

Leadership Study Guide

Excellence in Leadership

by Richard Rogers



SUNSET
International Bible Institute



Excellence in Leadership

(The Character of Leadership)



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Arranged for Study by
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A study of leadership
and
follow-ship in the church



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Excellence In Leadership

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DISCLAIMER

The textbooks used in this course were selected because we consider them to be two of the best available and well adapted to this course of study. **“They Smell Like Sheep”** by Dr. Lynn Anderson and **“Leadership After God’s Own Heart”** by Dr. L. Ken Jones, president of Lubbock Christian University, contain a wealth of knowledge which will increase your understanding and significance of true biblical leadership. Both of these men are members of the Lord’s church and have a depth of understanding about spiritual leadership which will assist you in your continuing growth and effectiveness as leaders. As with all books written by men, we need to be aware that they are just men and their writings must **not** be viewed on the same level of authority as the inspired Word of God. The principle, “use what is good and discard what is not good” applies to all textbooks used with our courses. Please be wise enough to discard any and all teaching that is not biblical.

Instructions and Requirements

Certificate of Biblical Studies

Each lesson is built around the instruction on either the DVD, CD or you may view these lectures online. As you listen to or view the lecture follow along in the course Study Guide book.

Suggested Reading:

Please obtain a copy of Dr. Lynn Anderson's book, *"They Smell Like Sheep"* as suggested reading.

Tests: There will be two tests to complete this course of study. One test is to be done at the end of lesson six (6), and the Final Exam will be done at the end of lesson twelve (12). Each test will cover only the previous six lessons. **(This is 90% of your grade)**

Memory Work:

You will have fifteen (15) verses to memorize in this course of study. These are to be done as you go through the study and the appropriate passage done at the appropriate time. Memory work will be done on the honor system. You are asked to *either*: Write your verses out, in the presence of the administrator, correct them with a different colored pen and turn them in with the mid-term or final test where due or quote them to the test administrator and he will keep track of the verses completed. Please be diligent in doing all your memory work. All memory work must be completed to pass this course. **(This will be 10% of your grade)**

Due with the mid-term test: (5 verses)

Colossians 1:18; 2:10; Ephesians 1:22-23; Philippians 1:21

Due with the final test: (10 verses)

Ephesians 4:7-16

- Students must obtain a grade of 70% or better on each test to pass the course. **(These tests will be 90% of your final composite grade)**
- All the memory verses assigned must be completed and either written or quoted before each assigned test is taken.
- All Self-Exams located at the end of each lesson are to be completed. (These can be done at home or in class)
- All required work is due and must be completed and turned in at the time of the final exam to successfully pass this course.

Grading Scale:	Memory Work	10%
	Two Tests	<u>90%</u>
	TOTAL	100%

Instructions and Requirements for Bachelor of Biblical Studies Degree

Each lesson is built around the instruction on either the DVDs or the CDs. Listen to or view the lecture as you follow along in the course Study Guide.

Reading: Two books will be required. *“They Smell Like Sheep”*, by: Dr. Lynn Anderson and *“Leadership After God's Own Heart”* by: Dr. L. Ken Jones. These books must be read in their entirety by the time this course is completed. Answer on paper all of the questions on pages 219-225 in *“They Smell Like Sheep”* and turn these in with your final test. **(15% of your grade)**

Memory Work: You have thirty-two (32) verses to memorize in your study of *Excellence in Leadership*. These verses are designed to help as you go through this study to raise your awareness of the quality of leadership needed in the church today. Write them out as they become due, correct them with a different colored ink, and turn them in to your test administrator or you may quote them to your administrator. Your Test Administrator will report to us your completed memory work. **(15% of your grade)**

Due with the mid-term test: (15 verses)

Colossians 1:18; 2:10; Ephesians 1:22-23; 4:7-16; Philippians 1:21.

Due with the final test: (17 verses)

1 Peter 2:21-23; 4:8-10; Romans 15:7; 2 Corinthians 4:5; 2 Timothy 2:2; 4:1-2;
Hebrews 13:7, 17, 24; Matthew 5:14-16.

3. Take notes in the margins of your Study Guide or in a notebook of the material gained in this study creating a teaching packet for future use.
4. There will be two tests: A mid-term following lesson six, and a final at the end of the course. These two tests will be **worth 70% of your total grade**. If you fail a test and must do a re-take, the highest grade you may receive on the re-take is 70%.
5. All of the Self-Exam questions in the Study Guide (found at the end of each lesson) must be completed.
6. Students must obtain a 70% or better on each test. All work must be completed to pass this course. Unfinished/left out work will receive an incomplete on the transcript and no certificate will be issued until the incomplete work is turned in.

Grade Values:

Mid-term and Final Tests:	70%
Memory verses:	15%
Reading and Question Answers in Textbook:	<u>15%</u>
TOTAL	100%

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LESSON ONE



INTRODUCTION - IDENTIFYING LEADERSHIP

INTRODUCTION:

Every institution is but the lengthened shadow of its leaders. When you find a church which is dynamic and growing, you will find a church which has a leadership which is dynamic and growing. Find a congregation which has merely been “keeping house” for the Lord, little changed for the past ten years, (except maybe getting smaller), and you will likely find a leadership which is stagnant and lifeless.

The church is the body of Christ. It is the only medium through which the world is to know the way of salvation from its sins. It was purchased with the blood of Christ. How important it is to our contemporary world that the lengthened shadow of the church, with its leaders, be growing ever longer and reaching toward perfection.

LESSON TEXT: Luke 22:24-27; 1 Thessalonians 2:1-12

LESSON AIM: To discover the **character** and **nature** of leadership as it resides in the leaders of God’s people.

LESSON PREVIEW: You will . . .

1. Investigate some quality characteristics which do not reflect the leadership qualities of spiritual leadership.
 2. See a contrast between leadership characteristics which are natural and leadership characteristics which are spiritual.
 3. Discover that the true nature and character of spiritual leadership is reflected in a “servant spirit.”
-

WHAT LEADERSHIP IS NOT (Luke 22:24-27)

“Also a dispute arose among them as to which of them was considered to be greatest.

Jesus said to them, 'The kings of the Gentiles lord it over them; and those who exercise authority over them call themselves Benefactors. But you are not to be like that. Instead, the greatest among you should be like the youngest, and the one who rules like the one who serves. For who is greater, the one who is at the table or the one who serves? Is it not the one who is at the table? But I am among you as one who serves.'"

A. Leadership Is Not a Political Power Play (v. 24)

Leadership is neither obtained nor maintained through political means.

1. “Dispute” translates *philoneika*, literally “rivalry,” indicates campaigning for some office.
2. Not the first time – reflects a continuing attitude (cf. Matthew 20:20-28; John 13).
3. It is sickening today to see the politicking for office that takes place when leaders are to be chosen or preachers hired.

B. Leadership Is Not an Authoritarian Attitude (vs. 25-26). Control is the key thought here. Leaders are not to control but lead and be an example in humility and service.

1. Comparison:

Gentile Rulers – Exercise authority, lord it over their subjects and wear titles such as Benefactor (Benefactor means – Good Ruler).

- a. Jesus says that the Gentiles have to have the kind of authority they have. They have to have those that rule over them. They have to have those that exercise authority.

- b. They even call those that do so benefactors. Benefactor comes from two Latin words, bene which means “good” and factor which we translate into English. These were viewed as good rulers who ruled over them.

The natural leader is motivated by his own self-felt needs. The spiritual leader is motivated by a love for God and a love for others.

– Richard Rogers

2. Contrast:

Spiritual Leaders – You are not to be like that. Not even to be good rulers. The title spiritual leaders humbly wear is “Servant among those served.”

3. When elders and other leaders consider their prime directive to be to order others and control activities, the functions of shepherding is neglected. This defeats the purpose and characteristic of spiritual leadership.

C. Leadership Is Not Cultic Control (v. 27)

“For who is greater, the one who is at the table or the one who serves? Is it not the one who is at the table?” The leader is to be the “server” not the “served.”

1. The Cult Leader is over the sheep in complete control – uses manipulation and coercion.
2. What is the function of the Spiritual Leader?
 - a. He is to be among the people that need serving – (*diakonos* is the Greek word).
 - b. His leadership function is serving or meeting people's needs.
3. Spiritual leadership is not so much commandment and direction as it is simply meeting the needs of the people.
4. When all that we do spiritually must be passed by a group of human leaders for their permission and approval, they are cultic whether they know it or not.
5. Leaders / shepherds are simply men who carry out the wishes of Jesus who is the Master Shepherd.

CONTRAST BETWEEN NATURAL AND SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP (J. Oswald Sanders)

A. Natural Leadership Characteristics

1. **Self-confident.** The natural leader has confidence in his own self and capabilities. The spiritual leader has confidence in Christ, his Shepherd.
 - a. Nobody follows a timid person in a worldly environment.
 - b. He has to be loud, sure, and confident.
2. **Knows man – how man thinks – knows the greed of man.** He knows other men and how to manipulate other men.
3. **Ambitious.** He uses his leadership abilities to further his own ends.
 - a. The ambition to receive – to achieve the goal they have in mind.
 - a. They talk about themselves – about their goal and how to achieve that goal.
4. **Makes own decisions.** He has to have the ability to make his decisions based on his own desires and self values – using worldly wisdom.
5. **Originates his own method.** He does not seek to find God's methods but originates his own out of his own wisdom.
6. **Enjoys command.** He loves to command and direct people and does so well. People follow him because his commands seem to make sense to them.
7. **Motivated by self needs.** He desires to fulfill his own needs to the detriment of the needs of those he leads.
8. **Runs an institution.**

NOTE: The characteristics of an institutional type organization and leadership.

1. It centralizes control in an individual or small group.
2. It distributes that centralized power by giving leaders responsibility for the behavior of others below them.

3. It incorporates a “judge” role in leadership, where the behavior and disputes of others are evaluated and decisions are made.
4. It focuses attention on deviant behavior and problem solving.
5. It organizes relationships by their place in the structure, and structures contact between persons so that leaders tend to relate to the supervisors above them, to their peers, or their subordinates. This tends to focus communication on task accomplishment rather than on personal experience and needs.¹

B. Spiritual Leadership Qualities

1. **Confident in God.** His confidence is never in his own abilities but in the capable God.
 - a. He admits that he doesn’t know the way.
 - b. He admits that he is not the way and the strength.
2. **Knows God and man.** His knowledge goes beyond people and encompasses an all-knowing God.
3. **Self-effacing.** He does not build himself up but realizes his complete dependence on God.
4. **Seeks to know God’s will.** He is a student of the word of God and has a pattern of study in his life.
5. **Finds and follows God’s way.** He diligently seeks God’s way and adheres to it through diligent study and a constant and consistent prayer life.
6. **Delights to obey God.** He delights to get people to submit to and obey God – following his own life pattern of submission.
7. **Motivated by love for God and others.**
8. **Serves in a body/family.** Not a director over an institution.

WHAT LEADERSHIP IS – THE NATURE OF SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP (1 Thessalonians 2:1-12)

A. A Mother’s Nurture (vs. 7-8)

“... but we were gentle among you, like a mother caring for her little children. We loved you so much that we were delighted to share with you not only the gospel of God but our lives as well, because you had become so dear to us.”

1. **Gentle** – As an apostle, Paul was a man of authority, but he always used his authority in love.

¹ Richards, Lawrence O. & Hoeldtke, Clyde, A Theology of Church Leadership, pg38.

2. **Caring** – A leader makes sacrifices and cares for the flock. No un-caring, un-sacrificing man can be a shepherd to God’s people.
3. **Sharing** – A leader feeds on the word of God and then shares its nourishment with the younger believers so they can grow (1 Peter 2:1-3).

Note: When we have leaders like that, we will begin to have spiritual leaders.

B. A Brother’s Example (vs. 1-6, 9-10)

“You know, brothers, that our visit to you was not a failure. We had previously suffered and been insulted in Philippi, as you know, but with the help of our God we dared to tell you his gospel in spite of strong opposition. For the appeal we make does not spring from error or impure motives, nor are we trying to trick you. On the contrary, we speak as men approved by God to be entrusted with the gospel. We are not trying to please men but God, who tests our hearts. You know we never used flattery, nor did we put on a mask to cover up greed—God is our witness. We were not looking for praise from men, not from you or anyone else. As apostles of Christ we could have been a burden to you,”

1. **No flattery:** The leader doesn’t lead or influence by flattery or sweet talk. This is contrary to Christ’s teaching and example and borders on lies.
2. **No hypocrisy:** The leader always examines his motives to make sure he is leading for the right reason with a right spirit.
3. **No greed:** Not as “a cloak to cover covetousness.”
4. **No desire for praise:** The leader doesn’t need to be constantly pumped up by praise from those he leads.
5. **But instead:**

*“Surely you remember, brothers, our **toil and hardship**; we **worked night and day** in order not to be a burden to anyone while we preached the gospel of God to you” (1 Thessalonians 2:9).*

 - a. **Toil:** Paul toiled because he loved the believers and wanted to serve them and so must God’s leaders.
 - b. **Hardship:** He did without (Philippians 4:11) in order not to hinder the progress of the gospel. Difficult tasks are the lot of the spiritual leader and must not deter him from his leader assignments.
 - c. **Constant Labor:** Paul worked night and day to bring those under his care to maturity. An example for God’s leaders today.

C. A Father's Love (vs. 11-12)

*“For you know that we dealt with each of you as a father deals with his own children, **encouraging, comforting and urging** you to live lives worthy of God, who calls you into his kingdom and glory.”*

1. **Encouragement:** Literally, “to call to one’s side, to encourage”
 - a. Courage is the strength to endure the challenge and the dare.
 - b. The leader is to put within those that he leads the courage, the strength of character to go on.
2. **Comfort:** The leader makes his flock want to do better.

Courage is the strength to endure the challenge and the dare.

 - a. The spiritual leader is to give strength WITH!
 - b. He is to give armor to withstand.
 - c. He is to give protection to and with those he leads.
3. **Urging/Provoking:** He “charged” them, he testified to them out of his own experience with the Lord.
 - a. He constantly reminds those he leads of the strength they have from God to be able to stand up and be firm in their commitment to God.
 - b. He reminds them there is working within them the power of God (Ephesians 3:20-21).
 - c. The same power that raised Jesus from the dead is active in the Christian.

NOTE: Ephesians 3:20-21 – “*Now to him who is able to do immeasurably more than all we ask or imagine, according to his power that is at work within us, to him be glory in the church and in Christ Jesus throughout all generations, for ever and ever! Amen.*”

SELF EXAM FOR LESSON ONE:

1. List three (3) things describing what spiritual leadership is not.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____

2. List three (3) things describing what spiritual leadership is.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____

3. There are eight (8) leadership qualities which describe the spiritual leader. List them below.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
 - 5) _____
 - 6) _____
 - 7) _____
 - 8) _____

4. List four (4) things a “brother’s example” does not entail and three things it does entail.

Four no-no’s: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 	Three positive things: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____
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LESSON TWO

THE CHURCH IS THE BODY OF CHRIST (1)



INTRODUCTION:

It is impossible to truly follow Christ without being a leader. Only a dynamic leader such as Jesus could preach for only three years in a corner of the world, and, without even writing a book, change the course of history. Jesus was no effeminate, impotent, sickly man. He called the stream of history to a halt and bade its rushing waters reverse themselves. He was one who could say to the waters, “Peace, be still,” and they obeyed His voice. Life’s storm and rage is just as docile when He speaks today. He walked boldly into the temple where most men from His humble background usually felt insecure and out of place. There He overturned the money changers’ tables and drove them out as they fled like scared rabbits before His whip.

If this man from Galilee had such authority and was truly all that He claimed to be (and His majestic life and resurrection from the dead prove Him to be genuine), then He has the right to step before mankind and demand, “*Whosoever renounceth not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple.*” This One has the power to make ultimate demands on my life and my allegiance.

LESSON TEXT: Ephesians 1:15-23; Colossians 1:18; 2:10, 19; 1 Corinthians 12:12-31; Ephesians 4:7-16

LESSON AIM: To see that the relationship of the church to Christ is as His body and, as a living organism receives its life from Christ, its head.

LESSON PREVIEW: You will . . .

1. Examine scriptures which clearly state that Christ is head of the church and the ultimate power source of the church.
 2. Discover that the key to understanding who and what we are comes from the realization that we are a living organism.
-

THE BASIC REALITY – CHRIST IS THE HEAD

A. Jesus' Power Manifested in His Resurrection

Angels seated on a great stone jolted from its track announced the new era. Perhaps gesturing toward the empty tomb, they proclaimed, "*He is not here; he has risen*" (Matthew 28:6). This Jesus who men put to death could not be held by the grave. The power of God exploded in the battered corpse and Jesus Christ was raised from the dead.

B. The Extent of His Power

Paul affirms the extent of Jesus' power in Ephesians 1:15-23. (**Be sure to read the text**)

1. The thrust of Paul's argument is clear:
 - a. Jesus lives – He is not simply one who has come back to life but that He lives, that He actually is not just in existence but in action at this very time.
 - b. Jesus possesses ultimate power.
 - 1) He is over everything. He is over all of creation. He is over all of the nations of the world. He is over all the rulers of the world. He is over every home in the world. He is over every parent in the world.
 - 2) Jesus possess ultimate, total authority. He is **the** Lord and not simply a Lord.
 - 3) Paul wants us to know before we discuss anything about what leadership is that the only ultimate, the only total power in all the world resides in Christ
 - c. Jesus, God's gift to us, appointed head over everything to / for us. This ultimate power that Jesus possesses, this total power that He is, is exercised on behalf of the body of Christ.

NOTE: Whatever role human leadership is to play in the church, it must not intrude into the realm of Jesus' headship or claim His prerogatives. Jesus, and Jesus alone, is head of the body.

2. Outline of text (Ephesians 1:15-23).
 - a. New-life power (vs. 15-19). – "*... and his incomparably great power for us who believe. That power is like the working of his mighty strength ...*" (v. 19).
 - b. Extent of power (vs. 20-22a). – "*... which he exerted in Christ when he raised him from the dead and seated him at his right hand in the*

heavenly realms, far above all rule and authority, power and dominion, and every title that can be given, not only in the present age but also in the one to come. And God placed all things under his feet.”

- c. Beneficiaries of power (vs. 22b-23). – “. . . and appointed him to be head over everything for the church, which is his body, the fullness of him who fills everything in every way.”

The power is not in our leadership, it is in our Savior.

C. Three Models of Leadership

1. Command: This is an *over/under concept* found in Old Testament and in contemporary business relations. The emphasis is on authority and control (Decision making).
2. Sharing: *Side-by-side concept*. The emphasis is on sharing and sustenance. Stress is placed on **relation** rather than on **role**.
 - a. This is the kind of leadership one needs to find in the home as husband and wife are made one flesh. Mutually responsible for each other.
 - b. Legitimate for Jesus’ relationship to the church since the church is the bride of Christ.
 - c. Still not the kind of leadership that is to exist in the body of Christ – the Church.
3. Servant: *Under to support and lift*. Stress is on “gave himself for” a sinner – “Love them just as Christ loved the church. He gave himself up for her” (Ephesians 5:25). (See Mark 10:45 and Matthew 20:28).

D. The Nature and Character of Jesus’ Headship

Read Ephesians 1:22; 4:15; 5:21-33; Colossians 1:18; 2:10, 19.

1. Jesus’ headship is **relational** not **positional**.
2. Jesus’ functions as head are powerful.
 - a. He is the source and origin of life – He created all things.
 - b. He sustains the whole body and supplies all we need for growth.
 - c. He is committed to serving us and brings saving transformation to our personalities.
 - d. He stoops to lift us up and presents us without blemish before His Father.

NOTE: When the Bible speaks of the church as the “body of Christ,” we must assume it is not only affirming the unity of the Christian community but also the fact that “the body of Christ” cannot be separated from Christ Himself. As our head, Jesus has called us into a relationship in which we identify with Him and in which He identifies Himself with us.

Leadership in the church of Christ demands that we rediscover and reaffirm the nature of the church as body and that we learn how to help the church *be* and *become* what it ought to be.²

KEY TO SELF-UNDERSTANDING: WE ARE A LIVING ORGANISM

Read: 1 Corinthians 12:12-31; Ephesians 4:7-16.

A. Resemblance is not Identity

There is a big difference between “**is like**” and “**is.**” Resemblance is not identity. The Bible does not say that the church “**resembles**” a body. It insists that the church **IS** a body. Since we are dealing with identity and not mere resemblance we are not free to note parallels and then ignore their practical implications.

B. The Reality of the Body

Affirmed in two great passages.

1. 1 Corinthians 12:12-31 (**Be sure to read**). Four things stressed here:
 - a. The wholeness of the Body (vs. 12-13). “. . .*and though all its parts are many, they form one body. So it is with Christ.*”
 - b. The arrangement of the members within the Body (vs. 14-20). “*But in fact God has arranged the parts in the body, every one of them, just as he wanted them to be.*”
 - c. The freedom of the members (vs. 21-26).
 - d. The gifts of the members (vs. 27-31).
2. Ephesians 4:7-16. Two things stressed:
 - a. The gifts of the body (vs. 1-11).
 - b. The special functions of the gifted (vs. 14-16).

NOTE: In both of these passages the wholeness of the body is again stressed. The gifts of the body are stressed to say that this is a singular body of Christ, ruled by Jesus and helped by gifted men to understand its own, their own individual giftedness. To live and work in that arena in order that the whole body may be built up. I think too many times we think only of being a church member and not a body member.

C. Comparison – Church Member and Body Member

1. A Church Member:

² Ibid, pg. 32.

- a. Must attend meetings.
 - b. Must give money.
 - c. Must live morally.
 - d. Must recruit new members.
 - e. Must participate in projects.
2. A Body-type member:
- a. Is dependent on others.
 - b. Unites two other parts.
 - c. Passes along nourishment.
 - d. Stays put.
 - e. Passes along orders.
 - f. Is elastic.

Each member of the body is dependent upon other members of the body to get its work done.

CONCLUSION:

Body members support one another, sustain one another and that is the way it is in the body of Christ. We will continue this same kind of thought next time as we think about the church being the body of Christ and the kind of leadership that is demanded by that.

SELF EXAM FOR LESSON TWO:

1. What is the relationship between Christ and the church as to leadership?

2. What are (3) three models of leadership as given in this lesson? Give a brief description of each.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
3. Jesus' functions as head of the body are powerful and described in what four (4) ways?
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
4. What four (4) things are stressed in 1 Corinthians 12:12-31 concerning the Body?
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
5. Two (2) things stressed in Ephesians 4:7-16 concerning the Body are:
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
6. Give five (5) points of identity of a "Body-type" member.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
 - 5) _____

LESSON THREE

THE CHURCH IS THE BODY OF CHRIST (2)



INTRODUCTION:



Scripture often says that we are to be reflections of Jesus. He is the Light of the world, and to us He says, “*You are the light of the world*” (Matthew 5:14). Even the name *Christian*, given to believers in Antioch, means “little Christs.”

While the incarnation of Jesus is a unique, one-time event, it is also a continuing event. In the idea that the church is the body of Christ, with Christ Himself its head, the Bible suggests that Jesus Christ is still present in human flesh in our world. The continuing incarnation of Jesus in His body, the church, is related to God’s plans for the world. Through the church, God intends the “*manifold wisdom of God*” to be made known, not only on earth, but “*to the rulers and authorities in the heavenly realm*” (Ephesians 3:10).

LESSON TEXT: All the scriptures listed in this Study Guide

LESSON AIM: To see that Jesus lives in His body, the church, and that His work continues to progress through the church.

LESSON PREVIEW: You will . . .

1. Examine the truth that the church is the real body of Christ through which He continues to be manifested to the world and works in the world.
 2. See that the implication of the incarnation involves supernatural power in our lives by which the work of Christ is augmented.
-

JESUS IS INCARNATE IN HIS BODY, THE CHURCH

A. The Church Is the Body of Christ – It is Jesus incarnate in the flesh. The only

Jesus the world will know about is the Jesus that it sees in the church, in the body of Christ. (Ephesians 1:22-23). Christ is living His life again in us (Galatians 2:20; Philippians 1:21)!

1. **The Church is His likeness, His image** – Luke 6:40; Romans 8:29; 2 Corinthians 3:18.
 - a. God is changing us from one likeness into another likeness. *“We are being changed to become more like him so that we have more and more glory. And the glory comes from the Lord, who is the Holy Spirit”* (2 Corinthians 3:18).
 - b. The church of Jesus Christ, we members of the body of Christ are being, day-by-day, transformed from one image into the other.
2. **The Church is the word written on flesh** – Jeremiah 31:33; 2 Corinthians 3:3.

“You yourselves are our letter, written on our hearts, known and read by everybody. You show that you are a letter from Christ, the result of our ministry, written not with ink but with the Spirit of the living God, not on tablets of stone but on tablets of human hearts.”
3. **The Church is the reflection of His glory** – Matthew 5:14; John 13:34-35.
 - a. We not only shine the light, but we are the light.
 - b. It is a reflected light.
 - c. We as children of God, as the body of Christ reflect the light of the Son, S-o-n, from heaven above.

We as children of God, as the body of Christ have really no light of our own but we reflect the light of the Son, S-o-n, from heaven above. It is the only light that the world has today
4. **The Church manifests a new loving walk** – 1 John 2:6; Ephesians 5:1-2.
 - a. The church of Jesus Christ is a loving, living walk.
 - b. It is the place where people can find God and walk in fellowship with Him.
5. **The Church is a new creation** – Colossians 3:3, 9-10, 12-14.

NOTE: The church “gathered” focuses on internal life and growth of the body. The church “scattered” focuses on continuing the mission of Christ – *“to seek and save that which is lost.”*

B. The Greatest Wonder of All

In us Jesus Himself walks the earth. He trusts us to accomplish the things He would be accomplishing if He were still walking the earth!

1. In us, Jesus speaks the good news.

2. In us, Jesus clothes the fatherless and feeds the orphan.
3. In us, Jesus exalts the Father in praise and worship.
4. In us, Jesus continues to do good works.
5. In us, Jesus brings hope to the hopeless.
6. In us, Jesus exposes the darkness of sin by a positive, attractive holiness.
7. In us, Jesus continues to show God's deep concern for justice.
8. In us, Jesus manifests His healing touch wherever there is division and pain.
9. In us, Jesus takes a firm stand against evil.
10. In us, Jesus touches the leper and sinner again.
11. In us, Jesus takes contemporary shape and form.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE INCARNATION – THE REALIZATION OF POWER

A. It Brings an Awareness of the Supernatural in Our Lives

1. Read slowly Psalms 93:1-2. *“The LORD reigns, he is robed in majesty; the LORD is robed in majesty and is armed with strength. The world is firmly established; it cannot be moved. Your throne was established long ago; you are from all eternity.”* **This Lord is HEAD OF THE CHURCH.**
2. Then, look carefully at Colossians 1:15-18. **This Lord is HEAD OF THE CHURCH.**
3. Then, be amazed (for a good while) at Ephesians 3:20-21. **This power is IN THE CHURCH.**

NOTE: We must not be always dealing with problems relating to maintaining the institution and planning for the achievement of its goals – budget, staffing, buildings, committees, etc.

NOTE: The church is not brick and mortar on the corner; not budgets to be met; not reports to be filed; not our expectations. The church is men and women linked to God, formed by His Spirit, called to live Jesus' continuing life.

The church is men and women linked to God formed by the Spirit and called to live according to Jesus' continuing life. That is what I mean when I say the church is the body of Christ.

B. It Brings Great Release

1. We are released from having to do detailed, significant planning of every little thing that I am going to do. **Read well** Proverbs 3:5-6; 2 Corinthians 4:4; Philippians 2-4.
2. Four very beautiful benefits of that release.

- a. We are able to trust God with the outcome of what we are doing. We don't have to be concerned that the outcome will be according to God's will.
- b. We will realize that failure from a human point of view might be success from God's perspective.
- c. We will learn what it is to live with Him as Master and ourselves as Stewards.
- d. We will be liberated to trust other people. We will quit our gathering of votes before the meeting. The success of the early church rested in the fact that they not only trusted Christ and the Holy Spirit, they also trusted one another.

C. It Makes Ministry, Not Administration, the Calling of the Spiritual Leaders

(cf. John 21:15-17). The commissions of Christ:

- 1. The great commission, go preach the gospel.
- 2. The greater commission, feed my sheep.
- 3. But the greatest commission of all is the last words He said to Peter when Peter said, how about John? What is going to happen to him? Jesus said, what does it matter to you if he tarries until I get back? Follow me. There is the greatest commission. The hardest one to fulfill. The hardest one to obey. The commission to follow Jesus Christ.

SUMMARY

Spiritual leadership is simple. It is seeing Jesus. It is desiring to be like Him and it is following Jesus unto realms eternal. We will now begin in earnest in our next lesson the study of what really spiritual leadership is as it relates to that body of Christ that we have just described.

SELF EXAM FOR LESSON THREE:

1. List five (5) things/phrases along with one scripture reference which reflect the truth that Jesus is incarnate in his body, the church.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
 - 5) _____

2. There are eleven (11) things listed which show Christ working through His church. List these below (They all start with “in us”).
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
 - 5) _____
 - 6) _____
 - 7) _____
 - 8) _____
 - 9) _____
 - 10) _____
 - 11) _____

3. What three (3) implications are found in the fact that the church is the real body of Christ?
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____

4. One of the implications of the incarnation is that it brings great release. List four (4) very beautiful benefits of that release.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____

LESSON FOUR

THE CHURCH IS THE BODY OF CHRIST (3)



INTRODUCTION:

Above all, maintain constant love for one another, for love covers a multitude of sins. Be hospitable to one another without complaining. Like good stewards of the manifold grace of God, serve one another with whatever gift each of you has received (1 Peter 4:8-10) In these few brief words we see again the constant New Testament vision of the people of God living shared lives—lives marked by love, by hospitality, and by service.

In Paul's term, allegiance to others in the body of Christ can be summed up in one simple thing: *"Let no debt remain outstanding, except the continuing debt to love one another"* (Romans 13:8).

Paul's Ephesian letter contains this statement: *"I kneel before the Father, from whom the whole family . . . derives its name"* (3:14-15). Our identity as a family is rooted in God's nature and character as Father. Coming to know the Father in a deeper way is the root of our allegiance to Him.

LESSON TEXTS: All the scriptures listed in this Study Guide.

LESSON AIM: To see the nature and character of allegiance in the body and to whom this allegiance is toward.

LESSON PREVIEW: You will . . .

1. Discover and examine possible threats to the atmosphere and nature of allegiance to one another.
 2. Consider the nature of allegiance to the Father, the Holy Spirit and the Son.
-

The Spirit is the quiet member of the Trinity. Jesus said, *"He will testify about me"* (John 15:26). The Spirit is with us in ministry. He gives gifts. He enables. He is the

Minister in our ministry. Building allegiance to the Spirit involves freeing each believer to live confidently as an expression of the Spirit. It means helping each believer trust the Spirit's presence enough to serve.

We've stressed it over and over again: Christ is the head of the church – the functional head of the body. What this means in terms of allegiance is that leadership must stand aside and let Him be head. For the body as a whole, it means learning to look to Jesus, not to human leaders, for direction. For each of us, it means accepting personal responsibility for the ministries into which Jesus calls us.

THE NATURE OF ALLEGIANCE IN THE BODY

A. Allegiance to One Another

Definition of allegiance: Loyalty and devotion. "loyalty, or devotion to some person, group, cause, or the like."

1. Threats to allegiance. Several things in 1 Corinthians pose a threat to allegiance to one another..
 - a. **Focus on human leaders** (Chs. 1-4). One another allegiance can be endangered or sacrificed for human leadership. I am of Paul, I am of Apollos, I am of Cephas and I am of Christ. The real problem was not the men but the focus on those men.
 - b. **Focus on harmony** (ch. 5). One another allegiance can be sacrificed for "peace." They are not disciplining the body properly. They are fellow-shipping a man living with his father's wife and they are doing that in the name of harmony
 - c. **Focus on "personal rights"** (Ch. 6). One another allegiance sacrificed for gain. They are focusing on themselves and on their personal rights, taking their brothers to court and committing adultery with prostitutes, they are sacrificing Christian allegiance for gain
 - d. **Focus on Christian liberty** (Chs. 7-10). One another allegiance sacrificed for disputes over freedom and propriety. They have sacrificed their excellence for disputes over freedom and what is proper
 - e. **Focus on a "cause"** (Ch. 11). One another allegiance sacrificed for a cause. They are focused on what they believe is the mistreatment of the women in the church and they are wanting the women to have every single right the man has.
 - f. **Focus on hierarchy** (Chs. 12-14). One another allegiance sacrificed for rank. They are focused in on their position in the church. They believe that the gift of speaking in tongues since, it is a very showy and a very remarkable gift, is the gift that everyone ought to desire and is the high gift.
 - g. **Focus on doctrinal interpretation** (Ch. 15). One-another allegiance sacrificed for intellect. Their intellect was becoming supreme to them and not their relationship to Jesus, to each other and the life to come.

2. Atmosphere of allegiance (Ephesians 3:14-21; Romans 12:1 – 15:13).
 - a. Love. – “. . . *you, being rooted and established in love . . .*” (Ephesians 3:17 NIV).
 - b. Unity and peace.
 - c. Acceptance.
 - d. A non-judgmental attitude.
 - e. Spiritual growth.
3. Institutional alternatives. These might be reflected in the following statements:
 - a. **We are loyal to brother X** – (you ought to hear him preach!).
 - b. **We have the best youth program in the city.**
 - c. **We stress evangelism . . . or social service.**
 - d. **We minister to the upper middle class (or blue-collars, et al).**
 - e. **We are committed to renewal . . . we meet in homes, not church buildings.**
 - f. **We insist on one-hour services.**

We need allegiance to one another. So many alternatives to that. You can really tell if a church is an institution or a body by its relationship to each other.

NOTE: Although these things are legitimate and perhaps desirable, when they are placed above our allegiance to Christ and to one another they become sinful.

4. Nature of allegiance is shared life (1 Peter 4:8-10; Romans 13:8; John 13:1-17, 34-35).
 - a. A new relationship – Neighbor-love becomes: brother-love.
 - b. A new standard – “As yourself” becomes: “As I have loved you.”
 - c. A new outcome – The observance of rules becomes the practice of love.

NOTE: Maybe because of our personalities, maybe because of our age differences, maybe some other causes may hinder us from feeling great warmth, great closeness to each other, but we still need to be allegiant to each other. I cannot hear my brother criticized and remain silent. I cannot see him being judged and remain inactive.

B. Allegiance to the Father

Prayer and worship (Ephesians 3:14-21; Acts 4:24-30).

1. The reality of our lives. Interaction with God comes out of the life experience of His people. Confronted with problems of life the men and women of the early church turned to God.
2. The corporate experience. The need of each individual disciple becomes the burden of all the disciples: what affects one part of the body has an impact on all the body.
3. God’s self-revelation.

- a. In a world where there is much evil we need to see God as sovereign Lord.
 - b. In our inadequacies we need to see God as adequate.
 - c. Troubled by our sins we need a vision of God as holy and who forgives through Jesus Christ.
 - d. When we experience grief. We need to know and experience God as the “*God of all comfort, who comforts us*” (2 Corinthians 1:3-4).
 - e. We long for joy, and we see Him as the giver of “*every good and perfect gift*” (James 1:17).
 - f. When confronted by enemies, we need the vision of a God who loves His enemies, and gives His children the charge to be like Him (Matthew 5:43-44).
 - g. When we panic when our finances are low. We need to catch a vision of God as the one who is even concerned with the sparrow’s fall.
 - h. When we agonize over a decision. We need to see God as wise, who gives wisdom to all who ask of Him (James 1:5).
4. Affirmation of God in worship.
Addressing God with praise for who He is by nature, affirming Him in the glory of His essential nature.
 5. Prayer to God at heart of solution.
Convinced by our vision of the Father and that He will act for us, we can address our prayer to Him in complete confidence.
 6. Result: Acts 4:31. God answers the prayers and needs of His people.
“After they prayed, the place where they were meeting was shaken. And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and spoke the word of God boldly.”

Find the area where the Spirit of God has given you not only abilities but gifts to fulfill those abilities and then to be allegiant to Him in the doing of it.

C. Allegiance to the Spirit

The Exercise of Giftedness (Romans 12:3-8; 1 Corinthians 12-14). Building allegiance to the Spirit involves freeing each believer to live confidently as an expression of the Spirit. It means helping each believer trust the Spirit’s presence enough to serve.

1. Explore all the possibilities.
2. Experiment with as many as possible.
3. Examine your feelings.
4. Evaluate the results.
5. Expect confirmation from the body.

D. Allegiance to the Son

Personal obedience (Ephesians 5:21-26; John 14:21-24; 15:10).

1. Bring the problem to the real Head of the Church. Bringing our needs to

Jesus in prayer is the first step to take in view of His headship over “all things.”

2. Share the concern with the rest of the body. Others in the body may sense the same need.
3. Talk with others who feel a similar burden. Listening to each other for Jesus’ voice is important.
4. Look to people, not programs, for God’s answer. Expect the solution to any problem to be found in people, not in programs.

NOTE: Allegiance to the Son means learning to interact with Him as head of the body, and head of every individual.

SUMMARY:

Our interaction with the Father, Son, and Spirit are related to our total personality, our total capacity as persons. Our minds our hearts, and our wills are all touched by God. A response on *every level* must be nurtured in the people of God if the Lord is to have the healthy, responsive body He yearns to head.

SELF EXAM FOR LESSON FOUR:

1. Allegiance in the Body involves what four (4) people or groups? Give the manifestation of this allegiance to each.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____

2. List seven (7) threats to allegiance in the Body.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
 - 5) _____
 - 6) _____
 - 7) _____

3. Give five (5) characteristics which must exist for allegiance to grow in the Body.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
 - 5) _____

4. Finish the following statements concerning the nature of allegiance in the Body.
A new relationship – _____
A new standard – _____
A new outcome – _____

LESSON FIVE

LEADERSHIP IN THE BODY (1)

Leaders In A Living Organism



INTRODUCTION:

If we are to understand who we are as the church, we must begin by affirming our identity as Christ's body. No approach to organization and administration can reach sound conclusions apart from the recognition that, in essence, we Christians are members of a living organism. Every principle of organization must flow from this understanding; every practice must be in full harmony with it. We can never be effective leaders in the church until we realize, with Paul, that we "*are the body of Christ, and each one of you is a part of it*" (1 Corinthians 12:27).

The Bible does not say that the church *resembles* a body. It insists that the church of Christ *is* a body. We are dealing with a reality; we are confronting a concept that is at the heart of the nature of the church. We must take with complete seriousness the nature of the church as a living organism, particularly those specific points of identity the Bible stresses. Our understanding of the tasks of human leaders and their ministries must grow out of our understanding of the church as a living organism in which leaders play a significant part.

LESSON TEXT: All the scriptures in the Study Guide

LESSON AIM: To examine scriptures which answer the question: Who is in control and how can leaders maintain a high level of confidence in their Servanthood.

LESSON PREVIEW: You will . . .

1. Learn from Ephesians 4:1-16 that there is a solid scriptural basis for a body-type organization.
 2. Answer the questions of ownership, freedom, confidence and support in relation to leadership in the body.
-

SOME PRELIMINARY THOUGHTS

A. Scriptural Basis of Body-type Organization (Ephesians 4:1-16)

1. Attitudes of the organization (vs. 1-3).

Attitudes of leaders:

- a. Humble.
- b. Gentle.
- c. Patient.
- d. Longsuffering.
- e. Loving.
- f. Peaceful.

NOTE: Those attitudes must reside in the minds of people that would become mature, that would be leaders in the kingdom of God

2. Absolutes of the organization (vs. 4-6).

- a. One Body – unity of organism.
- b. One Spirit – unity of direction.
- c. One Hope – unity of destination.
- d. One Lord – unity of authority.
- e. One Faith – unity of belief.
- f. One Baptism – unity of entrance.
- g. One God – unity of all unity.

We need to find people who are bringing about the idea of one body, one Spirit, one hope, one Lord, one faith, one baptism and one God. We need to find leaders who will bring us into the heart of God, into the unitary belief in the one God and in the one Way

NOTE: We need to find leaders who believe those things.

3. Agencies of the organization (vs. 7-12).

- a. Apostles – in their writings.
- b. Prophets – in their writings.
- c. Evangelists – in the flesh (in person).
- d. Teaching-pastors.

NOTE: We have the apostles and prophets then we have men that live among us in the flesh; evangelists, teaching pastors, teaching elders, teaching shepherds. These men take this word of God and make it real in our life by their lip and by their life.

4. Achievements of the organization (vs. 13-16).

1. Prepared for works of service.
2. Built up.

3. Unity in the faith.
4. Come to know the Son of God.
5. Attain to maturity.
6. No longer be infants.
7. Grow up in Christ.
8. The body will mature and grow spiritually and numerically.

B. Some Basic Questions

1. Who owns the store? **Ownership**. That is the question of ownership. You see, the one who owns the store has the right to determine what happens to the things in the store.
 - a. Christ holds ultimate power (Ephesians 1:22-23).
 - b. He delegates some of His work of tending the sheep to others (2 Corinthians 5:18ff; Cf Acts 6:1-6). There is only one owner of the flock but He delegates some of His work and tending to the sheep to spiritual men that have achieved greatness in Christ.
2. Who calls the shots? **Consensus**. Christ and His body call the shots.
 - a. How do we know God's will? Cf. Isaiah 30:20-21. We expect trouble if we go wrong.
 - b) Consensus is a safeguard. Cf. Acts 15.
3. Why do I feel so hemmed in? **Freedom**.
 - a. Read 2 Corinthians 8:8, 10; 9:1-5.
 - b. Paul is preserving the freedom of believers to respond, or not, as they choose.
 - c. Leaders seek to help members make their own free and responsible choices. The leader does not command, he advises, he teaches, he admonishes, and then he gives an example.
4. Am I to be trusted? **Confidence** (2 Corinthians 4:16 – 6:13).
 - a. Principle stated (4:16-18). Only the unseen is real.
 - b. Prospect examined (5:1-10). Mortal to be swallowed by life.
 - c. Mission completed (5:11-15). By Christ's love and death.
 - d. New view provided (5:16-17). Of Jesus and the brothers.
 - e. Mission accomplished (5:18-21). Reconciled and sins not accounted.
 - f. Support assured (6:1-13).
 - 1) Obedience urged (vs. 1-2).
 - 2) Serve sacrificially (vs. 3-10).
 - 3) Open hearts (selves) (vs. 11-13).
5. Do I have loving help? **Support**. Participatory supervision.
 - a. **Love each other** (John 13:34-35).
 - 1) By personal sacrifice (2 Corinthians 12:14-15).

2) By personal concern (Acts 14:21-23). (After being persecuted in these cities; 15:36; 18:23; 20:31-32; 2 Corinthians 11:2; Galatians 4:19-20).

- Be available.
- Pray for each other.
- Spend time together.
 - * Eat out together.
 - * Exercise together.
 - * Travel together.
 - * Evangelize together.
- Listen to each other.
- Confront each other.
- Give to each other.

The excellent leader does not command, he advises, he teaches, he admonishes and he gives an example.

b. Minister to the whole person. Cf. Luke 2:52. As Jesus grew in:

- 1) Wisdom – mind.
- 2) Stature – physical body.
- 3) Favor with God – spiritually.
- 4) Favor with man – socially.

c. Give a realistic view of self (1 Timothy 1:15; 2 Corinthians 2:12-13; 7:5ff).

SUMMARY

So many times spiritual leaders, preachers and elders, hold themselves distant and aloof from other people in the body. That is so wrong. People need to see that the preacher, elders, deacons and any other leaders in the body of Christ are nothing but sinners saved by the grace of God. Just beggars that have found food, telling other beggars where the food is. If they cannot find it, leading them to it and pointing them to it.

SELF EXAM FOR LESSON FIVE:

1. What four (4) things from Ephesians 4 form the basis of body-type organization?

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

2. What five (5) questions must be asked and answered in connection with leadership which is excellent?

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

3. In what three (3) way does the excellent leader provide loving help (**support**) to those in the Body?

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

LESSON SIX

LEADERSHIP IN THE BODY (2)



The Leader's Prime Directive

INTRODUCTION:

Jesus Christ, before ascending to the Father, spoke directly to the purpose of the existence of the church. One day on a mountain in Galilee He spoke in clear and simple language, *And Jesus came and said to them, "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything that I have commanded you. And remember, I am with you always, to the end of the age."* (Matthew 28:18 NRSV)

Earlier He had said in the presence of the disciples, and more specifically to Peter, *"... I will build My church and the gates of Hades (the power of death) will not overcome it"* (Matthew 16:18).

LESSON TEXT: All the scriptures in this Study Guide.

LESSON AIM: To discover the purpose and function / goal of leaders in the Body and how these are to be accomplished.

LESSON PREVIEW: You will . . .

1. Be able to show that the prime directive of church leadership is to make disciples and a description of disciples to be made.
 2. Be able to reproduce from memory seven things in which leaders must be involved in order to build a people who will fulfill the prime directive.
-

Now prior to leaving them to carry on His work and to fulfill His prophetic words, He tells them what they must do. **MAKE DISCIPLES OF ALL THE NATIONS!** And teach all those disciplined to be obedient to the teachings of Christ! The command is

clear, concise, comprehensive! The church therefore exists to carry out two functions – evangelism and edification. These two functions in turn answer two questions: First, Why does the church exist in the world? and second, Why does the church exist as a gathered community?

THE LEADERSHIP IN RELATION TO THE PURPOSE OF THE CHURCH

A. The Prime Directive: Make Disciples (Matthew 28:18-20)

1. Three words need to be considered.
 - a. **Follow (*akolouthéo*)** – denotes the action of a man answering the call of Jesus whose whole life is redirected in obedience. It means “to walk along behind” and view Jesus ahead of us and do what He did.
 - b. **Imitate (*mimeomai*)** – Emphasizes the nature of a particular kind of behavior, modeled on someone else. It means “to make an exact copy of it.” Cf. Luke 6:40 – “*A student is not above his teacher, but everyone who is fully trained will be like his teacher.*”
 - c. **Disciple (*mathetes*)** – one who has heard the call of Jesus and joins Him in the activity.
2. Four precepts of discipling.
 - a. **New wine, old wineskins.** Much of our training disciples involves putting people into **roles** (Sunday School Teachers, Visitation workers, Youth workers, etc.). New Testament discipling focuses on **freeing** individuals for growth in their own personal faith and uniqueness. We must give priority to people.
 - b. **A priestly, interpersonal process.** Discipleship is a team work not just one-on-one. A discipling process is needed that will enable converts to teach and learn from each other, rather than learning from a single leader.
 - c. **“Indigenously” and “Contextualization.”** Both terms normally associated only with “missions.” They mean that the work is to be turned over to the trained “natives” as soon as possible and that we should “*become all things to all men to win as many as possible.*” We need not be bound by old ways and traditions.
 - d. **Discipling leads to service.** In biblical discipling priority is given to **needs not goals**. The traditional approach of the church is to emphasize **goals of existing programs, agencies, or structures**.

NOTE: Three (3) elements must be stressed to build disciples in the contemporary world.

1. A total commitment to **SCRIPTURE** as the trustworthy and reliable

word of God.

2. A total commitment to **JESUS CHRIST** as Lord and an openness to hearing and obeying His voice.
3. A total commitment to **ONE ANOTHER** in the body of Christ, that our insights might be tested and confirmed by our brothers and sisters.
4. We must not only believe in Jesus, but we must also believe in each other.

B. Building a People Who Will Fulfill the Prime Directive

1. Communicate a vision of the purposes God seeks to achieve through His people. (Matthew 28:18-20; Proverbs 29:18).
 - a. God's vision must be the vision of the leaders of God's people.
 - b. Whatever the vision of the leaders will end up being the vision of the people.
2. Build a community of love in which close personal relationships are nurtured. (Ephesians 4:11-16; Romans 12 – 14; See also **THE ONE ANOTHER** passages).
 - a. We belong to one another (Romans 12:5).
 - b. Be devoted to one another in brotherly love (Romans 12:10).
 - c. Honor one another above yourselves (Romans 12:10).
 - d. Share with one another (Romans 12:13).
 - e. Live in harmony with one another (Romans 12:16).
 - f. Love one another (Romans 13:8).
 - g. Please one another (Romans 15:2).
 - h. Be unified with one another (Romans 15:5).
 - i. Accept one another (Romans 15:7).
3. Learn to make disciples and not simply church members. The "church member" is tested by his performance, what he does, the body member is tested by his relationship, what he is. (Romans 12:1-2; 2 Corinthians 5:17; Luke 14:25-35)
 - a. We need people that are joined to Christ and therefore joined to anybody that is joined to Christ.
 - b. People who give Jesus an unrivaled love, die daily to oneself and to sin and to society.
 - c. People that make an unafraid accounting of all the cost that are going to be involved.
 - d. An unqualified renunciation of oneself.
4. Guide the people of God to become servants (slaves) of one another and the world (Matthew 20:20-28; Romans 12:9-21; John 13).
5. Provide training in ministry so that members of the body will be effective

in their service to one another and to the world (Ephesians 4:11-16; 1 and 2 Timothy; 2 Corinthians 7:1-4).

6. Extend freedom to the people of God to respond to the voice of the Spirit through the revealed and written word of the Spirit. (Ephesians 3:14-21; Romans 8; Galatians 5:1)
7. Come to a better and clearer understanding of leadership in the Body of Christ. (Mark 10:35-45)

SUMMARY

We are trying to find what excellence in leadership is in the excellent word of God. In Mark 10, Jesus says what leadership really is. James and John came to him with their mother thinking that leadership was a thing of place, position and prestige. They want to be on the left hand and on the right hand of Jesus when he came in His kingdom but Jesus said, it is not that way at all. If anybody wants to be great, and we should want to be great not mediocre, He says if anybody wants to be great, let him become the servant of everybody. He uses a word that means “table servant.” Serve, slave, sacrifice. That is what leadership is. That is excellence in leadership.

SELF EXAM FOR LESSON SIX:

1. List four (4) precepts or principals of discipling.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____

2. What three (3) elements must be stressed to build disciples in a contemporary world?
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____

3. List seven (7) important things which must be involved when building a people who will fulfill the prime directive of making disciples.
 - 1) _____

 - 2) _____

 - 3) _____

 - 4) _____

 - 5) _____

 - 6) _____

 - 7) _____

LESSON SEVEN

LEADERSHIP IN THE BODY (3)

The Servant's Heart



INTRODUCTION:

The terms chosen by God to denote the leaders of His church reveal something about the function and personality of the leaders in the congregation that is not institutional in character. For instance.

elder (presbyteros) literally speaks of individuals who are older and who in biblical cultures had earned respect by virtue of their character, experience, and years.

bishop (episkopos) speaks of individuals who oversee, take care of, care for, and visit. The picture is of a very person-oriented individual, who stays in close touch with and cares for others.

pastor (poimen) is literally “shepherd.” Used of church leaders, it again focuses attention on close relationships and care for the growth and well-being of members of the body.

LESSON TEXT: All scriptures listed in this Study Guide.

LESSON AIM: To identify who leaders are in the church and understand their servant spirit and lifestyle.

LESSON PREVIEW: You will . . .

1. Discover who the leaders in the church are and that their mission is to equip saints for service and to mature saints to serve.
 2. To see from Mark 10:35-45 and Luke 22:24-27 the contrast between worldly leadership style and leadership style in the body.
-

The emerging picture of the local church leader, then, is not that of the manager of an enterprise or a decision maker, but of one who with the wisdom gained by

personal experience builds an intimate relationship with others whom he cares for and tends with a view toward their growth and maturity.³

THE BIBLICAL APPROACH TO LEADERSHIP IN THE BODY

A. The Task of Leaders: a Healthy Body (Ephesians 4:7-16)

1. Who are the God appointed leaders (v. 11)?

*“It was he who gave some to be **apostles**, some to be **prophets**, some to be **evangelists**, and some to be **pastors and teachers**,”*

- a. **Apostles** – The apostles went into all the world and laid the foundation upon which the church was to be built and leadership was to be sustained. They were the ambassadors – emissaries (2 Corinthians 5:19-20). Apostles, then, were those who carried the gospel message with God’s authority.
 - b. **Prophets** – Inspired spokesmen who are still speaking today through their written word. New Testament Prophets were gifts to the church to provide edification, exhortation, and comfort (1 Corinthians 14:3). Since the apostles and prophets were foundational, they did not exist after the first generation of believers.
 - c. **Evangelists** – Preachers who are spiritual leaders of the body of Christ. They are trying to be the voice of God. **Evangelists** were those engaged in spreading the gospel, similar to present-day missionaries, gospel preachers whether in a local church or involved in missionary work.
 - d. **Teaching Pastors – Shepherds.** The work of this leader, the teaching pastor, is not to proclaim the word but to train, to teach, to instruct, guide and help people in how they are to obey that word. More likely, they refer to two characteristics of the same person who is pastoring believers (by comforting and guiding) while at the same time instructing them in God’s ways (overseers or elders are to be able to teach; 1 Timothy 3:2; Titus 1:9).
2. What is the mission of leaders? To train, equip every member of the church for meaningful service in the kingdom (vs. 12-13).

*“... **to prepare** God's people for **works of service**, so that the body of Christ may be built up until we all reach unity in the faith and in the knowledge of the Son of God and become mature, attaining to the whole measure of the fullness of Christ.*

³ Richards, Lawrence O. & Hoeldtke, Clyde, A Theology Of Church Leadership, pg.92.

- a. Leaders are to **equip saints for service** (not church management) (vs. 12-13). To equip other believers for the ministry so as to give them stability doctrinally and practically and thus lead them to mutual edification. This involves:

- 1) Training by the word. This involves instruction in the word.
- 2) Being a model of the word. This means living the word out in their lives.
- 3) Counseling.
- 4) Encouragement, admonition, prodding.

The head manages and He is sufficient to do that job; Jesus Christ the head of the church. The leaders are to see that God's people who are given abilities by God and given spiritual gifts by God carry out those abilities and ministries. Leaders are to see that the people of God are equipped for service.

NOTE: Anything that is necessary to get the people of God using their abilities and gifts that are God-given for His glory! That is what leaders are for.

- b. Leaders are to **mature saints for growth** (vs. 14-16).
- 1) It will hold the body together.
 - 2) As “each” part does its work. Every single member is involved in holding the body together (v. 16).

NOTE: The church will not grow as God intends for it to grow until each part does its own particular work, in its own particular place for the ultimate glory of God.

- c. Leaders are to **establish relationships**.
- 1) To one another.
 - 2) To the Father.
 - 3) To the Holy Spirit.
 - 4) To Christ Himself.

NOTE: Gifted people (Ephesians 4:11) are to minister the Word to others so that they in turn are readied to get involved in ministering to others (2 Timothy 2:2). The goal of all this is the building up or edifying of **the body of Christ** (Ephesians 4:16). This shows that all saints and not just a few leaders should be involved in the “ministry.” All saints are gifted (Ephesians 4:7) to serve others spiritually.

B. The Identity of Leaders: Leaders Are Servants

1. Servanthood in the Old Testament.
 - a. Israel (Isaiah 44:1-2). Israel was characterized as the servant of God.
 - b. The Messiah (Isaiah 42:1-8). “*Behold my servant, whom I uphold, my chosen, in whom my soul delights; I will put my Spirit on him . . .*”
 - c. Servant/master relationship (one another) (Leviticus 25 and Exodus 21).
2. Servanthood in the New Testament.
 - a. Matthew 23:8-12. “*But you are not to be called ‘Rabbi,’ for you have only one Master and **you are all brothers.** . . . The greatest among you will be your servant.*”
 - b. The example of Jesus in John 13.
3. Servant leadership (Matthew 20:20-28; Mark 10:35-45; Luke 22:24-27).
 - a. The right relationship with the led – *Among*. We cannot be servant-leaders if our position or role or our own attitude tends to lift us above others and makes a distinction between us and the rest of the people of God.
 - b. The secular style: command – *Not so with you.*

*“Jesus called them together and said, ‘You know that the rulers of the Gentiles lord it over them, and their high officials exercise authority over them. **Not so with you.** Instead, whoever wants to become great among you must be your servant, and whoever wants to be first must be your slave—just as the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many.’”*

- 1) Worldly rulers “lord it over” and “exercise authority” over the led. Here is a command-type of authority.
- 2) To attempt to use such a command authority calls forth one of God’s most powerful rebukes: “*Not so with you.*”
- c. The right mode – *Serves, shows*. Servants have one role in the household – to serve. Rather than *tell*, the servant *shows*. Leadership by example, not command.
- d. The right effect – To get a *heart commitment* not merely a *behavior modification*.
 - 1) The command authority of the secular ruler does lead to behavioral change. There are all sorts of sanctions that secular leaders rely on to obtain the behavior they require.
 - 2) Servants must rely on an inner response in those they influence.
 - 3) The one style achieves behavioral conformity; the other style

achieves *heart commitment* which results in a correct behavioral conformity.

- e. The right power – *Example not coercion*.
 - 1) The secular leadership style has a wide range of coercive means to enforce response.
 - 2) In the church all such means are decisively rejected!
- 4. A test case (2 Timothy 2:14-26).
 - a. How to deal with the contentious (vs. 14-19). Charge them in the sight of the Lord:
 - 1) That they strive not about words.
 - 2) Let every one that names the name of the Lord depart from unrighteousness.
 - b. How to deal with himself (vs. 20-25). “*Don't have anything to do with foolish and stupid arguments, because you know they produce quarrels*” (v. 23).
 - c. How to deal with “foolish and stupid arguments” (vs. 24-26).
 - 1) Do not quarrel.
 - 2) Be kind to all.
 - 3) Gently instruct.
 - 4) Expect God to intervene.

NOTE:

- a. A servant's attitude – gentleness and humility.
- b. A servant's resource – his life and gentle instruction.
- c. A servant's expectation – God will act to change life.

SUMMARY:

Within this framework, God can and will use leaders to build a healthy and strong body, one that is responsive and obedient to Jesus Christ.

SELF EXAM FOR LESSON SEVEN:

1. List the leaders of the church as given in Ephesians 4:11 with a one or two word description of each.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____

2. What is the two-fold mission of leaders?
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____

3. Mark 10:35-45 and Luke 22:24-27 shows five (5) areas in which servant leadership contrasts with secular leadership. What are these five areas?
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
 - 5) _____

4. Complete the following chart from 2 Timothy 2:14-26 concerning the servant.
A servant's attitude – _____
A servant's resource – _____
A servant's expectation – _____

LESSON EIGHT

LEADERSHIP IN THE BODY (4)

The Servant's Method



INTRODUCTION:

The basic attitude of the servant-leader is sketched in both the Old and the New Testaments. Yet in a striking incident reported in two of the Gospels, Jesus goes beyond attitude to define more clearly the servant's leadership style. More than a servant's heart is required. There is also to be a servant's *method*.

On one occasion Jesus called His disciples together to speak of the nature of leadership in the fellowship of the church. Jesus contrasted the leadership style and method of secular rulers against the leadership style and method of those called to lead in His body.

Also a dispute arose among them as to which of them was considered to be greatest. Jesus said to them, "The kings of the Gentiles lord it over them; and those who exercise authority over them call themselves Benefactors. But you are not to be like that. Instead, the greatest among you should be like the youngest, and the one who rules like the one who serves. For who is greater, the one who is at the table or the one who serves? Is it not the one who is at the table? But I am among you as one who serves (Luke 22:24-27).

LESSON TEXT: All the scriptures in the Study Guide.

LESSON AIM: To learn from an examination of various Greek words translated as servant or slave the deeper characteristics of leadership.

LESSON PREVIEW: You will . . .

1. Study the definition of the Greek word ***Doulos*** as it relates to the qualities of leadership in the Body.
 2. Study the meaning of the Greek word ***Diakonos*** as it relates to leadership.
 3. See from the meaning of the Greek word ***Huperetes*** the characteristic of Christian service and leadership.
-

This passage attacks many of our ingrained presumptions about leadership and helps us define *how* a servant leads.

WORD STUDIES IN LEADERSHIP

A. Introduction: Servant Leadership

1. A group of students studying to be missionaries and leaders in the church were in a retreat one day with an individual. He asked them to draw a logo for some T-shirts to sell to leaders that they might wear as an example to other people. It was interesting the logos that were brought back.
2. A thesaurus or dictionary defines the word “leadership” and gives the synonyms with such words as authority, control, administration, effectiveness, superiority, supremacy, skill, capacity, power, general, commander, director, manager, head, officer, master, chieftain, governor, ruler, executive, boss, the brains and all of these things.
3. Secular concept of leadership.
 - a. Leadership: Authority, control, administration, effectiveness, superiority, supremacy, skill, capacity, power.
 - b. Leader: General, commander, director, manager, head, officer, master, chieftain, governor, ruler, executive, boss, brains.
4. It was interesting the logos that were brought back. Logo's that had crowns on them, logo's with lion's heads on them, with swords, with shields, with scrolls.
5. Jesus’ instruction to His disciples in Luke 22:24-27. “*You are not to be like that!*”
 - a. The Servant-Lord.
 - b. They craved popularity and position. “*Also a dispute arose among them as to which of them was considered to be greatest.*”
 - 1) **Jesus** then told them that such thinking is like that of pagans.
 - 2) The followers of the Messiah should not think about such things. Rather than wanting to be **the greatest**, His followers should each desire to be **the one who serves** – following the example of their Lord.
 - c. Compare Matthew chapter 20 and Mark chapter 10.
6. After a discussion from these passages, the students changed their logos to:
 - a. A towel and basin.
 - b. Serving at the table.

We as human beings, especially in the United States of America, have an absolutely wrong concept about the kind of leadership that ought to exist in the body of Christ.

- c. A shepherd carrying a lamb.
 - d. A shepherd and his crook.
- Their concept had been changed by the word of their Lord.

B. Meanings and Pictures in Words

1. **Doulos** – servant. W. E. Vine's Expository Dictionary of New Testament Words gives the meaning of this word as, "The purchased possession of another." Whether purchased with money or taken as the spoils of war.
 - a. The idea is that this person does not belong to himself. He is the total possession of another.
 - b. Paul consistently uses this word in the first verse of most of his epistles to describe himself and except for one occasion, in the book of Galatians, it comes before apostle
 - 1) Paul was proud of his Roman citizenship (Acts 16:37-38; 22:23-29).
 - 2) Paul rejoiced in his freedom (1 Corinthians 9).
 - 3) **BUT!** He deliberately chose the Greek word, *doulos*, to describe his position in the Kingdom – Romans 1:1 – "*Paul, a servant of Christ Jesus . . .*," Philippians 1:1 – "*Paul and Timothy, servants of Christ Jesus . . .*," Titus 1:1 – "*Paul, a servant of God and an apostle of Jesus Christ. . .*" Paul looked upon himself as THE LORD'S BONDSERVANT!
 - 4) **YES!** He had apostolic authority (2 Corinthians 13:10). "*This is why I write these things when I am absent, that when I come I may not have to be harsh in my use of authority—the authority the Lord gave me for building you up, not for tearing you down.*"
He established numerous churches.
 - 5) **YET:** He wanted all to know that he was a *slave* to Jesus Christ.
 - 6) **SO:** His ministry was always Christ-centered (Cf. Philippians 1:20-21).
 - 7) The significance of the slave is determined by the significance of the master (Philippians 1:20-21). Study particularly 2 Corinthians 4:5. "*For we do not preach ourselves, but **Jesus Christ as Lord, and ourselves as your servants** for Jesus' sake.*" Double proclamation:
 - a) Jesus is Lord.
 - b) We are slaves. (Your slaves – for your sake).

- 8) Relatively easy to pay lip-service to this concept, but because of our environment we fight for our rights – fight for our independence.
- 9) It is difficult to hand over all we are and all we have to Christ! – but it is absolutely essential if I am going to be a leader in the kingdom.

Illustration: A doctor rescued an African from a lion and healed him. The man later came with all of his possessions and wives stating:

“According to the laws of our tribe, a man rescued from the jaws of a wild beast no longer belongs to himself; he belongs to his rescuer. All that I have is yours. My hens and ducks, sheep and goats, my servants, my children, my wives, and myself – are all yours. You are *bwana* (chief) and I am your *slave*!”

- This is where leadership begins!!!

2. ***Diakonos, diakoneo, diakonia*** – “deacon, minister, server, aide – one who waits on a table.”
 - a. Used to describe Christ’s position in Luke 22:27. “*For who is greater, the one who is at the table or the one who serves? Is it not the one who is at the table? But I am among you as one who serves.*”
 - b. Used of Martha in Luke 10:40. “*But Martha was distracted by all the preparations (service, KJV) that had to be made.*”
 - c. Used of Peter’s mother-in-law in Mark 1:31. “*So he went to her, took her hand and helped her up. The fever left her and she began to wait on them.*”
 - d. Used of the Seven in Acts 6:1-7. “*So the Twelve gathered all the disciples together and said, “It would not be right for us to neglect the ministry of the word of God in order to wait on tables.”*”
 - e. Used by Paul in 2 Corinthians 3:6. “*You show that you are a letter from Christ, the result of our ministry.*”
 - f. Study particularly 1 Corinthians 3:1-9. Paul speaks of himself as a deacon, as a table servant of those people.

NOTE: The Corinthians were making more of men than they ought to. Some were saying, I am of Paul, some I am of Cephas, some I am of Apollos and some even I am of Christ. Making Christ an ordinary man to be compared with Peter, Paul and Apollos.

- 1) They were making great men into personality-cult leaders (1:10-12).
- 2) Paul rebuked them for their immaturity and worldly way of viewing leaders (3:1-4).
“Brothers, I could not address you as spiritual but as worldly—mere infants in Christ. I gave you milk, not solid food, for you were not yet ready for it. Indeed, you are still not ready. You are still worldly. For since there is jealousy and quarreling among you, are you not worldly? Are you not acting like mere men? For when one says, ‘I follow Paul,’ and another, ‘I follow Apollos,’ are you not mere men? What, after all, is Apollos? And what is Paul? Only servants, through whom you came to believe”
 (1 Corinthians 3:1-5, NIV)
- 3) “What (thing in original language) is Apollos or Paul?”
- 4) “Only servants” – “through,” not “in,” – “whom you believe.”
 They were **agents** not **objects**.
- 5) Fellow-workers – ***sunergoi*** – in God’s field, on God’s building.
 That is what a spiritual leader is. He is a worker together with God. One in whom God counts as equal. One in whom God trusts.
 One upon whom God relies.
3. ***Huperetes*** – “Under-rower on a Mediterranean galley.”
 - a. Paul said, we are the lowest of servants. He did not even consider himself there a slave. He definitely did not consider himself a deacon. He considered himself an under-rower. Hard work under difficult, bad circumstances.
 - b. Totally under the authority of a master.
 - c. In contrast: Worldly leaders love to rule the roost.

The spirit of the ages often creeps into the arena of spiritual leadership.

- 1) In the quest for excellence and efficiency, we often create a “super-star” image for leaders.
- 2) Description of the leader in a book entitled, “The Christian Executive” describes the spiritual leader as one who:
 - a) Dresses in a certain style – the kind of suit they ought to wear.
 - b) Travels in luxury class.
 - c) Drives an executive car.
 - d) Has an office designed by a professional.
 - e) Has power to hire and fire.

- 3) Where is there room in that description for:
mutual submission?
accountability to the Lord?
service to (not by) one another?

NOTE: Leaders need to read often the description of the real Shepherd of God's sheep.

Psalm 23:

*The LORD is my shepherd, I shall not be in want.
He makes me lie down in green pastures, he leads me beside quiet waters,
he restores my soul. He guides me in paths of righteousness for his name's sake.
Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil,
for you are with me; your rod and your staff, they comfort me.
You prepare a table before me in the presence of my enemies. You anoint my
head with oil; my cup overflows.
Surely goodness and love will follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell
in the house of the LORD forever.*

SELF EXAM FOR LESSON EIGHT:

1. Define the Greek word ***Doulos*** and discuss how it relates to leadership in the Body.

2. Explain how the word ***Diakonos*** relates to spiritual leadership in the Body.

3. Define the Greek word ***Huperetes*** and relate its meaning to church leadership.

LESSON NINE

LEADERSHIP IN THE BODY (5)

Leaders, Guardians and Shepherds



INTRODUCTION:

Commitment to servant leadership carries with it a high cost. By forsaking the world's kind of leadership, the body leader is sure to be misunderstood. He will seem unimpressive. He will suffer under misunderstanding and may be reduced at times to near-despair. And it takes so much longer to gain heart response than behavioral conformity. His gentleness itself, in a world where decisive and competitive men are admired, will lead to charges of weakness. But if he retains a total commitment to servanthood and all it implies, the spiritual leader will be used by God in the body, and through his ministry Jesus *will* build His church.

The character and nature of servant leadership is enlarged by a study of several Greek words in the New Testament. *Doulos*, *Diakonos* and *Huperetes* were studied in the last lesson. Each one of these words added a little different shade of meaning to leadership. Two more servant-words will be studied in this lesson which will also add enlargement to the concept of Body leadership.

LESSON TEXT: All the scriptures in the Study Guide

LESSON AIM: To investigate two more words which describe the character and nature of biblical leadership.

LESSON PREVIEW: You will . . .

1. Look closely at the Greek word *Oikonomos* and from its definition discover that another aspect of leadership involves stewardship.
 2. Learn from the meaning of the Greek word *Poimen* the concept of shepherding in the church seeing the example of both good and bad shepherds from scripture.
-

WORD STUDIES IN LEADERSHIP (2)

A. More Servant Words

1. **Oikonomos** – Steward, literally “house manager.” Normally, slaves who had earned respect and trust. Their job: *Supervise other slaves and manage the domestic affairs.*
 - a. Stewards serve as **trustees** – Privilege and Responsibility (2 Corinthians 4:1; Ephesians 3:2-5; Romans 1:14).

“So then, men ought to regard us as servants . . .,” That is our word steward – **“... as servants of Christ and as those entrusted with . . .,”** There is that word steward – **“... those entrusted with the secret things of God”**
(1 Corinthians 4:1 NIV).

- b. Stewards serve as **guardians**. Cf. 2 Timothy 1:14 (vs. 8, 13); Jude 3.
- c. Stewards serve as **transmitters** of Apostolic teaching. *“And the things you have heard me say in the presence of many witnesses entrust to reliable men who will also be qualified to teach others”* (2 Timothy 2:2).
 - 1) Paul – Paul, the apostle, had been entrusted by Jesus with the word of God. He is a steward.
 - 2) Timothy – Timothy was to entrust that word to faithful men who would be able then to entrust it to others.
 - 3) Faithful men – are going to entrust it to others to make them a steward.
 - 4) Others – Stewards are transmitters of apostolic teaching but stewards are bottom line, managers.
- d. Stewards serve as **managers** (Luke 12:42-43). Jesus tells in Luke 12 of a good steward and in Luke 16 of an ungodly steward. One of them faithful to his stewardship, the other unfaithful.
- e. The Parable of the talents – The one man is given five talents and another two and another one. The man that was given one talent is condemned not because he had only one talent. He is condemned because he was not faithful to use that one talent.
- f. Shepherds / stewards of God's people are going to give an account to God of how they dealt with that which was placed in their hands – and they have a requirement. That requirement is to be faithful stewards.

- g. Steward's qualities: See qualifications in 1 Timothy 3 and Titus 1.
- 1) Blameless (Titus 1:7).
 - 2) Trustworthy and Faithful (Luke 12:42; Cf. 1 Corinthians 4:2; Luke 12:48).

NOTE: Functions and responsibilities of the good steward.

- ▶ He accepts tasks from God, fully aware of God's ownership in his life (James 1:17).
- ▶ He administers this trust in a responsive manner whether it be material, financial, talents, abilities, industry (1 Peter 4:10).
- ▶ As elders – entrusted with the flock. As parents-to-children. As husband-to-wife. As deacons serving the church.
- ▶ The steward has a highly personal relationship with his Savior (John 15:15), rendering accounts before God (Luke 16:2, 9-13).
- ▶ The steward realizes he does not give back to God a portion of what he owns. The steward realizes he is entrusted with that which God already possesses.

(Stewardship: "The Supreme Beatitude." Excerpt from "The Art of Giving Self, Sunset Bible class booklet.)

2. **Poimen:** Shepherd.

- a. The Lord as an example – Psalm 23:
- 1) Provides food and rest (v. 2). – *"He makes me lie down in green pastures, he leads me beside quiet waters."*
 - 2) Refreshes and renews (v. 3). – *"he restores my soul."*
 - 3) Leads in prepared paths (v. 3). – *"He guides me in paths of righteousness for his name's sake."*
 - 4) Anoints the wounded (v. 5) – or for rulership. – *"You anoint my head with oil."*
 - 5) Will be good and merciful to the end (v. 6). – *"Surely goodness and love will follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the LORD forever."*

NOTE: Isaiah 40:11: – *"He tends his flock like a shepherd: He gathers the lambs in his arms and carries them close to his heart; he gently leads those that have young."*

- ▶ He Tends – He Gathers
- ▶ He Carries – He Gently Leads

b. Good and bad shepherds.

- 1) Good Shepherds – Psalms 78:70-72. – *"He chose David his servant and took him from the sheep pens; from tending the sheep"*

*he brought him to be the shepherd of his people Jacob, of Israel his inheritance. And David shepherded them **with integrity of heart**; with **skillful hands** he led them.”*

2) Bad Shepherds – Ezekiel 34:1-10, 17-22.

The word of the LORD came to me: “Son of man, prophesy against the shepherds of Israel; prophesy and say to them: ‘This is what the Sovereign LORD says: Woe to the shepherds of Israel who only take care of themselves! Should not shepherds take care of the flock? You eat the curds, clothe yourselves with the wool and slaughter the choice animals, but you do not take care of the flock. You have not strengthened the weak or healed the sick or bound up the injured. You have not brought back the strays or searched for the lost. You have ruled them harshly and brutally. So they were scattered because there was no shepherd, and when they were scattered they became food for all the wild animals. My sheep wandered over all the mountains and on every high hill. They were scattered over the whole earth, and no one searched or looked for them. ‘Therefore, you shepherds, hear the word of the LORD: As surely as I live, declares the Sovereign LORD, because my flock lacks a shepherd and so has been plundered and has become food for all the wild animals, and because my shepherds did not search for my flock but cared for themselves rather than for my flock, therefore, O shepherds, hear the word of the LORD: This is what the Sovereign LORD says: I am against the shepherds and will hold them accountable for my flock. I will remove them from tending the flock so that the shepherds can no longer feed themselves. I will rescue my flock from their mouths, and it will no longer be food for them.’”

- Did not take care – they should have.
- Did not strengthen the weak – they should have.
- Did not heal the sick – they should have.
- Did not bind up the injured – they should have.
- Did not bring back the strays – they should have.
- Did not search for the lost sheep – they should have.
- Did – rule harshly – they should not .
- Did – rule brutally – they should not.
- Did – scatter the sheep – they should not.
- Did – butt and harm the sheep – they should not.

NOTE: God will judge shepherds.

God will help sheep.

God will send good shepherds.

- 4) The promise of a good Shepherd.
- c. Jesus – the Good Shepherd, John 10:1-18, “*I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd lays down his life for the sheep*” (v. 11).
 - 1) The Good Shepherd – knows each sheep by name (John 10:3, 14, 27).
 - 2) The Good Shepherd – is always with the sheep (Luke 22:27).
 - 3) The Good Shepherd – leads His sheep (John 10:3b-4).
 - 4) The Good Shepherd – displays a deep concern for the lost sheep (Luke 15:4-6; Matthew. 18:12-14). Cf. Matthew. 9:36-38.
 - 5) The Good Shepherd – protects His sheep (John 10:10, 12-13).
 - 6) The Good Shepherd – is prepared to die for His sheep (John 10:11, 15, 17-18).
 - 7) The Good Shepherd – seeks other sheep (John 10:16). The Good Shepherd not only tends the flock God gives Him, He is interested in the increase of the flock. He goes out and seeks other sheep.
- d. A fisherman becomes a shepherd (John 21). Jesus commissions Peter to be the shepherd to the sheep. He says, feed my sheep.
 - 1) Feed my lambs.
 - 2) Shepherd my sheep (Not my giraffes).
 - 3) Feed my sheep.

Conclusion

We are not really concerned with success, we are concerned with excellence. If we, the people of God, live in the spirit of God and speak the word of God, then what happens is the absolute will of God. I think a natural question would be, how do you develop leaders like this? How are we going to so live and so teach in the church that leaders like that will arise to lead the people of God? Good question. That will be our discussion in the next lesson. As we talk about the process of developing leaders out of the success mode into the spiritual development mode of the kingdom of God. Where they quit being bosses and become shepherds. When they quit making commands and begin to serve. How do we develop leaders like that? God bless you as we continue to study spiritual excellent leadership.

CONTRASTS OF LEADERSHIP

SECULAR AUTHORITY “LORD OVER”	SERVANT AUTHORITY – “SERVE AMONG”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power base • Gives orders • Unwilling to fail • Absolutely necessary • Drives – like a cowboy drives cattle • Needs strength to subject • Authoritarian • Has gold, makes rules • Seeks personal advantage • Expects to be served 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Love/Obedience base • Under orders (takes orders) • Unafraid to fail and model of transformation • Expendable • Leads – like a shepherd with his sheep • Finds strength in submission • Steward of authority • Follows Golden Rule • Seeks to please master and others • Expects to serve

SELF EXAM FOR LESSON NINE:

1. Give the Greek word for “steward” and give their job description.

2. Stewards serve in what four (4) capacities?

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

3. Give the Greek word for “shepherd” and five (5) examples from Psalm 23 of his function.

Greek word: _____

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

4. From John 10 give six (6) characteristics of the good Shepherd.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

5. Produce the leadership chart showing the contrast between secular and biblical authority.

LESSON TEN

LEADERSHIP IN THE BODY (6)

Developing Leaders



INTRODUCTION:

Welcome back to our study of Excellence in Leadership. We are studying the fact that excellent leadership is a spiritual serving leadership. We have seen that in all of the examples of Jesus. We have seen that even in the words that describe our leaders. Such words as “*doulos*” which means slave. Such words as “shepherd” or “pastor,” or “overseer.” All these words indicate that the leader exists to serve those that are being led. One of the very practical discussions that we need to enter into is the process of developing leaders. Just how does one who strives to be the excellent, spiritual servant that leads and shepherds the people of God, what process does he go through? What does the Bible say about the way he is to become the serving leadership leading slave of God?

LESSON TEXTS: Scriptures listed in this lesson.

LESSON AIM: To discover significant ways in which leaders may be developed.

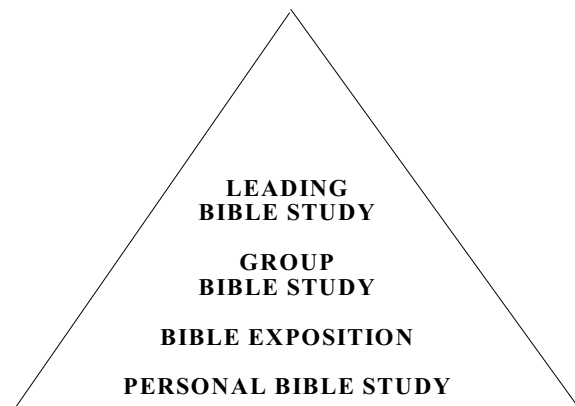
LESSON PREVIEW: You will . . .

Learn the four important levels in the process of developing leaders in the Lord’s church with one scripture to illustrates each one.

THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING LEADERS

A. Level One: Personal Bible Study

1. No substitute for daily, personal Bible Study.
 - a. Not occasional, not tapes, not books about the Bible, but the Bible itself.
 - b. Not preparing to teach some Bible class. This is good but it needs to be personal Bible study.



- c. I would suggest that it be done at your brightest hour.
2. Use a good study guide to assist in Bible study – e.g. “Search the Scriptures” (Inter Varsity Press).
 - a. Richard Rogers Outline on Bible History.
 - b. Video Bible study courses from the Sunset International Bible Institute.
3. Record your thoughts in a notebook. Use questions like:
 - a. What did I learn about God today? Be definite in your self examination of what you learned.
 - b. What did I learn about myself today? How do I look through the lens of Scripture.
 - c. Is there a sin or sins to forsake?
 - d. Is there a command to obey?
 - e. Is there a warning to heed?
 - f. Is there a promise to receive?
 - g. What verse or verses do I want to memorize today? Every single day memorize at least a verse from the text you have studied. At the end of the year, you will be amazed at how much God has spoken to your soul and how much you have learned.

NOTE: Read the 119 Psalm today. Watch David as from verse one (1) to the last verse he praises the Word of God in that longest of Psalms. In the midst of that psalm, he will say, “. . . *in the morning I anticipated the night time that I might meditate upon your Word*” (v. 148). He said, in the night watches, I long for the morning that I might study your Word. Is it not interesting that at nighttime he longed for the daytime to come when he could study and at daytime when he has read it, he longs for the quietness of the night that he might meditate upon that Word.

Excellence is a personal Bible study for without a personal, ongoing, everyday, every week, every month, every year Bible study we will never really get to be the excellent spiritual leaders we need to be.

B. Level Two: Bible Exposition

The actual speaking God’s word to others.

1. God has *gifted some* to be teachers to *equip the rest* for service (Ephesians 4:11-12). “*It was he who gave some to be apostles, some to be prophets, some to be evangelists, and some to be pastors and teachers, to prepare God’s people for works of service, so that*

Just because I have not received from God the great gift of being an evangelist or a teaching pastor that does not mean I have been relieved from the responsibility of teaching and preaching the Word.

the body of Christ may be built up.”

- a. All have the **responsibility** to teach the word of God.
- b. Some are **gifted** to teach and preach the word of God.
- c. Revelation 12:11: *“They overcame Satan because of the word of their testimony.”*
- d. 2 Timothy 4:1-2; 2:2: God has commanded people who know the Word of God to give it to others that they might be able to give it to others.
 - 1) The solemn charge before God – “Preach the word!” (2 Timothy 4:1).
 - 2) Entrust the word to faithful men so they can pass it to others.
2. God has *commanded* preachers to *preach the word* (2 Timothy 4:1-4). *“Preach the Word; be prepared in season and out of season; correct, rebuke and encourage—with great patience and careful instruction”* (v. 2).
3. God has *commanded* preachers to *train others* (2 Timothy 2:2). *“And the things you have heard me say in the presence of many witnesses entrust to reliable men who will also be qualified to teach others.”*

C. Level Three: Group Bible Study

A group of people that are committed to each other and to the Word to grow spiritually.

1. In an informal setting. Not just in the church Bible classes.
2. Not an Evangelistic Bible Study (Though unbelievers can and will find Christ there.)
 - a. Not designed to reach the lost.
 - b. The intent is to mature believers.
3. A planned, progressive study through a set text. Example: A good study would be “The Life of Christ” – the Gospels, etc.
4. The Program:
 - a. *Observe* the text.
 - b. *Interpret* the text. What does it mean for me?
 - c. *Apply* the text. What am I going to do because I’ve seen the text?
 - d. *Share* the text. Go tell other people what that text has said to you.

D. Level Four: Discipling Others

1. The Commission. *“Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age.”*
 - a. *Go make disciples . . .*
 - b. *Teach them to **observe all things** I have commanded you . . .*

2. Acts 20:28 (cf. 20, 27). “*Keep watch over yourselves and all the flock of which the Holy Spirit has made you overseers. Be shepherds of the church of God, which he bought with his own blood.*”
 - a. Guard oneself.
 - b. Protect the flock.
 - c. Help the flock.
 - d. Educate the flock.
3. 1 Peter 5:2-3:

“Be shepherds of God’s flock that is among you, watching over it, not because you must but because you want to, and not greedily but eagerly, as God desires.”

 - a. Should be willing and enthusiastic.
 - b. Should not be motivated by money or by self-interest.
 - c. Should not be a boss-type personality.
 - d. Should be an example in word and life.
 - e. Should be a standard (accountability).

Shepherds exist for one single reason, the flock. There is no other reason for the word “shepherd” because shepherd says sheep.

NOTE: J. Oswald Sanders says in his book, “Spiritual Leadership”:

It remains to be said that the training of leaders cannot be done by employing the techniques of mass production. It will require patient and careful instruction and prayerful and personal guidance of the individual over a considerable period. “Disciples are not manufactured wholesale. They are produced one by one, because someone has taken the pains to discipline, to instruct and enlighten, to nurture and train one that is younger.”

When a man is really marked out by God for leadership, He will see to it that he receives the necessary disciplines to make him effective.⁴

⁴Spiritual Leadership, J. Oswald Sanders, pgs. 140-142.

SELF EXAM FOR LESSON TEN:

1. List the four (4) levels in the process of developing leaders studied in this lesson.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

2. List four (4) things which would constitute the program in a Group Bible Study.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

3. In recording thoughts in a notebook, what seven (7) questions might we ask in guiding our study?

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

LESSON ELEVEN



SPECIAL STUDY ON "EXAMPLE"

INTRODUCTION:

What can leaders who are servants do to touch the hearts of those they are called to lead? There are two primary and compelling roots of the servant-leaders's power to influence. Paul links them together when he says to Timothy, "*Watch you life and doctrine closely. Persevere in them, because if you do, you will save both yourself and your hearers*" (1 Timothy 4:16). The root of the servant-leader's power is the reality of the Word of God, expressed through lifestyle and teaching.

The spiritual leader who is a servant does not demand. He *serves*. In his service the spiritual leader sets an *example* for the body – an example that has compelling power to motivate heart change. In our previous study we came across a word several times, the word "example." This is a special study on that word. Get the Bible in your hand because we are going to be using a lot of passages today. We are not going to go read many of them. We are not going to study but a few of them but we need really to see this word and the full significance of this word "example." There are four words in the original language.

LESSON TEXT: All the scriptures in this study guide.

LESSON AIM: We will study four Greek words translated "example" in the New Testament and make application to biblical leadership.

LESSON PREVIEW: You will. . .

1. Learn four Greek words and their definitions.
 2. Look at the example of Christ in service, in obedience, in prayer, in relationships, and in suffering.
 3. See the example of Paul in handling controversy, in difficult issues, in self-discipline, and in pursuing life's goal.
 4. Study the example of other New Testament leaders.
-

THE EXCELLENCE OF EXAMPLE

A. An Important Word Study Concerning Example

1. **HUPODEIGMA** (John 13:15) – Something that is “Proposed for imitation or admonition.” *“I have set you an example that you should do as I have done for you.”*
 - a. It is a word that means “to place upon, to give a law upon, to give a word upon.”
 - b. Jesus by washing their feet had preached a sermon. He had “given a word upon.” They were to see the principle involved in what He had done and not simply the activity.
2. **HUPOGRAMMOS** (1 Peter 2:21-23) – “A copy to write after, for imitation.” – *“To this you were called, because Christ suffered for you, leaving you an example, that you should follow in his steps.”*
 - a. Jesus gave me a life to copy. I will never copy it accurately.
 - b. *“When they hurled their insults at him, he did not retaliate; when he suffered, he made no threats. Instead, he entrusted himself to him who judges justly.”* Peter says. That is the example. That is the graph. That is the chart that I am trying to copy.
3. **MIMOMAI** (1 Corinthians 11:1) – “Follow as an example, strive to resemble.” *“Follow my example, as I follow the example of Christ.”*
4. **TUPOS** (1 Timothy 4:11-12, Titus 2:7; 1 Peter 5:3; Philippians 3:17) – “A moral pattern.” Cf. **HUPOTUPOSIS** (2 Thessalonians. 3:9 – *“We did this, not because we do not have the right to such help, but in order to make ourselves **a model** for you to follow”*).

B. The Example of Christ

1. In service (John 13).
 - a. The example of the slave’s towel.
 - b. Serve with the service of the towel and not the robe.
2. In obedience (John 4:34; cf. 6:38; Matthew 26:39).
3. In prayer:
 - a. He prayed when He was baptized (Luke 3:21).
 - a. He prayed all night before selecting the Twelve (Luke 6:12-13).
 - c. He prayed in private (Luke 9:18).
 - d. He prayed for Peter who was about to falter (Luke 22:32).
 - e. He prayed in the garden when He felt His relationship to God being threatened (Luke 22:41, 44).
 - f. He prayed on the cross the prayer of forgiveness for the people that

As I look at Jesus, I see what a leader really is because here is the Good Shepherd. The only one who deserves the title “Good”.

were at the foot of the cross crucifying Him (Luke 23:46).

- **NOTE: TEACH US TO PRAY** (Luke 11:1). – “*One day Jesus was praying in a certain place. When he finished, one of his disciples said to him, ‘Lord, teach us to pray, just as John taught his disciples.’*”

4. In relationships:

- a. With sinners (Matthew 11:19; cf. 9:11). Ask a woman taken in the very act of adultery? Ask the publicans? Ask the lady who is washing his feet with her tears and wiping them with her hair because she feels grateful for his forgiving her? Notice the relationship he had with sinners and make that a part of our life.
- b. With children (Mark 10:13-16). Someone has said, you can tell the depth of a person's character by how he deals with children.
- c. With disciples (Mark 3:14). He was with them. He spent time with them. He cared for them.
- d. With women (John 1) *Mother*; (John 4) *Samaritan Woman*; (John 8) *Woman taken in adultery*; (John 19:25-27) *Mother and John*; (John 20:1-18) *Mary Magdalene and other women*.

5. In suffering:

- a. Chose to be poor (2 Corinthians 8:9). “. . . *though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, so that you through his poverty might become rich.*”
- b. No house or bed of his own (Luke 9:58). “*Jesus replied, ‘Foxes have holes and birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man has no place to lay his head.’*”
- c. Rejected by His own family (John 7:1-5; Mark 3:21-22).
- d. Extreme example for us (1 Peter 2:21-23). “*To this you were called, because Christ suffered for you, leaving you an example, that you should follow in his steps. He committed **no sin**, and **no deceit** was found in his mouth. When they hurled their insults at him, **he did not retaliate**; when he suffered, he **made no threats**. Instead, he **entrusted himself** to him who judges justly.*”
 - ▶ No Sin
 - ▶ No Deceit
 - ▶ No Retaliation
 - ▶ No Threats
 - ▶ Only Trust and Commitment to His Father.

C. The Example of Paul – “*Follow my example, as I follow the example of Christ*

(1 Corinthians 11:1). Note Paul's example in four areas:

1. In handling controversial matters (1 Corinthians 8).
 - a. Christians have been given knowledge – knowledge puffs up – you cannot handle it by knowledge (v. 1).
 - b. Only one true and living God – (vs. 4-6).
 - c. Idols have no real existence – you have that knowledge but do not use this knowledge to hurt the weak (vs. 4-5).

SO: Don't use this knowledge to hurt the weak (vs. 11-13).
2. In the difficult issue of freedom and rights (1 Corinthians 9).
 - a. Freedom defended – Do not use your rights if the brother is going to be hurt and if souls are not going to be won (vs. 1-14).
 - b. Freedom declined (vs. 15-17).
3. In self-discipline.
 - a. Run to win (1 Corinthians 9:24).
 - b. Train with goal in mind (1 Corinthians 9:25).
 - c. Be in mastery of body (1 Corinthians 9:27).
4. In pursuing life's goal (Philippians 3).
 - a. Know Christ, be clothed in His righteousness (vs. 8-9).
 - b. Experience the power of His resurrection (v. 12).
 - c. Share in His sufferings (v. 12).
 - d. Press on toward the goal (vs. 13-14).
 - e. Count everything loss and dung (vs. 7-8).

D. The Example of Other New Testament Leaders

1. Timothy:
 - a. Young (1 Timothy 4:12).
 - b. Sickly (1 Timothy 5:23).
 - c. Timid (2 Timothy 1:7).
 - d. Frightened (2 Timothy 1:6-7; 2:1).
 - e. **YET** notice the following from 1 Timothy 4:
 - ▶ Be an example (vs. 11-12).
 - ▶ Devote yourself (v. 13).
 - ▶ Continue to persevere (vs. 15-16).
2. Titus (Titus 2:6-7).
3. Epaphroditus (Philippians 2:25-30).
4. Peter's charge (1 Peter 5:13).

Listen, please listen, leaders and those that wish to be leaders. Put down your appetites. Sacrifice your rights. Begin to train as if you were about to run the most significant race ever run because you are.

HOW DO LEADERS RECEIVE SPIRITUAL AUTHORITY (OVERSIGHT)?

A. Leaders must Submit Themselves to the Lord and to His Word

1. They are God's servants serving God's people.
2. They do not aim to attract a following.
3. They do not demand obedience (Even by quoting proof texts).
4. Their lives show utter dependence upon God.

B. Leaders Will Have Their Authority and Ministry Tested Both by Men and the Forces of Darkness

1. Numbers 12 – Miriam and Aaron against Moses.
2. Numbers 14 – The people against Moses.
3. Amos 7:10-15 – Amaziah against Amos.
4. Jeremiah 10:1-2 – The people against Jeremiah.
5. Luke 20:2 – Leaders against Christ.

C. Leaders Will Be Seen by Their Love and Example

D. Leaders' True Authority Will Be Displayed in Practical Service (1 Corinthians 16:15, 18; Philippians 2) – Timothy and Epaphroditus

NOW, READ, REFLECT, AND REACT ON HEBREWS 13:7, 17, 24.

Hebrews 13:7, *“Remember your leaders, those who spoke to you the word of God; consider the outcome of their life, and imitate their faith.”*

Hebrews 13:17, *“Obey your leaders and submit to them; for they are keeping watch over your souls, as men who will have to give account. Let them do this joyfully, and not sadly, for that would be of no advantage to you.”*

Hebrews 13:24, *“Greet all your leaders and all the saints. Those who come from Italy send you greetings.”*

SELF EXAM FOR LESSON ELEVEN:

1. List the four (4) Greek words translated “example” and give the definition of each.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

2. List five (5) areas of examples we studied concerning Christ.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

3. List four (4) areas of Paul’s ministerial examples studied in this lesson.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

LESSON TWELVE

THE LEADER'S GOAL



INTRODUCTION:



f all the words associated with leadership that have cultural connotations not in harmony with biblical usage, “authority” is perhaps the most significant. Just as “leader” in our society speaks of a control position, and “teach” speaks of the transmission of information, so “authority” seems necessarily to imply power.

God gives human leaders authority. But it is a unique authority. It does not rest on power in any way. Most importantly, it does not imply a right to control the behavior of others. The authority of Christian leaders is an authority granted to build up brothers and sisters so they will be able to live out the will, not of men, but of God.

LESSON TEXTS: The scriptures listed in this lesson.

LESSON AIM: To study seven principles which will allow leaders to reach their goal of edification and maturity of the church.

LESSON PREVIEW: You will. . .

Investigate and examine carefully seven principles which when applied will allow spiritual leaders in the Lord’s church to reach their intended goals of maturity, edification and steadfastness for all their flock.

SEVEN PRINCIPLES WHICH WILL LET THE LEADER REACH HIS GOAL

Read Ephesians 4:7-16. Compare carefully 2 Corinthians 12:14-15; 13:9-10, 11.
Edification (maturity) will result from adhering to certain principles.

A. Depend on the Holy Spirit (God) Instead of Flesh (Man)

1. We depend on church buildings (“*edifice complex*”).
 - a. Sunday schools.

- b. Preachers – sermons.
 - c. Song leaders – songs.
 - d. Visitation teams.
 - e. Social fellowship.
 - f. Multiple activities.
 - g. Multiple professional ministers.
2. We gear our services to appeal to the immature and carnal mind (1 Corinthians 3:1-3; Romans 8:3-7). We carefully pamper touchy saints. We feel we can't pay the bills unless we do. Our concept: "That's only being realistic."
 3. God will do what He can to "add-on" to our programs and plans. Romans 8:28 will operate in spite of our willful, stupid and/or blind occupation of the place which belongs to Him.
 4. The work of the Spirit for the church.
 - a. He has guided men into all the truth through the teaching of the apostles (John 15:26; 16:13-14; Jude 3; 1 Peter 5:12).
 - b. He convicts men through His word (John 16:8-10).
 - c. He fills saints (Ephesians 5:18-20).
 - d. He empowers (Acts 4:31; 9:31).
 - e. He leads (Romans 8:14; Acts 16:6-7).
 - f. He enables to endure suffering (Romans 5:1-5).
 - g. He unifies believers (Ephesians 4:3).
 - h. He increases the effectiveness of prayer (Romans 8:26-30).

NOTE: The Spirit does so much for us today. God will do what He can do for whatever we do toward him. He will and can add on to our human efforts, programs and plans. He will operate in spite of all of our willful, stupid and blind occupation of the place that the Bible gives Him. But would He not do so much better if we depended on Him?

5. What did the Lord tell His "TYPE-A" men to do in Luke 24:49 and Acts 1:4? **WAIT!**
 - a. For God's promise.
 - b. Until you are filled (influenced by) with the Spirit.
 - c. Until God has control of you.
 - d. Until God begins a work through you.

We would be **reading** the word, **studying** the word, **meditating** upon the word and then by His power, **doing** the Word. That is number one. Depend on God and not on man.

B. Concentrate on the Maturing of Christians (1 Corinthians 14)

1. 1 Corinthians 14 says, that everything we do when we come together as a whole body is to be done unto the maturing of the body of Christ.
 - a. That is what God wants – His children to become mature and then go out into the world and just be His mature children.
 - b. People will be won by the life and by the lip, by the walk and by the talk of children of His.
2. We have been tricked into believing we should be “evangelizing” when we are together in our assemblies (when not one-percent of those present are non-Christians).
3. We have been taught that “out there in the world” we are to be a “separated people,” lest we become tainted by the influence of the ungodly should we associate too closely with them. But that is not true as far as our function.
 - a. We are to function there as leaven.
 - b. We are to function there as light.
4. Early church gatherings were to promote **growth**. They gathered together to be matured They did not gather together for **evangelism**.
 - a. *Their evangelism was explosive because their assemblies were edifying.*
 - b. Because they came together to be edified, they left to evangelize.
5. All of the epistles have this emphasis. Parts in each are useful in leading pagans to Christ, but **all** of the epistles have a basic purpose: to bring believers to maturity. Read Ephesians 4:11-16.

NOTE: That is the reason why God gave leaders to the church. That we might become mature in our assembling both collectively as the whole body and collectively in small groups so that we can be matured to carry on the work of God upon the earth. If we are not mature, we will never be able to get that done.

C. Recognize the Priesthood of All Believers (1 Peter 2:4-10)

1. Each believer is to possess the Spirit (Romans 8:4).
 - a. Each believer is to be led by the Spirit (Romans 8:14).
 - b. Each believer is to walk by the Spirit (Galatians 5:16).
 - c. Each believer is to bear the fruit of the Spirit (Galatians 5:22).
 - d. Each believer is to exercise the gift/gifts of the Spirit (Romans 12:6-8; 1 Corinthians 12-14).
 - e. For the common good. Each one of us is to serve in our capacity that the body of Christ be built up.
2. Every believer is a priest, we are all priests (1 Peter 2:4-10).
3. The *all-believers'* priesthood is seen in Hebrews 10:24-25. This “assem-

bling” wasn’t (and shouldn’t be today) a “one-man show.” It is to be a “**one-another**” ministry (v. 24).

4. Gifts of the Spirit lay dormant and unused because we give the Spirit **no opportunity** for their use.
 - a. Small groups.
 - b. Friendship times.
 - c. Less structured services.
 - d. Frequent use of “laymen” in all areas of church life.

D. Build Fellowship Around Christ

1. Read 1 Corinthians 1-4.
 - a. It is Christ who saves.
 - b. It is Christ who died for our sins.
 - c. It is Christ who bestows eternal life.
 - d. It is Christ who places us in His body as it pleases Him. Christ is our glorious distinctive.
2. All the activities, services and gatherings of our fellowship have one aim – to enhance relationship to, dependence on, service to and life in the personal Jesus. We will depend on Him for our life – not on the preacher, buildings, programs, or our “distinctiveness.” Read 1 John 1:1-4.

E. Release Church Life from the Confines of the Church Building

1. It was the world to which Jesus ministered.
 - a. The world of prostitutes.
 - b. The world of lepers.
 - c. The world of tax collectors.
 - d. The world of Samaritans.
 - e. The world of Pharisees.
 - f. The world of Sadducees. We need to understand that the life of the church is not to be boxed in by our building.
2. The early church did not have to be reminded that its ministry was to the world. **There was no where else!** It knew nothing of architectural wonders, timber and stained glass, in which to gather the faithful.

NOTE: They worshiped in homes, they worshiped in temples, they worshiped in marketplaces, they worshiped where ever they could find room to gather all the people. They were growing so fast they could not build buildings. They were multiplying. If they built a building to hold them this week, it would not hold them next week because they were multiplying.

3. “Church” on Monday morning didn’t mean an empty building. They would envision “people.”
4. They didn’t build **buildings** and call them churches. They built **people** and called them The Church.
5. Until a few years ago I had the conviction that one of the keys to a successful church was the lights were on every night. Now I believe success will be attained to the degree we move out of our buildings into the main stream of the life of the lost. Read Acts 8:1ff.

F. Recognize Our Place in the Total Body of Christ

1. The true body of Christ of our Lord cannot be divided (Ephesians 4:11-16; 1 Corinthians 12:13).
2. But, many who claim body-life, can be tragically splintered and divided from each other **in the body**. Read 1 Corinthians 1-4.
3. However, our greater sin is not division itself but the attitude of division.
4. We think we are scripturally correct because we have renounced “denominationalism” as a sin and have organized “independent” local churches. We must realize that “independence” is as divisive as “sectarianism.” As a matter of fact, they are the same.
Read 1 Corinthians 1:11-13; 3:3-4; 12:21-26.
5. I pray for the day when all who follow Jesus Christ and live by His gospel can forget their man-made divisions with all their hallowed traditions and can let the political, organizational walls of distrust, dispute and self-righteousness crumble from purposeful neglect, and over the rubble of those broken-down old walls, we will see each other as interdependent parts of the **“ONE BODY IN CHRIST.”**

G. Build Unity on the Basis of Love

1. I cannot imagine the members of the early church going dutifully to their religious meetings as little individual islands surrounded by the cold waters of an impersonal image, sitting shoulder to shoulder to hear what was going on at the front, never seeing or being seen by, never caring or being cared for by the people with whom they meet.
2. In the church in century one, the one thing that characterized their meetings was a soul-fellowship (Acts 2:42, **KOINONIA**) that had as its heartbeat a Spirit-ignited, brother-serving love.
3. It was a personal church. You knew your brother! You knew his hurts and needs. You felt them! You ministered to him spiritually and he to you.
4. It was a personal church! You didn’t hide in your favorite pew and slip out unnoticed. You were confronted eye-ball to eye-ball. You were not iced.

You were reached out to.

5. Ours isn't today. And, all the coffee we drink together and the fellowship meals we eat together and the involvement with one another in church business and committees, and church planning isn't making it happen.

CLOSING NOTE:

The most important thing is to face the fact that the flesh has made nearly disastrous inroads into church life and has, by virtue of longstanding practice, become firmly entranced there. I am praying for the kind of heavenly dynamite that will be needed to blast your church and mine free from the debilitating crutches of the flesh and set the church moving along a highway of spiritual advance where it looks to the Holy Spirit alone for all it needs to become, once again. . . GOD'S CHURCH!

SELF EXAM FOR LESSON TWELVE:

1. List the seven (7) principles of leadership studied in this lesson.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

2. List eight (8) things involved in the work of the Spirit for the church.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

8) _____

3. Each Christian is to possess the Spirit (Romans 8:4). List four (4) things the Spirit does in the life of the Christian.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

Leadership Study Guide

Richard Rogers



Richard Rogers was a one of the brotherhood's most accomplished expository teachers until his death in July of 2000. His knowledge of Leadership qualities and methods as presented on these video lessons will enlarge your ability to be the kind of spiritual leader that God desires to lead His church in the 21st Century. He will discuss aspects of leadership which seldom are considered when selecting church leaders. His insight into what the Bible says concerning spiritual leadership is fresh and will be well presented. He had the reputation of being one of the most traveled and respected expositors in our brotherhood. His college credits included Abilene Christian University and Florida Christian College. He was also a diligent student of the Bible through self-study in his many years of preaching and teaching God's Word.

Richard was an instructor in the *Sunset International Bible Institute*, and continues to teach through audio and video tapes from *Sunset External Studies*. He also taught in many mission field training schools and assisted missionaries in most parts of the world. His emphasis at the time of his death was on Mega-city evangelism.

Sunset School of Biblical Leadership has six courses now available. Each course consists of 8 or 12, thirty- minute lessons and a study guide book.

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