Creating Cartoons to Promote Leaderships Skills and Explore Leadership Qualities

Latisha L. Smith, Courtney K. Clausen, Jolene K. Teske, Maryam Ghayoorrad, Phyllis Gray, Mason A. Kuhn, Sukainah Al Subia, Dana Atwood-Blaine, and Audrey C. Rule

Department of Curriculum and Instruction University of Northern Iowa Cedar Falls, Iowa, USA

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Additional Contributing Authors Whose Cartoons are Featured (in alphabetical order by last name): Andrea Alert, Abigail Allen, Carol Anderson, Megan Anderson, Allison Arevalo, Jennifer Bange, Michelle Barker, Jaine Benson, Kailyn Bettle, Berning, Natalie Suzanne Blanchard, Carter Bridges, Samantha Bruess, Susan Bunch, Jesse Cox, Vanessa Engel, Jason Englert, Dixie Forcht, Joanna Freking-Smith, Paige Hageman, Laura Hahlen, Naethan Hoaglund, Kirstin Jacobson, Nicole Jurgersen, Jason Knittel, Allissa Knudsen, Katie Krill, Jennifer Kuskovski, Amy Langr, Jeff Mangold, Mara Meguire, Katelyn Melcher, Kristin Melcher, Kimberly Morische, Adam Naughton, Cheri O'Hagan, Ben Olsen, Kathy Oswald, Shelby Patterson, Sarah Peters, Ashley Robinson, Trela Rottinghaus, Jessica Scadden, Matt Schmidt, Lvnette Schriever, Hannah Schueller, Laura Scott, Kimberly Sittig, Daniel Spooner, Emma Stevenson, Mary Sult, Susie Thurmond, Morgana Tjaden, Pamela Walsh, Angie Webb, Matt Willett, Jenifer Yates, and Laura Zelnio.

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Abstract

This document describes a strategy for increasing student leadership and creativity skills through the creation of cartoons. Creating cartoons engages students in divergent thinking and cognitive processes, such as perception, recall, and mental processing. When students create cartoons focused on a particular topic, they are making connections to their already developed schema by representing the idea or concept in a unique way. The cartoons presented in this report were created by an education professor, graduate students, preservice teachers, and third grade students. Many of the cartoons focus on the seven leadership skills articulated in Steven Covey's "Leader in Me" program. These skills include be proactive; begin with the end in mind; put first things first; think win-win; seek first to understand, then to be understood; and synergize. The seventh leadership habit, which Covey calls sharpen the saw. promotes self-care and health. Supplementary leadership concepts are presented in additional cartoons with the following themes: active development of leadership skills, leaders are creative problem solvers, schools need to promote creativity and problem-solving, leaders should make good decisions, service learning promotes leadership, parents and communities can help, leaders need to be able to express themselves well, the vision of a leader, leaders care about others, persistence in the face of challenges, and confidence is a leadership trait. The Appendix contains 213 full-color leadership-themed cartoons, many of which employ humor, wordplay, and other creative strategies.

Introduction

Cartoon viewing and creation are motivating ways to explore a topic (Chin & Teou, 2009). This document provides a rationale for using cartoons in teaching leadership concepts and many examples of leadership-themed

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cartoons made by graduate students, preservice teachers, and third grade students. The cartoon examples are included in the Appendix with explanations of the categories into which they are grouped.

The third grade students who created many of the cartoons were enrolled in a public school using the popular leadership program called "The leader in me" (Covey, 2014). The book, Seven habits of highly effective teens (Covey, 1998) introduced seven habits that assist people in building leadership skills to take control of their lives, improve their relationships with friends, work more efficiently, make better decisions, and define their values. These habits focus on one's interpersonal skills and then build intrapersonal habits, culminating with the seventh habit of sharpening the saw. In this seventh habit, students learn about critical thinking, group work, and how to use all their leadership skills to be an effective group member and leader (Covey, 1998).

Student-centered classrooms are necessary for optimal learning of these leadership skills. As students take responsibility for their learning, they are mastering divergent reasoning, problem solving, and critical thinking (Hannafin & Land, 1997). In a student-centered class in which the leadership shifts from teacher to student, it is important for the students to have some leadership skills. This document showcases cartoon creation activities focused on teaching leadership.

Cartoons as a Viable Alternative to Traditional Methods of Teaching

Cognitive models of instruction view learning as a process that requires learners to actively construct new knowledge. The role of instruction is to provide an environment that helps the learner leverage the cognitive processes and minimize their disruption. Beaunieux et al. (2006) claim that instruction aimed at guiding the cognitive process should help the learner focus attention to elements of the environment relevant to learning, minimize cognitive load to use the limited resources of working memory most effectively, rehearse new information in working memory so that it is integrated into existing schemas in long-term memory, retrieve new knowledge when needed after the learning, and manage and monitor the metacognitive learning processes.

According to the cognitive learning approach, learning occurs when individuals experience cognitive processes such as perception, recall, and mental processing (Egan, 2005). The use of cartoons in the classroom can be an effective tool for teachers to reach these cognitive goals with their students. Cartoons contain abstract visual symbols, thereby attracting and maintaining interest in the topic as the student seeks to figure out what they represent (Kabapinar, 2005). Cartoons also allow students to make connections to their already developed schema by representing the idea or concept in a unique way. Cartoons raise motivation levels of students and add variety to the teaching process (Chin & Teou, 2009).

Cartoons have been used for educational purposes for many years. For example, beginning in 1992, concept cartoons have been used as a tool to determine student misconceptions in science education (Chin & Teou, 2009). This approach was taken in a response to a lack of creative strategies available to determine learners' understanding of scientific concepts. If students are to become creative and innovative, then teaching, learning. and assessment strategies must be equally creative and thoughtful.

Cornett (2011) stated that to understand and enhance creativity, one should value the creative work of others, encouraging and displaying students' creative work and role modelling. Egan (2005) concurred, stating that modelling, stimulating, and rewarding creativity is essential in teaching. Creating cartoons achieves two goals: it stimulates creativity and allows students to notice the subject they are studying in a medium that they value in their everyday lives.

Importance of Creativity

To reach full potential, youth need to develop many different academic, cognitive, social, emotional, and physical skills and knowledge bases. Creativity is among these critical skills because of the economic. environmental, and social challenges that communities face globally. Business and political leaders are currently calling for schools to integrate creative thinking, problem-solving, critical thinking, communication, and selfmanagement into their curricula (Pellegrino, & Hilton, 2013). Creativity expands our perceptions and leads us to generate new possibilities. alternatives, and better ways of problem solving (Proctor, 1991).

Cartoon Creation

Cartoons can be made digitally or manually; suggestions for both are provided here. Begin by creating background scenes for the cartoons by drawing a colored rectangle for the cartoon backdrop and placing themed clipart images in this space with empty speech or thought bubbles. To generate ideas for different cartoon backgrounds, think of various common settings and situations such as inside a doctor's office, in the classroom, at a swimming pool, during grocery shopping, inside a car, at a pond or beach, inside a forest, and so forth. We used PowerPoint software in the portrait orientation, drawing four cartoon rectangles per slide (page). Students can electronically manipulate the given cartoon backgrounds in PowerPoint and fill in speech or thought bubbles or add/delete images to complete the cartoons. Student idea production is assisted by generating in advance a list of concepts related to leadership that the cartoons should be designed to portray.

If the setting or resources for using technology to create the cartoons is lacking, cartoons can be created manually. Provide colored paper for backgrounds and print out color clipart images and blank speech bubbles for students to choose and arrange to make cartoons. Students can trim the images and glue them to the colored paper. These can then be duplicated electronically using clipart or scanned to produce an electronic image. For optimal use of puns and word play in the cartoons, provide images that represent homophones (words that sound the same, but are spelled differently) and images representing multiple meanings of the words.

Leader in Me

Because leadership is an important topic for schools nationally and internationally, many schools have adopted the strategies found in Stephen Covey's 7 Habits Program. This program encompasses seven different habits to develop leadership skills (Covey, 2005). The habits are consecutive and build as they progress. They start with a simple habit of choice, 1. *Be proactive*. They continue with 2. *Begin with the end in mind;* 3. *Put first things first;* 4. *Think win-win;* 5. *Seek first to understand, then to be understood;* and 6. *Synergize*. The culminating habit is 7. *Sharpen the saw,* promoting self-care and health (Covey, 2005).

Results of implementation of this program vary from school to school, but most reports are positive. Currently, no published studies of the efficacy of this program exist. An unofficial qualitative case study at two diverse elementary schools was conducted by a graduate student in the Center for Research and Reform in Education at John Hopkins University. According to the results of this study, the educators and students felt that the program was very effective in their schools (Ross & Laurenzano, 2012), citing the benefits of increasing students' self-motivation, organization, and personal accountability in finishing Cartoons related to ideas that assignments. support the Leader in Me concepts are shown first in the Appendix and followed by cartoons presenting other leadership ideas.

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[For main text and text within the Appendix]

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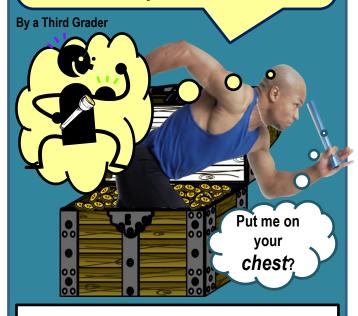
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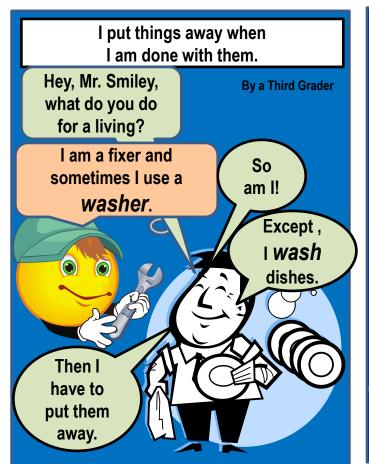
Appendix

Be Proactive

The first skill involves being proactive, which is called "the habit of choice" (Covey, 2005, p. 20). This is the habit that helps people focus on how they choose to respond to situations. Will they take responsibility and carefully choose their response, or will they allow outside influences to control their response? Being proactive is choosing to take control. I'm supposed to get out of this *chest* and put this flashlight on my *chest*.

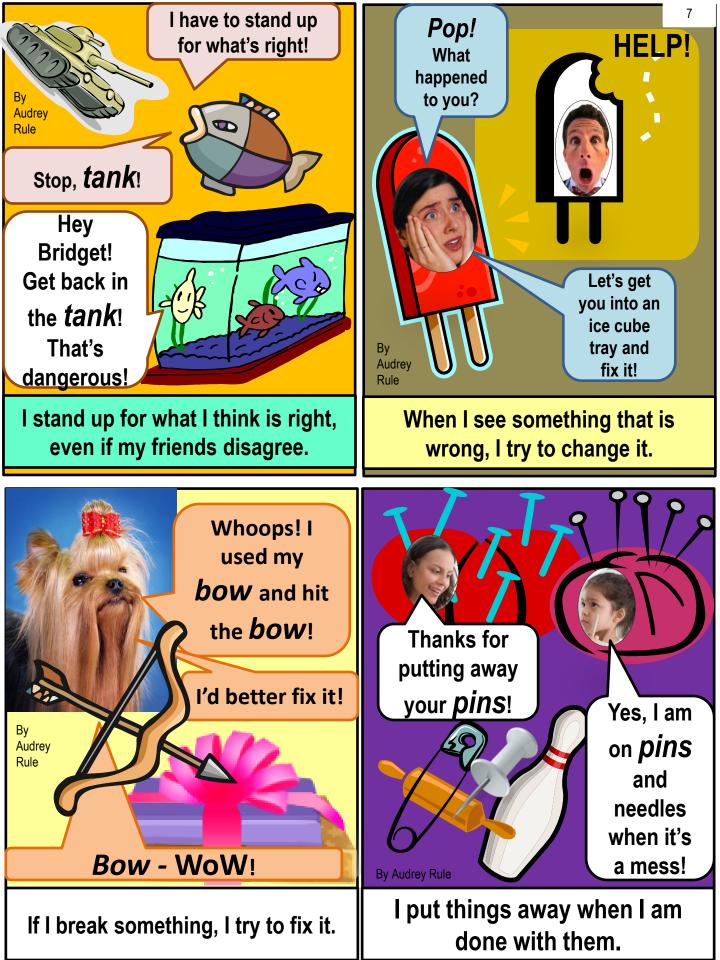


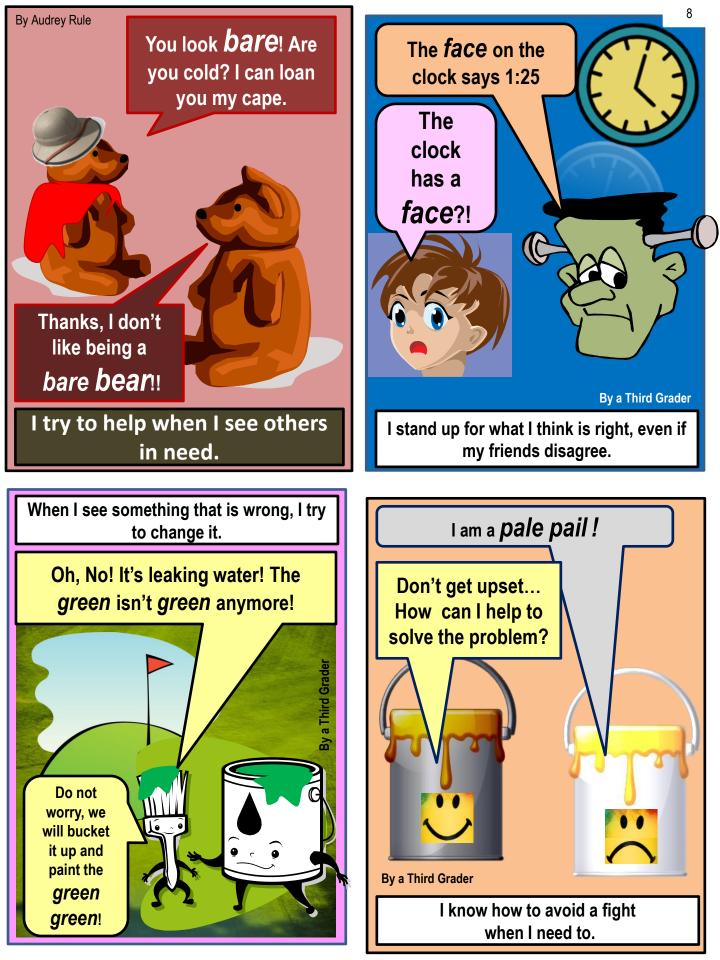
I usually do what I'm supposed to do.





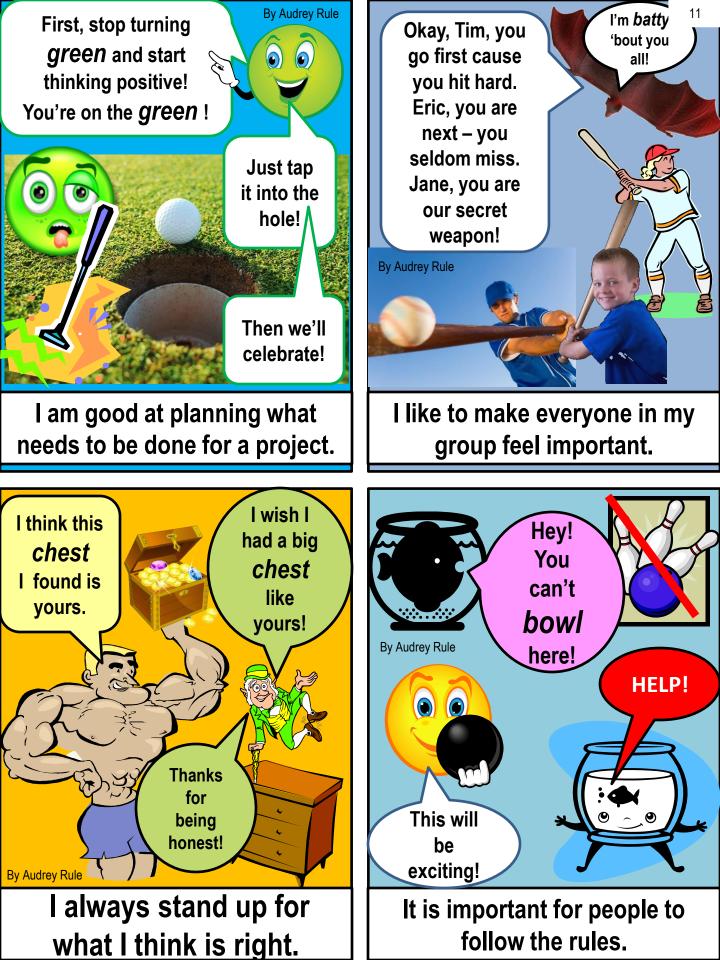


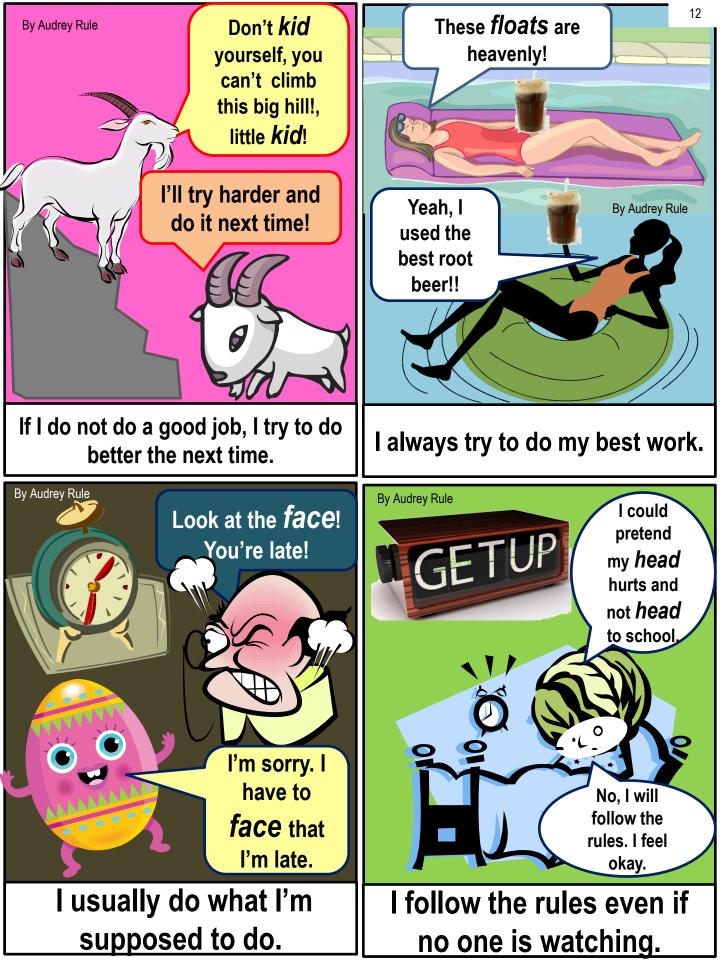


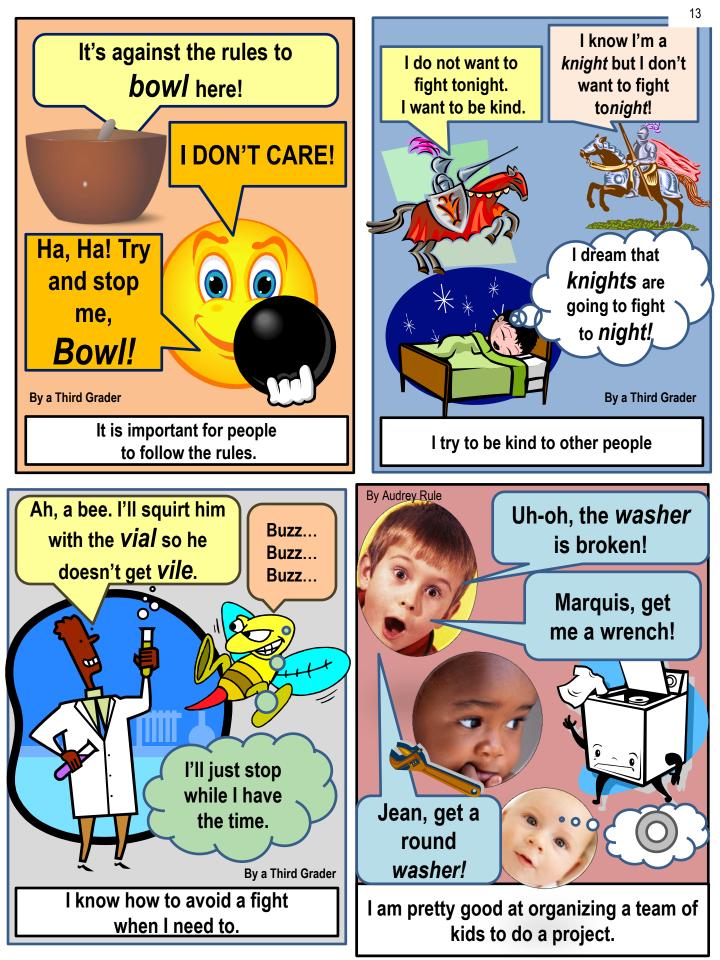


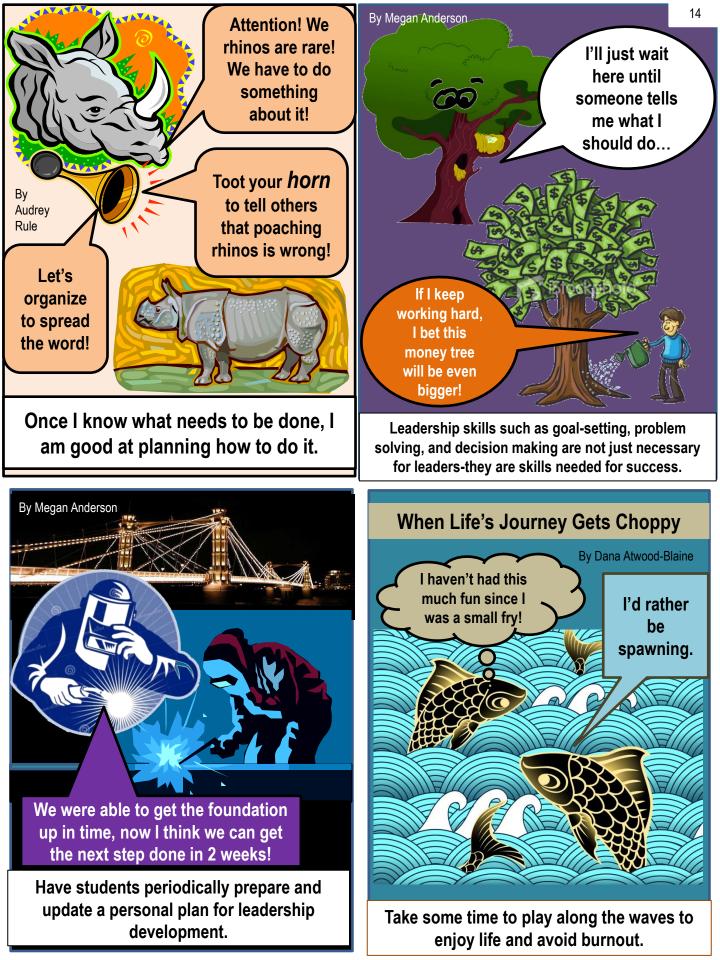












Begin with the End in Mind

Habit 2, Begin With the End in Mind, means that one creates an organized plan and then follows the plan to completion. Covey (1998) describes this habit as creating a blue print, following a recipe, or creating an outline before writing a paper. Brumm and Drury (2013) found a positive relationship between . . .followers' perception of leaders' long-term planning and whether or not they felt empowered toward positive follower behavior" (p. 17). Brumm and Drury (2013) state that: "Leaders should be good strategic planners who set the course for attaining the goals toward which they are leading followers" (p. 17). By Beginning with the end in mind and creating a strong plan, leaders are able to influence their team in a positive manner.

This

male is

not

funny!

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By a Third Grader

Is your

mail

funny?



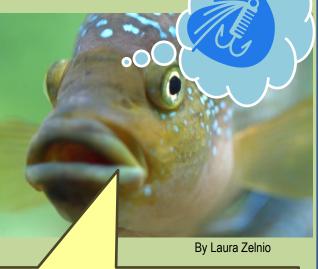


Hey, *kid*, go to your area!

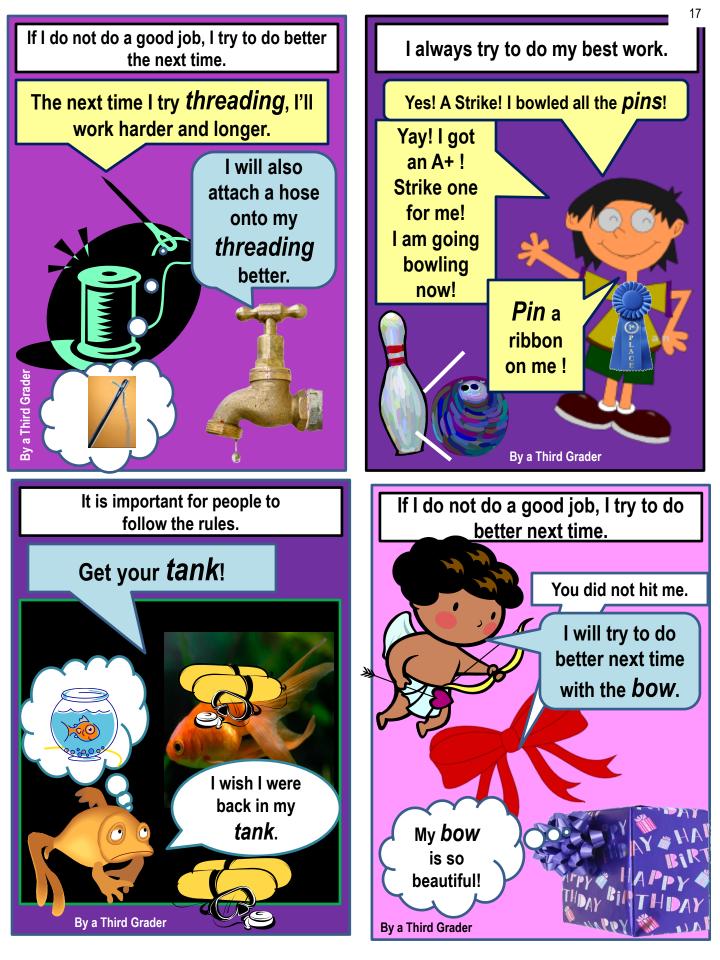
By a Third Grader

I am pretty good at organizing a team of kids to do a project.

Setting goals allows students to practice creating objectives, plans priorities and hopes.

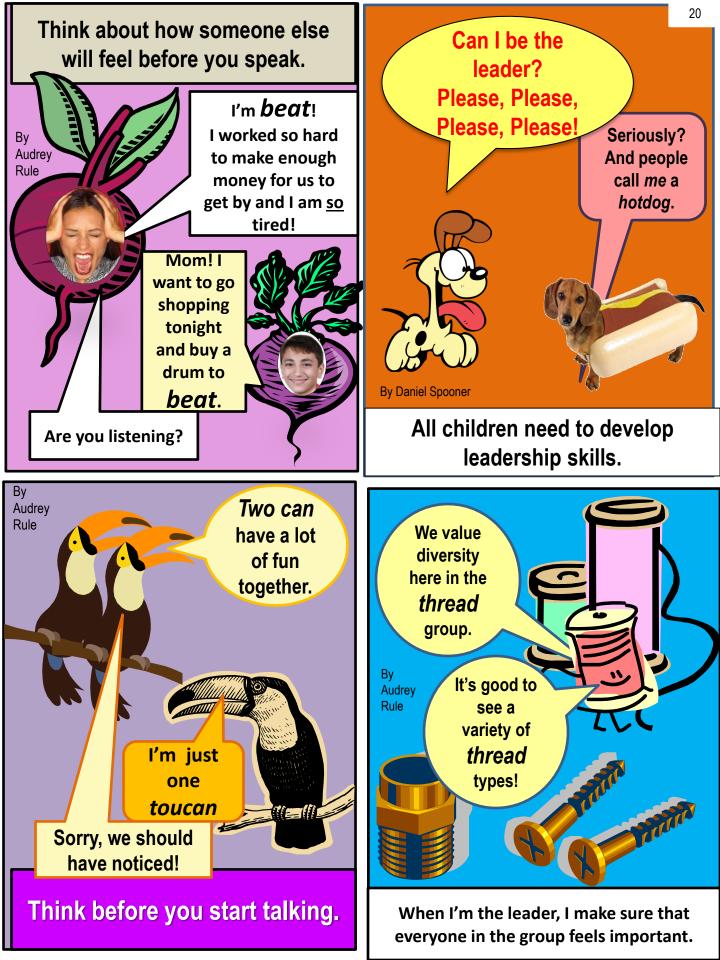


Goal for my Monday: Don't get caught. Don't get caught.









Put First Things First

Covey (1998) describes Habit 3: Put first things first, as: "...learning to prioritize and manage your times so that your first things come first, not last" (p. 106). Bevins and De Smet (2013) discuss several ways that one can manage time successfully to maximize productivity; these ideas included: 1) create a time budget with one's activities and tasks, 2) think about how much time things take before adding new activities or tasks, 3) track and measure time to ensure that it is being used equitable among what needs to be done, 4) refine one's master calendar or schedule if time and commitments become an issue, and 5) seek support from colleagues, friends, teachers, or family members if assistance is needed in time management or scheduling activities.



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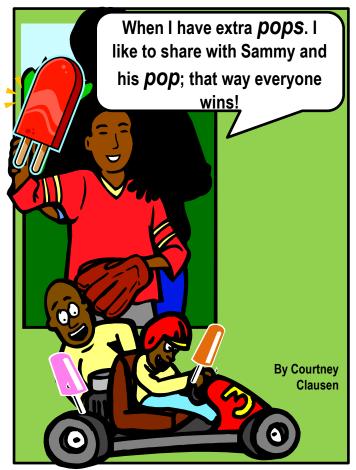
Valuing the "Gold"

Leaders tend to prioritize things like family, happiness, and career first. Other students may think of money as their priority.



Think Win-Win

The fourth habit is about working with others to generate a compromise that benefits everyone involved. Covey (1998) explains: "It begins with the belief that we are all equal, that no one is inferior or superior to anyone else, and no one really needs to be" (p. 147). Bagshaw (1998) explains that although many believe conflict to be a negative thing, new ideas can grow from the differing opinions when people are willing to listen to one another. Through conflict mediation all voices can be heard and a solution can be found if both parties are able to find common ground. When a conflict arises and people have the mindset to Think win-win, problems are solved through compromise and empathy for one another's points of view.





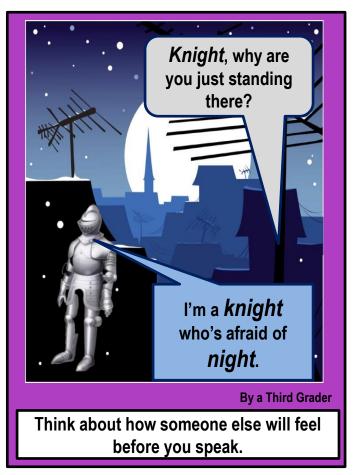




Seek First to Understand, then to be Understood

The fifth habit is often called the habit of mutual understanding. This habit requires people to listen and expend the effort to understand how the speaker is feeling before responding. According to Covey (2005), "listening is reflecting what a person feels and says in your own words" (p. 110). It is very easy to simply revert to our own ways of thinking, but to truly understand someone, we must try to understand what he or she is thinking.



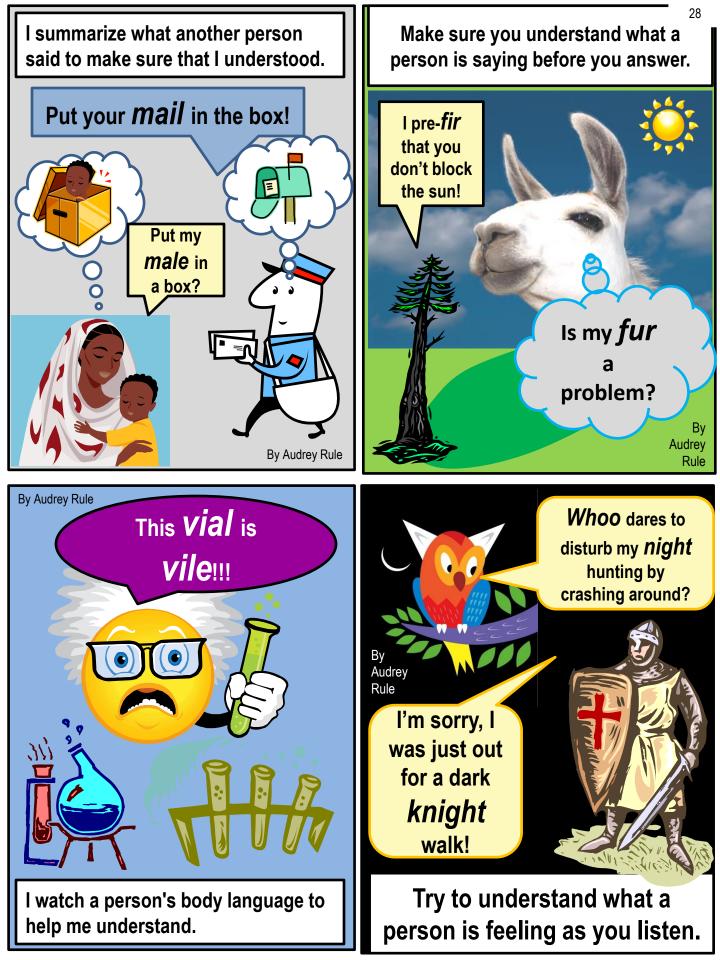




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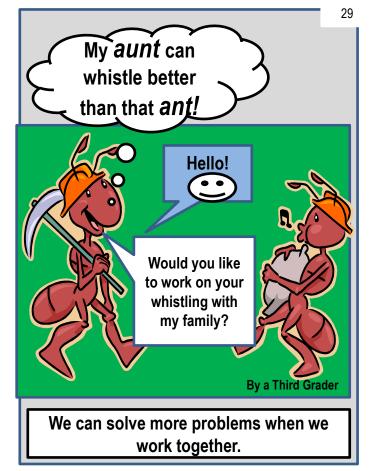


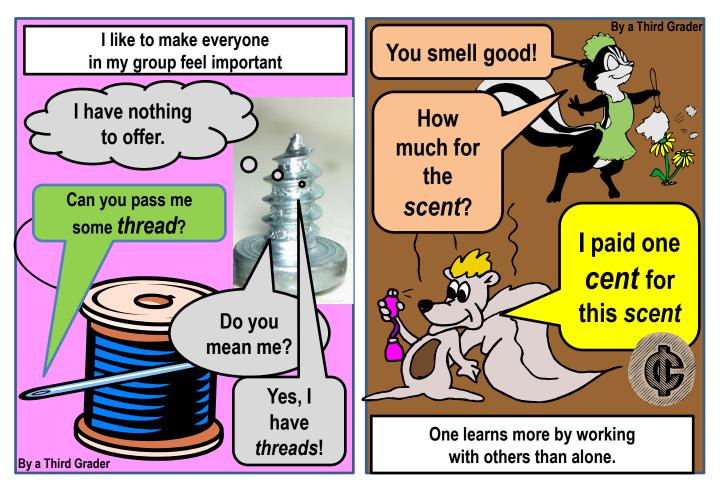




Synergize

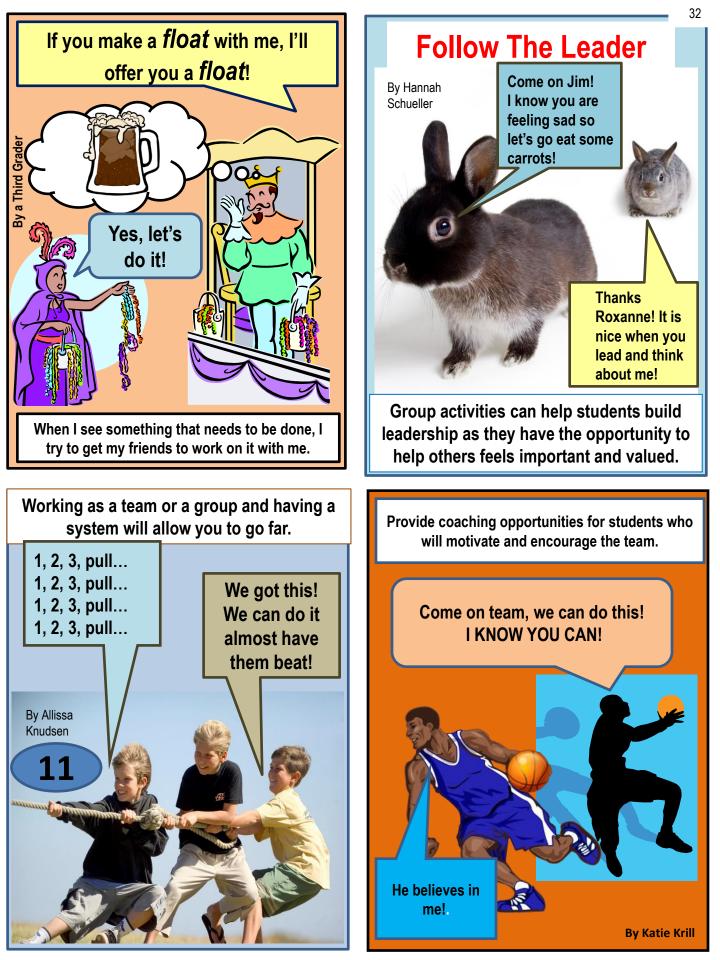
When people work together, blend ideas, and everyone's voice is heard, one is experiencing Habit 6: Synergize (Covey, 1998). "And the foundation of getting there is this: learn to celebrate differences (Covey, 1998, p. 183). Bagshaw (1998) describes how conflicting perspectives can merge as people blend their ideas when conflict is properly managed. In leads Synergy. "Properly this to turn. managed, it [conflict] can be a creative force for business and the individual. If we regard differences of opinion as valuable sources of [cross-fertilization] they begin to enrich our experience" (p. 206).













Sharpen the Saw

The final habit focuses on the skill of taking care of oneself. It is founded on the belief that to be effective in all that we do, we must take care of ourselves and nurture our bodies, minds, hearts, and souls. This means taking time to exercise, to relax, to sleep, to focus on whatever it is that makes us feel refreshed. This is an often neglected area that is actually very important (Covey, 2005). Leaders give themselves a break by vacations, regular meditating. taking avoiding digital media for a while, or engaging in nature walks or other experiences to rest and refresh themselves (Gregoire, 2015).

Be sweet to yourself.

confectioners

This week really takes the cake, I donut know

what I would do without this

bonbon...probably be gone-gone.

By Dana Atwood-Blaine



Oh really? Well, I'll just nip that condition in the bud!

I'll relax by making a flower arrangement.

Active Development of Leadership Skills

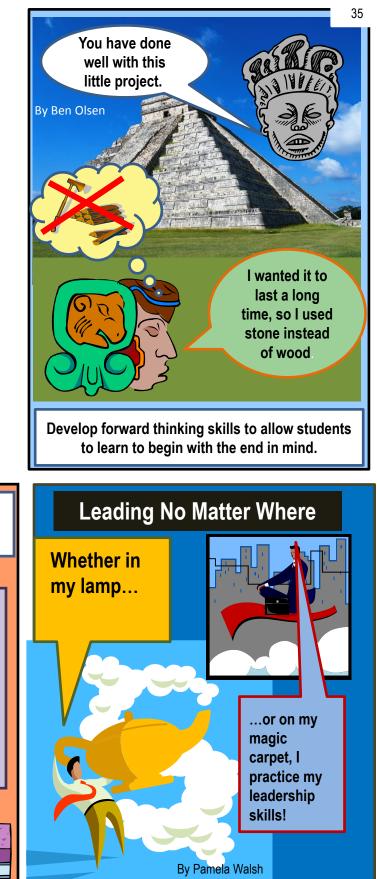
According to Fish (2011) one of the key elements of learning to be a leader is practice. There are students who think, know, discuss, and write about the concept of leadership. However, they must also have opportunities to "do" leadership. There is value in practicing, making mistakes, and growing from those experiences (Fish, 2011).

Leadership begins at home.

Honey, we'd like your help in planning our family

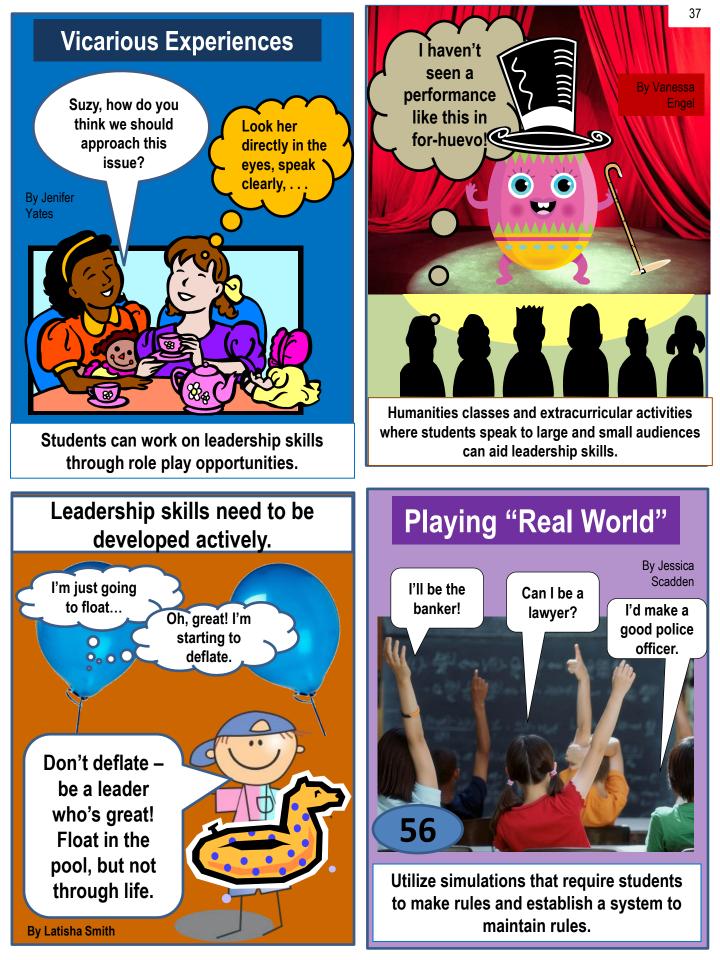
vacation.

By Katie Krill



Students need to hone their leadership skills in a variety of settings.







I'm sure you will do well and learn from any mistakes. I have learned so much in my 50 years as head chef! This is my first chance to try out all of the kitchen leadership ideas l've learned.

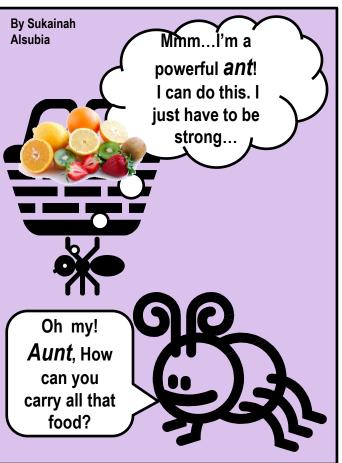
Leaders seek continual intellectual growth.

I never learned that in school!

By Michelle Barker

Practice with learning from mistakes is a key element of being an effective leader.





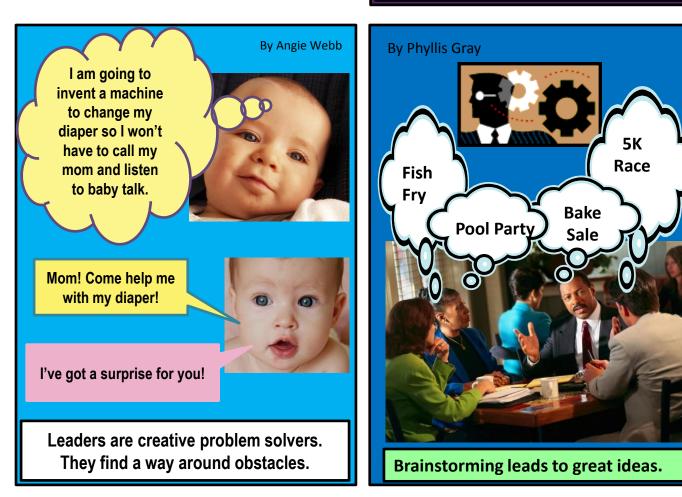
I have been reading a book about how things work. Last night I read about items that

start with Z.

Leaders are Creative Problem Solvers

Today's world has a critical need for leaders. These individuals must exhibit an awareness of self, be willing to collaborate with others, and most of all, be eager problem solvers (Gergen, Rego, & Wright, 2014). Students attending the Riverside School in Ahmedabad, India, are taught leadership skills for the 21st century, including problem solving (Gergen et al., 2014). "Teachers encourage them to identify and investigate problems, to probe assumptions, to seek reason, and to be reflective" (Gergen et al., 2014, p.56). Furthermore, "solving challenges takes skill as well as will - skill in innovation as well as leadership (Gergen et al., 2014, p. 58).

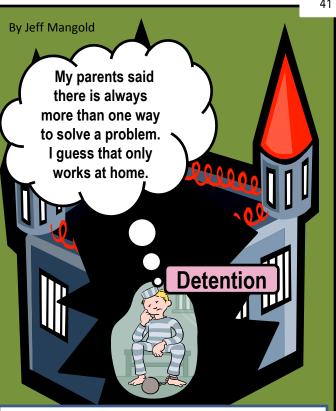




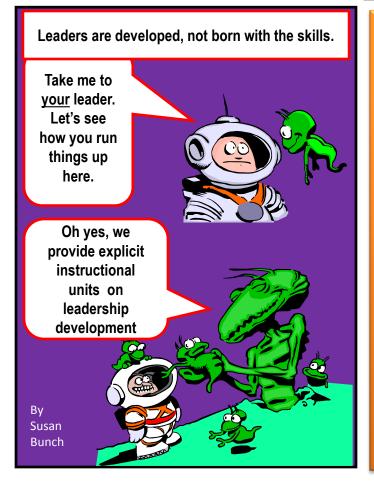


Schools Need to Promote Creativity and Problem Solving

Leaders in business and government, as well as policymakers, have advocated that student creativity be a part of school curriculum (Beghetto & Kaufman, 2013). Fortunately, classroom teachers and schools are in position to promote creativity within the classroom and the school environment as a whole. "Teachers who understand that creativity combines both originality and task appropriateness are in a better position to integrate student creativity into everyday curriculum in ways that complement, rather than compete with, academic learning" (Beghetto & Kaufman, 2013). Furthermore, problem solving skills can be developed through classroom experiences involving challenging tasks. Several strategies to enhance creativity have been proposed by Fletcher Two of these strategies include helping (2011). students experience flow in their work, and instead of assigning one extensive project, allow students the opportunity to explore multiple ideas and avenues (Fletcher, 2011).



School should be a place where new methods and ideas are promoted, not restricted.



Leadership skills must be developed.

Do gifted teachers think leaders are just carved that way? It's scarv how gifted programs often ignore leadership training. **By Lynette Schriever**



critical thinking, and problem solving processes to further develop leadership skills ...

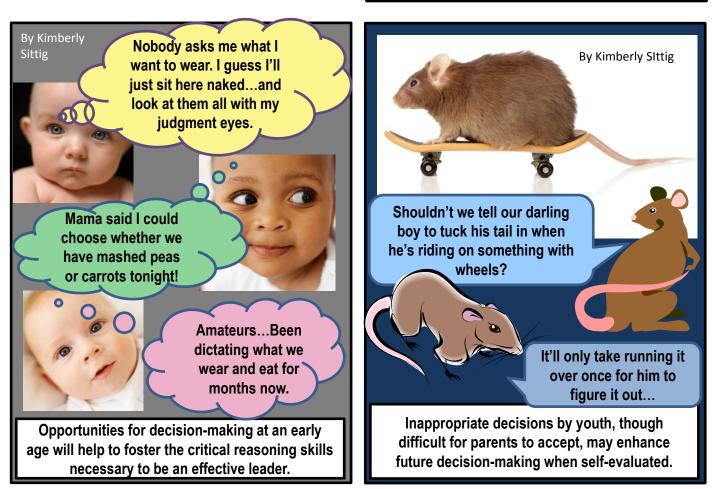
understand that not all things come easy. However, possible electric shock is NOT a safe situation.

Leaders Should Make Good Decisions

"At no other point in our history have the choices we've made had the potential to create such a deep and lasting imprint upon so many others, or cause so much harm. In such a world, developing good leaders has never mattered more" (Fish, 2011, p. 82). Three guidelines have been suggested to teach leadership to students which will in turn, assist them in making good decisions. These include allowing students to take risks and make mistakes. providing opportunities to develop empathy for others, and increasing emotional intelligence as it relates to group management (Fish, 2011).

Leaders are flexible and not entrenched in their decisions.

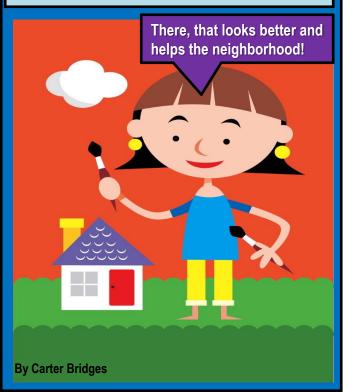


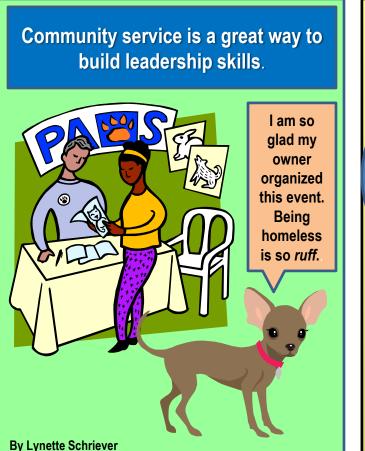


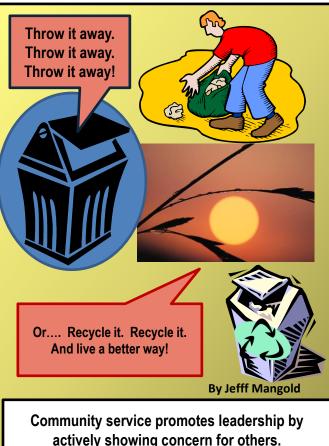
Service Learning Promotes Leadership

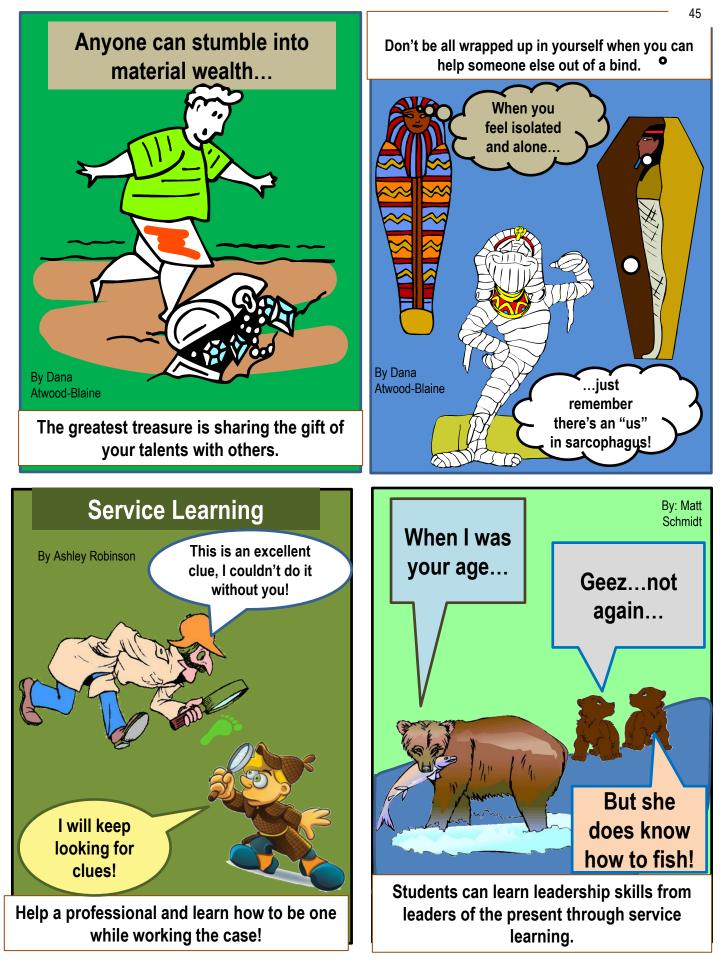
Service learning is an excellent way to build leaders in educational settings. Boyle-Baise and Zevin (2014) explain that service learning aligned with classroom curriculum, "...motivates academic engagement...builds civic knowledge, fosters self-esteem, improves social responsibility, practices collaboration, and activates advocacy" (p. 191). Each of these skills embodies the leadership characteristics highlighted through Covey's (1998) steps of the Leader and Me. Service learning is about connecting classroom curriculum, student involvement, community collaboration, and reflection to bring education alive in an authentic manner (Boyle-Baise & Zevin, 2014). Whether students practice Beginning with the end in mind by creating an action plan for the service learning project or Synergize with community members to fulfill a need in the community, students are learning the skills to be leaders while curriculum is approached in a hands-on, authentic manner (Boylel-Baise & Zevin, 2014; Covey, 1998).

Community projects help build planning, critical thinking, creative problem solving, and decision making skills, all characteristics of a good leader.







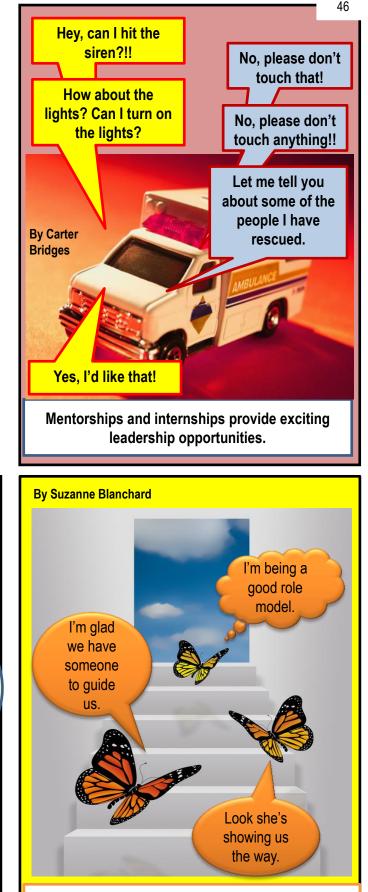


Mentorships and internships

Mentorship: A leader works with others to nurture their abilities, build confidence, foster and the creation of vision in others.

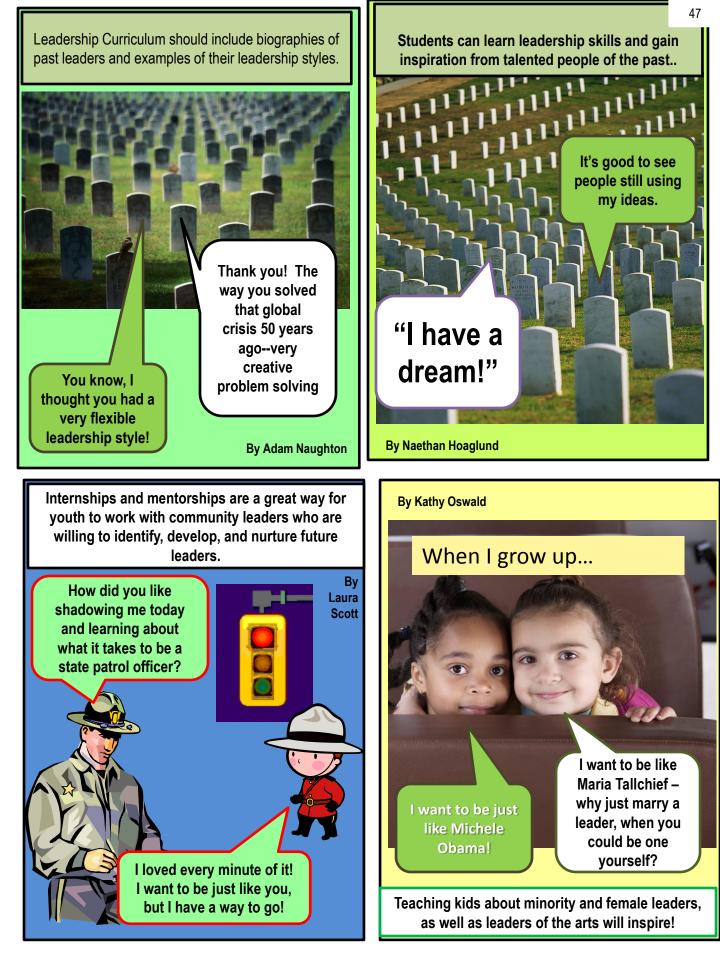
Internship: Leaders find opportunities to work alongside the less skilled, encouraging and supporting the growth of leadership skills in others.

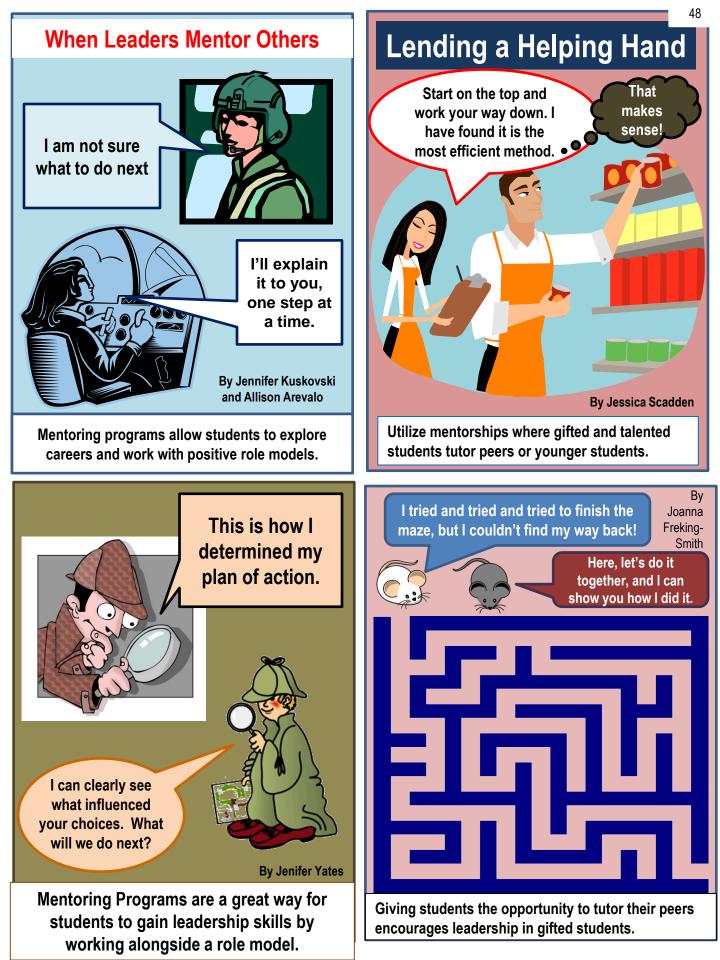
Mentorships and internships provide future professionals with the chance to develop important skills and apply new knowledge to their professional area (Brush, Hall, Pinelli, T., & Perry, 2014).

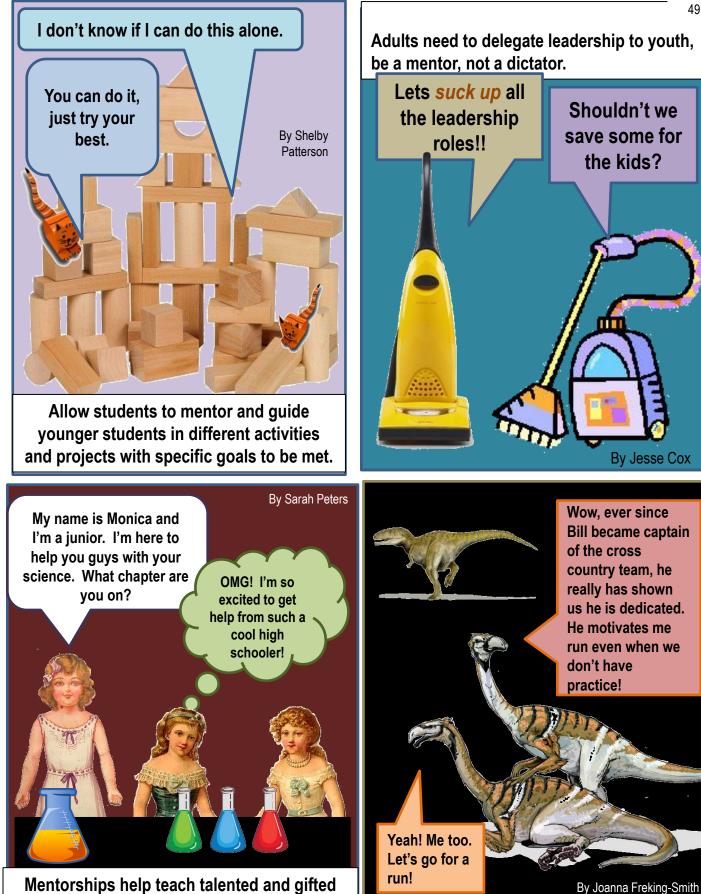


Be a role model for leadership









students how to communicate in an

acceptable and challenging manner.

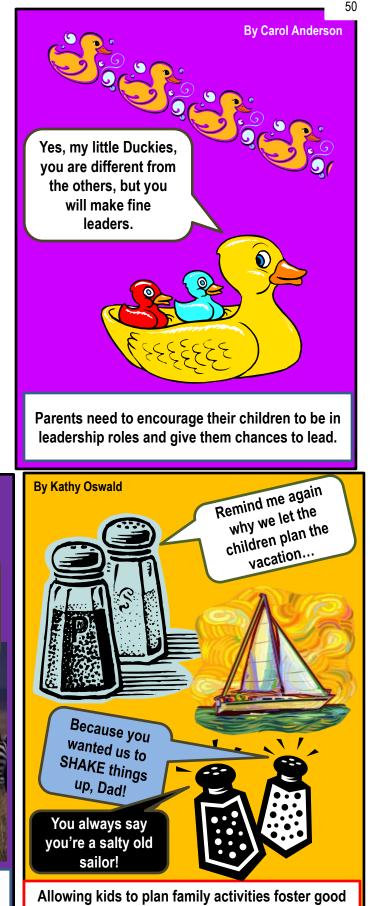
Getting students involved in extracurricular activities can nurture a student's (or dinosaur's) leadership skills.

Parents and Communities Can Help

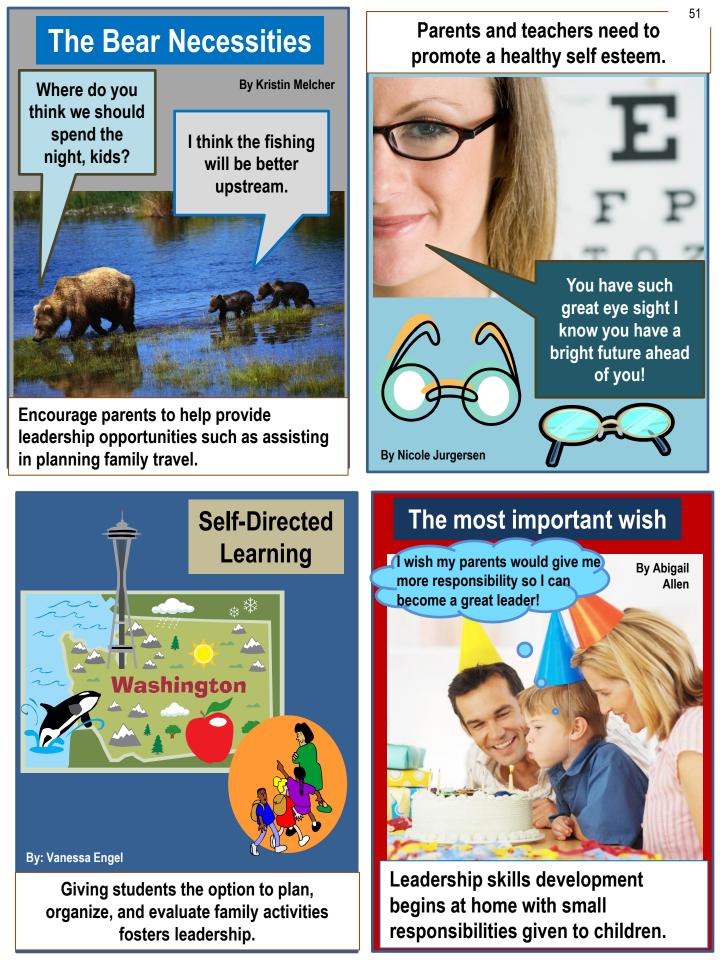
Parents have an extremely important role in the lives of young learners. Children will tend to grow up or down to the expectations of their parents (Weiner, 2010). Children who have parents that have high expectations of them and provide them with adequate support typically have successful outcomes in school and in social situations (Nokali, Bachman, & Votruba-Drzal, 2010). Parents must be good role models because their actions can have a major influence in developing leadership skills in their children. Children will live by their parents' principles. They will likely inherit the voice of their parents' perception of right and wrong and they will likely pass these lessons on to their own children (Englund, Luckner, Whaley, & Egeland, 2004).



Parents provide children support and encouragement.



leadership skills.



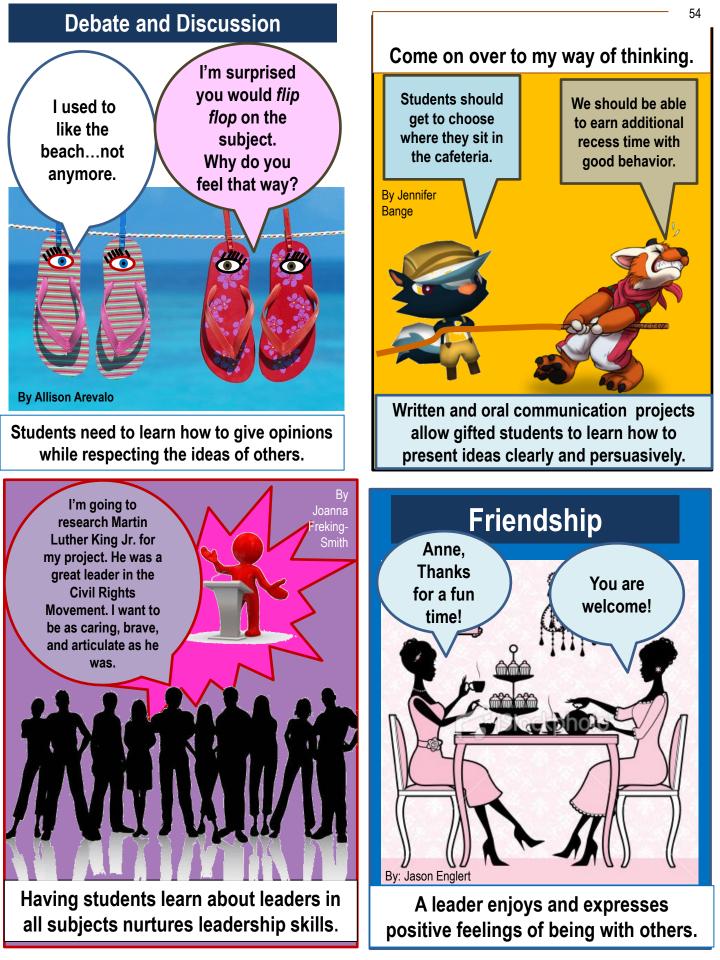


Leaders Need to be able to Express Themselves Well

Many schools use Covey's Seven Habits to help students become leaders. The first three habits that are required to be mastered are considered self mastery and the second three habits are considered important for "public victory". Seeking to understand, then to be understood is the emphasize fifth habit that the on importance of communication skills. For optimal communication, leaders need to be able to express themselves well (Covey, 1996). Students should practice listening to each other during a discussion by pausing and summarizing what was heard before responding.

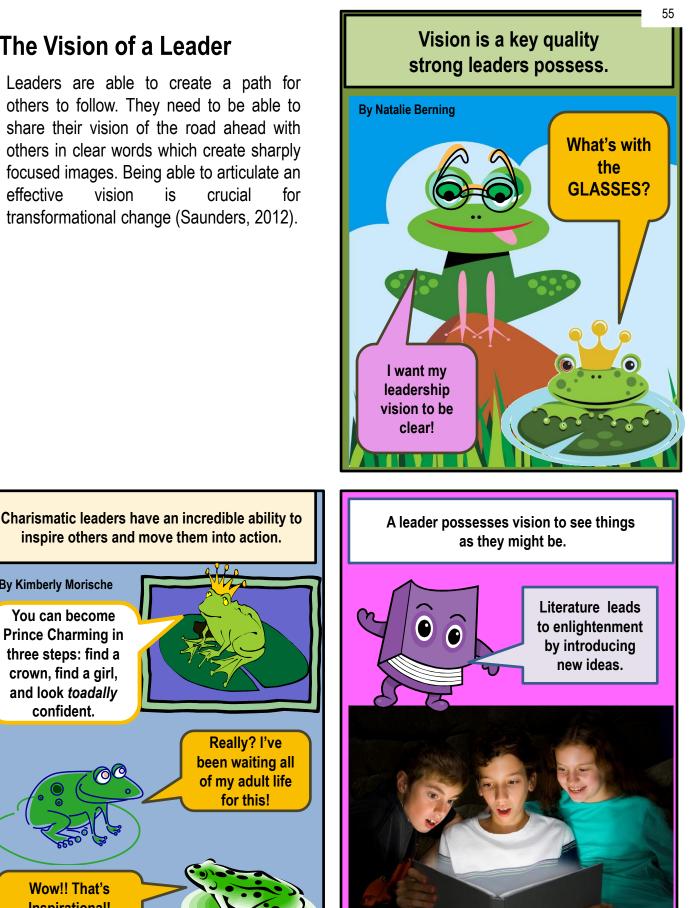






The Vision of a Leader

Leaders are able to create a path for others to follow. They need to be able to share their vision of the road ahead with others in clear words which create sharply focused images. Being able to articulate an effective vision is crucial for transformational change (Saunders, 2012).



By Dixie Forcht

inspire others and move them into action. By Kimberly Morische You can become Prince Charming in three steps: find a crown, find a girl, and look toadally confident. **Really?** I've been waiting all of my adult life for this! Wow!! That's Inspirational! I'll do it!

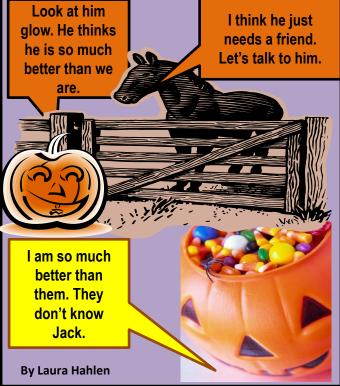


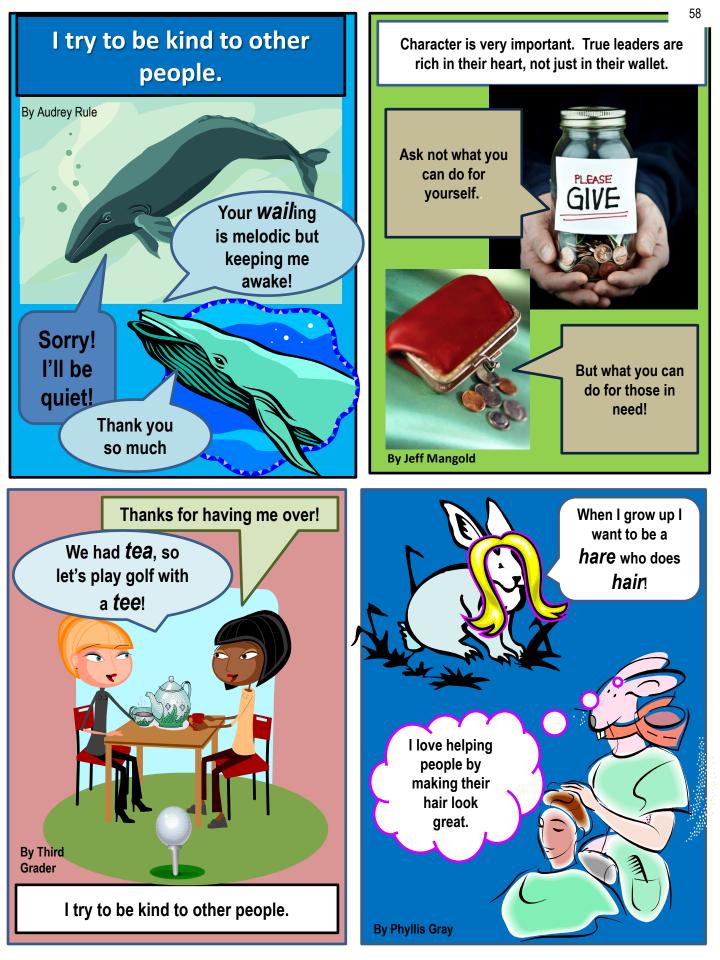
Leaders Care about Others

Leaders help and share knowledge with others. They listen and naturally draw people to their side by their truthful and concerned manner. They are kind, empathetic, and truly care about other people. Leaders take time from their busy activities to listen attentively and fully to others (Gregoire, 2015).



Teachers can encourage gifted students to set trends against bullying.

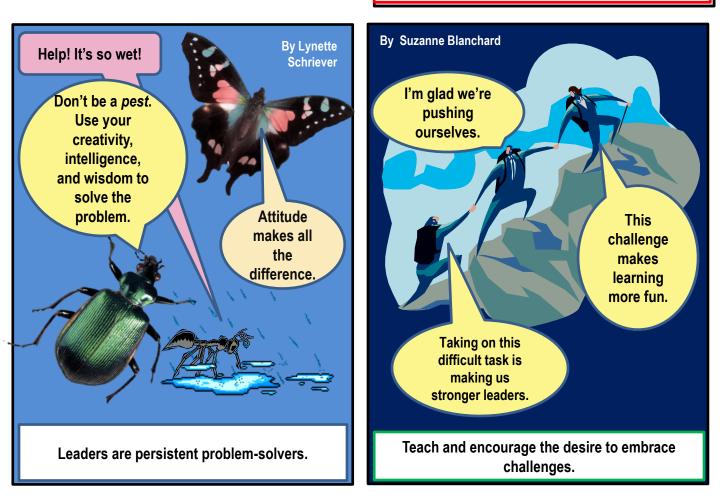


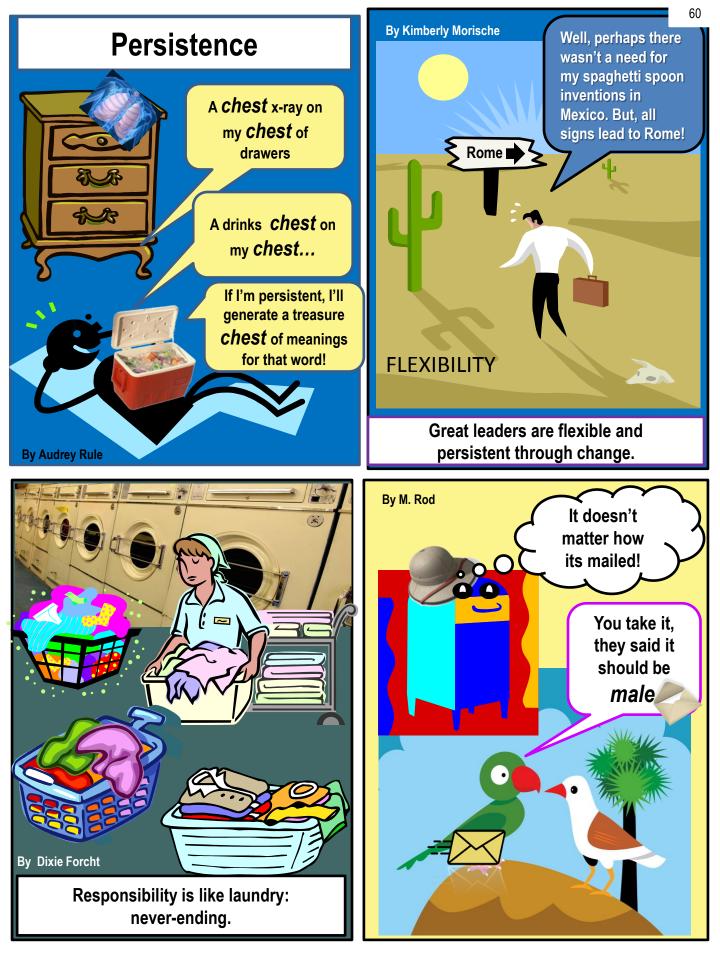


Persistence in the Face of Challenges

One of the concerns that has surfaced for children in today's society is the fact that they will need to solve problems and respond to situations that can't be found in textbooks (Gergen et al., 2014). "Their future is marked by volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity....children will thrive if they develop the competence and the confidence to navigate complex environments as resourceful problem solvers who are resultsoriented and resilient" (Gergen et al., 2014, p.53). Therefore, it is important to persist in finding a viable solution to the problems encountered along the way.



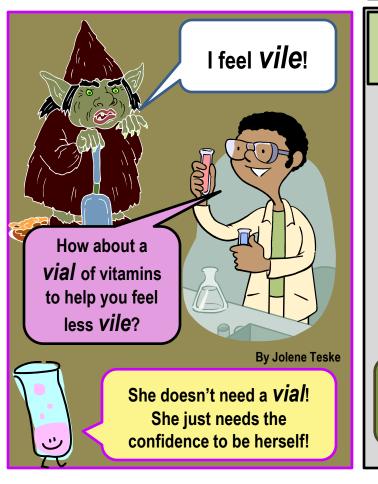




Confidence is a Leadership Trait

"It has been suggested that a major underpinning of leader legitimacy is the confidence and trust" (Jones, James & Bruni,1975, p.146). Once a leader has confidence it's easier for others to trust him or her. It's important to have confidence on what we are thinking, and act upon it. Having self confidence will benefit oneself and the group work (Summerfield, 2014). According to Gregoire (2015), effective leaders *dare to fail*, in other words, they have the confidence to try in the face of uncertainty and to learn from their mistakes.





Excuses and rationalizations in the face of failure protect a student's self-concept.

I was SOOOO close! If only I had the right tool, I would have nailed that project. Oh, well...

> By Adam Naughton

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