



6 - FINAL OVERVIEW

Exodus 33:7-23 ...Then Moses said to the Lord, "See, You say to me, 'Bring up this people.' But You have not let me know whom You will send with me. Yet You have said, 'I know you by name, and you have also found grace in My sight.' Now therefore, I pray, if I have found grace in Your sight, show me now Your way, that I may know You and that I may find grace in Your sight. And consider that this nation is Your people."...

2 Timothy 2:2 *And the things that you have heard from me among many witnesses, commit these to faithful men who will be able to teach others also.* (Matthew 28:19)

MAIN POINTS FROM EACH LESSON

Lesson 1, Knowing God — *The foundation of Kingdom leadership.*

John 17:3 *And this is eternal life, that they may know You, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom You have sent.*

1. Biblical leadership is based upon a personal relationship with God. In this relationship we respond to Him by being personally involved with Him in all areas of life.
 - A. To the Greeks, to know something meant you understood it with your mind. It was an academic process. In contrast, for a Hebrew person, knowing something meant that he or she experienced it.
2. God's two main attributes.
 - A. His Absolute Attributes, those characteristics only He possesses.
 - List at least four of God's absolute attributes that were discussed in the lesson:
 - B. His Moral Attributes, those He shares with us to a limited degree, and which deal with character and conduct.

Lesson 2, Servant Leadership — *Biblical leadership begins with serving.*

John 13:12-17 *"Do you understand what I have done for you?" he asked them. "You call me 'Teacher' and 'Lord,' and rightly so, for that is what I am. Now that I, your Lord and Teacher, have washed your*

feet, you also should wash one another's feet... Now that you know these things, you will be blessed if you do them."

1. Because it is not our natural behavior to serve, it requires a personal transformation (salvation and baptism in the Holy Spirit) to become a servant leader.
2. In John 13:1-17, Jesus modeled servanthood by washing the feet of the disciples. With a towel and basin He established the pre-eminence of others instead of self and challenged us to follow His example of leadership.
3. In Matthew 20:20-28, Jesus confronted the disciples' view of power and authority and turned leadership "upside down," comparing secular norms with Kingdom principles.
 - A. Name a characteristics of secular leadership:

 - B. Name a characteristics of Biblical leadership:

Lesson 3, The Integrity of a Leader — *Developing the moral compass of the leader.*

Luke 16:10-13 He who is faithful in what is least is faithful also in much; and he who is unjust in what is least is unjust also in much. Therefore if you have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true riches? And if you have not been faithful in what is another man's, who will give you what is your own?

1. How would you define "integrity" in your own words?
2. The "root/fruit" principle — In the same way that the fruit of a tree is directly related to the health of its roots, so is the fruit of a person's life related to the root, our attitudes, thoughts, and feelings we store in our hearts. (Luke 6:43-45)
 - A. Identify an actual event in your life or the life of someone else that was directly related to a condition or an attitude of the heart (be discreet, general).
3. Can you give personal examples of solid Biblical convictions you live by that can not be compromised?

Lesson 4, Empowering Leadership — *Empowering and releasing others into Kingdom work.*

Acts 6:3-4 ...choose seven men from among you who are known to be full of the Spirit and wisdom. We will turn this responsibility over to them and will give our attention to prayer and the ministry of the word.

1. From “understanding our leadership styles” (lesson 4, page 3), give the style you most frequently use (or think you would use) in a leadership capacity.
2. “Be a Barnabas, pursue a Paul, train a Timothy” relates to the mentoring chart found on lesson 4, page 7. Why do you think that this is *not* a major part of our lives? Give reasons you may not have lived this?

Lesson 5, Dynamic Teams — *The power of God’s people in unity.*

Nehemiah 2:18 *I also told them about the gracious hand of my God on me and what the king had said to me. They replied, “Let us start rebuilding.” So they began this good work.*

1. List at least one negative team dynamic:
2. List at least one positive team dynamic:
3. Summarize the main point from “lessons from geese,” found in lesson 5, page 6.

THE FIVE STAGES OF LEADERSHIP

An adaptation from John Maxwell’s resources

POSITION — People follow because they have to. The only influence you have is because you have a title.

- This operates in protocol, territorial rights, organizational charts, etc.

PERMISSION — The key word is relationship. People follow because they want to.

- The agenda is people development.

PRODUCTION — You have produced results for the organization and you make things happen for the people who follow you.

- The people enjoy accomplishing things together.

EMPOWERMENT — People follow because of what you have done for them.

- A leader is great not because of his or her power, but because of his or her ability to empower others.

PERSONHOOD — People follow because of who you are and what you represent.

- Matthew 20:20-28 *...Yet it shall not be so among you; but whoever desires to become great among you, let him be your servant... just as the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many.*