# CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP

## Principles

#### **Introduction**

# Introduction:

Definition of Leadership:

Oxford:

“The action of leading a group of people or an organization.”

Murray J, Editor. Oxford English Language Dictionary. Oxford University Press;

Reference Cards:

1. Methods are many, principles are few;

Methods always change, principles never do.

Wiersbe, Warren W. On Being a Servant of God (p. 12). Baker Publishing Group. Kindle Edition.

1. ministry is built on basic principles, not clever methods. God doesn’t want us to have “ministry by imitation.” He wants “ministry by incarnation,” incarnation,” what Paul wrote about in Philippians 2:13: “For it is God who works in you both to will and to do for His good pleasure.”

Wiersbe, Warren W.. On Being a Servant of God (p. 12). Baker Publishing Group. Kindle Edition.

1. Ministry takes place when divine resources meet human needs through loving channels to the glory of God. The kind of ministry this definition is talking about is best illustrated by an event recorded in Acts 3:

Wiersbe, Warren W.. On Being a Servant of God (p. 12). Baker Publishing Group. Kindle Edition.

1. TRAIT THEORY, SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT, AND HUMAN RELATIONS (1900–1940) Based on this “great man” concept of leadership, leadership reflection in the early part of the twentieth century often focused on well-known historic leaders. The assumption was that leaders were primarily born, not made, and that the characteristics and traits of these leaders could be identified. Examples of traits studied include intelligence, self-confidence, integrity, extraversion, and determination.7

Irving, Justin A.; Strauss, Mark L.. Leadership in Christian Perspective (p. 7). Baker Publishing Group. Kindle Edition.

1. the early part of the twentieth century also emphasized two divergent themes: scientific management and human relations. Scientific management focused on minimizing human variance in the workforce through standardization practices.8 This approach to leadership viewed organizations as machines.

Irving, Justin A.; Strauss, Mark L.. Leadership in Christian Perspective (p. 7). Baker Publishing Group. Kindle Edition.

1. By the 1920s there emerged studies focused on the sociopsychological dimensions of human work.9 Building on the emphases of scientific management, the Hawthorne studies revealed the importance of manager care for and interest in workers and their work. Beyond financial motivations, the social and psychological dimensions of human relations were also motivating for workers.

Irving, Justin A.; Strauss, Mark L.. Leadership in Christian Perspective (p. 7). Baker Publishing Group. Kindle Edition.

1. LEADERSHIP BEHAVIORS AND SKILLS (1940–70) Moving beyond and building on the trait, standardization, and human relations themes of the first forty years of the twentieth century, the next time period emphasized the skills and behaviors of

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1. leaders. Early work related to the skills of leaders highlighted the technical, interpersonal, and conceptual skills managers need at different levels of an organization.10

Irving, Justin A.; Strauss, Mark L.. Leadership in Christian Perspective (p. 8). Baker Publishing Group. Kindle Edition.

1. The benefit of human interpersonal skills is also seen through research conducted on behavioral approaches to leadership. The Ohio State studies and the University of Michigan studies11 identified the importance of leadership behavior focused on both task accomplishment and people orientation.

Irving, Justin A.; Strauss, Mark L.. Leadership in Christian Perspective (p. 8). Baker Publishing Group. Kindle Edition.