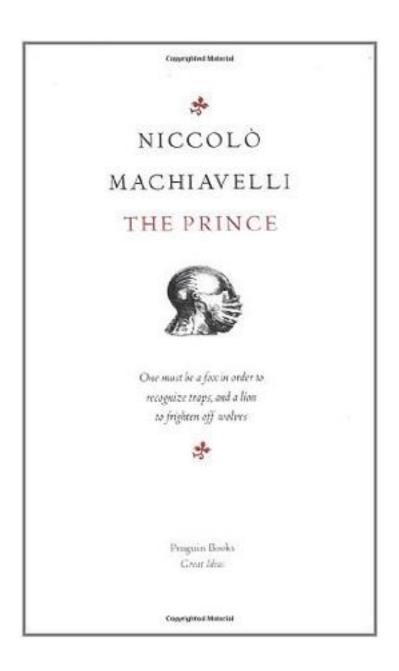
The Prince



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著者:Niccolo Machiavelli

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Rejecting the traditional values of political theory, Machiavelli drew upon his own experiences of office in the turbulent Florentine republic to write his celebrated treatise on statecraft. While Machiavelli was only one of the many Florentine "prophets of force," he differed from the ruling elite in recognizing the complexity and fluidity of political life.

Translated by George Bull

Introduction by Anthony Grafton

作者介绍:

Niccolò Machiavelli (born May 3, 1469, Florence-died June 21, 1527, Florence) Italian statesman, historian, and political theorist. He rose to power after the overthrow of Girolamo Savonarola, was appointed secretary and Second Chancellor to the Florentine Republic in 1498. Working as a diplomat for 14 years, he came in contact with the most powerful figures in Europe. He was dismissed when the Medici family returned to power in 1512, and during the next year he was arrested and tortured for conspiracy. Though soon released, he was not permitted to return to public office. His famous treatise The Prince (1513, published 1532) is a handbook for rulers; though dedicated to Lorenzo de' Medici, ruler of Florence from 1513, it failed to win Machiavelli his favour. Machiavelli viewed The Prince as an objective description of political reality. Because he viewed human nature as venal, grasping, and thoroughly self-serving, he suggested that ruthless cunning is appropriate to the conduct of government. Though admired for its incisive brilliance, the book also has been widely condemned as cynical and amoral, and "Machiavellian" has come to mean deceitful, unscrupulous, and manipulative. His other works include a set of discourses on Livy (completed c. 1518), the comedy The Mandrake (completed c. 1518), The Art of War (published 1521), and the Florentine Histories (completed c. 1525).

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历史

非虚构

英文

评论

better to be feared than loved赫赫赫
想着中国历史就很能理解这本书了
可以视作手段服务目的的典型,在实际历史上却也不乏并不遵照马基雅维利这些规则的君主胜利或者持续了统治,比如美第奇家族。如果说他有一些大心的话,那可能是认为如此取得权力是在没有统一、派别过于散乱又有外敌入侵的最好方式,是达到一个共和国前手法伪善的必要过渡,但这层意思很隐含。从非实际角度来讲,它的方法建立于不先设任何对"美德"的理解并以此执行,而是按众民的弱点来设立规则、趋向力量与见风使舵。缺点显而易见,人不再跟随直觉的善而是目的的达成,但若这是为了可以达到共和国的发展阶段作出的牺牲,从历史时间的角度,人也只能客观看待。
very practical. thx

相当于15世纪的	 《独裁者手册》
 得再看几遍	

Some points are still not outdated to this day. Suggestions on internal affairs mostly consisted of maintaining the prince's public images, while going in detail about wartime governance. At least he doesn't encourage confiscating people's property, even 16th century western political thought is more humanitarian than 中国〇〇党。

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书评

马基雅维利这本著作从问世开始,一直以来可以说毁多于誉,在读这本书第一次的过程中,我还没有怎么感觉到里面有什么太坏的(相对于韩非子),很多人也喜欢将它与韩非子相提并论。但是,后面我觉得,这本书的写作逻辑和韩氏还是有很大不同的,起码作为基础的人性假设我认为就有...

"关于我的忠诚老实,应该没有疑问,因为我一直保持忠诚老实,我现在不会改变它。像我一个四十三年来一向是忠诚老实和善良的人,是不能够改变他的性质的;而且我贫穷,就是我为人忠诚老实和善良的证据。"——马基雅维利 1512年,四十三岁的马基雅维利在对自己做人格鉴定时,…

马基雅维里之所以遭人憎恨,原因其实很简单,他就是那个皇帝的新衣里面的小孩,说出了许多大家心知肚明的事情。或许,大家只不过是云山雾罩般的生活在一个充满着道德欺骗和仁义至上的虚假国度中,但是马基雅维利毫不留情的用手术刀般的精准的洞见揭示了这个国度的生存法则,并...

首先,让我们先确立一个方向:这本书是谁写给谁看的。 这本书是一个知识分子在观察历史与意大利诸侯割据的现状下"以平原的目光来观察山

	的角度写给身居高位的君主看的。		就要确定一	-些范围
时代	3范围——处于什么样的一个历史时	期,作者		

如果单独的看《君主论》,我觉得这本书并不特别。但是如果把《君主论》与唐太宗李 世民写的《帝范》一起来看的话,就有点意思了。 由于中国自古以来大部分的时间都是一个统一的国家,所以一个皇帝最重要的任务就是 维持国家的繁荣稳定,所以《帝范》讲的都是关于国家的治理。...

我之前转发潘汉典先生悼文时随口提到商务印书馆出版的潘译本【君主论】因编辑与校 对的失责存在不少错误,很多朋友嘱我将错误具体列出来。可惜我不住在中国,短期内 很难拿到实体本,而原来友人送的自存本早已在迁居时遗失。目前我可以找到的版本, 是网络流传的PDF,既无从得知是...

对人们最好是加以爱抚,要不然就必须消灭掉。这是因为人们如果受到了轻微的侵害,

仍有能力进行报复; 但是对于沉重的伤害,他们就无能为力了。因此,当我们对一个人进行侵害时,应该彻 底、不留后患,不给他任何报复的机会。

如果一个君主占领上面所说的地区,它在语言、习惯和...

政治哲学是历史的发明,同时也在发明历史,其所关注的乃是如何规范政治来规范历史 。因此讨论某种政治哲人理念的时候,总是绕不开对观念谱系的梳理,马基雅维利亦是 如此。对一个人的经典化往往是历史积累而来,今日我们耳熟能详的话语在彼时却有开 关辟地的意义,不还原历更自然...

学术与政治之间 从马基雅维里关于《君主论》的两封信说起李华芳 学术和政治之间的关系是一个不简单的话题。有韦伯的名篇演讲和徐复观的名著在前, 似乎没有多大讨论的必要。只是讨论马基雅维里在学术与政治之间的纠葛有点像金庸小 说中的《广陵散》成绝响、曲洋却从东汉蔡邑墓...

中国的革命,大多是自下而上的,于是需要《论语》,需要论语河蟹下里巴人们的思想而《君主论》,则是写给想要变革的上位者看的,告诉他们怎么让下面的人听话 本质来说,都是同一本书,同一个思想,只不过是对象不一样,所以看上去有些不同 但是,基本上,两本可以对照来看,很...

我前日写了一篇文章([https://www.douban.com/note/741354078/]),简单地对比了刘训练翻译的【君主论】与潘汉典翻译的【君主论】字句的相似处。提出了【刘训练译 本是完全以潘译本为底本,参照英文版译本修改字句的潘译本"加工本",刘训练不应该单独署译者名】这一观点。拙...

马基雅维利的《君主论》是西方现代政治思潮的里程碑。我一直想弄清楚这个现代究竟 准确地指向哪里?至少不是我们的教科书中那样信誓旦旦宣称的1949年后,似乎自那之后便全是一片新天地,非现代不可。另一种说法是,生活在1469到1527年间的马基 雅维利是近代政治学的鼻祖,这个说...

还没读完,就急不可待的想写一点感想。原谅我的随意。 也许是翻译的缘故,我觉得马基亚维利从头到尾似乎都是一个很矛盾的人,不敢肯定什 么,同时也不敢轻易否定。

我欣赏他对王权的理解,他觉得政府如果作为一个维持统治的目的而存在,是可以利用 一切所能考虑的...

以下是我读《君主论》时的书摘,摘到一半时,我突然发现,如果把文中的部分词汇改 一下,这本《君主论》就可以变成一本可以指导男人追女人,解决一些困难的情感事务 的《男人论》。 不过,当你开始阅读下面的文章前,最好心里有一个清楚的认识,就是"不择手段"是

按常见的说法,《君主论》是现代政治科学的起源,其核心标志是它在思考政治问题时 脱离了伦理学的考虑,进行一种中立的技术分析。也有人认为《君主论》是一本授恶之 书,它为了实现民族解放这一似乎带有正面价值的目标而选择不择手段,从而,它为了 拯救自己的祖国而放弃了拯救自...

统治者读了学会"如狮子般凶猛\如狐狸般狡猾",民众读了明白要"防兽防主席",不过要读明白啊,别太迂腐了.呵呵.

很显然,马基雅维里是一代政治学导师。真实的太真实的,残忍与冷酷只配俯首于权力之下并供之驱使。不要把它们上升为人性之中阴暗一面,在我看来它比加州阳光还更令人心旷神怡。如果个人作为社会整体的一部分,那在各种需要层次被涵盖满足过后,君主就是自我实现的唯一途径。...

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