

Leadership – Part 1

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I. Introduction.

A. There are many kinds of spiritual leaders even if there are basic types. (1 Corinthians 12; Romans 12)

II. Leaders are chosen by God and confirmed by a band of followers. (Psalm 75:6-7)

A. It is not a result of organizational.

B. God makes the choice sovereignly. (Daniel 2:21; 1 Samuel 9:16-17; 1 Samuel 16:7)

III. Qualities of a good leader.

A. Leaders are good examples by their lives. (Judges 7:17; 1 Corinthians 11:1; Philippians 2:9)

B. A leader must be a man of faith—he must really believe God. (Hebrews 13:7)

C. Real spiritual leadership should be based on desire. (1 Timothy 3:1)

D. A leader must have a proper relationship to people. (1 Timothy 3:2-3; Titus 1:5-9; James 3:17-18)

E. A leader must be self-controlled and temperate.

1. He shouldn't have a hobby-horse rider.

2. He should stand his ground.

F. A leader must be prudent. (Romans 12:3)

G. A leader is a good counselor. (Psalm 37:30)

H. A leader must have the ability to communicate.

1. God does not lie. (Numbers 23:19)

2. God speaks with authority. (Numbers 12:3; Acts 7:22)

3. God uses various methods to communicate. (Job 33:14)

4. God tells people what to expect.

5. God speaks with love and compassion.

6. Hindrances to communication.

a. Over-generalization.

- b. Cause-effect statements.
- c. Either-or thinking.
- d. Misuse of specifics.
- e. Appealing to other authorities other than the Bible.
- f. Dishonesty. (Acts 24:16)
- g. Revealing confidences. (Numbers 5:5-6)
- h. Talking down to others. (1 Corinthians 4:7)
- i. A lack of loving acceptance of others. (Romans 14:4, 10)

7. We should be open to others, take responsibility, refuse to exaggerate and refuse to gossip.

IV. Types of leaders that God gifts.

A. There is a gift of leadership that is ruling. (Romans 12:8)

- 1. He must have it together at home. (1 Timothy 3)
- 2. He must have a pattern of good works. (Titus 2:17)
- 3. He must serve. (Titus 3:8, 14)
- 4. He must care deeply for people.
- 5. He is motivated by people.

B. There is a gift of government or administration. (1 Corinthians 12:24)

- 1. He is a decision maker.
- 2. He must have a strong character.
- 3. He must be able to stand in a crisis.

C. Differences: some are leaders, some are organizations; some like working with people, some like to plan; some like to talk, some like to say little.

V. Right motives for leadership.

- A. The glory of God. (1 Corinthians 10:31)
- B. A heart for the lost. (1 Corinthians 9:19-22)
- C. A desire to disciple. (Colossians 1:28-29)

D. A love for Christ. (2 Corinthians 5:14)

E. A heavenly reward. (1 Corinthians 9:24-27; Matthew 5:21)

VI. Dangers of leadership.

A. Pride. (Matthew 23:7; 1 Peter 5:5-6)

B. A desire to dominate others. (Galatians 6:3)

C. Desiring money. (1 Timothy 6:10)

D. Wanting to be famous. (Jeremiah 45:5)

E. The success syndrome. (Luke 10:17-20)

F. The desire to win friends and influence people. (Proverbs 28:23; Leviticus 19:17; Ezekiel 3:17-20)

G. Discouragement with lack of results. (Isaiah 5:8)

H. A lack of vision. (Hebrews 11:6)

I. Receiving criticism. (2 Timothy 3:12; John 16:33; Titus 1:15; 2 Timothy 4:15)

J. Love drying up.

Application questions:

1. Which qualities of leadership would you like to develop most?

2. What is your long term plan for developing as a leader?

3. How will you guard against the dangers of leadership? Explain.
