

## Introduction:

What is Leadership?

**Leadership is bringing people to the Leader's Agenda**

What is Spiritual Leadership?

**Spiritual leadership is bringing people to God's Agenda**

## God's Exercise of Leadership:

### Genesis 1-3

- I. God, in his leadership, is **Team-Oriented!**
  - A. God created a **team**.
  - B. God's teammates were **Adam and Eve**. God could have accomplished His vision for the earth on His own, neither should you in your leadership.
  - C. What was the main **quality** of God's teammates?
    1. They were created in the **image of God**.
      - a. What does it mean to be created in the **image of God**?
      - b. What does it mean to have **image-of-God-bearers** as members of God's team?
    2. What does it mean for your teammate selection and team creation?
    3. How should you, as the leader, view your teammates?
    4. How should teammates view each other?
  - D. Characteristics of Effective Teams
    1. **Character** – The moral quality of your teammates and yourself.
      - a. Examples
        - 1) Reliable
        - 2) Honest
        - 3) Responsible
        - 4) Punctual
        - 5) Integrity
      - b. When your teammates commit mistakes, are you inclined to trust them or think against them?
      - c. Your **character** as a leader will be the primary determining factor in your role as a Spiritual Leader.
    2. **Chemistry** – The quality of the relationships of your team with each other and yourself as the leader.
      - a. Do you get along well with the team?
      - b. Is your 'friendliness' appropriate for the team?
      - c. Does the teammates have a good working relationship with you as the leader?
      - d. Can you work closely and openly with your teammates?
      - e. Do they team gel with each other smoothly.
      - f. Chemistry is the foundation of Synergy.
    3. **Competence** – The skillfulness of your teammates.
      - a. What are the strengths and weakness of each team member?
      - b. How are your teammates leveraging their strengths and continuing to enhance them for personal growth and for the good of the team.
    4. **Culture** – Culture is based on agreed upon **Core Values** and **Expected Behavior**
      - a. Example of **Core Values** and **Expected Behavior**
        - 1) **Discipleship** – **Intentional** Discipleship

i. How am I allowing myself to be disciplined so that I would be able to disciple also?

ii. Who can invest my life to?

**2) Accountability – Principled** Accountability

i. Who constantly know my story, who helps me in my walk with God?

ii. Am I allowing myself be accountable to an ate or kuya?

iii. Am I willing to be rebuked and corrected as I make my life accountable?

iv. Am I willing to rebuke, correct and stand by God's Principles as people share the story of their lives with me?

**3) Radical – Fearless** Radicalism

i. What are things that we haven't tried yet that could and would stretch our faith that will help us fulfill God's vision for us as a team/ministry?

**4) Excellence – Progressive** Excellence

i. What are the things that is already working and is expected of us?

ii. How can we make it better?

iii. Whatever is applauded today is expected the next time.

iv. Today's cutting edge is tomorrow's mediocrity.

v. Whatever you do it as if you're doing it for the Lord.

b. All of us has cultural backgrounds, if the leader would not identify the values and behavior that he/she would like to establish for the team, somebody else will.

**5. Celebration** – Celebration for small victories are monuments for the team. Also, celebration raises morale of the team.

a. Whatever is celebrated gets repeated.

b. Whatever is celebrated is projected as important. Determine what you deem is important, then choose to celebrate when these are reached.

c. Celebrate small victories. It helps in keeping the morale high. It also helps build and keep momentum.

E. Leadership should be **Team-Oriented**.

1. Why is team oriented leadership essential? Team-Oriented Leadership **expands the capacity** of the leadership within an organization.

II. God is **vision-centric** in His leadership.

A. God has a **clear vision** for the earth.

B. What was the **problem** of the earth during creation?

1. What was the **status-quo** of the earth at creation? It only has 2 human beings and is un-subdued.

2. What was God's **mission** for the humans at creation?

a. Humans would **be fruitful, multiply and fill the earth**.

b. Humans would **subdue the earth**.

3. What was God's **vision** for the earth

a. A **Human-filled** earth.

b. A **Human-subdued** creation.

4. God's **strategic plan** for the earth was to place Man and Woman in the garden and start filling and subduing the earth from there. It was to expand the Garden of Eden (paradise) to the rest of the world.

C. What is a **Vision**?

1. A vision is a **picture of a preferred future**.

2. A picture of **what could be and what should be**.

D. What does a **clear vision** do?<sup>1</sup>

1. **Passion** – Vision evokes emotion

2. **Motivation** – Vision provides motivation

3. **Direction** – Vision sets a direction for our lives

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<sup>1</sup>Andy Stanley, *Visioneering*, pp.9-14

4. **Purpose** – Vision translates into purpose

E. **Authenticating** your Vision<sup>2</sup>

1. A God-Ordained vision will eventually feel like a **moral imperative**
2. A God-Ordained vision will be in line with **what God is up to in the world**

F. **Components** of an Effective Vision<sup>3</sup>

1. The **Problem** – Captures the **Mind** [The vision should address a problem]
2. The **Solution** – Captures the **Imagination** [The vision is the solution to the problem]
3. The **Reason** why something must be done – Captures the **Heart** [There should be a compelling reason why we need to solve the problem]
4. The Reason why something must be done **now** – Captures the **Energy** [The vision should be able to convey urgency]

G. Why is **Leadership** necessary?

1. Leadership is necessary because it brings people from the current status quo to what **should be and what could be**.
2. Leadership is necessary because **change** is inevitable.

H. Some **Building Blocks** for Vision<sup>4</sup>

1. A vision begins as a concern.
2. A vision does not necessarily require immediate action.
3. God is using your circumstance to position and prepare you to accomplish His vision for your life.
4. What God originates, He orchestrates.
5. Don't expect others to take greater risks or make greater sacrifices than you have.
6. Don't confuse your plans with God's vision
7. Visions are refined—they don't change; Plans are revised—they
8. Abandon your vision before you abandon your moral authority
9. Don't get distracted.
10. The end of a God-ordained vision is God.
11. Vision require constant attention.
12. Maintaining a vision requires bold leadership.

I. Leadership should be **vision-centric**. Vision-centric means **keeping the main thing the main thing**.

1. After Noah and the Flood
2. Tower of Babel

III. God in his leadership **delegated His authority**

A. God delegated His authority over the earth to Adam & Eve.

B. Delegated authority means that people are free to plan and make decisions with regards to the responsibility they are entrusted with.

1. Delegate authority not tasks
2. Delegating authority create, attract and retain great leaders, not just followers.
3. Delegating authority gives permission for people to think.
4. Delegating Authority allows people to make something better
  - a. Better – They may create something new
  - b. Failure – Creates an opportunity for coaching
5. Delegating authority is a formula for creating **chaos**.
  - a. High Control leads to low growth
  - b. Lower Control leads to high growth

C. Jesus on the Great Commission—All authority

D. Leadership should **delegate authority**.

IV. God takes full **responsibility** for the actions of His team.

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid., pp.25-26

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., pp.86-107

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p.16

- A. There are **consequences** for failure.
    - 1. Man had to work **harder**.
    - 2. Woman had to give birth with more **pain**.
    - 3. Man and Woman was **ousted** from the Garden of Eden
  - B. God took the **responsibility** for the Man and the Woman.
    - 1. God created for them **clothes** made of animal skin
    - 2. God ousted them from the Garden so that there would be a **way for salvation**.
  - C. Jesus took upon Himself **all the blame and the shame** for all of the sins of the world.
    - 1. Human sinfulness was not His **fault**.
    - 2. But He still took the **responsibility** of making a way for us to be brought back to Him.
  - D. It is easier to play the blame game
    - 1. Leaders would blame their **team**
    - 2. Teammates will blame **each other**
    - 3. Teammates will blame the **leaders**
    - 4. Teammates will blame **external influence and/or even natural weaknesses**.
  - E. Leaders should take the full **responsibility** for the actions of his team.
- V. Some other notes on Leadership
- A. Leadership is Stewardship; It is temporary. Our main goal is to maximize our resources so that what God has entrusted to us in this season of our lives will be brought to its full potential so that when it is time to pass on the baton to the next generation of leaders it would be in its best condition.
  - B. Leadership always makes a mark. To ensure you leave a mark well enough to be remembered, always remember whose you are [We are God's] rather than whose are for you.
  - C. Spiritual Leaders lead as an overflow of their relationship with God.
    - 1. Your Primary calling is to be a child of God
    - 2. Your Secondary calling is to be the Spiritual Leader
    - 3. Focusing on your primary calling will sustain you in the long haul.

### **Personal Application and Group Discussion:**

In groups of five, create a ministry team.

Create a Vision and Mission for the Team.

Create a Simple Strategy in accomplishing the Vision and Mission of the team.

Create at least 4 Core Values and Expected Behavior for the Team.

Present it as if you are recruiting volunteers to join your ministry.