



Tool: Indicators of the 5Cs with Their Biblical Basis

According to our “ConneXions” Model, a healthy Christian leader knows God **(Christ)**, was formed and lives in supportive and accountable community **(Community)**, has integrity **(Character)**, knows the purpose of God and presents it with clarity, passion and credibility **(Calling)**, and has the capacity to think and act effectively in leading the people in the accomplishment of this purpose **(Competencies)** – and he is continually growing in all five areas (the “5Cs”).

These areas of deep change in a leader’s life are nurtured through the “**Four Dynamics of Transformation**” (the “4Ds”):

1. Spiritual Dynamics – including prayer, worship, reflection, meditation in the Word;
2. Relational Dynamics – including encouragement, accountability, examples, mentors, coaches;
3. Experiential Dynamics – including learning by doing, challenging assignments, and pressure;
4. Instructional Dynamics – the teaching of the Word of God in an engaging and interactive way, integrating doctrine into the context of life, experiences and relationships.

When all 4Ds are strongly present in a training design, spiritual life is nurtured, relational capacities are strengthened, character is developed, calling is clarified and deep capacities to think and act are built.

The following specific indicators for each of the 5Cs provide:

- A clear path for evaluating one’s own leadership. (For an online evaluation tool that uses this model – the 5C Checkpoint tool – please go to: www.5CCheckpoint.com)
- A clear goal for designing training.
- A clear way to evaluate training – both the training itself and its effectiveness.
- As a basis for prayer for emerging and existing leaders.



“Christ” refers to the leader’s spiritual life. Jesus’ first great commandment is to: “Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength.” (Mark 12:30).

A leader who is strong in Christ:

- Trusts Jesus for his eternal life. (Mark 16:16; John 17:3; 20:31; Rom. 3:28; Gal. 2:16)
- Receives and is secure in Christ’s love. (John 15:10; 17:26; 1 John 4:16-18)
- Recognizes that without Christ he can do nothing of eternal value. (John 15:5)
- Enjoys continual inward fellowship with Jesus by His Holy Spirit and is consistently guided by Him. (John 14:21-23; 17:3; Rom. 8:14; 2 Cor. 3:18; Eph. 5:18; Phil. 2:1; 1 John 1:3)
- Surrenders his life to Jesus, putting His Kingdom before his own personal desires and agendas, and submits to Jesus’ authority for his beliefs and decisions. (Matt. 6:33; 7:13-14, 21; Rom. 10:9; 12:1-2; Rev. 14:4)
- He turns more deeply to God in times of difficulty and suffering, drawing peace and strength from Him. (2 Cor. 1:3-11; 12:1-10; 2 Thess. 3:5; Heb. 4:16; 1 Pet. 1:6-9; 4:12-19)
- Enjoys the Presence of God. (John 17:3; 1 John 1:1-3)
- Has a healthy fear of God. (1 John 4:18; Rom. 8:15; Heb. 2:14-15; Rom. 11:20-22; 2 Cor. 5:9-11; Phil. 2:12-13; Heb. 4:1; 12:28-29; 1 Pet. 1:17; 2:17; Rev. 19:5)
- Avoids idols and every form of the occult. (Ex. 20:3-4; Deut. 18:9-13; 1 Cor. 10:14-22; Gal. 5:20)
- Passionately worships God. (John 4:23-24)
- Occasionally withdraws from people and responsibilities to spend time alone with God. (Luke 4:1-2, 42-44; 5:15-16; 6:12; 9:18, 28; 11:1-2; 22:39-40; Eph. 5:19-20; Col. 3:16; Matt. 6:1-18; Ex. 20:8-11; Mark 6:31)
- Prays consistently. (Matt. 6:6-13; 7:7-11; Mark 14:38; Eph. 6:18; 1 Thess. 5:17)
- Has his prayers answered. (John 15:7; Jam. 5:16; 1 John 5:14-15)
- Deliberately takes up his cross daily, treating the old life as dead, and walking in new life in Christ. (Rom. 6; Eph. 4:22-24; Col. 3:9-10)
- Is engaged in spiritual warfare, resisting the enemy. (Luke 10:19; Eph. 4:27; 6:10-12; Jam. 4:7; 1 Pet. 5:8-9)



- Talks about Jesus in day-to-day conversation. (Col. 4:5-6; Philemon 6; 1 Pet. 3:15)
- Demonstrates in his attitudes, words and actions that he trusts Jesus in his everyday life. (Matt. 6:25-34; 2 Tim. 4:18; Jam. 2:14-16)
- Lives for eternal reward, not blessing in this life. (Matt. 6:19-24; Acts 20:24; 2 Cor. 4:18; Phil. 1:21-23)
- Loves the Word of God. (Ps. 119:97, 127, 165, 167)
- Believes that the Bible is the true Word of God. (Ps. 12:6; 119:86, 160; John 17:17; 1 Thess. 2:13; 2 Tim. 3:16; 2 Pet. 1:20-21)
- Meditates regularly on God's Word. (Ps. 1:1-3; Rom. 12:2; Eph. 5:26)
- Relies on the Holy Spirit to illuminate the Word of God. (John 16:13; 1 Cor. 2:10-13)
- Submits to the biblical revelation as the final authority on every subject it addresses. (Is. 8:20; Matt. 24:35; John 10:35; Gal. 1:8)
- Looks to the Word of God for direction and answers to his daily questions. (Josh. 1:8; Ps. 1:1-3; Matt. 4:4; 7:24; Jam. 1:22)
- Carefully guards his own doctrine and that of those for whom he is responsible. (Acts 20:28; 1 Cor. 15:1-2; 1 Tim. 3:9; 4:16; 2 Tim. 1:13-14; 3:14-17; 4:5; Tit. 1:9; 1 John 2:24-25; 2 John 9)
- Is not content with a purely academic knowledge of the Scriptures, but seeks to experience and share its life-transforming power. (Ps. 119:11; Prov. 4:20-22; John 5:39-40; 6:63; Eph. 5:25-27; 1 Thess. 2:13; 2 Tim. 3:16-17; Jam. 1:18; 1 Pet. 1:23; 1 John 2:14)



“Community” refers to the leader’s relationships with others. Jesus’ second great commandment is to: “Love your neighbor as yourself” (Mark 12:31). This includes four kinds of relationship – in marriage and family, in the church, with other leaders, and with people in the world.

A leader who is strong in Community:

- Loves others as himself, treating them as he would like to be treated. (Matt. 7:12; 22:39; Rom. 13:8-10; 2 Pet. 1:7; 1 John 3:16-18)
- Is not self-seeking, considering the good of others before his own. (Rom. 12:10; 15:1; 1 Cor. 13:5; 2 Cor. 11:29; Phil. 2:3-11)
- Forgives those who have wronged him, keeping no record of wrongs; is not resentful. He blesses those who curse him, turning the other cheek rather than defending himself. (Ex. 20:13; Matt. 5:10-12, 21-26, 38-41; 6:14-15; 18:21-35; Rom. 12:17-21; 1 Cor. 6:7; 13:5; Eph. 4:32; Col. 3:13)
- Is merciful, kind and courteous. (Matt. 5:7; 1 Cor. 13:4; Gal. 5:22; 2 Tim. 2:24)
- Gives affirmation and support to strengthen others. (1 Cor. 16:17-18; 2 Tim. 1:16; Eph. 4:29; 5:4; Col. 3:16; 1 Thess. 5:11; Jam. 3)
- Prays for others. (Eph. 6:18-20; Jam. 5:16)
- Is a generous giver and acts hospitably to all, especially the stranger and the needy. (Prov. 14:31; Matt. 6:1-4; Acts 20:35; 2 Cor. 8:9; 9:7; Eph. 4:28; 1 Tim. 6:17-19; Rom. 12:13; 1 Thess. 5:14; 1 Tim. 3:2; Jam. 1:27)
- Is unprejudiced and inclusive toward others. (Rom. 12:16; 14:1; Gal. 5:20, 22; Phil. 2:2-3)
- Is good at working with different people, recognizing and adjusting to their various backgrounds, cultures and personalities. (1 Cor. 12:21-22; Gal. 3:28)
- Thinks and acts interdependently with others. (Prov. 15:22; 1 Cor. 12; Eph. 4:1-16)
- Allows other believers the freedom to determine their own convictions on minor issues. (Rom. 14; 1 Cor. 8:1-13)
- Does not engage in malicious talk or gossip. (2 Cor. 12:20; Eph. 4:31)
- Does not start unnecessary conflict; when conflict occurs, he prayerfully and actively seeks to resolve it, working always for unity. (Matt. 5:9; Rom. 14:19; Gal. 5:20, 22; Eph. 4:1-4)



- Meets regularly with other believers to fellowship, worship, share the communion of the bread and cup, pray and study the Scriptures. (Acts 2:42; 1 Cor. 11:23-34; 14:26; Heb. 10:25)
- Shares his life as well as his teaching with those to whom he ministers. (Mark 3:14; 2 Tim. 3:10)
- Leads and manages his own family well. (1 Tim. 3:5, 12)
- Treats his spouse, parents, children and/or siblings with self-giving love and respect. (Ex. 20:12; Eph. 5:22-33; 6:1-3; Col. 3:18-21; 1 Tim. 3:4-5; Tit. 1:6; 1 Pet. 3:1-7)
- Fulfills his vocational responsibilities faithfully and effectively, obeying his leaders from the heart and not with “eye-service.” If he is the leader, he genuinely cares for his followers. (1 Tim. 3:5, 15; 5:17; 1 Pet. 5:2; Eph. 6:5-9; Col. 3:22 – 4:1)
- Is a healthy follower. (Rom. 13:1; Heb. 13:17)
- Graciously shares ideas and feedback with those in appropriate authority and ultimately submits to them from the heart, with respect, whether or not he agrees (unless it involves disobedience to God). (Gen. 33; Ruth 1:16-17; Esther 3 – 7; Neh. 2:3-8; Dan. 1; Rom. 13:1-7; 1 Thess. 5:12-13; Heb. 13:17; Acts 5:29)
- Seeks feedback and accepts healthy correction without self-justification, self-pity or complaint. (Prov. 9:8-9; 2 Cor. 7:10; Phil. 2:14)
- Questions others when appropriate and gives correction discreetly and tactfully. (1 Tim. 5:1-2; Philemon)

Emotional Intelligence:

- Is self-aware, knowing how he feels and how his emotions and actions affect the people around him. (Prov. 21:2; Rom. 12:3; Gal. 6:3)
- Manages his own emotions well. (Prov. 15:28; 1 Cor. 9:24-27; Phil. 4:8-9; Tit. 1:8; Heb. 4:15; Jam. 3:2)
- Is aware of how others feel. (Matt. 9:36; Rom. 12:15; 1 Pet. 3:8; 1 John 3:17)
- Is able to manage the emotions of others. (Prov. 12:18; 17:2; Gal. 5:19-23)



“Character” refers to the leader’s personal integrity.

A leader who is strong in Character:

- Is committed to obeying the Bible. (Matt. 7:24-27; Acts 20:27; 2 Tim. 3:16-17; Jam. 2:14-26)
- Is joyful – thankful to God and positive toward life. (Rom. 12:12; 1 Cor. 13:6-7; Gal. 5:22; Eph. 5:20; Col. 3:15; 1 Thess. 5:16; Tit. 1:8)
- Is truthful and honest; not lying, cheating or stealing. He pursues what is right above what is expedient or popular. (Ex. 20:15-16; Matt. 5:8; Eph. 4:25, 28; Col. 3:9)
- Is faithful and trustworthy, keeping confidences and following through on responsibilities and commitments. (Prov. 25:13; Matt. 5:33-37; 2 Cor. 1:18; 8:11; Gal. 5:22; 1 Tim. 3:11; Jam. 5:12)
- Is humble – not overbearing, rude, proud or boastful. Doesn’t let power or status go to his head. (Matt. 5:3-5; 1 Cor. 13:4-5; Eph. 4:2; 1 Pet. 5:5-6)
- Exhibits patience and self-control; is not impulsive. (Gal. 5:23; 1 Tim. 3:2-3; Tit. 1:7; 2 Pet. 1:6)
- Perseveres during adversity, without complaining or arguing, with hope resting in God. (2 Cor. 1:9-10; Phil. 2:14; 2 Tim. 4:5; Jam. 5:10-11; 2 Pet. 1:6)
- Is resilient, dealing well with setbacks and bouncing back from failure or defeat. (Prov. 24:16; Rom. 8:31-39; 1 Pet. 1:6-7)
- Is tenacious, without being stubborn or unteachable. (2 Cor. 4:16-17; Heb. 13:5-6)
- Is flexible, good at varying his approach with the situation. Takes ideas different from his own seriously, and occasionally changes his mind. (Prov. 9:8-9; Ex. 18:23-24)
- Is slow to anger, responding proactively rather than reactively. (1 Cor. 13:5; 1 Tim. 3:2-3)
- Is not given to overeating, drunkenness or addictions. (Gal. 5:21; Prov. 23:2; Eph. 5:18; 1 Tim. 3:3; Tit. 1:7; 2:3)
- Refrains from lust, sexual immorality, pornography, profanity, immodesty and all forms of impurity. (Ex. 20:14; Matt. 5:27-30; Rom. 13:13; 1 Cor. 6:13-20; Gal. 5:19-21; Eph. 5:3; Col. 3:5; 1 Tim. 5:2; 1 Pet. 3:3-5; 4:2)
- Is not greedy, covetous, jealous or envious but is content with what he has. (Ex. 20:17; 1 Cor. 13:4; Gal. 5:20-21; 1 Tim. 6:6-10; Prov. 30:8; Acts 20:33-35; Eph. 5:3; 1 Tim. 3:3; Tit. 1:7; 1 Pet. 5:2)



- Stewards resources well, exercises self-control financially, and is not irresponsible with debt. Does not gamble. (Prov. 13:11; 22:7; Rom. 13:8)
- Takes responsibility for his own physical care, well-being and fitness. (1 Cor. 6:20; 1 Tim. 4:8)
- Guards himself. Avoids spreading himself too thin, dealing well with the tensions between work and family. (1 Tim. 4:6; 1 Cor. 9:25; Eph. 5:16; 1 Tim. 3:2; 2 Pet. 1:6)
- Does not take advantage of his authority, using it for personal gain. (Acts 20:30; 2 Cor. 7:2; 12:14-18; Phil. 2:6; 1 Pet. 5:3)
- Recognizes others for their accomplishments without personally taking the credit. (Rom. 16:3-4, 6-7; 2 Cor. 1:11)
- Does not blame others when things go wrong, but takes responsibility for his own decisions and actions. (Gen. 3:12; Phil. 2:14)
- Is appropriately transparent, willing to admit ignorance or struggles. Doesn't hide mistakes. (Luke 22:42; 2 Cor. 1:8-11; 12:1-10; Jam. 5:16; 1 John 1:8-10)
- Has a good reputation. (1 Thess. 4:12; 1 Tim. 3:7; 1 Pet. 3:16)



“Calling” refers to the leader’s vision and purpose in God. Calling includes six core realities:

1. God does everything with clear purpose.
2. Everyone has individual purpose given by God.
3. God calls certain individuals to be organizational leaders. They must be clear about their personal calling.
4. Churches and ministries have a corporate calling from God.
5. Our personal callings integrate with the corporate calling of our church or ministry.
6. Leadership primarily means “movement” so every leader must understand and communicate the vision God has for those whom he leads.

A leader who is strong in Calling:

- Serves God zealously out of a strong sense of destiny and divine purpose. (Jer. 1:5; Rom. 12:11; 2 Tim. 1:9)
- Has a passion for the highest, always striving to grow, to solve, to build, to overcome – always pressing on to fulfill God’s purposes, with hope for the future, believing that things can be improved and problems can be solved, and seizing new opportunities. (Phil. 3:12-14)
- Faces reality, in order to deal with the real problems and the real opportunities. (Mark 7:5-8)
- Engages deeply with the people and world around him. (Matt. 9:36; Luke 19:41-44; Acts 17:16; Rom. 12:15; 2 Cor. 11:28-29)
- Has a vision that is not limited to his own local community, but extends to God’s work in the nations. (Acts 1:8; Col. 1:23; Is. 49:6)
- Has an increasingly-clear understanding of his own motivated abilities and God’s will for his life. (Rom. 12:2; Phil. 1:9-10)
- Stays focused in his calling, setting priorities well, distinguishing clearly between important and unimportant tasks, and avoiding the distractions of other opportunities. (Col. 4:17; 2 Tim. 4:5, 10)
- Has a vision that comes from God and not his own ambition. (Jer. 14:14; 23:16; Acts 20:30; Gal. 5:20; Jam. 3:14; 4:13-16)
- Is motivated by vision from God rather than the mere requirements of position. (1 Pet. 5:2)



- Seeks the approval of God for his ministry rather than the approval of people. (Matt. 6:1-2, 5, 16; 23:5-12)
- Does not compromise his calling out of fear, or pressure from others. (Jer. 1:4-8; Matt. 10:32-33; Luke 14:26; Acts 20:18-24; Phil. 1:14, 27-28; 1 Tim. 4:12-14; 2 Tim. 1:6-7)
- Regularly and prayerfully reflects on his life, recognizing that God uses people, events and circumstances to prepare him for his ministry. (Rom. 8:28; Eph. 1:11)
- Exercises the giftings of God, while seeking to grow in them. (Rom. 12:3-8; 1 Pet. 4:10-11)
- Loves to learn and grow, intentionally exploring a variety of ministry opportunities, including ones that require him to stretch. (Prov. 8:17; 15:14; 18:15; 19:8, 20; 23:12; Eph. 4:15-16)
- Seeks out relationships with mature believers and leaders to learn from them. (Rom. 16:13; 2 Tim. 3:14)
- Pursues further learning of the Word of God. (Ps. 119; Matt. 15:6, 9; Heb. 5:11-14)
- Evaluates the fruitfulness of his ministry in order to discern and confirm his calling. (2 Cor. 13:5)
- Serves at a level of authority appropriate to his gifting, maturity and favor. (Luke 16:10, 12; Rom. 12:3; 2 Cor. 10:12-18)
- Takes initiative, not waiting to be asked to act or take responsibility. (Prov. 6:6-8; 30:27; Matt. 25:14-30)
- Selflessly pursues his own calling as a means to build up the church and not to promote himself. Does not exploit or use people for his own ambition. (Matt. 20:25-28; 1 Cor. 9:19-23; Eph. 4:12; Phil. 1:24-25)
- Possesses spiritual authority that is recognized by others. (Matt. 9:8; Acts 16:2; 2 Cor. 10:18)
- Casts a compelling vision for the future. (1 Pet. 3:15)
- Inspires others to grow and take action to fulfill their calling from God. (Rom. 15:14; Eph. 4:12, 16)



“Competencies” refers to the leader’s capacities to think and act. The following “master competencies” cover a wide range of thinking and acting capacities, and provide the leader the ability to understand and then respond well to the challenges and opportunities of life and ministry.

A leader who is strong in Competencies:

- Sees the big picture, recognizing how each part relates to the whole. (1 Cor. 3:1-10; Eph. 4:16)
- Is aware of the broad external environment, spotting problems, opportunities and trends early on. (1 Chron. 12:32; Matt. 16:3; Eph. 5:16)
- Can create order out of large quantities of information. (Eccl. 12:9; Matt. 13:37-40; Gal. 5:14)
- Embraces ambiguity and uncertainty, recognizing the opportunities they create. (Prov. 26:4-5; Phil. 2:12-13)
- Thinks creatively, consistently generating new and innovative ideas, appropriately challenging the status quo and willing to take risks. (Ex. 35:31-32; Matt. 13:52; 14:29; Acts 10:19-21, 25-29; Eph. 2:10)
- Is good at systematic and critical analysis, probing beneath the surface. (1 Sam. 16:7; 1 Kings 3:16-28; 4:29-34; John 7:24; Acts 15:13-21; Col. 2:23)
- Thinks about thinking, continually reflecting and evaluating. (Prov. 14:15; Eph. 5:15; Gal. 6:4)
- Learns from failure and mistakes. (Prov. 14:4; 26:11-12; Luke 22:32; 1 Cor. 10:11; 1 John 1:9-10)
- Identifies emerging leaders. (Mark 3:14; Acts 16:1-2)
- Personally builds leaders, coaching and mentoring them. (Mark 3:14-15; 2 Tim. 3:10-17)
- Gives challenging assignments to those he is building. (Gen. 22:1-2; Matt. 10:5-10; 28:18-20; John 6:5-6; 2 Cor. 2:9; 8:8)
- Cares for the leaders around him. (Phil. 2:25; 4:10-19; 1 Corinthians 16:15-18; 2 Cor. 7:5-7; 2 Tim. 1:16-18)
- Is a good team builder, bringing together people with different personalities and strengths. (Rom. 12:3-8; 1 Cor. 12)
- Empowers others, giving them both responsibility and authority, along with much encouragement. (Matt. 10:1-20; 1 Tim. 1:3; 4:12)
- Provides accountability for others with regular and constructive feedback. (Matt. 6:30; Luke 9:10; 10:17-20; Acts 14:27; 15:4, 12; 21:19)



- Recognizes and rewards others for their work, celebrating accomplishments. (Ex. 12:42; Esther 9:26-28; Acts 11:18; 1 Thess. 5:12-13)
- Leads change successfully. (Ex. 3:8; 15:13, 17; Num. 27:15-17; Neh. 2:17-18; Matt. 28:19-20; Acts 26:16-18; Rom. 12:1-2; Col. 1:13; 1 Pet. 2:9)
- Understands the culture of the organization (shared beliefs, values, attitudes, actions, language) and intentionally shapes it in the right direction. (Eph. 4:16)
- Is able to positively influence people over whom he has no direct positional authority. (Luke 2:46-52; Acts 9:20-22; 2 Cor. 3:1-2)
- Translates the broad vision into specific strategies. (Mark 16:15; Acts 1:8)
- Creates actionable goals, plans, structures and systems. (Ex. 18:13-26; 2 Chron. 3; Acts 6:1-6; 1 Cor. 16:1-4)
- Manages his own life wisely, including his time. (Eph. 5:16; Col. 4:5)
- Manages people well. (Ex. 18:13-26; Neh. 3; Acts 6:1-7)
- Effectively mobilizes resources, including finances. (1 Chron. 29:1-9; 2 Cor. 8-9)
- Stewards organizational resources responsibly. (Prov. 31:10-31; Matt. 25:14-29)
- Understands and implements healthy organizational governance. (Acts 14:23; 15:2; Tit. 1:5; 1 Pet. 5:1)
- Possesses the necessary knowledge and skills for his particular role and responsibilities. (Prov. 22:29)
- Is decisive, analyzing choices and making timely decisions, without unnecessary delay. (Josh. 24:15; Ps. 119:60; 1 Kings 18:21; Matt. 21:28-32; Gal. 2:4-5, 11-14; Rev. 3:15-16)
- Involves others in decision-making as appropriate. (Ex. 18:13-26; Acts 6:1-6; 15:1-21, 25)
- Deals with problems early, before they become out of control. (Matt. 5:25; Acts 15:1-31; Gal. 1:6-9)
- Defines problems accurately, getting to the heart of the issue. (Acts 8:18-25; 9:26-30; 13:5-12; 16:16-18; Rom. 14)
- Communicates with clarity. (Mark 1:22; Luke 2:47; 4:22, 32; 1 Cor. 14:8; Col. 4:4)
- Communicates with passion. (Is. 58:1; Jer. 20:9; Hos. 8:1; Amos 3:8; Acts 4:20; 14:14-18; 20:30-31; 1 Cor. 9:16; 2 Cor. 2:4; Phil. 3:18)
- Communicates with credibility. (Acts 17:2; 18:4; Eph. 6:19; Col. 4:6; 1 Tim. 4:11-16; 1 Pet. 3:15)



- Actively listens to others. (Prov. 18:13; Jam. 1:19)
- Negotiates well, trading-off and working towards solutions that are best for everyone. (Acts 15:36-41; Gal. 2:9-10; 1 Cor. 10:23-24)
- Networks with others, initiating and nurturing numerous positive relationships. (Rom. 16; Col. 4:7-17)
- Builds relational networks with those outside his own group. (Acts 10; 18:24-26; 19:1-7; Rom. 14; Eph. 4:1-6)
- Leads meetings effectively, creating opportunities for participation while maintaining focus. (Acts 15:14-30; 1 Cor. 14)

Core Ministry Competencies

- Has extensive and accurate knowledge of the Bible. (1 Tim. 1:7; 2 Tim. 2:2)
- Interprets the Scriptures soundly. (2 Tim. 2:15; Tit. 2:8)
- Is knowledgeable about the church's history and its established and historically-accepted doctrine. (1 Tim. 4:6; 2 Tim. 1:5, 13; Tit. 1:9)
- Teaches the Word of God in a positive and engaging way. (Phil. 1:7; 1 Tim. 1:3; 4:1-3; 2 Tim. 4:2; Tit. 1:9)
- Is practical and relevant in his teaching. (1 Tim. 1:5; 4:7; Tit. 2:1-2)
- Gently and effectively corrects those who are in doctrinal error, including the cults. (Phil. 1:7; 2 Tim. 2:16-18, 24-26; 4:2; Tit. 1:9; Jude 3)
- Actively engaged and effective in Christian ministry work, including leading others to Christ, discipling new believers, spiritual warfare, discerning and responding to the presence of the Holy Spirit, etc.



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