The Apostle Paul: A Truly Great Modern Leader  
By John Roulet

Perhaps no one in all of history provides a better example of great leadership than the Apostle Paul, whose leadership strength is without equal.

Paul is largely credited with being the principle architect of Christianity. It may be impossible to overstate his impact on Western Civilization. Clearly Paul never would have imagined the magnitude of his accomplishments. Perhaps to his even greater amazement would be that he provides 21st-century leaders with a virtual perfect model for modern leadership. The fact is that his leadership was absolutely incredible – perhaps the greatest leadership ever.

Certainly some will question whether we can say anything factual about leadership. They would argue for allowing leadership to be a loosely defined and abstract concept. In reality leadership is a clearly definable and concrete concept.

We'll get back to Paul, but before we do, let’s make sure we have a clear understanding of the concept called leadership.

Just as workmanship is the quality of a worker’s work, leadership is the quality of a leader’s work.

That’s it! Leadership is a description of work. It’s not the desirable personality traits and social skills commonly associated with leaders.

There are three criteria by which leadership is measured:
- Accomplishment: Quality leadership results in accomplishing great things.
- Cost-effective use of resources: Great leadership uses resources with optimal effectiveness.
- Protection of group values: Values are what is important to a group (e.g., ethics, morals, money). Quality leadership protects the values of groups that are being led.

The Popular View of Leadership

The concept of leadership is a huge topic nowadays. And it should be; for the most part our leaders have made an extraordinary mess of things: the economy, the environment, wars, global healthcare problems, stagnant government, etc. If we are to escape the mess that poor leaders have created, this planet desperately needs great leadership to undo the many failings of past leaders. This, however, cannot occur until we transform our outdated view of leadership.

Historically, we look for and admire leaders with those personality traits, physical characteristics and social skills that inspire us. To some extent, we often search for the proverbial knight in shining armor to lead us. This is certainly natural and is likely a part of our hardwiring. However, it’s untenable to think that we can effectively measure our leaders based on their personality, physical appearance and social skills. Such measurement schemes typically have a devastating impact on group performance because such criteria are often irrelevant to leadership performance.

Today, there will be many leadership seminars, discussions and training sessions. Virtually all will have one thing in common: the participants will not have a clear, shared and correct understanding of leadership.
It is past time for us to recognize and embrace a modern day view of leadership, what it is and what makes leaders great. And amazingly, despite so many “knights in shining armor” from which we could choose, our greatest model of modern leadership is Paul of Tarsus.

The Leadership of Paul
For us to consider Paul’s leadership great, three things must be true: 1) his accomplishments as a leader were great, 2) he achieved what he did by using resources wisely and 3) he protected the values of those he led. Failure or mediocre performance in even one of these components will never equate to great leadership. Let’s see how Paul does.

1. Accomplishment
Paul saw that his mission was to promote Jesus Christ as the risen son of God and to establish churches based upon this doctrine. Historians agree that when he began his ministry near the middle of the 1st Century, Christianity was a fledging religion with relatively few followers. Today, approximately one of every three people is a Christian. That equates to over two billion people. Certainly there are many factors that led to the growth of Christianity, but Paul’s leadership set the foundation upon which Christianity would grow.

2. Cost-Effective Use of Resources
In terms of the resources he commanded, Paul had next to nothing. Even for shelter and food, he often had to rely on the goodwill of others. This is not to say that assistants such Barnabas, Silas, Timothy, etc. were not valuable resources – they were. But relative to what he accomplished, Paul’s resources were scant. He accomplished so much with so little, which demonstrates his leadership strength. Paul puts to shame the many leaders who command vast resources and are at best capable of achieving incremental improvements.

3. Protection of Group Values
After his vision on the road to Damascus, Paul was a man of peace. In this regard, he reflected the values of Jesus and Christians. He was whipped, stoned and imprisoned, but remained committed to the Christian values of peace. He spread the word of Christianity with great success and he did so without compromising its values.

Compare this with Pope Urban II, who was largely responsible for launching the first Crusade. “Piles of heads, hands and feet were to be seen in the streets of the city” is a first-hand account of the Christians taking of Jerusalem in 1099.

Perhaps, one could argue that from a Christian perspective, capturing the city and once again allowing pilgrimages to the city was a good achievement. But because the manner in which it was achieved so violates our values, it is viewed as a stain on Christianity; one that has yet to be washed away. Paul, unlike Urban II, protected his followers from such deep and lasting shame.

The Modern Leader
Great leadership requires the expertise to accomplish great things, without wasting resources and always protecting the values of those being led. Certainly Paul was not equipped for 21st Century leadership, but then again far too many business leaders and government officials are even less equipped for the positions of leadership they hold.
Whether it’s in business, government, or the military, when we to envision how great leadership should look, it’s a great idea to look back two millennia to Paul. He understood and practiced real leadership, and is an ideal role model even today.
Leadership Insights from the Apostle Paul  
By Kenneth Rice

The Pauline letters were addressed to small groups of people that he knew by name (Timothy, Titus, and Philemon) as well as large audiences (Romans, Corinthians, Galatians). These letters provide insight into why leaders exist and what knowledge, skills, and abilities are important to leaders today. In each letter Paul attempts to answer questions about the 'meaning of life' such as sin (Romans 3:9), faith (Romans 3:22), marriage (Romans 7:2, 1 Corinthians 7), unity (1 Corinthians 1:10), spiritual gifts (1 Corinthians 12), and freedom (Galatians 5:17). After carefully dissecting Pauline letters to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, Thessalonians, and Philemon I identified a set of characteristics that he viewed as being critical to the development of Christian leaders. Effective leadership traits are as varied and numerous, not to mention subtle, as the human mind and heart themselves. No list will ever be complete, nor will it be the best suited for each individual reader - these 5 characteristics are by no means exhaustive. However, they serve to communicate the power and promise that Paul offers: compassion, self-Awareness, righteousness by faith, commitment, and community. The biblical quotations in this article are from the King James Version of The Holy Bible.

1. Compassion through Spiritual Unity

Millions of American mailboxes are stuffed daily with letters from non-profit organizations in order to raise funds for the less fortunate. The Jewish Christians near Jerusalem were reportedly on the edge of starvation. Paul referred to them as "the poor saints" which are at Jerusalem. (Romans 15:26). In taking his collection for the poor, Paul mainly appealed to the Christian responsibility to help those in need. He sought to seize the opportunity for Gentile Christians to reach out in compassion and demonstrate spiritual unity. Paul did not engineer a mass mail charity event but he did present a direct appeal for funds (Romans 15:25-26, 1 Corinthians 16:1, 2 Corinthians 8:1 - 9:15). He takes his appeal a bit further in 2 Corinthians 9:6 by illustrating the bonuses of giving - "He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." Paul shows that generosity benefits the giver in that a gift can serve as an act of worship to God and inspire the faith of others.

Compassionate leadership is acting in the interest of your followers, your peers, and your organization. This is the boss for whom the employees are willing to work their hardest. "Loyalty and devotion to task and grow out of trust and the knowledge of protection that comes from the employment relationship." (Winston, 2002). The employees can feel the support for them and are compelled to give their full support in return. This manager brings out the best in her subordinates by their example.

2. Self-Awareness

General awareness, confidence, and especially self-awareness strengthen the Christian leader. "The leader must first make peace in his own life before he can successfully make peace in his organization. A leader in conflict with himself is a house divided." (Winston, 2002, p. 82). Leaders must be willing to carefully explore their values and how they can move their organization in the direction of a vision that is unwavering. Effective Leaders lead with a purpose rather than "run like a man running aimlessly" (1 Corinthians 9:26-27). From the biblical sense this means that we live for His purpose, not ours. As Christians, we recognize that our need for Christ will bring us beyond our failures so we can grow
increasingly effective. As we grow in Christ, we will become aware of our futility and inadequacy as human beings.

In Romans 14:1-2, Paul reminds us that Christians do not have to agree on all matters pertaining to the Christian life and continues by describing the difference between a strong and weak Christian. In an attempt to explain the role of diversity in God's overall plan of redemption Paul uses faith as a sense of assurance of confidence where the proper understanding of the gospel allows the strong Christian to recognize that his diet has no spiritual significance. (Romans 14:2, Colossian 2:16).

3. Righteousness by Faith

Paul uses the Greek verb "justified" 27 times, mostly in Romans and Galatians. The term describes what happens when someone believes in Christ as his Savior. Paul emphasizes two distinct points. First, no one lives a perfect life. "For all have sinned, and come short of the Glory of God." (Romans 3:24). Secondly, even though we are all sinners, God will declare everyone who puts his trust in Jesus not guilty but righteous. The central thought in justification is that, although we deserve to be declared guilty (Romans 3:9-19), because of our faith in Christ God declares us righteous. In Galatians 2:16 Paul uses the verb justified three times, three times this verse tells us that no one is justified by observing the law, and three times it underscores the indispensable requirement of placing our faith in Christ.

4. Commitment to the Growth

Christian leaders believe that people have an intrinsic value beyond their tangible contributions as workers. As such, leaders are deeply committed to a personal, professional, and spiritual growth of each and every individual within the organization. Every Christian is obligated to be the best he can be for God. Like any other worthwhile activity, if leadership can be improved, we should seek to improve it. In doing so, we prepare ourselves for higher service that may be just around the corner. Romans 12:1 issues an imperative to leaders: "present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." The verb "present" is followed by 36 verbs that specify what happens when we obey one of which is noteworthy here.

First, exert yourself to lead - "Or he that exhorteth, on exhortation...he that ruleth, with diligence..." (Romans 12:8). This is a summons to dive wholeheartedly into leadership. Exhort others with an uplifting, cheerful call to worthwhile accomplishment.

5. Building Community

Christian leaders are aware that the shift from local communities to large institutions as the primary shaper of human lives has changed our perceptions and caused a sort of loss. 1 Corinthians 1: 10-13 begins the theme of being united in mind and purpose. "Divisions within the community betray the purpose for which Christ was crucified: to unite everyone in one body, the body of Christ." (Matera, 2001, p.10). Leaders should seek to identify a means for building community among those who work within a given institution. I believe that Paul was conveying one body working together - emphasizing unity - but I also believe that he illustrates the lessons to be learned from the community. "If I were a single member, where would the body be...The eye cannot say to the hand, 'I have no need of you'..." (I
Corinthians 12:19 - 21). Can we get along in life without hands? Yes, but we would have to make adjustments...learn to use prosthetic limbs or find alternative methods to picking up objects. Though the body remains incomplete, it survives. However, the strongest hands are worthless without the body. The hands need the signals generated by the brain and the nourishment provided by the blood.

The bottom line is that a body without hands can manage, but a hand without a body is inconceivable. Diverse churches such as Corinth are aware of the differences among its membership, which is why Paul's letter stressed unity issues that still plague churches today. The solution is to respect each other and take direction from Jesus Christ, the head.
Leadership Begins with Knowledge
Early in his life before he was converted by Jesus on the road to Damascus, the Apostle Paul (then known as Saul of Tarsus) dedicated himself to gaining the best education he could. He studied to gain as full an understanding of God and his ways as he could given his circumstances. He proven himself to the point that he was allowed to study under the finest minds in Israel. Later, after he was converted by Jesus, Paul used his knowledge of God's Word to help convert other Jews and Gentiles.

Biblical Leadership is Fired by Passion
Secondly, biblical leadership is fired by passion. As Saul of Tarsus, the Apostle Paul served the God he thought he knew with zeal and passion. Although he was on the wrong path, what he thought he knew about God caused him to take up God's cause with all. After his conversion on the road to Damascus, the Apostle Paul did not throttle back his passion one bit, but rather poured his passion into the new, right direction.

Thirdly, biblical leadership is motivated by love. Perhaps as Saul of Tarsus, Paul served God out of duty, but I think he believed that he served God out of love and dedication. He simply did not realize who Jesus of Nazareth truly was. Even so, after he was converted by Jesus on the road to Damascus, the Apostle Paul was so motivated by his love of God and others that he was willing to do just about anything and endure just about any hardship to help others know Jesus. The Apostle Paul's new found love moved him to write what is now called the love chapter which says that you can follow God with all your heart and do good to all people but if it is not done in love it means nothing.

Biblical Leadership Endures Hardship
Finally, biblical leadership endures hardship. After his conversion on the road to Damascus, the Apostle Paul was so moved that he was willing to endure any hardship to complete God's mission. Leadership does not cower in the face of difficulty, but presses on to the desired end no matter how formidable the obstacle or circumstances.

The Apostle Paul on Developing Leaders
By Tim Deatrick .I think its unfortunate that many churches have turned to business models to find the “best practices” for developing leaders. I’m not against business or the practice of business. But I firmly believe that when church leaders start adopting business models instead of biblical models they become misguided and off point. If our churches are going to become serious about developing leaders for the next generation the beginning point is the New Testament. One such enlightening passage is found in 2 Timothy 2:1-6. Today I want to deal with the key elements for developing leaders and tomorrow I’ll post Paul’s words on the kind of people to pursue as potential leaders.

“You, therefore, my child, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus. And what you have heard from me in the presence of many witnesses, commit to faithful men who will be able to teach others also” (2 Timothy 2:1-2, HCSB).

The first thing Paul told Timothy is that leadership development is the work of God’s grace. Some translations like the HCSB read “be strong IN the grace” of Christ, and others like the NLT have “be strong THROUGH the grace” of Christ. Which is right? Technically, either translation is viable and acceptable. I personally think that its both. Grace is the environment of all of God’s good work. And, grace is the means by which we do all of God’s good work. This subtle reminder eschews all external models that are applied to churches and church leadership. The church is to be as dependent upon God
for its work of developing leaders for the next generation as it is for fulfilling the great commission. Leadership development begins when we recognize our humble dependence upon God’s grace.

Next, Paul told Timothy the be a student. I believe the best teachers are first and foremost learners. When I was in seminary I was blessed to be associated with some outstanding professors, the best of whom stated that classroom teaching was what they had to do to support their research habit! The most engaging teachers are those who are engaged in learning. Timothy needed to realize that he had not arrived and that he couldn’t take people where he himself had not been. So Paul emphasized that Timothy remain teachable before he became concerned with the stuff that is transferrable.

How do you know if you’ve grown stagnant in your learning? I think the easiest way to identify stagnation is to see if you’re simply running the same play year in and year out. John Maxwell used to talk about the difference between growing leaders and stagnant leaders this way: you can either have ten years of ministry or one year of ministry ten times. If you desire to aspire to develop leaders in ministry, you have to begin with yourself and your commitment to learning.

The final element is to be a steward of what you’ve learned by investing that deposit into others who are trustworthy and reliable. In 2 Timothy Paul described the process like this:

Christ made a deposit in Paul;
Paul made a deposit in Timothy;
Timothy was to make a deposit in reliable people; and
Those reliable people were to pay it forward and pass the baton.
I know it sounds cheesy, but let’s be honest. We’re having this discussion today (2,000 years later) because Paul’s strategy worked.

So who do you trust with what you value? That’s the content of the next four verses that I’ll deal with tomorrow. Until then, be strong in grace; be a student; and be a steward of what has been entrusted to you.

**Biblical Leadership is About Character Development**

Biblical leadership starts with a strong character. A person can have many skills, yet without a fully developed character he/she will not be able to lead people in the direction they need to go. Have you ever noticed that many of the great leaders in the Bible went through a wilderness experience before they were promoted to a place of leadership? Joseph spent 13 years in captivity before he was promoted to second in command of all Egypt. Moses spent 40 years in Midian herding sheep before God appeared to him and commissioned him to lead the Israelites out of Egypt. David spent a decade running from King Saul, living in the wilderness and Philistine country before he was promoted to King of Israel. John the Baptist came out of the wilderness and began preaching. Jesus was driven into the wilderness by the Spirit to be tempted of the Devil before he began his ministry. These wilderness experiences show that God is very concerned about the character development of His leaders. God is willing to put off His agenda in order to grow and develop the characters of those who He has called to lead His people.

**Self Worth and Biblical Leadership**

The first character trait a leader needs is a strong affirmation of who they are in Christ. If they are not convinced that they are a person of worth and have a healthy self-esteem, a leader may use their position of power to satisfy their deep-rooted insecurities. For instance, if a person is insecure in themselves they may not be able to make the decisions that are necessary for fear of hurting someone’s
feelings. On the other hand, their insecurity could cause them to be a dominant figure, not for the sake of the organization but just for the sake of them feeling that they are in control and have dominance. Both of these are unhealthy examples, and do not follow the way of biblical leadership.

Jesus had a strong affirmation of who He was before He began His leadership and ministry. God the Father affirmed that He was well pleased with Jesus as He was baptized by John. (Matthew 3:17) The important thing to note in this scenario is that Jesus had not done public ministry at all before this point. God was pleased with who Jesus was, rather than what He did. All leaders need this confidence within themselves to know that their worth is ultimately attained from who they are, rather than what they accomplish. It is very easy to fall into the trap of judging oneself based on accomplishment. Many times leaders get discouraged when they judge themselves in such ways, because many times circumstances that are beyond their control can occur to hinder them from reaching the goals and visions they have set. A leader should always realize that they always have control of who they are, despite outside circumstances; this judgment is a much fairer analysis of self-worth rather than basing it on accomplishment alone.

Leaders Must Be Able to Deal with Failures
Many Biblical leaders in the Old and New Testament seemed to fail miserably, but without their leadership God's plan would not have been accomplished. Noah for instance, was a preacher of righteousness for 120 years and only converted eight people in all. His self-worth couldn't have come from his success but must have come from his deep relationship with God. Moses faced many failures while leading the Israelites to the promised land. In fact, he didn't even get to lead them in once they got there. His self-worth had to come from his intimate relationship with God which allowed him to continue on as a great leader for forty years out in the wilderness.

The apostle Paul had many great successes in his ministry but he had an equal if not more amount of failures. Everywhere he went he met opposition to his message. He was jailed, whipped, stoned and left for dead by the very people he so desperately wanted to convert to Christ. Paul even went as far as to say that he himself would rather be cursed so that his own countrymen, the people of Israel could be saved if it were possible. (Romans 9:3) Yet they were the ones persecuting him and rejecting his message. It is no wonder that Paul's major theme in his epistles is what it is to be "in Christ". Paul had an extremely good understanding of who he was in Christ which allowed him to overcome his failures and to become possibly the greatest biblical leader of all time. He trained other Biblical leaders to follow his example and gave them instruction on what Bible leadership is all about.

Biblical Leadership is About Trust
In Biblical Leadership, trust is probably the greatest characteristic that a leader must build. Without trust people will not follow the leaders vision; they will not put forth their full efforts, and therefore the organization will never move in the direction a leader desires for it to move. Trust is built out of a strong character. First of all, the leader must trust him/herself to lead effectively. Their confidence will be evident to others. If God has entrusted a person with a leadership position they must trust God's judgment and lead confidently. Second, this trust must be developed through persistence, persistence, and more persistence! The leader cannot sway from vision to vision and plan to plan, but must stay on track with what they have spoken and communicated with the people. If a leader is not committed to seeing the vision through to its completion, they should never even mention it to those they are leading. Nothing causes a loss of trust more than a leader that's not committed to completing their own vision. If a leader shares a vision once and fails to follow through, it will cause doubt in the people concerning any new vision the leader comes up with.
Nehemiah was a man with a vision to rebuild the wall around Jerusalem. Nehemiah took his task and vision very seriously. His focus caused the wall to be built in record time, but it wasn't without threats or without set backs. Nehemiah would not be satisfied until the wall was completed. Those under his leadership saw his tenacity and it spread. The people were working with swords at their sides from sunrise until the stars came out at night. (Nehemiah 4) It was Nehemiah’s persistence to see the vision accomplished that motivated the people to work so hard in such dangerous circumstances.

 Biblical leadership not only builds trust through persistence but is also transparent. The people know exactly who they are, what they stand for, and what their position is. This is done through effective communication. People should be able to guess what a leaders move will be in different situations based on the character he/she has established and demonstrated to the people. This type of trust brings safety and stability when treading through uncertain waters of change.

**Biblical Leaders Keep Relationship with God First**

In biblical leadership, a leader's character is extremely important to their effectiveness and can only be maintained through developing a strong spiritual center. Leaders must set aside time in their busy days to keep Christ at the center of their hearts through the practice of the spiritual disciplines. Prayer, worship, Bible reading, etc, are essential in being an effective leader. These spiritual disciplines will give the leader the affirmation of who they are in Christ, it will resolve inner conflicts, it will help them grow in their emotional wisdom, and build trust with those around them. In biblical leadership a leader must never allow themselves to become so busy that they lose contact with their relationship to God.
Top Leadership Lessons of Jesus  
(material taken from Bible lessons by John Maxwell)

1. Servanthood

A. Prayer for humility - underlying attitude

1. Phil 2:3-5 - Do nothing out of selfish ambition or vain conceit, but in humility consider others better than yourselves. Each of you should look not only to your own interests, but also to the interests of others. Your attitude should be the same as that of Christ Jesus.

2. Luke 19:10 - For the Son of Man has come to seek and to save that which was lost

3. Luke 22:24-26 - Within minutes they were bickering over who of them would end up the greatest. But Jesus intervened. Kings like to throw their weight around and people in authority like to give themselves fancy titles. It’s not going to be that way with you. Let the senior among you become like the junior, let the leader act the part of the servant. Version = The Message

B. A servant gets down and dirty with his troops. Lay aside my priorities to help others fulfill theirs - John Maxwell

C. Gayle Erwin quote - Christ Jesus...made himself nothing. He made himself nothing, emptied himself-the great Kenosis. He made himself no reputation, no image. I can recall my father shaking his head and repeating over and over to himself, AIf I only knew what this meant. There is something powerful here. If I only understood it. Maybe that is why this Scripture has glued itself to my mind and equally disturbs me. Reputation is so important to me. I want to be seen with the right people, remembered in the right light, advertised with my name spelled right, live in the right neighborhood, drive the right kind of car, wear the right kind of clothing. But Jesus made himself of no reputation. (The Jesus Style, 1988)

D. Servanthood starts with security - John 13:3 - Jesus knew that the Father had put him in complete charge of everything, that He came from God and was on His way back to God.

E. Security is lived out by the fact that you are not into titles and positions (lowest level of influence). The secure are into towels...The insecure are into titles
The secure are people conscious...The insecure are position-conscious
The secure add value to others...The insecure want to receive value from others (Maxwell)

2. People Before Paperwork - Walk Slowly thru the Crowd

A. Prayer for compassion

B. Matt 9:35-38 - Then Jesus made a circuit of all the towns and villages. He taught in their meeting places, reported kingdom news, and healed their diseased bodies, healed their bruised and hurt lives. When he looked out over the crowds, his heart broke. So confused and aimless they were, like sheep with no shepherd. What a huge harvest. He said to the disciples. How few workers. On your knees and pray for harvest hands. He 1) Went, 2) Saw, 3) Compassion, 4) Did something - Pray to the Lord of the harvest
C. Jesus built relationships - Leadership is relationships. J. Maxwell - Success involves people. People who enable you to succeed may not always come to you. In fact, they rarely do. You must go to them.

D. Are people opportunities or interruptions?? People are not interruptions. The greater the leadership, the more time you need with people. Jesus spent more time touching people, talking to them than any other action. He touched, knew them, healed them, affected and mentored them.

E. John 3:22 - After this, Jesus and his disciples went out into the Judean countryside, where he spent some time with them, and baptized. Mark 3:13-15 - He appointed 12...to spend time with them...

F. Pres. Lincoln spent 75% of his time with people, often in a relaxed, less pressured atmosphere (without fear). He probably was the most accessible President ever. This encouraged the people working for him, always having an encouraging word. Full of compliments, always pleasant. Made a great deal of contacts with the troops (Would always visit the troop train as it was going thru Wash.) He was so often out of the office. Went to see many wounded soldiers.

3. Example - Live the Life Before You Lead Others

A. Prayer - The perseverance and integrity of Job - Job 2:3-10, Job 27:2-6; Psalms 139:23-24

B. Jesus never begged anyone to believe in him. He knew that integrity cannot be proven. It must be discerned. He never wasted time with critics. He kept his attention on his goal. He stayed focused. “Jesus never strived to look good. He simply was good. He did not labor to appear truthful. He never struggled to have a good reputation. He had character” - Mike Murduck

C. Abraham Lincoln - The architecture of leadership, all the theories and guidelines, fall apart without honesty and integrity. It is the keystone that holds an organization together. Managers do things right. Leaders do the right thing wrote Bennis and Nanus. James McGregor Burns warned, Divorced from ethic, leadership is reduced to management and politics to mere technique. Integrity must be sincere. That’s one reason Lincoln was so admired in his lifetime. Through an individual’s words, deeds, and actions, integrity can be judged to be genuine and integrity is tied closely to the values espoused by an effective leader. (p52, Lincoln on Leadership - Donald Phillips).

D. Must live my life before others, walking slowly thru the crowd. Leadership is example.
   John 13:12-15, 34-35
   1 Cor 11:1 - Follow my example as I follow the example of Christ
   Matt 28:18-20 - ...Therefore go and make disciples...

E. People need to see Jesus in me - the sponge - 1 Thess 2:7-12

F. A leader’s most important asset is people skills

4. No success without a successor.

A. Faithfulness of Timothy - 2 Tim 2:2; Phil 2:22
B. Pass it on - Mentor - Do you know someone younger than you, older than you??

1. Jesus developed successors by continual mentoring
   a. Instruction in life related context
   b. Demonstration in life related context
   c. Exposure in life related context
   d. Accountability in life related context
2. He developed successors by constantly evaluating - accountability
3. He went after leaders - picked the 12 and had 3 very close to him
4. Teach us to pray...
   a. He did it - Luke 5:16 - 
   b. Let the disciples see it - Luke 9:18 -
   c. Asked questions, thought it through, did it with him. - Matt 6:6-13
   d. Disciples did it - Acts
   e. Disciples reproduced it - Acts
5. Model - 5 most influential sermons in 30 sec. Now list 5 most influential people in 30 sec
   a. 1 Thess 2:8.
   b. John Maxwell - Once you reach a certain level in your leadership, the most valuable thing you have to give is yourself. Find someone to pour your life into. Then give him time and resources to become a better leader.
6. Give yourself away (also by prayer)
7. Mentors doing their job:
   a. Mentors give to the mentorees timely advice; letters, articles, books or other helps that offer perspectives; finances; freedom to emerge as a leader even beyond the level of the mentor
   b. They risk their own reputations in order to sponsor a mentoree
   c. They model various aspects of leadership functions to as to challenge mentorees to move toward them
   d. They direct mentorees to needed resources that will further develop them
   e. They co-minister with mentorees, in order to increase their confidence, status, credibility

5. Let Your Purpose Prioritize Your Life


B. Prayer - Zeal of Paul - Acts 20:24 - gospel of God’s grace. FOCUS ON YOUR STRENGTHS (AND GIVE THAT AWAY)

C. FOCUS!!!
   1. Moth Illustration - Recent studies of US highways have shown a surprisingly high incidence of roadside collisions in which drivers collide with cars parked legally on the side of the road. Most drivers were not under the influence of alcohol or medication and most collisions occur during favorable weather conditions. As safety experts studied these stats and determined to account for them, they came up with a fascinating explanation - the moth effect. Just as a moth is drawn to a flame, so a driver tends to steer his car involuntarily where is he focusing his attention.
Thus if his eyes lock on to a vehicle parked by the side of the road rather than on the road in front of him, he may collide with that car. (Just Like Jesus, p 137)

2. Hebrews 12:1-3 (Weights - underwater synchronized swimmer)
3. Success is...Knowing your purpose in life, Growing to your maximum potential, Sowing seeds to benefit others. (The Success Journey - Maxwell)

D. Lion tamer with chair illustration - Chair tames the lion better than anything in the cage with it. The trainer holds the stool with its legs extended toward the lion’s face and the lion tries to focus on all four legs at once. It paralyzes him. Divided focus always works against you. (Satan will keep you busy if he can’t get you to be naughty.)

E. Because Jesus developed priorities based on his purpose...
   1. He successfully dealt with distractions.
   2. He wisely responded to personal rejection.
   3. He willingly suffered pain (to pay the price). - ie. Paul
   4. His priorities were filled with passion. It consumes you, your thoughts and time. The Energizer Bunny. God has put a passion in all of us. Passion is power. Passion-spiritual gifts, abilities and personality

F. 1 hour/day for 5 years will make you an expert in what you are spending your time. Focus on your strengths, the way God has created you.

G. Jesus never forgot his purpose - Luke 19:10 led to John 17:4

H. The Lighthouse - A lighthouse keeper who worked on a rocky stretch of coastline received oil once a month to keep his light burning. Not being far from a village, he had frequent guests. One night a woman needed oil to keep her family warm. Another night a father needed oil for his lamp. Then another needed oil to lubricate a wheel. All the requests seemed legitimate, so the lighthouse keeper tried to meet them all. Toward the end of the month, however, he ran out of oil and his lighthouse went dark, causing several ships to crash on the coastline. The man was reproved by his supervisors, You were given the oil for one reason, they said, to keep the light burning. (Just Like Jesus - Lucado, p97)

6. Persistence Or Call to Great Commitment (Jesus calls us)

A. Prayer - Abraham - Gen 12:1-2 -


C. Never said it would be easy. Leadership costs something

D. Jesus had faith in Peter - persisted with him
   1. John 1:35-42
   2. Matt 4:18-22 - Mark 1:16-20
   3. Luke 5:1-11 - Finally Peter stuck it out, but after the resurrection, Peter was found fishing again

7. Replenish yourself or Have a hunger & thirst for God –
Matt 5:6 - Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be filled.

Desert experience
A. Luke 5:16 -
   Jeremiah 9:23-24 -
Psalms 63:1
Psalms 42:1-2

B. Prayer - heart of David - Ps 51:1-2,10

C. Head knowledge is not heart knowledge

D. Need to rest and relax, too. Mark 6:31 - Jesus said Come off by yourselves, let’s take a break and get a little rest. For there was constant coming and going. They didn’t even have time to eat. (and they did not even have daytimers yet!!!)
   1. Come a part or you will come apart. - Vance Haevner
   2. Maxwell - Life is demanding. People are demanding. The more you succeed, the more you lead, the more people will demand of you. Replenishing yourself requires your (intentional) attention. Faith walks out when fatigue walks in.

E. Leadership develops daily, not in a day. - The Law of Process

8. Show Security and Strength When Handling the Tough Issues

A. Jesus rose early. He who masters his time, masters his life. Mark 1:35 - Always touched base with the Father before anyone else. We got to get our time with Jesus.

B. Remained calm during difficult times. Storm at sea and Jesus sleeping. At His crucifixion

C. He agreed with his adversaries quickly - Matt 5:25 - Remember the underlying attitude needed to be a leader like Jesus.

D. Handled wrong doings immediately. Jesus and the Money changers

E. He finished what he started. Your exit will be remembered longer than your entry. Prov 13:19 The desire accomplished is sweet to the soul.

WHY???

F. People are...
   1. Insecure, give them confidence Phil 4:13 (90-95% are insecure)
   2. Like to feel special...sincerely compliment them
   One compliment can keep me going for a whole month@ Mark Twain
   3. People look for a better tomorrow...show them hope
   4. Need to be understood...listen to them. This is where you can be an influencer!!!
   5. Lack direction...navigate for them
   6. Selfish...speak to their needs first Phil 2:3-5
7. Want to be associated with success...help them win
8. Seek models to follow...be an example.

9. Communication

A. Jesus communicated well. The Church is still going today.

B. He listened to the people and knew what to do. Though He was God, He still listened and knew how to take care of the needs of the people that came to Him. Think of the children that came to Him, He never shooed them off, but rather rebuked the disciples for doing such. Matt 18:1-3. To listen to children, you have to be focused on them. In Matt. 8 & 9, Jesus went out among the people and saw the need. In seeing the need He listened to them and knew which needs needed to be dealt with.

C. His communication showed He lived on a higher level. (The woman who had been married 5 times - John 4; Zaccheus - had a longing for a changed heart unlike the way people where looking at him as a crook. He listened to people’s hearts).

D. His communication showed he led on a higher level, too. He never discriminated, saw the potential in every person and broke tradition (John 4- Woman at the well)

E. His language never condemned but uplifted. His anger focused on the sin, not the sinner. He made people feel special, except those who chose to reject Him and that they brought upon themselves.

F. Prayer is for wisdom like Solomon - 1 Kings 3:7-9; 3:12

10. Choose Your Key People

A. Mark 3:13-15

B. One of the biggest mistakes boards and other hiring entities make is to select a leader and then saddle him with a staff not of his choosing. It doesn’t matter how good that staff is. If the leader didn’t choose them and if they didn’t choose him, the odds for failure are enormous. One of the biggest mistakes our company has made is not going all out to get a key employee for a crucial spot. If we had looked to Jesus and followed his example, we wouldn’t have made that mistake. Even with the 12 great men Jesus had in place (Matthias replaced Judas), He saw the need to add one more top-level person to His organization. To say He went all out to get his man would be an understatement. As Saul of Tarsus was traveling along the road to Damascus, Jesus literally knocked him to the ground and blinded him with a light from heaven. He identified Himself and told Saul, who would become the great apostle Paul, what he must do. Now that is aggressive recruiting. - Bob Briner