



Be a Positive Force for Change as a Visionary Leader

Dave Kelly | America's Student Leadership Trainersm

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:**

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Write The Name of the Advocacy	My Grade
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. 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 what the result you want.
4. Engage in _____ thinking.
5. Make the _____!

F. Critical Thinking in Leadership

1. Requires a _____ for the company, group, organization that _____ and directs the work of those involved.
2. _____ the problem-solving process in a _____, rather than _____ way.

3. Considers _____ and _____ of all decisions and which issues _____ action.
4. Recognizes that _____ events and issues can affect _____ concerns and acknowledges the importance of _____.
5. Knows when to be a _____ and when to _____.

G. Poor critical thinking skills can lead to:

1. Bad _____.
2. Repetitive _____.
3. Inaccurate _____.
4. Breakdown of _____ amongst team members.
5. _____ and _____ within the organization.
6. _____!

About the Advocacies

Prohibition: The 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution—which banned the manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquors—ushered in a period in American history known as Prohibition. Prohibition was ratified by the states on January 16, 1919, and officially went into effect on January 17, 1920, with the passage of the Volstead Act. Despite the new legislation, Prohibition was difficult to enforce. The increase of the illegal production and sale of liquor (known as “bootlegging”), the proliferation of speakeasies (illegal drinking spots) and the accompanying rise in gang violence and other crimes led to waning support for Prohibition by the end of the 1920s. In early 1933, Congress adopted a resolution proposing a 21st Amendment to the Constitution that would repeal the 18th. The 21st Amendment was ratified on December 5, 1933, ending Prohibition. *(Source: history.com)*

The Labor Movement: The labor movement grew out of the need to protect the common interests of workers. In the industrial era, organized labor unions worked for better wages, reasonable hours, and safer working conditions. Unions led the fight against child labor, for health benefits, and for the provision of aid to injured and retired workers. By the early 1950’s, approximately 33% of American workers were members of a labor union. Over recent decades, membership has declined to 10.5% in 2018, with the only areas of growth being amongst government and education employees. *(Source History.com and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, www.bls.gov)*

Black Lives Matter: The movement began in July 2013, with the use of #BlackLivesMatter after the acquittal of George Zimmermann the shooting death of African American teen Trayvon Martin 17 months earlier in February 2012. The movement became nationally recognized for street demonstrations following the 2014 deaths of two African Americans, Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, a city near St. Louis—and Eric Garner in New York City. Since the Ferguson protests, participants in the movement have demonstrated against the deaths of numerous other African Americans by police actions or while in police custody

The movement returned to national headlines and gained further international attention during the global George Floyd protests in 2020 following his murder by Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin. An estimated 15 million to 26 million people participated in the 2020 Black Lives Matter protests in the United States, making it one of the largest movements in the country's history. The movement comprises many views and a broad array of demands, but they center on criminal Justice reform.

The popularity of Black Lives Matter has rapidly shifted over time. Whereas public opinion on Black Lives Matter was net negative in 2018, it grew increasingly popular through 2019 and 2020. A June 2020 Pew Research Center poll found that 67% of adult Americans expressed some support for the Black Lives Matter movement. A later poll conducted in September 2020 showed that support among American adults had dropped to 55%, with notable declines among whites and Hispanics, while support remained widespread among black adults. *(Source: Wikipedia)*