Max Weber and Power – defined power as the chance of a man/men to realize their own will in a communal action, even against the resistance of others who are participating in the reaction (Exert their will even if others are resistant to it)

Power isn’t necessarily “legitimate”
- Brute force = illegitimate power (being enforced, slaves)
- Legitimate power is power that people agree should exist (realize the need)

Legitimate Authority
- Weber defined authority as a matter of people belief about its rightfulness, regardless of where that belief came from and whether or not it is morally justified
- Weber’s approach treats authority as a form of power, authority is a legitimate power (power cloaked in legitimacy)
- Treated as “valid”

Three types of legitimate authority:
Based on validity –
1. Charismatic – popular, loved, charming, drawn to (quote by Max Weber)
   - It’s a relationship
   - It’s a style of leadership (relationship of power, not an equal relationship – one is more powerful/elevated above the other person/group)
   - Based on perception that the leader is extraordinary (”spezisch außertäglich” or outside the everyday)
   - Extraordinariness can take different forms (supernatural powers, genius, wisdom, cunning in battle, etc.)
   - It’s a revolutionary force that challenges conventional social structures or beliefs
   - Use pre-existing cultural narratives and weave together new themes that mobilize people
   - Example – Martin Luther King Jr. – made people think about status quo in many different ways, civil disobedience, etc. (pre-existing cultural narratives = promise land/mountains/Moses) – could speak to whites and blacks and gain sympathy from whites by relating to a common religion
   - Not inherently good or bad (no moral stand)