

Chapter 1 : King Lear - Wikipedia

A Forgotten Controversy Introductory Note to the Appendix. JÃ¼rgen Renn - - Science in Context 14 (S1) The Exterior and the Interior a Renaissance Theme in King Lear.

Page Share Suggested Citation: Airport Leadership Development Program. The National Academies Press. The questions in the survey correlate directly to the content of the Airport Leadership Development Program. Individuals are encouraged to review the responses to identify opportunities where strengths can be used to provide perspective and information to enhance the course, and opportunities for development are used to chart the learning road map to follow. Please note that all data are collected anonymously and that the feedback has been summarized in this report. Only the facilitator and survey administrator have access to the raw data. The feedback in this report has been aggregated to ensure confidentiality. Although the data are anonymous, the results in this report represent a subjective viewpoint of the responders to the survey questions. It is composed of survey data and is by no means an in-depth behavioral or psychological analysis and should not be interpreted as such. It may or may not tell you how you are perceived by those outside this particular group of raters, but it does give you some feedback about how your behaviors have influenced the impressions formed about you by this group of individuals. For that reason, it can provide valuable behavioral feedback. Reading and Interpreting Your Leadership Feedback Report Responses were captured and categorized into five leadership dimensions. Although responses are quantified in these dimensions, it is important to synthesize the results to see the bigger picture and not to focus on one individual response. Each question is displayed along with the average response of the group of responders in the columns to the right. Compare your rating of yourself to the responses from the groups in order to determine perceptions for that question. This will allow comparison of self to superiors, peers, and subordinates in order to review different perceptions of styles. Again, data should be reviewed at an individual question level and then synthesized for trends to determine actions required. Comments captured have been consolidated under each group of questions within a leadership dimension. These comments are captured from the survey as written and are not edited or synthesized through the process. Review the comments to understand the scenarios, examples, and circumstances to get greater details about perceptions of strengths and opportunities in the dimensions rated. Maintains an excellent knowledge of industry trends and issues. Is very open to new ideas, especially in the area of new technology. Good listening skills; queries information based on data and effectiveness; anticipates internal and external challenges; encourages staff participation and demonstrates flexibility to change. Recognition that no matter how effective an organization is, it can always be better. Interest in not only why we need to do something but how it can best be accomplished. Willingness to learn from others. Willing to listen to views inside and outside the box. Takes action on issues related to cause and effect, especially in the area of fiscal impact s. Always looking ahead, has great initiatives. Ability to dissect issues and break them down into attainable goals is excellent. What areas does this individual need to develop to be more effective in strategic thinking? Provide prompt responses to members of the team. Rarely are goals for my division or the department as a whole discussed. Win or lose is not the only resolution to negotiations. Sometimes time constraints restrict ability to gather more data before making decisions. At times, short-term cost or revenue implications receive disproportionately high weight compared to long- term benefits in decision making. Always has a can-do attitude and embodies a team player attitude. Demonstrates respect for the individual; leads by example. Continually seeks out best practices from similar organizations and adapts them. Ability to understand and appreciate professional and personal performance and holds self accountable for actions and decisions. Identifies needs and executes processes quickly by using all available resources. Willingly adopts organizational shifts and adapts to new structure. Is willing to change. Is willing to consider change suggestions presented by others. A definite team player. Gets along with co-workers and the public in a professional manner. Performs as a group leader in adopting the organizational direction. Supportive and active in the development of our business culture. What areas does this individual need to develop to be more effective in developing culture? I cannot think of any. Commend employees for jobs well done. Provide

feedback to team members on a continual basis. Stop trying to please others and keep everyone happy. Nothing really, is an advocate for change. More tolerance in hearing objections and not taking it personally. Has been in management many years. Good listening skills, respect for individuals, and seeks others by actually going to them rather than staying in her office. This is greatly appreciated by many. Reach out to assist other departments even when not asked. Displays an attitude of cooperative professionalism that encourages a high level of performance across organizational lines. What areas does this individual need to develop to be more effective in relationship building? If they could better understand that some of their subordinates are stressed to the point of breaking with no relief in sight, it would be helpful. Getting outside comfort zone; learning to make initial conversation with people. There are times when bias comes out, which gives the perception that they are not open to different views. Should not voice negative opinions about other members of staff. Demonstrates very competent listening, oral, and written skills. Calm and open-minded approach to individuals and situations. Is clear in setting expectations of the individuals that report to them. Does not believe in wasting peoples time. Gets right to the point. Communicating respectfully and diplomatically. Consulting with co-workers as to their opinions prior to making a final decision. Willingness to be the deliverer of unpopular point of view. What areas does this individual need to develop to be more effective in communication? Trust her opinions, perspectives more and speak up more often. Face conflict more directly. Recommend greater depth of communication to all levels of the organization rather than delegating. Self development, drive for learning are strengths. Effectively seeks self-improvement opportunities both personally and professionally. Discipline and self motivation for improvement. Ability to separate professional disagreement from personal. Even under the most stressful of circumstances, maintains a professional composure and controls communications and expression. What areas does this individual need to develop to be more effective in self-management? Needs to improve in managing ego. Better use of time management in some instances.

Chapter 2 : Tzachi Zamir, Appendix A: A Note on Lear's Motivation - PhilPapers

Appendix A: A Note on Lear's Motivation. 30,00 \$ / £ Get Access to Full Text. Citation Information. Appendix A: A Note on Lear's Motivation ().

Act II [edit] King Lear of Britain, elderly and wanting to retire from the duties of the monarchy, decides to divide his realm among his three daughters, and declares he will offer the largest share to the one who loves him most. The eldest, Goneril, speaks first, declaring her love for her father in fulsome terms. Moved by her flattery Lear proceeds to grant to Goneril her share as soon as she has finished her declaration, before Regan and Cordelia have a chance to speak. He then awards to Regan her share as soon as she has spoken. When it is finally the turn of his youngest and favourite daughter, Cordelia, at first she refuses to say anything "Nothing, my Lord" and then declares there is nothing to compare her love to, nor words to properly express it; she speaks honestly but bluntly, that she loves him according to her bond, no more and no less. Infuriated, Lear disinherits Cordelia and divides her share between her elder sisters. Lear then summons the Duke of Burgundy and the King of France, who have both proposed marriage to Cordelia. Learning that Cordelia has been disinherited, the Duke of Burgundy withdraws his suit, but the King of France is impressed by her honesty and marries her nonetheless. He reserves to himself a retinue of one hundred knights, to be supported by his daughters. Goneril and Regan speak privately, revealing that their declarations of love were fake, and that they view Lear as a foolish old man. He tricks his father with a forged letter, making him think that Edgar plans to usurp the estate. Kent returns from exile in disguise calling himself Caius, and Lear hires him as a servant. Lear discovers that now that Goneril has power, she no longer respects him. She orders him to reduce the number of his disorderly retinue. The Fool reproaches Lear with his foolishness in giving everything to Regan and Goneril, and predicts that Regan will treat him no better. Taking advantage of the arrival of the duke and Regan, Edmund fakes an attack by Edgar, and Gloucester is completely taken in. He disinherits Edgar and proclaims him an outlaw. When Lear arrives, he objects to the mistreatment of his messenger, but Regan is as dismissive of her father as Goneril was. Lear is enraged but impotent. Lear yields completely to his rage. He rushes out into a storm to rant against his ungrateful daughters, accompanied by the mocking Fool. Kent later follows to protect him. Edgar babbles madly while Lear denounces his daughters. Kent leads them all to shelter. He reveals evidence that his father knows of an impending French invasion designed to reinstate Lear to the throne; and in fact a French army has landed in Britain. As he is doing so, a servant is overcome with rage by what he is witnessing and attacks Cornwall, mortally wounding him. Regan kills the servant, and tells Gloucester that Edmund betrayed him; then she turns him out to wander the heath, too. Goneril discovers that she finds Edmund more attractive than her honest husband Albany, whom she regards as cowardly. Goneril sends Edmund back to Regan. Now alone with Lear, Kent leads him to the French army, which is commanded by Cordelia. But Lear is half-mad and terribly embarrassed by his earlier follies. Edgar pretends to lead Gloucester to a cliff, then changes his voice and tells Gloucester he has miraculously survived a great fall. Lear appears, by now completely mad. He rants that the whole world is corrupt and runs off. Oswald appears, still looking for Edmund. Kent and Cordelia take charge of Lear, whose madness quickly passes. Regan, Goneril, Albany, and Edmund meet with their forces. Albany insists that they fight the French invaders but not harm Lear or Cordelia. The two sisters lust for Edmund, who has made promises to both. He considers the dilemma and plots the deaths of Albany, Lear, and Cordelia. The armies meet in battle, the British defeat the French, and Lear and Cordelia are captured. Edmund sends Lear and Cordelia off with secret-joint orders from him representing Regan and her forces and Goneril representing the forces of her estranged husband, Albany for the execution of Cordelia. But Albany exposes the intrigues of Edmund and Goneril and proclaims Edmund a traitor. Regan falls ill, having been poisoned by Goneril, and is escorted offstage, where she dies. Edmund defies Albany, who calls for a trial by combat. Edgar appears masked and in armour, and challenges Edmund to a duel. No one knows who he is. Edgar wounds Edmund fatally, though he does not die immediately. Albany confronts Goneril with the letter which was intended to be his death warrant; she flees in shame and rage. Edgar reveals himself, and reports that Gloucester died offstage from the shock and joy of

learning that Edgar is alive, after Edgar revealed himself to his father. Offstage, Goneril, her plans thwarted, commits suicide. The dying Edmund decides, though he admits it is against his own character, to try to save Lear and Cordelia; however, his confession comes too late. Kent appears and Lear now recognises him. Albany urges Lear to resume his throne, but as with Gloucester, the trials Lear has been through, including the hanging of his fool, have finally overwhelmed him, and he dies. Albany then asks Kent and Edgar to take charge of the throne. Kent declines, explaining that his master is calling him on a journey and he must follow. Finally, Albany in the Quarto version or Edgar in the Folio version implies that he will now become king. Holinshed himself found the story in the earlier *Historia Regum Britanniae* by Geoffrey of Monmouth, which was written in the 12th century. Naseeb Shaheen dates the play c per line 1. The differences between these versions are significant. Q1 contains lines not in F1; F1 contains around lines not in Q1. Also, at least a thousand individual words are changed between the two texts, each text has a completely different style of punctuation, and about half the verse lines in the F1 are either printed as prose or differently divided in the Q1. The early editors, beginning with Alexander Pope, simply conflated the two texts, creating the modern version that has remained nearly universal for centuries. The conflated version is born from the hypothesis that Shakespeare wrote only one original manuscript, now unfortunately lost, and that the Quarto and Folio versions are distortions of that original. Others, such as Nuttall and Bloom, have identified Shakespeare himself as having been involved in reworking passages in the play to accommodate performances and other textual requirements of the play. This argument, however, was not widely discussed until the late s, when it was revived, principally by Michael Warren and Gary Taylor. Their thesis, while controversial, has gained significant acceptance. In short, Q1 is "authorial"; F1 is "theatrical". Foakes is the only recent edition to offer the traditional conflated text. Both Anthony Nuttall of Oxford University and Harold Bloom of Yale University have endorsed the view of Shakespeare having revised the tragedy at least once during his lifetime. Nuttall speculates that Edgar, like Shakespeare himself, usurps the power of manipulating the audience by deceiving poor Gloucester. Foakes [18] Historicist interpretations[edit] John F. There are two strongly contrasting views of human nature in the play: The rationality of the Edmund party is one with which a modern audience more readily identifies. But the Edmund party carries bold rationalism to such extremes that it becomes madness: The two Natures and the two Reasons imply two societies. Edmund is the New Man, a member of an age of competition, suspicion, glory, in contrast with the older society which has come down from the Middle Ages, with its belief in co-operation, reasonable decency, and respect for the whole as greater than the part. King Lear is thus an allegory. Cordelia, in the allegorical scheme, is threefold: Edmund is the last great expression in Shakespeare of that side of Renaissance individualism "the energy, the emancipation, the courage" which has made a positive contribution to the heritage of the West. But he makes an absolute claim which Shakespeare will not support. It is right for man to feel, as Edmund does, that society exists for man, not man for society. It is not right to assert the kind of man Edmund would erect to this supremacy. Until the decent society is achieved, we are meant to take as role-model though qualified by Shakespearean ironies Edgar, "the machiavel of goodness", [20] endurance, courage and "ripeness". Therefore, when the play begins with Lear rejecting his daughter, it can be interpreted as him rejecting death; Lear is unwilling to face the finitude of his being. In this scene, Cordelia forces the realization of his finitude, or as Freud put it, she causes him to "make friends with the necessity of dying". Iago is free to reinvent himself every minute, yet Iago has strong passions, however negative. Edmund has no passions whatsoever; he has never loved anyone, and he never will. Critics are divided on the question of whether or not King Lear represents an affirmation of a particular Christian doctrine. By , sermons delivered at court such as those at Windsor declared how "rich men are rich dust, wise men wise dust From him that weareth purple, and beareth the crown down to him that is clad with meanest apparel, there is nothing but garboil, and ruffle, and hoisting, and lingering wrath, and fear of death and death itself, and hunger, and many a whip of God. Bradley [37] and John Reibetanz, who has written: Elton stresses the pre-Christian setting of the play, writing that, "Lear fulfills the criteria for pagan behavior in life," falling "into total blasphemy at the moment of his irredeemable loss". Lear himself has been played by Marianne Hoppe in , [43] by Janet Wright in , [44] by Kathryn Hunter in "97, [45] and by Glenda Jackson in Its most significant deviations from Shakespeare were to omit the Fool

entirely, to introduce a happy ending in which Lear and Cordelia survive, and to develop a love story between Cordelia and Edgar two characters who never interact in Shakespeare which ends with their marriage. In the theatre, he argues, "to see Lear acted, to see an old man tottering about the stage with a walking-stick, turned out of doors by his daughters on a rainy night, has nothing in it but what is painful and disgusting" yet "while we read it, we see not Lear but we are Lear, " we are in his mind, we are sustained by a grandeur which baffles the malice of daughters and storms. He is leaning on a huge scabbarded sword which he raises with a wild cry in answer to the shouted greeting of his guards. His gait, his looks, his gestures, all reveal the noble, imperious mind already degenerating into senile irritability under the coming shocks of grief and age. Poel was influenced by a performance of King Lear directed by Jozza Savits at the Hoftheater in Munich in , set on an apron stage with a three-tier Globe -like reconstruction theatre as its backdrop.

Chapter 3 : Leadership and Motivation

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Leadership and Motivation Leadership and Motivation Motivation is a goal-oriented characteristic that helps a person achieve his objectives. It pushes an individual to work hard at achieving his or her goals. An executive must have the right leadership traits to influence motivation. However, there is no specific blueprint for motivation. As a leader, one should keep an open perspective on human nature. Knowing different needs of subordinates will certainly make the decision-making process easier. Both an employee as well as manager must possess leadership and motivational traits. An effective leader must have a thorough knowledge of motivational factors for others. He must understand the basic needs of employees, peers and his superiors. Leadership is used as a means of motivating others. Given below are important guidelines that outline the basic view of motivation: Harmonize and match the subordinate needs with the organizational needs. As a leader, the executive must ensure that the business has the same morals and ethics that he seeks in his employees. He should make sure that his subordinates are encouraged and trained in a manner that meets the needs of the business. Appreciation and rewards are key motivators that influence a person to achieve a desired goal. If a certificate is awarded to a person, it should mention the particular act or the quality for which the individual is being rewarded. Being a role model is also a key motivator that influences people in reaching their goals. A leader should set a good example to ensure his people to grow and achieve their goals effectively. Encouraging individuals to get involved in planning and important issues resolution procedure not only motivates them, but also teaches the intricacies of these key decision-making factors. Moreover, it will help everyone to get better understanding of their role in the organization. The communication will be unambiguous and will certainly attract acknowledgement and appreciation from the leader. Developing moral and team spirit certainly has a key impact on the well-being of an organization. The mental or emotional state of a person constitutes his or her moral fabric. Hence, he should always be aware of his decisions and activities. Team spirit is the soul of the organization. He should empathize with them during difficult times. Empathizing with their personal problems makes them stronger-mentally and emotionally. A meaningful and challenging job accomplished inculcates a sense of achievement among employees. This motivational aspect drives them to fulfill goals. You must know your identity, your needs and you must have a strong urge to do anything to achieve your goals. Once you are self-motivated, only then you can motivate others to achieve their goals and to harmonize their personal goals with the common goals of the organization.

Chapter 4 : Resources - Paul Smith | Cincinnati, Ohio

Foreword Competent leaders of character are necessary for the Army to meet the challenges in the dangerous and complex security environment we face.

Find out what it means to "make disciples of all nations" Matt. Organic Discipleship - Appendix Leadership Responsibilities When moving out to lead for God, Christians should have a clear idea of what they hope to provide as leaders. Provision The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not be in want Psalms Leaders are responsible to see that those in their charge are able to access provision for their spiritual and personal well-being and development. Note this does not mean leaders must provide all nourishment themselves, though they will naturally provide much of it. Followers are responsible to go and take available provision for themselves after leaders have shown them where and how to find food. Paul was primarily pointing to his feeling of love for the Thessalonians, not how dependent they should be. Part of equipping young Christians is teaching them how to feed themselves. Leaders should provide spiritual food, such as the word of God. They should provide good Bible teaching and help understanding difficult passages. Leaders also should provide structures that are conducive to body life and spiritual growth. By structures, we mean meetings or other arrangements that enable people to gather in larger and smaller groups suitable to the functions of the body of Christ. People should be able to worship, study, pray together, share, bring non-Christian guests and raise questions. Usually, more than one meeting type is necessary to meet these needs. Protection Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for you are with me Psalms Shepherds are useful for protecting their flocks from wolves. While we are never called to eliminate all dangers from the church, a well-led church is a generally secure place to grow. Leaders should strive to see that the church or ministry is relatively free of wild doctrinal aberrations, dangerous, menacing people, or disruptions that make body life impossible. Leaders must weigh the level of freedom versus control they will exercise. After all, young Christians need exposure to a wide range of viewpoints and problematic people and situations. This is real life! Leaders should be careful not to exceed their legitimate authority. God gives leaders authority in the specific area of operating the ministry. People sometimes even need to be protected from the damage they may do to themselves, and this could call for discipline in love. Direction He makes me lie down in green pastures, he leads me beside quiet waters Psalms The world assumes people will automatically know what to do based on following their feelings. God rejects this idea, and instead advances the idea of leadership. In his view, we often need outside advice on which direction to go. Certainly, a group or ministry needs leaders to suggest, or even at times to insist, on a particular direction in the operation of that ministry. Again, directing does not suggest that followers cannot or should not develop their own ability to apply truth to their lives in a wise way. Therefore, the godly leader will at times withhold his counsel and call on members to decide for themselves. Only when people make mistakes some of the time, will they develop the wisdom to avoid wrong in the future. Therefore, no leader should seek to direct every aspect of a given ministry, let alone the lives of those involved. Directing is not controlling. Direction means sounding a clear note on the trumpet. While more advanced members may benefit more from a consultative approach which refuses to say what should be done, young Christians often need direction. Groups need direction as well. Leaderless groups falter in virtually every case. But groups with strong but humble leaders who can advance a convincing case for their direction tend to flourish. At the same time, leaders should be warned that some people want to depend on someone, and they should refuse to allow this. Group members will sometimes ask for direction in areas where they should make their own decisions, such as who to date, or how to manage their money, or how to parent their children. Motivation Your rod and your staff, they comfort me Psalms Someone has said that without vision the people perish. Often, God sends leaders to impart vision to his people, and to bestow the gift of motivation. Note that motivating people is completely different from the idea of issuing imperatives, or instructions. While these may be appropriate at times, here we refer to leaders behaving in such a way that others feel a sense of excitement or need to act in a certain direction. Effective leaders are able to agitate and excite people who were formerly dull, listless, apathetic, and bored. Leaders can develop and impart a vision

of godly living and accomplishment that people adopt as their own. After people act, good leaders know how to encourage more of the same through positive words. With others, their followings have continued to eagerly follow God over the years. This ability to create long-term motivation is even more complicated, because people have to be gradually brought off motivational support from leaders, and taught to draw motivation directly from God on their own. The artistry and creativity of leaders enables them to sense what is needed at different levels of spiritual maturity and respond accordingly.

Chapter 5 : Organic Discipleship - Appendix Leadership Responsibilities | Xenos Christian Fellowship

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