

# Kingdom Leadership Foundations

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## KLF - Module 7.3 Notes

### Welcome - Timeline: Missional Leadership Depends on Flexible Deadlines

Missional leadership is most effective when goals are clearly defined and structured within a **timeline**. While flexibility is necessary, **having a plan with deadlines keeps the mission on track**.

#### A. Missional Leadership Must Have a Clear Timeline to Succeed

- Excellence is key—we should strive for high standards in Kingdom work.
- God was precise in His design—whether in the tabernacle, temple, or creation itself.
- A timeline ensures **accountability, productivity, and mission success**.
- Leaders should pray and **seek God for vision**, then **develop a strategic plan with specific goals and deadlines**.

#### B. Set Incremental Points of Accomplishment to Provide Accountability

- Break large goals into **smaller, measurable milestones**.
- Example: If the goal is to reach **5% of a city's population in 10 years**, break it down:
  - A city of **100,000** → goal is **5,000 people**.
  - If half of them join the church, that's **2,500 people**.
  - Over **10 years**, this means reaching **250 people per year**.
- This approach makes **big goals more achievable**.

#### C. Understand How Momentum Affects Results

- **Momentum builds over time**—the hardest part is getting started.
- Typically, **1/3 of results come in the first half** and **2/3 in the latter half**.
- Leaders must **expect slow progress early on** but remain consistent.
- Key principle: **Don't get discouraged in the early phases of a project**.

#### D. Example of Praying Hyde: A Model for Incremental Growth

- John "Praying" Hyde, a missionary to India and Pakistan, began with **small faith-driven goals**:
  - First, he prayed for **one soul to be saved**—and it happened.
  - Then he prayed for **one per week**, then **one per day**.
  - As more people came to Christ, he shifted to **leadership development**.
- Lesson: **Start small, be faithful, and let growth build over time**.

## E. Example of Vision and Mission in World War II

- The **vision** of the Allied forces was a **free and stable Europe**.
- The **mission** evolved over time:
  - Phase 1: Invasion of France.
  - Phase 2: Liberation of France.
  - Phase 3: Invasion of Germany.
  - Phase 4: Post-war rebuilding.
- Lesson: **Vision remains constant, but the mission adapts based on circumstances.**

## F. Define the Quantitative Aspects and Write Them Down in a Plan

- Leaders must consider **all aspects of fulfilling their vision**:
  - **For churches:** Facilities, teams, administrators, finances, small groups, discipleship structures.
  - **For businesses:** Sales, marketing, operations, personnel, customer service.
- Set measurable S.M.A.R.T. goals (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-bound).

## G. Define the Qualitative Aspects and Write Them Down in the Plan

- What will the **culture of your organization** look like?
- Define **values, leadership style, and relationships**.
- Don't worry about making a **perfect plan upfront**—adjust as you grow.
- Key principle: **You can't steer a ship that isn't moving.**

## H. Simple Key to Conquer Procrastination

- Procrastination **hinders mission progress**.
- A simple trick: **Commit to just 5 minutes**.
- Once you start, **momentum will keep you going**.
- Key principle: **Start small, and consistency will lead to long-term success.**



**Reflection Questions:**

1. Do you struggle with procrastination?

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2. What is the key for you to overcome procrastination?

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3. Are you committed to being proactive and accomplishing your goals?

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**Activation:**

1. Write out a timeline consisting of the major goals and objectives for your organization.

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2. Use a linear timeline format and add deadlines to each major milestone.

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Great leaders don't just dream about impact—they set timelines, stay accountable, and take action!

