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48 laws of power short version

48 Laws of Power is a collection of tactics for attaining power in various domains in life. It may come off as amoral, and some of the tricks outlined in the book are shady to say the least. It is a tough pill to swallow. But it is an informative and engaging book, if you read it without value judgement. Less of a wholesome guide on how to live life, more of a dispassionate analysis of ways to obtain power. And here's the way the author Robert Greene himself puts it: "I'm not evil. I'm a realist." Below is the list of the 48 laws detailed in the book, along with any important notes. Make your masters appear more brilliant than they are and you will attain the heights of power. As you try to impress your masters, do not go too far in displaying your talents. Otherwise, you will inspire fear and insecurity. Be wary of friends. You have more to fear from friends than from enemies . If you have no enemies, find a way to make them. Friends will betray you more quickly, as envy makes things tricky. But hire a former enemy and he will be more loyal than a friend, because he has more to prove. Keep people off-balance and in the dark. Never reveal the purpose behind your actions. Hide your intentions not by closing up but, by talking endlessly about your desires and goals (just not your real ones) . These are smoke screens that can disguise your actions. If they have no clue what you are up to, they cannot prepare a defense. The more you say, the more common you appear , and the less in control. Even if you are saying something banal, it will seem original if you make it vague, open-ended, and sphinxlike. You can't take back words once they are out. Keep them under control. The more you say, the more likely you are to say something foolish. Through reputation alone you can intimidate and win . It is the foundation of power. Always be alert to potential attacks and thwart them before they happen. Meanwhile, learn to destroy your enemies by opening holes in their own reputations . Then stand aside and let public opinion hang them. Doubt is a powerful weapon. Stand out. Be conspicuous, at all cost . It is better to be attacked than be ignored, for what is unseen counts for nothing. Never let yourself get lost in the crowd or buried in oblivion. Attach your name and reputation to an image larger, more colorful, and mysterious than other people. Use other people to further your own cause . It saves you valuable time and resources. Never do yourself what others can do for you. Your helpers will lbe forgotten, and you will be remembered. It is always wise to make your opponent come to you , and have them abandon their own plans in the process. Fight the battle on your turf. When you force the other person to act, you are the one in control. Lure them into your territory with a potential victory, then attack. Any short-lived victory you think you gain through argument is an illusion, as resentment builds up. It is more powerful to get other people to agree with you through your actions, instead of your words. The unfortunate sometimes draw misfortune on themselves. They will also draw it on you. Don't try to help an infector, or you will pay the price. Helping the drowning man only sets you up for a disaster. You can die from someone else's misery. Make people depend on you for their happiness and prosperity. Teach a man how to fish and you feed him for his life time. Don't. To maintain your independence you must always be needed and wanted. One sincere and honest move will cover over dozens of dishonest ones . Even the most suspicious people can be disarmed with gestures of generosity and honesty. Once they let their guard down, you can manipulate them at will. Know your enemies. Learn to probe for other people's weaknesses and intentions. Every occasion is an opportunity to spy. The more you are seen and heard from, the more common you appear . You must learn when to leave. Create value through scarcity. Be deliberately unpredictable . Patterns are powerful, and you can keep others off-balance by disrupting the predictability. They will wear themselves out trying to explain your moves. Not everyone will react to your actions the same way. There are so many different kinds of people after all. Pick your battles, choose your rivals carefully. Make your victims feel smart. Make them feel smarter than you are. Once they believe this is true, they will not be able to detect your ulterior motives. Surrender first . Turn the other cheek. Resist the temptation to fight back for honor's sake. That will throw off the aggressor. Focus. Intensity is the name of the game. Don't spread your energy too thin. Practice flattery and nonchalance. Yield to those who are more powerful. Assert power over others in the most graceful manner. Master your emotions. Never be the bearer of bad news. Take control over your own image, or others will. Forge a new identity that commands attention. Hide your mistakes, or use a scapegoat to conceal your involvement. You must maintain a flawless appearance. Keep it vague, but full of promise. Promote passion over rationality. Timidity is dangerous . People admire the bold. Act effortlessly, as if you could do much more . Rig the game. Change the playing field in your favour. Your opponents will get a false sense of control, but you will come out on top regardless of which option they choose. Life is tough. People want to believe there is something or someone to blame. Give them what they want. Everyone has a weakness, a gap in the castle wall . Once you find it, you can turn it to your advantage. What other people can't control, you control for them. Always appear patient and in control. You never want to be seen to be in a hurry. Create spectacles for the people around you. This creates the aura of power around you. Never be angry or emotionally stirred, for they are counter-productive. However, if you can make your rivals angry while remaining calm yourself, it is a huge advantage. Pay the full price, as there is no cutting corners with excellence. Getting lost in a great man's shadow is a dangerous trap. Build a name for yourself, on your terms. Tread your own path. Trouble can usually be traced to a single source. If you let them be, they will infect the group with their ill will. Get rid of them before giving them the chance to do so. Play on what people fear, and dropping their guards by playing on what they hold dear. Don't coerce. Go along with what others' emotions. The mirror effect. By holding up a mirror to their psyches, you seduce them with the illusion that you share their values . This is powerful, and few can resist it. Envy is dangerous. One way to to eliminate envy is to appear human and relatable . It is wise to appear vulnerable and admit to defects occasionally. Leave on a high note. Don't let hubris blind you and trap you into pushing past what you had aimed for. When you reach a goal, stop. "Stop gain" is just as important as "stop loss". By taking a shape, you open yourself to attack . Instead, remain adaptable, remain on your toes. Accept that change is the only constant. Be like water. Each week, I send out a newsletter where I share my learnings, new ways to see things, and new ways to feel. Enter your email below to subscribe. Picture Courtesy: [Pixabay] The law of interaction is the name given to Sir Isaac Newton's third law of motion, which holds that an "interaction" between two objects brings creates an equal and opposite reaction. Objects Interacting In any instance where there are two objects, and they interact with the other, it is defined as exerting force upon the other. For instance, you exert your body downward toward sitting on a chair, then you sit in your chair, which places an upward force on your body. That's the law of interaction — the two forces are at work — a force upon your body, and a force on the chair. Your body moving downward is the action force, and the chair is the reaction force. The law of interaction is defined by action and reaction. Interactivity in Motion The forces described by Newton's third law are either pushes or pulls resulting from an object's interactions. There are several interactions at play in the physics of motion. There are the immediate contact interactions, in which interactions between objects have direct contact. There are also distance interactions, in which the interaction happens without direct contact. You can see this interaction with magnets or electricity. The Law of Interaction in Nature Nature holds many examples of the law of interaction. Think about the birds in the sky and how they fly. As the bird pushes down with its wings on the air, there is an opposite reaction for the direction of the air force on the bird. These forces are the mutual interactions. This action and reaction force in pairs gives birds the ability to fly. On the ground, we see a tiger in nature. When the tiger runs forward, its paws exert a backward motion force upon the ground. When this occurs, the ground exerts its own equal and opposite force on the tiger, helping to propel it forward, faster. The Law of Interaction in Daily Life You can see the law of interaction in your daily life as well. When you are on the golf course, you swing the club down upon the golf ball. However, there is also an opposite force of the ball hitting the club. When the action and reaction occur, the ball flies forward in the direction it was hit. A bicycle ride is also an example of the law of interaction. The feet push the pedals, which exerts a force upon the chain to make the wheels roll. As the tires roll, they interact with the pavement, which exerts its own equal and opposite force on the bicycle tires. This is the law of motion, moving the bike forward. Newton's Laws The third law of motion as defined by Newton follows on the first and second laws of how motion happens. Newton's first law of motion is also known as the law of inertia, and his second law of motion is the law of momentum. The first law postulates that an object that is in a rest or motion state will remain that way unless acted upon by an external force. Imagine a car that starts to accelerate quickly at a high rate of speed. When the acceleration starts, your body gets pushed backward in the car. The second law, also called the law of momentum, is focused on how an object's movement forward depends on the force acting upon the object. MORE FROM REFERENCE.COM

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