

SHEPHERDING GOD'S FLOCK

“The Ministry of the Pastor

Compiled by

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Syllabus

MIN561

Shepherding God's Flock

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LESSON ONE

Ministry of the Pastor

(James Beall)

Shepherding the Flock of God

- 1) What is the role of the pastor?
- 2) The Charismatic Renewal and the Concept of Pastoring
- 3) Balance is in proper understanding of the local church and its pastor-shepherd.
- 4) Re-emphasis on questions regarding church government.
- 5) Those who lead have learned to follow the direction of Jesus Christ as our only head.
- 6) The local church is not something of the past.

God is a Shepherd

- 1) Isaiah 53:6. “All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way...”
- 2) Not a compliment to be compared with sheep.
- 3) The Lord is my Shepherd.
- 4) Compound names of God reveal God as the one who meets our needs.
- 5) Jesus is the Good Shepherd.
 - a) Mark 6:34. “Jesus...saw much people, and was moved with compassion toward them, because they were as sheep not having a shepherd: and he began to teach them many
 - b) In early Church, shepherds began their training by waiting tables (Acts 6:1-7)
- 6) Jesus knew that when He died, many would be offended.
 - a) “All ye shall be offended because of me this night: for it is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered. But after I am risen, I will go before you into Galilee” (Mark 14:27-28).
 - b) Jesus’ invisible ministry was not sufficient; they needed someone they could see.
- 7) He gave Pastor-Shepherds.
 - a) Christ is the Great Shepherd—we work as undershepherds.
 - b) Pastor-Shepherd: Those who are called and separated by the Lord to gather the sheep of God into folds and flocks and care for them.
 - c) When Jesus ascended into heaven, He sent the Holy Spirit to dwell within the lives of His people
 - d) Besides giving the gift of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:38), Christ also gave gifted men and women to His sheep.”
 - e) “And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers” (Eph. 4:11).
 - i) Hebrews 3:1: Jesus is called, “the Apostle and High Priest of our profession.”
 - ii) Jesus was God’s evangelist. He said, “The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the

- blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord: (Luke 4:18-19).
- iii) Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews, told Jesus, “Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God...” (John 3:2).
 - iv) Jesus identified himself as the pastor-shepherd in John 10.

Jesus, the Bishop

- 1) Jesus is a Shepherd of shepherds.
- 2) Four New Testament references that emphasize different aspects of Christ’s shepherding.
 - a) He is the “Good Shepherd” who gives His life for the sheep (John 10:11).
 - b) He is the “Great Shepherd” who went beyond death and rose to majestic life in order to go on caring for His sheep (Heb. 13:20-21).
 - c) He is the “Shepherd and Bishop” of our souls—the only one who can restore us and make of us the true sheep of the Father (1 Peter 2:24-25).
 - d) He is the “Chief Shepherd” to whom all undershepherds must give account (1 Peter 5:1-4).
- 3) These four essential elements of Christ’s shepherding ministry can be summarized as: redemption, resurrection, restoration, and reward.
 - a) The Good Shepherd
 - (1) Must be guarded by a pastor-shepherd and his dogs.
 - (2) The nature of the sheep demands that there be a shepherd.
They are not part of this world any more than I am. Make them pure and holy through teaching them your words of truth. As you sent me into the world, I am sending them into the world, and I consecrate myself to meet their need for growth in truth and holiness” (John 17:16-19 TLB).
 - ii) The pastor must dedicate all he is—his time, his personality, his power of influence, even his personal goals—to the nurturing of the sheep.
- b) The Great Shepherd.
 - i) Christ’s resurrection and ascension make it possible for Him to mature His people. He says: “Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen. (Heb. 13:20-21).
 - ii) Because of Jesus’ resurrection, he can personally superintend each individual sheep—from the inside.
- c) The Shepherd and Bishop
 - i) The word “bishop” emphasizes the responsibility of the shepherd to watch over the sheep.
 - (1) Comes from the Greek, *episkopos*, which means “overseer, inspector, or guardian.”
 - (2) Peter described the sheep before they returned to the Shepherd and Bishop of their souls as “going astray.”
 - ii) All sheep have gone astray and need restoration (Isaiah 53–6).

- d) The Chief Shepherd.
 - i) Pastor-shepherds do not own their own flocks, but they are stewards of the Chief Shepherd.
 - ii) Peter exhorts: “The elders which are among you I exhort, who am also an elder, and a witness of the sufferings of Christ, and also a partaker of the glory that shall be revealed: feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; neither as being lords over God’s heritage, but being ensamples to the flock. And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away (1 Peter 5:1-4).

LESSON TWO

A Pastor Has to Shepherd the Flock of God

(McArthur)

- 1) Of all the titles and metaphors used to describe spiritual leadership, the most fitting is that of shepherd.
- 2) The shepherd metaphor is the one chosen by Peter in 1 Peter 5:1-3.
- 3) The primary objective of shepherding.
 - a) Feeding.
 - b) Jesus emphasized the importance of feeding the sheep to Peter.
- 4) How to shepherd.
 - a) Being a shepherd requires getting right in among the flock and leading by example.
 - b) Not leadership from on high, but leadership from within.
 - c) An effective shepherd does not herd his sheep from the rear but leads them from the front.
- 5) How not to shepherd.
 - a) Avoid doing what they do unwillingly.
 - b) Avoid doing the work of the ministry for sordid gain.
 - c) It is not wrong for a pastor to be paid.
 - i) “Let the elders who rule well be considered worthy of double honor...especially those who work hard at preaching and teaching” (1 Tim 5:17).
 - ii) A humble man, dedicated to shepherding the souls God has entrusted to his care, “will receive the unfading crown of glory” in that day “when the Chief Shepherd appears” (1 Peter 5:4)
- 6) Summary of Paul to Timothy
 - a) To be faithful in his preaching of biblical truth
 - b) To be bold in exposing and refuting error.
 - c) To be an example of godliness to the flock.
 - d) To be diligent and work hard in the ministry.
 - e) To be willing to suffer hardship and persecution in his service for the Lord.
- 7) Five distinct terms refer to the pastoral office:
 - a) Elder (presbyteros). A title highlighting the administration and spiritual guidance of the church.
 - i) **Acts 15:6 (NKJV)**
 - ii) **1 Timothy 5:17 (NKJV)**
 - iii) **James 5:14 (NKJV)**
 - b) **1 Peter 5:1 - 4 (NKJV)**

- c) Bishop or overseer (episkopos). Emphasizes guidance, oversight, and leadership in the church.
 - i) **Acts 20:28 (NKJV)**
 - ii) **Philippians 1:1 (NKJV) Timothy 3:2 –**
- d) **Titus 1:7 (NKJV)**
- e) Shepherd or pastor (poimen).
 - i) A position denoting leadership and authority.
 - (1) **Acts 20:28 - 31 (NKJV)**
 - (2) **Ephesians 4:11 (NKJV)** ¹¹And He Himself gave some *to be* apostles, some prophets, some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers,
 - ii) Denotes guidance and provision
- f) Preacher (kerus). Points to public proclamation of the gospel and teaching of the flock.
 - i) **Romans 10:14 (NKJV)**
 - ii) **1 Timothy 2:7 (NKJV)**
 - iii) **2 Timothy 1:11 (NKJV)**
- g) Teacher (didaskalos). One responsible for instruction and exposition of the Scriptures whose teaching is both
 - i) Instructive: **1 Timothy 2:7 (NKJV)**
 - ii) Corrective: **1 Corinthians 12:28 - 29 (NKJV)**
- 8) Scripture is quite clear that these descriptive titles relate to the same pastoral office.
 - a) The terms elder and bishop are synonymous:
 - i) **Acts 20:17 (NKJV)**
 - b) **Titus 1:5 - 7 (NKJV)**
- 9) It was not until the rise of apostolic succession in the second century that bishops took the places of the apostles and presided over groups of elders.
 - a) 1 Timothy 5:17 and Heb 13:7 associate the terms teacher and preacher with each other.
 - i) **1 Timothy 5:17 (NKJV)**
 - ii) **Hebrews 13:7 (NKJV)**
- 10) Ephesians 4:11 connects shepherds (pastors) with teachers.
- 11) Conclusion: pastoral leadership in the church included preaching, teaching, oversight, and shepherding.
- 12) The New Testament tells the pastor to:
 - a) Preach. **1 Corinthians 1:17 (NKJV)**
 - b) Feed. **1 Peter 5:2 (NKJV)**
 - c) Build up the church. **Ephesians 4:12 (NKJV)**
 - d) Edify. **2 Corinthians 13:10 (NKJV)**
 - e) Pray. **Colossians 1:19 (NKJV)** ¹⁹For it pleased *the Father that* in Him all the fullness should dwell,
 - f) Watch for souls. **Hebrews 13:17 (NKJV)**

- g) Fight. **1 Timothy 1:18 (NKJV)** ¹⁸This charge I commit to you, son Timothy, according to the prophecies previously made concerning you, that by them you may wage the good warfare,
 - h) Convince. **Titus 1:9 (NKJV)**
 - i) Comfort. **2 Corinthians 1:4 - 6 (NKJV)**
 - j) Rebuke. **Titus 1:13 (NKJV)**
 - k) Warn. **Acts 20:3 (NKJV)**
 - l) Admonish. **2 Thessalonians 3:15 (NKJV)**
 - m) Exhort. Titus 1:9; 2:15
- 13) The Scriptures are clear regarding the office and functions of the pastor.
- a) The biblical pattern describes a Spirit-filled man who gives oversight, shepherds, guides, teaches, and warns—doing all with a heart of love, comfort, and compassion.
 - b) All of these functions were evident in the first-century church.
- 14) In time, a more complex and embellished church doctrine and practice replaced this early church simplicity.
- a) Had direct bearing on the nature of pastoral ministry.
 - b) The Christian church has moved from simplicity to complexity as it has drifted from a spontaneous living organism to a more settled institution.
 - c) The second-century church developed strong ecclesiastical traditions as it came to view the bishop as the successor to the apostle.
- 15) An early church father, Polycarp, spoke of a humble and loving service of the ministry with no seeming regard for the hierarchical relationship of bishops and elders.

The Purpose of the Church

- 1) To understand one's role as a minister, one needs to understand the role of the church.
 - a) Why does the church exist?
 - b) What is its ultimate purpose?
 - c) Why has God left it in the world in the first place?
 - d) Upon discovering the answers to these questions, the minister can then answer the question, "What is my purpose in the overall purpose of the church?"
 - e) Prior to His death, our Lord predicted the establishment of His church, which would be victorious over all foes. **Matthew 16:18 (NKJV)**
 - f) Would consist of all believers becoming His body. **Ephesians 1:22 - 23 (NKJV)**
 - g) The church is:
 - i) A worshiping community.
 - ii) A witnessing community.
 - iii) A working community.
 - h) The church is to:

- i) Exalt the Lord.
 - ii) Evangelize the world,
 - iii) Edify its members.
- 2) Only as the minister comprehends the mission of Christ's church can he properly serve his Lord and execute the pastoral ministry.

A Worshiping Community

- 1) The ultimate purpose of mankind is to worship God and to enjoy His creation.
- 2) Worship is central in the existence of the church.
- 3) **1 Peter 2:4 - 5 (NKJV)** ⁴Coming to Him as *to* a living stone, rejected indeed by men, but chosen by God *and* precious, ⁵you also, as living stones, are being built up a spiritual house, a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God through Jesus Christ.

LESSON THREE

The Shepherd Is More than a Preacher

(James Beall)

Introduction

- 1) The first occupation to be mentioned after man was expelled from the Garden of Eden was of keeping sheep. "...and Abel was a keeper of sheep...(Gen. 4:2).
- 2) The Hebrew word for "keeper" or "Shepherd" is *ra'ah* which occurs about eighty times in the Old Testament.

The Responsibility of the Shepherd

- 1) The Shepherd Rules
 - a) The Hebrew word for rule in Isaiah speaks of dominion, of governing, of ruling with power.
 - b) The pastor of a local church is responsible for what happens and must know what is going on and to be sure that he approves of it.
 - c) It should be difficult to be a thundering preacher of the judgment of God while stroking the ears of the sheep.
- 2) The Shepherd feeds.
 - a) The Greek verb *poimaino* was used both literally and figuratively by the New Testament writers.
 - b) A shepherd in Greek is a *poimen*, one who actually does the job.
 - c) The man who leads the flock to green pastures is, in the end, the one to whose voice they will listen.
 - d) Scriptures relating shepherding to feeding.
 - i) "Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof..." (1 Peter 5:2).
 - ii) Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the church of God..." (Acts 20:28).
 - iii) Let the elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honour, especially they who labour in the word and doctrine (1 Tim. 5:17).
 - e) Sheep come to be fed, not to be dominated or coerced.
 - f) Sheep who are not led to new pastures will die of starvation.
 - i) God's people cannot feed on one aspect of God's truth alone and expect to grow.
 - ii) Some pastors take one particular truth of the Bible and ride it to death.
 - (1) Justification by faith.
 - (2) Water baptism.
 - (3) Healing.
 - (4) Demonology.
 - (5) Theories on the tribulation and the millennium.

- 3) The Shepherd Gathers.
 - a) Gathering is one of the unique charismatic qualities the Lord gives to the pastor-shepherd.
 - b) Many who can preach are not able to gather sheep.
 - c) Those who cannot gather should work with those who can.
- 4) The Shepherd Carries.
 - a) Isaiah says the shepherd will carry the sheep in his bosom.
 - b) A pastor cannot remain aloof to realistic needs.
- 5) The Shepherd Leads.
 - a) Isaiah 40:11-“He shall gently lead those that are with young.”
 - b) The work of the pastor-shepherd requires a great deal of sensitivity to the differing needs of the sheep.

The Shepherd Serves the Sheep

- 1) The shepherd is the leader of the flock because he serves the sheep.
- 2) Rehoboam follows wrong advice.
 - a) The advisors who had assisted his father were experienced in the affairs of state and could pass on valuable insights to the new ruler.
“If thou wilt be a servant unto this people this day, and wilt serve them, and answer them, and speak good words to them, then they will be thy servants for ever (1 Kings 12:7).
 - b) His personal young friends urged him to do what he wanted to do—to lord it over the people.
- 3) Leadership is not telling everybody else what to do, but serving them, becoming an example, and drawing from them the loving response of submission.
- 4) “...but whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all. For even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many (Mark 10:42-45).
- 5) The Greek word for “minister” is more often translated as “servant.”
 - a) It is the word, *diakonos*, from which we derive “deacon” and “deaconess.”
 - b) It means to wait tables as an attendant, to carry out orders as a deputy for another, to give relief to those needing help, to supply the necessities of life, or to render friendly service.”
- 6) Sheep without a Shepherd. **Matthew 9:35 - 38 (NKJV)**

The Qualities of a Servant

- 1) Webster’s Dictionary:
 - a) A servant is bound to do the bidding of his superior.
 - b) A servant is a personal or domestic attendant who performs duties for the person in the home of his master.
- 2) We could summarize these qualities of the servant with six words: obedience, helpfulness, stewardship, submission, usefulness, and faithfulness.
- 3) “When a servant comes in from plowing or taking care of sheep, he doesn’t just sit down and eat, but first prepares his master’s meal and serves him his supper before he eats his own.

And he is not even thanked, for he is merely doing what he is supposed to do. Just so, if you merely obey me, you should not consider yourselves worthy of praise. For you have simply done your duty” (Luke 17:7-10 TLB).

- 4) The key to God’s protections is the realization that we are working for someone other than ourselves. From that comes our freedom to completely give ourselves to the sheep.
- 5) When a pastor truly loves his flock and delights in them, it promotes godliness and righteousness.
 - a) The sheep hesitate to do anything to damage that relationship, or to bring a cloud between themselves and the Lord.
 - b) The desire to serve people, and to be with them, makes the difference between the genuine pastor-shepherd and the “preacher.”
- 6) The pastor-shepherd must genuinely like people. If he does not, his work will be drudgery instead of delight.
- 7) Sheep need constant supervision.
 - a) The only practical way to maintain it is to keep them together as a flock.
 - b) Requires ceaseless vigilance on the part of the shepherd.

LESSON FOUR

The Sheepfold

(James Beall)

John 10:1 - 16 (NKJV) ¹“Most assuredly, I say to you, he who does not enter the sheepfold by the door, but climbs up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber. ²But he who enters by the door is the shepherd of the sheep. ³To him the doorkeeper opens, and the sheep hear his voice; and he calls his own sheep by name and leads them out. ⁴And when he brings out his own sheep, he goes before them; and the sheep follow him, for they know his voice. ⁵Yet they will by no means follow a stranger, but will flee from him, for they do not know the voice of strangers.” ⁶Jesus used this illustration, but they did not understand the things which He spoke to them. ⁷Then Jesus said to them again, “Most assuredly, I say to you, I am the door of the sheep. ⁸All who *ever* came ^εbefore Me are thieves and robbers, but the sheep did not hear them. ⁹I am the door. If anyone enters by Me, he will be saved, and will go in and out and find pasture. ¹⁰The thief does not come except to steal, and to kill, and to destroy. I have come that they may have life, and that they may have *it* more abundantly. ¹¹“I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd gives His life for the sheep. ¹²But a hireling, *he who is* not the shepherd, one who does not own the sheep, sees the wolf coming and leaves the sheep and flees; and the wolf catches the sheep and scatters them. ¹³The hireling flees because he is a hireling and does not care about the sheep. ¹⁴I am the good shepherd; and I know My *sheep*, and am known by My own. ¹⁵As the Father knows Me, even so I know the Father; and I lay down My life for the sheep. ¹⁶And other sheep I have which are not of this fold; them also I must bring, and they will hear My voice; and there will be one flock *and* one shepherd.

- 1) Sheep need considerable protection.
- 2) Dangers from animals and men were greatest at night and so the shepherds gathered their flocks into folds.
- 3) Jesus may have been standing near one of the marketplace sheepfolds when He gave His discourse, recorded in John 10 about the Good Shepherd and himself as the Door.
 - a) Difference between thieves and robbers.
 - i) The thief is a sneak. He gets in when no one is watching, by deception.
 - ii) The robber employs violence.
 - b) Climbing up another way no doubt requires much effort.
 - c) Sheep know the difference between a pastor-shepherd set over them by God and one who has gained the office by some other means.
- 4) Paul, after spending considerable time at Ephesus establishing the church there, departed with this solemn warning:

Acts 20:25 - 33 (NKJV) ²⁵“And indeed, now I know that you all, among whom I have gone preaching the kingdom of God, will see my face no more. ²⁶Therefore I testify to you this day that I *am* innocent of the blood of all *men*. ²⁷For I have not shunned to declare to you the whole counsel of God. ²⁸Therefore take heed to yourselves and to all the flock, among which

the Holy Spirit has made you overseers, to shepherd the church [£]of God which He purchased with His own blood. ²⁹For I know this, that after my departure savage wolves will come in among you, not sparing the flock. ³⁰Also from among yourselves men will rise up, speaking perverse things, to draw away the disciples after themselves. ³¹Therefore watch, and remember that for three years I did not cease to warn everyone night and day with tears. ³²“So now, brethren, I commend you to God and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up and give you an inheritance among all those who are sanctified. ³³I have coveted no one’s silver or gold or apparel.

- 5) Paul had acted as a guardian for the flock while the local shepherds were gaining maturity and experience.

The Sheepfold Speaks of Home

- 1) The most common Hebrew term, *narvah*, means, in its various forms as both a noun and a verb, and abode of shepherds or flocks, a habitation, a meadow, to dwell or abide, a pasture.
- 2) God has always been everywhere at once, but he designated specific places at different times to reveal His presence to this people.
 - a) He showed himself in the fiery pillar and cloud as Israel journeyed through the Sinai wilderness.
 - b) Later He dwelt between the cherubim on the ark of the covenant.
 - c) This same ark was transferred from the tabernacle of Moses into Solomon’s temple.
 - d) Then one day God became flesh and dwelt among us in the person of Jesus of Nazareth.
 - e) At Pentecost He came to indwell each believer in the person of the Holy Spirit.
 - f) He comes into the local church when we gather together to worship.
- 3) God now has a home—a resting place—among His praising people.

The Sheepfold Protects

- 1) Sheep need protection from robbers, wild animals, and adverse weather.
- 2) Protecting the sheep means more than love and emotional concern.
 - a) It also means an outward stance of vigilance against enemies.
 - b) Sheep are exploited easily by those who twist the Scriptures to their own advantage.
 - c) This means pastor-shepherds must be able to distinguish subtle errors and so feed their sheep that they will not be easily enticed into by-paths.
- 3) The Sheepfold restrains the sheep.
 - a) The Hebrew word, *miklah*, also means an enclosure or fold.
 - b) Christians who hold themselves aloof from the authority of the church place themselves in a dangerous position.
 - c) In the confinement of the sheepfold, each sheep finds its place.
- 4) There were two million of God’s people who left Egypt.
 - a) There was order, discipline, and safety under the careful shepherding by their leader, Moses, and his assistants.
 - b) Whatever the size of the flock, its order, discipline, and safety depend upon the skill and faithfulness of the pastor-shepherd.

LESSON FIVE

Feed the Flock of God

(James Beall)

- 1) No pastor will have his flock long if he cannot feed them adequately.
- 2) Sheep need fresh pastures.
- 3) Part of feeding the sheep is providing a restful atmosphere for eating and digesting.
- 4) Feeding the flock is a little like raising a family.
 - a) Feeding a congregation will involve conflict—tears, frustration, disappointment.
- 5) In the long run, well-nourished sheep will be contented sheep.
- 6) Tension between pastoral authority and each believer's access to God (each believer's priesthood).
 - a) "...I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts: and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people: and they shall not teach every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord; for all shall know me, from the least to the greatest" (Heb:10-11)
 - b) "...be...followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises" (Heb 8:10-11)
 - c) "There is one body, and one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; One Lord, one faith, one baptism, One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all" (Eph 4:4-6).
- 7) Each of us directly encounters God, but we are drawn together through various means because God chooses them for our good.

We as Community of Believers

- 1) Sheep have relationships with one another as well as with their pastor.
- 2) God has created all His animals with a built-in need to be together.
- 3) Every creature has a need for companionship as biologically important as food and drink.
- 4) We were not designed to be at our best alone.
- 5) The Holy Spirit adds a dimension to our natural instinct to gather in groups.
- 6) The Holy Spirit works among us to build a community, not based upon geography, but in Him.
- 7) Until our relationship with God is established through redemption, the basis for our human relationships will be fragile and inadequate.
 - a) *Koinonia* is not only sharing, but a joint participation in something bigger than ourselves.
 - b) Christian community is based in God and not in human concerns; therefore, its values are quite different than those of the social order out of which the church draws its members.
- 8) The reign of Christ eliminated distinctions (Gal. 3:28).

- 9) Unless we embrace new community values and decide that our identity among the redeemed matters more than the world's opinion, even outward behavioral change will only come slowly.

Basic Human Needs

- 1) We enter a whole new realm through a second birth.
- 2) We are moving from one social order to another; all our thinking and values are being changed.
- 3) Basic needs.
 - a) The need to belong.
 - b) The need for significance.
 - c) The need for approval.
- 4) When our basic needs are met and our vital organs function normally, we say that we are “in good health.”
 - a) When sheep are healthy, all of their basic needs are met.
 - b) The sum total of their condition is best expressed by the one word, “contentment.”
- 5) Manifestations of Discontent
 - a) We can easily discern when a sheep is not up to par.’
 - b) Getting a person on his feet does not mean he has been unable to walk physically, but it means he has sat down emotionally and is needing someone to lift him.
 - c) We call this sullen withdrawal into self-pity and discontent, “depression” or “melancholia.”
 - d) It means to be inwardly cast down—to be spiritually a “cast” sheep.”
- 6) Some people feel that we should go around with a false face and never admit anything is wrong.
- 7) What is a disquieted soul?
 - a) It is a soul that awakens to find its world turned upside down.
 - b) It is necessary to our development that we pass through these times of heaviness.

LESSON SIX

The Church and the Role of the Pastor

(John McArthur)

- 1) Goal: To encourage and instruct this and the next generation of pastors, missionaries, and teachers to provide the kind of shepherd leadership for the church that God's Word requires. (preface)
- 2) Three-fold aim:
 - a) To validate the biblical absolutes required by God for pastoral ministry—"What is one's authority for establishing a philosophy of ministry?"
 - b) To elucidate the biblical qualifications for church pastors—to answer the question, "Whom has God authorized to be undershepherds of Christ's flock?"
 - c) To delineate the biblical priorities for pastoral ministry, i.e., to answer the question, "What does a scripturally based pastoral ministry involve?"
- 3) Four broad categories that move from the biblical to the practical.
 - a) The biblical character and essence of pastoral ministry.
 - b) The biblically required preparation of a man who would pastor.
 - c) The personal qualifications of a man biblically qualified to pastor.
 - d) The biblical priority of activities involved in pastoral ministry.
- 4) Basic truths.
 - a) The church is the only institution that our Lord promised to build and to bless. **Matthew 16:18 (NKJV)**
 - b) The church is the gathering place of true worshipers **Philippians 3:3 (NKJV)**
 - c) The church is the most precious assembly on earth since Christ purchased it with His own blood.
 - i) **Acts 20:28 (NKJV)**
 - ii) **1 Corinthians 6:19 (NKJV)**
 - iii) **Ephesians 5:25 (NKJV)**
 - iv) **Colossians 1:20 (NKJV)**
 - v) **1 Peter 1:18 (NKJV)**
 - d) **Revelation 1:5 (NKJV)**
 - e) The church is the earthly expression of the heavenly reality
 - i) **Matthew 6:10 (NKJV)**
 - ii) **Matthew 18:18 (NKJV)**
 - f) The church will ultimately triumph both universally and locally
 - i) **Matthew 16:18 (NKJV)**

- ii) **Philippians 1:6 (NKJV)**
- g) The church is the realm of spiritual fellowship
 - i) **Hebrews 10:22 - 25 (NKJV)**
 - ii) **1 John 1:3 (NKJV)**
- h) **1 John 1:6 - 7 (NKJV)**
- i) The church is the proclaimer and protector of divine truth
 - i) **1 Timothy 3:15 (NKJV)**
 - ii) **Titus 2:1 (NKJV)**
- j) **Titus 2:15 (NKJV)**
- k) The church is the chief place for spiritual education and growth
 - i) **Acts 20:32 (NKJV)**
 - ii) **Ephesians 4:11 - 16 (NKJV)**
 - iii) **2 Timothy 3:16 - 17 (NKJV)** ¹⁶All Scripture *is* given by inspiration of God
 - iv) **1 Peter 2:1 - 2 (NKJV)** ... desire the pure milk of the word, that you may grow ^othereby,
 - l) **2 Peter 3:18 (NKJV)** ¹⁸but grow in the grace and knowledge of our Lord and Savior
- m) The church is the launching pad for world evangelization
 - i) **Mark 16:15 (NKJV)** “Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.
 - ii) **Titus 2:11 (NKJV)** ¹¹For the grace of God that brings salvation has appeared to all men,
- n) The church is the environment where strong spiritual leadership develops and matures **2 Timothy 2:2 (NKJV)**... commit these to faithful men who will be able to teach others also.
- o) In 2 Timothy 2, Paul uses seven different metaphors to describe the rigors of leadership.
 - i) Minister as a teacher (v. 2) **2 Timothy 2:2 (NKJV)**
 - ii) A soldier (v. 3) **2 Timothy 2:3 (NKJV)**
 - iii) An athlete (v.5) **2 Timothy 2:5 (NKJV)**
 - iv) A farmer (v.6) **2 Timothy 2:6 (NKJV)**
 - v) A workman (v. 15) **2 Timothy 2:15 (NKJV)** ¹⁵Be diligent to present yourself approved to God, a worker who does not need to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.
 - vi) A vessel (vv. 20-21) **2 Timothy 2:20 - 21 (NKJV)**
 - vii) A slave (v. 24) **2 Timothy 2:24 (NKJV)** ²⁴And a servant of the Lord must not quarrel but be gentle to all, able to teach, patient,
- p) All evoke ideas of sacrifice, labor, service, and hardship.
- 5) Our Lord’s favorite metaphor for spiritual leadership is that of a shepherd—a person who tends God’s flock.
- 6) In most cultures, shepherds occupy the lower rungs of society’s ladder.
 - a) Leadership is a position of humble, loving service.
 - b) Church leadership is ministry, not management.
 - c) Not a position of governing monarchs, but humble slaves.
- 7) David herded sheep while the older men did tasks that required more skill and maturity.

- a) Shepherding a spiritual flock is not so simple.
 - b) The standards are high, the requirements hard to satisfy (1 Tim 3:1-7). **1 Timothy 3:1 - 7 (NKJV)** ¹This *is* a faithful saying: If a man desires the position of a ²bishop, he desires a good work. ²A bishop then must be blameless, the husband of one wife, temperate, sober-minded, of good behavior, hospitable, able to teach; ³not given to wine, not violent, ⁴not greedy for money, but gentle, not quarrelsome, not covetous; ⁵one who rules his own house well, having *his* children in submission with all reverence ⁵(for if a man does not know how to rule his own house, how will he take care of the church of God?); ⁶not a novice, lest being puffed up with pride he fall into the *same* condemnation as the devil. ⁷Moreover he must have a good testimony among those who are outside, lest he fall into reproach and the snare of the devil.
- 8) Models of ministry not matter of traditional vs. contemporary, but rather scriptural vs. unscriptural.
- 9) Must be a balance of the tensions between temporal and eternal considerations and between divine and human factors in ministry.
- a) God’s character, God’s revelation, and God’s will have not changed although time and culture have.
 - b) The timeless should define any particular moment in time, not the reverse.
 - c) Ministry philosophy should begin with God’s will, not man’s needs.
- 10) A pastor’s primary activities include:
- a) Praying (1 Thes 1:2-3; 3:9-13)
 - b) Evangelizing (1 Thes 1:4-5, 9-10)
 - c) Equipping. **1 Thessalonians 1:6 - 8 (NKJV)**
 - d) Defending. **1 Thessalonians 2:1 - 6 (NKJV)**
 - e) Loving. **1 Thessalonians 2:1 - 6 (NKJV)**
 - f) Modeling and Leading. **1 Thessalonians 2:10 (NKJV)**
 - g) Feeding **1 Thessalonians 2:13 (NKJV)**
 - h) Watching **1 Thessalonians 3:1 - 8 (NKJV)**
 - i) Warning **1 Thessalonians 4:1 - 8 (NKJV)**
 - j) Teach. 1 Thes 4:9-5:11
 - k) Exhorting 1 thes 5:12-24
 - l) Encouraging 2 Thes 1:3-12
 - m) Correcting 2 Thes 2:1-12
 - n) Confronting 2 Thes 3:6, 14
 - o) Rescuing 2 Thes 3:15
- 11) Because of modern trends, the church is increasingly in danger of equating religion with Christianity and “going to church” with salvation.

LESSON SEVEN

Jesus the Pastor: Our Model for Ministry

(London and Wiseman)

Jesus was the first pastor of the Christian era.

- 1) Jesus taught His original team of disciples how to do ministry by pastoring them.
- 2) He spent lots of time with His disciples.

Strong Reasons for Calling Jesus “Pastor”

- 1) Shepherd = Pastor
- 2) “I am the good shepherd” testimony.
 - a) **John 10:11 (NKJV)** ¹¹“I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd gives His life for the sheep.
 - b) The good shepherd lays down his life for the sheep.
- 3) Scriptural support.
 - a) Jesus the Shepherd of men’s souls. **1 Peter 2:25 (NKJV)** ²⁵For you were like sheep going astray, but have now returned to the Shepherd and ^oOverseer of your souls.
 - b) Chief Shepherd. **1 Peter 5:4 (NKJV)** ⁴and when the Chief Shepherd appears, you will receive the crown of glory that does not fade away
 - c) Jesus the Great Shepherd of the Sheep. **Hebrews 13:20 (NKJV)** ²⁰Now may the God of peace who brought up our Lord Jesus from the dead, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant,
- 4) Love exam.
 - a) Jesus uses the shepherding theme again in His post-resurrection meeting with His disciples on the seashore. **John 21:15 - 18 (NKJV) (Feed my sheep)**
 - b) Jesus valued what is inside a pastor.
 - i) Motive.
 - ii) Affection.
 - iii) Intention.
 - c) Mere words were not enough to express our love for Christ.

How Did Jesus Do Pastoral Ministry?

- 1) Jesus valued people..
- 2) Jesus focused on mission.
- 3) Jesus thought of Himself as a servant.
- 4) Jesus emphasized the future.
- 5) Jesus took risks by trusting His disciples.

Questions a Pastor Must Answer

- 1) What difference will I make?
- 2) Why am I here?
- 3) Who sent me?
- 4) Is this assignment sacred because God placed me here?
- 5) What does God want to accomplish through me?

Every Assignment Has Seven Resources Waiting to Be Used

- 1) Resource 1: Every Congregation is Unique.
- 2) Resource 2: Every Congregation Responds to a Pastor's Love.
- 3) Resource 3: God Provides Supernatural Empowerment.
- 4) Resource 4: Every Church Needs Bible Preaching.
- 5) Resource 5: Every Pastor Is Distinctively Gifted.
- 6) Resource 6: Every Setting Has Potential.
- 7) Resource 7: Every Church Has Something to Give People.

Ways to Cultivate the Field God Has Placed You In

- 1) Keep the door open to innovation.
- 2) Admit everything is not okay.
- 3) Restore the supernatural.
- 4) Commit to a spiritual awakening.
- 5) Abolish meaninglessness.
- 6) Be open to expansion.
- 7) Resist Cultural Intimidation
- 8) Create a Future for Ministry.

LESSON EIGHT

Characteristics of Great Pastors

(Stan Toler)

- 1) They know how to pray
 - a) Great pastors believe in the power of prayer and practice praying on a daily basis.
 - b) The disciples asked the Lord to teach them how to pray.
 - c) Great pastors know that it is their connection to God—not their skill—that will sustain them.
- 2) They have personal integrity.
 - a) Pastors are held high upon a pedestal for everyone to watch their every move.
 - b) Great pastors always speak the truth and has the courage to correct his or her mistakes.
 - c) Great pastors take responsibility for their actions.
 - d) Great pastors realize that they are ambassadors of the Kingdom.
- 3) They have great flexibility
 - a) Great pastors understand that their way isn't necessarily the best way.
 - b) They copy the best of the best—unless it compromises their character or calling.
 - c) Great pastors are willing to do things differently if the end result is the building up of the Kingdom.
- 4) They are team builders.
 - a) Great pastors are willing to pass the torch to a new generation.
 - b) These leaders are mentors as well as learners, helping those around them learn what they have mastered.
- 5) They have a sense of direction.
 - a) Great pastors know how to clarify their vision.
 - b) Great pastors have a well-grounded sense of identity.
- 6) Great pastors are willing to lead their people into unmapped territory if God designs it.
- 7) They have a great commitment.

Keys to Flawless Character

- 1) History will not judge your leadership according to what you know or even what you have accomplished.
 - a) Your legacy will be determined by who you are.
 - b) If you are a leader with great character, your influence will far outlast you.
- 2) Four essential checks on a leader's character.
 - a) Self-define.
 - i) You must understand who you are and what you are called to do.
 - ii) You need to have a clear sense of your mission as a leader.
 - b) Self-examine
 - i) The era of great distraction.

- ii) Whatever feels good is ultimately good; significant danger in that philosophy, especially for the Christian leader.
- iii) Sexual temptation.
 - (1) Never allow yourself to be alone with a person of the opposite sex.
 - (2) Better to understand yourself.
- c) Self-discipline.
 - i) Most people have one or two glaring weaknesses.
 - ii) Wise leaders have an understanding of their own psyche.
- d) Self-report.
 - i) Get an accountability partner.
 - ii) Great achievement plus weak character equals disaster.
 - iii) Keep your character strong, and your influence will be just as strong.

Improving Your Integrity

- 1) If worldly integrity is learned by the example of careless character, we are called to a higher standard.
 - a) The personal integrity of a Christian leader speaks louder than a sharp resume, a handful of brochures, or a stack of business cards.
 - b) Integrity comes as the result of a focused faith, godly choices, right associations, and a tenacious commitment to truth.
- 2) Some integrity-building action points.
 - a) Determine to never do anything privately that wouldn't pass public scrutiny.
 - b) Determine to never do anything the scriptures frown upon.
 - c) Determine to never do anything that will bring shame to the Kingdom.
 - d) Determine to never do anything that will rob you of your self-worth.
 - e) Determine to never do anything that will make you vulnerable to Satan.

Ensuring Institutional Integrity

- 1) .Integrity is a direct reflection of the pastor.
- 2) Tips for leading with integrity.
 - a) Stay on course.
 - b) Don't overpromise.
 - c) Be open about plans and programs.
 - d) Open the books.
 - e) Promote purity.
 - f) Focus on the main thing.
- 3) War hero and former president Dwight D. Eisenhower said, "If a man's associates find him guilty of phoniness, if they find that he lacks forthright integrity, he will fail" (p. 202).

LESSON NINE

Leadership

(Toler)

- 1) Our authority comes from the power that flows from our connection to Jesus Christ.
 - a) “I am the vine; you are the branches. If a man remains in me and I in him, he will bear much fruit; apart from me you can do nothing” (John 15:5).
 - b) It is a connection that is maintained by surrendering our ambitions to Him and gaining His vision and strength.
 - c) Personal faith in Jesus Christ and the empowerment of His Spirit is the great prerequisite for Christian leadership.
- 2) Great leaders concentrate on the mission.
 - a) Your purpose for leadership is in your understanding of Christ’s mission.
 - b) Everything Jesus did during his earthly ministry was to enhance the lives of those around Him.
 - c) Your purpose as a Christian leader is to model Christ’s purpose in bringing out Christian excellence in fellow Christians.
- 3) Great leaders are founded on God’s Word.
 - a) Your plans for leadership are in your understanding of God’s Word.
 - b) Jesus has already addressed the qualities of leadership.

Marks of a Great Leader

Introduction

- 1) Don’t reach our goals based on someone else’s failure.
- 2) The most effective leaders are not afraid to help others reach their goals; they believe in the power of the win-win situation.
- 3) You can get everything you want if you help enough others get what they want.
- 4) A leader looking for credit will soon be a solo performer.
- 5) The best leaders display that seldom-seen virtue called humility.
- 6) They discover real worth in terms of their ability to generate team excellence, not personal recognition.

Five Marks of Greatness of a Leader

- 1) Great leaders don’t care who gets the credit as long as the job gets done.
- 2) Great leaders are willing to put the mission ahead of their personal agenda.
- 3) Great leaders are quick to forgive.
- 4) Great leaders are energized by the achievements of others.
- 5) Great leaders freely give to those who deserve it most.

Faith-inspired Vision

- 1) If you can't see the future, you'll never get there.
 - a) Vision planning is an essential skill for every leader.
 - b) A greater leadership trait is believing the vision for the future.
- 2) Without faith, it is impossible to please God, because anyone who comes to him must believe that he exists and that he rewards those who earnestly seek him. (Heb 11:6)
 - a) As Christian leaders we believe both in God and in the power of His promises.
 - b) We know that He is there and that He will do for us what He has said He will do.
 - c) We lead by faith.
- 3) Faith believes without proof.
 - a) Noah built the ark without ever seeing rain.
 - b) We trust God even though we can't see all the details.
- 4) Faith stands alone.
 - a) People of faith don't need to be members of an elite club; they're willing to cling to the promises of God even when that means being different from others.
 - b) To stand against the crowd and for Jesus requires a firm conviction of the truth of God's Word.
 - c) May have to fight the tides of tradition.
 - d) The leader is willing to take a stand even if it means losing popularity contests.
- 5) Faith takes action.
 - a) "Faith by itself, if it is not accompanied by action, is dead" (James 2:17).
 - b) Noah believed it was going to rain, so he took action to build a boat.
- 6) Faith sees results.
 - a) Being a person of faith means being willing to trust God regardless of the outcome.
 - b) When you step out and follow God, you will see results too.
 - c) When you pray for rain, wear a raincoat.

Building a Winning Team

- 1) Team building is vital for any pastor.
- 2) You will accomplish more in ministry if you learn to tap the resources of others.
- 3) Scientists figure that the V formation of flying ducks adds at least 71 percent to the flight range of the flock.
 - a) By working together, geese can travel nearly twice as far as any one of them could alone.
 - b) That's teamwork.
- 4) Investing in a team pays long-term dividends.
- 5) Six essential skills for developing your dream team in ministry.
 - a) Learn the art of delegation.
 - b) Affirm others.
 - c) Provide adequate support.
 - d) Motivate teammates.
 - e) Evaluate results.

LESSON TEN

Bringing the Senior Pastor into Apostolic Function

(Jonathan David)

An Apostolic Mandate

- 1) Many senior pastors getting mandate from God to change from the pastoral anointing and function to embrace apostolic call and function.
- 2) Whenever the type of the dominant anointing over a church is changed, there will be other specific developments that will take place within the church.
- 3) Distinctive developments of dominant anointing.
 - a) The Nature.
 - b) The People.
 - c) The Message.
 - d) The Emphasis. The emphasis of its programs and events will pursue the purposes that have been established by the dimensions of the dominant anointing.
 - e) The Strategies.
 - f) The Impact and Influence.
 - g) The Experiences and Manifestations.

Why Senior Pastors Are Reluctant to Change

- 1) Spiritual ignorance.
- 2) Church Structures Not Allowing Change.
- 3) Traditional Mindsets Concerning Pastoring.
- 4) Familiarity with the Pastoral Anointing and Function.
- 5) Lack of Leadership Team with Pastoral Anointing.
- 6) Sense of Indispensability.

Difference between Pastoral Concepts Today and the New Testament Apostolic Functions

- 1) Centered on needs rather than God's call and purposes.
- 2) Feeding people rather than training the..
- 3) Performs services rather than demanding performance.
- 4) Equips to meet needs rather than equipping for ministry work.
- 5) Maintenance as goal rather than maturity in its focus.
- 6) Assures positional worth in Christ rather than establishing the reality of Christ.
- 7) Brings comfort and relief rather than fulfillment and identity.
- 8) Emphasizes behavioral systems rather than belief systems.

Apostolic Concepts of Pastoring

- 1) Carry the burden of the Lord and not that of the people.
- 2) Meet root needs and not just felt needs.
- 3) Help people do what they can do for themselves.
- 4) People management rather than crisis management.
- 5) Affects every area of lifestyle not just religious aspects.
- 6) Helps believers come into fulfillment of the revealed word.

LESSON ELEVEN

Keys of Success for Senior Pastors

(Jonathan David)

Acts 11:22 - 26 (NKJV) ²²Then news of these things came to the ears of the church in Jerusalem, and they sent out Barnabas to go as far as Antioch. ²³When he came and had seen the grace of God, he was glad, and encouraged them all that with purpose of heart they should continue with the Lord. ²⁴For he was a good man, full of the Holy Spirit and of faith. And a great many people were added to the Lord. ²⁵Then Barnabas departed for Tarsus to seek Saul. ²⁶And when he had found him, he brought him to Antioch. So it was that for a whole year they assembled with the church and taught a great many people. And the disciples were first called Christians in Antioch.

Ingredients for Successful Pastors

- 1) A senior pastor should have a good local church testimony.
 - a) Pastor must be an example and model for others to pattern their lives after.
 - b) Timothy was a young man with a good testimony and lifestyle before Paul took him on his missionary adventures.
 - c) Apostolic journeys required tough men who were spiritually strong and courageous in the fiercest battles against the powers of the enemy.
- 2) A senior pastor should be available and willing to move forward.
 - a) Barnabas was available to be dispatched to Antioch.
 - b) Making time available for God is very essential to success.
 - c) Learning to work with the Holy Spirit is a skill senior pastors must eventually develop if they choose success and fruitfulness for their future destiny.
 - d) When the senior pastor is ineffective because of overwork, the quality of his ministry's calling, preaching, and life will be affected.
- 3) The senior pastor should have prophetic ability to witness the grace of God.
 - a) The prophetic ability to witness the grace of God is very essential for developing the talents, gifts, and callings of those under our care.
 - b) This ability gives us the advantage in training the believers to identify God's inner workings and help them make right responses to the dealings of the Holy Spirit in their lives.
 - c) It was Barnabas who witnessed the grace of God on Paul to reach the Gentiles and it was he who extended his hand of fellowship to Paul at Jerusalem.

Galatians 2:7 - 9 (NKJV) ⁷But on the contrary, when they saw that the gospel for the uncircumcised had been committed to me, as *the gospel* for the circumcised *was* to Peter ⁸(for He who worked effectively in Peter for the apostleship to the circumcised also worked effectively in me toward the Gentiles), ⁹and when James, Cephas, and John, who seemed to

be pillars, perceived the grace that had been given to me, they gave me and Barnabas the right hand of fellowship, that we *should go* to the Gentiles and they to the circumcised.

- 4) The senior pastor should have the power to rejoice in the Spirit
 - a) Barnabas rejoiced at what God was doing in the midst of the believers at Antioch.
 - b) We need to be full of life, excitement and inspiration within our spirit if we are going to lead a church like Antioch.
 - c) It is not the strength of our doctrines alone but the strength of our spirit that is established upon revelations that gives us a cutting edge of victory over satanic forces.
- 5) The senior pastor should exercise the ministry of exhortation and encouragement.
 - a) Most people around us get depressed and become emotionally down too quickly.
 - b) There are many cycles of ups and downs in the lives of an average believer.
 - c) The senior man must be able to be an inspirer and motivator of faith.
 - d) Senior pastors need to provide meaningful emotional support for their own leaders and members.
 - i) Sometimes we need the human touch of love, encouragement, and acceptance so that believers will blossom.
 - ii) One of the senior pastor's greatest assets is to provide this "human touch with divine expression" to stabilize the emotions of his flock and add value to their soul.
 - (1) Praise, compliments, and encouragement go a longer way in the development of love, loyalty and higher personal achievement.
 - (2) There is "nothing constructive about criticism" because both these elements are opposite to each other.
- 6) The senior past should nurture a yieldedness in the hearts of people toward God
 - a) One of the best ways a senior pastor can keep the hearts of his people tender is by being able to lead them into extended hours of "breakthrough worship"
 - b) The highest level of anointing in the congregation rests upon the senior pastor.
- 7) The senior pastor must be full of the Holy Spirit and Faith.
 - a) Must be a man who has God's revealed word of the season in his mouth.
 - b) The word of the season is the revealed word for the now.
 - c) There will be an excitement of faith and the spirit of adventure in the atmosphere
- 8) The senior pastor recognizes other ministries and must be graced to work with them.
 - a) Barnabus went to Tarsus to look for Paul so that together they could build the work.
 - b) Barnabus knew the grace of God on Paul and recognized his contribution to the work at Antioch.
 - c) Many times it is hard for a senior pastor who has risked all to build the church to willingly yield his dreams, his passionate object of ministry into the hands of budding but immature ministers.
 - d) The senior minister must purposefully reveal that he needs others so that other capable men may arise to shoulder the burden and own the work of their ministry.
 - e) The senior pastor is the central pivotal figure in the growth of his church both spiritually, numerically and influentially.

LESSON TWELVE

The Pioneering Stage of a Pastor

(Jonathan David)

- 1) Must know his calling to that locality.
 - a) Is the call based on needs or God's purpose?.
 - b) Is the call to a locality a temporary attempt or a permanent task?
 - c) Is he built into the work or is the work the stepping stone?
 - d) Is he staying to finish the work?
- 2) Build a base for future operations.
 - a) The church must be built with permanence in his mind and future in his view.
 - b) Important factors while building bases.
 - i) A "spiritual womb" to birth new moves of God.
 - ii) Building people effectively in the base.
 - iii) Keep good men to model strong bases.
 - iv) The corporate vision materializes within the base.
 - v) Spiritual position in the region.
 - vi) Progressive development of the anointing and grace.
- 3) Needs a clear vision of God's purpose.
 - a) Purpose is the nature of business we are in, while the vision describes what we hope to do with our church in a certain time period.
 - b) The clarity of purpose helps the pastor see proper priorities and establish the focus for the course of his future destiny.
 - c) Without determined priorities, every urgent thing will become important and will start to demand our time and attention.
 - d) Secret is to keep our priorities focused to fulfill our ultimate purposes, majoring on the major.
 - e) "The important thing is to keep the important thing the important thing and that's the important thing."
- 4) Must be a gatherer of people. Practical wisdom in two aspects of pioneering areas that can reduce our suffering in the ministry.
 - a) Develop Godly relationships with the other pastors in the locality.
 - b) Handle backslidden Christians or former members of other churches coming into your midst accurately.
- 5) Must carry a testimony of life not just charisma.
 - a) Must be a good and godly man.
 - b) With our ministry we can bless them but it's with our lives we can hold and build them because it takes one life to build another.
 - c) Need to touch others with our lives not just our message.
 - d) Long after people have forgotten our sermons they will remember our lives.
 - e) The pioneering pastor must exercise wisdom in what he shares and what he should not.
- 6) Must be resource manager.

- a) Three major areas of resources in any church.
 - i) People.
 - ii) Money.
 - iii) Assets.
 - b) The pioneering pastor is the primary steward of everything dedicated for the Lord's kingdom and ministry.
- 7) Needs to have someone having oversight over him.
- a) Many without mentoring and fathering has caused a lot of grief.
 - b) Reasons for having a mentor above the pioneering pastor.
 - i) To be retrained and equipped to work more effectively.
 - ii) To have someone to speak into his life.
 - iii) To develop a healthy two-way relationship.
 - iv) To represent his mentor and be represented by the mentor.
 - v) To receive provisions to meet his needs.

Apostolic Strategies Affecting Nations, Dr. Jonathan David. Third edition, 2007.
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