

**APOSTOLIC  
DISCIPLESHIP  
COURSE**

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**LEADERSHIP**

Raymart C. Luge

# **APOSTOLIC DISCIPLESHIP COURSE LEADERSHIP**

by Raymart C. Lugue

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# **PHASE 1**

## **Qualifications for Spiritual Leadership**

## LESSON 1

### INTRODUCTION TO LEADERSHIP

#### I. Introduction – The Leadership Myths (Dr. John Maxwell)

1. Management Myth

*Management* is about maintaining processes and systems while *leadership* is about influencing people to follow.

2. Entrepreneur Myth

An *entrepreneur* persuades people for only a moment while *leaders* hold a long-term influence with people.

3. Knowledge Myth

Those who possess *knowledge* are not automatically the leaders.

4. Pioneer Myth

A *pioneer* is out in the front and is the first to do a work while a *leader* is someone who is not just in the front; but also have people intentionally coming behind him.

5. Position Myth

“It’s not the position that makes the leader; it is the leader that makes the position” (Stanley Huffy).

#### II. Body

##### A. Definition of Leadership

- Leadership is a process of making people (followers) to work in the accomplishment of a common task, goal or vision.

##### B. Significance of Leadership

- “...replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have *dominion* over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air...” (Genesis 1:28)
- “In those days *there was* no king in Israel: every man did that which was right in his own eyes” (Judges 21:25)
- “Then all the elders of Israel gathered themselves together, and came to Samuel. . . and said unto him, ‘Behold thou art old, and thy sons walk not in thy ways: now make us a *king* to judge us like all the nations” (1 Samuel 8:4-5)

#### Conclusion:

“Personnel determine potential. Relationships determine morale. Structure determines the size. Vision determines the direction. But leadership determines the success” (John Maxwell).

## LESSON 2

### SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP

#### I. Introduction

- “And God said, Let us make man in our *image*, after our likeness: and let them have *dominion* over the fish of the sea... and over all the earth...” (Genesis 1:26)
  - *Image* is *tsalem* in Hebrew which means *nature*
  - Being created in the image of the Ultimate Leader means we are created and born for leadership.
  - Even the shyest persons have at least ten people whom they have influence with (Psychology). Everyone has a great potential to become a leader.

#### II. Body

##### **A. Spiritual Leadership – Definition and Difference**

- Spiritual Leadership is moving people from their own agenda to God’s agenda (Anthony Mangun).
- Spiritual leadership is in a supernatural nature. Unlike other types of leadership, God is and must always be involved in the process.

##### **B. Spiritual Leadership – A Calling**

- “...give diligence to make your calling and election sure: for if ye do these things, ye shall never fall” (II Peter 1:10)
- Since spiritual leadership is different from the other types of leadership, the calling and qualifications for it are also different.

##### **C. Spiritual, Not Physical Qualifications**

- “... he looked on Eliab, and said, Surely the LORD’S anointed is before him. But the LORD said unto Samuel, Look not on his countenance... because I have refused him: for the LORD seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the LORD looketh on the heart” (I Samuel 16:6-7)

#### III. Conclusion

It is God who calls someone to become a spiritual leader. We may have personal considerations on what a spiritual leader must be; nevertheless, it is God who sees the heart and searches for qualities which He wants for a spiritual leader to have.

On our next lessons, we will be discussing about significant characteristics or qualifications in spiritual leadership.

## LESSON 3 CONCERN FOR PEOPLE

### I. Introduction

#### A. *Biblical Models*

- "...hear the prayer of thy servant, which I pray before thee now, day and night, for the children of Israel thy servants...which we have sinned against thee..." (Nehemiah 1:6)
- "But when he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them" (Matthew 9:36)
- A true spiritual leader will not enter his work with selfish motives

### II. Body

#### A. *Concern for the Spiritual Welfare*

- "...because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd" (Matthew 9:36)
- A spiritual leader must have a burning desire to see the salvation of the lost. He sees the spiritual condition first before anything else.

#### B. *Passion Precedes Power*

1. It creates connections to the people.
  - "People will not care how much you know unless they know how much you care" (Theodore Roosevelt).
  - "Leaders touch first the heart before they ask for a hand" (John Maxwell).
2. It creates lasting energy that will sustain the leadership.
  - Love bears all things and endures all things (1 Corinthians 13:7).
  - If a leader doesn't have a genuine concern for people, he will not survive.

### III. Conclusion

The Holy Spirit dwelling in the hearts of true spiritual leaders is the real source of passion. It cannot be learned from educational institutions nor from books; passion (love) is a fruit of the Spirit (Galatians 5:22).

When a person gets Jesus in his heart, he gets all the love and concern for people. This passion is being nourished also through a genuine relationship with Him.

When a person really cares, God Himself will open doors for him and for his leadership or ministry

## **LESSON 4**

### **PRAYER AND FASTING**

#### **I. Introduction**

##### ***A. Biblical Models***

- Jesus Christ – Matthew 4:1-11; 17:21, Luke 6:12
- Nehemiah – Nehemiah 1:4; 2:4
- Moses – Exodus 32:30-33
- Abraham – Genesis 18

#### **II. Body**

##### ***A. The Significance of Prayer and Fasting***

1. Through prayers, spiritual leaders fight the right battle.
  - “For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places” (Ephesians 6:12)
  - In spiritual leadership, we lead in the realm of the spiritual. We can only fight our right battle if we will fight best on our knees.
2. Prayer gives a leader the spiritual impact he needs.
  - Leadership is influence. This significant element in the process of leadership can never be bought or learned; it is gained.
  - The influence of a spiritual leader is generated by God’s anointing in his life and prayer causes and cultivates this anointing in a leader’s life (Luke 6:12).
3. Prayer brings down heaven’s resources for leadership.
  - If we will run this spiritual business by our own means, we will soon run out of resources.
  - Prayer connects the needs to the ever abounding resources of heaven (Philippians 4:19).

#### **III. Conclusion**

- “Lord, teach us to pray” (Luke 11:1).
- “What a minister is in his prayer closet is what he really is; no more, no less” (Anonymous).
- “A leader can measure his love, his vision, his concern and his leadership of his people by his prayer life” (Vesta Mangun).



## LESSON 5 CHARACTER

### I. Introduction

#### **A. Definition**

- It is the way we think, feel, and behave. It refers to our personality; it is about who we really are whether someone is watching us or not.

### II. Body

#### **A. Where It Comes From**

- Character is built and tested through time.
- It is shaped by our daily actions, thoughts, speeches and feelings.
- The type of character needed in spiritual leadership stems from one's private life.
- "They made me the keeper of the vineyards; but mine own vineyard have I not kept" (Song of Solomon 1:6).

#### **B. Like A Glass**

- "And he shall consecrate unto the Lord the days of his separation. . . but the days that were before shall be lost, because his separation was defiled" (Numbers 6:12)
- Failure in character has lasting consequences. Once it was broken, scars will always be left noticeable.

#### **C. Significance in Leadership**

1. Character communicates consistency.
  - If our people do not know what to expect from us as a leader, at some point they won't look to us for leadership
2. Character communicates potential.
  - "No man can climb out beyond the limitations of his own character" (John Morley).
3. Character communicates respect.
  - Leaders gain respect from his followers because of character. People may follow a leader because of the leaders' rights, relationships or results; but great spiritual leaders will generate followership because of the respect they've gained through their character.

### III. Conclusion

"Leadership is a potent combination of strategy and character. But if you must be without one, be without strategy" (H.N. Schwarzkopf).

## LESSON 6 VISION

### I. Introduction

#### A. Definition

- Vision is a clear picture of God's future plan for a certain thing. It is what God places in our hearts to do for Him.
- Four Components of Vision (Andy Stanley, Visioneering):
  - (1) Problem, (2) Solution, (3) Reason something must be done or moral imperative and (4) sense of urgency

### II. Body

#### A. Significance in Leadership

1. Vision evokes passion.
  - Seeing what could happen in the near future always gives us a feeling of excitement and other strong emotions.
  - It creates in us an extraordinary energy that reinforces our dedication and commitment.
2. Vision gives direction.
  - Solomon said that where there is no vision, the people perish. This means that without vision, the people stop moving forward and start going backward.
  - It prioritizes our values and therefore guides us on what to do next. People without vision easily get distracted.
3. Vision defines purpose.
  - Vision and the fulfillment of it give us a sense that our life is worth living. It defines the reasons of our actions, our thoughts, our speeches and our every decision.

#### B. The Vision Process (*Nehemiah*)

1. Receiving a Vision
2. Sharing a Vision
3. Overseeing a Vision
4. Renewing a Vision

### III. Conclusion

- "Where there is no vision, the people perish" (Proverbs 29:18).
- "Leadership involves vision, revision and supervision; but the greatest of these is vision" (Anonymous).

## LESSON 7 SERVANTHOOD

### I. Introduction

#### A. *The Greatest Portrait of Leadership*

- “He riseth from supper, and laid aside his garments; and took a towel, and girded himself. After that he poureth water into a bason, and began to wash the disciples’ feet. . .” (John 13:4-5)

### II. Body

#### A. *What Ministry Really Is*

- The word *ministry* was translated from the Greek word *diakonia* which literally means *service*.
- Not all people who have positions are ministering and people who are ministering do not necessarily need a position or title.

#### B. *Leadership Through Service*

1. Servant leaders do not harm God’s people.
  - “Touch not mine anointed [God’s people], and do my prophets no harm” (Psalm 105:15)
  - Leaders must not use the leadership to abuse or manipulate the chosen people of God but protect them.
2. Servant leaders do not seek recognition.
  - Jesus didn’t intend the leaders to hunger for positions or recognitions (Matthew 20:20-28).
  - Servant leaders will work with or without recognition because they do not serve for rewards; but they serve the Lord Jesus Christ.
3. Servant leaders are sacrificial.
  - The living sacrifices of servant leaders are their reasonable service to God (Romans 12:1).
  - Jesus portrayed this quality when He, being God, took upon him the form of a servant (Philippians 2:7).
4. Servant leaders give the credit to God and affirm people’s involvement
  - Servant leaders have the understanding that without God, they cannot do anything (John 15:4-5). They also affirm other people.

### III. Conclusion

“And whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant: even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many” (Matthew 20:27-28).

## LESSON 8 HOLY SPIRIT

### I. Introduction

- “And, behold, I send the promise of my Father upon you: but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high” (Luke 24:49).
- For three years, the disciples learned a lot from the ministry of Christ. Despite this training, Jesus still asked them to tarry in Jerusalem for they must receive a power which is necessary for the work of the ministry – the power of the Holy Ghost.

### II. Body

#### A. Significance in Leadership

##### 1. Empowerment

- We shall receive *power* after that the Holy Ghost has come upon us (Acts 1:8). This is *dunamis* in Greek which means *supernatural power to act*.
- “Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts” (Zechariah 4:6).

##### 2. Apostolic Demonstration

- “And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover” (Mark 16:17-18).

##### 3. Guidance

- “But the Comforter, *which is* the Holy Ghost...he shall teach you all things...” (John 14:26)
- “But as the same anointing teacheth you of all things, and is truth, and is no lie...” (I John 2:27)

### III. Conclusion

“Are ye so foolish? having begun in the Spirit, are ye now made perfect by the flesh?” (Galatians 3:3) We are totally wrong if we think that what we have started in the Spirit can be perfected by the flesh. While our talents, skills and intellect might be enough in the former type of leadership; we cannot be effective in the ministry without the power of the Holy Ghost in us.

## LESSON 9 CALLING

### I. Introduction

- "How shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach, except they be sent?" (Romans 10:14-15)

### II. Body

#### A. *Significance in Leadership*

1. True Success
  - "Not every one. . . shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven" (Matthew 7:21).
  - Success in spiritual leadership is not measured by numbers; but by fulfilling what God intends for us.
2. Spiritual Dimension
  - Natural abilities can be used for the work of the ministry. However, when God calls a man into something that is really intended for him, God will add the spiritual dimension to his abilities.
  - Illustration: David's ability to shepherd into governing a nation
3. Provision
  - "Go your ways: behold, I send you forth as lambs among wolves. Carry neither purse, nor scrip, nor shoes..." (Luke 10:3-4)
  - It is only God's calling that can give us an assurance of provision.

#### B. *Hearing God's Call*

1. S.H.A.P.E. (Spiritual Gifts, Heart, Abilities, Personality and Experiences)
  - God's calling in our lives is already invested in our being (Judges 6:11 and I Samuel 16:11)
2. Others will recognize it.
  - "And all Israel from Dan even to Beersheba knew that Samuel was established to be a prophet of the Lord" (I Samuel 3:20).

### III. Conclusion

Just like Joseph, we must stay faithful and humble as we recognize and live according to the calling of God in our lives. If we remain in such calling, many people will be saved, nourished and comforted (Genesis 50:19-21).

## LESSON 10

### LEARNING

#### I. Introduction

- “A wise man will hear, and will increase learning; and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels” (Proverbs 1:5).

#### II. Body

##### ***A. Significance in Leadership***

1. Learning determines the growth of the leader.
  - When Martha saw how Mary sat at the feet of Christ to hear from him while she was busy doing some stuff, Jesus told her, “Martha, Martha... one thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her” (Luke 10:41-42)
  - The first responsibility of every leader is the nourishment of his soul.
2. Learning determines the growth of the followers.
  - If Joseph didn’t learn from what he’d been through, what nourishment can he give to the young ones? (Genesis 50:20)
  - A leader cannot share anything which he first didn’t receive.
3. Learning determine the growth of the ministry.
  - The Master gives talents to every man according to his ability or understanding (Matthew 25:15).
  - “Exalt her (wisdom), and she shall promote thee.” (Proverbs 4:8-9)
  - If we continue learning, God will enlarge our ministry to bless more people.

##### ***B. Avenues of Learning***

- Wisdom and learning is readily available (Proverbs 1:20-21). It is a promise from God (James 1:5). However, while it is available and a promise, people must also exert effort to get it (Proverbs 4:7).
- Learning can be acquired through:
  1. Observation
  2. Reading
  3. Listening
  4. Experiencing

#### III. Conclusion

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom (Proverbs 4:7).

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## LESSON 11

### EXAMPLE

#### I. Introduction

- “Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock. And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away” (I Peter 5:3-4).

#### II. Body

##### A. *Read and Known*

1. City Set on a Hill (Matthew 5:14)
  - There might be a lot of cities on the foot of the hill; however, the most remarkable or noticeable is that city on top of a hill. The people of God, especially the leaders, are inevitably noticeable.
2. Spectacle (I Corinthians 4:9)
  - The Greek word for *spectacle* is *theatron* which means a *public show* or a *theater*. What Paul means is that spiritual leaders are being watched by both the physical and spiritual worlds.
3. Living Epistles (II Corinthians 3:2)
  - The written Word of God may not come onto the hands of the people; however, His law was written on the tables of the hearts of His people (II Corinthians 3:3). Other people can read the Word just by seeing the lifestyle of the children of God.

##### B. *Being an Example*

- We are called to become a peculiar people (I Peter 2:9).
- Let your light so shine (Matthew 5:16).
- The most powerful preaching which we can ever make is our own life (I Peter 3:1-2).
- We must practice what we preach. Winning by setting an example is also important because it creates confidence or trust.
- “Your actions are so loud, I can’t even hear what you say”

#### III. Conclusion

“And I heard a loud voice saying in heaven, Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ: for the accuser of our brethren is cast down, which accused them before our God day and night. And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and **by the word of their testimony**; and they loved not their lives unto the death” (Revelation 12:10-11).

## **LESSON 12**

### **BEING THE SECOND MAN/WOMAN**

#### **I. Introduction**

- “For whom the whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every heart” (Ephesians 4:16)
- In the corporate world, everybody wants to be the CEO.
- In the Kingdom of God, it is not possible for everyone to hold the highest position in the church.

#### **II. Body**

##### ***A. Biblical Examples***

- Jonathan and David (I Samuel 18:3-4)
- Elisha and Elijah (II Kings 2)
- Silas and Paul (Acts 15, 16, 17)

##### ***B. Dealing with Difficulties in Holding the Second Position***

- You will use another leader’s agenda.
- You will contribute but are building on their dream.
- Your success depends on the primary layer.
- Society’s trend is to be number one.

##### ***C. Benefits of Being a Second Man/Woman***

- Synergy principle (Deuteronomy 32:30); two working together can do the work of three
- An opportunity to use their strengths as a team
- Exposure to great people and exciting experiences

#### **III. Conclusion**

Things to Remember as a Second Man/Woman in the Ministry:

1. Two are better than one (Ecclesiastes 4:9-10)
2. Everything we do for the Kingdom counts.
3. We must seek the will of God and not the glory of a position.
4. God places us in different roles for a time and a purpose.
5. The second man is just as called as the first man. The only difference is the role.
6. As a second-place person, you can still have a first class attitude



## **LESSON 13**

### **FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT – PART 1**

#### **I. Introduction**

- “...and when he saw a fig tree in the way, he came to it, and found nothing thereon, but leaves only, and said unto it; Let no fruit grow on thee... And presently the fig tree withered away” (Matthew 21:18-19).
- Spiritual leaders are to portray a good image of Christ (Matthew 5:14-16, I Corinthians 4:9 and II Corinthians 3:2)
- A tree is known by its fruit (Luke 6:44).

#### **II. Body**

##### ***D. Love***

- “Though we give our body to be burned in the name of the ministry but have not love, it will profit us nothing” (I Corinthians 13:3)
- We can be excellent at many things in the ministry; however, if love is not behind all of these things, God can take it against us. (Revelation 2:2-4, the Church of Ephesus)
- In spiritual leadership, every action, speech or thought must be motivated by love.
- Love is the only acceptable motivation in serving God and serving His people.

##### ***E. Joy***

- God has laid a curse upon those who serve him without joyfulness and gladness of heart (Deuteronomy 28:45-47).
- “Serve the LORD with gladness: come before his presence with singing” (Psalm 100:2)

##### ***F. Peace***

- Chaos can happen in spiritual leadership without the presence of peace in the leader’s life.
- God is not the author of confusion, but of peace (I Corinthians 14:33)
- In the midst of all the things which the leader is going through, he must cast all cares to Jesus in order for peace to become always abiding in leadership (Philippians 4:7).

#### **III. Conclusion**

The fruit of the Spirit is a *fruit*; it’s a natural manifestation of what’s happening inside the one’s life. It comes from one’s relationship with God.

## **LESSON 14**

### **FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT – PART 2**

#### **I. Introduction**

- “...and when he saw a fig tree in the way, he came to it, and found nothing thereon, but leaves only, and said unto it; Let no fruit grow on thee... And presently the fig tree withered away” (Matthew 21:18-19).
- Spiritual leaders are to portray a good image of Christ (Matthew 5:14-16, I Corinthians 4:9 and II Corinthians 3:2)
- A tree is known by its fruit (Luke 6:44).

#### **II. Body**

##### **A. Longsuffering**

- Impatience will cause leaders to fail in recognizing the voice of God (I Samuel 13:8-10).
- A hasty spirit exalts folly (Proverbs 14:29)

##### **B. Gentleness**

- “A harsh spirit can quickly damage one’s relationship with another (Proverbs 15:1).

##### **C. Goodness**

- Love, exemplified by good acts, is the ultimate test of Christianity (John 13:35).

##### **D. Faith**

- A leader’s confidence in his walk with God is a shining light for the people to pursue after.

##### **E. Meekness**

- Pride comes first before the destruction of the leader and his ministry. God must increase and the leaders must decrease (John 3:30).

##### **F. Temperance**

- One of the mentioned qualifications for ministry is temperance (Titus 1:8). Leaders who strive to succeed must be disciplined.

#### **III. Conclusion**

The fruit of the Spirit in a leader’s life will only be continually evident as he/she continues to be renewed and led by the Holy Ghost.

**PHASE 2**  
**Pitfalls in**  
**Spiritual**  
**Leadership**

## LESSON 15

### PRIDE

#### I. Introduction

- “Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall” (Proverbs 16:18)
- “I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God... I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the most High” (Isaiah 14:13-14).

#### II. Body

##### **A. *Negative Effects of Pride***

1. People will be driven; not drawn.
  - Jesus said, “if I be lifted up from the earth, I will draw all men unto me” (John 12:32).
  - If spiritual leaders will fail to exalt Jesus in their ministries, people will not be drawn near to God.
2. People will be drained; not empowered.
  - Leaders filled with pride have an approach to leadership based on the military model of barking orders to weak underlings.
  - Jesus’ model of leadership tells us that we must care for others more than for ourselves. Leadership must enrich everyone, not just those at the top.
3. Leadership will be lifeless.
  - Leaders with a haughty spirit do not listen to others’ comments or suggestions. Then the people lose their value in the ministry or organization.
  - Pride is behind the absence of ability to ask for forgiveness in times of mistakes. Then it damages the relationship between the leader and the people.

#### III. Conclusion

“But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men: And being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross” (Philippians 2:7-8).

Nothing must be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind (Philippians 2:3).

## LESSON 16

### MONEY

#### I. Introduction

- “No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon” (Matthew 6:24).
- Jesus’ most competitive rival in man’s heart is not Satan; but money.

#### II. Body

##### A. *Danger in Leadership*

- Negative examples: Achan (Joshua 7:1) and Ananias and Sapphira (Acts 5:1-2)
- Financial matters in spiritual leadership are unavoidable. Leaders are made involved to every cent that touches their hands for the sake of the ministry.

##### B. *Love of Money*

- Money is not evil. It is needed in our ministries.
- Money becomes evil only when we become in loved with it (I Timothy 6:12).
- “If riches increase, set not your heart upon them” (Psalm 62:10)

##### C. *Guidelines for Spiritual Leaders (I Timothy 6:6-12, 17)*

1. Be content (verses 6-8)
  - Paul (Philippians 4:11) wants Timothy (young leader) to learn how to be content.
2. Understand the possible evils of money (verses 9-10)
  - Most of the rich people fall into temptations which result into destruction and perdition of men.
3. Preserve character (verse 11)
  - Leaders must preserve their integrity for His name and for the ministry’s sake.
4. Lay hold on eternal life (verse 12)
  - The things that are seen – such as earthly riches – are just temporary. There’s something that is eternal which is worth pursuing after.

#### III. Conclusion

Leaders are only stewards of everything that would be passed on their hands. Therefore, leaders are accountable to God (Matthew 25:14-30).

## LESSON 17

### LUST

#### I. Introduction

##### **A. Definition**

- “Flee also youthful lusts: but follow righteousness, faith, charity, peace” (II Timothy 2:22a).
- Lust is a longing or a desire after things which are forbidden. In line with our discussion about the pitfalls in spiritual leadership, lust pertains to the forbidden sexual desires of the flesh.

#### II. Body

##### **A. Danger in Leadership**

- Lust is one of the weakest points mentioned in the Bible (I John 2:16).
- Every man, even Christ Himself (Matthew 4), is being tempted by the devil within this area of the flesh.
- Leaders will inevitably be exposed to the enticement of the flesh.
- We are not ignorant of Satan’s devices (II Corinthians 2:11)

##### **B. Biblical Examples**

- Samson (Judges 16:16)
- David (II Samuel 11:2)

##### **C. Guidelines for Spiritual Leaders**

1. Walk in the Spirit (Galatians 5:16)
  - Walking in the Spirit means a consistent act of spiritual exercises which strengthen the relationship we have with God like prayer, worship, fasting and reading the Bible.
2. Resist the Devil (James 4:7)
  - Being tempted is different from letting the temptation sit on our mind (James 1:14-15).
3. Be Persuaded about Eternity (I John 2:17)
  - The pleasures of sin are only for a season (Hebrews 11:25).
4. Follow Ministerial Ethics (I Timothy 3:2)
  - There are certain points in ministerial ethics which can help the spiritual leaders avoid temptations.

#### III. Conclusion

“Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall” (I Corinthians 10:12)

## LESSON 18

### PAPERWORK BEFORE PEOPLEWORK

#### I. Introduction

- “But all Israel and Judah loved David, because he went out and came in before them” (1 Samuel 18:16).
- Signs of leaders who put paperwork before peoplework:
  - “People bother me; they are interruptions.”
  - “I prefer to be alone to get my work done.”
  - “This job would be great... except for the people!”

#### II. Body

##### ***A. Why Leaders Put Paperwork Before Peoplework***

- Some leaders put paperwork before peoplework because they measure success through numbers.

##### ***B. Biblical Model of Leadership***

- Jesus – Matthew 9:35
- Moses – Exodus 18:13
- David – 1 Samuel 18:16
- The Apostles – Acts 6:2

##### ***C. Being a People Person (By: John Maxwell)***

- John Maxwell, in his book “Be a People Person,” mentioned that charisma plays an important role in leadership.

**C** – Concern: the ability to show you care

**H** – Help: the ability to reach out

**A** – Action: the ability to make things happen

**R** – Results: the ability to produce and let others win too

**I** – Influence: the ability to lead

**S** – Sensitivity: the ability to feel and respond

**M** – Motivation: the ability to give hope to others

**A** – Affirmation: the ability to build up

#### III. Conclusion

There are two Oneness preachers who tried to win a Trinitarian pastor. One of the two had a one-on-one debate with the Trinitarian pastor and failed to win him. The latter built a relationship with the Trinitarian pastor for a month through casual talks and just being with him. After a month, he was able to bring him to baptism in Jesus’ name.

## **LESSON 19**

### **KINGDOM BEFORE THE KING**

#### **I. Introduction**

- “They made me the keeper of the vineyards; *but* mine own vineyard have I not kept” (Song of Solomon 1:6b).

#### **II. Body**

##### ***A. The Leader’s First Calling***

- Abraham was blessed first before he ever became a blessing to others (Genesis 12:1-3).
- Moses was faithful before God commissioned him through the burning bush (Exodus 3:1-10).
- Samuel grew first before the Lord before he ever heard the voice of God which was precious in those days (1 Samuel 2:21; 3:1-4).
- Christ spent forty days and forty nights in the wilderness for prayer and fasting first before He began his ministry (Matthew 4).
- God first calls the spiritual leaders into an intimate relationship with Him before He commissions them to bear His name among the people

##### ***B. Danger in Leadership***

- Sometimes, leaders tend to prioritize the Kingdom before the King because they are too overwhelmed by the activities in the ministry.
- “Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: But one thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her” (Luke 10:38-42).

##### ***C. A Leader’s Personal Life***

1. The leader’s spiritual growth mostly determines the level of the people’s potential in their relationship with God.
2. The fall of leadership starts first in the leader’s personal life.

#### **III. Conclusion**

Since the leader’s personal life is important in spiritual leadership, leaders must prioritize their relationship with God first before anything else. The first responsibility of any spiritual leader is the sanctification of his soul. If he fails at this private area, it is certain that he will also fail at his public life.



## LESSON 20 FALSE DOCTRINE

### I. Introduction

- “Be strong and of a good courage” (Joshua 1:6-9)
- Moses was dead. It was time for Joshua to arise and finish what the Lord had let Moses to start.
- God did not ask him to be strong for no reason; He wanted him to be courageous because there’s a danger ahead.

### II. Body

#### A. *In the Last Days*

- In the last days, many false prophets shall rise and shall deceive many (Matthew 24:11). Time will surely come that people will have itching ears and will not endure sound doctrine (II Timothy 4:3).
- The second coming of Christ shall not come except there shall be falling away first (II Thessalonians 2:3).

#### B. *Guidelines for Spiritual Leaders*

**1. Take Heed** – “Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall” (I Corinthians 10:12). Leaders must always be in the place of humility wherein they rely on the grace of God.

**2. Avoid Them** – “Mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned; and avoid them” (Romans 16:17). Leaders must refrain from hearing false doctrines.

**3. Preach the Word** – The preached Word of God is quick and powerful; it goes deep into the soul and the spirit (Hebrews 4:12). By preaching the truth which we have received, we are letting the doctrine to become assimilated by our spirit.

**4. Hold Fast** – Continue in the doctrine (I Timothy 4:16). Living the Word of God creates a spirit of deeper revelation and understanding. Leaders must hold fast the faithful word (Titus 1:9) and sell it not (Proverbs 23:23).

### III. Conclusion

“Whosoever transgresseth, and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God” (II John 1:9a).

# **PHASE 3**

# **LEADERSHIP**

# **HABITS**

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## LESSON 21

### DECISION MAKING

#### I. Introduction

- “Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap” (Galatians 6:7).
- Decisions are just like seeds; if we plant it, we will surely reap. If we plant bad decisions, we shall reap its consequences. Otherwise, if we plant wise decisions, we shall reap good results.

#### II. Body

##### A. *Considerations in Making Decisions*

1. Principles
  - Principles must underlie decisions. It is like a cornerstone which is first laid in any foundation. Every part of the building which is to be added must have a reference back to the cornerstone.
  - “What does the Bible say about my decision?”
2. Purpose
  - God has specific purposes and it’s also searchable (1 Corinthians 2:9-16). It is our duty to know what the purpose of God.
  - “Does this decision fit God’s purpose in my life?”
3. Priorities
  - We can define priorities as a list of things in order, which, when sequentially done, will serve the general principles and purposes
  - “What should go first?”
4. Prayer
  - We cannot pray right and live wrong.
  - Before we land on a decision, “Have I prayed for this?”
5. Perspective of Counsel
  - There is safety in the multitude of counsels (Proverbs 11:14, 15:22, 24:6).
6. Patience
  - “He that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly” (Proverbs 14:29).
  - To be right too soon is to be wrong (Emperor Hadrian).

#### III. Conclusion

Our first resort every time we face a decision to be made determines the Lordship of Jesus Christ in our lives. In every decision especially in spiritual leadership, God must always be involved.

## LESSON 22

### DELEGATION

#### I. Introduction

- “Thou wilt surely wear away, both thou, and this people that is with thee: for this thing is too heavy for thee; thou art not able to perform it thyself alone” (Exodus 18:18).

#### II. Body

##### A. *Biblical Examples*

1. Moses - Exodus 18:18, 20-22; Numbers 11:14-17
2. Nehemiah – Nehemiah 3
3. Jesus Christ – Matthew 29:18-19; John 14:12
4. The Apostles – Acts 6:1-7

##### B. *Why Leaders Don't Delegate*

1. Fear of losing authority.
2. Fear of work being done poorly.
3. Fear of work being done better.
4. Unwillingness to take necessary time to train.
5. Fear of depending on others.
6. Fear of losing value in the organization.

##### C. *Benefits of Delegation*

1. Delegation helps you to focus on the essentials of the ministry.
  - Leaders must learn how to delegate the things which can be done by others so they can focus on the things which are necessary to be done by them (Acts 16:1-6).
2. Delegation will increase productivity.
  - What happened when the apostles chose to delegate? “And the word of God increased; and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly” (Acts 6:7).
3. Delegation paves way for training other people.
  - When we win people, we add to the Kingdom of God. When we train people, we multiply in the Kingdom of God.

#### III. Conclusion

It is important to remember that we belong to the body of Christ. God meant every part of the body to do its distinct ministries under the inspiration of the same Spirit.

## LESSON 23

### PLANNING EVENTS

#### I. Introduction

- “For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it? Lest haply, after he hath laid the foundation, and is not able to finish it, all that behold it begin to mock him” (Luke 14:28-29).

#### II. Body

##### ***A. The Significance of Planning***

- Jesus is a planner (John 14:2-3).
- If you fail to plan, you plan to fail.

##### ***B. Event Essentials***

###### 1. Purpose

- What single aspect of our purpose do I want to fulfill in the event I am planning?
- How can I fulfill this purpose through an event?
- What defines success for this event?

###### 2. Planning

- What (type of event, title and theme)
- When (target date and time)
- Where (target venue)
- Who (target audience)
- How (budget, manpower and resources)

###### 3. Promotion

- Create Buzz
- Relate to the audience
- Be excellent in the way of promotion
- Timing (make ample time for promotion, refrain from sudden events)

###### 4. Prayer

- Wisdom and Guidance
- Flexibility (things out of control happen, so be prepared and flexible)
- Protection (for minute attacks of the devil to events; discerning of spirits)
- Increase (the success of the event is determined if this will add up to their spiritual growth)

#### III. Conclusion

“I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateth the air” (I Corinthians 9:26).

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## **LESSON 24**

### **HOLDING MEETINGS**

#### **I. Introduction**

- A mature leader understand that meetings are perfect opportunities to build a team, unify the message and paint the picture with clarity.

#### **II. Body**

##### **A. *Prepare Your Heart and Mind***

- There is wisdom in understanding that every action demands an equal amount of mental and spiritual preparation (Mark 1:35, Luke 9:28, John 6:14-15, Matthew 26:36).
  1. What rare the goals of the ministry and the local church?
  2. What am I trying to accomplish in this meeting?
  3. Who am I going to invite to this meeting?
  4. Where am I going to host the meeting?
  5. Who are the people who may not attend the meeting but will play some role in the outcomes of the meeting, and will be affected by the results of the meeting?

##### **B. *Components of a Meeting***

1. Focused Prayer and Vision
2. Team Building
3. Calendar Items
4. Decision Items
5. Responsibilities and Accountability
6. Wrap-up

##### **C. *Types of Meeting***

1. Presentation – meant to present information from one person or group to an uninformed audience
2. Brainstorm – meant to collect ideas from the audience
3. Facilitation – meant to keep everything moving in the same direction
4. Tag-in – meant to be done in trying to implement an event or idea (ex.: retreat, conference etc.)

#### **III. Conclusion**

Remember to be Spirit-led, to take notes and to listen to the people in the meeting. Save your talking for a purpose and do not forget your pastor or immediate leader/superior.