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Transforming Self Concept

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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 20-DayExercise Submission  1. For each of the following prompts, write a thorough response (2-3 well-developed paragraphs each with 4 to 5 sentences minimum per paragraph) and cite at least one scholarly source (per prompt) to support your answer. Answer the questions in the context of your own professional life, goals, and research interest. a. What is a good working definition of “spirituality?” Explain its relationship to epistemology, philosophy, and moral development. b. What are the different theories of moral development? How do you see them impacting leadership theory and practice? c. Describe spirituality in the Christian tradition, identifying its major motifs and movements. d. What are the main concepts of Spiritual Leadership Theory (STL)? Discuss why each concept is vital for leadership development. 2. Structure (Assignment evaluation includes the following structure below). a. Download the “OGS APA Course Assignments Template 7th Ed 2021” template from the General Helps folder in the AA-101 The Gathering Place Course on DIAL. Using the template create the following pages. b. Title Page (not included in page count). c. Copy and paste the assignment instructions from the syllabus starting on a new page after the title page, adhering to APA 7th edition style (APA 7 Workshop, Formatting, and Style Guide, APA 7 Quick Guide). d. Start the assignment on a new page after the copied assignment instructions. e. Document all sources in APA style, 7th edition (APA 7 Reference Example, APA 7 Quick Guide) f. Include a separate Works Cited page, formatted according to APA style, 7th edition (not included in page count). 3. Submit through DIAL to the professor. |  |  | |  |  |

a. Spirituality means recognizing a feeling, sense, or belief, that there is something bigger than self, there is more to being human than sensory experience, and that the larger whole of which we are a part is divine. Spirituality is knowing that our lives matter in a way that goes beyond the everyday. It means knowing that we are an important part of the way life unfolds in our universe and that this is all happening for a reason. The purpose is a stable, broad goal to do something that is both important to the self and has an effect on the world outside of the self. The three parts of purpose are; a focus on goals, a sense of meaning, and a focus on things other than oneself. Purpose provides direction, not just any goal can be a purpose goal (Swinton, J., 2020). The power of purpose through transformation brings fruitfulness; this is the progression of knowledge to understanding to practice to enjoyment and purpose. God's intent for us to rely on Him moment by moment in faith dependence as we fulfill His purpose within our daily work is what brings true spirituality to our lives (Schaeffer, F.A., 2001).

School leaders need to be aware of things that aren't obvious to the mind, like our deeper motivations, which for some people include spirituality and are becoming clearer as epistemology and spirituality come together. A school leader needs to give the need to measure performance a sense of purpose and meaning. This approach is seen as a way to help the school staff work together and be more motivated. People desire changes that boost morale by giving a sense of purpose, as long as they are all tied together by the school's main mission. It's much harder to measure what drives these kinds of individuals (Burke R., 2006). The use of this spiritual understanding can grow a school organization structure through personal moral development that incorporates a philosophy of purpose with deeper motivations and connectedness to a school and its mission. In Montessori educator training, this is referred to asthe training of character, it is a preparation of the spirit.  
b. Formation Science is the process of putting together spiritual growth and moral growth. Formation science is based on three main dynamics: reformation and the inclusion of spirituality, spirituality is the ground for human development and the blossoming of the individual, and transformation within a particular context; this is how Christians think about spirituality. Spirituality is seen as the interaction between God and people. Spirituality is what helps people grow and become their best selves. Transformation happens within certain situations, not outside of them.

The Impact of spirituality as the ground of human development and the growth of a person is seen as linked to the healthy growth and success of students. Only when spirituality is linked to the type of education we offer can students adapt wholly. This is especially seen within students whose studies focus on the mind and spirit. Spirituality seems to have a stronger link with psychological well-being in students.  This in turn may help us learn more about some important factors that affect psychological well-being and prove important implications for the academic staff who are in charge of making sure the curriculum includes lessons on living a healthy life and developing spiritually (Bozek, et al., 2020). Our humanity transcends our physical bodies. It is an embodiment of our spirit. A location where the spirit resides. When we lead in a spiritual and moral context, we connect with a deeper, more meaningful experience involving purpose and calling. It strengthens our connection not only to ourselves but also to the community and the world. The deeper comprehension is the need for a continual divine and human relationship, also referred to as “Embodied Realism” (Borentsen J., 2021).   
c. The impact of reformation and inclusion of spirituality in the Christian tradition is understood as divine and human interaction. An example is that Greek philosophers helped Christianity by pointing out to the Greeks of their time that there was more to reality than the world they lived in, which was temporary and limited. They insisted that reality was not something physical, but something personal and eternal. Cairns stated, "Greeks held to the immorality of the soul but had no place for the physical resurrection of the body" (1996). Another example of this is when the medieval Roman Catholic Church refused to adapt, despite the best efforts of sincere reformers and humanists. The reformation was also unavoidable due to the growth of nation-states, which resisted the pope's assertion of universal authority, and the middle class, who objected to how Rome's riches were being used. They were too preoccupied with the paganism of the past and failed to perceive the dynamic forces creating new civilizations that tolerated corrupt and immoral rulers, necessitating reformation (Cairns, E.E., 1996).  
d. Spiritual leaders can build trust and care for others. Vision, hope, faith, and selfless love are all parts of spiritual leadership. A leader who brings these values to work can give meaning and purpose to the work of his or her employees. Spiritual leadership in every organization is based on asking questions about what it means to be human, what growth means, and what values are needed to improve both the organization and society as a whole. Spiritual leadership is making a vision that gives people a sense of calling, purpose, and meaning, as well as setting up an organizational culture based on spiritual values so that people feel like they belong and are valued. Workplace spirituality gives employees a place where they can feel like they belong and are connected to others. Spiritual leadership is crucial for leaders whose key focus is to lead people and create a sustainable organizational climate for employees in an organization. (Samul J., 2019).

Part of spirituality is knowing that our lives are important in ways that go beyond the everyday. It means knowing that we are important parts of how life works in our universe and that everything is happening for a reason. The goal is to do something that is important to you and has an effect on the world outside of you. Leadership is important for giving employees direction, and it can make a big difference in how well employees do their work. When a leader can integrate both of these and help his or her employees feel more confident in doing their work, he or she helps the organization do better. Along with leadership, work satisfaction is another important factor that affects how well an employee does their job. To keep the resources they already have, companies need to improve employee satisfaction, increase employee organizational commitment, and give employment security. Leadership influences work satisfaction, and work contentment influences how well workers perform their jobs. Work satisfaction influences how well employees do their work. Employee job fulfillment influences how successfully they do their duties. Work satisfaction and employee performance are influenced by leadership, whereas performance is influenced by job satisfaction. Job satisfaction serves as a bridge between leadership and employee performance (Sholikhah, et al., 2019). Spiritual leadership is a unique approach to workplace spirituality that attempts to create an organically motivated, learning organization.

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