

SESSION II

THE PASTOR AS ELDER—

THE PASTOR'S PERSONAL INTEGRITY

An elder must be blameless, the husband of but one wife, a man whose children believe and are not open to the charge of being wild and disobedient. Since an overseer is entrusted with God's work, he must be blameless—not overbearing, not quick-tempered, not given to drunkenness, not violent, not pursuing dishonest gain. (Titus 1:6-7 NIV)

An elder must be _____.

Leadership and _____ are inextricably interwoven.

I. **The Definition of Integrity: A Person with an _____ Life.**

“A person with integrity has nothing to _____, and nothing to _____.”

II. **The Dimensions of Integrity**

1. _____ Integrity—A single _____.

2. _____ Integrity—A single _____.

3. _____ Integrity—A single _____.

III. The Dynamics of Integrity

Paul speaks of five _____ characteristics that should not be found in the man of God.

...not overbearing, not quick-tempered, not given to drunkenness, not violent, not pursuing dishonest gain. (Titus 1:7 NIV)

1. He should not be _____-_____.

2. He should not have an _____ _____.

“The only way to be angry and sin not is to be angry at sin.”

3. He should not have _____ _____.

4. He should not be _____.

5. He should not be _____.

There are also some _____ characteristics of the elder.

Rather he must be hospitable, one who loves what is good, who is self-controlled, upright, holy and disciplined. (Titus 1:8 NIV)

1. _____

2. Loves what is _____

3. _____ - _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

