

The New Testament Concept of Servant Leadership

1. Mk 10:35-39
 - a. There is sovereignty in spiritual leadership: "for those for whom it has been prepared"
 - b. There is suffering involved in spiritual leadership: "able to drink the cup that I drink"
2. Luke 22:24-27
 - a. Just finished a significant worship experience.
 - b. Fell into a dispute, a rivalry
 - c. The Lord makes a comparison: Christian leadership is not authoritarian as for the "Gentiles."

Instead, the Lord exemplifies servant leadership

Gangle's analysis of Luke 22:24-27 in *Competent to Lead*

*Leadership is not a political power play.

The disciples fell into a rivalry based on a contentious spirit.

Martin Buber: I-It, rather than I-Thou

*Leadership is not an authoritarian attitude.

We are not to seek to exercise authoritarian control over the thoughts and behavior of others.

*Leadership is not being the one in the limelight.

Christ took the role of the servant, not the honored guest. Leadership is service to the group you lead.

3. Greenslade Leadership, Greatness & Servanthood (pg. 4-5)

Psa 40: 6-8

- a. Get to know what God desires, not just what He requires.
- b. Be wholly committed to the Lord.
- c. Pay attention to what the Lord is saying.
- d. Be available.
- e. Be confident about your usefulness to the Lord.
- f. Do the will of God from the heart.

4. The Pattern of Leadership in the New testament

1 Thessalonians 2

- a. v.2 Suffering, Committed
- b. v.3 Purity of motive
- c. v.4 Called (approved) by God, trustworthy, not pleasers of men
- d. v.5 & 6 Sincere (without wax)
- e. v.7 & 8 Nurturing
 - 1) "gentle" - like a nursing mother
 - 2 Tim 2:24 - Paul used the same word to describe the servant of the Lord.
 - The implication is a yearning for the good of the group, which ultimately results in a sacrifice on the part of the leader.
 - 2) Open - able to share their lives with others.
- f. v. 9 Hard working
- g. v.10 An example of godly qualities
- h. v.11 & 12 Fatherly