

The 21 Laws of Leadership: *A Biblical Perspective*
Trainer's Manual

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The 21 Irrefutable Laws of Leadership

Follow Them and People Will Follow You

Prov 28:2

When there is moral rot within a nation, its government topples easily. But with wise and knowledgeable leaders, there is stability.

NLT



The Qualifying Tests to Become Leadership Laws:

1. Not based on culture, gender or age.
2. Relate and apply to all communities.
3. Recognized by other leaders as Leadership Laws.
4. Stand the test of time.



Observations:

1. These Laws can be learned.
2. These Laws stand alone.
3. These Laws carry consequences.
4. These Laws are the foundation of Leadership.

1. THE LAW OF THE LID

Leadership ability determines a person's level of effectiveness.

EXAMPLE: SAUL & DAVID

TEXT: II SAMUEL 5:6-23, 8:15-18

King Saul had a lid on his leadership that David did not have. Saul never moved the monarchy beyond a charisma-based judgeship. He was a general but had no real standing army. He had no organized form of government and no means for preserving the gains of his leadership. David on the other hand was very decisive when he became king. Quite methodically David chose a strategic center for a new capital (Jerusalem-which had not yet been occupied by any tribe in Israel. It was controlled by the Jebusites, II Samuel 5:6-16). He took on Israel's rival, the Philistines, (II Samuel 5:17-23), brought the ark of the covenant to the new capital city (II Samuel 6) and set up his team of government officials, (II Samuel 8:15-18). Saul was inferior to David in both character and leadership ability. While Saul was limited by numerous "lids" in his life, David lifted "lids" off of himself and others around him. Clearly David was successful because of this law, and Saul failed because of this law.



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

The Lids that Limited Saul:

- **Saul was limited by the lid of fear. (I Samuel 10:21-22)**

He began his reign by hiding among baggage. His fear later led to the fear of his army.

“And Saul, the son of Kish, was taken; but when they looked for him, he could not be found... So the Lord said, ‘He is hiding himself by the baggage.’”

- **Saul was limited by the lid of impatience. (I Samuel 13:8-10)**

He refused to wait on Samuel, took matters into his own hands and presumed upon God.

“Now he waited seven days... but when Samuel did not come, the people were scattering from him. So Saul said, ‘Bring to me the burnt offering and the peace offerings.’ And he offered the burnt offering.”

- **Saul was limited by the lid of influence. (I Samuel 13:11-12)**

He was unable to encourage or inspire his troops to hold on until Samuel arrived.

“...but when Samuel did not come, the people were scattering from him (Saul).”

- **Saul was limited by the lid of resources. (I Samuel 13:22)**

Saul's army literally ran out of weapons for war. He had failed to enlist craftsmen.

“So it came about on the day of battle that neither sword nor spear was found

in the hands of any of the people who were with Saul and Jonathan...”

- **Saul was limited by the lid of denial. (I Samuel 13:13-14)**

Samuel told Saul that he'd been rejected as king, but he continued as though all was well.

“And Samuel said to Saul, ‘You have acted foolishly; you have not kept the commandment of the Lord your God... But now your kingdom shall not endure. The Lord has sought out for Himself a man after His own heart, and the Lord has appointed him as ruler over His people...’”

- **Saul was limited by the lid of impulsiveness. (I Samuel 14:43-44)**

He impulsively made an oath that almost cost his son's life. He was verbally reckless.

“Then Saul said to Jonathan, ‘Tell me what you have done.’ Then Jonathan told him, ‘I, indeed, did taste a little honey with the end of my staff... And Saul said, ‘My God do this to me and more also, for you shall surely die, Jonathan.’”

- **Saul was limited by the lid of pride. (I Samuel 15:12)**

He set up a monument in his own honor. He began to think far too highly of himself.

“Saul came to Carmel, and behold, he set up a monument for himself...”

- **Saul was limited by the lid of disobedience. (I Samuel 15:17-19)**

He disobeyed instructions to completely destroy the Amalekites. He then justified it all.

“‘Why then did you not obey the voice of the Lord, but rushed upon the spoil, and did what was evil in the sight of the Lord?’ Then Saul said to Samuel, ‘I did obey the voice of the Lord...’”

- **Saul was limited by the lid of jealousy. (I Samuel 18:8-9)**

He was enraged when people compared him to David, and kept his jealous eye on David.

“Then Saul became very angry, for this saying displeased him; and he said, ‘They have ascribed to David ten thousands, but to me they have ascribed thousands...’”

- **Saul was limited by the lid of anger. (I Samuel 18:10-11)**

He attempted to kill David with his spear, as David played the harp for him in the palace.

“And Saul hurled the spear for he thought, ‘I will pin David to the wall...’”

- **Saul was limited by the lid of deceit. (I Samuel 18:21-29)**

He offered David his own daughter in a bribe, in hopes that David would die in a battle.

“And Saul thought, ‘I will give her to him that she may become a snare to him, and that the hand of the Philistines may be against him...’”

Eventually, the law of the lid became Saul’s downfall. When he did nothing about becoming a healthy, more effective leader—Saul was driven to compensate for his deficiency. He was volatile, emotional, reckless, subjective and irrational.

Lids that David Lifted...

- **David lifted the lid for himself, first. (I Samuel 17:34-37)**
 (He prepared for Goliath by lifting his own leadership lid when he faced a lion & bear.)

“...The Lord who delivered me from the paw of the lion and from the paw of the bear, He will deliver me from the hand of this Philistine.”
- **David lifted the lid for others. (I Samuel 17:51-53)**
 (He enabled the Israeli army to experience an “impossible” victory over the Philistines.)

“Then David ran and stood over the Philistine and cut off his head... And the men of Israel and Judah arose and shouted and pursued the Philistines as far as the valley...
- **David lifted the lid of the whole nation. (I Samuel 18:5-7)**
 (He ended up raising the faith of the whole nation to believe they could do anything.)

“So David went out wherever Saul sent him, and prospered; and Saul set him over the men of war. And it was pleasing in the sight of the people...”
- **David lifted the lid before he had an official position. (I Samuel 17:37)**
 (He didn’t wait to become king to grow and practice leadership; he began as a shepherd.)

“The Lord who delivered me from the paw of the lion and the paw of the bear, He will deliver me from the hand of this Philistine...”
- **David felt others tried to put their lid on him. (I Samuel 16:11, 17:28, 17:33-39)**
 (Saul and his own brothers discouraged him; his father didn’t even show him to Samuel.)

“Then Saul said to David, ‘You are not able to go against this Philistine to fight with him; for you are but a youth...’
- **David had a lid-lifter in Jonathan. (I Samuel 18:1-3)**
 (The only lid-lifter he had to begin with was Jonathan—who believed in him completely).

“...the soul of Jonathan was knit to the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as himself... Then Jonathan made a covenant with David because he loved him...”

- **People recognized the difference between Saul's lid and David's. (I Samuel 18:7)**
(David was recognized as a superior leader and warrior to Saul—it was obvious to all.)

“And the women sang as they played and said, ‘Saul has slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands.’”

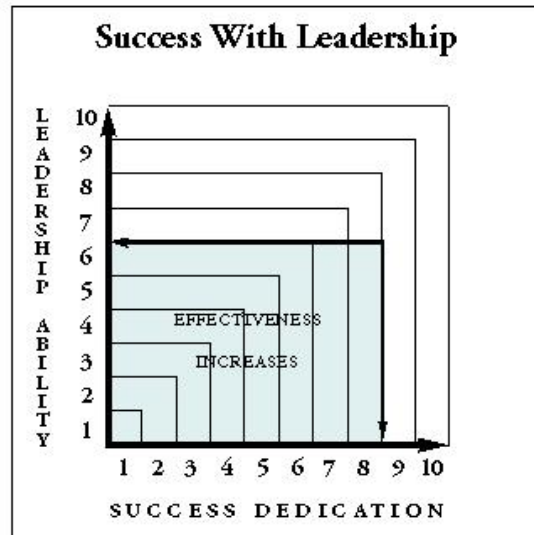
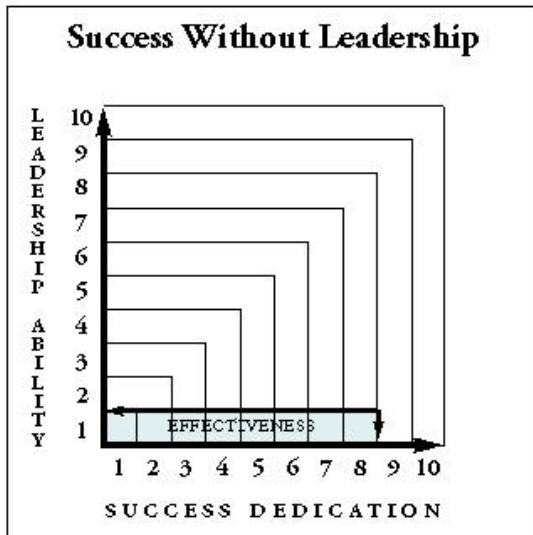


THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“Moses chose capable men from all Israel and made them leaders of the people, officials over thousands, hundreds, fifties and tens. They served as judges for the people at all times. The difficult cases they brought to Moses, but the simple ones they decided for themselves.” (Exodus 18:25-26)



LIVING THE LAW...



SELF-EVALUATION:

a) What are the leadership lids in my life?

b) How will I lift those lids? What do I need to do?

c) Who are the lid-lifters in my life?

d) What have been the lid-lifting experiences of my life?

e) How do I lift the lid for others?



The Law of the Lid

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

2. *THE LAW OF INFLUENCE*

The true measure of leadership is influence—nothing more, nothing less.

EXAMPLE: JOSHUA

TEXT: NUMBERS 13-14

Joshua and Caleb were the only men of the twelve spies returning from the Promised Land who believed that the Israelites could, indeed, take the land. Joshua began to call the people to go forward, but alas, he wasn't able to influence them. At this junction of his life—Joshua had not matured into a place of influence. Even though he was right, he couldn't persuade the people to follow. They didn't look to him—they followed the other ten spies. His success would later grow in proportion to his leadership. Time was needed to deepen his influence. He was mentored by Moses, and eventually, (after Moses died), he became the natural leader to take the Israelites into the Promised Land. They later followed him and every instruction he gave them (Joshua 1:16-18).



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

- **Joshua's influence grew because of his relationship with Moses. (Deut. 31:1-8, 23)**
After Moses mentored him, he was not only polished in his skills—but Joshua was commended to the people as a leader. Moses imparted authority to Joshua.

“Then Moses called to Joshua and said to him in the sight of all Israel, ‘Be strong and courageous, for you shall go with this people into the land which the Lord has sworn to their fathers to give them, and you shall give it to them as an inheritance.’ (31:7)

- **Joshua's influence grew because of time and maturity. (Numbers 14, Joshua 18)**
Joshua shared the same words in Numbers 14 that he did in Joshua 18. The difference was that those words were spoken later to a new generation—from a mature Joshua.

“So Joshua said to the sons of Israel, ‘How long will you put off entering to take possession of the land which the Lord God of your fathers, has given you?’ (18:3)

- **Joshua's influence grew because of timing. (Joshua 1:16-18)**
Sometimes a leader has little influence until their followers want to go somewhere. Only when the Jews tired of circling the desert did they heed the words of Joshua.

“And they answered Joshua, saying, ‘All that you have commanded us we will do, and wherever you send us we will go...’”

- **Joshua's influence grew because he possessed patience and integrity. (Joshua 1:5-9)**
Joshua continued to grow patiently even after the people rejected his words in Numbers 13. He displayed great consistency and credibility until they finally were ready to follow.

“No man will be able to stand before you all the days of your life. Just as I have been

with Moses, I will be with you... Only be strong and very courageous; be careful to do according to all the law which Moses my servant commanded you; do not turn to the right or to the left, so that you may have success wherever you go.” (1:5-7)

- **Joshua’s influence grew because he was right. (Joshua 23:1-11)**

Joshua’s words stood the test of time. His message never changed and eventually everyone saw that he was right.

“Now it came about after many days, when the Lord had given rest to Israel from all their enemies on every side, and Joshua was old and advanced in years, that Joshua called for all Israel...and said to them, ‘I am old and advanced in years. And you have seen all that the Lord your God has done to these nations because of you...’” (23:1-3)

Myths About Leadership and Influence...

1. Joshua and the Management Myth

Leaders may manage, but managers aren’t leaders.

Even as one of the spies that went into the Promised Land, Joshua was not merely a manager, but a leader. A manager would have merely supervised the Jews’ present real estate, and distributed the manna in a fair manner. Joshua was ready to take new territory. He and Caleb were ready to lay out a strategy and cast the vision for progress.

2. Joshua and the Entrepreneurial Myth

Leaders may be entrepreneurial, but entrepreneurs aren’t necessarily leaders.

Joshua was not a free-wheeling entrepreneur, but a leader. He would not move forward without the people, despite his and Moses’ frustration with them. While he certainly could have moved more swiftly alone, he patiently waited forty years for the new generation to arise, then he entered the land with them.

3. Joshua and the Pioneer Myth

Leaders may be pioneers, but pioneers often are not leaders.

Joshua wasn’t Israel’s first leader. He grew up with a pioneer, having been mentored by Moses. He, however, was the second-generation leader who followed the pioneer—and understood the difference. Being first may not mean you take others with you. Joshua wasn’t the first to lead people through the desert, but he was the one who finished the job.

4. Joshua and the Knowledge Myth

Leaders are knowledgeable, but knowledge doesn’t make a leader.

Joshua undoubtedly possessed great intelligence, but his leadership was driven by his heart not his mind. His faith led him to attempt military exploits that defied logic. The compassion of his heart allowed him to remain with an obstinate people until they were convinced they could take each segment of the promised land.

5. Joshua and the Position Myth

Leaders may hold important positions, but a position doesn’t make a leader.

Although he eventually received the authority from Moses to be Israel’s next leader, he was leading long before he go the position. He was chosen to be a spy because of the leadership he displayed in his tribe. He was chosen to be commander of Israel’s military because of the leadership he displayed as a soldier. And he was chosen to be leader of the nation—because of the qualities he displayed as a protégé under Moses.



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“You are the salt of the earth... You are the light of the world. A city set on a hill cannot be hidden...Let your light shine before men in such a way that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven.” (Matthew 5:13-16)

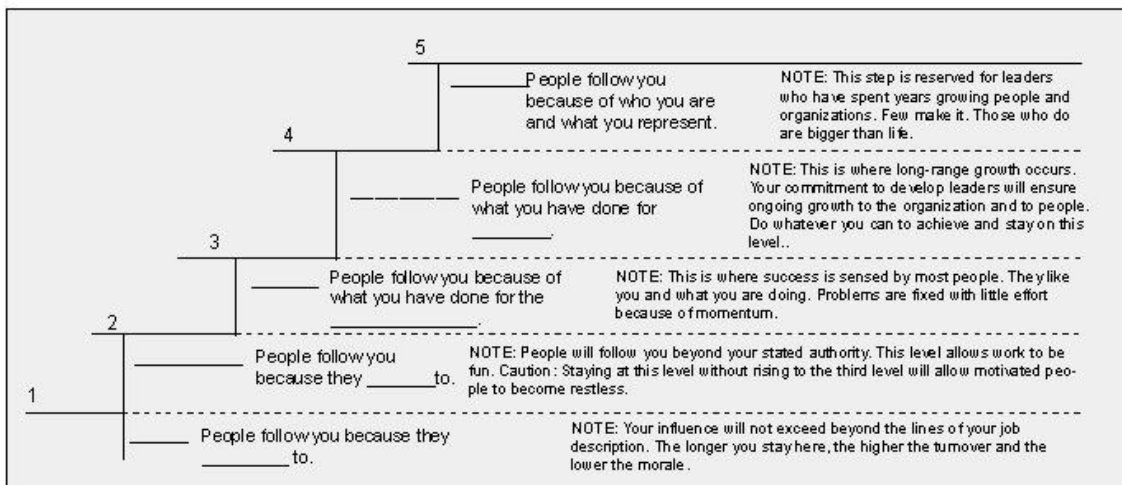
“Follow me as I follow Christ.” (I Corinthians 11:1)

“Therefore, knowing the fear of God, we persuade men...” (II Corinthians 5:11)



LIVING THE LAW...

The 5 Levels of Leadership (Influence):



SELF-EVALUATION:

1. What is the level of my influence with the leaders of my organization?

2. What is the level of my influence with the followers of my organization?

3. Who are the top 10 influencers in my organization?

4. Do I influence the influencers?



The Law of Influence

1. What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. How will I contextualize this law for my culture?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

3. *THE LAW OF PROCESS*

Leadership develops daily, not in a day.

EXAMPLE: JOSEPH

TEXT: GENESIS 37-45

As a teenager, young Joseph had a divine dream. God revealed to him that he would one day be in a significant leadership role. Even his older brothers would submit to him. However, years of preparation were required to get him ready. His early pride and immaturity had to be chiseled away—as he became a man worthy to live out those dreams. Joseph progressed from the pit to the prison to the palace—every location representing a growth step for him in the process. He was becoming the leader God intended for him to be. He was thirty years old when he became Pharaoh’s assistant. At least **twenty-three years** passed between the “pit” and the “palace” when his brothers visited Egypt to get food from him. He was a changed man. The preparation was not an event, but a process. He was prepared in a “crock pot” (a slow cooker) not a “microwave.” It was a marathon not a sprint.



OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THIS LAW...

- **Joseph needed time to mature.**

When God first revealed His dream to Joseph, young Joseph was only a teenager. No doubt he had leadership gifts, but they were in a premature state. He needed time and experience to ripen and season as a leader.

- **Joseph needed to be tested and broken to resolve his pride issues.**

Joseph decided to share the dream God gave him with his brothers—a move that proved costly to his own health. It appears that he needed to be tested and broken of pride. God did it by taking “favored status” from him and placing him in the role of a slave in Egypt.

- **Joseph knew that self-promotion can never replace divine promotion.**

Joseph eventually learned that true progress only occurs when God is behind it. He decided to faithfully labor for Potipher until it was evident that “God was with him.” Each time he did, favored status returned to him. Joseph looked to God for promotion.

- **Joseph determined to value difficult people and treat them as divine instruments.**

Joseph had plenty of opportunities to become bitter against people: his brothers, the slave traders, Potipher’s wife, the liberated inmates who forgot him in prison. Each time, he overcame by seeing God in the struggle and viewing the offenders as instruments.

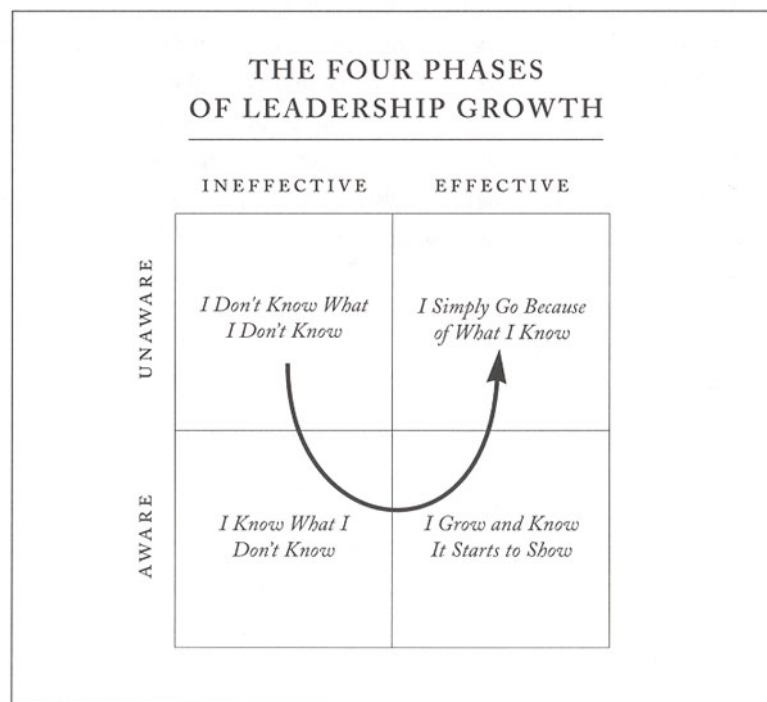
- **Joseph knew that God could never use him until he was tested and proven.**

One of the reasons Joseph became a leader in Egypt was that he passed each test that life threw at him. His leadership had been proven by the time he took charge under Pharaoh. He had endured stress and calamity and his experience gave him the wisdom he needed.

- **Joseph could see his role in the plan of God (in Egypt) because of the law of process.**

Joseph knew that God was directing his journey into leadership. When he revealed his identity to his brothers, he said: “What you meant for evil, God meant for good.” He saw the big picture and recognized the process was necessary to become an effective leader.

JOSEPH ILLUSTRATES THE FOUR PHASES OF LEADERSHIP GROWTH:



1. PHASE ONE: I don't know what I don't know. (Genesis 37:1-11)

When Joseph was just seventeen, he began to receive messages that he was special, and that God was going to use him in an unusual way. His father favored him and gave him a coat, then he had a dream about his future leadership. He mistakenly shared it with his jealous brothers. They didn't like it and began to grumble against him. But did he understand what was happening? He had no clue. He had a second dream, and shared it with his whole family. All of them struggled with it, including his dad. Joseph was on the road of leadership preparation, but was unaware of what he didn't know. He was doing and saying things without understanding the human issues he was facing.

2. PHASE TWO: I know what I don't know. (Genesis 39-40)

Joseph later found himself in Egypt as a slave. It was during the first few years that he moved to the second phase of leadership growth. He began to be aware of what he didn't know. God was with him and all that he did was successful. It was in this season, however, that he was betrayed by his colleagues. Potiphar's wife, the king's cup bearer and his baker all revealed their true colors and Joseph got a lesson in human nature, relationships and leadership. He couldn't understand their deceit or apathy. He questioned how his fellow inmates could forget what they had promised. Nevertheless, he committed it all to the Lord and trusted that God would use it all for His glory. He matured during his time in prison.

3. PHASE THREE: I know and grow and it starts to show. (Genesis 41:14-37)

Joseph entered the third stage of leadership growth at about thirty years old. He was called upon by Pharaoh to interpret the king's dream—and Joseph did so with precision. The dream was about seven years of abundance and seven years of famine. Joseph even understood the application and timing of the dream. He told Pharaoh what to do during the seven years of abundance and that he ought to put a wise and discerning leader in charge of the reserve food. Joseph understood that people from all over the earth would come to Egypt to buy food from them (41:57). It was during this season that Pharaoh put Joseph in charge of all the food, and he began to flourish in his leadership role.

4. PHASE FOUR: I simply go because of what I know. (Genesis 50:18-21)

By this final phase, Joseph was in mid-life. He operated out of years of leadership wisdom and experience. He was intimate with God and possessed a divine perspective on life. His leadership flowed and was second nature to him. In fact, as he distributed the food to people groups from all over the earth, his own family came to see him—not knowing he was in charge. The dream he had told them about as a teenager had come to pass. Now, the ones who had doubted him, physically beat him and sold him into slavery were in need of his help. This was his chance to take revenge. Everyone in Egypt would have understood. But Joseph chose to forgive them and meet their need for food. Why? Because this was no longer simply Joseph: the little brother—but Joseph: the leader. His actions flowed out of character and he did what was right even when it was difficult. His perspective was divine: “And as for you, you meant evil against me, but God meant it for good in order to bring about this present result and preserve many people alive.”



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“Trust in the Lord, and do good; dwell in the land and cultivate faithfulness...rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him. Do not fret...for evildoers will be cut off, but those who wait for the Lord, they will inherit the land...The steps of a man are established by the Lord; and He delights in his way.”
(Psalm 37:3-9, 23)

“While the earth remains—seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease.”
(Genesis 8:22)

“Behold, the farmer waits for the precious produce of the soil, being patient about it, until it gets the early and late rains. You, too, be patient; strengthen your hearts, for the coming of the Lord is at hand... as an example, brethren, of suffering and patience, take the prophets who spoke in the name of the Lord. Behold, we count those blessed who endured. You have heard of the endurance of Job and have seen the outcome of the Lord’s dealings, that the Lord is full of compassion and is merciful.”
 (James 5:7-11)



LIVING THE LAW...

- We overestimate the event and underestimate the process.

The Event
Encourages _____
_____ People
Is a _____ Issue
_____ People
Is _____

The Process
Encourages _____
_____ People
Is a _____ Issue
_____ People
Is _____

Leadership is Many-Faceted

1. Skills
2. Experience
3. Maturity
4. Relationships
5. Timing
6. Culture

7. Training

8. Attitude

- **The secret of our success is found in our daily agenda.**
- **What can be discovered in our Daily Agenda?**

1. Priorities

2. Passion

3. Abilities

4. Relationships

5. Attitude

6. Personal Discipline

7. Emotional Qualities

8. Influence Level

9. Vision



The Law of Process

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

4. *LAW OF NAVIGATION*

Anyone can steer the ship, but it takes a leader to chart the course.

EXAMPLE: NEHEMIAH

TEXT: NEHEMIAH 1-6

Nehemiah, the cup bearer for a foreign king, somehow understood the law of navigation. The walls surrounding Jerusalem had been broken down for years—but with the right leader in charge, they could be (and were!) rebuilt in 52 days. Once Nehemiah stationed the workers in appropriate positions, they all labored successfully until the work was done. It took a “navigator”, however, for them to work as a team successfully. There had always been plenty of workers. What they needed was a leader to chart the course. Zerubbabel led the way to restore Jerusalem’s temple. Ezra led the way to restore Jerusalem’s worship. Now—a new navigator was needed to restore Jerusalem’s wall. Nehemiah did what any great leader would do. He saw the need (which others could do as well), but then laid out a strategy and recruited a team to implement it. In record time, he got the job done.



OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THIS LAW...

NEHEMIAH’S NAVIGATION PROGRESSED THROUGH THESE STAGES:

1. Identification with the problem (1:4)

Nehemiah’s first step was inquiring about the status of the Jews and the wall around Jerusalem. When he got the news that the wall was rubble and that God’s name was being mocked—he wept. This cup bearer was identifying with the far away problem.

“Now it came about when I heard these words, I sat down and wept and mourned for days; and I was fasting and praying before the God of heaven.”

2. Intercession for the people (1:5-11)

His next step was to go to his knees and pray. He interceded for the people and the need that remained unmet. He would not move forward with a plan until he first got connected with God and appealed to him for His wisdom and intervention. In this step, he got a plan.

“And I said, ‘I beseech Thee, O Lord God of heaven... let Thine ear now be attentive and Thine eyes open to hear the prayer of Thy servant which I am praying before Thee now, day and night on behalf of the sons of Israel...’”

3. Interaction with the powers (2:1-6)

Next, Nehemiah met with the key players that could make something happen. He met with the king and got a commitment from him to finance the building of the wall. He also secured a passage to Jerusalem as well as the resources he would need to get there.

“And I said to the king, ‘Let the king live forever. Why should my face not be sad when the city, the place of my fathers’ tombs lies desolate... If it please the king,

and if your servant has found favor in your sight, send me to Judah to rebuild it...”

4. Investigation of the property (2:11-16)

In his next step, he surveyed the challenge he was facing, and got a handle on its size and scope. At this point, he determined the volume of workers he would need, the gifts they would need to possess and how he might station them to finish the task efficiently.

“So I came to Jerusalem and was there for three days... So I went out at night by the Valley Gate...and on to the Refuse Gate, inspecting the walls...”

5. Impartation of the purpose (2:17-18)

Then, Nehemiah gathered the potential workers and cast the vision to them. He imparted a sense of mission and shared why it was so important to restore the walls to Jerusalem. They caught glimpse of the spiritual ramifications of the project and bought in to it.

“Then I said to them, ‘You see the bad situation we are in... and I told them how the hand of God had been favorable to me, and also about the king’s words...’ Then they said to me, ‘Let us arise and build.’”

6. Implementation of the process (3:1-32)

Finally, he divided up the men and the tasks appropriately, stationing men to work in front of their own homes—where their incentive for quality work would be high. He implemented the very plan he had put together two months earlier.

“Then Eliashib the high priest arose with his brothers the priests and built the Sheep Gate... and next to him the men of Jericho built, and next to them Zaccur The son of Imri built...”

- **NEHEMIAH UTILIZED THESE PRINCIPLES AS HE NAVIGATED:**

1. The Principle of Simplification.

He organized the men in natural groups: families.

2. The Principle of Participation.

He identified and moved with those who were ready.

3. The Principle of Delegation.

He matched tasks with workers appropriately.

4. The Principle of Motivation.

He stationed the workers in front of their own house.

5. The Principle of Cooperation.

He encouraged teamwork and synergy among them.

6. The Principle of Affirmation.

He exercised the power of appreciation and recognition.



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“Where there is no vision, the people are unrestrained...” (Proverbs 29:18)

“For which one of you, when he wants to build a tower, does not first sit down and calculate the cost, to see if he has enough to complete it? Otherwise, when he has laid a foundation, and is not able to finish, all who observe it begin to ridicule him, saying, ‘This man began to build and was not able to finish.’” (Luke 14:28-30)



LIVING THE LAW...

A leader is one who sees more than others see.

A leader is one who sees farther than others see.

A leader is one who sees before others see.

- **Nine Steps to PLAN AHEAD:**
 1. Predetermine a course of action
 2. Lay out your goals
 3. Adjust your priorities
 4. Notify your key personnel
 5. Allow time for acceptance
 6. Head into action
 7. Expect problems (Motion causes friction)
 8. Always point to the successes

9. Daily review your planning

- **The secret of the Law of Navigation: PREPARATION.**



SELF-EVALUATION:

- a) Am I more of a navigator or an implementer? Do others naturally look to me for a plan, or do they more often look to others for a plan to implement?

- b) Consider a current project in your ministry? What can I learn from Nehemiah regarding a plan of attack? Am I in one of those stages?

- c) Which of the principles above do I do well? Which do I do poorly?

- d) What prevents me from charting the course for my church or ministry?



THE LAW OF NAVIGATION

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

5. *THE LAW OF PERSONHOOD*

When the real leader speaks, people listen.

EXAMPLE: DANIEL

TEXT: DANIEL 5 (PAUL-ACTS 27:9-11, 21-25, 30-44)

All through Daniel’s young adult years, he was an outsider—a Jew living in Babylon. However, each of three kings invited him to come and speak to them regarding future issues. Each time, they listened intently as Daniel spoke. Finally, when Daniel was brought before King Belshazzar, he was totally out of the power loop. In fact, he no longer served as a “wise man” or counselor in the palace. (Belshazzar had to be reminded by the Queen that Daniel even existed!) The king spoke to Daniel as a powerful man in the story (v.13-16). The king was so hungry to hear him that he offered Daniel a reward. Daniel was disinterested. His motives were not to please men. Like the Apostle Paul in Acts 27, Daniel was a man whose words meant something even when he was an outsider. (Paul was an inmate on board a ship when he took control of its course.) When Daniel spoke everyone listened.



OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THIS LAW...

What Makes People Listen to Us? The Qualities that Gave Weight to Daniel’s Words:

1. Relationships: People listen to us because of who we know.

Daniel’s reputation was that he knew the God of Israel. This led to favored status with kings. (Example: This relationship is why people listened to Dwight Moody.)

2. Sacrifice: People listen to us because of what we have suffered.

He gave up rights to eat the king’s rich food. He lived a model life through what he suffered and sacrificed. (Example: Sacrifice is why people listened to Mother Teresa.)

3. Character: People listen to us because of our integrity.

He was blameless and trustworthy even when he had to rebuke kings. “Trustworthy” means unimpeachable. (Example: Integrity is why people listen to Billy Graham.)

4. Relevance: People listen to us because we identify with their needs.

He lived with the Babylonian people and identified with their struggles. He understood their lifestyle. (Example: Identification is why people listened to Martin Luther King, Jr.)

5. Insight: People listen to us because of what we know.

He possessed superior wisdom with dreams and visions. He was the one kings called on in their confusion. (Example: Knowledge is why people listened to Albert Einstein)

6. Vulnerability: People listen to us because we are genuinely transparent.

His life was an open book; he hid nothing—from his faith to his longings. What you saw was what you got. (Example: Vulnerability is why people listened to Princess Diana)

7. Experience: People listen to us because we’ve succeeded in the past.

His credibility came from years of living in a foreign land—and doing well in hardship.

8. **Humility: People listen to us when we incarnate meekness.**
He was humble and submissive toward authorities. He connected because he never spoke with pretension.
9. **Competence: People listen to us because of our abilities and expertise.**
He was able to do some things better than anyone else. He had abilities that were in demand.
10. **Courage: People listen to us when we demonstrate conviction.**
He was a puppet for no one. He possessed convictions he was willing to die for.
(Example: Conviction is why people listened to Winston Churchill)



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“The lips of the righteous feed many, but fools die for lack of understanding.”
(Proverbs 10:21)



LIVING THE LAW...

- Positional leaders have a title but not always a following.
- Real leaders have a following but not always a title.
- Positional leaders influence positional people.
- Real leaders influence everyone.

- **Characteristics of a Real Leader:**

Real Leaders become Real Leaders because of character

- Who they are

Real Leaders become Real Leaders because of relationships

- Who they know



The Law of Personhood

1. What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. How will I contextualize this law for my culture?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?

a. _____

b. _____

6. *THE LAW OF SOLID GROUND*

Trust is the foundation of leadership.

EXAMPLE: SAMSON

TEXT: JUDGES 15:1-20

Samson learned the hard way that trust is the foundation for all genuine leadership. He is a good example of a bad leader. He was impetuous, volatile, lustful, moody, emotional and very unpredictable. His biceps were strong but his backbone was weak. He demonstrated the importance of this law by violating it. In this passage, Samson's intentions are doubted by the Philistines, by his father in law, and even by the men of Judah. No one is sure if they can trust him. His own people bind him up and deliver him to the Philistines to save their own necks. At this point in his leadership, he couldn't control his own power. He had slept with several women. He had deceived people. He had slaughtered others in fits of anger. Consequently, he became a man without a country. Not surprisingly, his downfall came through a woman named Delilah. She seduced him in the area of his weakness and got him to reveal the secret of his physical strength—a secret between he and God. He deceived her a few times, toying with her, but she eventually beat him at his own game of deception. He proved that renegades make poor coaches. No one could trust him so none were following his leadership.



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

Judges 14-16: Samson Provides Signs for Us of a Leader Who is in Trouble...

1. They have not addressed glaring weaknesses in their character (Judges 16:1)

For what may have been years, Samson struggled with sexual impurity. He was known to sleep with prostitutes. His failure to control his lust led to his demise with Delilah.

“Now Samson went to Gaza and saw a harlot there, and went in to her.”

2. They count on deception to safeguard themselves (Judges 16:6-10)

Samson was known to use riddles to see if he could outwit others. He wasn't completely forthright (he was often ambiguous) which later led to distrust and betrayal from the Jews

“So Delilah said to Samson, ‘Please tell me where your great strength is and how you may be bound to afflict you.’ And Samson said to her, ‘If they bind me with seven fresh cords that have not been dried, then I shall become weak...’”

3. They are impetuous and act on a whim or impulse (Judges 15:7-8)

Samson had a record of anger and volatile behavior. His impulsive spirit could be used for the good (he could tear apart an entire army) or for bad (he married prematurely).

“And Samson said, ‘Since you act like this, I will take revenge on you, but after that I will quit.’ And he struck them ruthlessly with a great slaughter...”

4. They play games with their place of influence (Judges 14:12-13)

Again, Samson would wager on his possessions, using riddles. This later backfired when he played games with Delilah—regarding the source of his strength.

“Then Samson told them, ‘Let me now propound a riddle to you; if you will indeed tell it to me within seven days of the feast, and find it out, then I will give you thirty linen wraps and thirty changes of clothes...’”

5. They can be deceived, especially in their blind spots (Judges 16:15-17)

Samson finally met his match. Ironically, the master of deception and toying with others got deceived himself by a woman. Women were his Achilles heel.

“Then she said to him, ‘How can you say you love me when your heart is not with me? You have deceived me these three times and have not told me where your great strength is.’ And it came about when she pressed him daily... that his soul was annoyed to death. So he told her all that was in his heart...”

6. They are prone to misuse their God-given gifts (Judges 15:1-8)

Samson took his God-given strength for granted. When his wife was given to someone else, he took revenge, which led to the death of his wife and father in law.

“And his father in law said, ‘I really thought you hated her so I gave her to your companion... And Samson went and caught three hundred foxes and took torches and turned the foxes tail to tail and put one torch in the middle between two tails... and he released the foxes into the standing grain of the Philistines... Then the Philistines said, ‘Who did this?’ And they said, ‘Samson.’ So the Philistines came up and burned her (Samson’s wife) and her father with fire.”

7. They are more concerned with how they look than who they are (Judges 15:9-12)

Much of Samson’s leadership was reactionary. When the Israelites apprehended him, he preferred to be given to the Philistines than killed by them because of how it might look.

“Then 3,000 men of Judah went down... to Samson and said, ‘What then is this you have done to us?’ And he said to them, ‘As they did to me, so I have done to them.’ And they said, ‘We have come down to bind you so that we may give you into the hands of the Philistines. And Samson said to them, ‘Swear to me the you will not kill me.’”

8. They can be bought (Judges 16:17-18)

Eventually, Delilah found out what his price was, and bought him. She seduced him into telling her “all that was in her heart” even though she was working for the enemy.

“So he told her all that was in his heart...”

WHAT FOLLOWERS WANT IN A LEADER:

1. They want to see **CHARACTER** in their leader.
2. They want to see **COMPETENCE** in their leader.
3. They want to sense **COMPASSION** from their leader.
4. They want to see **COMMITMENT** in their leader.
5. They want to feel a **CONNECTION** to their leader.
6. They want to make a **CONTRIBUTION** with their leader.
7. They want to see **CREDIBILITY** from their leader.
8. They want to spot **CONVICTIONS** in their leader.
9. They want to join a **CAUSE** with their leader.
10. They want to see **CONSISTENCY** in their leader.
11. They want to see **CONFIDENCE** in their leader.
12. They want to sense **COURAGE** from their leader.



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

Discretion will protect you, and understanding will guard you. (Proverbs 2:11)

I have been your leader from my youth until this day. Here I stand. Testify against me in the presence of the Lord and his anointed. Whose ox or donkey have I taken?

Whom have I cheated? Whom have I oppressed? From whose hand have I accepted a bribe to make me shut my eyes? If I have done any of these, I will make it right.

(I Samuel 12:2-3)

Make room for us in your hearts; we have wronged no one, we have corrupted no one, we have taken advantage of no one. (II Corinthians 7:2)



LIVING THE LAW...



THE LAW OF SOLID GROUND

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

7. *THE LAW OF RESPECT*

People naturally follow leaders stronger than themselves.

EXAMPLE: DEBORAH

TEXT: JUDGES 4:4-16

Deborah is a classic example of the law of respect because so few women were given leadership positions during her day. Men did not naturally follow women. However, she commanded the respect of both men and women because of her leadership gifts. Even Barak, the military commander of the northern tribes of Israel sought her help when she challenged him to attack Canaan. In fact, he accepted the challenge on the condition that she would join him. Even though Barak's need for a woman would eclipse any honor due him if he defeated Canaan—he still wanted her next to him. Together they defeated the enemy. In Judges 5:7 she is described as a “mother” to the people of Israel. She combined both care and courage which won her the respect of everyone. Clearly, Deborah illustrated the law of respect—she was the strongest leader of her day. Even the other recognized leaders in Israel followed her.



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

Deborah put this law to work for her because she provided...

- **Relationship with her followers. (Judges 4:6-9)**

Deborah summoned Barak to her side and personally commissioned him to work with her. She furnished relationship to Barak who needed her in time of battle. She didn't just send him off to war—but she went with him.

“And she said, ‘I will surely go with you...’”

- **Roadmaps for her followers. (Judges 4:6-7)**

She didn't simply tell Barak to go fight, but she furnished a game plan for the attack. Along with the commissioning, she arranged when the battle should happen, where it should happen and who should do it.

“And she summoned Barak...and said to him, ‘Behold the Lord, the God of Israel, has commanded, ‘Go and march to Mount Tabor... and I will draw out to you Sisera the commander of Jabin's army... and I will give him into your hand.’”

- **Responsiveness to her followers. (Judges 4:8-10)**

She was very responsive to those she was investing in. She understood their needs. When Barak told her what he needed to be willing to implement the plan—she furnished it for him. She didn't simply lay out goals, she responded to what others needed to meet them.

“Then Barak said to her, ‘If you will go with me, then I will go; but if you will not go with me, I will not go.’ ...Then Deborah arose and went with Barak to Kedesh.”

- **Respect for her followers. (Judges 4:14)**

She demonstrated respect for those under her first. Respect always goes two ways. On the day of the scheduled attack she said confidently: “This is the day the Lord has given Sisera into *your* hands.” She gave credit and confidence to those who worked for her.

“And Deborah said to Barak, ‘Arise! For this is the day in which the Lord has given Sisera into your hands. Behold, the Lord has gone out before you.’”

- **Resources for her followers. (Judges 4:6-7)**

She provided the tools necessary to do the job she was calling others to do. Just after she requested that Barak lead the charge—she quickly added that she was giving him 10,000 troops from two of the tribes of Israel. Barak had every resource he needed to win.

“...and take with you ten thousand men from the sons of Naphtali and from the sons of Zebulun... and (God) will give him (Sisera) into your hand.”

- **Resolve toward her followers. (Judges 4:9, 14)**

She was courageous and possessed conviction regarding God’s call on their lives. One way she gained respect was to speak so candidly with Barak, and tell it like it was. She was the one who said he would share the honor if he got help in the battle.

“And she said, ‘Surely I will go with you; nevertheless, the honor shall not be yours on the journey that you are about to take, for the Lord will sell Sisera into the hands of a woman.’”



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

Make it your ambition to lead a quiet life... so that you will win the respect of outsiders and so that you will not be dependent on anybody.

(I Thessalonians 4:11-12)

And if it is disagreeable in your sight to serve the Lord, choose for yourselves today whom you will serve: whether the gods which your fathers served which were beyond the river, or the gods of the Amorites in whose land you are living; but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.

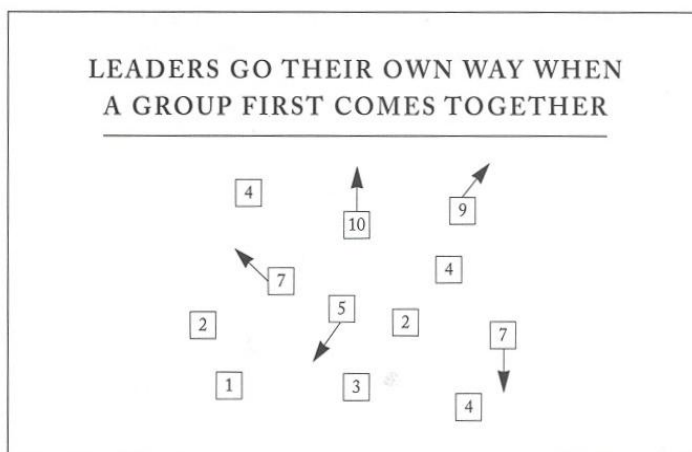
(Joshua 24:15)

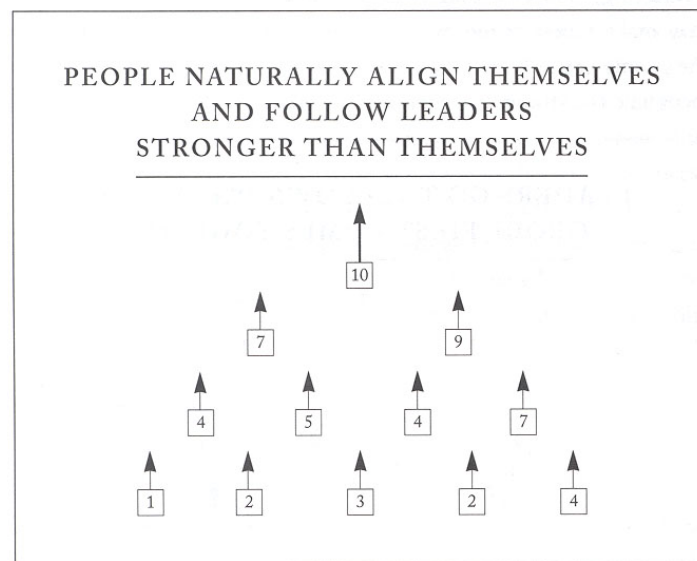
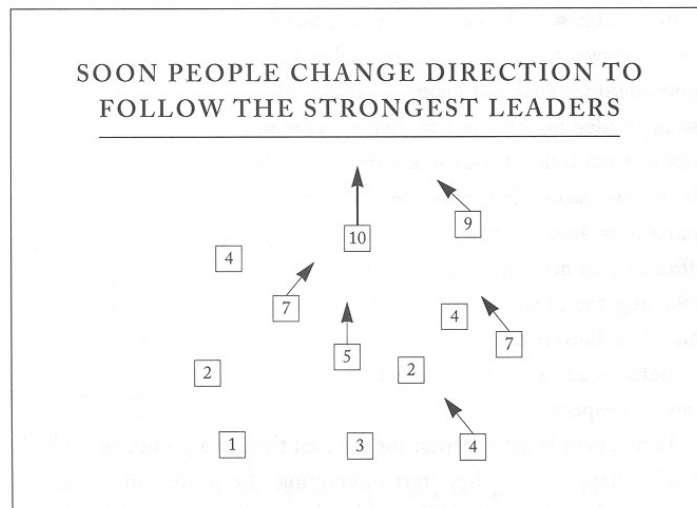


LIVING THE LAW...

How a Leader Gains Respect:

1. Respect for Others
2. Courage
3. Success
4. Faithfulness
5. Value Added to Others
6. Leadership Ability





The Test of Respect:

1. The response of the people when the leader asks for commitment.
2. The response of the people when the leader asks for change.



THE LAW OF RESPECT

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

8. THE LAW OF INTUITION

Leaders evaluate everything with a leadership bias.

EXAMPLE: JETHRO

TEXT: EXODUS 18:17-27

Moses was the undisputed leader of Israel in his day, but he wasn't exercising the law of intuition when his father in law, Jethro approached him about his methods. Jethro saw the situation through the lens of a leader and rearranged the way Moses cared for the needs of the people. He could see burnout on the horizon for Moses and frustration on the horizon for the people—if Moses continued trying to do it all himself. Jethro instructed Moses to select and prepare “elders” to lead alongside of him. He could then delegate the smaller matters to them, which left Moses with more time and energy to give to the larger matters. Jethro intuitively saw that Moses could never get the job done the way he was doing it. He had to change. Jethro's leadership bias enabled everyone to win.



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

Leaders who practice this law have the ability to “read” what is going on around them:

1. Jethro was a reader of SITUATIONS.

Moses was rejoined with his wife, children and father-in-law, Jethro after crossing the Red Sea. According to the text, **the next day**—Jethro was sizing up the situation, observing how Moses was going about leading the Israelites. He recognized that Moses was not working efficiently, and said: “Why do you sit as judge and all the people stand about you from morning until evening? The thing you are doing is not good.”

2. Jethro was a reader of TRENDS.

Jethro could see that even if Moses was able to get by with his present leadership method, it would not last forever. The population would grow—and so would their frustration. Jethro read the trends, and saw it was going to get worse before it got better. He said, “You will wear out, both yourself and these people who are with you, for the task is too heavy...”

3. Jethro was a reader of RESOURCES.

As Jethro confronted Moses, he looked out onto the vast population of Israelite men. He must have observed that there were tremendous untapped gifts within those people, because he told Moses to choose leaders from among them—and they could handle the majority of the disputes to be settled. He saw the talent and resources available, and utilized it.

4. Jethro was a reader of PEOPLE.

Jethro also read the abilities of people. He seemed to see their gifts and their leadership level, because he told Moses to put the chosen leaders over groups of thousands, hundreds, fifties

and tens. Obviously, this distribution was based upon those leaders' gifts and skills. The plan worked because the task wasn't divided evenly, but based on what each person could do.

5. Jethro was a reader of the LEADER.

In most cases, this means being able to read yourself. In Jethro's case, it meant being able to read the leadership ability and style of Moses. He issued the plan based upon Moses' need for help. He even proposed the characteristics of the leaders Moses ought to recruit as well as their job description. Then, knowing Moses, he said: "If you do this thing, and God so commands you, then you will be able to endure, and all these people also will go to their place in peace."

A SUMMARY OF THIS LAW IN JETHRO'S LIFE...

1. Jethro provided CORRECTION because he saw DIFFERENTLY than Moses did. (Exodus 18:17-18)

"And Moses' father in law said to him, 'The thing that you are doing is not good. You will surely wear out, both yourself and these people who are with you., for the task is too heavy for you; you cannot do it alone.'"

2. Jethro provided DIRECTION because he saw FURTHER than Moses did. (Exodus 18:19-20)

"Now listen to me: I shall give you counsel, and God be with you. You be the peoples' representative before God, and you bring the disputes to God, then teach them the statutes and the laws, and make known to them the way in which they are to walk, and the work they are to do."

3. Jethro provided STRUCTURE because he saw CLEARER than Moses did. (Exodus 18:21-22)

"Furthermore, you shall select out of all the people able men who fear God, men of truth, those who hate dishonest gain; and you shall place these over them, as leaders of thousands, of hundreds, of fifties and of tens... and let it be that every major dispute they will bring to you, but every minor dispute they themselves will judge."

4. Jethro provided SUPPORT because he saw DEEPER than Moses did. (Exodus 18:23)

"So it will be easier for you and they will bear the burden with you. If you do this thing and God so commands you, then you will be able to endure, and all these people also will go to their place in peace."

5. Jethro provided CONFIDENCE because he saw MORE than Moses did. (Exodus 18:24-27)

"So Moses listened to his father in law, and did all that he said. And Moses chose

able men out of all of Israel, and made them heads over people... Then Moses bade his father in law farewell, and he went his way into his own land.”

THIS LAW REQUIRES THE LEADER TO BECOME...

1. AN ARTIST
They must paint pictures inside of their followers.
2. A FUTURIST
They must see the future more clearly than their followers.
3. A LOBBYIST
They must speak for a cause they want others to join.



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“And the sons of Issachar were men who understood the times, with knowledge of what Israel should do... and all their kinsmen were at their command.”
(I Chron. 12:32)



LIVING THE LAW...

- **Leaders are readers...They Read and Respond**
 - **They Read and Sense...**
1. People
 2. Opportunities
 3. Environment
 4. Timing
 5. Motives
 6. Future
 7. Placement of People



THE LAW OF INTUITION

1. What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. How will I contextualize this law for my culture?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?

a. _____

b. _____

9. THE LAW OF MAGNETISM

Who you are is who you attract.

EXAMPLE: ELIJAH

TEXT: II KINGS 2:1-14

Elijah was the most visible prophet of his day. He was loved and hated deeply because of his passion. It was appropriate that he would be swept away by a chariot of fire—for his whole life was dynamic and full of fire. Elijah lived out the law of magnetism. He attracted a crowd of thousands at Mt. Carmel when he confronted the prophets of Baal. He attracted a group of men who became students of his prophetic ministry. He formed these understudies into a “school of the prophets” (v7). Finally, he attracted a small cluster of disciples. Chief among them was Elisha, his protégé—an ultimate illustration of Elijah’s magnetism. Elisha was made from the same cloth Elijah was—and before the prophet was taken from them, Elisha requested a “double portion” of Elijah’s spirit to fall on him. As he took Elijah’s mantle from that place—he began a similar ministry, carrying on the same fiery brand of preaching and miracles. Elijah, the leader, had attracted an apprentice after his own heart.



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

- 1. Every leader has a measure of magnetism.**
- 2. A leader’s magnetism may impact others intellectually, emotionally or volitionally.**
- 3. Magnetism is neither good or bad in itself. It depends on what a leader does with it.**
- 4. A leader’s magnetism is not static. It can be cultivated, shaped and matured.**
- 5. A leader’s magnetism will draw both complimentary and similar followers.**

ELIJAH TEACHES US WHAT MAKES FOR MAGNETIC RELATIONSHIPS:

1. Mutual Attraction (II Kings 2:2, 4, 6)

We are drawn to leaders who share common perspective. When we are like someone, we tend to like them. Elisha was so drawn to Elijah that he followed him everywhere.

“And Elijah said to Elisha, ‘Stay here please, for the Lord has sent me as far as Bethel. But Elisha said, ‘As the Lord lives and as you yourself live, I will not leave you.’”

2. Mutual Vision (I Kings 19:19-20)

Both men shared a common vision to turn Israel back to Yahweh. When Elijah met his protégé, he simply threw his mantle on him, and Elisha left the cattle and followed him.

“So he departed from there and found Elisha the son of Saphat, while he was plowing with twelve pairs of oxen... And Elijah passed over to him and threw his mantle on him. And he left the oxen and ran after Elijah and said, ‘Please let me kiss my father and my mother, then I will follow you.’”

3. **Mutual Expectations (II Kings 2:9-10)**

Mutual anticipation, commitment and accountability from leader and follower are crucial. Elisha desired and demanded a double portion of the same spirit that was on Elijah.

“...Elijah said to Elisha, ‘Ask what I shall do for you before I am taken from you.’ And Elisha said, ‘Please, let a double portion of your spirit be upon me.’”

4. **Mutual Contribution (I Kings 19:21)**

Both men brought something to the table that added value to the other. Elijah was the mentor, but Elisha sacrificially pursued him, and initiated acts of service for him.

“So he returned from following him, and took a pair of oxen and sacrificed them... Then, he arose and followed Elijah and ministered to him.”

5. **Mutual Chemistry (II Kings 2:11)**

We stick with leaders when we feel we possess complimentary personalities. Both Elijah and Elisha were passionate men of action. We see this during Elijah’s whirlwind exit.

“Then it came about as they were going along and talking, that behold, there appeared a chariot of fire and horses of fire which separated the two of them. And Elijah went up by whirlwind to heaven. And Elisha saw it and cried out, ‘My father, my father, the chariots of Israel and its horsemen!’ ...Then he took his clothes and tore them...”

6. **Mutual Responsiveness (II Kings 2:9-14)**

Attitude is crucial. Is there a responsive attitude on both parts to the other?

Both men served the other by request: Elisha gave his ministry, Elijah, his mantle.

“...Elijah said to Elisha, ‘Ask what I shall do for you before I am taken from you.’ And Elisha said, ‘Please let a double portion of your spirit be upon me.’ And he said, ‘You have asked a hard thing. Nevertheless, if you see me when I am taken from you, it shall be so for you... And he (Elisha) also took up the mantle of Elijah that fell on him and returned and stood by the bank of the Jordan.’”



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“Now it came about as they crossed over, that Elijah said to Elisha, ‘Ask what I shall do for you before I am taken from you.’ And Elisha said, ‘Please, let a double portion of your spirit be upon me.’”
(II Kings 2:9)

“But I hope in the Lord to send Timothy to you shortly...For I have no one else of

kindred spirit who will genuinely be concerned for your welfare.”
(Philippians 2:19-20)



LIVING THE LAW...

Write down the top 3 qualities in people that you would like to attract to your ministry:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

- You will attract people like you, so you need to recruit people to compliment you.



SELF-EVALUATION:

- a) What kind of people have I attracted in my ministry? What does this teach me about myself?

- b) Who am I drawn to naturally? What does this teach me?

- c) How do I obtain complimentary people who are unlike me?

- d) How have I changed over the years? How have the people that I attract changed over the years?



THE LAW OF MAGNETISM

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. *What action should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

10. *The Law of Connection*

Leaders touch a heart before they ask for a hand.

EXAMPLE: REHOBOAM

TEXT: I KINGS 12:1-16

When Solomon died, Rehoboam was in line to succeed him, and could have successfully reigned over the entire nation of Israel—had he practiced the law of connection. However, when Jeroboam and all of Israel came to plead with him to lighten their workload, he would have nothing to do with them. He was power hungry, and believed he had to flex his political muscle and impress everyone, as the new king. His father had made the people's yoke difficult, to the point of revolt. The people even negotiated with Rehoboam and promised that if he would ease up a bit—they would serve him forever. Even his counselors agreed that this would be the wise thing to do. But he forsook their counsel, and lost almost everyone. Ten of the twelve tribes revolted and followed Jeroboam, and the kingdom was divided. Rehoboam is a vivid example of how it is impossible to pursue love and power simultaneously. He failed to practice the law of connection.



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

WHY DID REHOBOAM FAIL TO PRACTICE THIS LAW?

1. **Because leaders can't move people to action until they first move them with emotion.**
Rehoboam had a cold and crusty heart. Even when King Solomon's elders counseled him to lighten the work-load, he wouldn't listen. He wanted to find counselors who would tell him what he wanted to hear. He never seemed to understand the peoples' needs or show any concern for their welfare.
2. **Because leaders should first give before they demand others to give.**
Rehoboam was counseled by the palace elders this way: "If you will be a servant to this people today, will serve them and grant their petition and speak good words to them, then they will serve you forever." He selfishly refused to listen to this wise, godly counsel.
3. **Because leaders must connect with people one at a time, even in a large audience.**
Rehoboam only spoke to the people in large audiences, and even then—it was with harsh words. He demanded their allegiance. He threatened them with discipline. His speeches were to "crowds" not individuals. He never connected with any of them personally.
4. **Because leaders must touch the heart before the head — relationship precedes results.**
Even when Jeroboam and all the assembly begged the king to hear their request, he put them off. He told them to return in three days. He never let them see him struggle with the decision. He was never warm, or human or vulnerable with them. He was a cold rock.
5. **Because leaders must initiate connection with others, not wait for them to do it.**

This entire confrontation with Israel took place because Jerobaoam and the people came up from Egypt and requested it. Rehobaoam didn't initiate any communication with them. He sat and waited for them to come to him. He reacted instead of initiating. And he never connected with anyone.

REHOBAM HAD SEVEN MAJOR PROBLEMS...

1. Instead of lecturing, he should have been listening.
2. Instead of modeling greed, he should have modeled generosity.
3. Instead of protecting his image, he should have protected his integrity.
4. Instead of demonstrating control, he should have demonstrated compassion.
5. Instead of developing a selfish heart, he should have developed a servant's heart.
6. Instead of seeing through his own eyes, he should have looked through the eyes of others.
7. Instead of falling in love with power, he should have fallen in love with people.



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“...Although in Christ I could be bold and order you to do what you ought to do, yet I appeal to you on the basis of love.”
(Philemon 8-9)



LIVING THE LAW...

1. All great communicators have one thing in common...they connect with people.
2. Connecting with the people is the leader's responsibility.

- **HOW TO CONNECT WITH PEOPLE:**

1. Connect with yourself.
2. Share with openness and sincerity.
3. Live your message.

d) Do I really love the people God has given me?



The Law of Connection

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

11. THE LAW OF THE INNER CIRCLE

A leader's potential is determined by those closest to him.

EXAMPLE: DAVID AND HIS MIGHTY MEN

TEXT: I CHRONICLES 11:10-25, 12:16-22

During his transition following King Saul, David drew to himself a cadre of several hundred men who were warriors with him and for him. They were loyal to him, even when it cost them their life. On one occasion, three of his inner-circle risked their life to get him a drink of water from a well in Bethlehem, located behind enemy lines. When he was thirsty, and craved water from a particular place—he got it. When he was endangered from opposing militia—some of his top men were known to wipe out 300 men each to protect him. Several of the defectors who joined David were captains: “And they helped David against the band of raiders, for they were all mighty men of valor, and were captains in the army.” No doubt God was divinely orchestrating David’s rise into the monarchy. Humanly speaking, however, David’s success was largely due to his loyal, committed and gifted “inner circle.”



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

When choosing your INNER CIRCLE, look for the following qualities:

I – INFLUENTIAL

C – CHARACTER

N – NURTURING

I – INTUITIVE

N – NETWORKER

R – RESPONSIVE

E – EMPOWERING

C – COMPETENT

R – RESOURCEFUL

L – LOYAL

E – ENERGETIC

OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

- 1. David began building his inner circle in the difficult days before he became king. I Chronicles 12:1-2, I Samuel 22:1-2**

“Now these are the ones who came to David at Ziklag, while he was still restricted because of Saul the son of Kish, and they were among the mighty men who helped him in war...”

“So David departed from there and escaped to the cave of Adullam... and everyone who was in distress, and everyone who was in debt, and everyone who was discontented gathered to him; and he became captain over them.

2. David chose multi-gifted and versatile leaders for his inner circle.

I Chronicles 12:2

“They were equipped with bows, using both the right hand and the left to sling stones and to shoot arrows from the bow...”

3. David delegated responsibilities within the inner circle, based on their gifting.

I Chronicles 12:16-18

“Then some of the sons of Benjamin and Judah came to the stronghold of David... Then David received them and made them captains of the band.”

4. David looked for men who were exceptionally courageous.

I Chronicles 12:8, 15

“And from the Gadites there came over to David...mighty men of valor, men trained for war, who could handle shield and spear, and whose faces were like the faces of lions... These are the ones who crossed the Jordan when it was overflowing all its banks, and put to flight everyone living in the valleys to the east and to the west.”

5. David chose for the inner circle men who would declare their loyalty to his cause.

I Chronicles 12:18

“We are yours, O David! We are with you, O son of Jesse! Success, success to you, and success to those who help you, for your God will help you.”

6. David welcomed into his inner circle only those who truly wanted to be there.

I Chronicles 12:38

“All of these, being men of war, who could draw up in battle formation, came to Hebron with a perfect heart (of their own volition), to make David king over all of Israel...”

7. David respected the sacrificial service of his inner circle and honored them for it.

I Chronicles 11:15-19

“Should I drink the blood of these men who went at the risk of their lives?” Because they risked their lives to bring the water back, David would not drink it. Such were the exploits of the three mighty men.”



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“He who walks with wise men will be wise, but the companion of fools will suffer harm.”
(Proverbs 13:20)

“Bad company corrupts good morals.”

(I Corinthians 15:33)

c) How am I stronger because of them?

d) Who else needs to be in my inner circle for it to be complete?



THE LAW OF THE INNER CIRCLE

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

12. THE LAW OF EMPOWERMENT

Only secure leaders give power to others.

EXAMPLE: BARNABAS

TEXT: ACTS 9:26-31

When Saul of Tarsus was converted, all of the disciples in Jerusalem were afraid of him. No one wanted to take the risk and support him. They were suspicious. Barnabas received him, however, and brought him to the apostles, vouching for the authenticity of his conversion. The Greek actually implies that “he took Saul by the hand” and led him before the apostles. Barnabas, who might have been the one who lost the vote to become the twelfth apostle (replacing Judas), was Paul’s biggest cheerleader—and mentored him until they became peers as missionary church planters. Even when Paul grew beyond him in favor and authority—Barnabas continued empowering and encouraging him. What a vivid illustration of the fact that only *secure* leaders can empower others. He went on to empower other young emerging leaders from Antioch, as well as John Mark. As far as we can tell from early church history, Barnabas empowered and prepared more pastors and leaders for ministry than anyone except, perhaps, for Paul himself.



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

How did Barnabas empower Paul? He performed the fundamentals well...

1. He believed in Paul prior to safe consensus. (Acts 9:26-27)

Barnabas did not wait until it was politically correct to trust Paul. He believed in him before anyone else was willing to step forward and take the risk. He expressed his acceptance and belief in his future directly to Paul, which gave Paul a chance to break into the circle.

“And when he (Paul) had come to Jerusalem, he was trying to associate with the disciples; and they were all afraid of him, not believing that he was a disciple. But Barnabas took hold of him and brought him to the apostles...”

2. He represented Paul before significant contacts. (Acts 9:27)

One of the gifts he gave Paul was to introduce him and even represent him before the Apostles. Barnabas lent him credibility when he hadn’t been around long enough to earn it himself. He put Paul in touch with leaders who could help him make it.

“Barnabas...brought him to the apostles and described to them how he had seen the Lord on the road, and that he had talked to him, and how at Damascus he had spoken out boldly in the name of Jesus.”

3. He defended Paul against sharp criticism. (Acts 9:26-27)

Barnabas was the only one who believed Paul’s report, and defended his conversion to others in Jerusalem. When others were suspicious and critical, he “described how Saul had seen the Lord...and how he had talked with him, and how he had spoken boldly in Jesus’ name.”

“...they were all afraid of him, not believing he was a disciple...but Barnabas...described how he had seen the Lord on the road...and how he had spoken out boldly in the name of Jesus.”

4. He equipped Paul to function in his specific capabilities. (Acts 9:28-29)

Barnabas enabled Paul to move freely among the Jews in Jerusalem, teaching and debating the truths of the scripture. Paul’s gifts were discovered quickly and he was released to use those gifts—prior to taking any formal course in Christian theology. It is obvious that Barnabas was instrumental in Paul’s confidence to speak so boldly, so quickly.

“And he was with them, moving about freely in Jerusalem, speaking out boldly in the name of the Lord. And he was talking and arguing with the Hellenistic Jews...”

5. He supported Paul amidst serious challenges. (Acts 9:29-30)

A fourth gift Barnabas gave Paul was amazing favor and support. He became Paul’s biggest fan in Jerusalem! He helped Paul escape Jerusalem when his life was endangered. He championed his call and ministry as they left Antioch on their first missionary journey.

“And he (Paul) was talking and arguing with the Hellenistic Jews; but they were attempting to put him to death. But when the brethren (Barnabas and other disciples) learned of it, they brought him down to Caesarea and sent him away to Tarsus.”

OBSERVATIONS ON BARNABAS’ MINISTRY OF EMPOWERMENT:

1. He empowered new believers, motivating them to keep the faith. (Acts 11:23)

“Then when he (Barnabas) had come to Antioch and witnessed the grace of God, he rejoiced and began to encourage them all with resolute heart to remain true to the Lord.”

2. He empowered many people to come to faith in Jesus Christ. (Acts 11:24)

“...for he was a good man and full of the Holy Spirit and of faith. And considerable numbers were brought to the Lord.”

3. He empowered John Mark, even after his missionary failure. (Acts 15:37-39)

“And Barnabas was desirous of taking John, called Mark, along with them also. But Paul kept insisting that they should not take him along who had deserted them... And there arose such a sharp disagreement that they separated from one another, and Barnabas took Mark with them and sailed away to Cyprus.”

4. He empowered Gentiles throughout Cyprus and Galatia to turn to Christ. (Acts 13)

“We had to speak the Word of God to you (Jews) first. Since you reject it and do not consider yourselves worthy of eternal life, we now turn to the Gentiles. For this is what the Lord commanded us: I have made you a light for the Gentiles, that you may bring salvation to the ends of the earth.”

5. He empowered new churches by appointing elders to guide them. (Acts 14:23)

“And when they had appointed elders for them in every church, having prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord in whom they had believed.”

6. He empowered his home church by reporting on their mission efforts. (Acts 14:27)

“And when they had arrived and gathered the church together, they began to report all things that God had done with them and how He had opened a door of faith to the Gentiles.”

7. He empowered the first church council to understand what God was doing among the Gentiles. (Acts 15:12, 22, 25)

“And all the multitude kept silent, and they were listening to Barnabas and Paul as they were relating what signs and wonders God had done through them among the Gentiles.”



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“And let us consider how to stimulate one another to love and good deeds, not forsaking our own assembling together, as is the habit of some, but encouraging one another; and all the more as you see the day drawing near.”

(Hebrews 10:24-25)



LIVING THE LAW...

• **WHY DO LEADERS FAIL TO EMPOWER OTHERS?**

1. Insecurity
2. Desire for Job Security
3. Paradigm Shift

4. Ego

It's amazing what can be accomplished if the leader doesn't care who gets the credit.

5. Co-Dependency

You can't lead people if you need people.

- The moment you get greater satisfaction out of seeing people grow and succeed than in succeeding yourself... you will become an empowering leader.



SELF-EVALUATION:

- a) How well do I empower others? How do I do it?

- b) When I fail to empower others, how much does it have to do with my own insecurities as a leader?

- c) What have been empowering people and experiences in my life?

- d) How can I better empower those who work beside me?



THE LAW OF EMPOWERMENT

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

13. THE LAW OF REPRODUCTION

It takes a leader to raise up a leader.

EXAMPLE: MOSES AND JOSHUA

TEXT: NUMBERS 27:15-23

Of all the wonderful leadership functions Moses performed, his training of Joshua was the most strategic. Joshua actually became the leader who would finish the task of leading the people into the Promise Land. This successful “leadership reproduction” was a result of both Moses’ example and equipping AND Joshua’s hunger and giftedness. Moses passed on his authority, anointing and abilities to Joshua. He gave Joshua his time, his insight, a learning environment, an opportunity to prove himself and a strong belief in his future. Had he not been a leader himself, each of these would have been inadequate for the task ahead of Joshua. Because Moses gave time to reproducing himself in Joshua—his dream of the Promised Land was realized even though he did not personally get to see it come to pass.



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

1. Moses gave Joshua EMPOWERMENT and AUTHORITY. (Numbers 27:20)

Moses laid his hands on Joshua and publicly commissioned him before the people. He gave Joshua “part of his authority” (Numbers 27:15-23). Joshua received positive recognition; a leader’s approval and acceptance; and he received Moses’ expression of faith in him.

“So the Lord said to Moses, ‘Take Joshua, the son of Nun...and lay your hand on him; and have him stand before Eleazar the priest and before all the congregation; ...And you shall put some of your authority on him, in order that all the congregation of the sons of Israel may obey him.’”

2. Moses gave Joshua EXPERIENCE and APPLICATION. (Numbers 27:21-22)

Joshua’s apprenticeship was not merely cerebral or passive; it didn’t simply consist of the two of them talking over coffee. Moses allowed Joshua to prove his leadership as a spy, as a military commander and as his personal ministry assistant.

“...At his command they shall go out and at his command they shall come in, both he and the sons of Israel with him, even all the congregation.”

3. Moses gave Joshua ENCOURAGEMENT and AFFIRMATION. (Numbers 27:23)

Moses affirmed his young protégé by allowing unusual companionship in some rare places. They shared a unique intimacy, particularly when you consider the differences in their ages. Moses communicated meaningful encouragement through both his words and his time.

“Then he (the priest) laid his hands on him (Joshua) and commissioned him, just as the Lord had spoken through Moses.

“Thus the Lord used to speak to Moses face to face, just as a man speaks to his friend. When Moses returned to the camp, his servant Joshua, the son of Nun, a young man,

would not depart from his tent.”

(Exodus 33:11)



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“A disciple will not be greater than his teacher... it is enough for the disciple to become like his teacher, and a slave his master.”

(Matthew 10:24-25)

“But we proved to be gentle among you, as a nursing mother tenderly cares for her own children. Having thus a fond affection for you, we were well-pleased to impart to you not only the Gospel of God but also our own lives, because you had become very dear to us... encouraging each one of you as a father would his own children.”

(I Thess. 5:7-11)



LIVING THE LAW...

- **As you practice this law, you become a PARENT. Good parents approach their kids with...**

P – Purpose (They don't pass on truth accidentally. They are purposeful with their kids.)

A – Assessment (They evaluate where their children need to grow and where they're strong.)

R – Relationship (They are warm and approachable. They furnish love and safe places.)

E – Empowerment (They provide their kids the confidence and competence they need.)

N – Navigation (They give direction to their kids and help get them to their destination.)

T – Tools (They furnish the tools they need to win in life. They resource them as a mentor.)

- **We teach what we know – We reproduce who we are!**

It takes a leader to know a Leader.

It takes a leader to show a Leader.

It takes a leader to grow a Leader.

- **Why don't all leaders develop other leaders?**

1. They are insecure.
2. They spend too much time with followers.
3. Followers are easier to find and lead than leaders.
4. They don't recognize the value of developing leaders.
5. Leadership has been viewed as a competitive effort, not a cooperative one.

REPRODUCTION STRATEGY:

1. Make a personal commitment to reproduce leaders.
2. Create an atmosphere that attracts potential leaders.
3. Develop a system to find and assimilate potential leaders.
4. Provide Leadership training.



SELF-EVALUATION:

a) Who am I developing as a leader?

b) What am I doing intentionally to prepare them for leadership roles?

c) Knowing that I can only reproduce what I am, who else could be useful in helping to thoroughly train these emerging leaders?

d) Based on my past, how effective am I at mentoring other leaders? What could I do better to prepare tomorrow's leader?



THE LAW OF REPRODUCTION

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

14. THE LAW OF ACCEPTANCE

People buy into the Leader, then the vision.

EXAMPLE: GIDEON

TEXT: JUDGES 6:33-35, 7:1-25

When the angel calls Gideon to lead the fight against the Midianites and destroy the altar of Baal in Judges 6, Gideon is apprehensive about his own leadership. By the end of the chapter he has won the allegiance of several of the Jewish tribes. Although he was the “runt” of his family and part of the “runt” tribe in Israel, warriors began to follow him even before they knew the plan of attack. When he blew the trumpet to call them to war—they came from everywhere to join him in an extremely risky endeavor (Judges 6:34-35). God called the leader first—one whom the people would follow—then He clarified the vision. Clearly, the people bought into Gideon even before they understood exactly what they would be up against. Gideon attracted so many warriors, that God had to turn some of them away, lest they think that *they* pulled off the victory instead of Him.



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

- 1. If the people don't buy into the leader and don't buy into the vision—it's time for a new leader and a new vision.**
- 2. If the people don't buy into the leader and do buy into the vision—it's time for a new leader.**
- 3. If the people do buy into the leader but don't buy into vision—it's time for a new vision.**
- 4. If the people do buy into the leader and also buy into the vision—it's time to get behind the leader!**

The first step people take is not to follow worthy causes. They follow worthy leaders who promote worthy causes. People are always asking the question: “Why should I follow you?” The leader must understand that he is first on display himself—before he ever gets the chance to display the vision or the program. Once people become confident in the leader, they will be confident about the vision.

WHAT MADE PEOPLE BUY IN TO GIDEON?

- 1. Gideon was genuine. This made the people listen his words. (Judges 6:13-18)**
He faced his own fears, and didn't pretend to be someone he wasn't.

“Then Gideon said to him, ‘O my lord, if the Lord is with us, why then has all this happened to us? And where are all His miracles which our fathers told us about...?’

...And he said to him, ‘O Lord, how shall I deliver Israel? Behold, my family is the least in Manasseh and I am the youngest in my father’s house.’ ...And he said to him, ‘If I have found favor in Thy sight, then show me a sign that it is You who are speaking to me.’”

2. **Gideon was thorough. This made the people to trust his judgment. (Judges 6:19-24)**
He got reassurance on the details of God’s plan to defeat Midian.

“Then Gideon went in and prepared a goat and unleavened bread...and brought them out to him under the oak, and presented them. And the angel of God said to him, ‘Take the meat and the unleavened bread and lay them on this rock and pour out the broth.’ And he did so. Then the angel...touched the meat...and fire sprang up from the rock and consumed the meat and the bread. Then the angel vanished from his sight. When Gideon saw that he was the angel of the Lord, he said, ‘Alas, O Lord God! For now I have seen the angel of the Lord face to face.’”

3. **Gideon was committed. This made the people willing to take risks. (Judges 6:25-27)**
He displayed an ability to sacrifice personally to get the job done.

“Now the same night it came about that the Lord said to him, ‘Take your father’s bull and a second bull seven years old, and pull down the altar of Baal which belongs to your father... and build an altar to the Lord your God on top of this stronghold in an orderly manner... Then, Gideon took ten men of his servants and did as the Lord had spoken to him...”

4. **Gideon was submissive. This made the people believe in his cause. (Judges 6:28-33)**
Gideon was obedient to God and made it clear this was a spiritual issue they were facing.

“And they (the people) said to one another, ‘Who did this thing?’ And when they searched about and inquired, they said, ‘Gideon the son of Joash has done this thing.’ Then the men of the city said to Joash, ‘Bring out your son that he may die, for he has torn down the altar of Baal... But he said, ‘Will you contend for Baal or will you deliver him? If he is a god, let him contend for himself...’ Therefore, on that day he named him Jerubaal, that is to say, ‘Let Baal contend against him,’ because he has torn down his altar.”

5. **Gideon was catalytic. This caused the people to own his vision. (Judges 6:33-35)**
He initiated, and was determined to fight even if he fought alone.

“So the Spirit of the Lord came upon Gideon; and he blew a trumpet, and the Abiezrites were called together to follow him. And he sent messengers throughout Manasseh, and they were also called together to follow him; and he sent messengers to Ashar, Zebulun, and Naphtali and they came up to meet them.”



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“There is one who scatters, yet increases all the more... the generous man will be prosperous, and he who waters will himself be watered.”

(Proverbs 11:25)

“Cast your bread upon the waters, and after many days you will find it again.”

(Ecclesiastes 11:1)



LIVING THE LAW...

- Every message is filtered through the messenger.
- The Leader finds the dream and then the people.
- The People find the Leader and then the dream.



SELF-EVALUATION:

1. Why do people accept my leadership? What reasons do I give them?

2. What ideas or decisions have I seen people hesitate or buy into? What does this teach me about my leadership? What could I have done to improve the buy in?

3. What ideas have my people really supported? Why?

4. What are some past experiences I have had that illustrate this law at work.



THE LAW OF ACCEPTANCE

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

15. THE LAW OF VICTORY

Leaders find a way for the team to win.

EXAMPLE: JOSIAH

TEXT: II CHRONICLES 34-35

Josiah's grandfather and father were horrible, idolatrous kings. The nation was stagnant, and in a state of spiritual stupor. They lacked vision and convictions. The rubble of unfinished business was everywhere. They had fallen prey to outward attack, inward division, and economic depression. Then Josiah came along. Neither before or after was there a king like him—who turned to the Lord, and led the people in renewal (II Kings 23:25). **He had to break a cycle of failure**, sin and defeat within his family and God's people as a whole. His work was cut out for him. Josiah knew that the real key to their social problems was a spiritual issue. He became king at eight years old. By the time he was sixteen, he had begun to seek the Lord—and four years later was determined to reform Israel and to free his country of Assyrian and native idolatry. When he was twenty-five, Josiah issued orders to repair the temple. This considerable task became the **breakthrough** that would accomplish the victory he was after. The project was well organized, efficiently delegated and well supervised. In the course of their work, the crews uncovered a long-neglected copy of the Book of the Law. Josiah immediately had it read aloud to him, then assembled all the people. The book was read to them corporately, which led to mass repentance. Josiah led them in pledging their lives to the Covenant. Renewal broke out and according to scripture, “as long as he lived, the people did not fail to follow the Lord, the God of their fathers” (II Chronicles 34:33).



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

Victory was challenging for Josiah because so many obstacles stood in the way:

1. His grandfather and father had been utter failures as kings.
2. The people of his day had never experienced God's blessing or spiritual renewal.
3. No one alive had ever seen a king model obedience—mediocrity ruled the day.
4. The temple was in ruins and there were no expectations of its repair.
5. The people presumed that a political solution would solve their problems.
6. He was only a child for the first decade of his reign.

**Victory is usually preceded by a breakthrough.
JOSIAH'S BREAKTHROUGH CAME BECAUSE...**

1. HE MODELED OPENNESS & TEACHABILITY

(II Chronicles 34:1-3)

“And he did right in the sight of the Lord... For in the eighth year of his reign while he was still a youth, he began to seek the God of his father David...”

2. HE CREATED HUNGER FOR CHANGE & RENEWAL

(II Chronicles 34:4-7)

“And they tore down the altars of the Baals in his presence and the incense altars that were high above them he chopped down... and the molten images he broke to pieces and ground to powder and scattered on the graves of those who had sacrificed them.”

3. HE INITIATED REFORMS LEADING TO THE BREAKTHROUGH

(II Chronicles 34:8-13)

“Now in the eighteenth year of his reign, when he had purged the land and the house, he sent Shaphan...and Maaseiah...and Joah...to repair the house of the Lord his God. And they came to Hilkiah, the high priest and delivered the money... Then they gave it into the hands of the workmen who had the oversight of the house of the Lord...”

4. HE UNDERSTOOD THE ROOT ISSUES THAT WOULD BRING VICTORY

(II Chronicles 34:14-21)

“When they were bringing out the money which had been brought into the house of the Lord, Hilkiah the priest found the book of the Law of the Lord given by Moses. ...Then Shaphan brought the book to the king... and Shaphan read from it in the presence of the king. And it came about when the king heard the words of the law, that he tore his clothes. Then, the king commanded Hilkiah... ‘Go inquire of the Lord for me and for those who are left in Israel and in Judah... for great is the wrath of the Lord which is poured out on us because our fathers have not observed the Word of the Lord, to do according to all that is written in this book.’”

5. HE DEMONSTRATED COMMITMENT TO GET THE JOB ACCOMPLISHED.

(II Chronicles 34:22-33)

“Then the king stood in his place and made a covenant before the Lord to walk after the Lord to keep His commandments... Moreover, he made all who were present in Jerusalem and Benjamin stand with him. So the inhabitants of Jerusalem did according to the covenant of God, the God of their fathers. And Josiah removed all the abominations from all the lands belonging to the sons of Israel, and made all who were present in Israel to serve the Lord their God. Throughout his lifetime they did not turn from following the Lord God of their fathers.”



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“Where there is no guidance, the people fall, but in abundance of counselors there is victory.”
(Proverbs 11:14)

“Do you not know that those who run in a race, all run, but only one receives the prize.
Run, then, in such a way as to receive the prize.”

(I Corinthians 9:24)



LIVING THE LAW...

- **What does the Law of Victory look like?**

Leadership is Responsible

Losing is Unacceptable

Passion is Unquenchable

Creativity is Essential

Quitting is Unthinkable

Commitment is Unquestionable

Victory is Inevitable



SELF-EVALUATION:

1. In what area of my ministry do I need to experience victory?

2. Do I understand the issues that will bring a breakthrough and ultimately a victory?



THE LAW OF VICTORY

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

16. THE LAW OF MOMENTUM

Momentum is a leader's best friend.

EXAMPLE: SOLOMON

TEXT: I KINGS 3:6-14, 4:20-34

Although Solomon possessed both great wealth and wisdom as he began his monarchy, his best friend was the momentum his dad had left him, during his reign. During his forty years as king David had built great momentum for his son. Israel had become known as a major military force; they had the respect of other kings; the people had seen a king who loved God and had a heart for justice; he had already gathered the lumber to the build of the Temple; and, he had plenty of revenue for Solomon in his new government. This momentum drew the Queen of Sheba to visit Solomon in the early years of his monarchy. Solomon capitalized on it in the beginning—and asked God for wisdom that he may continue leading the people with discretion and sustain the momentum. For years he did. However, “Big Mo” must be fed and maintained. By the end of his reign, Solomon became distracted and lost it—and the Hebrew kingdom was divided.



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

WHY DID SOLOMON EXPERIENCE MOMENTUM?

1. Because David had been successful before him.

“Then Samuel took the horn of oil and anointed him in the midst of his brothers; and the Spirit of the Lord came mightily upon David from that day forward.”
(I Samuel 16:13)

2. Because David left him with the resources and the counsel he needed to win.

“As David’s time to die drew near, he charged Solomon his son, saying, ‘Be strong, therefore, and show yourself a man. And keep the charge of the Lord your God, to walk in His ways, to keep his statutes, His commandments, His ordinances, and His testimonies according to all that is written in the Law of Moses, that you may succeed in all that you do and wherever you turn.’”
(I Kings 2:1-3)

3. Because David had prepared him for early victories. (i.e. the Temple construction)

“Now Hiram king of Tyre sent his servants to Solomon, when he heard that they had anointed him king in place of his father, for Hiram had always been a friend of David. Then Solomon sent word to Hiram, saying, ‘You know that David my father was unable to build the house for the Name of the Lord because of he wars which surrounded him, until the Lord put them under the soles of his feet. But now the Lord my God has given me rest on every side, there is neither adversary nor misfortune. And behold, I intend to build a house for the name of the Lord... So Hiram sent word to Solomon,

saying, ‘I have heard the message... I will do what you desire concerning the cedar and cypress timber...’
(I Kings 5:1-8)

4. Because David had blessed and endorsed him publicly.

“And the king (David) said to them, ‘Take with you the servants of your lord, and have my son Solomon ride on my own mule, and bring him down to Gihon. And let Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet anoint him there as king over Israel, and blow the trumpet and say, Long live King Solomon!’”

5. Because Solomon himself had humbly asked for leadership wisdom above all else.

“Then Solomon said... ‘And now, O Lord my God, Thou has made Thy servant king, in place of my father David, yet I am but a little child; I do not know how to go out or come in. And Thy servant is in the midst of Thy people which Thou hast chosen, a great people who cannot be numbered... So give Thy servant an understanding heart to judge Thy people to discern between good and evil. For who is able to judge this great people of Thine?’ And it was pleasing in the sight of the Lord that Solomon had asked this thing.”
(I Kings 3:6-10)

6. Because Solomon made some early, wise decisions that won him credibility.

“When all Israel heard of the judgment which the king had handed down, they feared the king; for they saw that the wisdom of God was in him to administer justice.”
(I Kings 3:28)

“Now God gave Solomon wisdom and very great discernment and breadth of mind, like the sand that is on the seashore. And Solomon’s wisdom surpassed the wisdom of all the sons of the east and all the wisdom of Egypt.”
(I Kings 4:29-30)

7. Because Solomon capitalized on the position he had with other national leaders.

“For he had dominion over everything west of the River, from Tiphshah even to Gaza, over all the kings west of the river; and he had peace on all sides around about him... And those deputies provided for king Solomon and all who came to King Solomon’s table each in his month; they left lacking nothing... And men came from all peoples to hear the wisdom of Solomon, from all the kings of the earth who had heard of his wisdom.”
(I Kings 4:24-34)

8. Because Solomon surrounded himself with wise associates, early on.

“And Solomon had twelve deputies over all Israel, who provided for the king and his household; each man had to provide for a month in the year.”
(I Kings 4:7)



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“To him who has, shall more be given. But to him who has not—even what he has shall be taken away from him.”
(Mark 4:25)

“And his master said to him, ‘Well done, good and faithful servant. You have been faithful with little, now you will be given much. Enter in to the joy of your master.’”
(Matthew 25:21)



LIVING THE LAW...

- Momentum is the great exaggerator!
- Momentum makes leaders look better than they are.
- Momentum makes followers perform better than they are.
- No momentum makes leaders look worse than they are.
- No momentum make followers perform worse than they are.

How to Gain Momentum:

1. Understand its value.
2. Figure out what the motivating factors are in your organization.
3. Remove the de-motivating factors in your organization.
4. Schedule times for direction and celebration.
5. Recognize and honor people who move the church forward.
6. Practice character leadership.



SELF-EVALUATION:

1. When was the last time we experienced momentum in our church family? Why did we have it?



THE LAW OF MOMENTUM

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

17. THE LAW OF PRIORITIES

Leaders understand that activity is not necessarily accomplishment.

EXAMPLE: PETER

TEXT: ACTS 6:1-7

As the early church grew, so did their problems. Peter and the other apostles began to hear rumors of complaints that some women had against the other ethnic groups. The complaints revolved around how the ministry was being done. According to this passage, Peter didn't even have to pray. He said, "It doesn't make sense that we should neglect our priorities to wait tables." Peter was not suggesting that serving tables was unimportant. He was only stating that he understood what his priorities were (prayer and the word of God) and that the tables should become the priority of a set of deacons. Peter knew that he was busy enough without trying to do everything. He was not about to confuse activity with accomplishment. He chose priorities for himself and for the deacons based upon the giftedness of the person, the strategic importance of the task and his ability to delegate activities to appropriate people.



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

How did Peter remain focused on his strengths and priorities? When the need arose...

1. He recognized the existence of a whole new leadership opportunity (v.1)

"Now at this time while the disciples were increasing in number, a complaint arose on the part of the Hellenistic Jews against the native Hebrews, because their widows were being overlooked in the daily serving of food."

2. He gathered the disciples together to discuss what steps needed to be taken (v.2)

"And the twelve summoned the congregation of the disciples and said, 'It is not desirable for us to neglect the word of God in order to serve tables.'"

3. He delegated the selection process to others so he would not become diverted (v.3-4)

"But select from among you brethren (Christians), seven men (a team) of good reputation (credibility among the people) full of the Spirit (God's presence is evident), and of wisdom (mature) that we may put in charge of this task. But we will devote ourselves to prayer and to the ministry of the word."

4. He took his hands off of the project and authorized them to fulfill the task (v.5)

"And the statement found approval with the whole congregation; and they chose Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Spirit, and Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenus, and Nicolas, a proselyte from Antioch."

5. He reviewed the disciples' selections (v.6)

“And these they brought before the apostles...”

6. He took the time to publicly commission and authorize the lay leaders (v.6)

“...and after praying, they laid their hands on them.”



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“Be very careful, then, how you live—not as unwise but as wise, making the most of every opportunity, because the days are evil. Therefore, do not be foolish, but understand what the will of the Lord is.”
(Ephesians 5:15-16)



LIVING THE LAW...

THE 80 / 20 PRINCIPLE

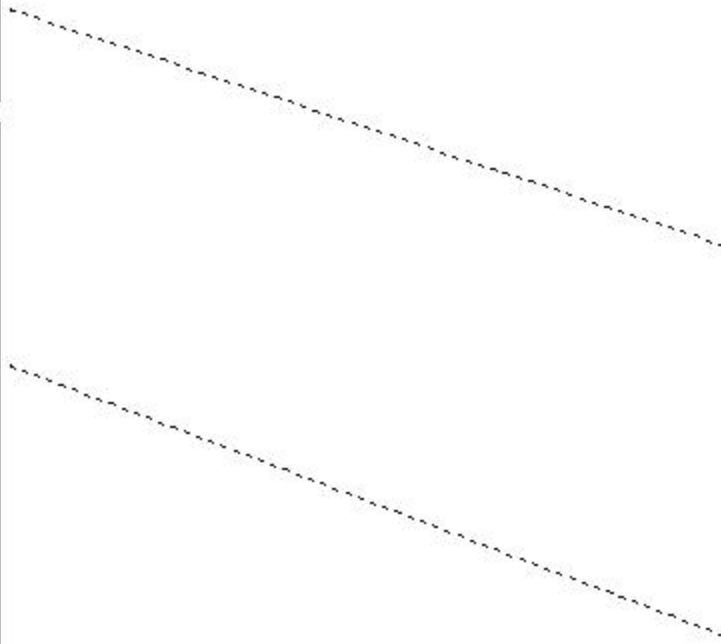
Peter seemed to understand that waiting tables would not be the wisest use of his time. As a leader, we, too must understand priorities the way Peter did. The “80/20 Principle” teaches us that with the right priorities, 20% of our effort will get us 80% of the results we desire. But, with the wrong priorities, 80% of our effort will get us 20% of the results we desire. For example, if you spend your time equipping your top 20% most influential people—you will multiply your ability to minister, as you send them out to serve the other 80% of the people.

Priorities

- | |
|----|
| 1 |
| 2 |
| 3 |
| 4 |
| 5 |
| 6 |
| 7 |
| 8 |
| 9 |
| 10 |

Production

- | |
|----|
| 1 |
| 2 |
| 3 |
| 4 |
| 5 |
| 6 |
| 7 |
| 8 |
| 9 |
| 10 |

**THE 10-80-10 PROCESS**

This is an additional facet to the 80/20 Rule. Peter did what I commonly do with tasks: It is the 10 – 80 – 10 process. I start the process, so that it gets off on the right foot, (10% of the task) then I hand it off to an appropriately gifted person for the bulk of the work (80% of the task). Finally, I come in at the end to polish the finished product (the final 10% of the task).

THE THREE PRIORITY QUESTIONS:

REQUIREMENT: What is required of me?

RETURN: What give me the greatest return?

REWARD: What gives me the greatest reward?

QUESTIONS TO ASSIST YOU IN DETERMINING YOUR PRIORITIES:

1. Who are your top 20% most influential people that you should invest time in and train?
2. What are the top 20% most productive activities or ministries that you should focus on?
3. When is the top 20% most fruitful time of your day that you should spend on your most important projects?



SELF-EVALUATION:

1. Do I understand precisely what my top priorities are? On what basis do I make this judgment?
2. Which of my ministry activities provides the greatest results for our church?
3. If I were to invest in the top 20% of the influential people in my ministry, who would I select? How would I equip them?
4. How do I say “no” to an opportunity? How do I delegate ministry assignments? How do I manage projects without having to do them?



THE LAW OF PRIORITIES

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

18. THE LAW OF SACRIFICE

A leader must give up to go up.

EXAMPLE: MOSES

TEXT: EXODUS 2:10-15, 3:7-12 / HEBREWS 11:24-27

Moses is a classic example of this leadership law. He began his life as the prince of Egypt. He had everything a young man could want. But knowing that his fellow Hebrews were suffering at the hands of the Egyptians—compelled him to do something about it. After murdering an oppressive Egyptian, he felt he might be able to avenge his people while remaining in the palace, as part of the royal family. When discovering that his crime had become common knowledge (even by Pharaoh), he knew he had to flee. It was during his season in the wilderness that Moses learned the law: a leader must give up to go up. Once he surrendered all of the prestige and power Egypt could afford him—he experienced God’s favor and was called upon to get the job done via divine methods rather than human ones. Moses could have never accomplished his task had he not given up is princely position.



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

MOSES HAD TO GIVE UP:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>Pride</u> | 5. <u>Control</u> | 9. <u>Comfort</u> |
| 2. <u>Impatience</u> | 6. <u>Self-sufficiency</u> | 10. <u>Identity</u> |
| 3. <u>Money</u> | 7. <u>Popularity</u> | 11. <u>Familiar surroundings</u> |
| 4. <u>Status</u> | 8. <u>Time</u> | 12. <u>Possessions</u> |

WHAT ENABLED MOSES TO GIVE IT ALL UP?

What enabled Moses to practice the law of sacrifice and give up his pleasures and treasures?

1. **HE WAS ALONE WITH GOD (Exodus 2:15, 3:1-5)**
God took Moses away from what he leaned on for security. He removed the distractions.

“When Pharaoh heard of this matter, he tried to kill Moses. But Moses fled from the presence of Pharaoh and settled in the land of Midian; and he sat down by a well... Now Moses was pasturing the flock of Jethro, his father in law...and the angel of the Lord appeared to him in a blazing fire from the midst of a bush...”
2. **HE WAS HONEST WITH GOD (Exodus 3:10-12)**
At the burning bush, there’s no sign of self-righteousness. Moses is weak & he knows it.

“Therefore, come now, and I will send you to Pharaoh, so that you may bring my people, the sons of Israel, out of Egypt.’ But Moses said to God, ‘Who am I, that I should go to Pharaoh, and that I should bring the sons of Israel out of Egypt?’ And God said, ‘Certainly I will be with you...’”

3. **HE WAS HUNGRY FOR GOD (Exodus 3:13-14)**

God had to get Moses into a hungry place. After forty years, Moses was ready to submit.

“Then Moses said to God, ‘Behold, I am going to the sons of Israel, and I shall say to them: ‘The God of your fathers has sent me to you.’ Now they may say to me, ‘What is His name?’ What shall I say to them?’” And God said to Moses, ‘I AM WHO I AM’ and He said, ‘Thus you shall say to the sons of Israel, ‘I AM has sent me to you.’”

4. **HE WAS BROKEN BY GOD (Exodus 4:1-13)**

God ultimately breaks him of all self-preoccupation & self-promotion. He is surrendered.

“Then Moses said to God, ‘Please, Lord, I have never been eloquent, neither recently or in times past, nor since Thou has spoken to Thy servant.; for I am slow of speech and slow of tongue.’ And the Lord said to him, ‘Who has made man’s mouth? Or who makes him dumb or deaf or seeing or blind? Is it not I, the Lord? Now then, go and I, even I, will be with your mouth, and teach you what you are to say.’”



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“By faith Moses, when he had grown up, refused to be known as the son of Pharaoh’s daughter. He chose to be mistreated along with the people of God rather than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a short time. He regarded the disgrace of Christ as of greater value than the treasures of Egypt, because he was looking ahead for his reward.”

(Hebrews 11:24-26)

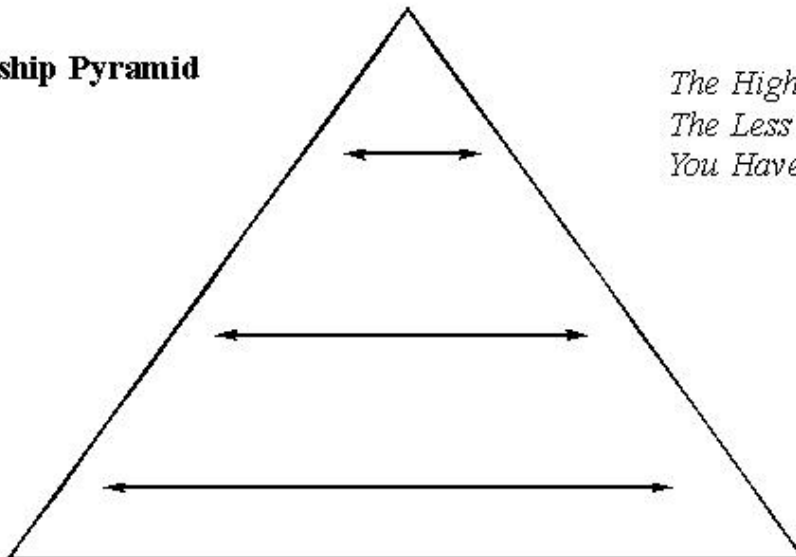
ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THIS LAW...

Abraham – Was willing to pioneer an entire race of people, leaving everything he was familiar with, then was willing to sacrifice his son at the bidding of God.



LIVING THE LAW...

The Leadership Pyramid



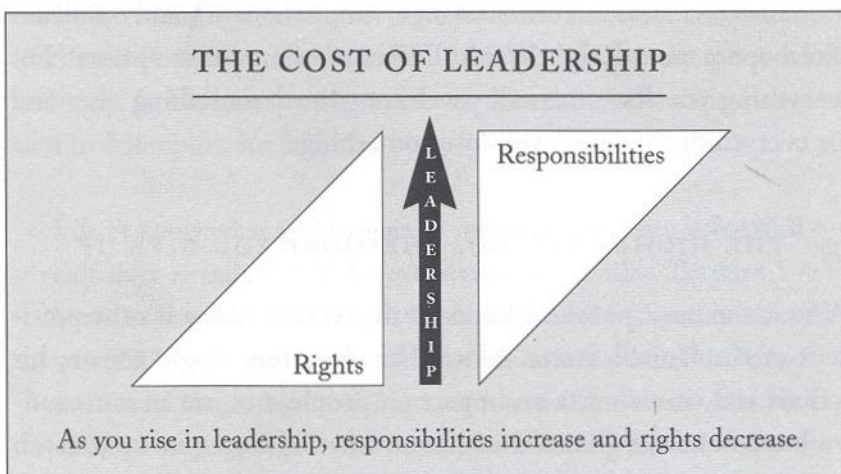
*The Higher You Go
The Less Options
You Have*

Sacrifice Statements:

1. There is no success without sacrifice.
2. The higher the level of leadership – the greater the sacrifice.
3. You have to Give Up to Stay Up.

What got you there won't keep you there.

The greatest threat to tomorrow's success is today's success.



SELF-EVALUATION:

1. What have I sacrificed in order to lead well?

2. What are some experiences in my past where God has called me to give something up?
How did I respond?

3. How has God broken me? Have I allowed Him to take me into a wilderness to break me
of self-sufficiency and self-promotion?

4. What am I clinging to now, that I find difficult to surrender to Him?



THE LAW OF SACRIFICE

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

19. THE LAW OF TIMING

When to lead is as important as what to do and where to go.

EXAMPLE: ESTHER

TEXT: ESTHER 4:13-14

Mordecai sent word to Queen Esther that Haman was plotting to obliterate the Jewish race. Esther reluctantly listens to the warning of her mentor—and decides to act when he reminds her of the law of timing. He suggests that she was given her position of leadership “for such a time as this” (Esther 4:14). It is as though Mordecai understood the critical issue of timing. He recognized that this was the moment they could make a difference in the life of their people, and he convinced Esther on the basis of this law. Esther determined to do something about the plot, even if it cost her life. She did act without hesitation, and in her bold assertion, she saved her people from the national genocide. She seized the moment, and learned the law of timing as a result.



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

Esther learned that if she didn't seize the moment...

1. Her fate would not differ from the rest of the crowd (v.13)

Mordecai was attempting to convince her that even though she was queen, her future would be no better than the rest of the Jews if she didn't capitalize on the opportunity. Sometimes it is easy to labor under the notion that we are “special” and won't have to take the risks that earlier generations have had to take. We feel we can just maintain status quo, and God will do the rest; He will make sure we accomplish the mission. This is a myth. If we don't take a risk, we can never expect to rise to the occasion.

“Do not imagine that you, in the king's palace can escape any more than all the Jews.”

2. God will bless someone else who would (v.14a)

Next, Mordecai attempted to motivate her with the fact that God's purposes would be accomplished—even if she sat on the sidelines and simply watched. God is committed to blessing those whose hearts are completely His, and who will step out and obey, even when it is a risk. His isn't looking for giftedness, but willingness; to obey with reckless abandon.

“For if you remain silent at this time, relief and deliverance will arise for the Jews from another place...”

3. She may lose more than an opportunity (v.14b)

Now Mordecai reminds Esther for the second time that she may lose her life if she simply sits and does nothing with the opportunity in front of her. He teaches her that she may lose

more than just a chance to obey God—she may lose her life. Obedience is a risk, but then, disobedience is the greater risk in the long run.

“...and you and your father’s house will perish.”

4. She could miss out on her God-given mission in life (v.14c)

Finally, Mordecai poses the ultimate question on “timing” to Esther. He speculates that this opportunity may be precisely why she was given her royal position by God in the first place. Further, if she failed to obey, she might miss out on the purposes of God for her life. In the same way, our mission will never fully be realized or understood by being idle. It will come to us as we obey what we do know to do, each step of the way.

“And yet, who knows whether you have not attained royalty for such a time as this?”

EVERY TIME A LEADER MAKES A MOVE, FOUR OUTCOMES CAN RESULT:

1. The wrong action at the wrong time leads to disaster.
2. The right action at the wrong time brings resistance.
3. The wrong action at the right time is a mistake.
4. The right action at the right time results in success.

- **Queen Vashti – made the wrong action at the wrong time.**

It cost her the queenship. King Xerxes had called for her and she refused; so he demoted her and announced that no such behavior would be tolerated from any woman anywhere. Her action not only adversely affected her life, it also made life more difficult for married women throughout the kingdom. (Esther 1:10-22)

- **Bigthana and Teresh – made the wrong action at the right time.**

These two of the king’s officers took the wrong action at the right time—the right time for Mordecai, that is. When they conspired to assassinate the king, Mordecai found out, he informed Esther, she informed the king, and the two conspirators were hanged.
(Esther 2:21-23)

- **Hamon – made the wrong action at the wrong time.**

He plotted against Mordecai and the Jews while Esther was queen in the palace—in a place where the Law of Timing would act against him and bring disaster.
(Esther 3:5-15)

- **Mordecai – made the right action at the right time.**

He called upon Esther to do what only she could do in the pending calamity they faced. His words to her resound with passion: “For if you remain silent at this *time*, relief and deliverance will arise for the Jews from another place, and you and your father’s house will perish. And yet, who knows whether you have not attained royalty for such a time as this?”
(Esther 4:14)

- **Esther – made the right actions at the right time.**

She prepared for her great moment with fasting, prayer and determination. “I will go to the king, even though it is against the law. And if I perish, I perish.” When Esther did go into the king’s presence, he received her warmly and offered her the golden scepter.
(Esther 5:1-2)

Then, she made another right move at the right time when she asked the king to spare her life and the lives of her people. Her request exposed the treachery of Haman and caused the king to order his execution, hanging him on the gallows prepared for Mordecai.
(Esther 7:3-10)

Finally, she made another right move at the right time when she pleaded with the king to reverse the edict that Jews should be destroyed.
(Esther 8:5-6)

- **Xerxes – made the right action at the right time.**

He issued a new order empowering the Jews to resist any effort to destroy them, and sent this order throughout the land by couriers riding royal horses. (Esther 8:7-14)

The result of Esther’s leadership and her seemingly flawless timing was a great victory for her people: “For the Jews it was a time of happiness and joy, gladness and honor. In every province and in every city, wherever the edict of the king went, there was joy and gladness among the Jews...and many other nationalities became Jews because fear had seized them.”



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

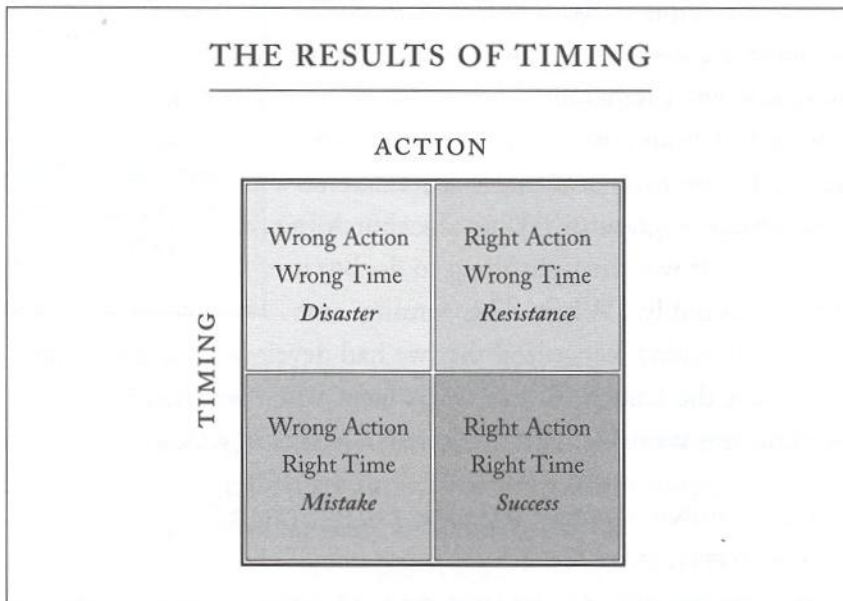
“There is a time for everything, and a season for every activity under heaven...”
(Ecclesiastes 3:1)

“Do you not say ‘Four months more and then the harvest’? I tell you, open your eyes and look at the fields! They are ripe for harvest now!”
(John 4:31)



LIVING THE LAW...

- The Wrong Action at the Wrong Time = Disaster
- The Wrong Action at the Right Time = Mistake
- The Right Action at the Wrong Time = Resistance
- The Right Action at the Right Time = Success



Timing Requires...

1. Understanding
2. Maturity
3. Confidence
4. Decisiveness
5. Experience
6. Intuition
7. Preparation



THE LAW OF TIMING

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

20. THE LAW OF EXPLOSIVE GROWTH

To add growth, lead followers—to multiply, lead leaders.

EXAMPLE: PAUL

TEXT: II TIMOTHY 2:2, ACTS 19:8-10

It takes a leader to raise up a leader—and it takes a great leader to raise up a whole bunch of them. The Apostle Paul was known for planting churches across Asia Minor, but the only way he could have pulled it off was to select and prepare leaders for every location. Paul was a marvelous apologist, preacher and miracle worker. Outside of writing scripture, his greatest gift to the early church was the training of pastors and church leaders like Titus, Luke, Apollos, Timothy, Silas, Priscilla & Aquila. His method for explosive growth was leadership training. Acts 19:10 says this pattern enabled them to reach all of Asia in two short years!



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

Paul mastered this law. What did Paul give his time to? The following were his goals:

1. Finding and training leaders.
2. Finding and training leaders who would train other leaders.
3. Finding and training leaders who would train leaders to plant churches.
4. Finding and training leaders who would train leaders to plant churches in unreached areas

He gave his best time to the following activities:

a. EVANGELISM AND SELECTION OF DISCIPLES IN SYNAGOGUES.

“And when they had traveled through Amphipolis...they came to Thessalonica, where there was a synagogue of the Jews. And according to Paul’s custom, he went with them, and for three Sabbath’s reasoned with them from the scriptures, explaining and giving evidence that the Christ had to suffer and rise again from the dead... And some of them were persuaded and joined Paul and Silas, along with a great multitude of God-fearing Greeks and a number of leading women.”
(Acts 17:1-4)

b. MENTORING EMERGING LEADERS.

“But Paul chose Silas and departed, being committed by the brethren to the grace of the Lord. And he was traveling through Syria and Cilicia, strengthening the churches.”
(Acts 15:40-41)

“And he came also to Derbe and to Lystra. And behold, a certain disciple was there, named Timothy...and he was well spoken of by the brethren who were in Lystra and Iconium. Paul wanted this man to go with him; and he took him and circumcised him because of the Jews who were in those parts, for they all knew his father was a Greek.”
(Acts 16:1-3)

“And the things which you have heard from me...pass them on to faithful men, who will be able to teach others also.”
(II Timothy 2:2)

c. ESTABLISHING NEW CHURCHES.

“Paul, a bond-servant of God... to Titus, my true child in a common faith: grace and peace from God the father and Christ Jesus our Savior. For this reason I left you in Crete, that you might set in order what remains, and appoint elders in every city as I directed you...”
(Titus 1:1-5)

“And when they had appointed elders for them in every church, having prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord in whom they had believed.”
(Acts 14:23)

d. COMMUNICATION TO EQUIP CHRISTIANS (LETTERS, TEACHING)

“For you recall, brethren, our labor and hardship, how working night and day so as not to be a burden to any of you, we proclaimed the Gospel of God. You are witnesses, and so is God, how devoutly and uprightly and blamelessly we behaved toward you believers; just as you know how we were exhorting you and encouraging and imploring each one of you as a father would his own children, so that you may walk in a manner worthy of the God who calls you into his kingdom and glory.”

(I Thessalonians 2:9-12)

TRUTHS ABOUT THE LAW OF EXPLOSIVE GROWTH...

- It’s not about addition but about multiplication. It begins slow but eventually mushrooms.
- It’s not about doing things right, but about doing the right things. It’s being strategic.
- It’s not about prioritizing your schedule but about scheduling your priorities.
- It’s not about doing programs, but developing people. People are your only eternal asset.
- It’s not about reacting to crises, but about proactively investing your time in leaders.
- It’s not about drawing fulfillment from doing ministry but from empowering top leaders.
- It’s not about a program, but about a movement. Programs start big, but then fizzle. Movements start small—but grow very large over time.



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“And the things which you have received from me, entrust them to faithful men who

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will be able to teach others also.”

(II Timothy 2:2)

“This went on for two years, so that all who lived in Asia, both Jew and Gentile, heard the word of the Lord.”

(Acts 19:10)

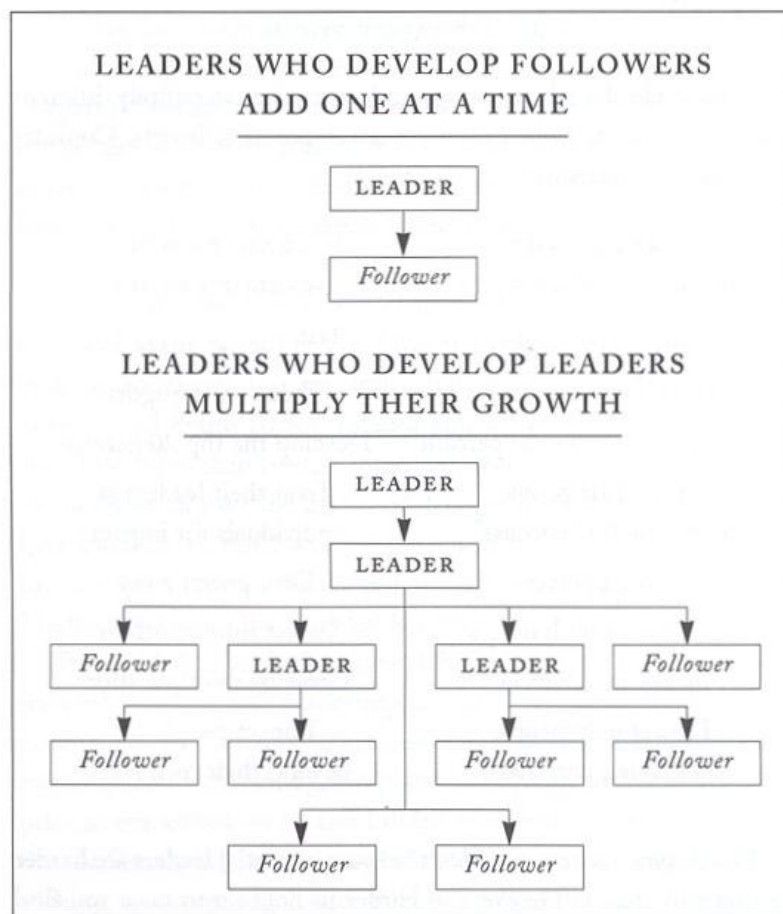


LIVING THE LAW...

- Follower's Math = addition
- Leader's Math = multiplication
- 90% of all leaders gather followers, not leaders!

Why?

1. Leaders are hard to find.
2. Leaders are hard to gather.
3. Leaders are hard to hold.



The Differences Between Leaders who Develop Leaders and Leaders who Develop Followers:

1. **DESIRE**

Leaders who develop followers...need to be needed.

Leaders who develop leaders...want to be succeeded.

2. **FOCUS**

Leaders who develop followers...focus on the weaknesses of people.

Leaders who develop leaders...focus on the strengths of people.

3. **PRIORITIES**

Leaders who develop followers...devote attention to the bottom 20%.

Leaders who develop leaders...devote attention to the top 20%/

4. **ABILITIES**

Leaders who develop followers...are good leaders.

Leader who develop leaders...are great leaders.

5. **ATTITUDE**

Leaders who develop followers...lift up themselves.

Leaders who develop leaders...lift up others.

6. **TIME**

Leaders who develop followers...spend time with people.

Leaders who develop leaders...invest time with people.

7. **EXPECTATIONS**

Leaders who develop followers...ask for little commitment.

Leaders who develop leaders...ask for much commitment.

8. **LEADERSHIP**

Leaders who develop followers...lead everyone the same.

Leaders who develop leaders...lead everyone differently.

9. **IMPACT**

Leaders who develop followers...impact this generation.

Leaders who develop leaders...impact the next generation.



THE LAW OF EXPLOSIVE GROWTH

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

21. THE LAW OF LEGACY

A leader's lasting value is measured by succession.

EXAMPLE: JESUS

TEXT: MATTHEW 4:19; MATTHEW 28:19

Jesus' greatest miracle was not performed while he walked this earth. It was the result of countless hours of training & modeling for his twelve disciples—and performed once he left, and instructed them to go and practice this same art of mentoring and leadership. The miracle was that he got those relative failures to replicate his miraculous ministry in such a way that they reached all of Asia within two years (Acts 19:10). Jesus spent the majority of his time with the twelve—not with the masses. He was committed to developing men who would lead the church into the next generation—men you and I might not have wasted our time on. Jesus knew where his legacy would be found. His genius is not in his divine *miracles*, or even in his direct *ministry*. It was found in his deliberate *multiplication*.



OBSERVATIONS ON THIS LAW...

Jesus' IDEA of discipleship and leaving a legacy:

I – **INSTRUCTION**... in a life related context.

“And when he saw the multitudes, He went up on the mountain; and after He sat down, His disciples came to Him. And opening His mouth, He began to teach them...” (Matthew 5:1)

“And it came about that while He was praying in a certain place, after He finished, one of His disciples said to Him, ‘Lord, teach us to pray...’” (Luke 11:1)

D – **DEMONSTRATION**... in a life related context.

“And when He had washed their feet...He said to them, ‘Do you know what I have done to you? You call Me Teacher and Lord; and you are right, for so I am. If I, then, the Lord and the Teacher washed your feet, you also ought to wash one another's feet. For I gave you an example that you also should do as I did to you.’” (John 13:12-15)

E – **EXPERIENCE**... in a life related context.

“And He summoned the twelve and began to send them out in pairs; and He was giving them authority over the unclean spirits...” (Mark 6:7)

“And He took the five loaves and two fish, and looking up to heaven, He blessed them, and broke them, and kept giving them to the disciples to set before the multitude.” (Luke 9:16)

A – **ASSESSMENT**... in a life related context.

“And Jesus rebuked him and the demon came out of him, and the boy was cured at once. Then the disciples came privately and said, ‘Why could we not cast it out?’ And He said, ‘Because of your unbelief...but this kind does not go out except by prayer and fasting.’”
(Matthew 17:18-21)

JESUS EMPLOYED TWELVE FACTORS IN ORDER TO LEAVE HIS LEGACY:

1. INITIATIVE (Luke 6:12-13)

“...He went off to the mountain to pray, and He spent the whole night in prayer to God. And when the day came, He called His disciples to Him; and chose twelve of them...”

2. PROXIMITY (Mark 3:14, Luke 8:1)

“And He appointed the twelve that they might be with Him...”

3. FRIENDSHIP (John 15:15)

“No longer do I call you slaves... but I have called you friends, for all things that I have heard from My Father I have made known to you.”

4. EXAMPLE (John 13:15)

“For I gave you an example that you also should do as I did to you.”

5. COMMITMENT (Matthew 16:24, John 13:1)

“Jesus... having loved His own who were in the world, he loved them to the end.”

“If anyone wishes to come after Me, let him deny himself, take up his cross and follow Me.”

6. RESPONSIBILITY (Mark 6:7)

“And He summoned the twelve and began to send them out in pairs; and He was giving them authority over the unclean spirits...”

7. KNOWLEDGE (Luke 8:9-10)

“And His disciples began questioning Him as to what this parable might be. And He said, ‘To you it has been granted to know the mysteries of the Kingdom of God...’”

8. VISION (Matthew 4:19, John 4:35)

“Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men.”

“Do you not say, ‘There are yet four months and then comes the harvest’? Behold, I say to you, lift up your eyes, and look on the fields, that they are white for harvest.”

9. **TRUST** (Matthew 10:1-8)

“And having summoned His twelve disciples, He gave them authority over unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal every kind of disease and every kind of sickness. And as you go, preach...heal the sick, raise the dead, cast out demons; freely you received, freely give.”

10. **EVALUATION** (Luke 10:17-24)

“And the seventy returned with joy, saying, ‘Lord, even the demons are subject to us in Your name.’ And He said, ‘I was watching Satan fall from heaven like lightning. Behold, I have given you authority to tread upon serpents and scorpions and over all the power of the enemy, and nothing shall by any means injure you. Nevertheless, do not rejoice in this...but rejoice that your names are recorded in heaven.’”

11. **POWER** (John 20:22, Acts 1:8)

“And when He had said this, He breathed on them, and said to them, ‘Receive the Holy Spirit.’”

“But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you, and you shall be My witnesses both in Jerusalem, in all Judea and Samaria, and even to the remotest part of the earth.”

12. **LAUNCH** (Matthew 28:18-20)

“All authority has been given to Me in heaven and on earth. Go therefore, and make disciples of all nations...”



THE LAW IN SCRIPTURE...

“Therefore, go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age.”

(Matthew 28:19-20)

“Follow me and I will make you fishers of men.”

(Matthew 4:19)



LIVING THE LAW...

- Achievement comes when someone is able to do great things for himself.



THE LAW OF LEGACY

1. *What are the cultural barriers or areas of resistance I will face as I teach this law?*

a. _____

b. _____

2. *How will I contextualize this law for my culture?*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. *What actions should my leaders take as a result of this law?*

a. _____

b. _____
