Biblical Concepts of Managing and Resolving Conflict

Steve Thomas

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Introduction: Groups and individuals within churches develop needs which are in conflict. Most conflicts reflect clashes between unaddressed needs.

- I. Models of needs in conflict are in the New Testament
 - A. Acts 6:1-7 Three needs surfaced
 - 1. Grecian widows needed material provisions
 - 2. Apostles needed their time for the ministries of prayer and teaching
 - 3. The church needed additional administrative structures and processes
 - 4. What objective needs do you observe in your church and what steps can be taken to address those needs?
 - B. Acts 15:36-41 Four needs were in conflict
 - 1. Missionary action in trying circumstances was needed
 - 2. Paul needed mature workers who could endure imprisonment
 - 3. Barnabas needed to use his gift of encouragement to train Christian leaders
 - 4. John Mark needed more on-the-job training
 - 5. The solution was to serve in parallel missions rather than on the same team
- II. Of four common relational needs, one is dominant
 - A. Need of belonging
 - B. Need to achieve
 - C. Need to influence others
 - D. Need for power cf. Mark 10:35-45
- III. Motivational needs lead us to use our gifts
 - A. Need to be creative
 - B. Need to develop
 - C. Need to manage
 - D. Three questions for discovering your motivational needs are:
 - 1. What do I enjoy doing most?
 - 2. What do I do best?
 - 3. Do I believe it is worthwhile?

- IV. Preferences rather than needs are sources of conflicts How to distinguish between needs and preferences
 - A. Examine the self-interest factor Philippians 2:1-4
 - B. Seek statements descriptive of a condition
- V. Needs and gifts are both a part of God's plan
 - A. Identify gifts and motivations
 - B. Identify needs and resources
- VI. A web of needs exists in the church a practical application
 - A. Institutional needs
 - B. Staff needs
 - C. Lay leaders' needs
 - D. General membership needs including sub groups
 - E. Community needs
- VII. Management or solution of needs which are in conflict
 - A. Include in meetings representatives (or information from them) who have needs
 - B. List all needs which should be met in an ideal solution
 - C. Prayerfully brainstorm for solutions which will meet all those needs.
 - D. Select a solution which seems best
 - E. Assign responsible people with appropriate motivations and gifts to carry out the decisions

Conclusion: Acts 4:34 says that there was not a needy person among the believers in Jerusalem. That goal can be achieved now.