



God Has Already Called YOU To Lead!

Leadership is for everyone!!!

 Because every person who accepts Christ is called to INFLUENCE others. EVERYONE! Leadership is not just for a select few, but for **EVERYONE!!!**

- Let's begin with the books of The Law (Torah)
 - Genesis
 - Exodus
 - Leviticus
 - Numbers
 - Deuteronomy

Leaders in The Law (Torah)

 Adam, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Potiphar, Pharoah, Moses, Aaron, Joshua, Nadab, Abihu, Ithamar, Balaam, Eleazer, 70 elders

Other People of Influence

• Eve, Sarah, Lot, Rebekah, Laban, Esau, Miriam, Jochebed, Pharaoh's magicians, Jethro, Caleb, Korah, Ten spies, Gad, Reuben, Zelophehad's daughters, Canannites, Hittites, Girgashites, Amorites, Perizzites, Hivites, Jebusites

Genesis & Exodus (Lessons in Leadership)

- God created humankind to lead and rule, but only within the context of His leadership
- Leaders must learn to adjust their plans while holding tenaciously to the vision
- Everyone leads and follows someone
- No one can lead well without following well
- To win trust, leaders must exhibit both character and competence
- Leading means planning: plan your work and work your plan
- Leaders should never try to do everything all alone

Genesis

- Born to Lead (Genesis 1:26-31)
 - Being made in God's image means we were created to lead (v. 26)
 - God commanded both male and female to have dominion (v. 27)
 - We are to rule over the earth, but not necessarily over each other (v. 28)
 - All of us are to serve one another in the areas of our gifting and purpose (vv. 29, 30)
 - Each person's leadership is best exercised in his or her area of giftedness (v. 31)

Exodus

- When God Chooses A Leader (Exodus 2:11—4:20)
 - God gives the leader an emotional investment in the work
 - God affirms the leader through others
 - God gives the leader mentors
 - God builds on the leader's strengths, experiences, and background
 - God often refines the leader's character in obscurity
 - God instills in the leader the value of hard work
 - God sustains that leader with a powerful vision
 - God brings others alongside the leader to compensate for their weaknesses

Leviticus & Numbers (Lessons in Leadership)

- Leaders must first be good followers
- Character counts—inward purity impacts outward profession
- Leadership must be driven by values, not public opinion
- God disciplines careless disobedience and blesses careful faithfulness
- Trustworthy leaders must have pure motives
- Commitment separates the doers from the dreamers
- Vision is essential: You can't seize what you can't see
- Leaders must understand their resources before they plan their journey
- Leaders must be secure enough to handle conflict, criticism, and confrontation

Leviticus

- Character: God's Call Must Be Taken Seriously (Leviticus 10:1—12:8)
 - We are given our gifts, but we must develop our character
 - Our character earns the trust of others
 - Sound character communicates credibility and consistency
 - Ability may get you to the top, but it takes character to keep you there

Leviticus

- Sowing and Reaping: Decisions and Consequences (Leviticus 26:3-39)
 - Leaders who fail to make good decisions...
 - Lack commitment
 - Suffer from a scattered focus
 - Look for excuses
 - Forget the big picture
 - Go public with private thoughts
 - Adopt the motto, "That's good enough"
 - Don't take God's direction seriously
 - Behave inconsistently
 - Create poor relationships
 - Avoid change

Numbers

- <u>Leadership: Criticism and Confrontation Come with the Territory (ch. 12:3-14)</u>
 - Moses teaches us how to handle criticism:
 - Maintain your humility (v.3)
 - Face the criticism squarely (v. 4)
 - Be specific about the issue (vv. 5-8)
 - Lay out consequences (vv. 9,10)
 - Pray for the criticizers (vv. 12, 13)
 - Restore them when appropriate

Numbers

- <u>Leadership: Criticism and Confrontation Come with the Territory (ch. 12:3-14)</u>
 - Moses taught on handling criticism...But beyond that:
 - Don't take yourself too seriously (but take God very seriously)
 - Guard your own attitude toward the critic (don't get defensive, stay objective)
 - Recognize that good people get criticized (don't beat yourself up)
 - Keep yourself physically and spiritually in shape (weariness distorts our perspective)
 - Don't see only the critic; see the crowd (is the criticism widespread?)
 - Wait for time to prove the critic wrong (be mature enough to be patient)
 - Associate with people of faith (spend your optional time with optimists)
 - Concentrate on your mission; change your mistakes (focus on the big picture)

Numbers

- The Four Spiritual Flaws of a Leader (Numbers 20:10-12)
 - Reacting instead of leading (v. 10)
 - Presuming that what worked before will work again (v. 11)
 - Compromising our obedience to God so we'll look better (v. 11)
 - Failing to trust God to complete what He began (v. 12)

Deuteronomy

- Lesson in Leadership
 - Develop your core values and belief's before taking new territory
 - Leadership must be proactive, not reactive
 - Activity does not equal accomplishment
 - Leaders must share the benefits of buying into the vision
 - Leaders must constantly remind the people of the vision
 - One person with courage makes a majority
 - The leader must first intercede for the people
 - Leaders must provide for the future, even when they don't get to experience it

Deuteronomy

- The Anointing of a Leader: Its Requirements and Results (Deut. 7:11-13)
 - Obey and teach the people to obey God's Word (Deut. 7:11-13)
 - Desire and pursue the outpouring of the Spirit (Deut. 11:13, 14)
 - Actively build up the "house" of the Lord (Hag. 1:7-11)
 - Recognize God is the source of his blessing and authority (Hos. 2:8,9)
 - Use his influence for the Lord and not for selfish or evil reasons (Hos. 2:8,9)
 - Avoid glorifying the anointing more than God Himself (Hos. 2:8,9)
 - Give himself freely to the work of the Lord (Ex. 35:20-29)
 - Appreciate and guard the anointing (Num. 4:9,16)

Deuteronomy

- The Law of Legacy: Success Without a Successor Means Failure (ch. 31:1-13)
- Note what Moses did for Joshua:
 - He convinced the people that the new must replace the old (vv. 1,2)
 - He reminded them of God's commitment to fulfill His promise (v. 3)
 - He endorsed the new leader and passed on his authority to Joshua (vv. 3-5)
 - He forecasted victory under Joshua and cited his track record (vv. 3-6)
 - He commissioned Joshua with the task of leading the people into the land (vv. 7,8)
 - He directed Joshua to read God's Word repeatedly (vv. 9-13)

- Leaders in Joshua, Judges, 1 Samuel
 - Joshua, Caleb, Andrew, Ehud, Deborah, Gideon,
 Abimelech, Jephthah, Elon, Abdon, Samson, Eli, Samuel,
 Saul, David, Jonathan
- Other People of Influence
 - Rahab, Eleazer the Priest, the Gibeonites, Barak, the
 Midianites, the Amalekites, the Philistines, the
 Ammonites, Micah, Hannah, the prophets, David's mighty
 men, Abigail, the spirit medium

Joshua

- Lessons in Leadership
 - Difficult times demand a different style of leadership
 - Good leaders help their people remember past blessings and divine victories
 - Leaders must be willing to take risks and pay the price; courage elicits commitment
 - Compromise on your methods, but never on your convictions or principles
 - Leaders cannot afford to be indecisive; they must give clear and specific directions
 - God will work on behalf of leaders who surrender their hearts completely to Him
 - Good leaders do whatever it takes to get the job done

Joshua

- Joshua Practices the Law of Victory (Joshua 6:1-20)
 - He made obedience his first priority
 - He never waited to see what the crowd wanted to do
 - He made decisions from an eternal perspective, not a temporary one
 - He acted decisively
 - He deeply appreciated the past without worshipping it
 - He valued results more than image and reputation
 - He knew that to influence others, he had to stand up and be counted
 - He never wavered from his understanding of what was right
 - He trusted his God more than his gift
 - He made glorifying God his ultimate objective

Judges & 1st Samuel (Lessons in Leadership)

- Leaders who compromise their values eventually compromise their goals
- It takes strong, spiritual leadership to engineer a turn-around in God's kingdom
- The one with the plan and insight is the one with the power and influence
- Leaders must learn to lead themselves before leading others
- People first buy into the leader before they buy into the cause
- God will often raise up the most unlikely leader to accomplish His purposes
- If your leadership doesn't work at home, don't export it
- Trouble comes when leaders spend more time trying to keep their job than to do their job
- Leaders must hear from God before they speak for God
- God selects leaders based on their heart, not just their head and hands
- Human promotion does not equal divine empowerment

1st Samuel

- How Do You Recognize A Leader? (1 Samuel 16:6-10)
 - David's example shows that true leaders always declare themselves without making any announcements. It becomes obvious. Too often, we feel forced to pick someone to lead, whether or not they are a leader—and that's when wrong motives and false criteria emerge.
- Mistakes We Make When Picking A Leader
 - Looking at looks (vv. 6, 7)
 - Picking from the past (vv. 6, 7)
 - Picking from the pecking order (vv. 8-10)
 - Opting for age and tenure over ability (vv. 8-10)

• 1 Kings

- Great leaders play to their strength. They don't spend vast amounts
 of time attempting to be a jack-of-all trades. Instead, they deepen
 their ability to do what they do best, until they do it as well as
 anyone. Solomon focused on what he did best.
- Play to Your Strength: The 70-25-5 Principle (1 Kings 10:1-9)
 - Give 70 percent of your time to your areas of strength
 - Give 25 percent of your time to the areas you want to improve
 - Give 5 percent of your time to the areas of your weakness

- Leaders in Job, Psalms, and Proverbs
 - Job, David, Asaph, Solomon, Moses, Lemuel
- Other People of Influence
 - Eliphaz, Bildad, Elihu, the enemies of Israel, the wise person, the harlot, the sluggard, the wicked person, the fool

- Lessons in Leadership from Job, Psalms, and Proverbs
 - Mature leaders maintain perspective, especially when things don't go according to plan
 - Good leaders remain teachable and choose their counselors wisely
 - Integrity and character are the foundations of leadership
 - Never pretend or presume to have all the answers
 - Leaders never lose their humanity, they hurt when their people hurt
 - Leaders gain credibility through their own vulnerability and transparency
 - Leaders must be honest about their emotions
 - Good leadership begins with good wisdom and insight
 - Competency cannot substitute for lack of character
 - Leadership development begins with "being" before "doing"

• Psalms

- The Hebrew word for "guide" gives us several clues as to what God expects from those He uses as leaders:
 - Guidance: Leaders Are Not Perfect, but Whole (Psalm 32:8)
 - A guide is a spiritual head who unites and directs people in their walk with God
 - A guide takes people on the straight path that leads to fellowship with God
 - A guide gives accurate and godly counsel to those who need it
 - A guide leads with gentleness and trustworthiness, making others feel safe
 - A guide bases his or her direction on the Spirit and the Word of God

Proverbs

- The Irony of Spiritual Leadership: Get Understanding but Don't Lean on It (Proverbs 3:5, 6)
 - Godly leaders think big: They realize God's vision is usually bigger than theirs
 - Godly leaders think other people: They always include others in the mix
 - Godly leaders think continually: They're not satisfied with today's answers
 - Godly leaders think bottom line: They want to see results and fruit
 - Godly leaders think continual growth: They want to keep improving
 - Godly leaders think without lines: They let God outside of the box
 - Godly leaders think servanthood: They want to serve and add value to people
 - Godly leaders think quickly: They evaluate quickly and see possible answers

Proverbs

- Master Communication and You Manage Conflict (Proverbs 15:1-7)
 - Remain calm and gentle when confronting conflict, and your example will become contagious (v. 1)
 - Speak wisely, making sure your information is truthful and accurate (v. 2)
 - Remember, God is the ultimate judge and will execute justice (v. 3)
 - Use your words to foster healing; fix the problem, not the blame (v. 4)
 - Stay teachable; be open to correction and quick to apologize when wrong (v. 5)
 - Add value to everyone who contacts you, even when you disagree (v. 6)
 - Speak words that spread knowledge and understanding (v. 7)

The Gospels

- Matthew
- Mark
- Luke
- John

Leaders in The Gospels

 Jesus, John the Baptist, Herod, Pontius Pilate, the chief priests in the Sanhedrin, the Pharisees

Other People of Influence

 The zealots, the twelve disciples, the scribes and Pharisees, the women who followed Jesus, Mary, the centurion, the 70 followers, Zacchaeus, Samaritan woman at the well, Mary Magdalene

- Lessons in Leadership
 - The fastest way to gain leadership is to solve problems
 - Leaders first instill new values into their team
 - Leaders never misrepresent their product or service
 - Leaders don't allow rejection to change their opinion of themselves
 - Leaders know they have something the people need
 - Leaders are motivated by a love for people and a desire to serve
 - Leaders are on a mission and never drift from it

- Courage: John Demonstrates Courageous Leadership (Matthew 3:1-10)
 - John preached a clear message; the Pharisees, a complex one (vv. 1-3)
 - John cared more about his integrity than about his image (vv. 4-6)
 - John had stronger convictions than his critics (vv. 7-10)
- How did John become so courageous? What helped him build his courage?
 - His mission was deliberate
 - His message was decisive
 - His motive was direct
 - His manner was different
 - His principles were deep
 - His method was daring
 - His mind was discerning
 - His ministry was developing

- The First Task of a Leader is to Define Core Values (Matthew 6:1—7:27)
 - Do the right things for the right reasons (6:1-8, 16-18)
 - Pray God's agenda, not your own (6:9-13)
 - Relationships will make our break you (6:14, 15)
 - Prioritize eternal things, not temporal things (6:19-24)
 - Don't sweat the small stuff (6:25-31, 34)
 - God's kingdom is paramount; seek it first (6:32, 33)
 - Judge yourself before you judge others (7:1-6)
 - If you need something, ask; if you have something, give it (7:7-12)
 - Stay true to your convictions; don't wander from the narrow path (7:13-20)
 - Obedience to God is the only sure foundation for life (7:21-27)

- Conflict Resolution: Jesus Taught How to Manage Conflict (Matthew 18:15-20)
 - Initiate the contact (v. 15)
 - Confront the person in private (v. 15)
 - If no resolution comes, meet again with one or two more witnesses (v. 16)
 - Confirm the facts in the meeting and work toward a solution (v. 16)
 - If no resolution comes, bring the issue before the church or organization (v. 17)
 - Agree upon the truth and the appropriate options for the offender (v. 17)
 - If no resolution comes, release the offender from the church or organization (v. 17)

• Mark

- Lessons in Leadership
 - Effective leadership requires no worldly credentials
 - Healthy leaders are first servants
 - Effective leaders balance the need for solitude and socializing
 - Good leaders provide security and confidence for their followers
 - The greater the leader, the greater the humility and sacrifice required
 - Principles serve effective leaders so leaders can effectively serve the people

Mark

- Marks of Leadership in Jesus' Ministry (Mark 1:16-35)
 - Competence (v. 17)
 - Comprehension (v. 22)
 - Command (vv. 25-27)
 - Compassion (vv. 30, 31)
 - Control (v. 34)
 - Communion (v. 35)

Mark

- The Top Ten Leadership Principles of Jesus (Mark 8:34-38)
 - Leadership is servanthood (Matt. 20:25-28; Mark 8:35)
 - Let your purpose prioritize your life (Matt. 6:33; Luke 19:10; John 17:4)
 - Live the life before you lead others (Luke 7:22, 23; John 14:11)
 - Impact comes from relationships, not positions (Luke 9:6; John 4:5-30)
 - Leaders must replenish themselves (Mark 1:35-38; 6:31)
 - Great leaders call for great commitment (Matt. 10:17; Mark 8:34-38)
 - Show security when handling tough issues (Mark 11:27-33; Luke 20:19-26)
 - Credibility comes by meeting needs and solving problems (Luke 5:12-15; 8:38, 39)
 - Leaders must choose and develop their key people (Mark 3:14; Luke 10:1)
 - There is no success without a successor (Matt. 28:20; Acts 1:8)

Luke

- Lessons in Leadership
 - Healthy leaders have nothing to prove, nothing to lose, and nothing to hide
 - Wise leaders speak the truth, whatever the cost
 - Effective leaders provide incentives to their followers
 - Successful leaders discern, then develop, then delegate
 - Great leaders feel secure enough to express emotions and be vulnerable
 - The best leaders love the world, serve the many, but train the few
 - Good leaders practice repetition until others embrace the vision
 - The most powerful force in a leader's life is love for people

Luke

- Mentoring: Jesus Spent the Majority of His Time with Twelve, Not Twelve Hundred (Luke 6:12-19)...Jesus provided:
 - <u>Handles:</u> He simplified truth into something his men could grasp and pass on to others.
 He took complex theology and made it usable
 - <u>Road Map:</u> Road maps give you the big picture; they reveal where you are; they show
 you what roads to take; and they tell you what road to avoid. Jesus did this consistently
 with the Twelve
 - <u>Laboratories:</u> Labs are safe places for experimentation. Jesus didn't just lecture; He provided labs for His disciples to practice what they learned
 - <u>Roots:</u> Jesus gave His followers a firm foundation and a sense of heritage. They sunk their roots into solid ground and were willing to die for Him and His teaching
 - Wings: Jesus empowered His men to soar beyond where He went Himself (John 14:12). He pushed them and cheered them on in their victories

Luke

- Lessons from a Lousy Leader (Luke 16:1-13)
 - Violated rule number one: Leadership is not to be used for personal benefit (v. 1)
 - Learned that a leader cannot hide his heart (vv. 1,2)
 - Was proactive in facing problems (v. 3)
 - Understood the value of relationships (v. 4)
 - Understood the nature of his influence (vv. 4,5)
 - Learned the keys to motivating others (vv.5-7)
 - Reminds us of the value of godly leadership (vv. 8-10)

• John

- Lessons in Leadership
 - Godly leaders first submit to God, then serve the people
 - Great leaders call for great commitment
 - Spiritual leaders prioritize building relationships with those they lead
 - Leaders have the courage to let go of the familiar
 - Effective leaders see people development as their greatest accomplishment
 - Wise leaders never judge by outward appearance
 - Good leaders move where their cause is celebrated instead of merely tolerated

John

- The Law of Connection: Jesus Connects with a Woman, Changes a City (John 4:1-26)
 - Leaders initiate the contact (vv. 1-7)
 - Leaders establish common ground (vv. 7, 8)
 - Leaders listen and allow others to speak (v. 9)
 - Leaders arouse interest (vv. 10-15)
 - Leaders take others only so far as they are ready to go (vv. 16-19)
 - Leaders accept others where they are (vv. 17, 18)
 - Leaders stick with the key issues (vv. 20-24)
 - Leaders communicate issues directly and simply (vv. 25, 26)

• <u>John</u>

- The Law of Empowerment: Jesus Had a Great IDEA to Equip Others (John 14:12)
 - How did Jesus mentor and reproduce His leadership in His disciples? Consider Jesus' IDEA of how to reproduce leadership in someone else:
 - Instruction
 - He verbally taught them. He constantly used daily routines to instruct them in leadership
 - Demonstration
 - He modeled truth and let His men observe His life. He provided show-and-tell.
 - <u>E</u>xperience
 - He let the disciples participate and apply the truths themselves. They got to practice.
 - Assessment
 - He debriefed their shared experience. He assessed their growth and gave them direction.

• The Epistles

- Romans
- 1st & 2nd Corinthians
- Galatians
- Ephesians
- Philippians
- Colossians
- 1st & 2nd Thessalonians
- 1st & 2nd Timothy
- Titus
- Philemon

Leaders in The Epistles

 Paul, Phoebe, Aquila, Priscilla, Apollos, Timothy, Titus, Epaphroditus, Barnabas, Philemon

Other People of Influence

• Tertius, Erastus, False apostles (teachers), Ishmael, Isaac, Justus, Silas, Alexander, Onesimus

Romans

- Lessons in Leadership
 - Leaders increase their effectiveness when they improve their ability to communicate
 - Great leaders communicate both passion and substance
 - Great leaders connect with both the head and the heart
 - Lasting leaders motivate through grace and relationship, not guilt and religious ritual
 - People want to follow leaders who offer hope and direction
 - Spiritual leaders work to change people from the inside out, not the outside in

Romans

- Relationships: If You Get Along, They Will Go Along (Romans 12:9-21)
 - Avoid hypocrisy—be sincere and genuine (v. 9)
 - Be loyal to colleagues—treat others like brothers or sisters (v. 10)
 - Give preference to others—honor the desires of others above your own (v. 10)
 - Be hospitable—look for ways to meet the needs of others (v. 13)
 - Return good for evil—act, don't react, when others hurt you (v. 14)
 - Identify with others—treat others' needs or victories as your own (v. 15)
 - Be open-minded toward others—seek to connect with anyone you speak to (v. 16)
 - Treat everyone with respect—this is a compliment to any person (v. 17)
 - Do everything possible to keep peace—choose wisely which hills to die on (v. 18)
 - Remove revenge from your life—let God judge others; you love them (vv. 19-21)

Romans

- The Values and Conscience of a Leader (Romans 14:1-23)
 - Be open, not condescending (vv. 1-3)
 - Remember that everyone answers to the Lord, not to you (v. 4)
 - Cling to your own convictions (v. 5)
 - Whatever your values, your motive should be to please God (vv. 6-9)
 - You are ultimately accountable to the Lord (vv. 10-12)
 - Do not cause anyone to stumble (v. 13)
 - Don't let others impose their values on you, and vice versa (v. 14)
 - Make love your highest aim (v. 15)
 - Major on the majors and minor on the minors (vv. 16-18)
 - Pursue peace and adding value to people (v. 19)
 - Don't destroy anyone by imposing your values on them (vv. 20-22)
 - Anything is wrong that is not done out of personal faith (v. 23)

• 1st & 2nd Corinthians

- Lessons in Leadership
 - Leaders must find their identity in Christ not in people
 - Confrontation and criticism go with the leader's territory
 - Effective leaders find a place for every member to serve effectively
 - It's the leader's job to keep the main thing the main thing
 - When defending your leadership, check your motives; pure motives are essential
 - When followers doubt your authority and direction always go back to the basics
 - If you lead with a clear conscience, you can defend your actions with deep passion
 - There is no success without sacrifice

Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians

- Lessons in Leadership
 - Integrity builds trust and trust builds relationships
 - Leaders know what they will stand for and what they won't stand for
 - Spiritual leaders lead from the inside out
 - Leaders touch a heart before they ask for a hand
 - The primary role of a leader is to equip people to use their gifts
 - Leaders raise the bar and call followers to a high standard
 - Leaders can do anything, but they can't do everything
 - One cannot be a great leader without being a great servant
 - To be a lifelong leader, you must be a lifelong learner
 - Leaders can't simultaneously pursue pleasing God and pleasing people
 - Excellence is not an accident; it happens when leaders call for it

- 1st & 2nd Thessalonians, 1st & 2nd Timothy, Titus, Philemon
 - Lessons in Leadership
 - The more a leader loves the people the easier it is to lead the people
 - People can live with a tough today if they believe a terrific tomorrow is coming
 - Leaders must communicate confidence and assurance
 - Good leaders practice reverse gossip: They applaud/affirm individuals behind their backs
 - Leaders must live by a higher standard than followers
 - Leaders must celebrate diversity, but confront deviancy
 - The greatest contribution a leader can make is to develop more leaders
 - A leader's integrity will directly affect his/her influence
 - Leaders set the standard for excellence, morality, productivity, and atmosphere
 - Leaders must be both tough and tender, knowing how to confront & resolve conflict

The Conclusion

- Hebrews
- James
- 1st & 2nd Peter
- 1st, 2nd, & 3rd John
- Jude
- Revelation

Leaders in The Conclusion

 Moses, Joshua, Melchizedek, Hebrew patriarchs, Jesus, James, Peter, John, Jude, Enoch, the Dragon, the angels of the seven churches in Asia

Other People of Influence

• The Old Testament Israelites, Job, False teachers, Gaius, The two witnesses, the remnant of Israel (144,000 individuals)

Lessons in Leadership from The Conclusion

- Leaders gain credibility when they suffer with those they lead
- Leaders earn their right to be heard by serving others
- The more you walk, the less you have to talk
- Integrity occurs when words and actions match
- Leaders will be judged more strictly than followers
- If you can bridle your tongue, you can discipline any part of your life
- If leaders will humble themselves, God will exalt them
- Opposition and struggle are part of the leadership territory
- Leaders who practice holiness and humility receive God's hope and help
- Spiritual leaders are to be models, ministers, mentors, and managers
- Effective leaders see both the big picture and the little process

- Lessons in Leadership from The Conclusion...Continued
 - There must be no disparity between our words and our actions
 - The power of any leader comes from the authority God gives him or her
 - Leaders must express certainty when possible, but clarity at all times
 - Effective leaders don't demand, but exhort, appeal, and urge others to act
 - People need both negative and positive reinforcement
 - A leader can be seen in four pictures: a shepherd, a seer, a soldier, & a servant
 - Leadership is about transformation, not mere information
 - In the end, great leaders always give God all the glory

Revelation

- The Law of Victory: Jesus Reigns After Defeating the Enemy for Good
- The final book of the Bible refers to this victorious Leader by several names:
 - Faithful witness (1:5)
 - Firstborn from the dead (1:5)
 - Ruler of the kings (1:5)
 - Alpha and Omega (1:8)
 - Lion of the tribe of Judah (5:5)

The Root of David (5:5)

The Lamb (17:14)

The Word of God (19:13)

King of Kings (19:16)

Lord of Lords (19:16)