Chapter 10	
authority	The formal right to get people to do things or the formal right to control resources.
autocratic leader	A task–oriented leader who retains most of the authority for himself or herself and is not generally concerned with group members' attitudes toward decisions.
charisma	The ability to lead or influence others based on personal charm, magnetism, inspiration, and emotion.
coalition	A specific arrangement of parties working together to combine their power, thus exerting influence on another individual or group.
leadership	The ability to inspire confidence and support among the people who are needed to achieve organizational goals.
leadership grid	An approach to classifying leadership style based on different integrations of the leader's concern for production (results) and people (relationships).
leadership style	The typical pattern of behavior that a leader uses to influence his or her employees to achieve organizational goals.
mentor	A more experienced person who develops a protégé's abilities through tutoring, coaching, guidance, and emotional support.
open–book company	A firm in which every employee is trained, empowered, and motivated to understand and pursue the company's business goals.
participative leader	A leader who shares decision making with group members.
power	The ability or potential to influence decisions and control resources.
power motivation	A strong desire to control others and resources or get them to do things on your behalf.
self-leadership	The process of influencing oneself.
shadowing	Directly observing the work activities of the mentor by following the manager around for a stated period of time, such as one day per month.
situational leadership II (SLII)	An explanation of leadership that matches leadership style to the capabilities of group members on a given task.
transformational leader	A leader who helps organizations and people make positive changes in the way they do things.