



Martin Luther King

Description

The United States is "The Greatest Purveyor of Violence in the World Today" ~Martin Luther King

[su_youtube url="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j8d-IYSM-08? width="400? height="200? responsive="yes"]

Fraday, M.. (2003). Martin Luther King. Vita Breve

Show/hide publication abstract

"Follows the life of the baptist minister and black leader who won the nobel peace prize before finally being assassinated in 1968."

McGuire, D. M. G., & Hutchings, K. H.. (2007). Portrait of a transformational leader: The legacy of Dr Martin Luther King Jr. Leadership and Organization Development Journal

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1108/01437730710726840

[DOI URL](#)

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"Portrait of a transformational leader: the legacy of dr martin luther king jr"

Stewart, C.. (2013). Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929-68). In The Student's Companion to the Theologians

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1002/9781118427170.ch60

[DOI URL](#)

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"This article focuses on the contributions of jr martin luther king, in the field of orthopsychiatry. martin luther king represented many things to many people. he was a minister, a leader of his people, a man of great faith and principle, a charismatic person larger than life. he had a dream-a dream that all men he free, that the dignity of each and every man he cherished. the ideal of martin luther king projected a world free of bigotry and prejudice, free of the deprivations and humiliation of poverty and the horrors of war; a society in which the dignity of man is paramount. this is an ideal to which the mental health profession has always been dedicated. there is so much that must be done. we mourn the loss of this great leader. (psycinfo database record (c) 2013 apa, all rights reserved)"

Robinson, J. L., & Topping, D.. (2013). The Rhetoric of Power: A Comparison of Hitler and Martin Luther King Jr. Journal of Management Inquiry

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/1056492612451789

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"Charismatic leaders present intriguing examples of the use of power through language. the prevailing neo-charismatic perspective, however, is based predominately on western theories and research examining u.s. presidents. this study moves beyond this sample by examining language differences between a moral and a toxic leader. content analysis was used to explore the rhetoric of martin luther king jr. and adolf hitler, whose distinct motives play out over their careers and during crises. although some differences were predictable (i.e., martin luther king jr. used more optimistic language, whereas hitler was higher in power and aggression), the changes over time suggest keys to their differing motives. among other findings, martin luther king jr. was remarkably consistent in his rhetoric, whereas hitler used increasing power and aggressive language as his career progressed. while not providing definitive answers, these preliminary results suggest that further study is warranted into the complex interactions between rhetoric and leadership."

Category

1. General

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