



CODE BLUE

TRAINING FOR LOCAL LEADERS

MODULE FIVE

PERSONAL MISSION STATEMENT

- Session 1- Biblical purpose statement
- Session 2- Life Ministry values
- Session 3- Personal vision and compiling the mission statement
- Session 4- Activating the personal vision



PARTICIPANT'S MANUAL

The Salvation Army

Australia Territory



PERSONAL MISSION STATEMENT

Session 2: Life-Ministry Values

AIM:

This session is designed to provide some teaching on values so that participants can articulate their own life ministry values. This is the second part of formulating a personal mission statement.

INTRODUCTION:

In this session, we are going to answer the second question; “How has God shaped you?” by defining our life and ministry values.

SCENARIO:

You complete some shopping and hand over a \$50.00 note to pay for your goods worth \$18.00. The customer service person hands you your change and you walk away. As you put your change back in your wallet, you notice that you have received \$42.00 change and should have only received \$32.00. Decide what your response to this is, (what you would do, not what you think you should do!) before you share your answer with the person next to you.

Discuss the following questions with the person next to you. Make sure each of you participate.

What do you do?

What is the underlying reason for your action?

What other options are open to you?

Why would you or why wouldn't you take these options? Give your reasons.

We all believe in something. Our beliefs guide us and determine our behaviour. We live by the values we adopt.



PART ONE: Core values

Core values are _____. They are put into place through both _____ decisions.

The test of a true value is whether or not it is _____ and _____ on and if the individual is _____ with this choice and _____ to _____ it publicly.

For something to be a value then, the following must be involved:

CHOICE
ACT
CELEBRATION

There must be a _____ in _____ which _____ our _____ and makes the presence of the value evident to others. If something is really a value, then it will be _____ acted on.

Our values reflect our _____. Our values help us to decide what is worthy of our time and effort. They guide our _____, our _____, and the way we use our _____.

Complete the values inventory questionnaire individually, then the Small Group Exercise and lastly the Large Group Discussion.

It is important to recognise that values are personally owned and are determined by the following factors:

Biblical beliefs
Demographic and socio-economic circumstances
Cultural circumstances
Individual's life-experiences and aims.

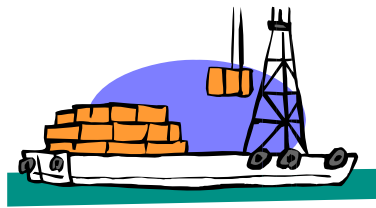
It is when our personal values clash that we experience _____.



PART TWO: Negotiable versus non-negotiable values

THE PLIMSOLL LINE

It is helpful to understand what we value, but more importantly to know what can be negotiable and what is absolutely non-negotiable in our own lives. The distinction between _____ and _____ values is illustrated by the _____.



A ship or barge will float at different levels depending on the warmth and/or consistency of the water. If a ship were loaded to capacity in, say, Greenland, at a salt water port and sailed to a fresh water port in the tropics there would be a danger of it riding too low in the water at its destination and the risk of it sinking.

The Plimsoll line was introduced in 1876 in England due mainly to the work of the M.P. Samuel Plimsoll, as part of the package that became the 'Merchant Shipping Act' of that time. The mark is painted onto the side of cargo vessels to indicate the limit to which they can be legally loaded.

DISCUSS:

What will happen if too much is placed below our Plimsoll line? What will happen if too much is placed above it?

Only when we know what we cannot change are we truly free to change everything else.

We must _____ and _____ hold onto everything _____ the water-line - _____.

We must hold _____ onto everything _____ the waterline - _____.



PART THREE: Stated Values versus Real Values

ACTIVITY:

Write down the answer to this question:

“What do you consider to be vitally important, of essential value in your life?”

When did you last act on that value you have listed as being important to your life?

What did that action involve?

This exercise highlights that there is a distinction between a belief, a feeling or an attitude. The _____ between a stated value and an actual value is whether or not we _____ on it.

Therefore, our behaviour gives credibility to our values. If our behaviour does not validate our stated values, then we need to consider if this value is actually a real value or a stated value.

A stated value is one that we want/expect to be evident in our lives, but may not necessarily be validated by our behaviour.

EXAMPLE:

We could say that we believe children are an important part of our church. However, when they make a noise in the service, we shoosh them, or glare at their parents.

What is the real value here?

Stated values become real when they match up with our behaviours.



How could we express a real value that said children are an important part of our church in the above situation? What could we do that will match our stated value with behaviour and actions.

PART FOUR: Our personal values

We should now have a basic understanding of what it means to have personal values.

- They are developed from choices,
- They are acted upon repeatedly
- We will publicly affirm them.

We are going to look at what our own specific values are in relation to

- Our own personal journey with Christ
- Family, relationships and accountability
- Insights concerning ministry
- Insights related to leadership
- Character formation
- Unique calling and contribution

Think back to your spiritual time-line. Consider what values may have been revealed as you worked through that time line or what values you may have developed as you experienced the circumstances of your life.

Find another person to share four important values you discover as a result of completing your personal spiritual journey timeline.



For each value you nominated, tick only if you can answer yes to each of these three questions

Write your 4 values in this table as you share them

Value	Have they developed franchises?	Do you act on these values?	Do you publicly affirm these values?	Biblical Foundation

Think about these values

- Have they arisen from choices?
- Do you act on these values?
- Do you publicly affirm them?

For each value you nominated, tick only if you can answer yes to each of these three questions, they may be stated values. They may be things you want to have value and priority in your life, but they may not yet be real/actual values. If they are important to you and you want these things to be consistent values in your life, then in a moment you may write them on the sheet entitled Life Ministry Value Statements as a life-ministry value. Later we will look at ways in which you can work on them so they become real/actual values in your life.

Before we complete the life ministry value statements, another question we must ask as followers of Jesus is:

- Does this value agree with a biblical foundation or is it in opposition to what the bible teaches. Tick the box above (Biblical Foundation) for each value which is not in conflict with biblical values.

Spend the next fifteen minutes writing down your life-ministry value statements on the provided sheet.



Some questions which may help you to articulate your values.

Where do you love to minister or serve in the church?

What relationships are important to you? What do you do to nurture those relationships? What do you want to invest in those relationships?

What about your relationship with God? How do nurture that or how do you want to nurture that?

What characteristics do you want to see develop in your life? Are you prepared to invest time and energy in seeing these come to fruition?

What is your spiritual gift? How do you use that in ministry? How do you develop that?

Share three of your life-ministry values with another person.