When studying the leadership literature, it is found that an overwhelming number of leadership models have been proposed. Each model focuses on different aspects of leadership. Recently, there has been quite some debate about these models, about their content, theoretical grounding, and the psychometric quality of their operationalizations (Avolio, 2007; DeRue, Nahrgang, Wellman, & Humphrey, 2011; Yukl, Gordon, & Taber, 2002). The first part of this dissertation (Chapter 2) will therefore attend to the problems with existing leadership models and will propose a new model, with an accompanying operationalization. This model provides the opportunity to summarize leadership comprehensively using a more overarching and theoretically grounded conceptualization of leadership styles. This model was developed to also include the opportunity to measure leadership with both self- and other-ratings. One of the reasons for using other-ratings is that research has shown that self-ratings alone are quite inaccurate and invalid (e.g., Fleenor, Smither, Atwater, Braddy, & Sturm, 2010; Harris & Schaubroeck, 1988; London, & Smither, 1995). Therefore, more and more researchers, but also practitioners, use ratings from multiple sources. These multisource ratings provide a lot of insights, but also raise one very important, but often understudied, question: What is the influence of characteristics of both the leader and the rater on perceptions of leadership? To answer this question, the second part of this dissertation (Chapters 3, 4, & 5) zooms in on a) two important characteristics, i.e., hierarchical perspective of the leadership-rater, and gender of the leader and the leadership-rater and its influence on leadership ratings, b) the stereotypes that exist with respect to gender, leadership styles, and leader effectiveness, and c) the perceptual inferences individuals make based on the facial characteristics of people in leadership positions. The remaining part of this introduction will provide an overview of the literature concerning the issues that are covered in the first and the second part of this dissertation.