

Check Yourself

Background

- In order to be physically, spiritually, and emotionally healthy, we must purpose to become _____.
- God has already placed within us all that we need for _____ and _____ . Therefore, effective self-inventory will produce in us:
 - _____ (2 Peter 1:3)
 - _____ (Psalm 139:13-14)
 - _____ with how God created you. (Psalm 139:14)
- Scripture gives us _____ and _____ for us to examine ourselves. (Romans 12:3-8)
 - It is assumed in this passage that we should _____ of ourselves, but that we should do so _____. (v. 3)
 - Reasons someone might think too highly of themselves:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - God made each of us uniquely in order to fit into His _____ plan. (v. 4)
 - God made each of us uniquely in order to fit together with _____ . (v. 5)

SHAPE

Your SHAPE determines where in the puzzle you fit!

1. Spiritual Gifts (1 Corinthians 7:7)
 - a. Every Christian has at least one gift. (1 Corinthians 7:7)

- b. We must _____ the gifts God has given. It is _____ to waste them. (1 Timothy 4:14; 1 Corinthians 4:1-2)
 - c. Using my gifts glorifies _____, not me. (John 15:8)
2. Heart (Philippians 2:13)
- a. What am I _____ about?
 - b. The Bible uses the term “heart” to describe your _____, inclinations and _____.
 - c. If something _____ you or _____ you, that’s probably an area where God desires to use _____ you!
3. Abilities (Exodus 31:3)
- a. What am I _____ at?
 - b. Your abilities are those _____ and _____ that seem to come naturally to you.
 - c. God gave you these abilities to use for His _____.
4. Personality
- a. How do I _____ with people?
 - b. Introvert *or* _____
 - c. _____ *or* Passive
 - d. _____ *or* “Go with the flow”
 - e. Out in Front *or* Behind the Scenes
 - f. Work in Groups *or* _____
5. Experiences (Romans 8:28)
- a. What _____ experiences have I had?
 - b. What _____ experiences have I had?
 - c. What _____ experiences have I had?
 - d. What _____ experiences have I had?

Temperaments

- A temperament as a person's or animal's _____ as it permanently affects their _____.
- When God created mankind, He instilled into each of us a temperament. We all have a _____ temperament and a _____ temperament.
- Each temperament has its own _____ and _____. A wise steward will _____ the strengths of their temperament while being _____ of its weaknesses.

1. Sanguine

- Sanguines are _____, lively, and enjoying people who are receptive by nature.
- Sanguines are very _____, which means they are usually the life of the party, and often do not like to be _____.
- External stimuli easily _____ them, which may cause them to respond spontaneously.
- They are seldom lost for words and consequently sometimes act or _____ without _____ it through.
- Sanguines tend to be _____, making quick decisions through _____ rather than reflective _____.
- The Sanguine never lacks _____. Their congenial nature opens doors and hearts to them. Their noisy, blustering, friendly ways make them appear more _____ than they really are, while their energy and lovable disposition gets them by the rough spots in life.
- Strengths: Warm emotions, friendly, fun loving, outgoing, enthusiastic, talkative, responsive, compassionate, stimulating, ambitious.
- Weaknesses: Lacking in discipline, weak-willed, egotistical, emotionally excitable, unstable, prone to exaggerate, disorganized, hot-tempered, manipulative, restless.

- _____ was a sanguine. (Matthew 26:33-35, 69-75; John 18:10-11; Acts 2:15-36; Matthew 14:25-33; Matthew 16:13-23)

2. Choleric

- Choleric are the hot, quick, active, practical, strong-willed temperamental type who are self-sufficient and very _____.
- Choleric are strong natural _____ who tend to be _____ and _____. Therefore, they find it easy to make decisions both for themselves and others.
- They can be _____, but not to the degree of Sanguine.
- They thrive on _____. The environment does not need to stimulate them because they stimulate the environment.
- They are not frightened by adversities. They are determined to _____ where others have _____, not because their plans are better than others, but because others have become discouraged and quit while Choleric have kept pushing ahead.
- Because they are _____, choleric rarely do anything, "just for nothing." There is an underlying _____ for practically everything they do.
- They do not _____ easily with others, and they do not show their _____ easily. They are often embarrassed or disgusted by their _____, and therefore can be very insensitive to other's _____.
- Strengths: strong willed, determined, independent, decisive, active/energetic, practical, strong natural leader, optimistic/confident, productive, goal oriented.
- Weaknesses: Unemotional/cold, self-sufficient, impetuous, domineering, unforgiving, hostile/volatile, sarcastic, impatient, unsympathetic, opinionated, confrontational.
- _____ was a choleric. (Acts 15:35-40; Acts 21:4, 11-15, 27-36)

3. Melancholy

- Melancholies are analytical, self-sacrificing, gifted, perfectionist type with a very _____ emotional nature. They are usually what we call _____.
- They lean toward the _____.
- They don't make _____ easily, but when they do they are the most _____ friends. They are reluctant to take people at face value, therefore prone to be _____ of others.
- Their exceptional _____ ability causes them to diagnose accurately the obstacles and dangers of any project in which they are involved.
- They are the most _____ of the temperaments. If they are confronted about their outlook, they will tell you that they are not being _____ they are being _____.
- Their high level of talent allows them produce great work, but usually this is followed by some periods of deep _____.
- They find their greatest joy through _____. They enjoy making themselves suffer, or “taking one for the team.”
- Strengths: gifted, analytical, perfectionist, self-disciplined, self-sacrificing, aesthetic, creative, loyal, faithful.
- Weaknesses: moody, deeply emotional, easily offended, pessimistic, negative, critical/nitpicky, theoretical, suspicious, revengeful, self-centered, indecisive.
- _____ and _____ were melancholy. (John 6:9; John 20:24-25)

4. Phlegmatic

- Phlegmatics are the _____, _____, never-get-upset individuals who take a positive approach to life. They are the most likable of all the temperaments.
- Phlegmatics have such high boiling points that they seldom become _____.

- In order to maintain a mellow and pleasant life, a phlegmatic will avoid as much _____ as possible. Although they are very hard to _____, they can produce very well once motivated.
- Phlegmatics are _____ who attempt to avoid or quickly eliminate conflict.
- They attract friends because they enjoy people and have a natural, dry sense of _____.
- They often act like Christians before they accept Christ. Don't think that they are perfect, they are just more _____ and _____ about the expression of their old sin nature.
- Strengths: calm, cool, easygoing, diplomatic, dependable, orderly, practical, humorous, agreeable.
- Weaknesses: passive, unmotivated, subject to procrastination, indecisive, unsure, self-protective, stubborn, selfish, stingy, slow and lazy.
- _____ was a Phlegmatic.

Spiritual Gifts

- By God's _____, he has given each of us different spiritual gifts that we must use for the purposes of His _____. (Romans 12:4-6)
 - God ***created*** each of us with these gifts. It is our responsibility to _____, _____, and _____ your spiritual gifts. (1 Timothy 4:14)
 - The purpose of spiritual gifts is to _____ the saints for the work of ministry, and to _____ the body of Christ. (Ephesians 4:11-12)
1. Prophecy – understanding certain _____ and knowing how God's Word directly _____; the ability to communicate God's Word with clarity, power and conviction.

- The gift of prophecy must be utilized in proportion to one's complete _____ in God, rather than him or herself. (Romans 12:6)
 - Prophecy is not free of human _____, and therefore must be considered in concert with _____. (1 John 4:1)
 - The gift of prophecy edifies the church because of its clear _____, and _____ of sin (1 Corinthians 14:2-3; 23-24)
 - Part of the _____ ministry giftings of the church. (Ephesians 4:11-13)
2. Service – the unique capacity and passion to _____ practical needs and to _____ them.
- A server expresses himself most satisfactorily by doing tangible **work**. (Romans 12:7)
 - They are not interested in the _____, _____ or _____ portion of the task, only the _____.
 - If they are not careful, this person can become _____ because they have difficulty saying _____ to opportunities to serve.
 - Usually very _____, and are worthy of being publicly _____. (1 Corinthians 16:15-16)
3. Teaching – the ability to _____ things clearly and help people to arrive at a complete _____.
- Someone with the gift of teaching loves _____, and hates to see people operate in _____.
 - Not just interested in being _____. Completely invested in other people understanding also.
 - Those who operate in the gift of teaching will receive stricter _____. (James 3:1)
 - Part of the _____ ministry giftings of the church. (Ephesians 4:11-13)

4. Exhortation – the natural passion to _____ people; the ability to bring out the best in others by means of encouraging, challenging, comforting and guiding. (Romans 12:8)
- Someone with the gift of exhortation encourages you to _____ serving the Lord, no matter how _____. (Acts 11:22-23; 14:21-22)
 - Can easily see the _____, helping people get from _____ to _____.
 - More easily sees _____ as _____ for growth than others.
 - They can easily _____ solutions, which ultimately results in discouragement rather than encouragement.
5. Giving – the unique capacity to comprehend the _____ needs related to the growth of God’s kingdom and to meet those needs by giving of one’s _____
- Those with the gift of generosity should feel free be _____. (Romans 12:8)
 - Generally grateful when someone _____ a need with them, and get great _____ out of meeting that need.
 - However, those with this gift must be excellent _____ of their gifts, _____ of their own needs and to _____ themselves.
 - These are the types of people that God _____ with _____. (2 Corinthians 9:6-8; Philippians 4:19)
6. Leadership – the ability to _____ God’s purpose for a group of believers, to set _____ to accomplish that purpose, and to _____ others in the fulfillment of those goals.
- Those with the gift of leadership should not allow the difficulty of the task to _____ them, but should govern _____. (Romans 12:8)
 - Essentially it is the capacity to _____ others toward a vision of God’s will.
 - Are usually visionaries, not concerned with the mundane details.

- _____ should have the gift of leadership. (1 Peter 3:5)
7. Mercy – natural propensity to _____ another’s _____ beyond normal Christian sympathy and to provide practical _____ to meet their needs.
- This is such a difficult gift that those who possess it must be mindful not to allow others’ pain bring them down. (Romans 12:8)
 - Especially gifted at identifying with others pain, and joining them in sorrow. (Romans 12:15)
 - Sensitive to the _____ and circumstances of others and can quickly discern when someone is not doing well.
8. Wisdom – the unique capacity to understand how to apply _____ _____ to problems or opportunities which face a group of believers
- This spiritual gift is primarily given by the _____, and should not be taken for _____. (1 Corinthians 12:8)
 - Entirely different from _____ wisdom. (1 Corinthians 2:6)
 - The spiritual gift of wisdom will not make someone _____ to speak to. This person will use their gift in a way that is _____. (James 3:17)
9. Knowledge – the unique capacity to gain deep _____ into biblical truth by means of careful _____ and serious _____.
- This spiritual gift is primarily given by the _____, and should not be taken for _____. (1 Corinthians 12:8)
10. Faith – the ability to _____ God’s purpose in a _____ and to _____ his wisdom and power to accomplish that purpose.
- Essentially it is the gift of _____ which enables one to _____ God for what seems _____.
 - The spiritual gift of faith helps to _____ people out of impossible situations in the name of _____. (Acts 3:1-10)

11. Discernment – the ability to _____ whether certain teachings or actions originate from God, humanity or Satan; distinguish _____ from _____. (Acts 5:3-6)
- Unique ability to put spirits to the _____. (1 John 4:1)
 - This gift is developed through intense study of the _____. (Acts 17:11)
12. Apostleship – the ability to _____ new ministries.
- The _____ of Apostle is reserved for those who interacted with Jesus himself and took the gospel to the world.
 - The _____ of an apostle is that which begins new ministries.
 - Usually get little fulfillment from maintaining ministries, but in starting from scratch and getting new ministries off the ground.
 - Part of the _____ ministry giftings of the church. (Ephesians 4:11-13)
13. Administration – the ability to plan and _____ the gifts and talents of a group of Christians to reach certain objectives; _____ people and resources.
- From the Greek word that means to _____. This person will take charge and bring organization to group or task.
 - More concerned with handling the _____ of an organization.
14. Evangelism – the ability to _____ Jesus Christ to unbelievers clearly and with frequent _____ response.
- While all Christians are called to share their faith, some of us are more gifted and effective in this area. (Acts 21:8; 2 Timothy 4:5)
 - Part of the _____ ministry giftings of the church. (Ephesians 4:11-13)
15. Shepherding – the ability to _____ for a specific group of Christians by _____, _____ and protecting them. Taking responsibility for the spiritual _____ of a specific group of believers.

- They love working _____ with people in order to see them to _____.
 - Just because you have the gift of shepherding does not mean that you will hold the office of _____.
 - The gift of shepherding is directly linked to the gift of _____.
(Ephesians 4:11)
 - Part of the _____ ministry giftings of the church.
(Ephesians 4:11-13)
16. Hospitality – the unique capacity to _____ individuals or groups into one’s home in order to share fellowship, food, or lodging.
- Manages their homes in such a way that they are always ready to receive and entertain guests. (1 Peter 4:9-10)
17. Intercession – The ability to pray _____ and with unusual _____ with the result that answers to prayer requests are experienced in a _____ way. “Prayer Warrior”
18. Music – The unique capacity to use the vehicle of music to share one’s relationship with God and to _____ others to _____ God.
19. Healing – The unique ability to serve as an agent of Christ to bring about physical healing in others at certain times. (1 Corinthians 12:9)
- The purpose of these gifts are for the glory of Christ, not for the person performing them. (Acts 4:29-30)
20. Miracles – The ability, by the Spirit, to do _____ things.
(1 Corinthians 12:10)
21. Tongues – The ability to speak in a heavenly _____, primarily for the purposes of _____, or for _____. (1 Corinthians 12:10-11)
22. Interpretation of Tongues – The ability to hear a spiritual language, whether from oneself or another, and _____ for the _____ and _____ of the hearer. (1 Corinthians 12:10-11)