

Acts of Leadership Book Two

Answer Key

Lesson 1:

1. Why should leaders be trained for the next generation?
We should do our best to train successors to take over when we move on.
2. Who built the most successful leadership team of all time?
Jesus
3. How was building this leadership team accomplished?
To ensure success, Jesus spent time training His successors.
4. What challenge is facing the worldwide church?
To develop leaders who are capable, anointed, and hungry for the revival and church growth that God has promised in the end time.
5. According to John Maxwell, when does true success come?
True success comes only when every generation continues to develop the next generation.
6. Why would it be wise to train more than one leader to assume your role?
If you train only one person to take your place, what would happen if for some reason he or she is not able to replace you?
7. What does Jesus expect from our leadership?
God expects us to humbly serve His timing.
8. Provide a biblical example of someone who trained a successor. Explain.
Elijah is a good example of a leader that transitioned well. He trained Elisha, reproduced himself in him, and left him his mantle of leadership. God added a double portion of his anointing.
9. What did the apostle Paul teach us about leadership in Acts 18:20-21?
A leader knows when to move on, a leader knows when to say no, a leader must follow God's direction, even when the people want him to stay and a leader must surrender to the will of God daily.

Lesson #2

1. Explain how the Christian experience begins and ends with change.
"Who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned life unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himself"
2. What is one of the most critically needed resources in the church today?
For a new breed of leaders.
3. What types of ideas are needed during a time of organizational change?
In times of "change", strong, creative (new ideas), and innovative (putting new ideas to use) leadership is required.
4. Briefly explain the kind of changes that Pentecost brought.
Lives were changed through water baptism. Worship places changed. New methods of giving were established. Persecution brought change. A new mindset was needed to accommodate the Gentiles. The Jerusalem Council, and great men like Saul of Tarsus, were drastically changed.
5. What is meant by the phrase "status quo"?
The normal way people did things.
6. According to Acts 6:14, what did Jesus want to change?

Change their customs

7. What should never change (as related to the Word of God)?
It is imperative we hold to the old paths when it comes to doctrine.
8. What is one of the greatest enemies of the church today?
It may be "traditionalism," insistence on doing things the same way they were done years ago
9. What does *traditionalism* mean?
Means a sense of security, often called "comfort zone."
10. How can leaders motivate others to see the need for change?
Focusing on the potential gain from change does this. We must be able to answer, "Why is this better?"

Lesson #3

1. What two questions does David McNally suggest we ask nightly?
A.) Did I today, in some way, grow as a person?
B.) Did I today, in some way, make the world a better place in which to live?
2. Which person in the organization should be changed first?
Start in me.
3. Relate the story of the revolutionary who wanted to change the world.
The story starts out as a young man praying "Lord, give me the energy to change the world." However, through life his prayers were changing until the very end he should have been praying: "Lord, give me the grace to change myself." He realized that if he started praying the last prayer from the beginning he would feel as though he didn't waste his life. From Paul Wharton's book stories and Parables for Preachers and Teachers.
4. What was Saul's second question on the Damascus Road?
"Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"
5. In Acts 2:37 why did the people ask, "What shall we do"?
These people realized that they needed a change. They were pricked in their hearts.
6. To move the church forward, what two questions should be asked?
A.) What could be done to move the church forward?
B.) What am I personally going to do to help achieve this?
7. Since it is impossible to bring about all change needed at one time, what should be done?
To be effective in a changing world, we must keep learning. We need to keep advancing.
8. What is one of the best ways to motivate change?
Create an environment of quality
9. What happens when people devote a little of themselves to everything?
"Devoting a little of yourself to everything means committing a great deal of yourself to nothing."
10. Stephen Covey suggests that we have two options. What are they? Which one is best?
We can focus on things that are within our scope of control or focus on things outside of our scope of control. Focus on things within our control, we make progress and accomplish our goals.

Lesson #4

1. What three epistles were written to Timothy and Titus?
Paul wrote the 3 epistles: I Timothy, II Timothy and Titus

2. What are the steps of effective teaching?
Recognize their talents, abilities, strengths, and weaknesses. Strengthen the strengths first and then work on the weaknesses.
3. Why should we be careful about how we correct our potential successor?
People are sensitive. You are building leaders not be pulling them down
4. According to Howard Hendricks, what is the only foolish question?
Is the unasked question.
5. Provide ten tips for training successors or the next generation of leaders.
 - A.) Allow them into your life by building a relationship.
 - B.) Pray with your potential successor(s) regularly.
 - C.) Never be intimidated or jealous
 - D.) Think out loud.
 - E.) Treat potential successors as an intern.
 - F.) Be a friend but lead with gentle firmness.
 - G.) Evaluate progress regularly.
 - H.) Share your vision from God
 - I.) Be there when needed.
 - J.) Care about them and their family.

Lesson #5

1. List ten reasons why people resist change
 - A.) They are content.
 - B.) They lack understanding
 - C.) They are not willing to pay the price.
 - D.) They are tradition-bound.
 - E.) They fear loss.
 - F.) The change is not self-started.
 - G.) Routine is interrupted.
 - H.) The change creates a fear of the unknown.
 - I.) The purpose of change is unclear.
 - J.) Change requires more commitment.
2. What plan could agents follow to bring about change?
Explain the need. People are content with their old habits and ways. They will need to understand the problem. Focus on the gains that will be received with the necessary change. Understand that not everyone will be happy with the change. Do not try to implement all changes at the same time. Give the people ownership of the change.
3. Where (or how) do we begin change?
The first step is simply-begin. Action is needed. Start today. Tomorrow is too late.

Lesson #6

1. Warren Wiersbe claims that we cannot achieve leadership without what?
Effective delegation.
2. What is another word for *delegation*?
Share
3. Ed Roberts suggests several reasons for delegation. What are three?
 - A.) Delegation relieves you the burdens that can be shouldered by others.
 - B.) Delegation increases the motivational level of people.

C.) Delegation helps you spend more time on important matters like planning the future.

4. What are some other reasons for delegation given in this lesson?
To share the burden, to increase commitment from others, to be better equipped to reach the world and to create order and organization. Network as a team.
5. What types of people did Jethro encourage Moses to find?
Select capable, trustworthy men and share the burden of the work with them.
6. What type(s) of people were to be appointed as deacons in Acts 6?
Seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom.
7. What did Jesus know that Moses did not know (until Jethro told him)?
The burden of leadership is too great for anyone to carry alone. Jethro told Moses to delegate
8. What is the duty of the five-fold ministry of the church?
To prepare the team (the saints) for the work of the ministry.
9. Why are workers standing around at the eleventh hour doing nothing?
“Because no one has hired us.” No one had delegated them work to do.

Lesson #7

1. Describe Barnabas character.
Barnabas is best remembered for only one thing, he put courage into the hearts of others.
2. Define *encourage*?
A fifteenth-century English word that means we can inspire with courage or confidence. It is an attempt to persuade, to spur on, to help.
3. Why does the author say that without Barnabas we might not have half of the New Testament?
Because Barnabas was one of the most influential men of the New Testament. He helped spread the gospel through encouraging. He assisted others in their personal, ministerial, and spiritual growth.
4. What is one way that Barnabas encouraged others?
Through his words.
5. What does Bob Sanders describe as the “acid test of an encourager”?
The ability to let someone else take the lead and get the credit.

Lesson #8

1. What was Helen Keller’s response to the question, “What is worse than being blind?”
“Having sight but not being able to see.”
2. What is *vision*?
Vision for ministry is a clear mental image of a preferable future imparted by God to His chosen servants and is based upon an accurate understanding of God, one’s self, and circumstances.
3. Give two examples of Old Testament stories that illustrate what we see is a matter of perspective.
A.) Young men shall see visions and old men shall dream dreams.
B.) Where there is no vision, the people perish.
4. What is the verse of Scripture that talks about *vision*?
Proverbs 29:18

5. What can dreams help us see?

Dreams can help us see the invisible, believe the incredible, and achieve the impossible.

6. Give a scriptural reference that shows it is the will of the devil to keep us blinded.

II Corinthians 3:3-4

7. What will happen when we focus our eyes on Jesus and His attributes?

We will believe God for great things and see things as He would have us to.

Lesson #9

1. Quote the statement made by John F. Kennedy used in this lesson

"Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

2. What 3 elements do we all have in common?

A.) Past

B.) Present

C.) Future

3. What 3 questions about your "life" will assist you in understanding God's purpose and vision for you?

A.) Where have you been?

B.) Where are you now?

C.) Where are you going?

4. On a tombstone we notice "1960-1999." What can we learn from this?

Each person has a date of entry (birth date) into this world and a date of departure from this world (death date). All that is between the two is the hyphen or blank

5. How was Paul (Saul) able to know the vision or purpose that the Lord had for his life?

He asked.

Lesson #10

1. In Acts 2:40 what did Peter mean when he spoke of an "untoward generation"?

Untoward generation—a generation going somewhere. They did not know where, but they were going very fast. We can get caught in the same situation. Peter was warning the people.

2. What should take place before we can determine where we are going?

Do you have an idea where you are going in life. Do you understand your purpose in the journey of life.

3. What question did God ask Adam in Genesis 3:9

"Adam where art thou?"

4. What happens when one follows a blind leader (Matthew 15:14)?

Both shall fall into the ditch

5. What is *vision*?

Vision is a clear picture in our minds of what life is like down the road.

6. Show how effective faith includes planning or having a vision.

"Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen"

7. Nehemiah did not ask God for a miracle, but for what?

For an opportunity.

8. As we look at the history of visionary leaders throughout the Word of God, what can we conclude?

"What" comes before "how", You will often know "what" to do before you know "how" to do it.

9. What did the angel say to Mary in Luke 1:37?

"For with God nothing shall be impossible."

Lesson #11

1. Why did Jesus appear to Saul?
"for he is a chosen vessel unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles."
2. What was Paul able to say when he reached the end?
"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith"
3. What did God tell Hezekiah concerning vision?
Write the vision, and make it plain.
4. What did George Bernard Shaw say about dreams?"
"Some men see things as they are and ask, 'Why' I dream of things that never were and ask, 'Why not?'"
5. Who will try to persuade you that your vision is not from God?
People will try to persuade us that it is not from Him.
6. Give an example of a biblical leader who had his vision tested?
Joseph was given a vision for his life through two dreams.
7. Where is vision always looking?
At the future.
8. What did George Barna say about *vision*?
"Vision is not dreaming the impossible dream, but dream the most possible dream"
9. What is the best predictor (indicator) of the future?
Our vision for ministry.
10. What question did Paul's heavenly vision begin with?
"Lord, what do you want me to do?"

Lesson # 12

1. Comment on the following statement: "Ministry is not an easy road."
Not all ministers experience the same side effects, but all testify, ministry is not an easy road.
2. List five side effects or results of ministry.
A.) Suffering
B.) Sacrifice
C.) Surrender
D.) Submission
E.) Stewardship
3. According to the Daily Walk Bible, what are the two common responses to troubles?
A.) Suffering
B.) Trouble
4. What does I Peter 2:21-22 say about suffering?
"This suffering is all part of what God has called you to. Christ, who suffered for you, is your example."
5. What did Paul tell Timothy in II Timothy 2:3-4
"Endure suffering along with me, as a good soldier of Christ Jesus. And as Christ's soldier, do not let yourself become tied up in the affairs of this life, for then you cannot satisfy the one who has enlisted you in his army"
6. Why did the apostles rejoice in Acts 5:41-42
Rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his name.
7. List five types of suffering that Paul endured.

- A.) Faced danger
 - B.) Hunger and thirsty
 - C.) Shivered with cold
 - D.) Daily burden of how churches are getting along
 - E.) Faced death
8. What response(s) should we give to the discussion of suffering?
Expect it, accept it as God's gift, evaluate it and yield to God's purposes, learn to live a day at a time and give your cares to God and trust God to turn suffering into eternal glory.
9. What did Jim George say about the level of service to others?
"The greater the level of your service to others, the greater the level of your influence on others."
10. How often should one put himself on the altar of sacrifice?
Daily
11. List the five areas of sacrifice provided by the Good Samaritan.
A.) Sacrifice the time
B.) Sacrifice of resources
C.) Sacrifice of personal transportation
D.) Sacrifice of life
E.) Sacrifice of money
12. Write out the closing quote used in this lesson.
"Ministry that costs nothing accomplishes nothing. If the minister's life is without a measure of pain and sacrifice, his ministry will be without blessing."-Warren and Davis Wiersbe

Lesson #13

1. How does Mark's Gospel portray Jesus?
Selfless Servant who was immediately submissive to the will of God.
2. What is *submission*?
Bringing yourself under the protection of someone in authority.
3. What are 4 areas that God's Word usually connects with submission?
A.) God
B.) Leadership and authority
C.) Society
D.) Other believers
4. What is the minister's purpose according to Ephesian 4:12?
So that the body of Christ may be built up.
5. Name 4 areas where we provide service.
A.) God
B.) Family
C.) People
D.) Vision
6. According to Hesselgrove, stewardship involves three areas. What are they?
A.) Their time
B.) Their talents
C.) Their treasures

7. List 5 of the nine insights on establishing a servant ministry.
 - A.) Serve for a higher purpose
 - B.) Serve in spite of your situation
 - C.) Serve with integrity
 - D.) Serve to please God
 - E.) Serve with pure motives.
8. What other types of stewardship does this lesson mention?
Their tongue, their testimony and their temple.
9. List three of the seven basic principles of stewardship.
 - A.) The basis of stewardship is God has abundantly to His children.
 - B.) The most important offering is committing one's life to God.
 - C.) All Christian giving should be voluntary and cheerful.
10. Quote and explain the African proverb given in this lesson.
"The hand that gives is always higher than the hand that receives."
11. What is poverty?
Holding something in your hand for fear of letting it go.
12. What does Anthony Tangel suggest we should do in response to poverty?
When I open my hand to let go of what is in it, that it is open for God to put something back.
13. What can break the spirit of poverty?
Giving generously.
14. What 4 things must we know to be sensitive to others?
 - A.) Know God
 - B.) Know His voice
 - C.) Know how to respond
 - D.) Know the needs of others
15. What does Daniel make the pages of history?
Because he finds himself on his knee three times a day in good times and bad.
16. What words did the king use to identify Daniel's steadfastness?
"whom you are serving continually"
17. What habit did Daniel form in his life?
He adhered firmly and faithfully to what he believed.
18. Quote Acts 2:42.
"continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers"
19. Who is the role model for each of the side effects of ministry?
Our Savior, Jesus Christ.
20. According to Theodore Roosevelt, what is the one quality that sets one man apart from another?
It is self-discipline.
21. What is the one outstanding quality of characteristic that causes companies and leaders to excel greatness?
A commitment to discipline.
22. List five areas where one might discipline himself.
 - A.) Pray
 - B.) Fast
 - C.) Study God's Word
 - D.) Witness

23. What is Bobby Knight's definition of discipline?
Discipline is doing what has to be done, when it has to be done, as well as it can be done, and doing it that way all the time"
24. What are the two types of pain mentioned at the close of this lesson?
A.) The pain of discipline
B.) The pain of regret.
25. Compare discipline to the oil in an engine.
It keeps the motor running. It keeps the train on tracks. It keeps a motorboat moving.

Lesson #14

1. What is double vision?
The ability to see what is and what can be.
2. Saul's vision began with what two questions?
Who are you Lord? What do you want me to do?
3. The questions of Saul mentioned in answering the previous question lead us to three more questions. What are they?
Where are you going? How will you get there? What is the cost of making the trip?
4. What is vision?
The plan God had prepared for His servant.
5. Explain how vision (at times) outlives us.
It was passed from generation to generation.
6. Express what is meant by realigning with the vision.
Realignment is needed to avoid an accident.
7. What is Paul's vision?
"To open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me."
8. What happens when a leader repeats the vision on a regular basis?
People start to internalize it. The biggest mistake is not reiterating the vision enough.
9. Identify three ways to remind people of the vision.
A.) Commit to preaching about the vision at set times in the year.
B.) Make the vision so simple it can be inserted anywhere in a message
C.) Experiment with your own ideas.
10. Why is it important to be able to state one's vision clearly?
If you can't say it clearly, you don't know it completely. If you can't say it, how do you expect them to say it?

Lesson #15

1. Define revival in terms of vision casting.
Revival refers to bringing something back to life. Do not allow your vision to die.
2. List five things vision costs of requires
A.) Commitment
B.) Sacrifice
C.) Willingness to change
D.) Discipline
E.) Willingness to improve
3. List the steps from receiving the vision to rejoicing the vision.

Commitment, sacrifice, willingness to change, discipline, willingness to improve, contentment, faithfulness and hard work.

4. What was the end result to Paul's vision?

Paul heard those treasure words, "Well done, good and faithful servant! You have been faithful...come and share your master's happiness!"