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WHI.2 – Early Humans

WHI.2a

Label the continents and indicate with a star where early humans began:

Why did early humans migrate?

WHI.2d

What are at least two ways archaeologists work to study the past?

1. 

2.
Label the four archaeological sites around the world:
### WHI.2b & c

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advanced Tools</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Cave Art</th>
<th>Domesticated Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>Lived in Clans</td>
<td>Nomadic</td>
<td>Pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Tools</td>
<td>Spoken Language</td>
<td></td>
<td>Weaving</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using the words above, sort the characteristics of the Paleolithic and Neolithic Eras

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paleolithic Era (2b) (Old Stone Age) “Hunter-gatherer society”</th>
<th>Neolithic Era (2c) (New Stone Age) “Sedentary society”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- How do the characteristics of the Neolithic Era contribute to living a sedentary lifestyle (living in one location)?
WHI.3 – River Civilizations

WHI.3a

During the Neolithic Era, along what type of physical feature did the first permanent settlements grow?

Why?

Match the civilization with its respective location, and then label it on the map:

1. Mesopotamia a. Huang He Valley
2. Indian b. Nile River Valley and Delta
3. Egyptian c. Indus River Valley
4. Chinese d. Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys (SW Asia)
**WHI.3b**

What are some of the characteristics of the early river civilizations?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHI.3e**

Match the writing system to the civilization:

1. China                        a. Alphabet
2. Earliest written symbols      b. Cuneiform
3. Egypt                        c. Hieroglyphics
4. India                        d. Oracle bone script
5. Phoenicians                  e. Pictograms
6. Sumer (Mesopotamia)           f. Sanskrit
WHI.3 – Mesopotamia

What do these pictures have to do with life in Mesopotamia?
WHI.3 – Egypt

What do these pictures have to do with life in Egypt?
WHI.3 – Indus River Valley and China

What do these pictures have to do with life in the Indus River Valley and China?
**WHI.3 – Phoenicians and Hebrews**

What do these pictures have to do with life of the Phoenicians and Hebrews?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image 1</th>
<th>Image 2</th>
<th>Image 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image 1" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image 2" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image 3" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHI.4 – Persia, India, and China

WHI.4a

• How did the Persians treat people that they conquered in war?

• What system of government did the Persians create to help govern such a large empire?

• What other thing did the Persians also create to facilitate trade (make it easier)?

• What religion did the Persians have, and what is the main belief of that religion?
WHI.4b

- Label the map of India with the following:
  - Ganges River
  - Himalayas (Tallest mountains in the world – Contains Mt. Everest)
  - Hindu Kush
  - Indian Ocean
  - Indus River

- How did the geography of India help the civilization grow?
- Label the levels of the Indian Caste System:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indo-Aryan Civilization</th>
<th>Mauryan Empire</th>
<th>Gupta Empire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**WHI.4e**

- Along which river did the Chinese civilization flourish?

- What is this building, who built it, and why was it built?

- The following pictures are of the contributions from Classical China. What are they?
WHI.4c-f

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hinduism</th>
<th>Buddhism</th>
<th>Originated in India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chinese forms of Buddhism spread throughout Asia as other religions were formed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confucianism</th>
<th>Taoism</th>
<th>Originated in China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This symbol means opposites in Confucianism and Taoism.
WHI.5 – Greece

WHI.5a

- Label the map of Greece with the following:
  - Aegean Sea
  - Balkan Peninsula
  - Peloponnesian Peninsula
  - Asia Minor
  - Black Sea
  - Dardanelles Strait
  - Mediterranean Sea
  - Macedonia
  - The cities of Athens, Sparta, and Troy
### WHI.5b-c

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Structure</th>
<th>Roles in Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who were citizens in Greece?</td>
<td>Who were citizens in Greece?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What rights did women and slaves have?</td>
<td>What rights did women and slaves have?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who became slaves?</td>
<td>Who became slaves?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athens</th>
<th>Sparta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What were the stages of the Athenian government?</td>
<td>What type of government did Sparta have?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___________ → ___________ → ___________</td>
<td>___________ → ___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___________ → ___________</td>
<td>___________ → ___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who were the two tyrants who worked for reform?</td>
<td>What did Spartan men have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of democracy did the Athenians have?</td>
<td>What type of democracy did the Athenians have?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- What did the Greek religion do for their civilization?
### WHI.5d

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persian Wars</th>
<th>Peloponnesian War</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What was the importance of the Persian Wars?</td>
<td>What was the importance of the Peloponnesian War?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Age of Pericles

**** THIS OCCURRED BETWEEN THE PERSIAN AND PELOPONNESIAN WARS****

What were the major contributions that occurred in the Golden Age of Pericles?

### WHI.5e

- Who conquered most of Greece, then left the empire to his son?

- What did Alexander the Great do for the Greek world?

- What is the Helenistic Age?
# WHI.5f (Greek Contributions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drama</td>
<td>Aesctylus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sophocles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetry</td>
<td>Homer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>Herodotus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thucydides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Phidias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>Columns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Archimedes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hippocrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>Euclid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pythagoras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>Socrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aristotle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pictures of Greece

What do these pictures have to do with ancient Greece?
WHI.6 – Rome

WHI.6a

- Label the map of Europe with the following things important in the Roman World:
  - The city of Rome
  - Italian Peninsula
  - The city of Carthage
  - The Alps
  - The Mediterranean Sea

- How did the location of Rome help it control the Mediterranean world?

- How did geography protect the Romans?
WHI.6b-c

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Structure</th>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>Features of Roman Democracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who were citizens?</td>
<td>What type of democracy did Rome have?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What were the rights of citizens?</td>
<td>How was this different than Greek democracy?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHI.6d

- Why did Rome go to War against Carthage?

- Who was the Carthaginian general who tried to invade Rome, and why did he fail?

- How did these military conquests cause the downfall of the Roman Republic?

- What role did Julius Caesar play in the downfall of Roman Republic?

WHI.6e

- How did Augustus Caesar become the first Emperor of Rome?

- What was the political structure of the Roman Empire?
**WHI.6f**

- What is the Pax Romana?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Impact</th>
<th>Political Impact</th>
<th>Social Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHI.6g**

**Decline of the Roman Empire**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What were some of the causes of the fall of the Western Roman Empire?</td>
<td>Who divided the Empire?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How did this help the decline of the Western Roman Empire?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### WHI.6c (Roman Contributions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Art and Architecture</td>
<td>Pantheon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colosseum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>Roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aqueducts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roman Arches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Ptolemy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>Public Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Latin and Romance Languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>Virgil’s <em>Aeneid</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>12 Tables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### WHI.5b & 6b

- What did the Roman religion do for their civilization?
- What was the Roman religion based on?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Name</th>
<th>God or goddess of ...</th>
<th>Roman Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zeus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apollo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Juno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athena</td>
<td></td>
<td>Diana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Venus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

****Remember – We use the Roman names for planets****
Pictures of Rome

What do these pictures have to do with ancient Rome?
## WHI.7 – Christianity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Christianity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Origins</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What religion did Christianity come from?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who was the founder of this religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beliefs, Customs, Traditions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of religion is this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do Christians believe about Jesus?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When do they worship?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is their holy book?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spread</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was Christianity spread?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Who made Christianity legal in the Roman Empire
- How important did the Church become after it was made legal?
- How did Christianity and the Roman Catholic Church become so influential to life in Europe?
WHI.8 – The Byzantine Empire and Russia

WHI.8a

- Label the map of Europe with the following things important in the Byzantine World:
  - The city of Rome
  - The city of Constantinople
  - The Mediterranean Sea
  - Black Sea
  - Baltic Sea
  - Russia
  - Greece

- How did the location of Constantinople help the Byzantine Empire flourish?
WHI.8b

- What accomplishments did Justinian provide to the Byzantine Empire?

WHI.8c

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Art and Architecture Achievements</th>
<th>Byzantine Cultural Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is the most famous church in Constantinople?</td>
<td>What was the most common spoken language in the Byzantine Empire?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What did the Byzantines use to enhance their religious worship?</td>
<td>How did the Byzantines preserve Greco-Roman learning?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHI.8d

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Western Church</th>
<th>Eastern Church</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What was the name of this church?</td>
<td>What was the name of this church?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where was this church centered?</td>
<td>Where was this church centered?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose authority did they accept?</td>
<td>Whose authority did they accept?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What language did they use for liturgy (services)?</td>
<td>What language did they use for liturgy (services)?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHI.8e

- Who created an alphabet so the Russians could read the Bible in their own language?

- How did Byzantine culture influence the Russian people?
Pictures of the Byzantine Empire and Russia

What do these pictures have to do with the Byzantines and Russia?
WHI.9 – The Islamic Empire

WHI.9b

- Label the map with the following things important in the Islamic World:
  - The cities of Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, and Baghdad
  - The Mediterranean Sea
  - Black Sea
  - Red Sea
  - Spain
  - Battle of Tours
  - Byzantine Empire
  - The Frankish Kingdom
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origins</th>
<th>Beliefs, Customs, Traditions</th>
<th>Spread</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who was the founder of this religion</td>
<td>What type of religion is this?</td>
<td>How was Islam spread?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the two most important cities in Islam?</td>
<td>What is their holy book?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What are the Five Pillars?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Why are there two divisions of Islam today, and what are they?

- Where did the Europeans defeat the Muslims, stopping their advancement into Europe?
What do these pictures have to do with Islam?
WHI.10 – The Early Middle Ages

WHI.10a

- Label the map with the following things important in the early Middle Ages:
  - Scandinavia
  - The island of Great Britain
  - France
  - The Holy Roman Empire
  - Hungary
  - The movements of the Vikings, Anglo-Saxons, and Magyars

- How did these invasions affect the Europeans during the Middle Ages?
WHI.10b

- Which Germanic tribe became the most influential in Europe during the Early Middle Ages?

- Who was appointed Holy Roman Emperor on Christmas day in 800, and by whom?

- What were some of his accomplishments?

- What happened with the languages during the Early Middle Ages?

WHI.10c-d

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anglo-Saxons and Magyars (10c)</th>
<th>Vikings (10d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**WHI.9e**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feudal Social Structure</th>
<th>Feudal Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What did the kings grant to the nobles?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***Remember: The manors were self-sufficient. This means they produce everything they need on the manor (the lord’s mansion and surrounding lands)***

**Pictures of the early Middle Ages**

What do these pictures have to do with the Early Middle Ages?
WHI.11 – Asia

WHI.11a

- Label the map with the following things important in Asia:
  - China
  - Japan
  - Korea
  - Pacific Ocean
  - Sea of Japan
  - Indian Ocean
  - Africa
  - Europe
  - Black Sea
  - Mediterranean Sea
  - The Silk Road
WHI.11b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goods</th>
<th>Technologies</th>
<th>Ideas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHI.11c

- How did geography influence the Japanese culture?
- How did the Chinese civilization influence Japan?
- What religion is solely Japanese, and what are some beliefs?

WHI.11d

- Who was the leader of the Mongols, and how did his people influence Europe?
WHI.12 – Africa

WHI.12a

- Label the map with the following things important in Africa:
  - The Trans-Saharan Trade routes
  - The Kingdoms of Egypt, Axum, Zimbabwe, Mali, Ghana, and Songhai
  - The city of Timbuktu
  - The Nile, Niger, Zambezi, and Limpopo Rivers
### WHI.12b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Axum</th>
<th>Zimbabwe</th>
<th>The West African kingdoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### WHI.12c

- What are some factors that contribute to European exploration of Africa?
Label the map with the following things important in Mesoamerica:

- The civilizations of the Mayans, Aztecs, and Incans
- The cities of Tenochtitlan, Chichén Itzá, and Machu Picchu
- Andes Mountains
WHI.13b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aztec Civilization</th>
<th>Mayan civilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incan civilization</th>
<th>Achievements of the Mesoamerican civilizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHI.13c

- What are some factors that contribute to European exploration of the Western Hemisphere?

- Who were the explorers that came to the Western Hemisphere and where did they go?

Pictures of Mesoamerica

What do these pictures have to do with Mesoamerica?
Label the map with the following things important in Mesoamerica:

- England
- France
- Castille and Aragon
- Russia
- Portugal
- Holy Roman Empire
- Byzantine Empire
- Mediterranean Sea
- Atlantic Ocean
- English Channel
- The Route of the Crusades
- Muslim lands in Spain
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>England</strong></th>
<th><strong>France</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who invaded England in 1066?</td>
<td>Who set up the throne at Paris?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What document limited the power of the king and is the basis for the Declaration of Independence?</td>
<td>What war was fought against England, and who became a unifier for France during this war?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What did this document also create, which has evolved into the modern legislature of England?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Spain</strong></th>
<th><strong>Russia</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who unified the Kingdoms of Aragon and Castille into Spain and expelled the Muslims out of Europe?</td>
<td>Who threw off Mongol rule in Russia?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who was the king while Spain began all the colonies in the Western Hemisphere?</td>
<td>What were their leaders called?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What church unified Russia?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHI.14b**

During the Crusades, the European Christian religious and political leaders tried to take over the Muslim lands of the Holy Land from the Muslims, but it didn’t quite work out the way they planned.

**Key Events of the Crusades**

**Effects of the Crusades**

**Constantinople**
WHI.14c

- What disease spread from Central Asia into Southern Europe and then into Northern Europe, devastating the population?

- What were some of the effects of this disease?

WHI.14d

- Who were the most educated people in Europe at the time?

- What were some of the effects of the new European education system?
Pictures of the High and Late Middle Ages

What do these pictures have to do with the High and Late Middle Ages?
WHI.15 – The Renaissance

WHI.15a

- How did the Crusades affect the economy of Europe?

- What important economic policies did the Renaissance start?

- What culture became the basis of the Renaissance

WHI.15b

- What were the important Italian cities that helped the Renaissance flourish? (label them on the map below)
• What Renaissance author supported absolute power of the ruler (what he says, goes)?

• What was his treatise (formal written explanation on a subject) called?

Excerpt

That Which Concerns a Prince on the Subject of the Art of War
The Prince ought to have no other aim or thought, nor select anything else for his study, than war and its rules and discipline; for this is the sole art that belongs to him who rules, and it is of such force that it not only upholds those who are born princes, but it often enables men to rise from a private station to that rank. And, on the contrary, it is seen that when princes have thought more of ease than of arms they have lost their states. And the first cause of your losing it is to neglect this art; and what enables you to acquire a state is to be master of the art. Francesco Sforza, though being martial, from a private person became Duke of Milan; and the sons, through avoiding the hardships and troubles of arms, from dukes became private persons. For among other evils which being unarmed brings you, it causes you to be despised, and this is one of those ignominies against which a prince ought to guard himself, as is shown later on.

Concerning Things for Which Men, and Especially Princes, are Blamed
It remains now to see what ought to be the rules of conduct for a prince toward subject and friends. And as I know that many have written on this point, I expect I shall be considered presumptuous in mentioning it again, especially as in discussing it I shall depart from the methods of other people. But it being my intention to write a thing which shall be useful to him who apprehends it, it appears to me more appropriate to follow up the real truth of a matter than the imagination of it; for many have pictured republics and principalities which in fact have never been known or seen, because how one lives is so far distant from how one ought to live, that he who neglects what is done for what ought to be done, sooner effects his ruin than his preservation; for a man who wishes to act entirely up to his professions of virtue soon meets with what destroys him among so much that is evil.

Hence, it is necessary for a prince wishing to hold his own to know how to do wrong, and to make use of it or not according to necessity. Therefore, putting on one side imaginary things concerning a prince, and discussing those which are real, I say that all men when they are spoken of, and chiefly princes for being more highly placed, are remarkable for some of those qualities which bring them either blame or praise; and thus it is that one is reputed liberal, another miserly...; one is reputed generous, one rapacious; one cruel, one compassionate; one faithless, another faithful.... And I know that every one will confess that it would be most praiseworthy in a prince to exhibit all the above qualities that are considered good; but because they can neither be entirely possessed nor observed, for human conditions do not permit it, it is necessary for him to be sufficiently prudent that he may know how to avoid the reproach of those vices which would lose him his state...

Concerning Cruelty and Clemency, and Whether it is Better to be Loved than Feared
Upon this a question arises: whether it is better to be loved than feared or feared than loved? It may be answered that one should wish to be both, but, because it is difficult to unite them in one person, it is much safer to be feared than loved, when, of the two, either must be dispensed with. Because this is to be asserted in general of men, that they are ungrateful, fickle, false, cowardly, covetous, and as long as you succeeded they are yours entirely; they will offer you their blood, property, life, and children, as is said above, when the need is far distant; but when it approaches they turn against you. And that prince who, relying entirely on their promises, has neglected other precautions, is ruined; because friendships that are obtained by payments, and not by nobility or greatness of mind, may indeed be earned, but they are not secured, and in time of need cannot be relied upon; and men have less scruple in offending one who is beloved than one who is feared, for love is preserved by the link of obligation which, owing to the baseness of men, is broken at every opportunity for their advantage; but fear preserved you by a dread of punishment which never fails.

Nevertheless a prince ought to inspire fear in such a way that, if he does not win love, he avoids hatred; because he can endure very well being feared whilst he is not hated, which will always be as long as he abstains from the property of his citizens and subjects and from their women.

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