### Social Implications

**Kantian**: Total freedom, justice, and equality exists among sources and receivers. They experience perpetual peace.

**Machiavellian**: Less than total freedom, justice, and equality exists among sources and receivers. They experience an endless struggle.

**Nietzschean**: Only total freedom exists among sources and receivers. They experience total freedom from everything – including freedom itself.

### Scientific Implications

**Kantian**: Sources and receivers agree to a Theory of Everything.

**Machiavellian**: Sources and receivers agree to a Theory of Relativity.

**Nietzschean**: Sources and receivers have no agreement regarding any scientific theory.

### Religious Implications

**Kantian**: Sources and receivers consider all ideas regarding the meaning of existence as being equal to each other. Only the reasonable aspects of such ideas are included in religion.

**Machiavellian**: Sources and receivers consider good and evil as being in a dialectical, or contradictory, relationship to each other. Only ideas regarding good and evil are included in religion.

**Nietzschean**: Sources and receivers do not consider any ideas regarding the meaning of existence. No religion is adhered to.

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**Ends**: The goals of an individual’s ethical choices.

**Means**: The ways of attaining an individual’s goals.

**Sources**: The individuals who send a message, or information.

**Receivers**: The individuals who interpret the meaning of a message.

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Kant's *Metaphysical Foundations of Morals*, Machiavelli’s *The Prince*, and Nietzsche's *Will to Power* served as the primary basis for the explanation of each philosopher’s standards.

For more information, please contact Punim Publishing

877.907.8646 · punimpub@aol.com

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