

Moral & Political Theory

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a. What Qualities Does A Good Political Leader Need In Order To Govern The City?

Aristotle Political view describes the statesman or politician as a body of knowledge who is a true expert of exercising his pursued tasks. According to him the most important characteristic of a political leader is his role as a lawgiver, which means he should be able to establish an adequate constitutional framework for his city. This involves his qualities of being involved in customs, law, institutionalization and morality for the good of citizens (Morgan, 2011). However, a good is someone who serves being an example of loyalty and integrity to his followers, general public and to his fellow political leaders. He must possess effective communication skills to convey and deliver his thoughts, effective interpersonal skills and must have tendency to work with diversified people and minds irrespective to their personal opinions, political backgrounds in order to accomplish populations' greatest good. He must be capable of resisting to numerous lures and temptations of political arena and should bear a strong character, charisma and conscience. A good political leader should willingly listen and faithfully represent his people's needs, and must have courage to speak and stand in front for the justice and rights (Morgan, 2011).

b. How Does The Leader Acquire Such Qualities?

For Aristotle the 'good' of something can only be expressed analogously, so the good of things can be understood in terms of a things function. He believed that every action aims at something else. Knowledge of the 'chief good' will make our lives better; because we'll know what we're aiming for (Morgan, 2011). According to Aristotle a good leader can acquire good

leadership quality with his sense of reality. He believed that every one born with a sense of reality and can gain understanding and knowledge by observing and sensing things around him and then analyzing them against the facts in order to come up with a theory or conclusion (Morgan, 2011). In other words a political leader can acquire such qualities by assuming his responsibilities, by admitting his failures and by acknowledging his valid contributions.

c. Finally, Consider The Differences Between Aristotle's Ideal Statesman And Plato's Philosopher-Kings: In What Way(S) Do They Fundamentally Differ?

According to Aristotle, the account on virtue of Ideal Statesman, perceives moral virtues, to represent the characters that are a consequence of habits repeating themselves over and over again. His account explains that the virtues of a person (Ideal Statesman) can be traced between the two extreme ends of two cardinal states, which are scarcity and excess. His account divides virtue into two main sections. According to Aristotle's account of virtue, these two main sections of virtues are intellectual virtues and moral virtues. He explains that intellectual virtues can only be acquired through the process of learning. On the contrast, moral virtues get acquired through choice and actions. He defines feelings as the rationale that governs a person to act responsibly and choose correctly. He thinks that understanding of virtue is not a cardinal objective of any moral examination but has to make it sound. This implies that the right actions are always subjective to the principled mind and correct reason.

Plato's idealist view of Philosopher-Kings came up with the theory of ideas. The ideal government proposed by Plato was the devotion of every individual to "universally valid principles" aimed at civilizing the lives of all the citizens instead of increasing prestige, material wealth or power of a few selected. Plato believed that this ideal government would be ran by

individuals who are full of wisdom and virtue instead of charisma and cunning. Plato believed that only the most wise and intelligent should rule the state and each individual be allowed to do what he or she was best qualified to do and only that (Morgan, 2011).

References

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