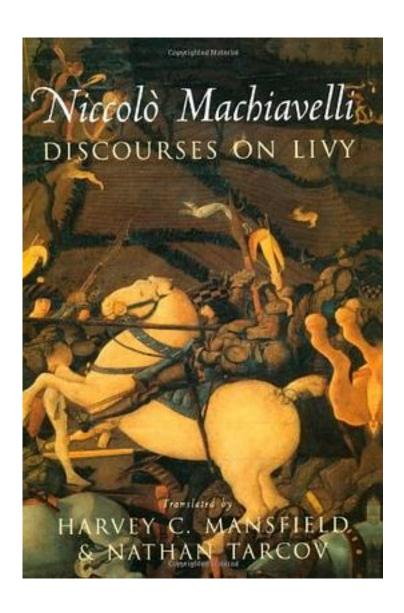
Discourses on Livy



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著者:Niccolo Machiavelli

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IDiscourses on Livy (1531) is as essential to an understanding of Machiavelli as his famous treatise, The Prince. Equally controversial, it reveals his fundamental preference for a republican state. Comparing the practice of the ancient Romans with that of his contemporaries provided Machiavelli with a consistent point of view in all his works. Machiavelli's close analysis of Livy's history of Rome led him to advance his most original and outspoken view of politics - the belief that a healthy body politic was characterized by social friction and conflict rather than by rigid stability. His discussion of conspiracies in Discourses on Livy is one of the most sophisticated treatments of archetypal political upheaval every written. In an age of increasing political absolutism, Machiavelli's theories became a dangerous ideology. This new translation is richly annotated, providing the contemporary reader with sufficient historical, linguistic, and political information to understand and interpret the revolutionary affirmations Machiavelli made, based on the historical evidence he found in Livy. The complete Livy in English, available in five volumes from Oxford World's Classics. ABOUT THE SERIES: For over 100 years Oxford World's Classics has made available the widest range of literature from around the globe. Each affordable volume reflects Oxford's commitment to scholarship, providing the most accurate text plus a wealth of other valuable features, including expert introductions by leading authorities, helpful notes to clarify the text, up-to-date bibliographies for further study, and much more.

作者介绍:

Niccolo di Bernardo dei Machiavelli (1469-1527) was an Italian diplomat, political philosopher, musician, poet and playwright. Julia Conaway Bondanella is Professor of Italian at Indiana University. Peter Bondanella is a Distinguished Professor of Comparative Literature at Indiana University.

目录: Introduction vii Translators' Note xxiii Select Bibliography xxvii A Chronology of Niccola Machiavelli xxxi DISCOURSES ON LIVY 1 Book I Book II Book III Explanatory Notes 360

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标签

政治哲学

马基雅维里

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| 评论 | |
| 对于这个译本将virtu翻译成ability我感到有些不爽,虽然 virtu的定义 | 然这种译法get到了马基雅维利对 |
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| 书评 | |

【按语:马基雅维利的《论李维》通过评注李维的史书《自建城以来》,以夹叙夹议的方式进行史论,考察了古罗马建城以来的伟大政治宏业及其经验教训,其间特别比照了古罗马的尊严荣耀和今日意大利的凋敝沉沦。共3卷,卷1考察了罗马共和时期官方的谋略和决策;卷2考察了罗马建立大...

【按语:马基雅维利(1469-1527)将《君主论》(1512)献给佛罗伦萨的统治者Lore nzo de'

Medici。《君主论》是《论李维》的一个分支或较小的姊妹篇。小清新,很简单。就其谋略论述而言,与亚里士多德《政治学》卷4-6差不多是异曲同工,并不更让人心惊胆战。在区分了共和国和...

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来源:华夏时报时间:2013年1月30日美国加州圣玛利学院教授徐贲所谓"宪政",宪就是法,政就是治,宪政也就是法治。任何一个共和国都有缔造者和初始时刻,共和国的开创者以立法来奠定它的宪政制度。美国人把缔建他们民主共和制度的先贤们称为"建国之父",他们...

这部作品用大量的史实,赞颂罗马共和国的优良制度和罗马贵族、人民的德行。与近代作品相比,它不是建构在人文精神、道德的基础上,而是奠基于功利主义。马基雅维利绝不人云亦云,观察、剖析历史角度独特、深刻锐利,象一把锐利的手术刀,常有惊世骇俗观点,然而细细品味确有其...

毁誉参半的奇书 聂文聪

巴克纳·比·特拉维克说:"人们经常断章取义以证明作者道德沦丧,这种做法对于马基雅维利的整个论题来说有失公平和公正。我们必须承认,他将国家利益提升到了个人利益之上。"

莎士比亚称这本书的作者为"阴险狡诈、口是心非、背信弃义、残暴无情的...

在本书中,马基雅维利以自己由现实政治状况引发的思考注解了李维的罗马史,从而重新建构出一套罗马城邦政治体系的金字塔式结构。 这套金字塔式结构的核心,便是马基雅维利所认为的"三制合一"的政体,即君主制、贵族制和民主制混合的政体。这种关于政体的观念,…

马基雅维利(公元1465年~1527年)与韩非(公元前280年~前233年)都是世界政治思想史上伟大的政治思想家。尽管他们生活的时代各异,地域不同,但他们都生活在一个社会大变革的时代。

万基雅维利生活在意大利封建割据、四分五裂、内忧外患、朝代更迭的时代。当时的意 大利半岛上,有...

bv企鹅君

作为政治学历史上的一位巨人,马基雅维利自己的政见究竟是什么样的?他到底是君主制还是共和制的拥护者?这个问题成为了古往今来许多马基雅维利研究者争论的核心问题之一。但是我想,马基雅维利本人对于此问题可以说不甚关心。借用费耶阿本德的一句话,"什么都行(…

| 在《论李维》中,马基雅维利极端推崇罗马的体制(或者说德行),并且希望在当时的意大利推行这样的体制。(这点在《君主论》中表现得尤为强烈。)他一反被众多人所接受的观点(当然这点也在《君主论》中更为明显),但是事实上也是更有效的。"认为谦卑可以战胜傲慢的人,往… |
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