

Qualities of Multidimensional Leaders II

“Leadership must items”

NKJ Titus 1:5 For this reason I left you in Crete, that you should set in order the things that are lacking, and appoint elders in every city as I commanded you— ⁶ if a man is blameless, the husband of one wife, having faithful children not accused of dissipation or insubordination. ⁷ For a bishop must be blameless, as a steward of God, **not** self-willed, **not** quick-tempered, **not** given to wine, **not** violent, **not** greedy for money, ⁸ **but hospitable**, a **lover** of what is good, **sober-minded, just, holy, self-controlled**, ⁹ holding fast the faithful word as he has been taught, that he may be able, by sound doctrine, both to exhort and convict those who contradict.

Mess Titus 1:7 It's important that a church leader, responsible for the affairs in God's house, be looked up to—not pushy, not short-tempered, not a drunk, not a bully, not money-hungry. ⁸ **He must** welcome people, be helpful, wise, fair, reverent, have a good grip on himself,

We are called to lead in the absence of the primary leader.

We are called to lead in the absence of the secondary leaders.

Leadership credibility is essential for leadership connection and success.

Leadership credibility is important in ministry space, the marketplace and public space.

Calling + Character = Credibility

I

There are five characteristics a multidimensional leader must not have or be. *Vs 7*

First is humility, rather than arrogance or looking down on others.

Second, those who became easily angered were not fit to lead others.

Third, a leader could not be known as a "drunkard" or addicted or dependent to any substance.

Fourth, a church leader could not be "***violent***." The matching list in *1 Timothy 3:3* adds the idea gentleness.

Fifth, a leader was not to be "greedy," ***motivated*** or serving in order to make money (*1 Peter 5:2*).

- Moral character is critical for multidimensional leaders.

II

There are six qualities a multidimensional leader must have. Vs 8

First, a leader is to be "hospitable" to both believers and strangers.

This was a key virtue in the ancient Near East.

Second, a leader must be a "lover of good."

A leader could not love "evil" and be fit to lead Christians.

Third, a leader must be "self-controlled."

This quality, ***temperance***, serves as part of the fruit of the Spirit (*Galatians 5:22–23*).

Fourth, a leader must be "upright." The Greek *dikaion* means "fair or just."

Fifth, a leader must be "holy" or set apart (*1 Peter 1:15*).

This command reflected the Torah as well. In the Hebrew Scriptures, "being holy" meant a focus on being like God, ***reflecting*** His nature.

Sixth, a leader was to be "disciplined."

- A leader must be able to stay ***focused***.

III

These qualities, rather negative, "must not" or positive, must be "must items".

When standards are ignored, the leader's path will be short.

When the qualities are practiced, they will lead to success and longevity.

These qualities give the leader credibility.

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