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CHAVEZ CARNEY

Machiavelli Barron's Educational Series
This highly influential anti-Machiavellian text is an important primary source for the understanding of early modern political thought.

Machiavelli's Prince University of Toronto Press
Explores Machiavelli's intellectual engagement with human affairs in a wide triple perspective of history, politics and literature.

The Prince Cambridge University Press
Fully updated for the first time after thirty years, this new edition includes a thoroughly revised introduction by Quentin Skinner.

Machiavelli Then and Now Columbia University Press

The esteemed philosopher's assessment of good, evil, and the value of Machiavelli. Leo Strauss argued that the most visible fact about Machiavelli's doctrine is also the most useful one: Machiavelli seems to be a teacher of wickedness. Strauss sought to incorporate this idea in his interpretation without permitting it to overwhelm or exhaust his exegesis of *The Prince* and *Discourses on the First Ten Books of Livy*. "We are in sympathy," he writes, "with the simple opinion about Machiavelli [namely, the wickedness of his teaching], not only because it is wholesome, but above all because a failure to take that opinion seriously prevents one from doing justice to what is truly admirable in Machiavelli: the intrepidity of his thought, the grandeur of

his vision, and the graceful subtlety of his speech." This critique of the founder of modern political philosophy by this prominent twentieth-century scholar is an essential text for students of both authors. *Machiavelli: The Prince* Cambridge University Press
Originally published in 1975, *The Machiavellian Moment* remains a landmark of historical and political thought. Celebrated historian J.G.A. Pocock looks at the consequences for modern historical and social consciousness arising from the ideal of the classical republic revived by Machiavelli and other thinkers of Renaissance Italy. Pocock shows that Machiavelli's prime emphasis was on the moment in which the republic confronts the problem of its own instability in time, which Pocock calls the "Machiavellian moment." After examining this problem in

the works of Machiavelli, Guicciardini, and Giannotti, Pocock turns to the revival of republican ideology in Puritan England and in Revolutionary and Federalist America. He argues that the American Revolution can be considered the last great act of civic humanism of the Renaissance and he relates the origins of modern historicism to the clash between civic, Christian, and commercial values in eighteenth-century thought. This Princeton Classics edition of *The Machiavellian Moment* features a new introduction by Richard Whatmore.

The Prince / Il Principe BookRix

The book has been variously described as the first to analyse the role of the political elite; as the one which established the independence of politics from theology; as an early formulation of the political 'myth' required to galvanize apolitical masses into revolutionary action; as a practical rule-book containing timeless precepts for the diplomat; and, most frequently, as the handbook of evil. Based upon Machiavelli's first-hand experience as an emissary of the Florentine Republic to the courts of Europe, *The Prince* analyses the often violent means by which political power is seized and retained, and the circumstances in which it is lost. Above all, it provides a remarkably uncompromising picture of the true nature of power, no matter in what era or by whom it is exercised.

Machiavelli and the Politics of Democratic Innovation Cambridge University Press
LARGE PRINT EDITION, in english, featuring easy to read 18 point text size. *The Prince* is a 16th-century political treatise, by the Italian diplomat and political theorist Niccolò Machiavelli. Although it was written as if it were a traditional work in the mirrors for princes style, it is generally agreed that it was especially innovative. This is only partly because it was written in the vernacular Italian rather than Latin, a practice which had become increasingly popular since the publication of Dante's *Divine Comedy* and other works of Renaissance literature. The descriptions within *The Prince* have the general theme of accepting that the aims of princes - such as glory and survival - can justify the use of immoral means to achieve those ends.

On Niccolò Machiavelli Independently Published

Machiavelli in the British Isles reassesses the impact of Machiavelli's *The Prince* in sixteenth-century England and Scotland through the analysis of early English translations produced before 1640, surviving in manuscript form. This study concentrates on two of the four extant sixteenth-century versions: William

Fowler's Scottish translation and the Queen's College (Oxford) English translation, which has been hitherto overlooked by scholars. Alessandra Petrina begins with an overview of the circulation and readership of Machiavelli in early modern Britain before focusing on the eight surviving manuscripts. She reconstructs each manuscript's history and the afterlife of the translations before moving to a detailed examination of two of the translations. Petrina's investigation of William Fowler's translation takes into account his biography, in order to understand the Machiavellian influence on early modern political thought. Her study of the Queen's College translation analyses the manuscript's provenance as well as technical details including writing and paper quality. Importantly, this book includes annotated editions of both translations, which compare the texts with the original Italian versions as well as French and Latin versions. With this volume Petrina has compiled an important reference source, offering easy access to little-known translations and shedding light on a community of readers and scholars who were fascinated by Machiavelli, despite political or religious opinion.

The Garments of Court and Palace

Lulu.com

Machiavelli saw history in general as a way to learn useful lessons from the past for the present, and also as a type of analysis which could be built upon, as long as each generation did not forget the works of the past. In "Discourses on Livy" Machiavelli discusses what can be learned from Roman period and many other eras as well, including the politics of his lifetime. This is a work of political history and philosophy written in the early 16th. The title identifies the work's subject as the first ten books of Livy's *Ab urbe condita*, which relate the expansion of Rome through the end of the Third Samnite War in 293 BC. Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli (1469 – 1527) was an Italian diplomat, politician, historian, philosopher, humanist, and writer. He has often been called the father of modern political science. He was for many years a senior official in the Florentine Republic, with responsibilities in diplomatic and military affairs. He served as a secretary to the Second Chancery of the Republic of Florence from 1498 to 1512, when the Medici were out of power. He wrote his most well-known work *The Prince* in 1513, having been exiled from city affairs.

Machiavelli in the British Isles Cambridge University Press

A "serious and thoughtful" interpretation

of Machiavelli's life and thought—and its relevance today—from the acclaimed author of *Terror and Consent* (The Times, London). Constitutional scholar Philip Bobbitt turns his expert attention to the life and work of Niccolò Machiavelli, the sixteenth century political philosopher whose classic text *The Prince* remains one of the most important and controversial works of political theory ever written. In *The Garments of Court and Palace*, Bobbitt argues that the perception of Machiavelli's *Prince* as a ruthless, immoral tyrant stems from mistranslations, political agendas, and readers who overlooked the philosopher's earlier work, *Discourses on Livy*. He explains that Machiavelli was instead advocating for rulers to distinguish between their personal ethos and state governance. Rather than a "mirror book" advising rulers, *The Prince* prophesied the end of the feudal era and the birth of the neoclassical state. Using both Renaissance examples and cases drawn from the current era, Bobbitt shows Machiavelli's work is both profoundly moral and inherently constitutional, a turning point in our understanding of the relation between war, law, and the state.

Niccolo Machiavelli The Prince Routledge
Professor Skinner presents a lucid analysis of Machiavelli's text as a response to the world of Florentine politics.

Discourses on Livy Open Road + Grove/Atlantic

Uniting thirty years of authoritative scholarship by a master of textual detail, Machiavelli's *Virtue* is a comprehensive statement on the founder of modern politics. Harvey Mansfield reveals the role of sects in Machiavelli's politics, his advice on how to rule indirectly, and the ultimately partisan character of his project, and shows him to be the founder of such modern and diverse institutions as the impersonal state and the energetic executive. Accessible and elegant, this groundbreaking interpretation explains the puzzles and reveals the ambition of Machiavelli's thought. "The book brings together essays that have mapped [Mansfield's] paths of reflection over the past thirty years. . . . The ground, one would think, is ancient and familiar, but Mansfield manages to draw out some understandings, or recognitions, jarringly new."—Hadley Arkes, *New Criterion*
"Mansfield's book more than rewards the close reading it demands."—Colin Walters, *Washington Times* "[A] masterly new book on the Renaissance courtier, statesman and political philosopher. . . . Mansfield seeks to rescue Machiavelli from liberalism's anodyne rehabilitation."—Roger Kimball, *The Wall*

Street Journal

Machiavelli Manchester University Press
How should rulers rule? What is the nature of power? These questions had already been asked when Niccolò Machiavelli wrote *The Prince* in 1513. But what made his thinking on the topic different was his ability to interpret evidence: to look at old issues and find new meaning within them. Many of Machiavelli's contemporaries thought that God would make sure morality was rewarded. To these people, it was inevitable that ethical individuals would enjoy success in this world and attain paradise in the next. Machiavelli was not so sure. He used the evidence of history to prove that people who can lie, cheat and murder tend to succeed. Machiavelli concluded that three main factors affect a political leader's success or failure. In doing so, he reached an entirely new understanding of the meaning of his evidence. Machiavelli argued that behaving in a moral way actually hinders a ruler. If everyone acted morally, he reasoned, then morals would not be a disadvantage. But in a world in which leaders are willing to be ruthless, a moral leader would make both themselves and their state vulnerable. Machiavelli's novel interpretation posits that morals can make a leader hesitate, and this could cost them – and the citizens they are responsible for – everything.

The Prince University of Chicago Press
In his introduction to this new translation by Russell Price, Professor Skinner presents a lucid analysis of Machiavelli's text as a response both to the world of Florentine politics, and as an attack on the advice-books for princes published by a number of his contemporaries. This new edition includes notes on the principal events in Machiavelli's life, and on the vocabulary of *The Prince*, as well as biographical notes on characters in the text.

Machiavelli and Empire University of Chicago Press
Effortlessly immerse yourself in this classic gem thanks to our modern English translation. *Comprehensible Classics* are on a mission to breathe new life into the cherished masterpieces of literature, making them easily readable and enjoyable for the modern reader. We believe that timeless classics should be accessible to everyone. Our translations offer contemporary grammar, simple sentence structure, and modern vocabulary, while carefully preserving the essence and integrity of literary gems. We hope that our translations will help a wider audience not only discover the joy of reading classic literature, but also gain a

deeper understanding of cultural heritage, societal dynamics, and the universal human experience. And who knows, reading *Comprehensible Classics* might even drum up courage to take on the original work. So step into a world where the wisdom and beauty of the ages become accessible to all. Classic works, reimagined for the modern reader, await your discovery. About Niccolò Machiavelli and *The Prince* Niccolò Machiavelli was a skilled Italian diplomat, political observer, and influential renaissance figure. His work "The Prince" has become one of the most controversial and influential texts in political theory, shaping discussions on leadership, statecraft, and the nature of power. Originally written in 1513, the text was intended as a practical guide for Lorenzo de' Medici, a prominent statesman of the time, to gain and maintain power. The ideas however transcend its intended audience, and covers a wide range of timeless topics such as strategies for gaining and preserving control, the importance of a ruler's image and reputation, the use of force and deception, the management of internal and external threats, and the fickleness of human nature. Its departure from traditional moral and ethical frameworks in politics has sparked debates among scholars and political thinkers. Machiavelli's direct and pragmatic approach, emphasizing self-interest and ruthless strategies, gave rise to the term "machievellianism."

Machiavelli's Virtue Oxford University Press, USA
Niccolo Machiavelli taught that political leaders must be prepared to do evil so that good may come of it, and his name has been a byword ever since for duplicity and immorality. Is his sinister reputation deserved? In answering this question Quentin Skinner traces the course of Machiavelli's adult life, from his time as Second Chancellor of the Florentine republic, during which he met with kings, the pope, and the Holy Roman Emperor; to the fall of the republic in 1512; to his death in 1527. It was after the fall of the Republic that Machiavelli composed his main political works: *The Prince*, the *Discourses*, and *The History of Florence*. In this second edition of his *Very Short Introduction* Skinner includes new material on *The Prince*, showing how Machiavelli developed his neo-classical political theory, through engaging in continual dialogue with the ancient Roman moralists and historians, especially Cicero and Livy. The aim of political leaders, Machiavelli argues, should be to act virtuously so far as possible, but to stand ready 'to be not

good' when this course of action is dictated by necessity. Exploring the pivotal concept of princely virtue to be found in classical and Renaissance humanist texts, Skinner brings new light to Machiavelli's philosophy of a willingness to do whatever may be necessary - whether moral or otherwise - to maintain a position of power. ABOUT THE SERIES: The *Very Short Introductions* series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

The Education of a Christian Prince Cambridge University Press
This book offers a significant reinterpretation of the history of republican political thought and of Niccolò Machiavelli's place within it. It locates Machiavelli's political thought within enduring debates about the proper size of republics. From the sixteenth century onward, as states grew larger, it was believed only monarchies could govern large territories effectively. Republicanism was a form of government relegated to urban city-states, anachronisms in the new age of the territorial state. For centuries, history and theory were in agreement: constructing an extended republic was as futile as trying to square the circle; but then James Madison devised a compound representative republic that enabled popular government to take on renewed life in the modern era. This work argues that Machiavelli had his own Madisonian impulse and deserves to be recognized as the first modern political theorist to envision the possibility of a republic with a large population extending over a broad territory.

Thoughts on Machiavelli Cambridge University Press
Reproduction of the original. The publishing house Megali specialises in reproducing historical works in large print to make reading easier for people with impaired vision.

The Prince Oxford University Press, USA
Mikael Hornqvist's study of the political theory of Machiavelli offers an original and challenging reading of a number of celebrated texts while exploring both the political and intellectual contexts within which Machiavelli's political vision was formed. This is an important contribution to the historiography of Machiavelli and the renaissance empire.

Machiavelli's The Prince Cambridge University Press

The Prince of Niccolo Machiavelli in original version. Pocket book. This original

text will make you travel and think at the same time. A timeless, wonderful and

accessible book for everyone. Key Press Edition.