

Warm-Up

Analyzing Ideas, Structure, and Purpose in Machiavelli's *The Prince*



Lesson Question



Lesson Goals

Read from Machiavelli's .

Summarize the of a text.

Analyze how develops central ideas.

Cite that supports the author's purpose.



Words to Know

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

evidence	information that supports a writer's <input type="text"/>
author's purpose	an author's primary <input type="text"/> for writing a text, most often to inform, persuade, or entertain
central idea	the most <input type="text"/> idea in a text or a passage of a text
summarize	to <input type="text"/> the central idea of a text in your own words
text structure	the way a text is developed, arranged, or <input type="text"/>



Historic Italy

Many factors influenced Italian life and in the 14th and 15th centuries.

- The Italian Wars, a series of from 1494 to 1559 that involved Italian city-states competing for power
- The , a flourishing of scholarship and artistic production
- The Medici, the wealthy and powerful of Florence, Italy

Instruction

Part 1

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1

How does a writer develop ideas and support the purpose of a text?

This is a famous painting called *The Parnassus* by Italian Renaissance painter Raphael.

The painting the strength and importance of literature and poetry.

The details in the painting show the classical gods, Apollo and Calliope, who were believed to inspire in ancient Greek mythology.

are also important in writing.

2

Finding the Central Idea in a Nonfiction Text

Central ideas are the ideas in a text, and they are supported by key details.

To find a central idea in a nonfiction text:

- identify the of the text.
- identify what the author about the topic.
- the author's idea in your own words.

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Finding a Central Idea

All states, all powers, that have held and hold rule over men have been and are either republics or principalities.

Principalities are either hereditary, in which the family has been long established; or they are new.

The new are either entirely new, as was Milan to Francesco Sforza, or they are, as it were, members annexed to the hereditary state of the prince who has acquired them, as was the kingdom of Naples to that of the King of Spain.

–The Prince,
Niccolò Machiavelli

To the central idea of the passage, we could say rulers control different types of with different histories.

4

How does a writer develop ideas and support the purpose of a text?

The painting is called *The Battle of San Romano* by Paolo Uccello. The painting was done during the Renaissance when Machiavelli was forming his philosophy.

The depicted in the painting was between Florence and another city-state, Sienna. The battle shown in the painting may have helped Machiavelli's political views.

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Text Structures

Writers use to develop their central ideas.

Compare and contrast	Problem and solution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discusses <input type="text"/> and differences between two or more things Signal words: <i>likewise, similarly, also, although, yet, nevertheless, however, on the other hand</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes a <input type="text"/> and then offers a solution Signal words: <i>problem, issue, concern, question, difficulty, solve, answer, therefore</i>

Text Structures

can use more than one text structure in their writing.

Cause and effect	Argumentative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the causes of a particular outcome or condition Signal words: <i>because, since, as a result of, for this reason, consequently, if/then, may be due to</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States a <input type="text"/> supported with reasons and evidence; acknowledges and disproves <input type="text"/> Signal words: <i>for example, for instance, therefore, thus, in fact, furthermore, so, however</i>

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Analyzing How Structure Develops Central Ideas

Circle the signal word that signals a cause-and-effect structure in the passage.

It is necessary . . . to inquire whether these innovators can rely on themselves or have to depend on others . . . to consummate their enterprise, have they to use prayers or can they use force? In the first instance they always succeed badly, and never compass anything; but when they can rely on themselves and use force, then they are rarely endangered. Hence it is that all armed prophets have conquered, and the unarmed ones have been destroyed. Besides the reasons mentioned, the nature of the people is variable, and whilst it is easy to persuade them, it is difficult to fix them in that persuasion. And thus it is necessary to take such measures that, when they believe no longer, it may be possible to make them believe by force.

–The Prince,
Niccolò Machiavelli

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Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527)

- Was in Florence, Italy, in 1469
- Served as a Florentine
- Was imprisoned and tortured for allegedly conspiring against the ruling family
- Left public life for
- Wrote *The Prince*, which explores and political power

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1

How does a writer develop ideas and support the purpose of a text?

The by Paolo Uccello is called *St. George and the Dragon*.

Did you notice how this painting is from the one we saw earlier?

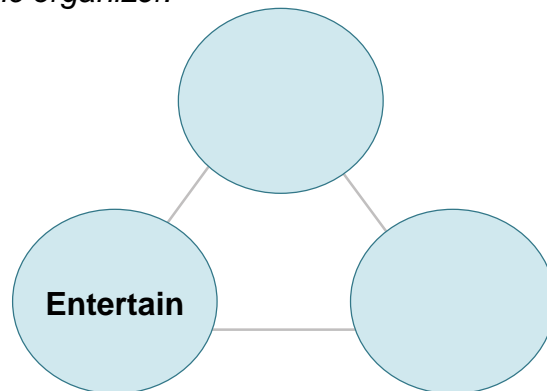
What do you think the painter's was?

2

Author's Purpose

is the primary purpose an author writes a text.

Complete the graphic organizer.



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2

Identifying an Author's Purpose

To recognize an author's purpose in a particular text, look for certain .

<p>Texts that <input type="text"/> :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> include <input type="text"/> and details about a specific topic. <input type="text"/> or describe a topic, issue, or event to the reader. 	<p>Texts that persuade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> express <input type="text"/>. appeal to the audience's logic, emotions, or ethics. 	<p>Texts that <input type="text"/> :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tell a <input type="text"/> or describe something. provoke an emotional response in the reader.
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2

Identifying a Primary Purpose

The Spartans held Athens and Thebes, establishing there an oligarchy: nevertheless they lost them. The Romans, in order to hold Capua, Carthage, and Numantia, dismantled them, and did not lose them. They wished to hold Greece as the Spartans held it, making it free and permitting its laws, and did not succeed. So to hold it they were compelled to dismantle many cities in the country, for in truth there is no safe way to retain them otherwise than by ruining them. . . . And whatever you may do or provide against, they never forget that name or their privileges unless they are disunited or dispersed, but at every chance they immediately rally to them, as Pisa after the hundred years she had been held in bondage by the Florentines.

–The Prince,
Niccolò Machiavelli

Machiavelli's for writing this passage is to

the reader of his belief that rulers must be forceful and keep complete control over the territories they conquer and not allow them any independence.

There is a secondary purpose for writing the passage, to the reader by providing facts and details about history.



Summary

Analyzing Ideas, Structure, and Purpose in Machiavelli's *The Prince*



Lesson Question

How does a writer develop ideas and support the purpose of a text?



Answer

Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.