

Intro

Think about the teachers at your school. The job of your teacher is to make decisions that are best for keeping the school safe for students, and making sure that every student has the opportunity to get a quality education that will prepare them for the world after high school.

For a teacher to do their job the best, is it better for them to be loved than to be feared or is it better to be feared than to be loved?

Write down the **reasons** you can think of that support **both** sides, then turn to a partner in class and share your ideas. If they have ideas you haven't thought of, **record them** in your chart.

It is better to be LOVED than to be feared.	It is better to be FEARED than to be loved.

Niccolò Machiavelli was born in Florence, Italy, on May 3, 1469. At the time, Florence was a wealthy **city-state** in Italy and the heart of the **Renaissance**. The wealthy Medici family, who made their money through banking, ruled Florence. Italy was divided up into four city-states and because of this division the area was at risk of being **invaded** by stronger, more powerful states in eastern Europe.

Machiavelli was a Renaissance **humanist**. He learned Greek and Latin in school and was a student of Roman history. He even published a commentary on the works of the Roman historian Livy entitled *Discourses on Livy* in which he used lessons from the Roman past to suggest ways of dealing with problems in Florence in the 1500s.

In 1494, the Medici family was run out of Florence. During their 14 year exile from the city, Machiavelli worked for the government in Florence as a diplomat. He was in charge of the republic's foreign affairs and has been described as a "devious" civil servant.

In 1512, the Medici family returned to rule Florence. They imprisoned Machiavelli and tortured him because they suspected him of **conspiring** to keep them out of power. He was **exiled** from the city in 1513 to his father's house south of Florence. While in exile, Machiavelli wrote *The Prince* (1513). *The Prince* is a guide book on ruling based on his experiences working for the government of Florence, his diplomatic trips throughout Europe, and his study of Roman history. Hoping to win the favor of the Medici he dedicated *The Prince* to Lorenzo di Piero de' Medici, the ruler of Florence at that time.

After the publication of his book, Machiavelli held a number of posts in the Florentine government. Fueled by the newly invented **printing press**, *The Prince* was widely read and translated and has influenced philosophers and rulers throughout history. Because of *The Prince*, Machiavelli is now known as the "father of modern political theory."



1. **Who** wrote *The Prince*?

2. **When** was *The Prince* written?

3. Who was the **audience** for *The Prince*?

4. What **type** of source is *The Prince*? **Primary** or **Secondary**

5. What **genre** of source is *The Prince*? Circle one:

Diary Entry

Memoir

Biography

Letter

Gov't Document

Travel Literature

Speech

Literature

Newspaper Article

6. **Why** was *The Prince* written?

7. What **bias** might Machiavelli have about the how power is gained, maintained, and consolidated?? Explain.

