

# Niccolo Machiavelli



# Niccolo Machiavelli (1512 -1519)

2

- Tipe Kerajaan & cara menegakkannya
- Penaklukan dan bagaimana memerintahnya
- Perebutan wilayah2 baru
- Berkuasa dng cara kekejaman
- Organisasi militer dan ketentaraan
- Lebih baik dicintai atau ditakuti? Sikap kejam atau belas kasih
- Tindakan supaya tetap disegani

# To retain power



- To retain power, the hereditary prince must carefully maintain the sociopolitical institutions to which the people are accustomed; whereas a new prince has the more difficult task in ruling, since he must first stabilize his newfound power in order to build an enduring political structure.
- He asserted that social benefits of stability and security could be achieved in the face of moral corruption. Aside from that, Machiavelli believed that public and private morality had to be understood as two different things in order to rule well.
- As a result, a ruler must be concerned not only with reputation, but also positively willing to act immorally at the right times. As a political scientist, Machiavelli emphasizes that occasional need for the methodical exercise of brute force or deceit.

## To retain power



- As a result, a ruler must be concerned not only with reputation, but also positively willing to act immorally at the right times. As a political scientist, Machiavelli emphasizes that occasional need for the methodical exercise of brute force or deceit.

# the end justifies the means?



- **What does machiavelli mean by the end justifies the means?**
- Answer:
- Another important thing that goes hand and hand with the greater good is the saying that "The end justifies the means" in other words, "At the beginning of an action I might not be able to determine whether that action is morally right or wrong, but when the morally right goal is successfully achieved, then the steps which led to it must be morally right too." "I shall do a minor evil to achieve a greater good." Or "My aim for greater good makes all the evils I have done right."

# Violence and force



- Violence may be necessary for the successful stabilisation of power and introduction of new legal institutions.
- Force may be used to eliminate political rivals, to coerce resistant populations, and to purge the community of other men strong enough of character to rule, who will inevitably attempt to replace the ruler.

# infamous



- Machiavelli has become infamous for such political advice, ensuring that he would be remembered in history through the adjective, "Machiavellian".