



Albion College  
Virtual Workshop Series | February 8, 2022

# Be A Positive Force for Change as a Visionary Leader

Dave Kelly | America's Student Leadership Trainer<sup>sm</sup>

A. **Advocacy** is a \_\_\_\_\_ by an individual or group which aims to influence public-policy and resource allocation decisions within \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and social systems and institutions. Advocacy may be motivated from moral, ethical or faith principles or simply a desire to protect an asset of interest.

*(Source: Wikipedia.com)*

B. **Activism** consists of efforts to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ social, political, economic, or environmental change. Activism can take a wide range of forms.

*(Source: Wikipedia.com)*

C. **Forms and Methods of Advocacy/Activism:**

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

| Advocacy/Movement | My Grade |
|-------------------|----------|
| Boston Tea Party  |          |
| Confederacy       |          |
| Civil Rights      |          |
| Your Pick:        |          |

**D. Demands**

1. Leave no room for negotiation, moderation, collaboration, adjustment, etc. They are \_\_\_\_\_ propositions.
2. Instead, offer “suggestions of \_\_\_\_\_” or “opportunities for \_\_\_\_\_”.
3. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Civil Discourse**

American Social Psychologist and Professor at Swarthmore College (PA) Kenneth J. Gergen describes it as the “language of dispassionate objectivity”. Key components include:

1. Requires \_\_\_\_\_ of the other participants
2. Does not diminish the other’s \_\_\_\_\_ worth nor questions their good \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Avoids \_\_\_\_\_, direct \_\_\_\_\_, or excessive \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Requires \_\_\_\_\_ and an appreciation of the other participant’s \_\_\_\_\_.
5. BONUS (One of Dave’s): Keep \_\_\_\_\_ in check and \_\_\_\_\_!

**F. Visionary Leadership**

1. A visionary leader sees \_\_\_\_\_ for change, how the world could be, and courses of \_\_\_\_\_ to make change.
2. Seek to change culture from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Have \_\_\_\_\_ on the result you want.
4. Engage in \_\_\_\_\_ thinking.

**G. Self-Care for Leaders**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Use \_\_\_\_\_ to create calm in your day
  - b. Have a \_\_\_\_\_ routine: No \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ your body: Get \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ well with better \_\_\_\_\_
4. Be \_\_\_\_\_ every day: a \_\_\_\_\_ attitude makes a big difference
5. \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility and/or learn to say \_\_\_\_\_  
*(Source: LeadersEdge, Inc., www.LeadersEdgeInc.com)*

**H. What to do:**

1. Know what your position is, \_\_\_\_\_, and support it with facts, \_\_\_\_\_ evidence, and data. Be concise and focused.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ with members of the opposition is of little benefit: they have their constituencies to represent, just as you do. Learn their positions so you can \_\_\_\_\_ them, but don't hope to sway them to your side.
3. Work your side, but be \_\_\_\_\_ of those on the other. Your adversary on one issue may be your \_\_\_\_\_ on another.
4. If someone on the opposition side chooses to make a \_\_\_\_\_ of themselves, get out of their way and let them!
5. Just because your side did not \_\_\_\_\_ does not mean you were not heard. Take defeat \_\_\_\_\_ to preserve relationships for future issues.

**I. What not to do:**

1. Never \_\_\_\_\_. Integrity is all you have. Know your \_\_\_\_\_ and support and promote it even in the face of \_\_\_\_\_ from a representative.

2. Don't \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or lose your \_\_\_\_\_ with representatives! They have the power to get you what you \_\_\_\_\_!
3. Calling \_\_\_\_\_ is never useful or \_\_\_\_\_.

**About the Advocacies**

**The Boston Tea Party:** Was a protest of the Tea Act of 1773, imposed by Great Britain on the colonies, which exempted the British East India Company from taxes on tea from China. Demonstrators, some disguised as Native Americans, boarded ships carrying this tea and destroyed the shipment by throwing it into the harbor. This action had grown out of a meeting called by Whig Leader Samuel Adams to address the growing controversy. The British government responded harshly and this episode escalated into the American Revolution. (Source: Wikipedia)

**The Confederacy:** The Confederate States of America was an unrecognized country that existed in North America from 1861 to 1865. It was initially created by seven slave-holding states, in the lower south portion of the country, seceding from the United States. After the start of the Civil War in April of 1861, four other slave-holding states joined the confederacy and two others were later accepted as members even though their states did not officially secede. In addition to issues related to slavery, many southern whites considered themselves to be more Southern than American and believe they should have control over state's rights, their economy, politics, and internal improvements. The U.S. government, known as the Union, rejected the claims of secession and considered the Confederacy to be illegally founded. The Civil War lasted from 1861 to 1865, resulting in 620,000 to 850,000 military deaths. The Confederacy did not have a formal end, essentially disappearing by the end of 1865. (Source: Wikipedia)

**The Civil Rights Movement:** The foundation of the Civil Rights movement was a social justice movement initially as a reaction to treatment of former slaves and their descendants after the Civil War and then became about recognizing equality amongst all people of the country. The Montgomery Bus Boycott that grew out of the arrest of Rosa Parks and others ignited the movement in 1955. Several actions, conflicts, protests, and laws happened over the following years leading to one of the most famous events of the movement in 1963: The March on Washington. The highlight of this event, attended by more than 200,000 people was the "I Have a Dream" speech by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968 which sought to end discrimination in many areas. Court cases and other legislation since have extended those provisions and created new protections in the time since. (Source: *History.com*)