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This inductive, qualitative study explores the construct of authentic leadership within the context of organizational leadership as demonstrated within the Matthew 3:11-5:48 pericope. The study asks how this pericope, describing Jesus' baptism, temptations, subsequent start of ministry, and initial teachings, contributes to our current understanding of how organizational outcomes are affected by leader morality when applied from within the intrapersonal, interpersonal, developmental, and pragmatic perspectives of authentic leadership. This research followed the exegetical foundation as described by Robbins (1996), and focused primarily on the frameworks associated with intertexture analysis and social and cultural texture analysis. Nine themes emerged from the data, suggesting the authenticity of Jesus was further enhanced through the intrapersonal perspective, the interpersonal perspective, the developmental perspective, and the pragmatic perspective. A discussion about the research findings and their implications to the contemporary organizational leadership context is included. This research also addresses the limitations of this study, as well as provides guidelines pertaining to possible future research related to the topic of authentic leadership studied from within a Christian worldview.


Although Korean Christian female leaders (KCFLs) have increased in number, there are very few top female leaders in Christian organizations. Since no serious study of the leadership of the few top-tier KCFLs in Christian organizations has been undertaken, this qualitative study seeks to discover and reveal how KCFLs who are top-level leaders in Christian organizations describe and explain their leadership. The study examined 15 participants who are KCFLs and have achieved high leadership positions in Christian organizations. Data were collected via interviews and analyzed by the basic qualitative study method. The central understanding indicates their authentic leadership is demonstrated through personal transformation, persevering through struggles, and ways of leading.

This study makes a scholarly contribution to understanding how top-tier KCFLs of Christian organizations explain their leadership in a Korean context. It contributes to the empowerment of KCFLs' leadership development in Christian organizations and helps Christian parents and church leaders to teach their girls and women to be leaders both at home and at church. The study may broaden male leaders' perspectives toward female leaders so that they can work cooperatively in a balanced way. Lastly, it informs mentors, practitioners, and executive Christian leaders who seek to establish female leadership development programs in Christian organizations.