

Biblical Expectations for Shepherds

- I. The _____ of Eldership — What do we need to _____ about eldership?
(1 Peter 5:1, 1 Peter 5:4)
- a. There are no _____-_____. (1 Peter 5:1b; Titus 1:5–7; Acts 20:17–28)
 - b. There should be _____ elder in a local church.
(1 Peter 5:1a)
 - c. Eldership involves _____. (1 Peter 5:1c; Revelation 17:6)
 - d. Eldership's hardships are worth it because Jesus _____
_____. (1 Peter 5:1d, 1 Peter 5:4)
 - e. Eldership is a _____ of God's flock. (1 Peter 5:2a)
- II. The _____ of Eldership — _____: What are elders
supposed to _____? (1 Peter 5:2–3)
- a. As _____, they are to be an example of spiritual maturity for the
congregation. (1 Peter 5:3a)
 - b. As _____, they are to feed, lead, guide, guard, and direct God's
people using God's Word and God's Spirit. (1 Peter 5:2a)
 - c. As _____, they are to exercise oversight of the ministries of the
local church. (1 Peter 5:2; Ephesians 4:12; 1 Corinthians 14:40)
- III. The _____ of Eldership — _____: How are elders
supposed to _____ us? (1 Peter 5:2–3)
- a. Elders are to exercise oversight _____ not _____.
(1 Peter 5:2b; II Corinthians 9:6–7)

- b. Elders are to exercise oversight not for _____ or shameful profit. (I Peter 5:2c; Acts 5:1–11)
- c. Elders are to exercise oversight _____ and eagerly. (I Peter 5:2d; Romans 1:14)
- d. Elders are to be overseers not _____ but servant-leaders. (I Peter 5:3a)

Additional Notes:



Diving Deeper in Scripture Together

Questions for Discussion & Reflection

I Peter 5:1-4

1. The sermon opens by highlighting how many expectations people place on pastors and leaders. Why is it important to let Scripture, not preference or personality, define what church leadership should look like? (I Peter 5:1)
2. Peter refers to himself as a "fellow elder" rather than appealing to his apostolic authority. What does this reveal about humility and shared responsibility in church leadership? (I Peter 5:1)
3. Scripture consistently speaks of elders in the plural. How does a plurality of elders protect both leaders and congregations? (Titus 1:5)
4. The sermon notes that leaders often bear the brunt of ridicule, temptation, and criticism. How does this reality shape the way we pray for and relate to church leaders? (Ephesians 6:18-20)
5. Why is it dangerous to assume that faithfulness in leadership will always be rewarded with popularity or ease? (John 15:20)
6. Peter calls elders to shepherd "the flock of God." Why does remembering that the church belongs to God -not leaders- shape how authority is exercised? (I Peter 5:2)
7. The sermon stresses that elders are stewards of people, not just programs or property. How does this truth reframe what success in ministry looks like? (I Corinthians 4:1-2)
8. Elders are called to be examples to the flock. Why does Scripture emphasize character over charisma in leadership? (I Peter 5:3)
9. Elders also exercise oversight of ministries. Why is accountability necessary even when people are gifted and well-intentioned? (I Corinthians 14:40)

10. The sermon warns against serving for personal gain -whether financial or reputational. Why is ambition especially dangerous in spiritual leadership? (I Timothy 6:9-10)
11. What aspect of biblical leadership stood out to you most today: humility, sacrifice, stewardship, or servant-hearted authority? Why? (I Peter 5:1-4)
12. How might this passage reshape the way you pray for, support, or respond to the leaders God has placed in your life? (Hebrews 13:7)
13. In what ways might God be calling you -whether formally or informally- to reflect Christlike leadership in your own sphere of influence? (Luke 16:10)
14. How can this group pray specifically for the shepherds of our churches to serve faithfully, joyfully, and humbly until the Chief Shepherd appears? (I Peter 5:4)