



July 24, 2018

Niccolo Machiavelli's Political Doctrine

The Renaissance art period in European history is marked by many *effective?* artists. These artists with their magnificent artistic styles draw attention towards the contained and life-like perspective unlike middle ages. These artists through their remarkable skills exudes the human form with the expediting precision. The great Italian historian; Niccolo Machiavelli is one of such *Scholars* artists, who was the most eminent political writer and left a permanent mark of his work on this world. Born at Florence on May 3, 1469, he belonged to a Tuscan family. Niccolo Machiavelli; the Italian Renaissance had some unusual abilities. Niccolo Machiavelli preferred cruelty over kindness to maintain the rule over state, his immoral ways of leading made his suffer in his life that is why he had been criticized greatly by other political theorists. *and writers or scholars*

- Niccolo Mahiavelli wrote "The Prince" on corrupt politicians, his writing made him "the father of modern political theory". Mahiavelli writings evidently depict the characteristics he embodied.
 - Mahiavelli profoundly stated in his writing that public affairs can be managed easily if the body of people is not corrupt.
 - Mahiavelli believed that being feared is more important than being loved. As it raised the walls around you for protection.
 - Mahiavelli stated another crucial facet of a Mahiavelli leader is to support the governed.
 - Niccolo Mahiavelli emphasized on virtue as a source of people's support.
- Thesis is a bit unclear.*

These are all good points but how will we be organized into arguments?

- In addition, it is better to use your own arms in battles as opposed to auxiliary units.
- Intelligence is deemed as indispensable in no matter what we are doing especially when it comes to state's affairs intelligence is the most imperative aspect of a leader.
- Niccolo Machiavelli has written a comprehensive history of Florence pointing out some key characteristics that deemed important for a leader. *such as?*
- Niccolo Machiavelli was greatly criticized for his doctrines.
- Machiavelli himself was terminated from his political service by Medici family during the takeover of Florence. Thereby, Machiavelli penned the characteristics of an effective leader in his handbook The Prince.
- He rendered a leader as a brutal, calculating and immoral when necessary.
- He profoundly mentioned in The Prince that a leader must not be virtuous if he do not want to grief at the end.

Machiavelli's unprecedented work was greatly admired as it shed light on the long-standing interests that are essential for his political theory and other pragmatic requirements of Florentine politics. The latter authors had never rendered Machiavelli as a hero. Machiavelli had never been praised in fact he was rendered as villain in the plays of William Shakespeare. His writing including history of Florence has never acknowledged until his death. In fact, in 1559, his books were placed on the Catholic Church in the index of prohibited books. It was also being greatly condemned by the Protestants Church that has been formed lately. Machiavelli has indeed introduced quite extreme ways of ruling and his political theories are still being considered vehement. At face value, his work is taken as cold-blooded blue print to gain power

(Machiavelli) → unclear what your thesis is and what you plan to do with all the evidence you present here

4/5 → Some inaccurate info present

Shakespeare never wrote about Machiavelli
He used his ideas and most of other political writers to make his characters ruthless

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The Renaissance art period in European history is marked by many effectual artists. These artists with their magnificent artistic styles draw attention towards the contained and life-like perspective, unlike middle ages. These artists through their remarkable skills exude the human form with the expediting precision. The great Italian ^{political writer} historian; Niccolo Machiavelli is one of such artists, who was the most eminent political writer and left a permanent mark of his work on this world. Born at Florence on May 3, 1469, he belonged to a Tuscan family. Niccolo Machiavelli; the Italian Renaissance had some unusual abilities. Niccolo Machiavelli wrote "The Prince" on corrupt politicians; his writing made him "the father of modern political theory". Machiavelli profoundly stated in his writing that public affairs can be managed easily if the body of people is not corrupt.

Answer the prompt question. What characteristics of the Renaissance does M. show in his work?

The Machiavelli writings evidently depict the characteristics he embodied. Machiavelli has divided the principalities into those that are required and that are inherited. He stated that the easiest is to hold a state and more difficult is to get control over it. It is because that new prince's fear is stronger than love for a hereditary prince. He stated that a new prince must realize his virtue however if the virtue is enabled him to obtain a state then it must have a new meaning that must be distinct from new testament virtue in search of peace. Niccolo Machiavelli preferred cruelty over kindness to maintain the rule over a state, his immoral ways of leading made him suffer in his life that is why he had been criticized greatly by other political theorists.

this should be in the into it is out of place here

In a late 14th century and into the 15th century, an emerging of Italy has been seeing form ^{middle} Dark ages into the rebirth period and it is referred to as the Renaissance. Renewed interested in the classical texts from 'Greek' and 'Roman' antiquity was one of the important characteristics of this age. The Renaissance thinkers from these texts renewed their interest in the humanism and the importance of the human around the world. Thus, the belief in the humanism affected several fields including art.

The Prince is devoted to describing the exact meaning to conduct a good war and how effectively fortify a city as well as how to treat the subjects in a newly acquired territory and how to avoid the domestic insurrection that would divert from a successful war. According to Machiavelli, virtue aims to diminish the fortune's power over human affairs due to the reason that fortune keeps men from depending on themselves; the renewal of the classical political philosophy in 'Renaissance' humanism as well as establishment of contemporary 'American republic' thus this interpretation emphasizes on various pro-republican remarks of Machiavelli.

ok but what Renaissance is he displaying here

In addition, Machiavelli was a Renaissance's product thus it always leading exponent, he criticized it, mainly for humanism it derived from Aristotle, Plato, and Roman orator. He also called for the "new modes and orders" and also compared himself with the explorers of "unknown lands" in his time. Moreover, the emphasis on an effectual truth which led him to seek hidden politics' springs in conspiracy and fraud because he discussed with the apparent relish, adopting the humanist historians' approach he used plural 'histories' and dividing his reason into books with invented speeches and non-historical introductions as they were the actual reports. Niccolo Machiavelli was greatly criticized for his doctrines.

Not sure what you're trying to say here.

evidence from the text?

Niccolo Machiavelli emphasized virtue as a source of people's support. Virtue is the easiest way to gain the support of people and it is true that without the support of people expansion, military action and to remain in power is not possible. Moreover, good virtue to some extent can limit the ability to rule, therefore, a more practical approach is to show the good virtue in the public. In addition, it is better to use your own arms in battles as opposed to auxiliary units. Because if someone uses his own citizen than they will be willing to die for him and will support him, in this situation it does not matter what his tactical decision, however, hiring the soldiers has opposite because soldiers will often run away the battle to elude death.

Intelligence is deemed as indispensable in no matter what we are doing especially when it comes to the state's affairs intelligence is the most imperative aspect of a leader. Niccolo Machiavelli has written a comprehensive history of Florence pointing out some key characteristics that deemed important for a leader. Machiavelli himself was terminated from his political service by the Medici family during the takeover of Florence. Thereby, Machiavelli penned the characteristics of an effective leader in his handbook "The Prince." He rendered a leader as a brutal, calculating and immoral when necessary. He profoundly mentioned in "The Prince" that a leader must not be virtuous if he does not want to grief at the end.

Moreover, intelligence is also considered a key characteristic of Renaissance. Because without intelligence a king or prince could not achieve his people's support and could not be able to find a perfect balance of love, fear, and use of arms in the battle. Intelligence allows ruling with pride and confidence because the prince knows his decisions and not an assistant's or ministers'. It was said by Ronald Reagan that modern men believe in people's support, also showed his own virtues and used his arms as well as his intelligent without any pressure and burden. Machiavellian suggests Ronald Reagan as an evil name, however, he was not such an

Machiavellian theorists? political thinkers?

evil man, however, was a good and kindhearted man who led 'America' out of some toughest times.

Machiavelli was not only a political writer; he was a historian, humanist, philosopher, and politician of the Renaissance period. In many situations, he encourages pundits of his realms. The primitive conviction of the humanists was that rulers are responsible for fostering various qualities, for instance, moral values, in order to elicit the glory. However, Machiavelli deviated from this perception claiming that justice is redundant in politics. The ruler has the power to decide when to exploit his power. He decides when to use violence and when to employ practical deception. The wicked or immoral means could be plausible as far as the peace of the region is maintained. Moreover, Machiavelli did not assert that princely regimes are superior.

Machiavelli (1469-1527) is deemed as a Renaissance man simply because of his non-trivial existence in the Renaissance period of the European history. It was a period that began in the 14th century and ended in the 17th century. It has indeed produced some substantial academic and artistic achievement in the human history. Being a Renaissance man simply means a person (man) with the unprecedented skills in more than one endeavor. Renaissance primarily integrates four pillars of humanism, individualism, secularism and scientific naturalism. Machiavelli's handbook "The Prince" was the most apt example of these ideals. Machiavelli in his book "The Prince" demonstrates individualism in a starkly different way.

According to him, one individual in a government makes decisions and rule the country properly, instead of making decisions as a body, likewise, a humanism which refers to the ethics depicted by people and their decision on humanitarian grounds. Machiavelli again demonstrates humanism in his own strange way. As mention in the preceding paragraphs, Machiavelli

This should be in the thesis in the introduction

Strange why?

This is new piece out of it should be in the intro

encouraged the use of violence as an indispensable form of exploiting the ethics preventing the citizens to become unruly (Cabrini).

Machiavelli meticulously ruminates the scenario in which he bolsters the use of violence and other evil means in a different section of his handbook "The Prince". One of the most apt examples of it is when Duke Valentino endeavors to protect Romagna. Duke after taking over the state-appointed Messer Remirro de Orco; a violent man to stabilize the state. Orco dealt with the issues of the powerless lords through violent means. Duke then took a charge and publically executed the former.

Duke did not want to engender hatred among the people of Romagna, which was emanated due to the vehement use of power by Orco, thereby he utilized violence in a proper manner on the province. Machiavelli conspicuously praised the act of Duke which does not necessarily mean that he bolsters the unscrupulous act of Duke since Duke's intention was to foster an invincible government for the people of Romagna. Hence, Duke using some immoral means executed Orco and saved Romagna. Therefore, the claim against Machiavelli could be defensible.

Another example of the utilization of such principle is noted when Machiavelli admired the Duke for killing all the relatives of those lords he expelled to protect the boundaries he occupied. Machiavelli bolstered the intention of Duke Valentino which was to prevent the Pope from causing any harm to him. Hence, it becomes indispensable for Duke to take this step in order to hold onto this conquest (History.com).

Machiavelli realized right away while the significance of virtue and value is in everyone's knowledge, it prevents the prince to remain good if he wants to hold on the

cite
the
text

avoid online sources and use
your own critical thinking
skills.

Work Cited

Cabrini, A. "Machiavelli's Florentine Histories." *The Cambridge Companion to Machiavelli* (Cambridge Companions to Literature (2010): 128-143.

History.com. *MACHIAVELLI*. 2018. <<https://www.history.com/topics/machiavelli>>.

Machiavelli, Niccolo. *History of Florence*. South Australia: The University of Adelaide, 2014.

Shabab, Safwan. "Machiavelli vs. Machiavellian." *Colgate Academic Review* 2 (2007).

There's some good information here but there's a lot of organizational issues.

→ Thesis is not clear after the introduction. In fact, you bring in what seems to be a thesis on page #4 where you describe what the Renaissance entails. Bring that to the beginning of the essay.

→ At this stage, based on what you have I recommend you focus on describing how Machiavelli uses Humanism, Individualism and interest on virtue, all are Renaissance characteristics.

→ You have a lot of ~~unorganized~~ sections describing virtue but they're scattered throughout the essay. Put them all together in a single section.

→ When you discuss Individualism you can focus on the way M. wants princes to be. Again you have these sections but scattered throughout. Organized them into 1 section.

→ With Humanism you will have to explain a bit more. What is Humanism? How does Machiavelli show it? Here you can focus on the fact he uses Roman history for his