

# case study

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WHY DOES MACHIAVELLI SUGGEST IT IS ALWAYS BETTER FOR A PRINCE TO BE  
FEARED THAN LOVED

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Why does Machiavelli suggest it is always better for a Prince to be feared than loved?

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By (Name)

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### Introduction

The quote appears to be only complete that it is improved to be feared than loved if you cannot be equally loved and feared Spielvogel, (2014). Being both loved and feared is a situation is an ideal location for a ruler.

The cause for this is simple. In most cases, human beings will support someone who they love, but there are limitations of the same love. The subjects can be caused by other passions and dangers no to support the ruler any time more. If the love for the leader will contribute again for the subject, he will be loved by everybody. In a case of their power weakening, their supporters faster forget their love Spielvogel, (2011). The fear acts as a stronger guarantee of support in the cases whereby the subject fears the ruler. If the leader is concerned will be sustained as a result of that fear of what lack of support will lead to.

Love and fear are the keys to success in leadership. Getting people to worry you is like getting a tone of productive work done. Dealing with one factor for motivation takes place if people fear you. It is so a so scaring incidence. The natural response of danger is fear, and it enables individual to be in a survival mode. Love is needed if somebody wants to achieve in projects and to make a great difference. Stupid things can result from people because of love since it is irrational, for example going to a battle even if they are afraid of it. Because of love, they have for the leader; the try it for the accomplishment purpose. Future glory may inspire them despite the limiting of fear.

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Girolamo Savonarola applies a good example of this quote of Machiavelli's was a friar and won a great popularity in Florence as a result of him being loved by the majority when he was in power of leadership. His power later weakened, and his followers left him.

Girolamo Savonarola was born on 21 September 1452 in Italy. He was a Dominican friar and a very powerful preacher in Florence. Due to his civic glory, prophecies, Christian renewal calls and demolition of culture and secular art he was well known. He fought against corruption and mistreatment of the poor people through exploitation. He foresaw coming to a new Cyrus and biblical flood that would bring changes in the house of the Lord Rosen & chudler, (2007).

The prophecies were fulfilled when Florence was threatened after Italy was invaded by Charles VIII of France in 1494. Medici ruling was expelled by the Florentines, during the time when the king of France intervened with Savonarola, and as a result, the urging of Friars made the republic to be popular. He fostered strong campaigns with the aim of helping the Florentine youth when he declared Florence would be the global Christianity Center and also the New Jerusalem.

In 1495 there was the summoning of Savonarola by Vatican to Rome after Florence denied participating in the holy league against France led by Pope Alexander VI. He declined and also failed to follow pope's words and continued preaching under what was forbidden, putting more emphasis on the campaign for the change with a lot of precession and hypocritical concern having a religious devotion. In returning a military attack, the pope suspended Savonarola in May 1497 and after that threatened to declare Florence un-authoritative Spielvogel, (1998). In 1498 April, it was suggested by a rival Florentine who was a preacher that Savonarola's divine to be tested whereby the popular opinion turned against him. There was

imprisonment of Savonarola and some of the two persons who were his supporting friars. Savonarola decided confesses and apologize after he was tortured, that he had come up with his prophecies and visions. On May 23, 1498, burning, hanging and condemning of the three friars took place in Florence's main square after led by the civil authorities and the church.

#### **Savonarola as a friar**

Savonarola played a great role in chastity and obedience, and after that, he became a priest. He learned logic, scripture theology and Aristotelian philosophy in Dominican in Bologna. He used to preach to his colleagues who were still friars. He later joined the faculty of theology for a degree program Yale law School, (2005). To deepen his spiritual life he kept on writing devotional works and he was transparent of what he viewed it can cause convent austerity to decline. Going to Dominican priory of Santa Maria in Ferrara to be acting as a deputy master of novices in 1478, interrupted his studies. Even though his transferring might have been viewed as obvious and a brief rest for the academic schedule, to him, it was a turning point Eid & Cawein, (1911).

There was an alienation of some of his particular superiors specifically Bandello who was a professor at his university and the future master general of Dominican who denied the friars the rejection in modification other regulations against property ownership. Instead of him going back for studies in Bologna in 1482, he was given an opportunity of being a lecturer or a teacher in a learning institution known as Convent of San Marco in Florence Machiavelli & Tarcov (1998)

In this higher education institution, he used to teach the novices logic, writing manuals with instructions on ethics, philosophy, preparing sermons for congregations and composed

devotional work Machiavelli & Goodwin (2003). Savonarola's preaching was no always successful as per his recordings in the notes. His strident voice, foreign- sounding speech and his inelegant style made people fear him. In Convent of San Giorgio waiting for his a colleague, he studied scripture and as a result he was convinced to know of the seven reasons that made the church to be renovated. After understanding the themes, he introduced them to San Gimignano where he joined as a preacher who was already trained in 1486 and 1485. Ongoing to San Marco, he took another assignment which was new.

#### **Savonarola Preacher**

For the many years, he survived as a preacher in the North Italy cities and convents preaching the message of reform and repentance Rivers, (2013). According to his writings and message to his mother in the form of letters, Savonarola's sense of mission and confidence demonstrated his good reputation as it grew long. He was transferred to San Marco in 1492. It was due to the temporary opportunity of Giovanni Pico Della Mirandola who was a prince and also a humanist philosopher; he was impressed by Savonarola's devout fulfillment of religious obligations and his formal disputation in Emilia Rivers,(2013).

According to his traditional philosophical ideas, Pico experiences some challenges with the church was; he was existing being protected by Lorenzo the Magnificent who was the Florence ruler machiavelli & goodwin , (2003). He used arguments and reasoning to convince Lorenzo that there was a prestige to be brought to the community of priests of San Marco by the friar so has to access Savonarola as a counselor to do his work spiritually. Lorenzo was lucky in taking Savonarola back to Florence after putting off to a later time as a result of former professor's interference Reid & Cawein (1911).

### **Savonarola as a prophet**

The book of Revelation and the first Epistle of John were preached on by Savonarola. He drew a large number of people to the cathedral cuning ham & fichner-rathus, (2014). During his preaching, he requested for proper treatment of the poor by reach whereby he used illusions without mentioning anybody. He also called for renewal and repentance as of corrupt clergy. Savonarola was dismissed scoffers claiming that he was the zealot who was over excited and at the same time the preacher of desperate. The Sword of the Lord over the earth quickly and soon was warned by Savonarola In 1492 and visualized serious cause of great trouble or suffering to Rome Rosen & Chudler. (2007). He prophecies that the church renewal was to begin as a result of New Cyrus coming over the mountains in around 1493. Italy was thrown into political Chaos in 1494 when Charles VIII of France crossed the Alps with a powerful army. Many perceived that when King Charles arrival proved that Savonarola was to be given prophecies giftBlock, (2014). *Machiavelli in America..* There was the advancement on Florence by Charles looking long for strongholds and demonstrated his hostility to punish the some of the residents in the city who denied supporting his expeditions. A delegation camp was spearheaded by Savonarola for the French king in November 1494, & <sup>17</sup> American medical group association, and American group practice association (1980).

### **Savonarola as a reformer**

Savonarola political party dubbed the frateschi with advice from Savonarola. It took shape and controlled through the councils the friar's program SPIELVOGEL(2011).Medici was banned from the office as a result of compromised service by most of the oligarchs. The new

constitution admitted to citizenship of the class of artisans, opened offices and granted every citizen right to vote in the new parliament, the grand council keltner, (2016). A law of appeal was passed by Frateschi government whereby Savonarola urged for a limited practicing use of exile and capital punishments as a Blood bound Harpoon gun. Savonarola made a declaration of the new era of universal peace.

### **Conclusion**

A strong ruler takes actions to insecure that they also fear to betray him rather than making himself unarmed and trusting in good nature and love of his supporters. The best leader is the one who can be both loved and feared; the only feared leader is the next best, and the one who depends on love alone is the weakest.



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