Niccoló Machiavelli “The Prince” #1

Have you _____ _____ of the _____ Machiavellianism? ___ _____ to an attitude that justifies any _____ to _____ ____ _____ ____ _____ indifference to morality or ethics. It is also counted as one of the “_____ _____” _____, alongside _____ and psychopathy. This term comes from Niccoló Machiavelli, a 16th-Century Florentine political philosopher. His ____ reputation is largely _____ to one of his books called *The Prince*, a political _____ on how a ruler ____ _____ _____ and maintain political power. _____ ___ _____ a look at some of the _____ _____. “To maintain the state, it is often necessary to carry out actions _____ _____, humanity, and religion.” "Whether or not a _____ can maintain his state comes from cruelties badly used or _____ used.” “A prince can be more _____ _____ a few examples of _____ than those with too much mercy _____ _____ disorder to continue.” The Prince contains a lot of such remarks _____ _____ to lack morality, and some people may immediately _____ _____ _____. At the same time, his _____ _____ a _____ turning point in the history of political philosophy that influenced later thinkers, and even today, his _____ are often _____ ___ discussions of leadership. ____ _____ _____ should we accept his opinions? How did he _____ the world and humans in what context? What can we learn about leadership and human psychology?

Have you ever heard of the term Machiavellianism? It refers to an attitude that justifies any means to achieve its ends with cynical indifference to morality or ethics. It is also counted as one of the “Dark Triad” traits, alongside narcissism and psychopathy. This term comes from Niccoló Machiavelli, a 16th-Century Florentine political philosopher. His bad reputation is largely attributed to one of his books called *The Prince*, a political treatise on how a ruler can effectively acquire and maintain political power. Let us have a look at some of the notorious quotes. “To maintain the state, it is often necessary to carry out actions against faith, humanity, and religion.” "Whether or not a ruler can maintain his state comes from cruelties badly used or well used.” “A prince can be more merciful with a few examples of cruelty than those with too much mercy that allow disorder to continue.” The Prince contains a lot of such remarks that appear to lack morality, and some people may immediately find them disgusting. At the same time, his thought marked a pivotal turning point in the history of political philosophy that influenced later thinkers, and even today, his words are often cited in discussions of leadership. To what extent should we accept his opinions? How did he describe the world and humans in what context? What can we learn about leadership and human psychology?

Machiavellianism	マキャベリズム		attribute	～に帰する、～のせいにする
cynical	冷笑的な、皮肉な		treatise	論文、専門書
indifference	無関心、無頓着		notorious	悪名高い
ethics	倫理、倫理観		pivotal	重要な、転機となる
narcissism	自己愛			
psychopathy	サイコパス性			

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Niccoló Machiavelli “The Prince” #2

In the 17th chapter of The Prince, it says, “Is it better for the prince to be _____ ____ _____, or the reverse? ____ _____ want to be _____, but because it is difficult to ____ _____ together, it is much safer to be feared than loved.” He _____ _____ a ruler who is loved but not feared cannot have an enough _____ ____ power to maintain it. In times of peace, citizens express their loyalty to a _____ and respected ruler. However, Machiavelli wrote, “Generally, people are ungrateful, _____, _____ and _____, _____ of danger, and _____ ____ _____. People have less hesitation to _____ _____ who they love than one who makes themselves feared. People are essentially wicked. Since love is _____ by a _____ ___ _____, it is broken at every opportunity ____ ___ _____ _____, but fear is held by a _____ ____ punishment that never forsakes you.” In short, a ruler has to _____ _____ _____ over the citizens, and fear provides a more effective grip than love. Machiavelli _____, _____, that the prince should not _____ a _____ _____ people. "Being feared and not being hated can go together very well.” When harm is necessary to _____ the state, a ruler _____ ____ _____ without fear of a bad reputation, and have to do it ____ ____ _____ so as not to repeat it and earn _____. On the other hand, benefits should be done continuously and little by little since people easily _____ a favor. “Anyway, the Prince doesn’t have to acquire love, but should make himself feared and _____ _____.”

In the 17th chapter of The Prince, it says, “Is it better for the prince to be loved than feared, or the reverse? One would want to be both, but because it is difficult to put them together, it is much safer to be feared than loved.” He meant that a ruler who is loved but not feared cannot have an enough grip on power to maintain it. In times of peace, citizens express their loyalty to a beloved and respected ruler. However, Machiavelli wrote, “Generally, people are ungrateful, fickle, pretenders and dissemblers, evaders of danger, and eager for gain. People have less hesitation to offend one who they love than one who makes themselves feared. People are essentially wicked. Since love is held by a chain of obligation, it is broken at every opportunity for its own utility, but fear is held by a dread of punishment that never forsakes you.” In short, a ruler has to seize concrete control over the citizens, and fear provides a more effective grip than love. Machiavelli adds, though, that the prince should not earn a grudge from people. "Being feared and not being hated can go together very well.” When harm is necessary to preserve the state, a ruler must act decisively without fear of a bad reputation, and have to do it all at once so as not to repeat it and earn hatred. On the other hand, benefits should be done continuously and little by little since people easily forget a favor. “Anyway, the Prince doesn’t have to acquire love, but should make himself feared and avoid hatred.”

fickle	気まぐれな、移り気な		forsake	見捨てる、手放す
pretender	偽善者、ふりをする人		grudge	恨み、遺恨
dissembler	偽善者、取り繕う人		decisively	決断力を持って、きっぱりと
evader	回避する人		reputation	評判、名声
obligation	義務、責任		acquire	得る、習得する
dread	恐怖、強い不安		continuously	絶えず、継続的に

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Niccoló Machiavelli “The Prince” #3

Machiavelli wrote, “It is not necessary for a prince ___ ____ ____ the good qualities ___ _____, ____ ____ ____ _____ necessary to appear to have them.” He listed 5 qualities that were generally considered virtues; merciful, faithful, _____, honest, and religious. He _____ _____ you have to be seen to have these qualities by the public, but you have to be able to change to the _____ _____ ___ ____ necessary to maintain your power. "A _____ _____ cannot _____ faith, nor should he, when such observance _____ _____ him, and the _____ that made him promise _____ _____ _____.” A new prince, in particular, sometimes has to exercise _____ because his _____ is unstable. _____, _____, a ruler has to appear virtuous, so he should take great care that nothing comes _____ _____ ____ _____ that is against those five qualities. _____ ____ medieval Europe was a devout Christian society, a ruler particularly had to appear pious, ____ _____ he was always ready to _____ _____ religious norms _____ necessary. “People in general judge more by their eyes than by their hands.” The number of people ____ _____ a ruler interacts and speaks directly is very small. Therefore, the public judges their leader only by the appearance and the consequences. When the majority has established their _____ of the ruler, a _____ ____ _____ the truth have little room to _____. Also, potential rebels will hesitate if they know that killing the prince _____ _____ _____ _____. As long as a ruler is _____ ___ virtuous and maintains the state, the people will praise him, _____ ____ ____ _____ character.

Machiavelli wrote, “It is not necessary for a prince to have all the good qualities in fact, but it is indeed necessary to appear to have them.” He listed 5 qualities that were generally considered virtues; merciful, faithful, humane, honest, and religious. He claimed that you have to be seen to have these qualities by the public, but you have to be able to change to the contrary whenever it is necessary to maintain your power. "A prudent lord cannot observe faith, nor should he, when such observance turns against him, and the causes that made him promise have been eliminated.” A new prince, in particular, sometimes has to exercise cruelties because his rule is unstable. But, again, a ruler has to appear virtuous, so he should take great care that nothing comes out from his mouth that is against those five qualities. Given that medieval Europe was a devout Christian society, a ruler particularly had to appear pious, even though he was always ready to act against religious norms when necessary. “People in general judge more by their eyes than by their hands.” The number of people with whom a ruler interacts and speaks directly is very small. Therefore, the public judges their leader only by the appearance and the consequences. When the majority has established their impression of the ruler, a few who know the truth have little room to intervene. Also, potential rebels will hesitate if they know that killing the prince would provoke public outrage. As long as a ruler is seen as virtuous and maintains the state, the people will praise him, regardless of his true character.

virtue	美徳、徳		devout	敬虔な、熱心な
contrary	反対の、逆の		pious	敬虔な、信心深い
observance	遵守、守ること		impression	印象
prudent	慎重な、用心深い		consequence	結果、影響
eliminate	取り除く、排除する		intervene	介入する、干渉する
unstable	不安定な、確固でない		outrage	憤慨、激怒

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Niccoló Machiavelli “The Prince” #4

Machiavelli is often regarded as the _____ ___ _____ and _____ for his statements in *the Prince*, but does he really _____ this _____ reputation? To _____ this question, we need to _____ _____ _____ the context in which the book was written. Considering the backgrounds and the intentions of the text is important in reading any classics. Machiavelli wrote *The Prince* ____ a _____ _____ in mind: the Medici family, who had newly _____ control of Florence. More _____, it was written for a new ruler who took _____ and power _____ ____ _____ _____. In other words, Machiavelli is discussing how to maintain control over a territory _____ the previous ruler’s influence _____ _____ and the loyalty of the people has not been fully established. In some chapters of *the Prince*, he _____ ____ _____ ___ violence and cruelty, but we might get the _____ _____ of him ____ ____ _____ this context. _____, Machiavelli _____ Marcus Aurelius, the 16th Roman Emperor. _____ ____ ____ _____ of *Meditations*, Marcus loved peace and philosophy, embraced _____, _____, and humility, and sincerely _____ ____ a _____ of political challenges. Simply put, he was exactly the opposite to the style of leadership in *The Prince*. Marcus _____ the _____ _____ ____ _____ father at the peak of the Roman Empire. Machiavelli claims that Marcus Aurelius is a _____ example to _____ ____ to _____ a state that is already established and _____, but a new prince in a new principality cannot _____ Marcus’s actions. Different situations require different styles of leadership. *The Prince* _____ how to maintain control of a _____ _____ _____ conditions _____ _____ is _____ and the ruler cannot expect _____ _____ of the public. If that is the case, the _____ _____ of human nature in the book is not a reflection of Machiavelli’s own pessimism, ____ _____ a _____ of the political realities in which he was writing.

Machiavelli is often regarded as the inventor of plots and conspiracies for his statements in *the Prince*, but does he really deserve this notorious reputation? To examine this question, we need to take into account the context in which the book was written. Considering the backgrounds and the intentions of the text is important in reading any classics. Machiavelli wrote *The Prince* with a clear audience in mind: the Medici family, who had newly seized control of Florence. More generally, it was written for a new ruler who took territory and power from the existing lord. In other words, Machiavelli is discussing how to maintain control over a territory where the previous ruler’s influence still lingers and the loyalty of the people has not been fully established. In some chapters of *the Prince*, he suggests the use of violence and cruelty, but we might get the wrong impression of him if we ignore this context. Conversely, Machiavelli praises Marcus Aurelius, the 16th Roman Emperor. Known as the author of *Meditations*, Marcus loved peace and philosophy, embraced generosity, integrity, and humility, and sincerely dealt with a series of political challenges. Simply put, he was exactly the opposite to the style of leadership in *The Prince*. Marcus inherited the throne from his adoptive father at the peak of the Roman Empire. Machiavelli claims that Marcus Aurelius is a glorious example to learn how to govern a state that is already established and firm, but a new prince in a new principality cannot imitate Marcus’s actions. Different situations require different styles of leadership. *The Prince* explores how to maintain control of a state under unstable conditions where rebellion is imminent and the ruler cannot expect voluntary obedience of the public. If that is the case, the evil view of human nature in the book is not a reflection of Machiavelli’s own pessimism, but rather a product of the political realities in which he was writing.

conspiracy	陰謀、共謀		humility	謙遜、謙虚さ
seize	奪取する、掌握する		sincerity	誠実さ、偽りのないこと
territory	領土、地域		imitate	模倣する、まねる
linger	残る、長引く		rebellion	反乱、反逆
loyalty	忠誠、忠義		imminent	差し迫った、すぐに起こりそうな
integrity	誠実、完全さ		pessimism	悲観主義、悲観的見方

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Niccoló Machiavelli “The Prince” #5

Niccolò Machiavelli is one of the _____ thinkers of the Renaissance. The Renaissance was a cultural movement that _____ ____ _____ not to God, but to human beings and the world itself. Previously in Europe, _____ ___ knowledge ____ ____ _____ interpreting the Bible. However, people gradually _____ themselves from the Bible and _____ for many reasons, such as _____ philosophy _____ from the Byzantine Empire, the rise of rationalism and realism through _____ _____, and the declining _____ of the Christian Church ____ ____ _____ ____ _____. Instead, they began to _____ the world through direct observation and human reason, and _____ to _____ _____ _____ religious dogma. Geniuses like Machiavelli and Da Vinci were the _____ of such historical backgrounds. Political philosophy before Machiavelli discussed _____ _____ of states and rulers that actually didn’t exist. However, Machiavelli wrote, “My intention is to write something useful to _____ _____ ____, ____ ____ _____ more appropriate to go directly to the _____ _____ of the thing than to the imagination of it. Many have discussed governments that have never been _____ ___ _____ ____ exist in truth. However, how one actually lives is far from how one should live, so those who only see the ideal and _____ ___ _____ _____ to the reality _____ _____ no choice but to be _____.” Thus, it is not that Machiavelli _____ ___ _____ a _____ _____ of human nature; he simply tried to find out and accept the reality, and offer techniques for _____ ____. In other words, a man of honesty and insight just observed things and humans as they were, and he only wrote ____ ____ observed. He _____ political philosophy _____ religion and morality, and _____ illusions about governments and rulers. *The Prince* _____ an important milestone in the _____ _____ of humankind, leaving a significant influence on later philosophers including Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

Niccolò Machiavelli is one of the representative thinkers of the Renaissance. The Renaissance was a cultural movement that turned its attention not to God, but to human beings and the world itself. Previously in Europe, pursuit of knowledge had long meant interpreting the Bible. However, people gradually distanced themselves from the Bible and theology for many reasons, such as Greek philosophy reimported from the Byzantine Empire, the rise of rationalism and realism through commercial development, and the declining authority of the Christian Church due to plague and corruption. Instead, they began to explore the world through direct observation and human reason, and ceased to expect answers from religious dogma. Geniuses like Machiavelli and Da Vinci were the products of such historical backgrounds. Political philosophy before Machiavelli discussed ideal portrayals of states and rulers that actually didn’t exist. However, Machiavelli wrote, “My intention is to write something useful to whoever reads it, so it seems more appropriate to go directly to the effectual truth of the thing than to the imagination of it. Many have discussed governments that have never been seen or known to exist in truth. However, how one actually lives is far from how one should live, so those who only see the ideal and turn a blind eye to the reality will have no choice but to be ruined.” Thus, it is not that Machiavelli preferred to promote a cruel view of human nature; he simply tried to find out and accept the reality, and offer techniques for navigating it. In other words, a man of honesty and insight just observed things and humans as they were, and he only wrote as he observed. He separated political philosophy from religion and morality, and shattered illusions about governments and rulers. *The Prince* marked an important milestone in the intellectual development of humankind, leaving a significant influence on later philosophers including Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

Renaissance	ルネサンス、文芸復興		effectual	実効的な、効果的な
theology	神学		imagination	想像力、空想
rationalism	合理主義		blind eye	見て見ぬふり
realism	現実主義		shatter	打ち砕く、壊す
dogma	教義、ドグマ		milestone	画期的な出来事、節目
portrayal	描写、描き出し			

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