



Carolinan Kiwanis Mid-Year Conference 2021

**Be a Positive Force for Change
as a Visionary Leader**

Dave Kelly

Professional Speaker, Trainer, Author, and Coach

A. Forms and Methods of Advocacy/Activism:

B. 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 _____!

C. 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 _____ of the other participants
- 5. Keep _____ in check and _____!

Advocacy	My Grade

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*)

D. Strengths

My Strengths _____

Strengths I Admire in Others: _____

E. Breakout Room Activity

Our issue: _____

Our goal: _____

Our approach/project/activity/campaign: _____

