

CHAPTERS XII-XIV

From chapters 12 to 14, Machiavelli states the importance of having powerful and organized armies in order to have proper laws. This statement from

Machiavelli also describes the association between the development of states and wars. He also introduces the three different types of armies which are the prince's personal troops, mercenary troops, and auxiliary troops. However, Machiavelli believes that both the mercenary and auxiliary troops are purposeless. Mercenaries especially are not useful in battles because they are mostly faithless and undisciplined. Italy has been broken in the past because they once relied on mercenaries regarding military issues.

However, the mercenaries valued and focused on developing their status instead, which failed in the objectives. Machiavelli further explains the risks of auxiliary troops as well, as they prioritize other rulers first which is a greater threat to the prince. He believes

that the prince should form his own original troops and that the whole idea of borrowing outside armies or troops is merely just relying on luck. Thus,

Machiavelli gives us an analogy, where he describes two men, one being armed and the other not being armed. Machiavelli concludes that if the prince does not understand warfare properly, he is no different than an unarmed man trying to lead the army. Normally, warcraft is known as the element of leadership that requires the expansion of land by forming colonies; however, Machiavelli rather believes that warcraft demanded more than just the use of military force and needs factors such as an effective strategy and an



analysis of the history. Ultimately, Machiavelli believes that the prince should train and prepare by educating himself about the beauty of war to have successful actions as a leader.