

Machiavelli "The Prince"

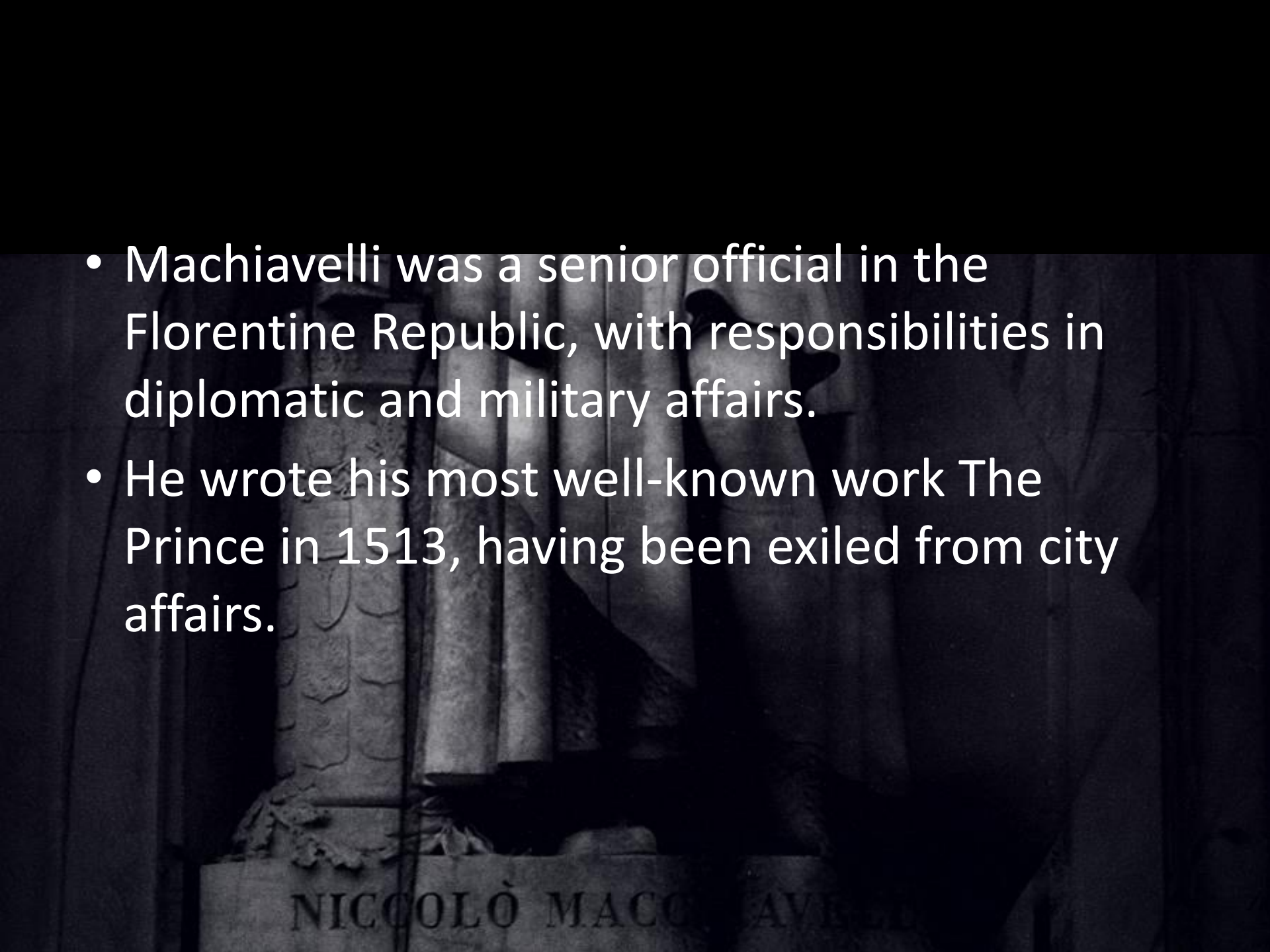


Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli

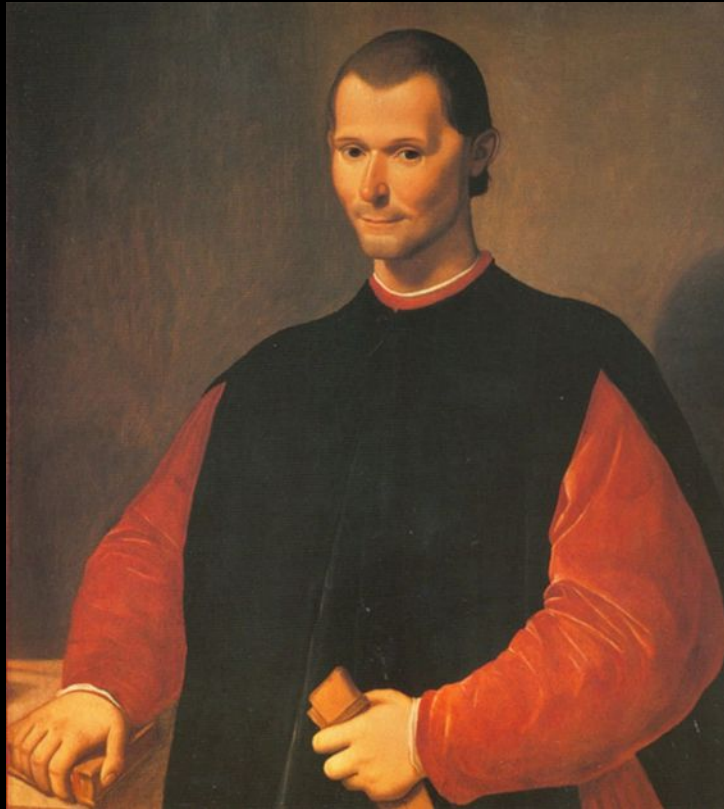
(3 May 1469 – 21 June 1527)

- Machiavelli was an Italian diplomat, politician, historian, philosopher, humanist, and writer of the Renaissance period.
- He was also a key figure in realist political theory, crucial to European statecraft during the Renaissance.

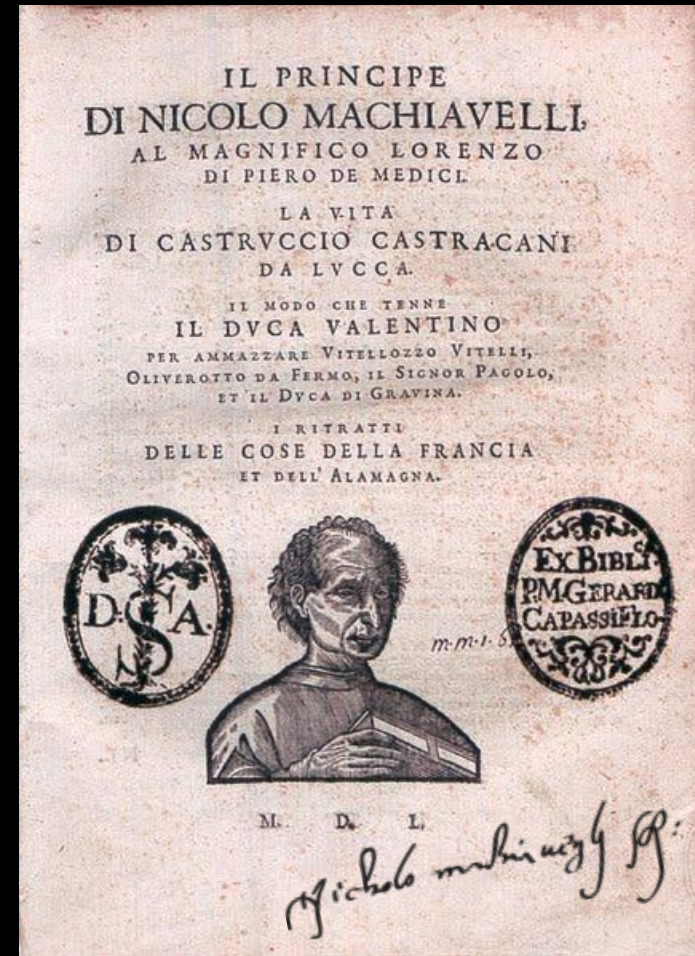


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- Machiavelli was a senior official in the Florentine Republic, with responsibilities in diplomatic and military affairs.
 - He wrote his most well-known work *The Prince* in 1513, having been exiled from city affairs.

NICCOLÒ MACCHIAVELLI



Portrait of Niccolò Machiavelli
by Santi di Tito



Title page of a 1550 edition

MACHIAVELLI
1469 1527

"The Prince"

I LOVE MY COUNTRY MORE THAN MY SOUL.

- "The Prince" describes the methodology of seizing power, methods of government and skills needed for an ideal ruler.
- The treatise was written around 1513, but was published only in 1532, five years after the death of Machiavelli.

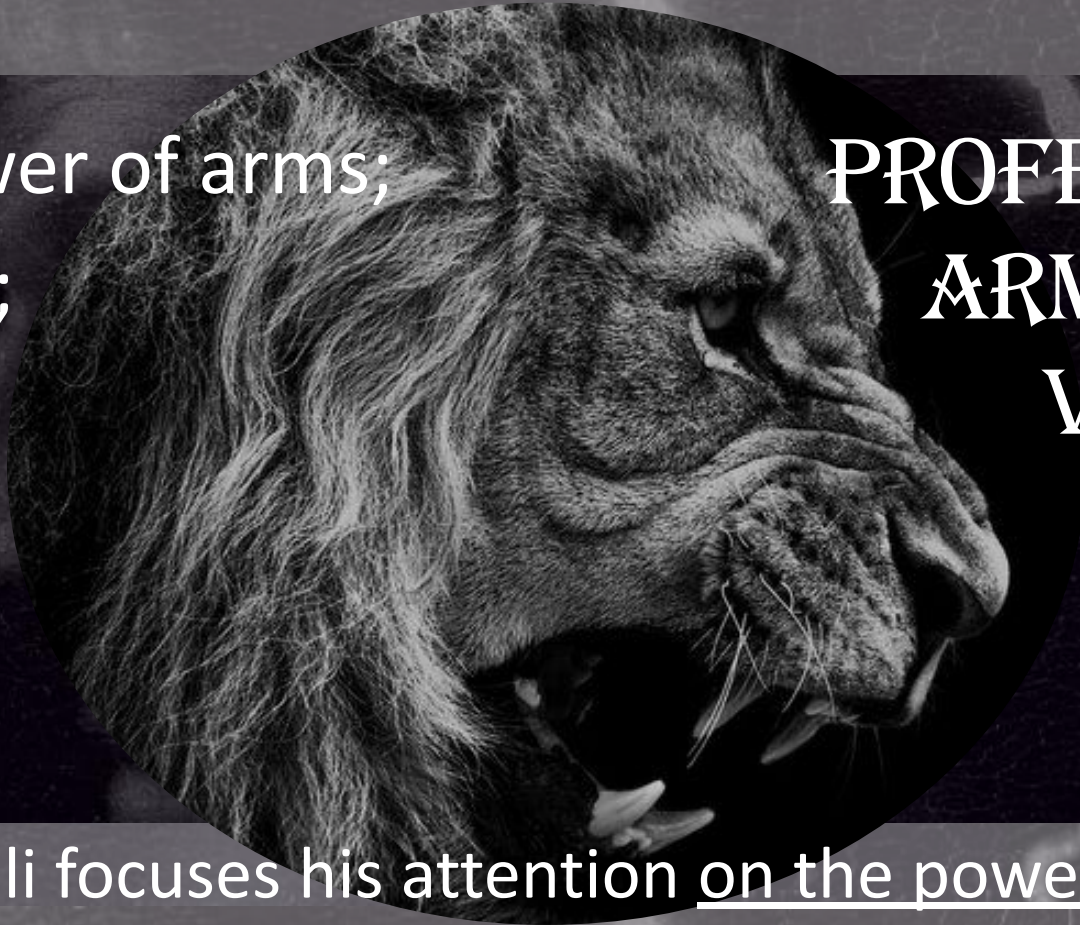
MACHIAVELLI
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MACHIAVELLI

Three forms of coming to power:

- the power of arms;
- fortune;
- virtue.

PROFETI
ARMATI
VINSONO



Machiavelli focuses his attention on the power of arms and virtue, noting that one complements the other.

The sovereign should sometimes
be likened to animals:



Fox ~

Lion ~



MACHIAVELLI
1469 1527

Among virtues Machiavelli emphasizes:

- generosity;
 - clemency;
 - prudence;
 - humanity.
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- He values virtue as a reputation, that allows you to avoid hatred and contempt for shameful deeds.

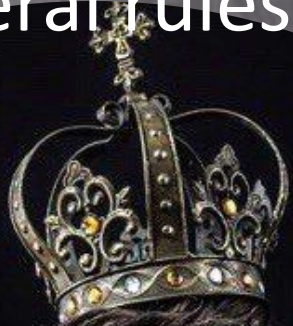
- The unity of the country is formed by language, habits and customs.

- Deprivation of power occurs due to the deprivation of external force or popular contempt.

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- Machiavelli differentiate the nation into the people and grandees.

- The wise prince rules, balancing between the two.

- As the source of his knowledge Machiavelli names experience, from which he derives "general rules".



- The experience of government should be found in history.

MACHIAVELLI
1469 1527

- Machiavelli's puts favor higher than virtues.

- People value a successful ruler more than a virtuous one, since it is the success of government that promotes the common good.
- In the context of a great goal, he allows a just war.

- So, Machiavelli was a key figure in realist political theory, crucial to European statecraft during the Renaissance.
- "The Prince" was the fundamental work of its time on the systematization of information about a state and its administration.



Thanks for attention!



Slusarenko A., V rus.