

# The Lead Pastor / Worship Leader Relationship

The Lead Pastor / Worship Leader relationship must resonate with a resounding **US** for maximized effectiveness

## The Lord's Prayer (Mathew 6:6-13)

The Lord's Prayer **begins** with a focus on **you and me as individuals** .... "But, go into your (most private) room, and closing the door, pray to your Father" v. 6

Then **immediately** transitions to a focus on **you and me collectively** ..

- **Our** Father v. 9
- Give **us** this day our daily bread v. 11
- As **we** forgive those who trespass against us v. 12
- Lead **us** not into temptation v. 13a
- Deliver **us** from evil v. 13b

### I. Biblical / Practical Concepts of Worship in the Local Church

- A. The Israelites were freed from slavery to worship God **how He desires**.
- B. Although music is commonly equated with worship, it is only one of many ways we can worship the Lord.

### II. Worship (Music) and the Local Church

- A. Preaching and congregational worship leading accounts for 80% of the service. The other 20 % consists of announcements, testimonies, prayer, offering (musical offertory / video announcements), and windows for quest ministries / missionaries.
- B. Congregational worship as led by the worship leader is the **number one** activity that incorporates the entire congregation, and for the **greatest** length of time.

### III. The Heavenly Origin of Worship

- A. A clear understanding of satan's original role as a worship leader in heaven—and the reason for his fall—can shed light on the vital importance of a healthy relationship between the lead pastor and worship leader.
- B. It is the audio / visual director who controls **how, what, and when** the congregation receives the spoken / sung / projected word.
- C. The audio / visual technician can either enhance or greatly hinder the congregational worship experience.

- D. The saying, “When Satan fell from heaven, he landed in the sound booth,” while humorous, is not meant to disrespect those who faithfully serve with excellence in sound and media ministries. Instead, it highlights the very real **spiritual** and **practical** challenges that can arise during a worship service.
- E. Technical issues can **significantly** hinder the worship experience, including, but not limited to:
1. Poor, overall sound quality
  2. Lyric slides that lag behind the music
  3. Audio and video not syncing properly
  4. Misspelled lyrics or incorrect projections
  5. Outdated or inaccurate projected information
  6. Weak or dead microphone batteries
  7. Ineffective house and/or monitor mixes
  8. Unbalanced overall volume and/or EQ settings
  9. Vocalists and/or musicians too loud or too soft in the mix
  10. Delayed rear of sanctuary projection of lyrics (for platform participants)
- F. *Each of these challenges listed above, can be effectively resolved through a strong **partnership** between the Lead Pastor and Worship Leader—one built on **mutual** respect, honest communication, and a **shared** vision for the future of congregational worship within the local church.*
- G. *When this interaction is marked by **humility** and **grace**, it creates a foundation for lasting solutions that **strengthen** the Church and advance God’s Kingdom.*

#### **IV. Team Approach and Modeling Worship**

- A. **Relationship** means functioning as a team — both as a Lead Pastor and as a Worship Leader.
- B. Contrary to what some believe ... it's the **Lead Pastor** — not the worship leader — who sets and models the **ultimate example** for corporate worship in the local church.

## **V. The Lead Pastor / Worship Leader Relationship Likened to a Marriage**

- A. The relationship between the Lead Pastor and Worship Leader can be likened to a marriage, incorporating the same principles as a healthy husband / wife relationship built on .....
  - 1. Trust
  - 2. Good communication
  - 3. Good chemistry
  - 4. Selflessness
  - 5. An understanding of strengths and weaknesses
    - a. Allowing them to be expressed **freely**
    - b. Allowing them to **complement** one another
- B. The strength, health, and unity of the relationship between the Lead Pastor and Worship Leader is clearly visible to others

## **VI. Transparent Worship**

- A. The relationship is in full display for others to see week after week.
- B. Husband /Wife relationship is primarily behind closed doors .
- C. Unlike a husband-wife relationship, which can often hide its struggles, the Lead Pastor / Worship Leader relationship is usually exposed for all to see

## **VII. The Importance of Gelling**

- A. 'Gelling' the urban dictionary definition describes individuals ....
  - 1. Being on the same wavelength
  - 2. Mentally in synch with one another ...
  - 3. Working well together

## **VIII. Mutual Understanding of Temperaments**

- A. Public ministry should be preceded by a strong mutual grasp of each other's personality and/or temperament. Examples are .....
  - 1. Transformational (motivating / inspiring change)
  - 2. Servant (humble / empathetic)
  - 3. Transactional (performance / rewards driven)
  - 4. Democratic (collaborative / consensus driven)
  - 5. Autocratic (control / top-down decision making)
  - 6. Laissez-Faire (hands off trusting team)
  - 7. Coaching (developing / mentoring others)

## **IX. The Congregation's Keen Sense of 'Smell' & 'Sight'**

- A. The congregation has an almost instinctive ability to 'smell' the quality of the relationship from the start
  - 1. Cohesiveness
  - 2. Respect for one another
  - 3. Loyalty
  - 4. Submission
  - 5. Trust
- B. The congregation is highly perceptive; they see the quality of the relationship before anything is said.
  - 1. How openly and actively the Lead Pastor expresses worship during the corporate gathering
  - 2. Praise and worship that is demonstrative in nature
    - a. Praise and worship that is sincere and/or passionate
  - 3. The degree of freedom the Lead Pastor grants the Worship Leader
  - 4. Flexibility in the length of time the praise and worship segment requires
  - 5. The Pastor's visible composure and confidence when the Worship Leader deviates from the planned song list or when unexpected issues arise

## **X. The Rotten Fruit of 'Faking It'**

- A. The relationship between the Lead Pastor and Worship Leader as expressed through their body language should consistently reflect unity, partnership and a shared sense of purpose.
- B. When transparency, sincerity, openness, respect, and unity are absent on the platform, it produces rotten fruit — evident in how church members interact with one another and how other leaders model leadership.

## **XI. The Ability to Fulfill What is Needed / Required**

- A. Before assuming the role of Worship Leader, one must clearly understand what is what is required for leading a worship service. Key competencies include:
- B. Proficiency in reading notated music (*if needed*) and chord charts
- C. The ability to teach vocal or instrumental parts from music or by ear
- D. Skill leading rehearsals for singers and musician
- E. The ability to play in multiple keys
- F. The ability to transition smoothly between keys (modulation)
- G. Flexibility to play spontaneously in support of Lead Pastor's preference
- H. Familiarity with songs and hymns that resonate across generations and styles
- I. The ability to lead the audio/visual ministry team.

## **XII. Music as a Vehicle for Worship**

### **A. The Evolution of Music in Church Life**

1. Transition from “songs and choruses” to songs sung as choruses
2. An increase in songs about Jesus versus to Him
3. Diminished presence of gospel-rich hymns in favor of more personal, emotionally driven expressions

## **XIII. Loyalty to the Lead Pastor**

### **A. The Worship Leader as the people’s ‘**advocate**’ (Intermediary / Intercessor)**

### **B. The Worship Leader may be viewed as the one who voices congregational concerns to the Lead Pastor**

1. Loyalty to the Lead Pastor is often tested early in the worship leader’s ministry

## **XIV. Communication**

### **A. The Lead Pastor must clearly and specifically communicate expectations to build a healthy, functional, working relationship**

### **B. Non-musical Responsibilities of the Worship Leader**

1. Visiting church members
2. Teaching a Bible class
3. Administrative duties
4. Navigating a diverse congregation:
  - a. Multi-generational
  - b. Multi-cultural
5. Maintaining a budget

### **C. Additional Music-Related Responsibilities**

1. Oversight of choirs (adult, youth, children)
2. Directing vocal ensembles (e.g., trios, quartets)

### **D. Understanding and implementing modern worship models:**

1. Contemporary worship platforms
2. Lighting synchronized with musical moments
3. Use of fog machines
4. Background visuals and projection design

### **E. Audio/Visual Oversight**

1. Management of current AV systems
2. Planning for future upgrades, including installation of new systems
3. Simulcast / live-streaming capabilities

## **XV. Worship Leading Specifics (Musical)**

- A. Instrumentation: keyboardorguitar-driven leadership
- B. Duration of the worship set
- C. Selection: hymns vs. choruses; songs about God vs. to God
- D. Song tempo: fast vs. slow
- E. Song list details:
  - 1. Total number of songs
  - 2. Ratio of praise to worshipsongs
- F. Worship Leading practicesand church culture
- G. Exhortations between songs— content and duration

## **XVI. Worship Leading Specifics (Non-Musical)**

- A. Level of **micromanagement** expected from the Lead Pastor
- B. Understanding church culture:
  - 1. Sacred traditions
  - 2. Historical foundations
- C. Worship style:
  - 1. Traditional vs. contemporary
  - 2. Liturgical vs. spontaneous
- D. Dress code and expectations
- E. Employment structure: bi-vocational vs. full-time
  - 1. Hours required
  - 2. Remote work allowance
- F. Use of **Planning Center** or other scheduling tools
- G. Device usage (e.g., iPad)
- H. Deadlines for preparing and sending song lists
- I. Whether the song list requires prior approval from the Lead Pastor
- J. Seasonal Expectations
  - 1. Major holidays: Christmas, Easter
  - 2. Special services: Mother's Day, Father's Day, Fourth of July
- K. Inviting Guests
  - 1. For workshops or conferences
  - 2. For Sunday services or concerts

## **XVII. The Non-Negotiables**

- A. **Clear criteria** for who is permitted to serve on the worship team
- B. Guidelines for interactions with the opposite sex
- C. Transition protocols (e.g., when a Lead Pastor resigns)
- D. Knowledge of the Lead Pastor's musical preferences—what songs are favored or discouraged