

SUMMARY

MASTERY

BY

ROBERT GREENE

LA MONEDA PUBLISHING

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Summary: Mastery by Robert Greene

Valuable Knowledge in Less Than 15 Minutes

La Moneda Publishing

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Contents

[About Robert Greene](#)

[Assessment and Intended Audience](#)

[*Introduction*](#)

[Chapter 1 Inner Calling](#)

[Chapter 2 Learn as Much as Possible](#)

[Chapter 3 Mentors](#)

[Chapter 4 Challenge the Rules](#)

[Chapter 5 Problem-Solving](#)

[Chapter 6 Make it Automatic](#)

[WILL YOU DO ME A FAVOR?](#)

[THE GREATEST RISK IS NOT TAKING ACTION...](#)

[Buy Mastery.](#)

About Robert Greene

Robert Greene is the author of the New York Times bestsellers *The 48 Laws of Power*, *The Art of Seduction*, *The 33 Strategies of War*, and *The 50th Law*. In addition to having a strong following within the business world and a deep following in Washington, DC, Greene's books are hailed by everyone from war historians to the biggest musicians in the industry (including Jay-Z and 50 Cent).

Greene attended U.C. Berkeley and the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he received a degree in classical studies. He currently lives in Los Angeles.

Assessment and Intended Audience

In his book *Mastery*, Robert Greene debates and shows that anyone can achieve mastery of a field or skill if they model the established steps of current-day and historical masters. He interviews and studies masters in their fields. Greene presents strategies, tips, and recommendations on how you too can become a master.

***Mastery* is intended for:**

- Readers Beginning a New Calling or Breaking Into a New Field
- Recent Graduates Thinking About What to Do Next With Their Life
- Professionals Frustrated Because They Cannot Move Up In Their Field

Introduction

It doesn't require natural ability to end up a master; simply follow the path of experts before you.

The vast majority feel that the unprecedented achievements of masters and experts like Da Vinci and Mozart originated from inborn talent and natural virtuosity.

In any case, it's not valid. The truth is there is no connection between natural ability and the mastery of skill or vocation.

In one study it was determined while numerous youngsters showed amazing ability, generally few of them ever move on to remarkable accomplishment. Then again, the individuals who show little sign of natural ability frequently fulfill much more than their talented colleagues.

For instance, what about Charles Darwin's more youthful cousin, Sir Francis Galton? Though Darwin was an ordinary kid who hinted at little brilliance, Galton had a higher IQ, and people viewed him as a genius. However today, it is Darwin who people consider an unrivaled researcher and one of the century's brightest individuals.

Unmistakably, domination over subject matter does not rely on upon whether you're naturally gifted or "normal." So what steps do both a genius and a normal person execute to become masters in their fields?

They follow the exact steps taken by each extraordinary master throughout history. Each found their vocation, occupied some apprenticeship, built up an inventive and receptive outlook, then went ahead and became masters. Mozart, Einstein, Edison, and Goethe the most lauded experts throughout history all took after a comparable way to achievement.

Our modern day masters take the same steps as well. For instance, professional boxer Freddie Roach longed to become a champion boxer, apprenticed with world-class trainer Eddie

Futch and developed a distinctive fighting style. Roach is one of the best boxing trainers of his era.

Chapter 1 Inner Calling

We all have an internal calling which guides us. This calling helps and pulls us towards a field or vocation we want to master.

Have you ever had the gut feeling that a discipline or vocation was made only for you and that accomplishing great things in that field is your fate?

Trust your gut!

We are all exceptional. We are one-offs. Think about it. We have endless permutations of DNA in our bodies. No two people are exactly alike.

Why don't we all act unique then?

We stifle our uniqueness to fit in because there is massive social pressure to do so. The thought is that we do what every other person does to keep us out of problems.

When we put on this "disguise," it serves its purpose and may have its advantages. However, it's our uniqueness as an individual who moves us towards our internal calling.

A large portion of history's prodigies encountered a breakthrough moment when everything "fit properly," and they knew what they wished to do with their life. A significant number of them felt that, during their whole lives, they had a compulsion or force that guided them towards a specific vocation.

Leonardo Da Vinci's "clicking moment" was the point when he stole sheets of paper from his dad's office so he could draw animals in the forest. He had a profound interest in them.

Some simply experience what is known as an "inner voice" and is similar to highly religious people hearing a voice from their God instructing them to pursue a calling or specific task.

Rather than using your energy to blend in with the crowd, recognize instead that you're unique, and that you have a

specific calling in life which can be found quite simply by listening to – and following – your inner voice.

Instead of blending with the crowd understand that you're remarkable. You have a particular purpose in life which can be discovered basically by tuning into and pursuing your inner voice.

Chapter 2 Learn as Much as Possible

Your principle objective in a new field ought not to be quick success or money, but rather to learn however much as could reasonably be expected.

When individuals search for a “way in” to a specific field whether it be an internship or first job they frequently look to fill positions which promise the greatest notoriety or monetary reward.

Be that as it may, there are other, more important rewards to weigh in.

An occupation that gives you a chance to learn can be worth taking, regardless that it doesn't pay very well. The prestigious, highly compensated positions will be accessible to you later. The information and practical knowledge you pick up from those early, poorly paid occupations will eventually pay off for quite a long time to come.

Consider boxer Freddie Roach again. He took an unpaid position at a boxing gym, utilizing his time there to build up the skills important to his profession. His choice paid off. Roach earned significantly more cash than if he'd taken an alternate, paid job at that early stage of his career.

Numerous masters made the same decision in their initial years. For instance, in his childhood, Charles Darwin rejected attending medical school and high paying job with the church. Rather, he persuaded his dad to permit him to accept employment as an unpaid naturalist on the HMS Beagle. With this opportunity, he could concentrate on learning about extraordinary plants and creatures. The opportunity helped him make the observations he used to come up with the theory of evolution.

What about Benjamin Franklin? Instead of assuming control over his dad's lucrative candle-making business he chose to learn the printing business. He had a much longer apprenticeship, and he continually faced financial difficulties

because of his choice. However, Franklin knew he could utilize this position to figure out how to make texts. He would use this skill in many ways as his life progressed.

If you're searching for your first job or an internship, don't focus on the cash or the prestige of the job. What you want is an opportunity to learn and develop your skills. These types of jobs help you earn even greater rewards down the road.

Chapter 3 Mentors

An ideal approach to picking up a skill or discipline is to have a guide who shows you the direction.

Learning new things can be simple but usually never easy. However, you can make the process significantly simpler for yourself.

When we attempt to learn new information all alone, we tend to commit preventable mistakes and invest our energy looking for the right approach to get things done. What ends up happening most of the time? We waste money and time.

You need a mentor. The mentor will show you the way and help you use your time and money efficiently and effectively.

For example, think about how confusing it can be to start a new job. You have to explore and understand your new workplace. Without solid direction, it takes much longer for you to learn your way around and get the hang of things.

It's fairly similar to being in a remote city and attempting to discover the subway station. You can, obviously, meander through the streets until you happen to find it. However, you'll save yourself time by just asking someone local.

You are not the only one who profits by having a mentor. As a rule, a mentor and apprentice build an exceptional relationship from which both can benefit.

The mentor sees the understudy as a more youthful adaptation of himself and this intrigues him, and he allows himself to invest in the apprentice's future. Since the apprentice

appreciates the mentor, he gives careful consideration to what is being said and absorbs knowledge accordingly.

As an apprentice, you're learning, and progress isn't constrained by your mentor's limitations. Numerous masters had mentors whom they eventually outperformed. Alexander the Great, for instance, learned and adopted much of what Aristotle taught him about state governance. Furthermore, he took those lessons and adjusted them based on what he learned during his real-time state governance.

In the same way as other understudies and students, you ought to search out a mentor who will show you their way of getting things done. However, your goals should be to gain a stronger skillset than your mentor.

Chapter 4 Challenge the Rules

When you finish your apprenticeship, you must think creatively and challenge the very guidelines you learned along the way.

Amid your apprenticeship, you've picked up the most critical viewpoints and aspects of your field. However, you can't be an apprentice the rest of your life.

So, what will you do now?

Next up: the concept of a fearless and open mind? It is time to unleash it!

As youngsters, every one of us was a freethinking rule-breaker. A child's psyche is wide open. They trust that everything without exception is conceivable, underestimate nothing, and solicit numerous questions. Where do babies come from? Why is the sun orange? Why does it rain?

Kids also believe in magical beasts, comic book heroes, and incredible stories. They can imagine with almost zero effort that they are real.

An individual's common state is to be open-minded, suspend fear of things we don't comprehend. For instance, when, as grown-ups, we visit a new place where we can't rely on old habits and experiences, we usually become more open-minded again. Looking at the world with youngster's eyes is, for grown-ups, a primary reason why most of us enjoy traveling.

You should embrace the opportunity and boldness to break the rules and disrupt expectations once you complete your apprenticeship. Go for it because it empowers you to develop in your field in your remarkable way.

Many of the masters started to think inventively and make something interesting their own. For instance, Mozart got tired of playing the same old music over and over again. So, he started to compose his music. He combined the styles he knew

and added his brand of flair to it and it was a success.
Mozart's listeners loved his new music's originality.

So be brave and think in new ways, challenging the
established rules of your time. If you don't, you might one day
find yourself stuck in the same unsatisfying routines.

Be courageous and think about new ways to do things. Test
the rules. Forget about the norm and avoid routines.

Chapter 5 Problem-Solving

You can figure out how to tackle issues in new and inventive ways by expanding and training your mind.

Who hasn't longed for the capacity to take care of issues in unique and innovative ways? You can train yourself to have this ability.

To begin with, we should unshackle and widen our minds, since we have a characteristic inclination to think narrowly.

People are creatures of habit. They rehash the same actions over and over without reflecting on what they did. Once a procedure has been demonstrated to work in a specific circumstance, we tend to utilize it for each comparable situation without asking: "Is this truly an ideal approach to take care of this specific issue?"

The standards and traditions our way of life relies on upon may be essential for quick communication yet they can likewise truly obstruct our potential for imaginative, creative consideration.

For instance, we tend to use clear and binary distinctions. Body and mind, fact or fiction, night or day. We use them some much we have become desensitized to the nuances between them.

We must also improve our creative thought by training our brains to make quick uncommon associations.

One renowned study demonstrated that following 10,000 hours of practice in a given field, the mind changes, and makes fresh associations between previously unconnected areas enabling us to observe issues in a more extensive and new way.

How does this happen? We have the ability to solve problems while thinking or working on something completely different. Did something just come to you while you were walking or singing in the shower? This happens all the time. You are

making associations. For instance, Einstein played the violin as he thought about his theories. He was confident this helped him come up with answers to his theoretical problems.

You don't have to be born a creative thinker. You control your brain, and you train it.

Chapter 6 Make it Automatic

Mastery is all about practicing a skill until it's programmed, so your psyche and body go about as one and frees you to focus on the big picture.

You have likely encountered mastery already. Imagine you are standing across from a person. This person tosses a ball straight at you. You have nothing to catch it with, and it is coming fast. Your body reacts quickly to your mind's orders, and you jump to the side. Believe it or not, this is a form of mastery.

This empowers masters to see the forest from the trees, instead of the details. Plenty of masters describe themselves as having this ability.

Bobby Fischer, the chess master, looked beyond single moves when he played chess. He considered "fields of forces" that showed him the numerous outcomes of the game.

Classical piano player Glenn Gould "saw" the whole design of a score of music as he played, not just the part he was playing right then and there. These visions liberated him to arrange the parts of a piece as he performed.

Masters develop an automatic connection of the mind and body.

For all animals, choices and actions are as one. For instance, at the exact time a wasp decides to sting a person, it does it. The wasp reacts to its sensory input and its nerves issue an order to the body. There is no second guessing. It just happens.

In one theoretical approach, our primal ancestors did not separate mind and body either. The separation happened when the species developed the capacity for abstract thinking and enabled us to hold back certain reflexes. When we receive a threat do we automatically run or attack? No, we attempt to talk things over.

When you become a master, your mind and body become one when performing a skill. You reach a new level of understanding and see the larger picture. You will use this knowledge to achieve remarkable things in your vocation.

Chapter 7 Conclusion

You must find your unique calling, study under a mentor, and develop an independent and creative way of approaching problems if you want to be a master. You must also study how other great masters accomplished what they did.

- It doesn't require natural ability to end up a master; simply follow the path of experts before you.
- We all have an internal calling which guides us. This calling helps and pulls us towards a field or vocation we want to master.
- Your principle objective in a new field ought not to be quick success or money, but rather to learn however much as could reasonably be expected.
- An ideal approach to picking up a skill or discipline is to have a guide who shows you the direction.
- When you finish your apprenticeship, you must think creatively and challenge the very guidelines you learned along the way.
- You can figure out how to tackle issues in new and inventive ways by expanding and training your mind.
- Mastery is all about practicing a skill until it's programmed, so your psyche and body go about as one and frees you to focus on the big picture.

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