I. The question of art of governing in general comes into its own from 1550-1800
   A. Multiple objects of governing
      1) Self
      2) Souls and conducts
      3) Children
      4) States
   B. Two intersecting processes set the stage
      1) Political centralization: dissolution of feudalism leading to great nation-states
      2) Religious dispersion: Reformation and Counter-Reformation

II. The polemic against Machiavelli
   A. History of reception
      1) Machiavelli was at first honored (1532)
      2) And then later (1800)
         a) French and American revolutions; Napoleon
         b) Clausewitz and relations of politics and strategy
         c) Problem of territorial unity of Italy and Germany
      3) But in the meantime, there was a long anti-Machiavelli tradition
   B. Characteristics of the Prince according to the anti-Machiavellians
      1) Singular, exterior, transcendent relation to the principality
      2) Fragile and menaced relation
      3) Object of power: maintain / reinforce relation of Prince to his possessions

III. The positive characteristics of the art of governing (from La Perrière)
   A. Multiple governments:
      1) Household, children, souls, provinces, convents, religious orders, family
      2) Compare La Mothe Le Vayer:
         a) Types of government and their respective sciences
            (1) Government of self: science of morals
            (2) Government of families: science of economy
            (3) Government of the State: science of politics
         b) Essential continuity of governing
            (1) Ascending continuity: to govern State, prince must govern self
            (2) Descending continuity: from State to families via the police
         c) Introduce "economy" into governing: like attention of father to family
            (1) Economy in 16th C = a form of governing (careful attention)
            (2) Economy in 18th C = modern sense, a level of social reality
   B. "Government is right disposition of things leading to a convenient end"
      1) Things:
         a) Traditionally, sovereignty is exercised of territory and people
b) Now, governing has to focus on a complex of men and things
   (1) Metaphor of boat: the men, things and events of a voyage
   (2) Frederic II: analysis of Russia and Holland
2) Convenient end: finality of governing is well-being of the governed
   a) Governing with an end of the common = self-reinforcing sovereignty
   b) Governing with an end of well-being of each = multiple ends
3) Method of governing: disposition of things rather than imposition of law
4) Virtues of governing
   a) Patience: no need for sword or anger
   b) Wisdom: knowledge of things rather than divine / human laws
   c) Diligence: governor must be at the service of the governed
IV. Correlations with the real re: shift from sovereignty to governing
   A. Crystallization of a "reason of State" grounded in reality of new states
      1) Development of territorial monarchies
      2) Development of knowledge about factors of the State
      3) Development of mercantilism and cameralism
   B. Barriers
      1) Historical: wars, political turmoil, financial crises
      2) Institutional: focus on sovereignty crippled development of reason of State
         a) Mercantilism: attempt at reason of State, but focused on sovereign power
         b) Juridical contract theories show same crippling focus on sovereignty
      3) Model of the family was too strict, weak, inconsistent
   C. Breakthrough: emergence of problem of the population
      1) Positive feedback loop: demographic, economic, agricultural expansion
      2) Isolation of "economy" as level of social reality: population / statistics
   D. How does population enable breakthrough of art of governing?
      1) Population and family
         a) Theoretical: replacement of family model by economic reality
         b) Practical: integration of family into governing:
            (1) Segment of population
            (2) Instrument of intervention
      2) Population appears as goal of governing (improving the lot of the pop.)
      3) Managing population leads to development of "political economy"
V. Governing a population supplements other forms of power (sovereignty / discipline)
   A. Sovereignty / discipline / government series
      1) Focus on population
      2) Use security dispositifs
   B. New series, still in place: government / population / political economy
VI. New title for course: "history of governmentality"
   A. Ensemble of institutions … tactics for new form of power
      1) Target: population
      2) Knowledge: political economy
      3) Instrument: dispositifs of security
   B. Tendency to put governing over sovereignty and discipline as form of power
   C. "Governmentalization" of the State: the state is not historically monolithic
D. Rough typology of forms of economy of power in the West
   1) Feudal state of justice and society of law
   2) Administrative state and society of rules and disciplines
   3) Governmental state focused on mass of population and society of security

VII. Forecast: governmentalization of the State:
   A. Born from pastoral power
   B. Related to diplomatic-military technique (peace through balance of power)
   C. Reliance on the "police"