

Chapter 1 : Descriptive Words for Leadership | Descriptive Words List of Adjectives Word Reference

Being a leader can be tough. There's the balance between creating a strategy and supporting and guiding others to execute that strategy to manage.

For by one Spirit we were all baptized into one body, whether Jews or Greeks, whether slaves or free, and we were all made to drink of one Spirit. For the body is not one member, but many. If the foot says, "Because I am not a hand, I am not a part of the body," it is not for this reason any the less a part of the body. And if the ear says, "Because I am not an eye, I am not a part of the body," it is not for this reason any the less a part of the body. If the whole body were an eye, where would the hearing be? If the whole were hearing, where would the sense of smell be? But now God has placed the members, each one of them, in the body, just as He desired. If they were all one member, where would the body be? But now there are many members, but one body. And the eye cannot say to the hand, "I have no need of you"; or again the head to the feet, "I have no need of you. But God has so composed the body, giving more abundant honor to that member which lacked, so that there may be no division in the body, but that the members may have the same care for one another. And if one member suffers, all the members suffer with it; if one member is honored, all the members rejoice with it. And God has appointed in the church, first apostles, second prophets, third teachers, then miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, administrations, various kinds of tongues. All are not apostles, are they? All are not prophets, are they? All are not teachers, are they? All are not workers of miracles, are they? All do not have gifts of healings, do they? All do not speak with tongues, do they? All do not interpret, do they? But earnestly desire the greater gifts. And I show you a still more excellent way. For just as we have many members in one body and all the members do not have the same function, so we, who are many, are one body in Christ, and individually members one of another. Since we have gifts that differ according to the grace given to us, each of us is to exercise them accordingly:

Chapter 2 : What Does the Bible Say About Being A Good Leader?

The leader had gone with Joe Clune straight for the front car. Such was the leader whom Mr. Gladstone had faithfully followed for many years. This from the leader, who in time came to be known as "Nimble Dick."

Good leaders know how to motivate and inspire; bad leaders seem to excel at criticism and negativity. When you need to lead a team, pick words that build them up. Tell your staff they have done an awesome job on a recent project. Remember that praise and adoration is a motivator. Radical Radical thinking deserves radical praise. It might seem like you are trying to sound too California-cool, but the word denotes extraordinary thinking. Use it as a motivator. Ecstatic This word carries a dose of electricity. It means you are almost giddy, and good leaders know how to get a little worked up about a major accomplishment on behalf of the team. Revel This is the word you want to express your enthusiasm about a project. Or a new customer acquisition? It means you have great joy and delight. Jubilant An old word like jubilant might show up in English literature, but try it in the office instead. Be careful not to sound disingenuous; the word will certainly get attention. Excited Act excited, sure. Speak what you are feeling. Confirm Employees need to know you are on board. You know there was a major win on a recent project, now make sure you use the word. Reward someone who thinks differently. It is a way to show you have noticed their interest level and high attention to detail. Ingenious Has an employee come up with a brilliant plan? The word means unusually clever and inventive. Care Let your employee know you care in word and deed. Improved Every employee likes to hear this word. You are acknowledging good performance, that the employee went from one state to another, that change is happening. Forgive Good leaders forgive. They use the word often when an employee makes a mistake. It creates a healthy work environment. Sorry You will make mistakes. Seek out employees who have been on the receiving end of a harsh criticism or a word of anger and say you apologize. Keep the communication lines unclogged. It means to give hope, and great leaders know that is a primary role in business. Create an environment where employees know they will receive hope. Vigor What a great word to use in business. Use it to describe a project or performance that was exceptional. While you are at it, use it as a word of affirmation, too. Remarkable Is something striking or worthy of attention? The word can help you encourage and inspire confidence. Verve Marketing companies stole this term, but it means to have spirit and enthusiasm. Persevering Good leaders know how to use the right word to describe someone who gets the job done no matter what. Use it often around employees. Engaged This is a much better word to use than saying someone is busy. In business, busy means active but not really that productive. Focused Running a business requires exceptional determination. It means that person will finish tasks. Say the word and demonstrate the attitude at the same time. You will build rapport and gain mutual respect. Selfless We all know when someone is acting selfless. Let people know by using the word itself and identifying when someone has acted for the team. Winner This word has some lost some meaning lately.

I have been in positions of leadership my entire career, and during those years I have learned much about the difference between being a bad leader and being a good leader.

Definition of a Leader A leader is "a person who influences a group of people towards the achievement of a goal". Person Is leadership a position of office or authority? Or, is leadership an ability in the sense that he is a leader because he leads? We all may know or hear of people who are in positions of leadership but who are not providing leadership. A position of office is no guarantee of leadership but it helps in the sense that a leadership position usually commands a listening ear from its people and that is a good starting point for anyone who desires to be a leader. A leader by its meaning is one who goes first and leads by example, so that others are motivated to follow him. This is a basic requirement. To be a leader, a person must have a deep-rooted commitment to the goal that he will strive to achieve it even if nobody follows him! Joshua was such a man. He was publicly appointed to succeed Moses Num The goal was to lead the Hebrews cross over the Jordan and take the land Josh 1: In his old age, there remained much land to be possessed. Though none go with me, still I will follow, Though none go with me, still I will follow, Though none go with me, still I will follow, No turning back, no turning back! Will you decide now, to follow Jesus? No turning back, no turning back! Purpose A requirement for leadership is personal vision - the ability to visualize your goal as an accomplished fact; a thing already achieved. Hesburgh How do you become a leader with a purpose? You need guidance Prov 3: Thinking Skills The next requirement is the realization that the goal cannot be achieved alone, without the help of others. Is there a natural grouping of people from whom you can elicit help? Or do you have to recruit your followers? In the latter, you face a greater challenge. The leader has to be practical and a realist, yet must talk the language of the visionary and the idealist. Eric Hoffer In communicating your goal, bear in mind that it should meet the following criteria: Anonymous To be a leader, one must have followers. To have followers, one must have their trust. How do you win their trust? Why would others trust you? Most important, are you worthy of their trust? Why are some individuals more effective than others at influencing people? Effectiveness in leadership has been attributed to 1 persuasion skills, 2 leadership styles and 3 personal attributes of the leader. We will explore these further in another article or two. Now, we will consider one critical element of leadership influence - love for people. When Moses encountered two Hebrews fighting with each other, he tried to act as a peacemaker but they turned on him and questioned his authority over them, "Who made you ruler and judge over us? Yet some 40 years later, the Hebrews came to Moses with all their disputes and problems that he was kept busy from morning till evening Exo Among many things, Moses led the Hebrews across the Red Sea and when the people could not drink the bitter water, Moses cried out to the Lord for a solution Exo Moses came up with several excuses why he should not be the one to go and God graciously refuted all of them. Moses immediately interceded for the people Exo Moses then descended the mountain with the two tablets. His love was not "soft" He broke the two tablets in anger when he saw the golden calf and the dancing of the people. He burned the calf, grinded it into powder, scattered the powder over water and made the people drink it. He called Aaron to give an account of what happened. He passed judgment upon the unrepentant and the Levites killed with their swords. Moses said to the people, "You yourselves have committed a great sin; and now I am going up to the LORD, perhaps I can make atonement for your sin. It is recorded in Deut 34 that 10 Since that time no prophet has risen in Israel like Moses, whom the LORD knew face to face, 11 for all the signs and wonders which the LORD sent him to perform in the land of Egypt against Pharaoh, all his servants, and all his land, 12 and for all the mighty power and for all the great terror which Moses performed in the sight of all Israel. When people are convinced of your love for them and that you always have their interests upon your heart, they trust you and they will follow you up the highest mountain and into the deepest sea. Are you his leader? Question for Discussion We often hear of some leaders are task-oriented or goal-oriented and others are people-oriented. As a leader, if you have to choose between people or purpose, what will you choose? Of course, real-life leadership is not so clearly defined in terms either or and in reality, a compromise is possible. But for the sake of discussion, what

will you choose?

The words you use can make the difference between good leadership and bad leadership. Good leaders know how to motivate and inspire; bad leaders seem to excel at criticism and negativity.

What does being a leader mean? Does it mean being good at your job, being well liked, or being in charge of everyone? Instead it takes time and dedication to learn how to achieve the goals you set, and how to inspire others to follow you and do the same. Each approach works differently for everyone, but each type of leader has taken time to figure out their style. Every exceptional leader has developed and honed their leadership skills, continuously learning and developing over time to shape their leadership success. Resilience Being a leader can be tough. The politics and pressures associated with being in a leadership position can be exhausting on a good day, and overwhelming on a bad day. Flexibility The ability to be flexible is perhaps one of the most important elements to good leadership. Not everything will go as planned, and somewhere along the line someone will throw a spanner in the works. Competitors could change their tactics, the government could enforce new regulations, suppliers could run into their own issues or even natural disasters could stop the march of progress. A truly great leader is able to quickly adapt to these new situations and find a way around them, rather than wallow in the misfortune, give up or attempt to plough on with the plan anyway. Communication Being able to communicate effectively is a fundamental skill for anyone who wants to succeed in business. It also means that you are able to empathise with your employees, and follow through on the promises you make in those inspiring speeches. Letting your strengths shine through and emanating confidence in the way you communicate is one of the most powerful tools a leader can wield. Courage Courage is a fickle thing, but incredibly important in a great leader. A leader needs to be able to stand alone, and stand up for what they believe in. Having the courage to do what you believe will work is sometimes one of the hardest things to do. With courage also comes determination and patience – the ability to hold firm and not succumb to negativity or the pressure to crumble, and the patience to keep going along a difficult road until they reach the end with their head held high, no matter what the outcome. Humility and Presence A good leader will often command the attention of an entire room, sometimes without even speaking. This level of presence is not something you just possess from birth. Presence is often the result of humility in a leader. Acting aloof or superior to employees is likely to cause dislike and disruption, resulting in a negative environment. Instead, a good leader can listen to their employees, talk on their level and gain their trust. When there is blame to be accepted for a business error, the owner and leader must be the one to accept it. But responsibility also means being able to reward and congratulate your employees, and spreading accolades and appreciation where appropriate can go a long way. When a business owner is able to accept blame and pass on congratulations to those who truly deserve it, a leader is born. Your company can only meet the goals you set if you are at the front, leading by example, motivating and encouraging your employees to become coordinated and focussed. In situations like this it is your leadership that defines whether you succeed or fail. Ultimately, there are many different styles of leader, but each of these qualities are important elements in the mix.

Chapter 5 : Leader | Define Leader at calendrierdelascience.com

the leader of an army a leader of the antiwar movement Some people are leaders, and some people are followers. The company has become a leader in developing new technology. the leader of a popular big band of the s The Times attacked the government in a leader today.

Slaves, obey your earthly masters with fear and trembling, with a sincere heart, as you would Christ, Abhor what is evil; hold fast to what is good. Love one another with brotherly affection. Outdo one another in showing honor. For he who is least among you all is the one who is great. My mouth derides my enemies, because I rejoice in your salvation. Talk no more so very proudly, let not arrogance come from your mouth; for the Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him actions are weighed. After making purification for sins, he sat down at the right hand of the Majesty on high, 1 Timothy 3: If anyone aspires to the office of overseer, he desires a noble task. Therefore an overseer must be above reproach, the husband of one wife, sober-minded, self-controlled, respectable, hospitable, able to teach, not a drunkard, not violent but gentle, not quarrelsome, not a lover of money. If then you have not been faithful in the unrighteous wealth, who will entrust to you the true riches? No servant can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or he will be devoted to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and money. Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who has blessed us in Christ with every spiritual blessing in the heavenly places, even as he chose us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and blameless before him. In love he predestined us for adoption as sons through Jesus Christ, according to the purpose of his will, Settle your father and your brothers in the best of the land. Let them settle in the land of Goshen, and if you know any able men among them, put them in charge of my livestock. Rather, let the greatest among you become as the youngest, and the leader as one who serves. But it shall not be so among you. But whoever would be great among you must be your servant, and whoever would be first among you must be slave of all. For even the Son of Man came not to be served but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many. Are you able to drink the cup that I drink, or to be baptized with the baptism with which I am baptized?

Chapter 6 : 21 Bible verses about Being A Leader

Being a leader is about being willing to be the leader of your own life, regardless of whether anyone follows you or not. It's about knowing what you know and trusting your knowing even when it doesn't match anyone else's point of view.

While the trait theory of leadership has certainly regained popularity, its reemergence has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in sophisticated conceptual frameworks. Focus on a small set of individual attributes such as "The Big Five" personality traits, to the neglect of cognitive abilities, motives, values, social skills, expertise, and problem-solving skills. Fail to consider patterns or integrations of multiple attributes. Do not distinguish between the leadership attributes that are generally not malleable over time and those that are shaped by, and bound to, situational influences. Do not consider how stable leader attributes account for the behavioral diversity necessary for effective leadership. Attribute pattern approach[edit] Considering the criticisms of the trait theory outlined above, several researchers have begun to adopt a different perspective of leader individual differencesâ€”the leader attribute pattern approach. Behavioral and style theories[edit] Main article: Managerial grid model In response to the early criticisms of the trait approach, theorists began to research leadership as a set of behaviors, evaluating the behavior of successful leaders, determining a behavior taxonomy, and identifying broad leadership styles. To lead, self-confidence and high self-esteem are useful, perhaps even essential. The researchers evaluated the performance of groups of eleven-year-old boys under different types of work climate. In each, the leader exercised his influence regarding the type of group decision making , praise and criticism feedback , and the management of the group tasks project management according to three styles: They were able to narrow their findings to two identifiable distinctions [35] The first dimension was identified as "Initiating Structure", which described how a leader clearly and accurately communicates with their followers, defines goals, and determine how tasks are performed. These are considered "social oriented" behaviors. Although they similar findings as the Ohio State studies, they did contribute an additional behavior identified in leaders. This was participative behavior; allowing the followers to participate in group decision making and encouraged subordinate input. Another term used to describe this is "Servant Leadership", which entails the leader to reject a more controlling type of leadership and allow more personal interaction between themselves and their subordinates. Skinner is the father of behavior modification and developed the concept of positive reinforcement. Positive reinforcement occurs when a positive stimulus is presented in response to a behavior, increasing the likelihood of that behavior in the future. Assume praise is a positive reinforcer for a particular employee. This employee does not show up to work on time every day. The manager of this employee decides to praise the employee for showing up on time every day the employee actually shows up to work on time. As a result, the employee comes to work on time more often because the employee likes to be praised. In this example, praise the stimulus is a positive reinforcer for this employee because the employee arrives at work on time the behavior more frequently after being praised for showing up to work on time. The use of positive reinforcement is a successful and growing technique used by leaders to motivate and attain desired behaviors from subordinates. Additionally, many reinforcement techniques such as the use of praise are inexpensive, providing higher performance for lower costs. Situational and contingency theories[edit] Main articles: Fiedler contingency model , Vroomâ€™s Yetton decision model , pathâ€™goal theory , and situational leadership theory Situational theory also appeared as a reaction to the trait theory of leadership. Social scientists argued that history was more than the result of intervention of great men as Carlyle suggested. Herbert Spencer and Karl Marx said that the times produce the person and not the other way around. According to the theory, "what an individual actually does when acting as a leader is in large part dependent upon characteristics of the situation in which he functions. Building upon the research of Lewin et al. The authoritarian leadership style, for example, is approved in periods of crisis but fails to win the "hearts and minds" of followers in day-to-day management; the democratic leadership style is more adequate in situations that require consensus building; finally, the laissez-faire leadership style is appreciated for the degree of freedom it provides, but as the leaders do not "take charge", they can be perceived as a failure in protracted or thorny organizational problems. Four

contingency leadership theories appear more prominently in recent years: Fiedler contingency model, Vroom-Yetton decision model, the path-goal theory, and the Hersey-Blanchard situational theory. This results from the interaction of leadership style and situational favorability later called situational control. The theory defined two types of leader: Both task-oriented and relationship-oriented leaders can be effective if their leadership orientation fits the situation. When there is a good leader-member relation, a highly structured task, and high leader position power, the situation is considered a "favorable situation". Fiedler found that task-oriented leaders are more effective in extremely favorable or unfavorable situations, whereas relationship-oriented leaders perform best in situations with intermediate favorability. Victor Vroom, in collaboration with Phillip Yetton [45] and later with Arthur Jago, [46] developed a taxonomy for describing leadership situations, which was used in a normative decision model where leadership styles were connected to situational variables, defining which approach was more suitable to which situation. This model was later referred to as situational contingency theory. In contrast to the Fiedler contingency model, the path-goal model states that the four leadership behaviors are fluid, and that leaders can adopt any of the four depending on what the situation demands. The path-goal model can be classified both as a contingency theory, as it depends on the circumstances, and as a transactional leadership theory, as the theory emphasizes the reciprocity behavior between the leader and the followers. For effectiveness, the model posits that the leadership-style must match the appropriate level of follower-development. In this model, leadership behavior becomes a function not only of the characteristics of the leader, but of the characteristics of followers as well.

Functional leadership model General Petraeus talks with U. In summarizing literature on functional leadership see Kozlowski et al. A variety of leadership behaviors are expected to facilitate these functions. Consideration includes behavior involved in fostering effective relationships. Examples of such behavior would include showing concern for a subordinate or acting in a supportive manner towards others. Initiating structure involves the actions of the leader focused specifically on task accomplishment. This could include role clarification, setting performance standards, and holding subordinates accountable to those standards.

Integrated psychological theory[edit] Main article: Three Levels of Leadership model The Integrated Psychological theory of leadership is an attempt to integrate the strengths of the older theories. It also offers a foundation for leaders wanting to apply the philosophies of servant leadership and authentic leadership. Traits theories, which tend to reinforce the idea that leaders are born not made, might help us select leaders, but they are less useful for developing leaders. An ideal style. Thus, he argued, leaders need to work on their inner psychology. None of the old theories successfully address the challenge of developing " leadership presence "; that certain "something" in leaders that commands attention, inspires people, wins their trust and makes followers want to work with them. Scouller proposed the Three Levels of Leadership model, which was later categorized as an "Integrated Psychological" theory on the Businessballs education website. The three levels in his model are Public, Private and Personal leadership: The first two " public and private leadership " are "outer" or behavioral levels. These are the behaviors that address what Scouller called "the four dimensions of leadership". Public leadership focuses on the 34 behaviors involved in influencing two or more people simultaneously. Private leadership covers the 14 behaviors needed to influence individuals one to one.

Transactional leadership and Transformational leadership Bernard Bass and colleagues developed the idea of two different types of leadership, transactional that involves exchange of labor for rewards and transformational which is based on concern for employees, intellectual stimulation, and providing a group vision. It gives the opportunity to the manager to lead the group and the group agrees to follow his lead to accomplish a predetermined goal in exchange for something else. Power is given to the leader to evaluate, correct, and train subordinates when productivity is not up to the desired level, and reward effectiveness when expected outcome is reached.

Leader-member exchange theory[edit] Main article: Leader-member exchange theory This LMX theory addresses a specific aspect of the leadership process is the leader-member exchange LMX theory, [60] which evolved from an earlier theory called the vertical dyad linkage VDL model. However, LMX recognizes that leaders and individual followers will vary in the type of exchange that develops between them. In-group members are said to have high-quality exchanges with the leader, while out-group members have low-quality exchanges with the leader. The leader begins to rely on

these individuals to help with especially challenging tasks. If the follower shows high commitment and effort followed by additional rewards, both parties develop mutual trust, influence, and support of one another. Research shows the in-group members usually receive higher performance evaluations from the leader, higher satisfaction, and faster promotions than out-group members. Out-group members[edit] Out-group members often receive less time and more distant exchanges than their in-group counterparts. With out-group members, leaders expect no more than adequate job performance , good attendance, reasonable respect, and adherence to the job description in exchange for a fair wage and standard benefits. Research shows that out-group members are less satisfied with their job and organization, receive lower performance evaluations from the leader, see their leader as less fair, and are more likely to file grievances or leave the organization. Emotional intelligence Leadership can be perceived as a particularly emotion-laden process, with emotions entwined with the social influence process. These effects can be described in three levels: Group members with leaders in a positive mood experience more positive mood than do group members with leaders in a negative mood. The leaders transmit their moods to other group members through the mechanism of emotional contagion. Group affective tone represents the consistent or homogeneous affective reactions within a group. Group affective tone is an aggregate of the moods of the individual members of the group and refers to mood at the group level of analysis. Groups with leaders in a positive mood have a more positive affective tone than do groups with leaders in a negative mood. Public expressions of mood impact how group members think and act. When people experience and express mood, they send signals to others. Leaders signal their goals, intentions, and attitudes through their expressions of moods. For example, expressions of positive moods by leaders signal that leaders deem progress toward goals to be good. The group members respond to those signals cognitively and behaviorally in ways that are reflected in the group processes. The leader creates situations and events that lead to emotional response. Certain leader behaviors displayed during interactions with their employees are the sources of these affective events. Leaders shape workplace affective events. Examples â€” feedback giving, allocating tasks, resource distribution. Since employee behavior and productivity are directly affected by their emotional states, it is imperative to consider employee emotional responses to organizational leaders. Functional leadership model The neo-emergent leadership theory from the Oxford Strategic Leadership Programme sees leadership as created through the emergence of information by the leader or other stakeholders, not through the true actions of the leader himself. It is well known[by whom? Therefore, one can argue that the perception of all leaders is created and in fact does not reflect their true leadership qualities at all. Leadership emergence[edit] Many personality characteristics were found to be reliably associated with leadership emergence.

Chapter 7 : Leadership - Wikipedia

Being a leader helps you dictate appropriate employee conduct while, at the same time, preventing employees from being too tough, ruthless, or mean to other members of the staff.

If you want to give your business a good start toward success, it has to start with leadership, and leadership has to start with you. The first of these is being flexible. Not everything goes as planned. Competitors change tactics, governments force new regulations on business, strikes stop the flow of products, and, occasionally, natural disasters occur. And at times like these, leaders have to be able to change course; that is, first make sure their businesses will survive, and then find a new way to reach their goals. As we all know, there are lots of people who talk a great game but deliver nothing. A third characteristic of great leaders—or, perhaps, group of characteristics—is having courage, tenacity, and patience. Having the courage to stand alone, the tenacity to not succumb to pressure, and the patience to keep fighting until you win the day—and sometimes being able to do all three at the same time—is something you will have to develop if you want to be a true and successful leader. The fourth necessary characteristic is the combination of humility and presence. Acting aloof, or above your employees, does not make a leader. Leaders have to be able to talk and listen to their employees on all levels of the company. The fifth and final characteristic of a successful leader is being responsible. This means when there is blame to be accepted, the owner must be the first one to accept it. But it also means that when accolades are appropriate, they should be spread out among the employees. And when this happens, a leader is born. The more leaders you can develop, the stronger the business will be, and the less you will have to worry about how the business is operating. In exhibiting leadership, there are essentially three things you must accomplish if you hope to make the company a success. This is not something you, or anyone, can do alone, which means you will have to work with others to accomplish it. The second is building and maintaining the team. Saying you need a team to accomplish something is one thing, but developing one, and consistently encouraging and motivating it, is something else, and something you must do. The third and final thing you have to do is develop individuals within the company. In order to accomplish this, you must lead by example, teach employees what leadership means so they can teach their direct reports, establish an environment for success by eliminating excuses, recognize when jobs are well done, have the courage to make the tough calls, and encourage empowerment within certain parameters, among others. However, being a leader also means articulating that vision to everyone else in the company, convincing them of its importance, and encouraging and motivating them to work together to achieve it. Leaders are made, and they are made by effort and hard work. Flickr user Jenny Downing] advertisement.

Chapter 8 : How to Be a Leader (with Leadership Examples)

Leadership, to me, is being able to motivate others, set a vision, have a connection, show respect to others, and, of course, lead by example. I strongly believe a leader should have an established characteristics of who they are, what they are capable of and what they know.

Chapter 9 : Definition of a Leader

What Leadership Means to Me Essay Words Jan 3rd, 4 Pages My idea of leadership is being able to inspire others, motivate, set a vision, communicate, respect others, and of course, lead by example.