

HOW TO BE A LEADER OTHERS LIKE AND FOLLOW

Introduction

- A. Having a _____ or _____ doesn't prove one is a leader.
1. "If one thinks he is leading but has no _____, he is mistaken – he is only talking a walk."
 2. In some cases, the _____ leaders of the group are persons other than those officially designated as leaders.
- B. Leadership is _____.
1. A leader influences others to do things they would not otherwise do.
 2. The ability to win friends and influence people is one of the most _____ and _____ assets one can have.

How to Increase Your "Likeability"

- A. _____ people.
- B. _____ often.
- C. Make others feel _____ – don't try to impress them with your importance.
- D. Call people by their _____.
- E. Talk about concerns of _____, not your own.
- F. Be a good _____.
- G. _____ people.
- H. Express _____ to people.
- I. Avoid unnecessary _____.
- J. Be _____.
- K. Have a good sense of _____.

L. Be kind and _____.

M. Be _____.

N. Be _____ and _____ of the views, opinions and convictions of others.

Personal Qualities That Attract & Inspire Others

A. _____ in _____ which produces:

1. Doing what God wants.
2. Courage.
3. Endurance during difficulties.
4. Optimism.
5. Vision for progress.

B. _____.

1. Not arrogant.
2. Gives credit to others.
3. Accepts blame.

C. _____ . Philippians 2:3, 4

1. Sacrifices time and resources for others.
2. Considers the opinions and desires of others as significant as his own.

D. _____.

E. Good personal _____, _____ and _____.

F. _____ and _____.

G. _____ and _____.

H. _____ and _____.

Some Factors That Affect A Leader's Ability to Gain and Keep Followers

- A. _____ is number one.
1. It must be earned.
 2. Be a person of integrity.
 3. If you can't trust a person regarding one thing, it is difficult to trust them regarding _____.
- B. Helping people get what they _____.
1. Help people get what they want and they will help you get what _____ want.
 2. _____ what people want. If it is good, help them get it.
- C. _____ people.
1. _____ to them.
 2. Encourage their _____.
 3. _____ their suggestions as feasible.
 4. _____ responsibility to them.
 5. _____ and _____ people for their efforts and accomplishments.
- D. _____ with people.
1. An effective leader is never aloof and distant from people.
 2. An effective leader wins the _____ of people.
 3. It is impossible to connect with people without spending significant _____ with them on _____.

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HOW TO MOTIVATE PEOPLE

Motivation is that which causes action. It must come from within. However, there are some ways to help others be motivated.

1. Set a good example.
2. Accept responsibility for your decisions and actions--don't try to "pass the buck".
3. Always be positive--communicate faith, vision and determination.
4. Really care for people and communicate it. Be kind, courteous and tactful.
5. Listen to others--encourage input, learn from it, give credit for ideas learned from others, follow up on suggestions.
6. Involve people in the decision-making process.
7. Keep people informed, especially about changes that affect them personally. We tend to be down on what we're not up on.
8. Involve people in work they want to do, for which they are suited and in which they can find satisfaction.
9. Delegate responsibility to others--encourage initiative and resourcefulness.
10. Have high standards and expectations. Keep in touch--let them know you are available to help and that you are interested in what they are doing.
11. Emphasize people's strengths, not their weaknesses.
12. Provide recognition for efforts and accomplishments.
13. Be generous with praise. Be specific.
14. Help them overcome discouragement.

Tactics that should not be used:

1. Creating guilt over matters of opinion.
2. Misapplying scripture. Example: James 4:17.
3. Using high pressure, "arm-twisting".
4. Shaming, belittling.
5. Creating false needs.
6. Isolating those who do not participate.

HOW TO IMPROVE ELDERS - CONGREGATION RELATIONS

I. HAVE RIGHT ATTITUDES TOWARD ONE ANOTHER AND TREAT ONE ANOTHER RIGHT.

- A. Christ-like love. John 13:34; I John 3:16; I Peter 4:8.
- B. Be more concerned for others than for self. Phil. 2:1 - 8.
- C. Be submissive to one another. Eph. 5:21.
- D. Know and follow Biblical teaching about one another relationships.
 - 1. We are all equal in Christ -- no rank, status. Gal. 3:26-28.
 - 2. We are all significant members of the body of Christ. Rom. 12; I Cor. 12; Eph. 4.
 - 3. We belong to each other. Rom 12:5.
 - 4. Our God-given abilities are to be used in serving one another. I Pet. 4:10.
 - 5. We are brothers and sisters in the family of God.
- E. Practice the "Golden Rule". Matt. 7:12.

II. HAVE GENUINE SELFLESS CONCERN FOR THE WELFARE OF THE CHURCH.

- A. Jesus concern for the church. Eph. 5:25.
 - 1. More important than his personal pleasure.
 - 2. More important than having his way.
 - 3. More important than staying in his "comfort zone".
- B. Paul's attitude.
 - 1. Sacrificed his rights for the sake of the church. I Cor. 8:13; 9:4 - 12.
 - 2. Flexible regarding culture, custom, tradition as long as God's will was not compromised. I Cor. 9:19 - 23.
- C. What about us?

III. HAVE GOOD COMMUNICATION.

- A. A two-way process involving:
 - 1. Outflow of information from leaders to the congregation. When people in a group are not informed, they tend to speculate - assume the worst, feel left out, become resentful.
 - 2. Inflow of information from congregation to leaders. Why leaders need to listen and seek input:
 - a. Know what people are thinking, what's going on.
 - b. Makes people feel respected, appreciated.
 - c. Need to learn from others. Leaders don't have all the expertise.
- B. Handling objections, criticism.
 - 1. Unless you have a group of zombies who don't know or care about anything there will not be 100% approval of everything the elders do.
 - 2. People who disagree or object should not automatically be branded as unspiritual rabble-rousers.
 - 3. How the apostles dealt with dissidents in the Jerusalem church and the results. Acts 6: 1-7.

IV. HOW ELDERS GET RESPECT, CONFIDENCE AND COOPERATION FROM THE CONGREGATION. HEB. 13:17; I Thess. 5: 12, 13.

- A. Not by demanding -- must be earned. Christian's response is to be voluntary, not coerced.
- B. Be a good example. I Peter 5: 1 - 3.
- C. Proper concept of "authority".
 - 1. Not position, power, control, "calling the shots", hiring/firing staff, controlling money, etc.
 - 2. Servant mentality. Matt. 20: 20 - 28.
- D. Be "people persons".
 - 1. People not property should be the priority.
 - 2. Elders must be "hospitable". I Tim. 3: 2.
 - 3. Shepherds, not executives, decision-makers
 - 4. 80 - 20 rule -- spend 80% of time visiting, counseling, teaching, 20% meeting.
 - 5. Impossible to build good relationships without being with people.
- E. Give others what you want from them.
 - 1. Like begets like. Life is an echo, a boomerang.
 - 2. If you want love, respect and loyalty from people, give it to them.
- F. How elders demonstrate respect and appreciation for the congregation.
 - 1. Express appreciation to individuals as well as publicly.
 - 2. Listen to them, encourage their input, involve them in the decision-making process, inform them. Acts 15: 1 - 31.
 - 3. Follow-up on members input.
 - 4. Delegate responsibility.
- G. Results of this type leadership.
 - 1. Members feel significant, a sense of belonging, ownership. "We" and "us" rather than "they" and "them".
 - 2. Members are motivated to be involved -- attend, give, work, bring others.

V. PRAY FOR ONE ANOTHER.

- A. Prayer has powerful, positive results with God. James 5: 16.
- B. Sincerely praying for someone causes us to feel closer to them and more positive about them.
 - 1. Pray for individuals -- call them by name.
 - 2. Make specific requests on their behalf.

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