

# The Prince And Discourses

## Niccolo Machiavelli

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The Prince. The Discourses on Livy. The Art of War - Niccolò Machiavelli 2020-08-16  
Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli (3 May 1469 - 21 June 1527) was an Italian Renaissance diplomat, philosopher and writer, best known for *The Prince* (Il Principe), written in 1513. He has often been called the father of modern political philosophy or political science. For many years he served as a senior

official in the Florentine Republic with responsibilities in diplomatic and military affairs. He wrote comedies, carnival songs, and poetry. His personal correspondence is of high importance to historians and scholars. He worked as secretary to the Second Chancery of the Republic of Florence from 1498 to 1512, when the Medici were out of power. Machiavelli's name came to evoke unscrupulous

politicians of the sort Machiavelli advised most famously in *The Prince*. Machiavelli considered political battles, not through a lens of morality, but as though they are a board game with established rules. His experience showed him that politics have always been played with deception, treachery and crime. He also notably said that a ruler who is establishing a kingdom or a republic, and is criticized for his deeds, including violence, should be excused when the intention and the result is beneficial. Machiavelli's *Prince* was much read as a manuscript long before it was published in 1532 and the reaction was mixed. Some considered it a straightforward description of "the evil means used by bad rulers; others read in it evil recommendations to tyrants to help them maintain their power." The term Machiavellian often connotes political deceit, deviousness, and realpolitik. Even though Machiavelli has become most famous for his work on principalities, scholars

also give attention to the exhortations in his other works of political philosophy. While much less well known than *The Prince*, the *Discourses on Livy* (composed c. 1517) is often said to have paved the way of modern republicanism.

Machiavelli's New Modes and Orders - Harvey C. Mansfield  
2001-04-15

"This study, wrought by one of Machiavelli's interpreters, uncovers the hidden intricacies of the *Discourses*. It will inform and challenge its readers at every step."--BOOK JACKET.  
The Discourses - Niccolò Machiavelli 1950

*Discourses on the First Decade of Titus Livius (Large Print)* - Niccolò Machiavelli 2014-06-09  
Albeit the jealous temper of mankind, ever more disposed to censure than to praise the work of others, has constantly made the pursuit of new methods and systems no less perilous than the search after unknown lands and seas; nevertheless, prompted by that desire which nature has implanted in me, fearlessly to

undertake whatsoever I think offers a common benefit to all, I enter on a path which, being hitherto untrodden by any, though it involve me in trouble and fatigue, may yet win me thanks from those who judge my efforts in a friendly spirit. And although my feeble discernment, my slender experience of current affairs, and imperfect knowledge of ancient events, render these efforts of mine defective and of no great utility, they may at least open the way to some other, who, with better parts and sounder reasoning and judgment, shall carry out my design; whereby, if I gain no credit, at all events I ought to incur no blame.

Discourses - Niccolò Machiavelli  
2020-04-21

Political and philosophical commentaries on the republic of ancient Rome from the Renaissance author of *The Prince*. In *Discourses*, Italian statesman, philosopher, and writer Niccolò Machiavelli offers a wide-ranging analysis of the democratic underpinnings of the Roman Republic, based on

the epic history written by Roman scholar Titus Livy. Focusing on “a republic as the best way to secure the long term stability of states . . . the various discourses contain observations about aspects of governance, political powers, state safety, corruption, and the expansion of powers. They analyze types of governments and how they change over time from both internal and external pressures. The observations provide significant insights into our world today”

(OpEdNews.com).

### **The Discourses of Niccolo**

**Machiavelli** - Father Leslie J. Walker 2013-11-05

Previously out of print for three years, this classic translation by the late Father Leslie J. Walker has long been acknowledged as the best English language version of this seminal work in political theory.

Machiavelli and the Modern State - Alissa M. Ardito  
2021-02-11

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.

Discourses on the First Decade of Titus Livius - Niccolò Machiavelli 2016-03-03

"No epitaph can match so great a name," reads the inscription on Niccolò Machiavelli's tomb in the church of Santa Croce in Florence. Such praise of the notorious author of *The Prince*, the "teacher of evil," according to Leo Strauss, may seem misplaced to those with only a passing knowledge of one of history's most famous political philosophers and theorists. Ever since Machiavelli penned his 1513 treatise on princely rule and the politics of reality, a work that infamously advises rulers to abandon virtue and morality when necessary, his name has been synonymous with deceit, duplicity and amoral pragmatism. In 1559, the text was unsurprisingly registered to the Index Librorum Prohibitorum, the Catholic Church's list of banned books, on the grounds of immorality, and Shakespeare dubbed him the "murderous Machiavel" in the 1590s, a mere six decades after his death in 1527. Since then, a sinister reputation has posthumously plagued the controversial Florentine, and

the accusation of being "Machiavellian," an overused and typically misapplied adjective, is a charge of behaving in a cunning, scheming and unscrupulous way. But is this depiction of Machiavelli as wicked and immoral accurate? Like most historical figures, Machiavelli was a creature of his time, and his works have distinct historical identities - written for a particular culture in a particular time. Machiavelli was a public servant during the Republic who lost his office when the Medicis returned to power, yet Machiavelli dedicated *The Prince* to the ruling Medici of the time, leading many over the centuries to speculate that *The Prince* was a satire. 20th century French philosopher Maurice Merleau-Ponty went so far as to assert, "Machiavelli is the complete contrary of a machiavellian, since he describes the tricks of power and 'gives the whole show away.' The seducer and the politician, who live in the dialectic and have a feeling and

instinct for it, try their best to keep it hidden." . Regardless, *The Prince* remains one of the most influential political philosophies of history, and Machiavelli himself will forever be associated with the "ends justify the means" philosophy that he wrote about. Either way, understanding the significance of his writings and their place in the history of political theory requires exploring the world in which Machiavelli lived and worked, tracing his diplomatic career, his encounters with some of Italy's most influential rulers, and the financial desperation and ignominy he suffered in exile from his native city.

**Discourses on Livy** - Niccolò Machiavelli

2023-04-25T04:13:31Z

A very different work from his well-known *The Prince*, and posthumously published a year prior to it, Machiavelli's *Discourses on Livy* is one of his most debated works. Some critics see it as presenting a counterpoint or refutation of *The Prince*, calling it a key founding document of modern

liberal republicanism. Others maintain that it is complementary, arguing that leaders of republics must act in the manner Machiavelli prescribes in *The Prince* if they are to maintain their state's freedom. In any case, it is a deep and complex work of political philosophy. Both complementary and critical of contemporary Italian Renaissance politics, culture, and religion, *Discourses on Livy* uses Roman history, as described in the first ten books of Livy's *Ab urbe condita*, to explain Machiavelli's views across a broad range of subjects. The 142 discourses discuss political violence, military strategy, political corruption and reform, conspiracy, public opinion, the role of religion in public life, and much more. This book is part of the Standard Ebooks project, which produces free public domain ebooks.

Niccolo Machiavelli's *The Prince* and the *Discourses* - Robert Sobel 1965

## **The Discourses on Livy -**

Niccolo Machiavelli 2008-01-30  
A commentary on Titus Livius's (Livy's) work on Roman History, "*The Discourses on Livy*" is Niccolo Machiavelli's examination of the structure and benefit of the republic. Considered the most important work on the subject of republicanism in the early modern era, "*The Discourses on Livy*" are comprised of three books. In the first book Machiavelli discusses the internal structure of a republic. In the second book he discusses matters of warfare and in the third his attention is turned to matters of individual leadership. An important work of political history and philosophy, "*The Discourses on Livy*" are a must read for any student of political science.

**Discourses on Livy** - Niccolo Machiavelli 2021-06-13  
Political and philosophical commentaries on the republic of ancient Rome from the Renaissance author of *The Prince*. In *Discourses*, Italian statesman, philosopher, and writer Niccolò Machiavelli offers a wide-ranging analysis of the

democratic underpinnings of the Roman Republic, based on the epic history written by Roman scholar Titus Livy. Focusing on "a republic as the best way to secure the long term stability of states . . . the various discourses contain observations about aspects of governance, political powers, state safety, corruption, and the expansion of powers. They analyze types of governments and how they change over time from both internal and external pressures. The observations provide significant insights into our world today"

Discourses on the First Decade of Titus Livius; - Niccolò Machiavelli 2019-03-12

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around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

**The Prince** - Niccolò Machiavelli 1998-09

Mansfield's translation of this classic work, in combination with the new material added for this edition, makes it the definitive version of The Prince, indispensable to scholars, students, and lovers of the dark

art of politics.

**Discourses on Livy(A Classic Illustrated Edition)** - Niccolo Machiavelli 2022-02-14

Political and philosophical commentaries on the republic of ancient Rome from the Renaissance author of The Prince. In Discourses, Italian statesman, philosopher, and writer Niccolò Machiavelli offers a wide-ranging analysis of the democratic underpinnings of the Roman Republic, based on the epic history written by Roman scholar Titus Livy. Focusing on "a republic as the best way to secure the long term stability of states . . . the various discourses contain observations about aspects of governance, political powers, state safety, corruption, and the expansion of powers. They analyze types of governments and how they change over time from both internal and external pressures. The observations provide significant insights into our world today"

**Discourses on Livy** - Niccolo Machiavelli 2020-04-25

Albeit the jealous temper of mankind, ever more disposed

to censure than to praise the work of others, has constantly made the pursuit of new methods and systems no less perilous than the search after unknown lands and seas; nevertheless, prompted by that desire which nature has implanted in me, fearlessly to undertake whatsoever I think offers a common benefit to all, I enter on a path which, being hitherto untrodden by any, though it involve me in trouble and fatigue, may yet win me thanks from those who judge my efforts in a friendly spirit. And although my feeble discernment, my slender experience of current affairs, and imperfect knowledge of ancient events, render these efforts of mine defective and of no great utility, they may at least open the way to some other, who, with better parts and sounder reasoning and judgment, shall carry out my design; whereby, if I gain no credit, at all events I ought to incur no blame. When I see antiquity held in such reverence, that to omit other instances, the mere fragment



of some ancient statue is often bought at a great price, in order that the purchaser may keep it by him to adorn his house, or to have it copied by those who take delight in this art; and how these, again, strive with all their skill to imitate it in their various works; and when, on the other hand, I find those noble labours which history shows to have been wrought on behalf of the monarchies and republics of old times, by kings, captains, citizens, lawgivers, and others who have toiled for the good of their country, rather admired than followed, nay, so absolutely renounced by every one that not a trace of that antique worth is now left among us, I cannot but at once marvel and grieve; at this inconsistency; and all the more because I perceive that, in civil disputes between citizens, and in the bodily disorders into which men fall, recourse is always had to the decisions and remedies, pronounced or prescribed by the ancients.

*The Niccolò Machiavelli  
Collection: the Prince, the Art of War, Discourses on Livy, and*

*Florentine Histories* - Niccolò Machiavelli 2014-09-12  
Machiavelli was born at Florence on 3rd May 1469. He was the second son of Bernardo di Nicolo Machiavelli, a lawyer of some repute, and of Bartolommea di Stefano Nelli, his wife. Both parents were members of the old Florentine nobility. His life falls naturally into three periods, each of which singularly enough constitutes a distinct and important era in the history of Florence. His youth was concurrent with the greatness of Florence as an Italian power under the guidance of Lorenzo de' Medici, Il Magnifico. The downfall of the Medici in Florence occurred in 1494, in which year Machiavelli entered the public service. During his official career Florence was free under the government of a Republic, which lasted until 1512, when the Medici returned to power, and Machiavelli lost his office. The Medici again ruled Florence from 1512 until 1527, when they were once more driven out. This was the period of Machiavelli's literary

activity and increasing influence; but he died, within a few weeks of the expulsion of the Medici, on 22nd June 1527, in his fifty-eighth year, without having regained office. His most famous work, of course, is *The Prince*, one of the history's greatest and most notorious political treatises. Dedicated to a Medici, Machiavelli lays out how princes and rulers can attain and retain power, famously explaining how a ruler can be loved or feared.

### **Thoughts on Machiavelli -**

Leo Strauss 2014-07-04

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.

### *Discourses on the First Decade of Titus Livius* - Niccolo

Machiavelli 2016-01-26

The *Discourses on Livy* (Italian: *Discorsi sopra la prima deca di Tito Livio*, literally "Discourses on the First Decade of Titus Livy") is a work of political history and philosophy written in the early 16th century (ca. 1517) by the Italian writer and political theorist Niccolo Machiavelli, best known as the author of *The Prince*. The *Discourses* were published posthumously with papal privilege in 1531."

*Discourses on Livy* - Niccolo Machiavelli 2020-05

The Discourses on the First Decade of Titus Livius is one of the masterpieces by Machiavelli. This work narrates the writer's comments as to how a democratic government should be established. Through the comparison of Venice and Rome a detailed analysis of different kinds of governments is given. Machiavelli has ingeniously presented different aspects of his own contentions. Thought-provoking! I send you a gift, which if it answers all the obligations I owe you, is at any rate the greatest which Niccolò Machiavelli has in his power to offer. For in it I have expressed whatever I have learned, or have observed for myself during a long experience and constant study of human affairs. And since neither you nor any other can expect more at my hands, you cannot complain if I have not given you more.

Discourses on Livy - Niccolò Machiavelli 2023-11-16  
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.

### **Discourses On The First Decade Of Titus Livius -**

Niccolo Machiavelli 2023-01-03

The Italian philosopher Niccolo Machiavelli wrote "Discourses on the First Decade of Titus Livius" in the early 1600s. It is a book about politics. The book is a commentary on the first ten books of the "History of Rome" by the Roman historian Titus Livy. Machiavelli wrote this book to give practical advice on how to set up and run a republic. He did this by looking at the Roman Republic, which Livy described. He says that a republic can only work if its citizens are good and are willing to put the needs of the community ahead of their own. Machiavelli talks about many different parts in this book of republican government, such as the importance of law, the role of the military, and the need for good leaders. The author also talks about the problems that come up when trying to set up a republic, like the risk of corruption and how hard it is to keep public support. Thus,

readers can find this novel highly analytical and often confrontational, challenging conventional wisdom.

### **Discourses on Livy -** Niccolo Machiavelli 2020-04-05

A commentary on Titus Livius's (Livy's) work on Roman History, "The Discourses on Livy" is Niccolo Machiavelli's examination of the structure and benefit of the republic. Considered the most important work on the subject of republicanism in the early modern era, "The Discourses on Livy" are comprised of three books. In the first book Machiavelli discusses the internal structure of a republic. In the second book he discusses matters of warfare and in the third his attention is turned to matters of individual leadership. An important work of political history and philosophy, "The Discourses on Livy" are a must read for any student of political science.

### **Machiavelli's Discourses on Livy: New Readings -** Diogo

Pires Aurélio 2021-10-11

Original scholarly essays by leading philosophers, which

bring to life Machiavelli's lengthiest and most challenging work.

**Selected Political Writings -**

Niccolò Machiavelli 1994-01-01

Here are The Prince and the most important Discourses, newly translated into spare, vivid English by one of the most gifted historians of his generation. Why a new translation? "Machiavelli was never the dull, worthy, pedantic author who appears in the pages of other translations", says David Wootton in his Introduction. "In the pages that follow I have done my best to let him speak in his own voice." (And indeed, Wootton's Machiavelli literally does so when the occasion demands: Renderings of that most problematic of words, *virtù*, are in each instance followed by the Italian). Notes, a map, and an altogether remarkable Introduction, no less authoritative for being grippingly readable, help make this edition an ideal first encounter with Machiavelli for any student of history and political theory.

Discourses on Livy BY NICCOLO

MACHIAVELLI - Niccolo

Machiavelli 2021-05-11

"Political and philosophical commentaries on the republic of ancient Rome from the Renaissance author of The Prince. In Discourses, Italian statesman, philosopher, and writer Niccolò Machiavelli offers a wide-ranging analysis of the democratic underpinnings of the Roman Republic, based on the epic history written by Roman scholar Titus Livy. Focusing on "a republic as the best way to secure the long term stability of states . . . the various discourses contain observations about aspects of governance, political powers, state safety, corruption, and the expansion of powers. They analyze types of governments and how they change over time from both internal and external pressures. The observations provide significant insights into our world today"

**Discourses of Titus Livius -**

Niccolò Machiavelli 2016-09-08

The Discourses on Livy (Italian: Discorsi sopra la prima deca di Tito Livio, literally "Discourses

on the First Decade of Titus Livy") is a work of political history and philosophy written in the early 16th century (ca. 1517) by the Italian writer and political theorist Niccolò Machiavelli, (1469 - 1527) best known as the author of The Prince. The Discourses were published posthumously with papal privilege in 1531."

Discourses on Livy - Niccolò Machiavelli 2020-05

The Discourses on the First Decade of Titus Livius is one of the masterpieces by Machiavelli. This work narrates the writer's comments as to how a democratic government should be established. Through the comparison of Venice and Rome a detailed analysis of different kinds of governments is given. Machiavelli has ingeniously presented different aspects of his own contentions. Thought-provoking! I send you a gift, which if it answers all the obligations I owe you, is at any rate the greatest which Niccolò Machiavelli has in his power to offer. For in it I have expressed whatever I have learned, or have observed for

myself during a long experience and constant study of human affairs. And since neither you nor any other can expect more at my hands, you cannot complain if I have not given you more.

**Discourses on Livy** - Niccolò Machiavelli 2018-09-22

"Discourses on Livy," which was first published posthumously in 1531, is Niccolò Machiavelli's analysis of the first ten books of Livy's monumental work of Roman History, which details the expansion of Rome through the end of the Third Samnite War in 293 BC. Machiavelli believed that by examining the exemplary greatness in Roman history, practical lessons could be applied to the politics of the present day. The Italian renaissance was causing people to look back to the ancients as examples of greatness in the fields of art, law, and medicine. Driven by a motivation to do the same for the field of politics, Machiavelli undertook an examination of the structure and benefit of government in ancient times. "Discourses on Livy" are comprised of three

books. In the first book Machiavelli discusses the internal structure of a republic. In the second book he discusses matters of warfare and in the third his attention is turned to matters of individual leadership. An important work of political history and philosophy, "Discourses on Livy" is a must read for any student of political science. This edition is printed on premium acid-free paper and follows the translation of Ninian Hill Thomson.

*The First and Second Discourses* - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1964

One of the most respected translations of this key work of 18th-century philosophy, this text includes a brief introduction to the two works as well as abundant notes that range from simple explanations to speculative interpretations.

**Discourses on Livy** - Niccolo Machiavelli 2003-03-13

Discourses 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.

**Discourses on the First Decade of Titus Livius -**  
Niccolò Machiavelli 1883

אלפרד רוזנברג - 1987

Machiavelli's Romans - Patrick J. Coby 1999-05-13

Although Machiavelli is usually considered a pioneer among modern political philosophers, he read deeply in and was greatly influenced by the works of classical Roman thinkers such as Livy. There is thus a fundamental tension between the modern and the ancient within Machiavelli's philosophy;

he is both a precursor to the Enlightenment and a throwback to republican Rome. This is the main thesis behind Patrick Coby's innovative study of the neglected Machiavellian classic Discourses on Livy. Coby argues that scholars have been too quick to dismiss the ancient antecedents of Machiavelli's thought, particularly with regard to the modes and orders of the Roman republic. The book seeks to resolve the central paradox of the Discourses, that Machiavelli recommends adoption of Roman modes and orders even though those modes and orders destroyed the virtù, the strength, which Machiavelli would have moderns resuscitate by imitating Rome. A sophisticated, highly engaging book, Machiavelli's Romans will be of special interest to political theorists, Renaissance scholars, and classicists.

**Discourses on the First Decade of Titus Livius -**  
Niccolo Machiavelli 2014-06-09  
Albeit the jealous temper of mankind, ever more disposed



to censure than to praise the work of others, has constantly made the pursuit of new methods and systems no less perilous than the search after unknown lands and seas; nevertheless, prompted by that desire which nature has implanted in me, fearlessly to undertake whatsoever I think offers a common benefit to all, I enter on a path which, being hitherto untrodden by any, though it involve me in trouble and fatigue, may yet win me thanks from those who judge my efforts in a friendly spirit. And although my feeble discernment, my slender experience of current affairs, and imperfect knowledge of ancient events, render these efforts of mine defective and of no great utility, they may at least open the way to some other, who, with better parts and sounder reasoning and judgment, shall carry out my design; whereby, if I gain no credit, at all events I ought to incur no blame.

*Discourses on Livy* - Niccolò Machiavelli 2009-02-27

*Discourses on Livy* is the

founding document of modern republicanism, and Harvey C. Mansfield and Nathan Tarcov have provided the definitive English translation of this classic work. Faithful to the original Italian text, properly attentive to Machiavelli's idiom and subtlety of thought, it is eminently readable. With a substantial introduction, extensive explanatory notes, a glossary of key words, and an annotated index, the *Discourses* reveals Machiavelli's radical vision of a new science of politics, a vision of "new modes and orders" that continue to shape the modern ethos. "[Machiavelli] found in Livy the means to inspire scholars for five centuries. Within the *Discourses*, often hidden and sometimes unintended by their author, lie the seeds of modern political thought. . . . [Mansfield and Tarcov's] translation is careful and idiomatic."—Peter Stothard, *The Times* "Translated with painstaking accuracy—but also great readability."—*Weekly Standard* "A model of contemporary scholarship and a

brave effort at Machiavelli translation that allows the great Florentine to speak in his own voice."—Choice

**The Discourses by Niccolò Machiavelli Edited with an Introduction by Bernard Crick Translated by Leslie J. Walker** - Niccolò Machiavelli 2003

**The Prince and The Discourses** - Niccolò Machiavelli 1950

**The prince. Discourses on the first ten books of Titus Livius. Thoughts of a statesman** - Niccolò Machiavelli 1882

*Niccolo Machiavelli the Complete Collection: (4 Books) the Prince, the Art of War, the Discourses on Livy, History of Florence* - Niccolò Machiavelli 2017-07-26  
BOOK ONE: The Prince Is a 16th-century political treatise, by the Italian diplomat and political theorist Niccolò Machiavelli. From correspondence a version appears to have been distributed in 1513, using a Latin title, *De Principatibus*

(*About Principalities*). However, the printed version was not published until 1532, five years after Machiavelli's death. This was done with the permission of the Medici pope Clement VII, but "long before then, in fact since the first appearance of *The Prince* in manuscript, controversy had swirled about his writings". 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.  
BOOK TWO: *The Art of War* is a treatise by the Italian Renaissance political philosopher and historian Niccolò Machiavelli. The format of *The Art of War* is a Socratic dialogue. The purpose, declared by Lord Fabrizio Colonna (perhaps Machiavelli's persona) at the outset, "To honor and reward virtue, not to have

contempt for poverty, to esteem the modes and orders of military discipline, to constrain citizens to love one another, to live without factions, to esteem less the private than the public good." To these ends, Machiavelli notes in his preface, the military is like the roof of a palazzo protecting the contents. Written between 1519 and 1520 and published the following year, it was Machiavelli's only historical or political work printed during his lifetime, though he was appointed official historian of Florence in 1520 and entrusted with minor civil duties. BOOK THREE: The Discourses on Livy is a work of political history and philosophy written in the early 16th century (ca. 1517) by the Italian writer and political theorist Niccolò Machiavelli, best known as the author of The Prince. The Discourses were published posthumously with papal privilege in 1531. 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 BCE, although Machiavelli discusses what can be learned from many other eras including contemporary politics. 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. BOOK FOUR: HISTORY OF FLORENCE After the crisis of 1513, with arrests for conspiracy, torture and after being sentenced to house arrest, Machiavelli's relationship with the Medici family passively began to mend itself. If the dedication of *Il Principe* (1513) to Lorenzo II de' Medici had not any effect, part of the then dominant faction of the Florence was not against him, and instead granted him an appointment. In his letter he deplores of his idle state, offering his precious political experience to the new lord. To sustain that timid request Machiavelli, with a considerably courtier-like spirit, set his

Mandragola for the wedding of Lorenzino de' Medici (1518). In 1520, he was invited to Lucca for a mission of a semiprivate character, indicating that the ostracism was to be raised up. At the end of that year, Giulio Cardinal de Medici commissioned him to write a History of Florence. Although this was not exactly the charge

he desired, Machiavelli accepted it as the only possible way to come back into the graces of the Medici. The intent of the work, although semi-officially, was to recover the city's charge of historic officiality. The wage for the appointment was not large (57 florins per year, later increased to 100).