Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Read the following passage & answer the accompanying questions. We will be going over this in 10 minutes & you will pass it forwards for a grade.

1. Coming now to the other qualities mentioned above, I say that every prince ought to desire
2. to be considered gentle and not cruel. Nevertheless he ought to take care not to misuse
3. this gentleness. Therefore a prince, so long as he keeps his subjects united and loyal,
4. ought not to mind the path of cruelty; because with a few examples he will be more
5. merciful than those who, through too much mercy, allow disorders to arise, from which
6. follow murders or robberies; for these are wont to injure the whole people, whilst those
7. executions which originate with a prince offend the individual only.
8. Upon this a question arises: whether it is better to be loved than feared or feared than
9. loved? It may be answered that one should wish to be both, but, because it is difficult to
10. unite them in one person, it is much safer to be feared than loved, when, of the two, either
11. must be dispensed with. Because this is to be asserted in general of men, that they are
12. ungrateful, fickle, false, cowardly, covetous, and as long as you succeed they are yours
13. entirely; they will offer you their blood, property, life, and children, as is said above, when
14. the need is far distant; but when it approaches they turn against you. And that prince
15. who, relying entirely on their promises, has neglected other precautions, is ruined;
16. because friendships that are obtained by payments, and not by nobility or greatness of
17. mind, may indeed be earned, but they are not secured, and in time of need cannot be relied
18. upon; and men have less scruple in offending one who is beloved than one who is feared,
19. for love is preserved by the link of obligation which, owing to the baseness of men, is
20. broken at every opportunity for their advantage; but fear preserved you by a dread of
21. punishment which never fails.
22. Nevertheless a prince ought to inspire fear in such a way that, if he does not win love, he
23. avoids hatred; because he can endure very well being feared whilst he is not hated, which
24. will always be as long as he abstains from the property of his citizens and subjects and
25. from their women. But when it is necessary for him to proceed against the life of someone,
26. he must do it on proper justification and for manifest cause, but above all things he must
27. keep his hands off the property of others, because men more quickly forget the death of
28. their father than the loss of their patrimony. Besides, pretexts for taking away the
29. property are never wanting; for he who has once begun to live by robbery will always find
30. pretexts for seizing what belongs to others; but reasons for taking life, on the contrary, are
31. more difficult to find and sooner lapse. But when a prince is with his army, and has under
32. control a multitude of soldiers, then it is quite necessary for him to disregard the
33. reputation of cruelty, for without it he would never hold his army united.
34. Returning to the question of being feared or loved, I come to the conclusion that, men love
35. according to their own will and fearing according to that of the prince, a wise prince should
36. establish himself on that which is in his own control and not in that of others; he must
37. endeavor only to avoid hatred, as is noted.
38. Throughout the passage, what does Machiavelli decide is the best path for a leader?
	1. To only show generosity & mercy to your subjects.
	2. To be generous & merciful as often as you can.
	3. To inspire hatred from your subjects.
	4. To avoid being hated at all costs.
39. Looking at Lines 4-7, what is the reason behind Machiavelli believing in the path of cruelty?
	1. He believes cruelty will inspire fear over loyalty.
	2. He believes mercy will produce challenges to your authority.
	3. He believes cruelty will only harm individuals while mercy harms everyone.
	4. He believes cruelty allows disorder through a dislike of the leader.
40. Looking at Lines 12-14, what is Machiavelli’s opinion of the nature & behavior of men?
	1. They are loyal creatures who will offer you their life in good times & bad.
	2. They are liars who promise you everything in times of peace, but abandon you in a crisis.
	3. They are lazy & ungrateful and will only work with you for money.
	4. They are noble & grateful for everything that you give them.
41. Looking to Line 12, what does the word “covetous” mean in the list of negative qualities?
	1. To murder.
	2. To be honest.
	3. To steal.
	4. To run away from responsibilities.
42. What is the reason for why Machiavelli believes “being loved” is the wrong path for a leader?
	1. Men who are loved have too many friends & followers.
	2. Men who are loved find few men to follow them during hard times.
	3. Men who are loved will live a long life filled with peace & prosperity.
	4. Men who are loved have not earned loyalty & respect.
43. What is the reason for why Machiavelli believes “being feared” is the right path for a leader?
	1. Men who are feared often will intimidate their subjects & keep them loyal.
	2. Men who are feared are not betrayed by their subjects due to fear of punishment.
	3. Men who are feared will eventually become hated and will be assassinated.
	4. Men who are feared will force his subjects into agreements that will benefit them.
44. Looking to Line 20, what does the word “dread” mean when linked to punishment?
45. The fear of.
46. The liking of.
47. The use of.
48. The reputation of.
49. How can a prince avoid being hated, but still be feared?
	1. He must avoid taking the property of his subjects.
	2. He must avoid taking property unless he has a reason.
	3. He must avoid killing his subjects, even with good reason.
	4. He must make examples of those he feels have wronged him.
50. Looking to Line 28, what does the word “patrimony” mean in the line about family & property?
	1. The marriage between a man & a woman.
	2. The payments someone has to make to support their spouse & children.
	3. The money a son would inherit from his father.
	4. The sadness a son has for the loss of his father.
51. Why does Machiavelli believe a prince in command of an army should not worry about earning a reputation for cruelty?
	1. Cruelty is expected in the army so he does not want to go against tradition.
	2. Without the reputation of cruelty, a prince would never be able to command his army.
	3. It is best to be loved by your soldiers than feared as they would fight for you more out of respect than threat of punishment.
	4. Cruelty inspires his soldiers to fight against the enemy with similar cruelty & thus win the battle.