

Loving People

Lecture Outline

Part 1 of 5

“He chose David his servant and took him from the sheepfolds; from following the nursing ewes he brought him to shepherd Jacob his people, Israel his inheritance. With upright heart he shepherded and guided them with his skillful hand.” (Ps. 78:70-72 ESV)

I. An Elder Must Love People

A. Why is this important?

1. Two traits of David’s shepherding
2. All of us need to i_____ in people skills.
3. Caring for the Lord’s people is not always a p_____ experience.
4. As elders, we are in the p_____ business (Heb. 13:17).
5. Practical concerns: Initial thoughts (2 Cor. 10:1, Eph. 5:25, Philem. 12, Phil. 1:7–8, 2 Cor. 12:15, 1 Thess. 2:8)

B. What does this look like in practical terms?

1. Availability: We as elders must be w_____ people.

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Part 2 of 5

“He chose David his servant and took him from the sheepfolds; from following the nursing ewes he brought him to shepherd Jacob his people, Israel his inheritance. With upright heart he shepherded and guided them with his skillful hand.” (Ps. 78:70-72 ESV)

II. An Elders Must Love People (cont.)

A. What does this look like in practical terms?

2. Visibility

3. Responsibility

4. Compassion

5. Creating an atmosphere of love

Gentle and Patient Shepherd

Lecture Outline

Part 3 of 5

“He chose David his servant and took him from the sheepfolds; from following the nursing ewes he brought him to shepherd Jacob his people, Israel his inheritance. With upright heart he shepherded and guided them with his skillful hand.” (Ps. 78:70–72 ESV)

III. An Elder Must Be Gentle and Patient

A. Gentle

1. Example of Jesus (Matt. 11:29; Isa. 40:11).
2. Example of Young Parents.
3. The requirement of an elder is that he be “g_____” (1 Tim. 3:3).
4. The Example and Teaching of Paul (2 Cor. 10:1; 1 Thess. 2:7; Gal. 6:1; 2 Tim. 4:2; 2 Cor. 6:3, 4, 6).
5. The reason for treating one’s opponent with gentleness, is that it enhances the possibility of r_____ someone to the truth (2 Tim. 2:25-26; Prov. 16:21).

B. Patient

1. Our work as elders is a spiritual work with people, so it must be done in God’s way with patience and care.
2. Patience is needed in leading people because life is filled with difficulties and injustices (1 Thess. 5:14).
3. Without gentleness and patience, a leader has a serious d_____.

Ministry of Encouragement

Lecture Outline

Part 4 of 5

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IV. An Elder Must Be an Encourager

A. Introduction

B. Practical ways we can begin a ministry of encouragement

V. An Elder Must Be Tactful

A. Two key words for elders: d_____ and t_____

B. Paul’s letters are perfect example of diplomacy (1 Cor. 4:6).

C. Hudson Taylor, a great manager of people, was extremely t_____ with the Chinese.

D. Words hurt, but words have the power also to e_____ (Prov. 12:18; Col. 4:6).

Hospitality & Prayer

Lecture Outline

Part 5 of 5

“He chose David his servant and took him from the sheepfolds; from following the nursing ewes he brought him to shepherd Jacob his people, Israel his inheritance. With upright heart he shepherded and guided them with his skillful hand.” (Psalm 78:70-72 ESV)

VI. An Elder Must Be Hospitable

- A. Use your home for the Lord Jesus Christ.
- B. Scripture (Rom. 12:13; 1 Peter 4:8–9; Heb. 13:2; Titus 1:8).
- C. Shepherding work is s_____ work. There is much sacrificing in caring for God’s people in a spiritual way (Phil. 2:20–21).
- D. Hospitality is hard word, but it reaches people—they respond to l_____.
- E. Examples of people to have to your home

VII. An Elder Must Be a Prayer Leader

- A. An elder must be a leader in the area of p_____ (1 Sam. 12:23).
- B. Scripture (Col. 4:12–13; Eph. 6:18; Col. 1:9; Acts 6:4).
- C. A praying elder is a c_____ elder.
- D. Practical suggestions