



## **Titus 2:7-8**

**Truth #5** - Godly leaders lead with integrity

**Doctrine #5** - The doctrine of Ordination

**Principle #5** - Leadership transparency and integrity

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When we come to Christ, we are not merely saved so that we can go to heaven. We are saved intentionally give God glory.

1. After telling the Ephesians that we are saved by grace (Eph. 2:8-9), what does Paul say that this should result in in Ephesians 2:10?
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When Paul left Titus in Crete he charged him to appoint various leaders within the churches there. We might define leadership as *taking people on a \_\_\_\_\_ from where they are, to where they need to be*. Like any journey, leadership requires cooperation, o \_\_\_\_\_ n, planning, and training. Therefore, leadership is a skill which requires experience and c \_\_\_\_\_ y.

Leaders are l \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ s. They initially gain experience from following another leader.

2. If you have worked with a good leader, what was it that made them so?

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3. What qualities of leadership was Titus told to model as he looked to appoint leaders for the Cretan churches? (Titus 2:7-8a)

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2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

In one sense, becoming a leader takes time. But in another sense, it begins immediately. Leadership expert, John Maxwell, defines leadership as *influence*. This means we are all leaders because we all exercise influence over others.

4. Why did Paul particularly want Titus to model about good leadership? (Titus 2:8b)

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This perhaps suggests that there was a hostile environment in which the churches of Crete were having to endure. This would have made the need for strong local leaders even more urgent. But despite this urgency, it was important that Titus took great care to appoint qualified people to positions of leadership within the churches of Crete.

5. Based on what Paul told Titus to *model* to the Cretan believers (Titus 2:7-8), what particularly *Christian* leadership qualities were required in those that Titus was to appoint?

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## Godly Leaders of Integrity

Paul also gave a similar instruction, about appointing leaders, to another of his 'sons', Timothy.

6. Note First Timothy 4:12. What did Paul tell Timothy was necessary to qualify him to appoint leaders within the Ephesian church?
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As we consider what Paul told Titus, and Timothy, we notice that the emphasis was on the *character* of the leader — not their competency. *Character* involves who a person really is. This becomes particularly apparent under two conditions: (i) when no-one else is around; and, (ii) when things go wrong. *Godliness* is Christlikeness. This is an *inner* transformation that results in the fruit of the Spirit described in Galatians 5:22-23. *Integrity* comes from the word *integer* which means *whole* and *complete*. Dr. Henry Cloud describes integrity as *being one person*. By this he means that a person of integrity is someone who listens well to others and genuinely hears them; is the same person in public as well as in private; and knows how to be *present* with people.

## The Doctrine of Ordination

The word *ordination* describes two different acts of God. Firstly, it is used in the Old Testament to describe those set apart to serve as priests (eg. Exodus 28:41). Secondly, it used to describe God decreeing an event and bringing it pass (eg. 2Chron. 22:7 ESV). Under the Old Covenant, the descendants of Aaron (of the tribe of Levi, Heb. 7:11) were the only ones *ordained* to serve as priests. A priest ministered to the Lord with ceremonies and sacrifices on behalf of the people. He therefore served as a mediator between God and mankind (Heb. 5:1).

7. How do we know that God no longer ordains anyone to this kind of priestly service now? (Note Hebrews 7:27, 1Tim. 2:5)
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8. What kind of *priestly* service did the apostle Paul say he was called to? (Romans 15:16)
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9. According to First Peter 2:9, who are called to a priestly service in the New Covenant and how are they to fulfil their ministry?
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In the New Covenant, Christ serves as our High Priest who has offered His life once and for all as the perfect sacrifice for sin ending the need for any further sacrifice (Heb. 7:27).

10. Based on Ephesians 4:11-12, what roles does Christ ordain for His Church to be in order, and what are they called to do?
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## **The Principle of Leadership Transparency & Integrity**

Christian leaders begin their leadership journey by surrendering to Christ. There is an inner transformation that takes place in their soul that results in the fruit of the Spirit. They make spiritual disciplines their habit - not because they are leaders — but especially because they are leaders! They don't live double lives, and they don't try to hide the gaze of others into the recesses of their soul. They are humble learners who have learned how to receive correction without being offended. These are the people that Paul instructed Titus to appoint to leadership positions in the churches of Crete.

11. How could you help a new Christian to grow as a Christian leader based on what we have looked at in this study?
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## **Prayer**

*Lord Jesus,*

*Thank You for offering Your life as a sacrifice to pay the price once and for all for our sins. Thank You Lord for transforming us into willing servants and giving us spiritual gifts to do so. We praise you for Your Holy Spirit who enables us with spiritual power to accomplish Your will. Continue to use us and grow us oh Lord. In Jesus' Name we pray,*

*Amen.*