

1: Andrew Jackson - HISTORY

In the following paper, I examine the president's performance in terms of six qualities that bear on the job of the chief executive. 1 The first relates to what might be thought of as the outer face of the presiden-

Oh sure, there was the Civil War, but even then the forces of continuity and preservation won- a rare feat that few countries like, say, India can claim. But when you get to be as old as the USA, you start to show signs of your age. My intent here is to talk about the formal institutions of the United States, and how they notably differ from those used in other countries. United Kingdom which colonized the US, and thus from which the tradition was adopted the Philippines which the US colonized the Federated States of Micronesia which used to be a territory of the US and Mexico which borders the US, and has a constitution heavily derived from the US one The US cabinet member responsible for financial affairs is called the "Secretary of the Treasury" and leads the "Department of the Treasury. In the UK, every cabinet secretary is formally called the "Secretary of State" as their full formal title, for example the "Secretary of State for Education" or "Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In most other countries this official goes by the title of "Governor of the Bank. This happens in the US as well, of course, but the American system is distinct because of the presence of the United States Electoral College. Each state elects a certain number of members to the College, and the members assemble and collectively vote to choose the President of the United States. Of course, nowadays this is just a huge formality. They no longer even put the names of Electoral College candidates on the US ballots anymore. Americans just vote for their president, and the party whose candidate gets the most votes sends some figurehead delegates to symbolically cast their votes for the same person. What makes the College controversial is the fact that there is always a narrow possibility that the formalities do not go quite as planned. Because the electoral college is a "first-past-the-post" state-based representative body, it is possible for a candidate to win the most seats despite winning only a minority of the popular vote. This is what happened in the election, when George W. Bush won the most seats but Al Gore got more of the popular vote. Anyway, the point is, no other country with a directly elected president has to go through such shenanigans. In countries like France, Finland, Ireland, and all of South America, the president is chosen solely on the basis of whoever wins the largest percentage of the popular vote, with no middleman. The closest equivalent occurs in some countries with figurehead presidents, like India, Germany, and Israel. In those cases the presidents are elected by the national parliament sometimes along with state legislatures. But since their presidents are largely powerless nobodies, this is not of much practical relevance to the government. Of the 43 American presidents, only nine have not served at least one full term – that is, at least four years in office – and only one has resigned. Because of the rigidly defined terms and set election dates, there have not been very many "brief" presidencies. Most other countries have far more leaders that served for such brief periods, especially in the 20th Century. To put it another way, every US president has an official oil portrait hanging in the White House. Former Vice President Cheney and former Vice President Bush both served as acting president during their time in office, but in both cases they only held the position for less than a day. There is no constitutional mechanism to allow for an explicitly "interim" president, but theoretically it could still happen. Any non-vice president ie: Gerald Ford probably would be considered an interim president had he not made a last-minute decision to run for office in Since then, the borders of the United States have been quite unusual. While the American "mainland" remains one, giant cohesive blob of land from California to New York, there is also a large blob of land up north, bordering the nation of Canada and completely geographically isolated from the rest of the 50 states. Geographers call areas like Alaska "non-contiguous exclaves" and very few countries have such territories as part of their borders. Non-contiguous exclaves have historically tended to be invasions waiting to happen. After the first World War Poland was given a corridor of land which split Germany into two pieces. The Germans then invaded Poland to rectify the situation, and I forget what happened next. When Pakistan separated from India in the new country consisted of two parts, "West" Pakistan, and the much smaller province of "East" Pakistan. East Pakistan was entirely landlocked by India, and as a result when the East Pakistanis started pressing for independence, the Indian army invaded to help the province separate. Four

other countries currently have broken-borders like the US. Russia- the province of Kaliningrad has a full three countries between it and the Russian mainland. Angola- the province of Cabinda is landlocked within the borders of the Republic of Congo. Azerbaijan- a corridor of Armenian territory splits the territory of Nakhichevan from the Azerbaijan mainland. I doubt the Canadians will ever invade Alaska, but I must say, I have heard a lot of grumblings over the years about how the state "should be ours Technically all the citizens of all the countries in North and South America are "Americans" in some manner. Likewise, for citizens of the USA to go around calling their country "the United States" makes little sense, as several other countries use "the United States" in their full titles as well - consider "the United States of Mexico" or "the United States of Brazil. This is something of a semantics game, but it is a valid observation. The United States never did create a new nationality for itself. Instead they just hijacked the term "American" for this purpose, a name which had always been and to some extent still is a very broad geographic description. Think of the Organization of American States, for instance. When you visit Latin American countries they often bitch about this matter, and refuse to call people from the US "Americans" out of protest, instead calling them things like "North Americans" or "United Statesians. The Capital District In most countries, the capital city is just that - a city that also happens to be the capital. But in the United States the situation is a bit weirder. The city of Washington is not part of any state in the union, rather it is the only city in a specially-created "District of Columbia," which is a unique political entity unto itself. The logic was that this was supposed to give the capital a sort of neutral status, because it would not "belong" to any one state. Nowadays a lot of people question this concept, however. The half-million residents of Washington, for example, largely get screwed by the deal. Since they do not legally live in any state they do not get to elect any members of Congress instead they get to elect one hack "delegate" who has no voting powers, and can only watch. They still get taxed and governed by the federal government though, which has prompted them to bring back "no taxation without representation! Only a few countries have copied the idea of creating a federal district for their capital city: Country Are residents able to elect voting representatives to the national parliament?

2: Mr. President (title) - Wikipedia

Numerous leadership styles exist with some being more effective than others, especially in the business world. Five primary styles are prominent and used often in a number of business models.

Successful leaders are capable of driving creativity and productivity, while also improving the bottom line of a business. Being an effective leader does not always correlate with being a well-liked person, however. Some leaders are loved by their employees, while others are not highly regarded on a personal level, but remain great at moving the business in a positive direction through distinctive leadership styles. Many leaders are ineffective, and use leadership styles that do not correlate well with their industry or with the people they are attempting to lead. Leadership styles often correlate closely with personality type. Leadership is not limited to extraverted individuals, who have out-sized personalities, even though that type of individual often rises to leadership roles, because individuals with out-sized personalities are often effective communicators. Some leaders have their own style that does not fit well into a specific personality type. What Are the Traits of an Effective Leader? Leadership is defined by the results achieved under the specific person in charge. The leader is tasked with the challenge of gathering and molding individuals into cohesive groups that are capable of achieving a common goal. They bring out the best in individuals and of the group collectively, while also driving a higher level of performance than usually would be achieved. Effective leaders drive innovation, and they encourage their people to think strategically and creatively, while also reaching for new limits. In the world of business, an effective leader drives higher profits, and ultimately, increases the value and bottom line of the business as a whole. That said, not all leaders are effective. This can be a situation in which circumstance and bad luck inhibits performance. The leader can fail, because he is unqualified or because he does a poor job of selecting and motivating those around him to meet their goals. The methods used to meet these goals vary significantly. Autocratic Leadership This aggressive leadership style is based on control. The autocrat is rarely well-liked, and an autocratic leader uses a militant-like style. The autocrat gives orders and expects prompt execution, with little-to-no feedback or input from the worker. This leadership style can work in a production-type environment that demands maximal output in simple, repetitive job roles. It rarely allows for an environment in which creativity will flourish. The autocrat pushes employees hard; often, he does not get loyalty and long-term commitments in return. High turnover and low satisfaction is expected, in response to this leadership style. There are times when autocratic leadership is effective, however. The military is a prime example. Each individual is encouraged to perform under a strict, autocratic leader, because their job roles have life or death consequences. Performing well in the military under this leadership style also warrants promotions to higher ranking positions. Laissez-Faire Leadership The complete opposite of autocratic leadership is Laissez-Faire, which is understood to mean and for do as you will or choose in French. What it means in economic terms is that it is "a doctrine opposing governmental interference in economic affairs beyond the minimum necessary for the maintenance of peace and property rights," according to Merriam Webster. The style has some major benefits in creative environments, but it also lacks discipline and structure that is often required in a business environment. Another downside of the Laissez-Faire style is the unstructured approach to learning. It relies heavily on talent, existing experience and creativity to drive results. If hard deadlines, production and bottom-line profits are not necessarily a major factor, Laissez-Faire is a laid back, easy approach to running a shop. It also can work when the employee already has a motive to put in the effort. For example, a commission-based sales role is structured to reward performance. Using a Laissez-Faire leadership style, makes it possible for the employee to find creative means of accomplishing a higher sales rate. A more controlling leadership style that uses proven processes is typical in a sale role, but increasing the freedom to explore creative strategies drives innovation and may yield major results. Transformative Leadership When comparing types of leadership that do really well in the business world, Transformative Leadership really shines, as an all-around effective approach. It encourages employees to think critically and the leaders is often inspiring. These leaders have a big vision, and they are charismatic and motivating. The big picture approach, however, does not cover the day-to-day details. A Transformative leader will require

dedicated managers that have a more detailed approach, to ensure that administrative tasks and daily processes are in place. The technology industry is attractive for these personalities, but they exist across the business spectrum.

Hands-On, Participant Leadership Style The participant leadership style is collaborative, and takes employee opinion and input into account during the decision-making process. While the participant style is a very effective leadership approach, it does not happen quickly. Sometimes, a nimble, decision-making process is required to move forward. The participant process gets bogged down, while everyone delivers input, and the process of compromise and deliberation takes place. Ultimately, the decision is likely thorough and well-considered, but not necessarily timely. If split-second decisions are not critical, this leadership style works well in the business world. It may not work for a stockbroker buying and selling on the stock exchange floor, but it serves many business models well.

Transactional Leadership This is a straightforward leadership style with a focus on work, reward and processes that drive consistent results. While Transactional leaders tends to lack the hype and charisma found in Transformative leadership, they are very much results-oriented, which is great for business. The style is not harsh, as an autocratic leadership type is, but it does punish poor performance. On the flip side, a transactional leader provides incentive for positive performance. In many cases, better performance means more money through bonus and commission structures. Financial incentive is enough to motivate many employees into productive work habits. In addition to utilizing a rewards system, the Transactional leader is focused on proven processes that produce consistent results. For example, a transactional leader in a sales call center will use strict call scripts and will reward employees who learn and follow the scripts to drive sales.

Other Leadership Styles in Management Many more leadership styles exist, and a really effective leader is adaptable and capable of executing multiple styles in a manner that best fits their current situation. One common leadership style is the charismatic leader. This person is similar to the Transformative leader in the way they inspire, have a big picture vision and motivate people. This is one of the more difficult types of leadership styles, because the individual must motivate and drive results under a strict set of regulations. They are severely limited in their ability to perform in an inspiring or creative manner. In a Bureaucratic environment, transactional rewards are non-existent, outside of promotion possibilities. Punishments from a Transactional or Autocratic leader style are more difficult to apply, because employees typically have layers of protection through unions and other legal rights organizations. The punishment style of leadership is rarely effective and is questionably unethical, anyway, so this is not necessarily a bad thing.

A Situational Leader is rare, and can change the entire course of a company, through his unique leadership skill set. This skill set comes naturally to some leaders, but requires years of practice for others. The situational leader can pull from an arsenal of styles to achieve a desired result. If workers are slacking off, showing up late or not producing, the situational leader can add a temporary level of autocratic style to show that he will not tolerate poor behavior. The same leader can use a participant style to encourage collaboration and problem-solving by including the employees. If a split-second decision is required, the leader will skip the participant process and make a decision, based on his existing knowledge and instincts. When productivity is slowed and the business would benefit from a boost, she can switch to a transactional role and provide performance incentives. Lastly, the Situational leader will communicate a larger vision to her employees while inspiring them to reach new heights and goals. A Situational leader use other roles to manage daily tasks, keep everyone on point and work through the details, but she will keep that big vision and inspiring motive top of mind. Finding Your Leadership Style

Leadership positions do not come easily. Finding your way into a leadership job role in business usually requires years of hard work while learning and climbing the ladder. Starting a business is another route into leadership, and it immediately springs you into the top role. Finding your groove as a leader requires failing, on occasion. Learning from those failures and using that experience to become a better leader will ultimately stand to benefit the business. A few people are natural leaders out of the gate, and will take the reigns seamlessly. Most people must work hard and really focus on growth and experience, while experimenting and testing styles, until they start seeing results on the job. Great leaders often hold dear the best interests of their employees. The leader wants others to reach their highest potential, and as a result, they challenge and elevate everyone. Great leaders are genuinely interested in positive results and in the betterment of everyone around them. A leader with expertise in her field is more natural when

speaking to her employees when she has a deep grasp on the business, product or service offering. Specialty experience is not always necessary, however. Understanding the raw functions of a business and being able to see the strengths and weaknesses in the business model itself can create a strong leader. Communicating these strengths and weaknesses to key staff members, and utilizing their skill sets to improve the model, is a function of a very results-driven leader.

3: How is the United States different from other countries?

Ronald Reagan - Presidential style and leadership Reagan's first term began dramatically. He later recalled that, as he stood to take the oath of office on 20 January on the West Front of the Capitol (the first president ever to do so), "the sun burst through the clouds in an explosion of warmth and light."

Visit Website Did you know? Reagan invited former President Carter to greet the freed hostages in Germany. Active in community affairs and a deacon at the Plains Baptist Church, Carter launched his political career with a seat on his local board of education. In 1962, he won election to the Georgia State Senate as a Democrat; he was reelected in 1964. The loss sent Carter into a period of depression, which he overcame by finding renewed faith as a born-again Christian. He ran again for the governorship in 1966 and won. A year later, Carter was featured on the cover of Time magazine as one of a new breed of young political leaders in the South, known for their moderate racial views and progressive economic and social policies. For the next two years, he traveled around the country making speeches and meeting as many people as possible. His core message was one of values: Mondale of Minnesota as his running mate. In the general election, Carter faced Republican incumbent Gerald R. He introduced a number of ambitious programs for social and economic reform, and included a relatively large number of women and minorities in his cabinet. This difficult relationship with Congress meant that Carter was unable to convert his plans into legislation, despite his initial popularity. Carter initially defended Lance, but was later driven to ask for his resignation. The resulting Camp David Accords ended the state of war between the two nations that had existed since Israel was founded in 1948. In July 1978, Carter called a special summit with national leaders at Camp David. Carter stood firm in the tense standoff that followed, but his failure to free the hostages led his government to be perceived as inept and inefficient; this perception increased after the failure of a secret U. Despite sagging approval ratings, Carter was able to defeat a challenge by Senator Edward Kennedy to win the Democratic nomination in 1980. He was defeated by a large margin in the general election that year by Ronald Reagan, a former actor and governor of California who argued during his campaign that the problem facing the country was not a lack of public confidence, but a need for new leadership. In the decades that followed, he continued his diplomatic activities in many conflict-ridden countries around the globe. In 1994, Carter negotiated with North Korea to end their nuclear weapons program, worked in Haiti to ensure a peaceful transfer of government and brokered a temporary ceasefire between Bosnian Serbs and Muslims. Carter has also built homes for the poor with the organization Habitat for Humanity and worked as a professor at Emory University. He is the author of numerous books, the topics of which range from his views on the Middle East to memories of his childhood; they also include a historical novel and a collection of poetry. In 2002, Carter was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. The prize committee cited his role in helping forge the Camp David accord between Israel and Egypt during his presidency, as well as his ongoing work with the Carter Center. Start your free trial today.

4: The leadership styles of President Obama - Mississippi Business Journal

President Barack Obama looks stylin' and profilin' in his FBI baseball cap, and his big smile perfectly complements the laid back, casual vibe baseball caps exude.

There is a time and place for all leadership styles. No style is good or bad. Today Coughlin is a two-time Super Bowl winner. But early in his tenure, it was unclear whether he would remain as a head coach. Team members were turned off by his rigid management style. He imposed many rules to infuse discipline. He fined players if they were not in their seats at team meetings five minutes before the start time. There was no playfulness in playing. Something had to change. Coughlin not only survived but became an extraordinary head coach. His willingness to dramatically alter his thinking and behavior transformed his relationship with his players. He became more concerned about their lives as well as their performance on the field. He demonstrated his accountability for their development. While reinventing himself as a leader, Coughlin showed perseverance and persistence and never lost sight of his goal: He surrounded himself with people who shared his values but did not necessarily act in the same ways. His team now consistently dominates its division. While most leaders develop a dominant leadership style, the best learn to adopt elements of other styles when needed to achieve their goals.

A Winning Formula There is no such thing as a born leader. Leadership is an acquired attribute that begins early in school and on the playground. Some children develop take-charge attitudes, some make friends fast, while others are happy just to make the team. How best to get the job done and work with others? How to set goals and objectives and manage their results? But over time, a leader may find that her winning formula is not producing the results it used to. New challenges require new leadership skills, behaviors, and ways of communicating. His lessons still apply today. Mobley taught that leadership is based in experience and habit, not intellect, noting that success comes 20 percent from knowledge and 80 percent from behavior. Leadership lives in how we think, not what we think. Consider the eight leadership styles outlined here and the real-world leaders who exemplify them. If you are aware of these different ways of leading, you can adapt your style to manage circumstances and advance your intended goals. How do you decide which styles to employ? Read, reflect, and go experiment.

Oprah Winfrey Known all over the world by her first name alone, picks a book to read and makes it a bestseller overnight, runs her own television network, and has more than 14 million Twitter followers. Her word can move the stock market and social issues for the better.

Richard Branson Launched his first business at 16, founder of Virgin Group, comprising more than 100 companies in fields ranging from music to space tourism. He recently described his philosophy to Inc. You then have to catch up with them. Leadership is not always about being in front. Sometimes, it is about being comfortable enough in your skin to lead from the rear and let others shine. They happen when someone on the staff or volunteer team makes the right decision that solves a problem, or delights a member, or inspires an idea, or advances our mission. The ultimate measure of a leader is what happens in your absence. Sharing relevant information at opportune times in ways that enhance outcomes is energizing. Communication skills, timing, including all stakeholders, and ego-free interactions are keys to successful leadership.

Command and Control The Icon: Tom Coughlin Controversial head coach of the New York Giants, a stern taskmaster and disciplinarian who learned to adapt his leadership style to improve his relationships with his team but never lost sight of his goal: Behaviors Follows the rules and expects others to do the same When to Use It In situations of real urgency with no time for discussion When safety is at stake In critical situations involving financial, legal, or HR issues In meeting inflexible deadlines.

5: Six Leadership Styles | www.enganchecubano.com

â€”Gary A. LaBranche, FASAE, CAE, president and CEO, Association for Corporate Growth "What comes naturally to me is the desire to connect ideas, experiences, stories, efforts, and people. Sharing relevant information at opportune times in ways that enhance outcomes is energizing.

Before answering that question it would be appropriate to define the term. It refers to how a team wins, i. In the leadership world there are three classic styles. The leader makes the decisions; the group follows. Their reality is what they see on the wall. When one of the prisoners is freed he stands up and sees the other reality. He sees how the shadows are cast, the role of the fire and the captors and much more. When he goes outside the caves he sees another world. He then returns to the cave and attempts to describe what he has seen to the cave dwellers, and to have them follow him out of the cave. In other words, this type leader has the vision and motivates the group to follow him or her. The members of the group are part of the visioning and planning process and therefore feel more inclusive and engaged. They feel that they own part of the vision. Nevertheless, they do not make the final decision. They make the decision on where the company should go, what the outcome should be without any help from the leader. The leader offers no guidance or suggestions. All fall in between the extremes of authoritarian and delegative styles. During his campaign for the Presidency, Barack Obama was magnificent at painting the vision of the future. He also brought us into the picture by telling us all in his inauguration speech that: But things have not exactly worked out that way. Once in office, his leadership style seemed to be different than the leader who has the vision and then motivates the followers to participate. He was often described as a good delegator and one who turned over responsibility to capable and competent persons in addition to putting highly qualified people in important posts. But that style â€” or perception â€” can go too far if the followers do not want it. The vision and implement style seemed to turn into the delegate and hands-off style. Many of his followers maintained that the healthcare bill fiasco could have been avoided if he had not turned over the matter to Pelosi and Reid. Andrew Malcolm of the L. Times had a blog on Jan. The leader needs to use a style appropriate to the circumstances. That does not mean that the style should be so situational as to not be grounded in principle and in the long view. One former president was often chided for being obsessed with what the polls said and what the focus were thinking. Those lessons are as follows: Leading is not all about style, but style plays a huge role in leadership. Phil Hardwick is coordinator of capacity development at the John C. Stennis Institute of Government in Jackson. Contact him at phil.philhardwick. More people are reading the Mississippi Business Journal than ever before, but advertising revenues for all conventional media are falling fast. But that takes time, money and hard work. We do it because it is important to us â€” and equally important to you, if you value the flow of trustworthy news and information which have always kept America strong and free for more than years. If those who read our content will help fund it, we can continue to bring you the very best in news and information. Please consider joining us as a valued member, or if you prefer, make a one-time contribution.

6: Jimmy Carter - HISTORY

America elected a new president who ran on making things different from the way they have been. And different, he made clear in his first speech as president, they most certainly shall be. [read more.](#)

Understanding your leadership style and its effect on the team is an important step in finding ways to improve office results. Managers usually lead based on one primary leadership style. Learning to use other styles for different business situations helps leaders adapt.

Visionary Leadership Style Visionary leadership is highly successful when a corporate culture buys into the long-term vision laid out by the manager. Managers need to be clear about the long-term goals and build up employee roles in the success of the business. Successful visionary leaders create productive businesses that make employees feel they are directly assisting the success of the company.

Directive Leadership Style The directive leadership style is also referred to as the authoritative style. Leaders give team members a "my way or the highway" ultimatum. Whether it is a sales goal or a customer service process, team members are in constant fear of being one mistake or failure away from being fired. For example, a sales representative with a goal of 30 sales per month might get one warning for failing to hit the goal and then be fired even if he is only one sale short. This style creates low team morale and is not an effective long-term style.

Affiliative Leadership Style The affiliative leader wants to be part of the team. In this style, the foundation of success is team building and trust. Affiliative leadership often creates high morale, but it poses problems. When "the boss" needs to make difficult decisions such as disciplinary action, it becomes difficult because the leader views the team member as a friend.

Participative Leadership Style The participative leadership style is also referred to as the democratic leadership style. These leaders always ask for team member input. While team members might feel good about having a say in things, confusion is often the result. While employees may have positive reactions to this style, companies often flounder under it.

Pacesetting Leadership Style The pacesetting leadership style is common in sales departments but not exclusive to them. This leader truly leads by example and usually at a pace that no one else can maintain. While jumping into the trenches with employees can be positive at times, pacesetters usually have high turnover rate.

Coaching Leadership Style Coaching leadership is a positive environment for the workplace. Employees feel coaching leaders are investing in growth and taking the time to build individual skills for success.

Which of the 6 Leadership Styles Defines You? About the Author With more than 15 years of small business ownership including owning a State Farm agency in Southern California, Kimberlee understands the needs of business owners first hand. When not writing, Kimberlee enjoys chasing waterfalls with her son in Hawaii.

Different Styles of Leadership Being in the Army for almost 12 years something that I have learned is that there is a manual for everything, leadership is one of them. The manual used for this is field manual , Army Leadership: Competent, Confident, and Agile, which focuses on many various leadership tools and stories of past leadership.

All leaders want to change the status quo, but they use different means. December 31, Article Author: Thornton, Professor, Business Administration, Springfield Technical Community College Effective leaders believe that individuals, organizations, and even nations possess undiscovered talents and untapped resources. They seek to unleash the full potential of their followers, so they can reach higher and go farther than they previously thought possible. Types of Leaders I have found it helpful to categorize leaders into the following four types: However, many leaders are a combination of two or more leadership types. Thought Leaders Thought leaders harness the power of ideas to actualize change. They stretch their followers by helping them envision new possibilities. At other times, the new idea leads to only incremental change. But all change, whether large or small, starts with a new idea. For centuries, thought leaders have competed in the marketplace of ideas using books, papers, and oral presentations. They still do, but today they also use the Internet, social media, and other technological advances to disseminate their ideas more rapidly and broadly. E-books, blogs, e-zines, teleseminars, and Webinars have made thought leadership instantaneously available to ordinary citizens. Examples of thought leaders: Edwards Deming was an American statistician, professor, author, lecturer, and consultant. After World War II, his ideas about quality and process control had a major positive impact and influence on Japanese manufacturing businesses. Subsequently, his concepts and teachings spurred a major quality revolution among American manufacturers and consumers. Thought leaders attract followers and initiate change by the power of their ideas. Courageous Leaders Courageous leaders bravely pursue a vision in the face of considerable opposition and risks. They have strong convictions about their mission purpose , vision long-term goals , and values right and wrong. They speak up for their core beliefs and fight for their values, even when their stand is unpopular. But having strong beliefs, being able to stick with them through popular and unpopular times, is the most important characteristics of a great leader. Examples of courageous leaders: Rosa Parks was an African-American civil rights activist, who the U. Her great courage marked a pivotal point in the Civil Rights Movement. Even though his life was constantly in danger and his policies were unpopular with many, he steadfastly held to his convictions and governed with strength, fairness, and dignity. On January 1, , he courageously issued his memorable Emancipation Proclamation, which declared the freedom of slaves within the Confederacy. In , Time magazine selected them as persons of the year. Courageous leaders attract followers and motivate people to change by their willingness to take risks and stand up for their beliefs and values. Inspirational Leaders Inspirational leaders promote change by the power of their passionate commitment to ideas and ideals. They lift our eyes from present practicalities to future possibilities. Their words stir up our spirits, strengthen our convictions, and move us to action. We are eager to follow them because they call forth the best that is in us. Inspirational leaders have positive attitudes that create strong emotional connections with people. Their speech is enlivened with words such as justice, freedom, honor, respect, pride, and love. Their affirming and encouraging demeanor builds the confidence of their followers and elicits their wholehearted devotion. Their can-do attitude keeps hope alive during difficult times. In addition, they describe actionable steps people need to take. Examples of inspirational leaders: Ronald Reagan, the 40th president of the United States, was known for his strong leadership on behalf of free enterprise and politically conservative ideals. His inspirational leadership style incorporated excellent communication skills seasoned with humor and optimism. He is best known for his belief in nonviolent civil disobedience. Pat Summit was the leader of the University of Tennessee Lady Volunteers basketball program for 38 years. She was known as an intense, demanding, focused, determined, and inspiring coach. She compiled an amazing record of 1, wins and losses, winning eight NCAA national championships along the way. Inspirational leaders attract followers and motivate people to change by the power of their passion and their strong convictions. Servant Leaders Servant leaders care deeply about people.

They seek to remove the barriers and obstacles that hold others back from achieving their full potential. They strive to create an environment where their followers can do their best work. Today, the ministry has more than 4, sisters ministering in countries. Her focus is helping others succeed. Many of her TV programs and outreach initiatives are aimed at removing obstacles, so people can achieve their potential. Her goal is to empower people to achieve their dreams. Successful leaders come in different shapes and sizes. No two are alike, and no single leadership style is always best. Some take the lead with their ideas, while others lead with their passion and conviction. Still others lead by demonstrating courage in the face of risks and the unknown, and some bring about change by serving others. Thornton is a speaker, trainer, and professor of business administration at Springfield Technical Community College, Springfield, MA, where he teaches principles of management, organizational behavior, and principles of leadership. He may be contacted at PThornton stcc.

8: Presidential style and leadership - Ronald Reagan - policy

In , a group of researchers led by psychologist Kurt Lewin set out to identify different styles of leadership. While further research has identified more distinct types of leadership, this early study was very influential and established three major leadership styles that have provided a springboard for more defined leadership theories.

Visit Website Did you know? During their invasion of the western Carolinas in , British soldiers took the young Andrew Jackson prisoner. Jackson read law in his late teens and earned admission to the North Carolina bar in . He soon moved west of the Appalachians to the region that would soon become the state of Tennessee , and began working as a prosecuting attorney in the settlement that became Nashville. He later set up his own private practice and met and married Rachel Donelson Robards, the daughter of a local colonel. Jackson grew prosperous enough to build a mansion, the Hermitage, near Nashville, and to buy slaves. In , Jackson joined a convention charged with drafting the new Tennessee state constitution and became the first man to be elected to the U. House of Representatives from Tennessee. Though he declined to seek reelection and returned home in March , he was almost immediately elected to the U. He was later chosen to head the state militia, a position he held when war broke out with Great Britain in . The win, which occurred after the War of officially ended but before news of the Treaty of Ghent had reached Washington , elevated Jackson to the status of national war hero. After his forces captured Spanish posts at St. At first he professed no interest in the office, but by his boosters had rallied enough support to get him a nomination as well as a seat in the U. In a five-way race, Jackson won the popular vote, but for the first time in history no candidate received a majority of electoral votes. The House of Representatives was charged with deciding between the three leading candidates: Critically ill after a stroke, Crawford was essentially out, and Speaker of the House Henry Clay who had finished fourth threw his support behind Adams, who later made Clay his secretary of state. Andrew Jackson In the White House Andrew Jackson won redemption four years later in an election that was characterized to an unusual degree by negative personal attacks. Jackson and his wife were accused of adultery on the basis that Rachel had not been legally divorced from her first husband when she married Jackson. Shortly after his victory in , the shy and pious Rachel died at the Hermitage; Jackson apparently believed the negative attacks had hastened her death. Andrew Jackson and his supporters opposed the bank, seeing it as a privileged institution and the enemy of the common people; meanwhile, Clay and Webster led the argument in Congress for its recharter. In , South Carolina adopted a resolution declaring federal tariffs passed in and null and void and prohibiting their enforcement within state boundaries. While urging Congress to lower the high tariffs, Jackson sought and obtained the authority to order federal armed forces to South Carolina to enforce federal laws. Violence seemed imminent, but South Carolina backed down, and Jackson earned credit for preserving the Union in its greatest moment of crisis to that date. Supreme Court ruling that Georgia had no authority over Native American tribal lands. In , the Cherokees signed a treaty giving up their land in exchange for territory west of Arkansas , where in some 15, would head on foot along the so-called Trail of Tears. The relocation resulted in the deaths of thousands. After leaving office, Jackson retired to the Hermitage, where he died in June Start your free trial today.

9: 8 Common Leadership Styles

Ronald Reagan, the 40th president of the United States, was known for his strong leadership on behalf of free enterprise and politically conservative ideals. His inspirational leadership style incorporated excellent communication skills seasoned with humor and optimism.

There is, however, also much to learn from leaders in government. While historians have branded Ferdinand Marcos as a dictator, no one has disputed his intellectual brilliance. Many agree that Marcos had a clear, long-term vision for the Philippines, as exemplified by the Bagong Lipunan New Society Movement, a movement aimed at promoting not just law and order, but also changing the culture of the country. While Marcos was also known for his infrastructure projects, many do not know that he is responsible for building much of the government bureaucracy and filling it with good people, who have made many agencies very stable and effective. Many government employees were able to take post-graduate studies, which were beneficial to the country. Aquino A housewife catapulted into the presidency by the first EDSA People Power Revolution, the first President Aquino had a nurturing leadership style combined with an effort to promote integrity in public service. She survived seven coup attempts to overthrow her from power. President Cory was also responsible for empowering women. With a stroke of a pen, Aquino drastically changed the civil code. Hence, women were no longer second class citizens. Despite this, he has produced many results that he set to undertake, much of which are related to economic reform and liberalization. Ramos was also able to rally the nation under his vision of Philippines , his goal of making the Philippines a newly-industrialized country by the end of the 20th century. His ability to connect with people made him one of the most popular presidents of the republic, despite the many controversies that have been hurled against him. While the popularity and trust ratings had been an area for improvement for the daughter of another Philippine president, Diosdado Macapagal, PGMA was known to be a very hands-on leader. She traveled extensively across the country to either supervise their groundbreaking or lead the inauguration of such projects. She has been filmed to not mince words when deadlines and targets are not met. Preparation is also key in leadership, and Macapagal-Arroyo did prepare to become president. While many women of her time and status were expected to be housewives, she pursued her doctorate in economics. Aside from English and Filipino, Mrs. Arroyo also fluently speaks Spanish, Bisaya, Ilocano, and of course, Kapampangan. Hence, President Noynoy prided in an administration that is free from corruption as much as possible. During his presidency, different international bodies upgraded the investment ratings of the Philippines. Many employees in the bureaucracy have said that his leadership style of integrity and being corruption-free has influenced the culture of government. Duterte

present Rodrigo Roa Duterte won a landslide victory in and will be president until Many observe that he is much different from his predecessors. He has become popular and well-loved because of his frankness as a leader. He is direct to the point, does not mince words, and takes a no-nonsense approach to governance. He says it as it is to his fellow politicians and avoids the confusing, even contradictory communication styles of other officials. President Duterte is observed to be action-oriented and is bent on keeping his promises. Likewise, it has also energized the Filipino people, who have all been thirsty for change and meaningful reforms. As of this writing, President Duterte still has more than five years into his presidency. The nation will still see much more about his leadership qualities in the weeks and years to come. Seven presidents, different leadership styles. How about you

what are your leadership qualities? Which qualities of these seven presidents are you applying at work or in your community? These presidents have become leaders because of their own learning efforts and their actual experiences. What leadership training programs and work experiences are you bringing into your work to make a difference?

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