

## Christian Coaching

### Chapter 19

- 1) Summarize the dreamers journey. Whenever a person gets aware of the enlightening of God it does create a great challenge to dream bigger than one can do themselves. Just like Israel there was opposition and fear and the desert were a problematic time, but at the same time relationship was built. Moreover, the life of a believer is but a dream. Truly, we must die to live. A God given dream always calls for some giants, but with this comes the ability to fill a person's full potential and achieve the dream. Above all, this honors God and God fulfillment in one's life is incredible. Without these challenges our journey would not be worth talking about.
- 2) What question does every coach need to ask and answer? They need to ask what gives the right to credibility to coach others.
- 3) Discuss the six sources of credibility. Coach's reputation everyone wants to look at another person's vocational track record. 2) A coach's position having the power to promote the client or not to promote the client. 3-4) A coach's expertise leads to their training and credentials and success with others. 5) Relationship between coach and client is crucial. Truly, a client is looking or a person who is sensitive, trust worthy and knowledgeable. 6) Experience in coaching, being very effective in the craft is said to come with some personal experience of the pain the client has suffered.
- 4) How can a niche help in coaching? List some sample coaching niches are in business coaching, career Coaching, corporate coaching, executive coaching, leadership coaching, and life coaching. these Specializations like this is common in the coaching field: general practitioner coaches are rare, especially among coaches who are more established.
- 5) List the six examples of behavior that is not legally wrong but that most coaches would consider to be unethical: 1) A coach makes statements about his or her training, credentials, or qualifications that are untrue and misleading. 2) A researcher publishes reports of coaching effectiveness that are biased and not based on solid scientific procedures. 3) In a public lecture (or a discussion with a friend over coffee), 4) A coach shares personal information about a coaching client. A coach shares inaccurate or unsubstantiated information with a client, presenting this information as factual. 5) A coach exploits a coaching relationship for his or her personal, financial, or other advantage. 6) A coach uses methods that are of questionable validity, based on the coach's bias or opinion and not on research or established coaching procedures.
- 6) List the Christian coaches network code of ethics 1) I hold myself accountable to the highest level of integrity, honoring Jesus Christ, individually and corporately, in all my associations with clients and colleagues. 2) I will maintain complete confidentiality with my clients, within the confines of the law. 3) I will be clear with my clients about the nature of the coaching relationship, including structure, fees, refunds, expectations, and guarantees. 4) I will never give a client's name to anyone, for any purpose, without express permission. 5) I will give credit where credit is due for materials supplied by other sources, reception copyrights, trademarks, and property. 6) I will judiciously avoid conflicts of interest. If any should arise, I shall, without delay, inform concerned parties of my position. 7) I will represent myself honestly and clearly to my clients and coach only with in my areas of expertise. 8) I will actively pursue will-being,

wholeness, and continual learning in my own life. 9) I will refer a client to another coach if I am not within my area of expertise or comfort, so the client gets the best possible coaching. 10) I will honor my Christian values in my professional conduct, placing neither blame nor blemish on the name of Christ or the coaching profession.

- 7) What does Judy Santos suggest in addition to possessing the qualities of an effective coach, is needed to build a successful coaching business? 1) Basic knowledge and understanding of business. 2) The ability to create a realistic business plan. 3) Above all, sufficient cash reserves for start-up to sustain the business through financial ups and downs, especially at the beginning. 4) an ability to tend to bookkeeping, taxes, and administrative functions related to business. 5) indeed, an ability to work alone and manage time well. 6) The skill, knowledge, and discipline to market the business effectively, including the development and utilization of a solid marketing plan. 7) Reasonable comfort with the Internet and basic computer programs. 8) Competence in coaching skills. 9) Credibility that comes from recognized coach-specific training, from certification or from other sources. 10) Determination to keep going when obstacles get in the way of progress.
- 8) Discuss bullies, buddies, and busters. Bullies, they oppose you by coming with for messages “alarmists” “defeatists” “traditionalists” “antagonists” Buddies, they care about you. They believe that progress and success are possible even when you doubt your own potential and abilities. Busters, are who will help you keep moving.

## **Chapter 20**

- 1) CCL training and coaching build around a process that has three major tasks: assessment, challenge, and support – discuss these tasks: assessment is to get the clearest possible picture of the person being coached. Challenge involves asking tough questions but includes summarizing what the client has communicated, dealing with resistance, confronting assumptions, and clarifying goals. Indeed, moving people out of their comfort Zone. Support is giving encouragement, feedback, accountability, along with finding clients resources, and learning new skills coupled with celebrating victories.
- 2) Discuss the cultural differences that impact coaching. Every culture is different in their perspectives, their values, beliefs, attitudes, and group memberships. Past experience, gender, occupation, or family background, are involved in cross-cultural coaching.
- 3) What are the four core guidelines to working across cultures? 1) Self-awareness. 2) cultural awareness. 3) A learning perspective. 4) a servant mentality.
- 4) How does Steve Ogne see young, postmodern leaders view vision? While modern leaders are primarily motivated by vision and desire to achieve it, young, postmodern leaders often see vision and vision casting as manipulative and presumptive. They are much more attracted to authentic values that are both articulated and practiced by the leader.
- 5) What are the general characteristics that coaches are likely to discover in their cross-cultural coaching with next-generation, postmodern leaders? 1) That values and experiences are more

important than vision casting and reaching goals. 2) Images and stories are more valued than words and facts. 3) Building community may be more important than building individual success. 4) Active participation and ownership are preferred over passive admission to authority and professional expertise. 5) Spirituality is valued, religion is not.

- 6) What does William Terry-Brittian say about coaching the postmodern leader? Coaching a postmodern leader is an endeavor like that of a missionary heading for the Congo. First you must learn the language, the beliefs, the understandings, and the costumes. Only then are you able to engage in conversation, and even then, there may be a learning curve that seems insurmountable.
- 7) What is a coaching culture according to Sharon Ting? A coaching culture is one in which a variety of leaders and managers in many functions throughout the organization apply coaching skills not only to develop people but also to manage people. In order to achieve this desired state, more individuals with an understanding of what is meant by coaching and the ability to employ basic coaching skills.