

The Good Book on Leadership

Case Studies from the Bible

(Borek, Lovett, Towns)

Summary

<https://gracelead.co>

last update *2 Jan 2020*

1-The Nature of Leadership	1
Eight Laws of Leadership	1
Spiritual Gifts Influence Leadership Style	1
Temperaments Influence Leadership Style	1
Leadership Kaleidoscope	1
2-Entrepreneurial Leader: Abraham	2
Vision and Risk.....	2
Nine Acts of Visionary Leaders.....	2
3-Pragmatic Leader: Jacob	2
Resolve the Problem	2
Take a Pragmatic Look.....	2
4-Decision-Making Leader: Joseph	2
Lead through Decision-Making.....	2
Personal Decision-Making Strategy	2
5-Strategic Leader: Joseph	3
Strategic Planning	3
Develop a Strategic Plan.....	3
6-Charismatic Leader: Moses	3
Respond to God’s Call	3
Uncover Your Personal Charisma	3
7-Administrative Leader: Moses	3
Lead through Delegation	3
Add the Art of Delegation to Your Kaleidoscope.....	3
8-People Management Leader: Moses	4
Lead through Conflict Resolution.....	4
Ground Rules in Conflict Resolution.....	4
9-Equipped Leader: Joshua	4
Equipped for Effectiveness	4
Learn to Lead.....	4
10-Confrontational Leader: Joshua	4
Resolve Problems	4
Learn to Solve Problems	5
11-Flawed Leader: Samson	5
Character Counts	5
Building Character.....	5
12-Failed Leader: Saul	5
When Everything Goes Wrong.....	5
Why Leaders Fail	5
13-Growing Leader: David	6
Avoid the Peter Principle	6
Develop a Personal Growth Strategy.....	6
14-Transitional Leader: Solomon	6
Transitional Leader	6
Make a Smooth Transition.....	6
15-Crisis Leader: Hezekiah	7
Leader in Crisis.....	7

Lead through a Crisis.....	7
16-Spiritual Leader: Ezra	7
Spiritual Leader	7
Experience God.....	7
17-Managerial Leader: Nehemiah	7
Administration and Leadership	7
Functions of Management	8
18-Subordinate Leader: Daniel	8
Model Subordinate Leader.....	8
Find Your Place on the Leadership Team	8
19-Interventional Leader: Esther	9
Intervention	9
Respond to Your Next Crisis.....	9
20-Servant Leader: Shepherd	9
The Good Shepherd.....	9
Develop a Servant’s Heart.....	9
21-Mentoring Leader: Jesus	9
Make Disciples	9
Mentor Others to Lead.....	10
22-Self-Correcting Leader: Peter	10
Failing Forward.....	10
Start over Following Failure.....	10
23-Visionary Leader: Paul	10
Strategic Ministry.....	10
Build a Strategic Plan.....	10
24-Training Leader: Paul	11
Disciple Making	11
Raise Disciples	11

The Good Book on Leadership
Borek, Lovett, Towns

There is not one leadership trait that works for all leaders in all situations with all groups.

Other than Jesus, there is no perfect leader.

You won’t be a perfect leader. What you can do is learn to blend different approaches to leadership to best fit the context in which you are leading. The authors call this developing your Leadership Kaleidoscope.

This book examines 23 expressions of leadership from the Bible with tips for adding helpful traits to your Leadership Kaleidoscope.

1-The Nature of Leadership

Eight Laws of Leadership

1. Law of **Dreams**: When people buy-in to a leader's dreams, they buy into the leader's leadership.
2. Law of **Rewards**: A leader who rewards followers with the things they want ensures they will follow.
3. Law of **Credibility**: People follow a leader when they have confidence in the leader's plans.
4. Law of **Communication**: People follow a leader who effectively communicates.
5. Law of **Accountability**: People do what a leader inspects rather than what a leader expects.
6. Law of **Motivation**: People follow leaders who give them compelling reasons to reach the objective.
7. Law of **Problem-Solving**: People follow leaders who give solutions to problems.
8. Law of **Decision-Making**: People follow leaders who make effective decisions.

Spiritual Gifts Influence Leadership Style

Spiritual Gift	How it Influences Leadership Style
Evangelism (Eph 4:11)	Persuade followers of the validity of their plan, call them to commitment
Prophecy (Rom 12:6)	Attack problems head-on
Teaching (Rom 12:7)	Collect data and communicate it effectively, use insight into what needs to be done
Exhortation (Rom 12:8)	Motivate followers to action
Shepherding (Eph 4:11)	Build healthy maturity into their followers
Empathy (Rom 12:8)	Help hurting people rebuild their lives
Serving (Rom 12:7)	See needs and fill them
Giving (Rom 12:8)	Raise money for projects
Administration (Rom 12:8)	Establish objectives, enlist people, set standards, measure results

Temperaments Influence Leadership Style

	Helps	Hinders
Sanguine	Motivator Outgoing	Disorganized Impractical
Choleric	Organized Practical	Opinionated Bossy
Melancholy	Analytical Self-sacrificing	Pessimistic Daydreamer
Phlegmatic	Calm Peacemaker	Unmotivated Stubborn

Leadership Kaleidoscope

Attempting to apply all the principles in this book at the same time is highly unlikely to work. That's because:

- Each leader's unique personality is a factor in the best way to incorporate a principle into that leader's style.
- Leadership styles are only as effective as they apply to the needs of a particular group.
- A leadership style will only work if it is compatible with a unique problem.
- Timing is a factor in the effectiveness of a leadership style. As circumstances change, the current leadership style may not work.

To be successful longterm, a leader must be able to adapt to the circumstances and blend different approaches to meet the current needs.

Develop your Leadership Kaleidoscope to equip yourself for the changes that will come.

2-Entrepreneurial Leader: Abraham

Vision and Risk

Entrepreneurial leaders lead through vision and risk. On the basis of God's promise, Abraham took significant risks in leaving the security of his home (**Acts 7:2-3**).

Nine Acts of Visionary Leaders

1. Understand the concept of vision. It should be realistic, credible, attractive, and better than current circumstances.
2. Know the content of your personal vision.
3. Own the vision (**Hab 2:2-3**). Record it. Simplify it. Communicate it to others. Energetically pursue it. Believe in God's vision for your life. Wait on God's timing.
4. Make the vision realistic. Consider your gifting, training and experiences.
5. Pass the vision on to others. Appeal to a common purpose. Communicate expressively. Believe what you are saying.
6. Sell the vision to followers. Show them how the vision is impactful to them.
7. Put the vision into action. Keep the main thing, the main thing.
8. Refine the vision. Stay alert to changing circumstances. Be sure your vision is still clear and focused.
9. Reinforce the vision. Express appreciation to followers. Celebrate successes. Communicate the vision in new ways. Report on progress. Show how progress is making a difference. Display genuine enthusiasm. Find ways to reenergize people on the verge of burnout.

3-Pragmatic Leader: Jacob

Resolve the Problem

When faced with a problem, pragmatic leaders develop a plan to resolve it. Jacob developed a plan to provide assets he needed to resolve his problem (**Gen 30:33-34**). The strength of Jacob's proposal was that it appeared viable to Laban.

Take a Pragmatic Look

- Recognize the wrong in your world and commit to do right anyway.
- Learn to discern the right things to do, then do them.
- Build credibility by showing others you know how to solve the problem. (know the way, go the way, show the way)
- Measure and report on progress to strengthen the resolve of your followers.

4-Decision-Making Leader: Joseph

Lead through Decision-Making

- Often the key to increased credibility is how well you resolve problems, especially in times of adversity.
- You cannot lead if you will not decide.
- Joseph's faith in God enabled him to see God at work in a variety of situation throughout his life (**Gen 50:20**).

Personal Decision-Making Strategy

1. Become aware of the problem.
2. Define the problem. (The more you know about it, the easier it will be to solve it.)
3. Uncover the root causes of the problem.
4. Identify and evaluate possible solutions.
5. Choose the best potential solution.
6. Implement the solution.

5-Strategic Leader: Joseph

Strategic Planning

- Planning and faith are not mutually exclusive. To plan effectively, we must be convinced that setting goals is one way to respond to the will of God.
- Joseph understood that strategic leadership begins with a clear vision of what God is doing (**Gen 41:32**).
- Joseph prepared for the lean years during times of plenty (**Gen 41:47-49**).

Develop a Strategic Plan

1. Put time on your calendar to think about the future.
2. Based on your perceptions of the future and God's vision for your life, set goals that reflect the mission statement.
3. Develop policies that will help you accomplish your objectives.
4. Develop procedures and schedule to accomplish the objectives.
5. Allocate adequate resources to accomplish the objectives. Count the cost (**Luke 14:28-33**).

6-Charismatic Leader: Moses

Respond to God's Call

Moses became assured of God's direction through time spent alone with God.

Uncover Your Personal Charisma

Every leader has a degree of charisma. To uncover yours:

- Spend time with charismatic leaders.

- Get practical ministry experience to equip yourself to implement your vision.
- Study communication theory and methods.
- Learn and apply spiritual disciplines to grow closer to God (**Jas 1:17** and **John 15:5**).
- Assess your strengths and weaknesses. Build on your strengths. Work to minimize the impacts of your weaknesses.

7-Administrative Leader: Moses

Lead through Delegation

One reason Moses was successful longterm is that he listened to advice.

Jethro advised Moses to:

- Keep his personal vision and mission constantly before God (**Exo 18:19**).
- Invest significant energy communicating the vision (**Exo 18:20**).
- Enlist capable people to assist him in the work (**Exo 18:21**).
- Delegate to those who could do the work well (**Exo 18:22**).
- Make himself available as needed (**Exo 18:22**).

Add the Art of Delegation to Your Kaleidoscope

- Recognize the need to delegate (for the sake of others as well as yourself).
- Identify what you could delegate.
- Write a clear job description for the item to delegate (responsibilities, reporting structure, skills needed, resources available, schedule for reviews, limits of authority).
- Delegate appropriate work to qualified people. Inform all those affected.

8-People Management Leader: Moses

Lead through Conflict Resolution

- Conflict within human relationships is inevitable.
- No leader is good enough to lead without the consent of the group he or she leads
- Moses knew that conflict would be an ongoing reality in the experience of Israel.
- Moses reminded people that the battles they would encounter are God's battles (**Deu 20:1**, **Deu 20:4**).

Ground Rules in Conflict Resolution

- Each member must have equal rights of expression, consideration, support, and love.
- Everyone must treat others with respect.
- Everyone must commit to factual accuracy.
- Group members must commit to finding common ground.

9-Equipped Leader: Joshua

Equipped for Effectiveness

- Equipped leaders are students of leadership principles who learn to apply those principles as they lead people.
- Equipped leaders are those who discover their spiritual gifts and learn how best to use them for the glory of God.
- Effective leaders use their time as followers to learn lessons they can apply later.
- Joshua learned that prayer is mightier than the sword (**Exo 17:9-13**).
- Joshua learned that God is committed to the defense of His people (**Exo 17:14-16**).
- Joshua learned that leaders need time alone with God (**Exo 24:13**).
- Joshua learned to lead even when the road was unpopular (**Num 14:7-9**).
- God's call on the life of a leader is His guarantee of assistance (**1The 5:24**, **Deu 31:7-8**).

Learn to Lead

As you develop your leadership kaleidoscope, try the following:

- Study the principles of leadership. "There is no darkness but ignorance." -Shakespeare
- Be a loyal follower of good leaders. Learn by watching them.
- Also learn by watching the mistakes of others.
- Learn how God has equipped you.
 - ▶ Know your temperament and how it affects your behavior.
 - ▶ Understand your spiritual gifts and seek a ministry focus where you can lead from your strengths.
 - ▶ Be clear on your beliefs and values.
- Nurture your relationship with God.

10-Confrontational Leader: Joshua

Resolve Problems

Joshua was one of the most successful military leaders of all time.

- Joshua knew his success was tied to the discipline of mediating on God's Word (**Josh 1:8**).
- Joshua met with other leaders to dedicate himself and the people to the will of God (**Josh 1:16-18**).

- He recognized the need to gather intelligence (**Josh 2:1**, **Josh 2:9-11**, **Josh 2:24**).
- Joshua rallied the people to initiate a walk with God (**Josh 3:15**, **Josh 5:1**).
- Joshua understood the importance of being separated to God (**Josh 5:2**, **Josh 5:9**, **Pro 25:28**, **Pro 16:32**).
- Joshua knew the battle was the Lord's battle (**Josh 6:2-5**).
- Joshua's boldness came from meeting with God before meeting with the enemy (**Josh 10:8-14**).

Learn to Solve Problems

- Recognize the source of your problems (changes, differences with other people, circumstances).
- Choose your own battles rather than fighting everyone else's battles.
- Develop problem-solving eyes. See the positive aspects, the facts, and the people involved.
- Ask the right questions. How big is the problem? Who is involved in the problem? What do others think about the problem?

- Learn to discern the best course of action to address a specific problem. Develop a unique strategy to fit the problem.
- Study the Scriptures to gain insight on resolving problems (Proverbs, Paul's letters).
- Be consistent in implementing decisions.
- Train others to solve problems by modeling consistency in your problem-solving strategy.

11-Flawed Leader: Samson

Character Counts

- God called Samson to lead Israel (**Jdg 13:3-5**).
- The Spirit of God moved on him early in his life (**Jdg 13:25**).
- Samson's flawed character limited his potential and accomplishments.
- Flawed leaders lead from an area of weakness in their life.
- While leadership principles are important, character is essential.
- Samson's flawed character became evident when he failed to live up to his calling as a Nazarite (**Num 6:6-8, Jdg 13:7**).
- Samson also struggled with anger (**Jdg 14:19**).
- He became incapable of sensing the presence of God's Spirit (**Jdg 16:20**).
- Only moments before his death, he came to the point of total commitment to God (**Jdg 16:28, Heb 11:32**).

Building Character

Because character is foundational to leadership, every leader should engage in character development (**2Pet 1:4-8**).

- Change the way you think by spending regular time in God's Word (**Rom 10:17**).
- Develop your vision from God. Determine how God enabled and gifted you. Consider how God has used past events to shape and prepare you. Think about those that you admire. Look ahead to where the Lord is leading in your life.
- Change your attitude. Identify an area you wish to address. Identify the right way to think about the issue. Begin interacting with people who demonstrate the right attitude. Develop a plan for encouraging a positive attitude (**Pro 20:11, Luke 6:44-45**).
- Change your habits. Think it. Know it. Dream it. Focus on it. Act on it. Accomplish it. Become it.

12-Failed Leader: Saul

When Everything Goes Wrong

- In every leader, there is potential for failure.
- By recognizing the symptoms for failing leadership, you can take corrective measures.
- Saul began his reign with great promise, but ended in disaster.
- He lacked understanding of the way God wanted things to go (**1Sam 13:13-14**).
- He made rash decisions that increased difficulties for his followers (**1Sam 14:24, 1Sam 14:45**).

- Saul's rebellious heart became apparent in his incomplete obedience (**1Sam 15:22-23, 1Sam 16:14**).
- His pride turned him against David (**1Sam 18:8-9**).
- His anger and jealousy eroded his relationships (**1Sam 20:30, 1Sam 22:18**).

Why Leaders Fail

- Some leaders don't develop personal core values that place a high value on character.

- Leaders who lack an allegiance to something bigger than themselves rarely gain allegiance from followers.
- Some leaders struggle with pride (**Pro 16:18-19**).
- Some leaders become corrupted by power.
- Leaders who make decisions that make things more difficult for followers lose the allegiance of followers.
- Some leaders insist on absolute control of every detail.

- Leaders who make unacceptable compromises create a leadership crisis.
- Leaders who neglect good advice lose credibility.
- Leaders who don't recognize the value of their followers end up with followers who don't recognize the value of their leaders.

13-Growing Leader: David

Avoid the Peter Principle

- An ongoing personal growth plan keeps leaders from rising to their level of incompetence and stagnating (Peter Principle).
- David became a candidate for leadership by developing a heart for God (**1Sam 16:7**).
- David began growing as a leader as he served King Saul (**1Sam 16:23**).
- David's defeat of Goliath opened doors to further growth as a leader (**1Sam 18:2**, **1Sam 18:5**).
- David grew as he strengthened relationships with his followers (**1Sam 18:13**, **1Sam 18:16**).
- Saul's intense opposition forced David to learn how to relate to different kinds of followers (**1Sam 22:2**).

- David learned to grow in adversity in the wilderness (**2Sam 3:1**).

Develop a Personal Growth Strategy

- Set a personal goal to become all the leader you can be for God.
- Identify your personal strengths as a leader.
- Study the lives of great leaders.
- Study the theory and principles of leadership.
- Study the Scriptures. The Sermon on the Mount and Proverbs can be especially helpful.
- Give some people permission to evaluate your leadership and identify ways you can become all the leader God wants you to be.

14-Transitional Leader: Solomon

Transitional Leader

- Solomon got approval of the former king (**1Kgs 1:29-30**).
- Solomon attempted to gain support of former enemies (**1Kgs 1:52**).
- Solomon sought counsel of the former king (**1Kgs 2:1**).
- Solomon dealt quickly with those who challenged his right to rule (**1Kgs 2:24**, **1Kgs 2:31**, **1Kgs 2:44**).
- Solomon renewed his dedication to God (**1Kgs 3:4**).
- Solomon turned to God for wisdom (**1Kgs 3:7-9**).

Make a Smooth Transition

- Gather a strong transitional team.
- Attempt to secure public support of former leaders.
- Arrange a formal public installation service.
- Affirm your commitment to the vision and values of the organization.
- Explain how any changes will advance mutual goals.

15-Crisis Leader: Hezekiah

Leader in Crisis

- Crisis leadership rises in response to conditions over which the leader has no control.
- During a crisis, Hezekiah refused to engage in rhetoric that might further inflame the situation (**Isa 36:21**).
- Hezekiah turned to God to seek His assistance in the midst of crisis (**Isa 37:4**).
- Hezekiah turned to others, such as Isaiah, for insight on how to proceed (**Isa 37:5-7**).
- When Hezekiah determined that God would fight the battle, he did his part by praying and waiting on God (**Isa 37:15**, **Isa 37:36**).

Lead through a Crisis

- Identify the source of a crisis and the factors that contribute to it.
- Seek wisdom from God to gain needed insight into the appropriate course of action. Pray for wisdom (**Jas 1:5**). Study the Scriptures regularly (**Psa 19:7**).
- Consult others to gain insight into the nature of the problem and best means to solve it (**Pro 19:20-21**).
- Implement the most appropriate course of action.

16-Spiritual Leader: Ezra

Spiritual Leader

- Ezra prepared himself for ministry before opportunities became apparent (**Ezra 7:6**).
- Ezra understood the importance of getting God's blessing upon his life (**Ezra 7:9**).
- Walking with God and teaching biblical principles to others was the priority of Ezra's life (**Ezra 7:10**).
- Ezra recognized the role God played in providing all he needed (**Ezra 7:27-28**).
- Ezra recognized the importance of team ministry (**Ezra 8:1**).
- Fasting and prayer were Ezra's means of humbling himself before God (**Ezra 8:21-23**).
- Ezra confessed and repented of sin (**Ezra 9:5-6**).
- With others, Ezra read and explained God's Law to bring people to repentance (**Neh 8:8**).
- Ezra's purpose was to lead people to make personal commitments to God and live by the principles of Scripture (**Neh 9:38**).

Experience God

- Recognize God is always at work around you (**Exo 2:24**).
- Understand that God speaks by the Holy Spirit through the Bible, prayer, circumstances, and the church (**Amos 3:7**).
- When God invites you to work with Him, you will often experience a crisis of belief that requires both faith and active obedience (**Heb 11:24-26**).
- Be prepared to make adjustments in your life to join God in what He is doing (**Exo 4:19-20**).
- Obey God to encourage Him to accomplish His work through you (**Exo 14:31**).

17-Managerial Leader: Nehemiah

Administration and Leadership

The story of Nehemiah rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem is a classic model of managerial leadership.

- When Nehemiah understood the situation, he responded with focused prayer (**Neh 1:4**).
- When a window of opportunity for dealing with the need opened, Nehemiah seized the moment (**Neh 2:4-5**).

- When Nehemiah arrived on site, he researched the conditions himself to better understand the needs (**Neh 2:12**).
- Nehemiah gathered others to share his dream of rebuilding the walls.
 - ▶ He identified the problem (**Neh 2:17**).
 - ▶ He proposed a specific project to address the problem (**Neh 2:17**).
 - ▶ He encouraged the people by telling them about available resources (**Neh 2:18**).
 - ▶ He enlisted their support and secured their commitment to work on the project (**Neh 2:18**).
- Nehemiah divided the project into manageable tasks with specific assigned responsibilities (**Neh 3:1-32**).
- He made adjustments as necessary (**Neh 4:8-9**, **Neh 5:7-12**).
- Nehemiah did not allow himself to be distracted from the work (**Neh 6:15**).
- Finally, he turned the finished project over to responsible leaders in a public celebration (**Neh 7:1-3**).

Functions of Management

Planning: Estimate the future you will likely face. Establish objectives. Develop policies for how to handle recurring questions. Prioritize a sequence of activities for accomplishing the objectives. Establish procedures to standardize work methods. Schedule the work. Create a budget.

Organizing: Develop the organizational structure. Delegate the work and authority for each role. Establish interpersonal relationships to help people better relate to one another.

Leading: Influence people to pursue the goals of the group. Make sound decisions. Inform others of expectations and accomplishments. Select or recruit people to accomplish tasks. Train and equip people for the work.

Controlling: Ensure that results conform to the plan. Establish performance standards. Measure results. Evaluate the performance of volunteers and staff. Correct mistakes to ensure that work meets standards.

18-Subordinate Leader: Daniel

Model Subordinate Leader

- Daniel decided not to compromise his character and values as he prepared for leadership (**Dan 1:8**).
- He learned to appeal to those in authority to bring about desirable changes (**Dan 1:12-13**).
- Daniel worked hard to become the best-qualified person he could be (**Dan 1:17**).
- He learned to identify his leader's needs and address them (**Dan 2:16**).
- Daniel used his influence to benefit others on the team (**Dan 2:48-49**).
- Even when leadership changed, he continued to serve faithfully (**Dan 6:1-3**).
- Despite being falsely accused, Daniel remained loyal to his leader (**Dan 6:22**).

Find Your Place on the Leadership Team

- Look for your unique role on the leadership team. Begin by identifying your passion for ministry.
- Develop your dominant gifts to maximize your effectiveness.
- Consider other personal factors that influence the kind of ministry in which you'd be most effective (experience, learned abilities, skills, age).
- Look for ways to help other leaders accomplish their mission from God.
- Recognize the valid roles others have as part of the team (**Eph 4:11-12**).

19-Interventional Leader: Esther

Intervention

An interventional leader is similar to a crisis leader. Interventional leaders are proactive in dealing with a crisis while crisis leaders manage through a crisis as opportunities present themselves.

- Esther's rise as an interventional leader began when she learned of a major crisis facing her people (**Est 4:7-8**).
- Before she made a decision, she took time to calculate the risks (**Est 4:11**).
- Esther called a fast to prepare for the challenge she faced (**Est 4:16**).
- She took significant risks to deal with the crisis (**Est 5:1-2**).
- Esther patiently waited for the right time to make her appeal (**Est 5:4**, **Est 5:8**, **Est 7:3-4**).
- She made the source of the problem clear (**Est 8:5**).

- Esther worked with Mordecai to communicate the solution to the people (**Est 8:17**).
- Their plan included celebration (**Est 9:20-22**).

Respond to Your Next Crisis

- Take inventory to recognize the real danger you face.
- Calculate the risks that lie before you.
- Fast and pray about the situation.
- Consult a few key people to develop a strategy to address the crisis.
- Implement the strategy when the timing is right.
- Address the root cause of the problem before treating symptoms.
- As you lead people out of the crisis, celebrate how God guided you to a successful resolution.

20-Servant Leader: Shepherd

The Good Shepherd

- Shepherds willingly suffer the reproach of others for the welfare of the sheep (**Gen 46:34**).
- Shepherds are willing to place themselves at risk to ensure the security of the sheep (**1Sam 17:34-35**, **John 10:11-12**).
- Shepherds are strong enough to be gentle with the sheep (**Isa 40:11**).
- Good shepherds know their sheep and attend to their needs (**John 10:14**).

Develop a Servant's Heart

- God made you a leader to serve others, not for them to serve you (**Mark 10:45**).
- Regardless of personal gifting, all leaders need a servant's heart to ensure that the other elements in their kaleidoscope function correctly.
- Take time to identify the needs of those you serve.
- Be gentle with people.
- Build strong, caring relationships with your followers. Get to know them by their individual natures.

21-Mentoring Leader: Jesus

Make Disciples

- Jesus devoted significant time to His personal relationship with those He chose (**Mark 3:14**).
- Jesus challenged His disciples to fully commit to Him and His cause (**Luke 9:23**).
- Jesus based what He requested of His followers on His own commitment to God's call on His life (**John 15:13**).

- Jesus trained His disciples by example (**John 13:15**).
- Jesus delegated responsibility and authority to them for short-term ministry projects (**Mat 10:5**).
- Once they were adequately trained, Jesus challenged them to make disciples of all nations (**Mat 28:19-20**).

Mentor Others to Lead

- Identify and recruit those with leadership potential.
- Spend quality time with them so they can see how your life demonstrates leadership principles.
- Challenge them to a high degree of personal commitment.

- Pour your life into those you are training. Model leadership behaviors.
- Help them build confidence by delegating responsibilities and authority as they are capable of handling it.
- Remind them that they will be developing other potential leaders.

22-Self-Correcting Leader: Peter

Failing Forward

- Peter was the only one bold enough to leave the boat and walk on water. The walk was short as he quickly became afraid and began to sink (**Mat 14:29-30**).
- Peter confessed that Jesus was the Christ, the Son of the living God (**Mat 16:16**). He then resisted Jesus' plan when he first learned about the cross (**Mat 16:22**).
- Peter was there to witness Jesus' transfiguration. Rather than listen and reflect on it, he spoke without thinking (**Luke 9:33**).
- Peter initially refused to wash Jesus feet, then blathered on about a bath (**John 13:8-9**).
- Peter swore allegiance to Christ even to the point of death, then denied Him three times (**John 13:37-38**).
- Peter impulsively chopped off a servant's ear. Despite his best intentions, he did things contrary to the agenda Jesus had set (**John 18:10-11**).

- Peter did learn from his mistakes and became the primary leader of the early church

Start over Following Failure

- Identify your need to make a correction in your life. Face the truth. Sometimes, we don't listen to the Lord until all else has failed (**John 21:3-6**).
- Acknowledge the Lord at work around you and in your life. Some people quickly recognize God at work. Others need someone to help them recognize God's presence (**John 21:7**).
- Renew your relationship with God in both words and actions (**John 21:15-17**).
- Once you have renewed your relationship, remain focused on the key things God is asking you to do (**John 20:31**).

23-Visionary Leader: Paul

Strategic Ministry

- Paul developed an ethnic strategy (**Rom 1:16, Rom 11:13-14**).
- He developed a unique preaching strategy for each audience he addressed (**Acts 17:2-3**). His idea was to build from common ground.
- Paul understood the infrastructure of his society. He determined that by reaching leaders, he could reach communities (**Acts 9:15**).
- He leveraged social networks by reaching heads of households (Lydia: **Acts 16:15**, the jailor: **Acts 16:33**).
- His geographic strategy was to reach large centers that would affect whole regions

(**Acts 19:10**).

- Paul adapted to cultural differences to reach individuals (**1Cor 9:19-22**).
- Paul developed a pastoral strategy to teach the Scriptures and implore people to lean on Christ (**Acts 20:20-21, Acts 20:31**).
- Whatever strategy Paul used, he stayed true to the Gospel (**1Cor 2:1-2**).

Build a Strategic Plan

- Create a clearly written goal statement.
- Identify those things that may help you achieve your goal [drivers].

- Identify those things that are likely to hinder you in pursuit of your goal [restrainers].
 - Create a project plan that lists the sequential steps necessary to achieve the goal.
 - Assign an owner for each step.
 - Implement the plan, monitoring progress, and adjusting as necessary.
-

24-Training Leader: Paul

Disciple Making

- Paul discipled others by example (**2Tim 3:10-11**).
- Paul invited his disciples to be part of his ministry (**Acts 16:2-3**).
- Paul discipled by giving assignments (**1Cor 4:17**, **Php 2:19-23**, **1The 3:1-2**).
- Paul's disciples learned from him when he taught publicly (**2Tim 2:2**).
- Paul also discipled individually through time he spent with his disciples and in letters to them (**1Tim**, **2Tim**).
- Paul promoted his disciples to others (**2Cor 1:1**, **Col 1:1**, **Rom 16:21**, **1Cor 16:10**, **Php 2:20**).
- Paul prodded his disciples (**2Tim 1:6-7**, **2Tim 2:1**, **2Tim 3:14**, **2Tim 4:2-5**).

Raise Disciples

Help your disciples develop spiritual disciplines (**Luke 9:23**). Teach them to:

- Abide in Christ (**John 15:5**).
- Abide in the Word of God (**John 8:31-32**).
- Communicate with Christ in prayer (**John 15:7**).
- Develop bonds of fellowship with other believers (**John 17:21**).
- Bear faithful witness to Christ (**Mark 5:19**).
- Minister to others (**John 15:13**, **1Pet 4:11**).