

## NIGHT TWO SEARCHING FOR A LEADER

Last night we looked at Joshua, Daniel, Authority Orientation and Humility.

**We'll do a quick review of a couple of points on humility and then move on to David.**

1. Christ demonstrated humility by becoming a **man, living under God the Father's plan, and dying on the cross for the sins of the world.**

Philippians 2:8: **“Being found in appearance as a man, he humbled Himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross.”**

2. Humility makes spiritual growth possible.  
(Proverbs 22:4; Philippians 2:8)

3. The dependence on human power and ability is reduced to zero in biblical humility and the **dependence on God's power and ability is increased to the max.**

4. In the end, living a life of humility, and obedience to the Word of God, is honorable (Proverbs 18:12; 29:23) and exalting (1 Peter 5:6).

## David

1. **For David to be God's man for the hour David** first needed to have patience. David was **anointed as Israel's** king when he was a boy, probably in his teens. It was roughly 15 more years before David became the King as God had promised.

2. Having to wait 15 years **for something you've been promised, that's rightfully yours, is hard** enough. But the existing king, Saul, spent a fair portion of that time trying to kill David. This forced him to stay on the run, hiding in caves and fleeing to another country. At least twice, David had a clear opportunity to kill Saul, but **David didn't. He knew that God was in control** and trusted Him and to wait on **God's** timing.

Psalm 27:14: **“Wait for the Lord; Be strong and let your heart take courage; Yes, wait for the Lord.”**

3. **To be God's leader requires** humility. So, **you're a lowly shepherd boy, and you're chosen** as king. What do you do? **If you're David, you go** back to taking care of sheep. When he does get called up to the palace, instead of demanding the

throne, he works as a servant. He performs music for the king whenever Saul demands it.

4. When his dad asks the anointed king (David) to take some snacks to his older brothers, he does so. David was humble. He knew that, even as king, he was still just a servant of the King of kings and the Lord of lords.

2 Samuel 7:18: **“Then David the king went in and sat before the Lord and he said, “Who am I, O Lord God and what is my house, that You have brought me this far?”**

5. **To be God’s leader requires** courage. When Goliath came out to challenge the army of Israel, everyone was afraid of the giant. Besides being king, Saul was a head taller than any other Israelite (1 Samuel 9:2). So, when Goliath came **out to challenge the army of Israel, I’m sure** people were looking to him to do something. Instead, he was **“dismayed and terrified”** (1 Samuel 17:11), just like everyone else, except for David (**David asked, “For who is the uncircumcised Philistine, that he should taunt the armies of the living God?”**). The kid brother ends up comforting the scared king, assuring Saul that **he’d take care of it (1 Samuel 17:32).**

And you know what happens next. David was brave because he knew Who had his back. If **you're on God's side, then there is nothing to fear**—not even death.

Psalm 27:1: **“A Psalm of David. The Lord is my light and my salvation; Whom shall, I fear? The Lord is the defense of my life; Whom shall I be afraid?”**

**5. To be God's leader requires** faith. Throughout all of this, David showed that he had faith in God. He believed that God was in control. God had promised that David would be king, and since he **wasn't king yet, that meant Saul couldn't** kill him. Same with Goliath. When others brought up doubts, David pointed to evidence of how God had taken care of him in the past (1 Samuel 17:33-37). He trusted that God would continue to keep His promises.

Psalm 31:14-15: **“But as for me, I trust in You, O Lord, I say, “You are my God.”** Vs.15: My times are in Your hand; Deliver me from the hand of my enemies and from those who persecute **me.**”

**6. To be God's leader requires** grace. Perhaps the most surprising thing about David being **“a**

**man after God's own heart"** is that he's just as well-known for his mistakes as his successes. This is someone who raped the wife of one of his **Generals'**, tried to cover up the resulting pregnancy, and had her husband killed when that cover-**up didn't work.**

7. The one thing David did was recognize when he sinned and confessed those sins to God. Check out Psalm 5:3-4 for one particular instance of him doing so. We also see Psalm 32:3 and 5:

Vs.3: **"When I kept silent about my sin, my body wasted away. Through my groaning all day long."**

Verse 5: **"I acknowledged my sin to You. And my iniquity I did not hide; I said, "I will confess my transgressions to the Lord; And you forgave the guilt of my sin."**

Note: **Being a good leader doesn't mean making the fewest mistakes; it means recognizing you've sinned and being quick to rebound and get back in fellowship.**

PATIENCE

David had patience to wait on the Lord and good leaders need patience.

1. Bible Doctrine produces patience. (Galatians 5:22; Colossians 1:11)

2. Patience is essential to our advance. (Hebrews 12:1; Romans 15:4-5)

3. It is a virtue developed by testing. (James 1:3)

4. We see examples of patience:

a. Christ – 2 Thessalonians 2:3-5 and 2 Peter 3:15

b. Old Testament saints – Hebrews 6:12

c. Job – James 5:11

d. Paul to Pastor-Teachers – 1 Timothy 1:6, 16; 2 Timothy 3:10)

e. Paul to the Royal Family – 2 Corinthians 6:4-6 and 12:12

5. The Royal Family is to have patience toward all men. (1 Thessalonians 5:14)

6. Patience is one of the characteristics of true love. (I Corinthians 13:4,7)

7. Testing perfects patience. (Romans 5:3)

8. Patience allows us to rest in the Lord and let the Supreme Court of God handle any unfair or unjust treatment. (Psalm 37:7)

9. Patience gives us the power and the gracious system of thinking to have great understanding and sensitivity toward others. (Proverbs 14:29)

10. Patience is a virtue which gives the believer fantastic strength under pressure. (Proverbs 16:32)

**“He who is slow to anger is better than the mighty, And he who rules his spirit, than he who captures a city.”**

11. Patience gives us the strength and power to handle undeserved suffering and mal-treatment and bring glory to the Lord. (1 Peter 2:20)

12. Patience with others will also help us resolve and reconcile differences.

Proverbs 15:18 **“A hot-tempered man stirs up strife, but the slow to anger pacifies contention.”**

13. Patience is developed through the power of the Holy Spirit and Bible Doctrine in the soul of the believer. (Colossians 1:11)

14. Patience is using the doctrine in your soul and the Faith Rest Drill in your life which will give you patience.

James 1:3-4: **“Knowing that the testing of your faith produces endurance**

Vs.4: **and let endurance have its perfect result, that you may be perfect and complete, lacking in nothing.”**

15. You know the Lord as made promises to you as a believer, and patience is needed concerning the promises of God. (Hebrews 6:12 and 15)

Hebrews 6:12: **“That you may not be sluggish but imitators of those who through faith and patience inherit the promises.”**

16. The pastor-teacher must have patience with members of his congregation.



2 Timothy 4:2: **“Preach the word; be ready in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort, with great patience and instruction.”**

17. Patience allows us to put up with people and each other as we continue to grow in the grace and knowledge of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

Ephesians 4:2: **“With all humility and gentleness, with patience, showing forbearance to one another in love.”**

### Moses

1. Moses was also a reluctant leader. He had been hiding Midian after killing the Egyptian task master. (Exodus 2:11-14)

Then **“God called out to him from within the bush” – “Moses! Moses!!”** (Exodus 3:4)

2. When God spoke to Moses, he was reluctant to take the leadership of the Jews who were in slavery under Pharaoh in Egypt.

Exodus 3:11: **“But Moses said to God, “Who am I that I should go to Pharaoh and bring the Israelites out of Egypt?”**

Exodus 4:10: **“Moses said to the Lord, “Pardon your servant, Lord. I have never been eloquent, neither in the past nor since you have spoken to your servant. I am slow of speech and tongue.”**

Vs.11: **“The Lord said to him, “Who gave human beings their mouths? Who makes them deaf or mute? Who gives them sight or makes them blind? Is it not I, the Lord?”**

Vs.12: Now go; I will help you speak and will **teach you what to say.”**

Vs.13: **But Moses said, “Pardon your servant, Lord. Please send someone else.”**

3. We see that Moses told God that he did not have the good communication skills to be a leader. God knows that Aaron does have good communication skills. He tells Moses to speak to Aaron and put the words in his mouth. Aaron will speak for Moses to the people. (Exodus 4:15-16)

4. Moses faced opposition from the outside - Pharaoh, when he went to him in Exodus 7 and **told him to let God’s people out of the land so** that they could serve their God. When Israel saw

this miracle, they feared the Lord and believed in Him and in his servant Moses. (Exodus 14:31)

5. Leaders will also face opposition from within their organization. Sometimes the leader or boss you are working for is jealous of your success or **influence or maybe they just don't like you or maybe they don't like themselves. Maybe they don't like believers in the Lord Jesus Christ.**

Well Moses faced opposition from his own team as well.

6. In one instance, we hear of the people grumbling against Moses and Aaron about hunger, feeling that they would be better off back in Egypt than dying of hunger in the wilderness. (Exodus 16:2-3)

7. Later, while Moses was spending forty days up on the mountain **receiving God's law, the people below were getting anxious and didn't** know what had become of Moses. The people approached Aaron to make gods for them to follow. Sadly, Aaron did just that, corrupting themselves and turning aside quickly from the way that God had commanded them. (Exodus 32:7)

8: Moses interceded for those that were under his leadership:

a. Aaron – Deuteronomy 9:20

b. Israel – Exodus 32:30-33

c. Miriam – Numbers 12:13

9. Moses had a sin nature as well and we know from scripture he was a murderer (Exodus 2:11-14) and he had a temper. When he came down from the mountain with the 10 Commandments, we see **“his anger burned and he threw the tablets out of his hands, breaking them to pieces”**. (Exodus 32:19)

10. Later on people again opposed Moses, quarreling with him, asking him why he brought them out of Egypt into the wilderness to die (Numbers 20:3-5). God tells Moses to take his staff and speak to the Rock. But instead in his anger, Moses struck the rock (Numbers 20:11).

11. We know that Aaron died that day and that Moses was given one year to live. During that year he wrote the book of Deuteronomy (The 2<sup>nd</sup> Law) and Moses was able to see the promise

land before he died **but he didn't get to enter.**  
(Deuteronomy 32:49)

NOTE: We learn from Moses that we cannot **misrepresent God. That's what kept him** (Moses) from entering the Promise Land. God told him to speak to the rock but in his anger, Moses struck the rock. We must get it right! We cannot afford to misrepresent God.

## LEADERSHIP

1. The existence of authority demands the function of leadership.
2. Definition of Leadership: Leadership may be defined as the authority, ability, and capacity to direct, to guide, to lead, and to motivate in any organization where legitimate authority exists.
3. The existence of any organized group demands the existence of leadership.
  - a. Authority in marriage demands the leadership of the husband.
  - b. Authority in family demands parental leadership.

c. Authority in the military demands good leadership.

d. Authority in business or professional life demands leadership.

e. Authority in the church demands leadership.

f. Authority in government demands leadership.

PRINCIPLE: Being in a position of authority does not make or imply the existence of leadership or that the person has leadership ability.

a. Being a father or husband does not imply the man has leadership ability.

b. Being a pastor or deacon does not imply the existence of leadership.

c. Being a government official (President, Governor, Congressman, Mayor, etc.) does not imply that such a person is a leader.

c. Being the head of a corporation, the captain of a team does not imply that the one who has

such authority is a leader or possesses leadership ability.

4. Categories of life that demand leadership include: marriage, family, government, the military, professional organizations, business organizations, athletics and churches.

5. Leadership requires authority orientation, humility, knowledge, faith, moral courage, spiritual courage, organization, sacrifice, and loyalty to God (Joshua 1; Philippians 2:17-30; and 2 Timothy 2:1-10)

6. Each of the above Biblical heroes had several things in common:

- a. They had humility
- b. They were teachable
- c. They had authority orientation
- d. They had patience

7. Each of our Biblical heroes had spiritual courage. It (spiritual courage) is a way of **thinking and acting God's way because of what**

we believe – faith in action (John 16:33; Acts 23:11; and 2 Corinthians 5:8).

8. They had faith in God and His word which produces spiritual rest (Hebrews 4:1-11 and Philippians 4:6-7).

9. **They were reluctant leaders. They didn't ask for the job.**

**“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.” But the Lord said to him, “Surely I will be with you, and you shall defeat Midian as one man.”**

PRINCIPLE: None of these great Biblical Heroes planned or schemed their way to the top. They **didn't backstab their superiors and they didn't** slander or gossip about them to make themselves look good just to get promoted.

10. God wanted Gideon to trust Him. As leaders we too often lean on our own abilities instead of trusting God and the Word of God in our soul. We fail to use the Faith Rest Drill (PSD #3).



11. Great leaders walk in unwavering faith, even though the natural odds may be truly against them. They know that God controls history.

12. They use the Faith Rest Drill and trust in the **promises contained in God's word. They walk** by faith!

13. They understand that they must:

Study – 2 Timothy 2:15

Learn – Matthew 11:29-30

Grow – 2 Peter 3:18

14. They keep the light on by using rebound. (1 John 1:9)

15. Great leaders have been great followers!

16. Leaders are not perfect. God uses flawed people. We all fail! God specializes in using failures! (Hebrews 11)

- a. [Moses](#) was a murderer
- b. [David](#) was a murderer
- c. [Samson](#) was a womanizer
- d. [Noah](#) got drunk

e. Joseph was an ex-con

17. His grace is perfected through human weakness (2 Corinthians 12:9-10)

18. Leadership should have a relaxed mental attitude at all times.

18. Leadership demands loyalty to those you command and those who command you.

19. Leadership demands common sense and good judgment.

20. Leadership demands fairness and objectivity toward all who are under your command.

21. **Parental leadership is related to one's own children, not to other people's children.**

22. Leadership must motivate and encourage but not allow those working for them to take advantage of friendship, so that the organization is used instead of served. Manipulation by those under them will influence in decision making, which means loss of leadership.

23. Leadership must never adopt the prejudices of those under them, which will destroy overall objectivity in dealing with personal problems. Leadership, therefore, must lead and not follow.

**24. Good leadership doesn't slander or malign.**

(Proverbs 24:2)

25. Genuine leadership functions from honor, integrity, right priorities, and a true scale of values.

26. Spiritual growth to maturity is the greatest help for leadership.

27. Arrogance and power lust will destroy even the potential for leadership.

28. For the good of the organization, leadership must motivate and encourage, but not allow those under them to take advantage of friendship, so that the organization is used instead of served.

29. Leadership motivates under pressure. (Zech. 12:6)

30. In time of disaster leadership does not collapse but thinks under pressure.

31. The faith-rest drill is the basis for thinking under stress.

32. Remember you need humility. It removes eyes on self, others, things, and leads to occupation with Christ and spiritual advance.

33. Under humility, the believer never enters into any form of jealousy, antagonism, vindictiveness, or implacability toward another believer, nor is there any antagonism toward authority.

34. Whether a pastor or member of a congregation, whether a leader or follower, both have the same divine mandate.

1 Peter 5:6: **“Humble yourselves, therefore, under the mighty hand of God that He may promote you at the proper time.”**