a set of unrelated sermons.

HOW IT WORKS



Your series - 1

☐ **L15 · Moral / Ethical**
The moral sense of the text: what it requires of us.

☐ **L16 · Cultural Engagement**
How the text speaks to contemporary culture, pluralism, and justice.

☐ **L17 · Reception History**
How the church has read this text across the centuries, and what that reveals.

☐ **L18 · Conditional Immortality / ECT**
Final human destiny and the nature of the soul, the strongest cases set side by side.

Drafting the series arc uses **one analysis**. Fully studying a sermon, a complete exegesis plus a preaching outline, uses **two more**, and only when you choose to study that week. Nothing is generated for weeks you don't open.

3 Draft the arc

Schedule the Sundays

Populate the Preaching Calendar

Weeks · 0

No weeks yet.

Add your first week below, or press **Draft the arc** to propose a starting shape from your theme.

4 Add a week

The Series Workspace holds a multi-week series in one place: the arc of the whole, and the text and focus of each week. From here you can study any week's passage and build its sermon without losing the thread.

1. Open Series and click New series. Name it, and give it the book or theme it covers and, if you like, a color and its big idea.
2. Lay out the weeks: a passage, a focus, and a Sunday for each.
3. Or press Draft the arc and your research assistant proposes a starting shape from your theme and scope, which you then adjust to your own plan.
4. Add a week at any time. For any week, choose Study this text to run a full study on that passage.
5. Schedule the Sundays and place the whole series on your Preaching Calendar in one click.

11 Plan ahead with the Preaching Calendar



Preaching Calendar

5

Print this calendar

1

Lectionary



Traditional

How to use it. Choose **Lectionary** to follow the Revised Common Lectionary (Year A, B, and C) with the readings for every Sunday, or **Traditional** to plan your own series on a plain calendar year. Read it as a **List**, or switch to **Month grid** for a wall-calendar view. Click any day to open it and write the sermon title, passage, subject, and notes, and color-code your themes. Your plan saves to your account automatically and prints any time.

Nov 30, 2025 – Nov 22, 2026 · Year A, Revised Common Lectionary

2

List

Month grid

← 2024

2026 →

JUMP TO

mm/dd/yyyy



Year Year A ▾



The screenshot displays the Preaching Calendar interface, which allows users to manage their sermon schedule. It features a vertical timeline on the left with numbered callouts (3 and 4) highlighting specific features. The main area shows two Sunday entries, each with a form for sermon details and a list of biblical readings.

Callout 3: Points to the date and sermon title for the current week.

Callout 4: Points to the sermon entry form.

Sunday 1 (Nov 1, 2026): Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost. Readings: FIRST Joshua 3:7-17, PSALM Psalm 107:1-7, 33-37, SECOND 1 Thessalonians 2:9-13, GOSPEL Matthew 23:1-12.

Sunday 2 (Nov 8, 2026): Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost. Readings: FIRST Joshua 24:1-3a, 14-25, PSALM Psalm 78:1-7, SECOND 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18, GOSPEL Matthew 25:1-13.

Each entry includes a form with the following fields:

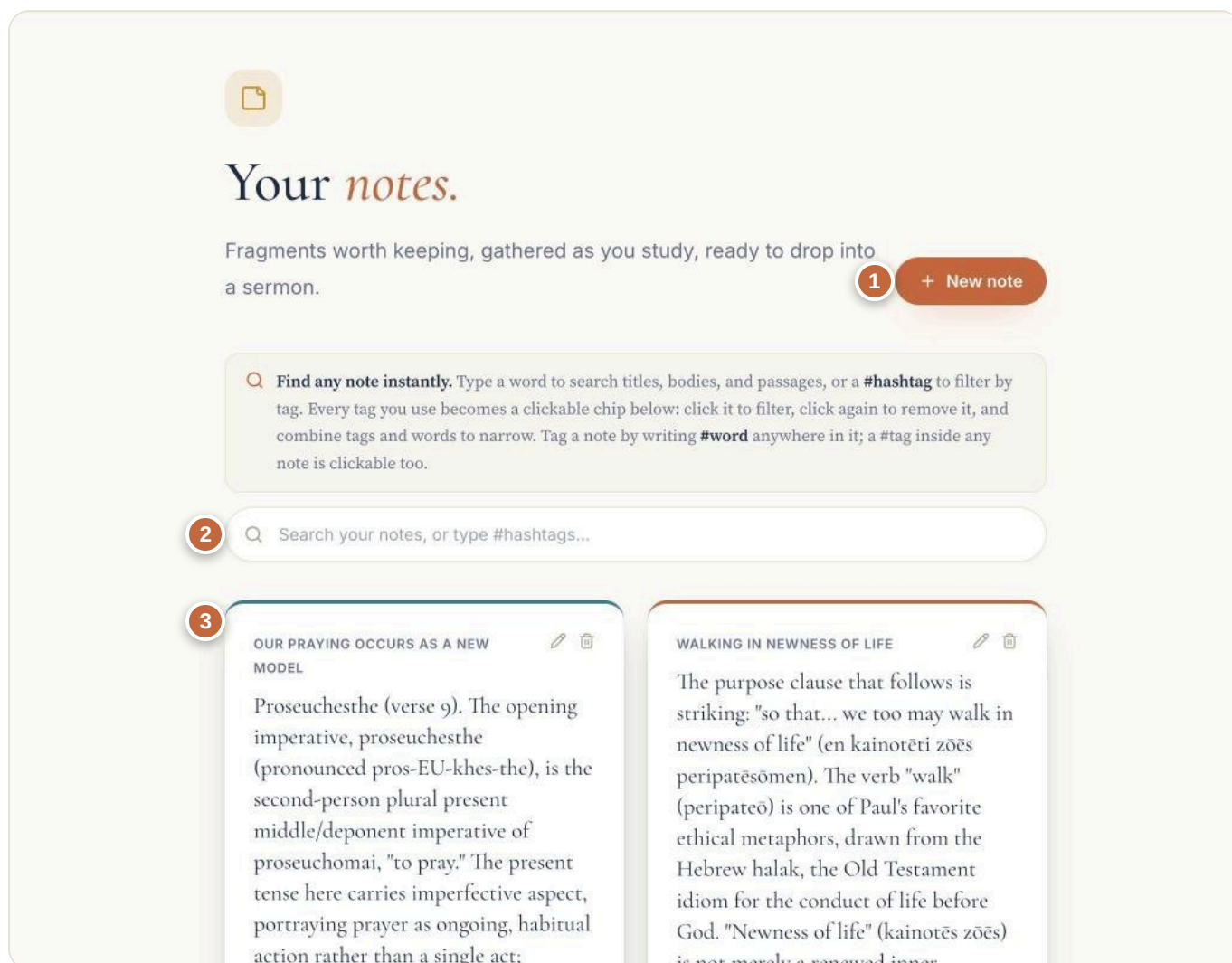
- SERMON TITLE
- PERICOPE/PASSAGE(S)
- SUBJECT
- NOTES (with formatting options: B, I, U, and list icons)

Below the form is a color-coded theme selector (a row of colored circles) and a text area for notes, illustrations, or outlines.

The Preaching Calendar gives you the long view of your preaching. It shows the church year and lets you place a text or a finished sermon on any Sunday, so you are always preparing with the season in mind.

1. Switch between Lectionary, which shows the Revised Common Lectionary readings for every Sunday, and Traditional, a plain calendar year for your own series.
2. Choose List for a running agenda, or Month grid for a wall-calendar view. The arrows move a year at a time.
3. Each Sunday shows its readings. The current week is marked This week.
4. Write the sermon title, passage, subject, and notes right in the day, and color-code your themes. Everything saves as you type.
5. Print this calendar gives you a paper copy for the office wall.

12 Keep and find ideas in Notes



Notes is your commonplace book: a single place for the observations, illustrations, and phrases you want to keep. Everything you save from a study lands here, ready to find again when you need it.

1. Click New note to write your own from scratch, or save a sentence from any study with Save selection as note.
2. Search by keyword, or type a #hashtag to gather every note on a theme, for example #grace or #prayer. Click a tag to filter to it.
3. Your notes appear as cards, newest first. Edit or delete any of them with the icons in the corner.
4. Open Notes as a panel in the Builder and the Coach, so the ideas you gathered are at hand while you write.

13 Grow with the Learning Library



The *learning library*.

Learn the craft itself: how to read a passage well, interpret it faithfully, and preach it with power. Start at Foundations and grow from there.

1

Exegesis

Hermeneutics

Homiletics

Drawing the meaning out of the text the author actually wrote.

2

FOUNDATIONS

What exegesis is (and what it is not)

Observe before you interpret

Context is king

Studying words without Greek or Hebrew

Putting it together: a simple workflow

DEVELOPING

How genre shapes meaning

Grammar that carries weight

3

EXEGESIS · 10 MIN READ

What exegesis is (and what it is not)

The single most important habit in Bible study: drawing meaning out of the text instead of reading your ideas into it.

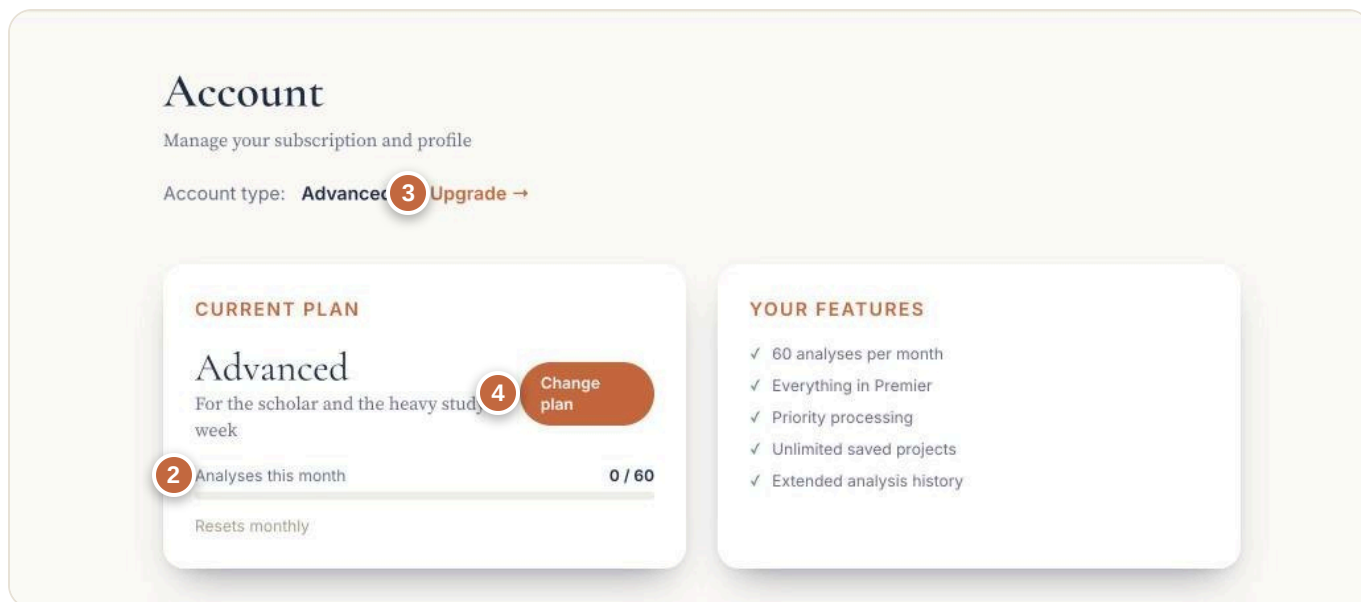
Exegesis comes from a Greek word meaning "to lead out." In Bible study it names one disciplined habit: drawing the meaning out of the text the author actually wrote, rather than reading your own ideas into it. The opposite, reading in, has its own name, eisegesis, from a Greek word meaning "to lead in." Eisegesis is the most common mistake a preacher can make, and the most dangerous, because it can sound completely biblical while saying nothing the Bible actually says.

Why this is the first habit

The Learning Library teaches the craft itself: how to read a passage well, interpret it faithfully, and preach it with power. It is a course you can read at your own pace, written in plain language.

1. Choose a track: Exegesis, drawing the meaning out of the text; Hermeneutics, interpreting it faithfully; or Homiletics, preaching it well.
2. Work through the lessons down the left, grouped from Foundations to Developing to Advanced. Start at the beginning of a track, or jump to the skill you want.
3. Read each lesson in the main pane, and watch for the Worked Example, the Key Takeaway, and the Try This, which turns the lesson into a habit you can practice on your next passage.

14 Your account and plan



The Account page is where you see your plan, track your use, and manage billing. It is also where you move to a larger plan when your preaching calls for more.

1. Open Account from the menu.
2. See your current plan and how many analyses you have used this month against your plan's limit.
3. Choose Upgrade to move to a larger plan when you need more analyses or more seats for a team.
4. Manage your billing details and subscription with Change plan, at any time.

TIP

Studies, Synthesis, series arcs, and follow-up guides count toward your monthly plan limit. Building sermons in the Coach and the Builder, Review Before Sunday, and Recap do not.