

## The Prince Niccolo Machiavelli

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[The Prince](#) CRC Press

The Prince, written in 1513 by Niccolò Machiavelli, a diplomat in Florence during the Italian Renaissance, is considered by many as a highly influential book. Machiavelli, a man who did not leave anything to chance, quickly climbed up the ranks in government, attached himself to powerful and experienced leaders, whom he learnt a great deal from. The Prince, is a culmination of his illustrious career as a government official and go getter; hobnobbing with the rich and powerful. Today, business leaders, politicians and managers, have found great use in the guidelines outlined by Machiavelli to find a balance in attaining and retaining power, accumulating wealth and maintaining it, through pragmatic means.

An Analysis of Niccolo Machiavelli's The Prince Wyatt North Publishing, LLC

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.

*The Prince by Niccolo Machiavelli* BookRix

Machiavelli's Highly Influential Treatise on Political Power This edition of Machiavelli's masterpiece is carefully edited and formatted to provide you with the best reading experience. We gave the original content of the book a fresh look and design that matches the expectations of the modern reader. This edition also includes: A detailed author's biography (as a final chapter) that takes you on a journey into the times and environments that shaped the writer's life. ABOUT THE PRINCE The Prince is a 16th-century political treatise as an instruction guide for new princes and royals. The general theme of The Prince is of accepting that the aims of princes - such as glory and survival - can justify the use of immoral means to achieve those ends. The Prince is one of the first works of modern philosophy, especially modern political philosophy, in which the "effectual" truth is taken to be more important than any abstract ideal. It is also notable for being in direct conflict with the dominant Catholic and scholastic doctrines of the time, particularly those concerning politics and ethics. Enjoy!

*The Prince* Oxford University Press, USA

A new translation by Peter Constantine Introduction by Albert Russell Ascoli The first modern treatise of political philosophy, The Prince is one of the world's most influential and widely read books. Machiavelli reveals nothing less than the secrets of power: how to gain it, how to wield it, and how to keep it. Ruthless, cunning, and amoral, The Prince is a controversial analysis of manipulation and an essential guide for anyone interested in conquest, self-defense, or observation of dominance and control. The Introduction by noted Italian Renaissance scholar Albert Russell Ascoli provides a perfect opening to Peter Constantine's illuminating new translation of this seminal work. "Constantine elegantly captures in English the pith of Machiavelli's brilliant Italian prose."—Edward Muir, Clarence L. Ver Steeg Professor in the Arts and Sciences, Northwestern University

[The Prince](#) University of Chicago Press

Niccolo Machiavelli was an Italian diplomat and philosopher during the Renaissance, and a senior official in the Florentine Republic. After being imprisoned, and then exiled from politics, he wrote "The Prince" in 1513. While a keen commentator on political and military matters, Machiavelli also wrote poetry and comedies which were popular in his lifetime, unlike his political works. Still, his first love was ever and always politics.

[The Prince: Large Print](#) BoD – Books on Demand

'A prince must not have any other object nor any other thought...but war, its institutions, and its discipline; because that is the only art befitting one who commands.' When Machiavelli's brief treatise on Renaissance statecraft and princely power was posthumously published in 1532, it generated a debate that has raged unabated until the present day. Based upon Machiavelli's first-hand experience as an emissary of the Florentine Republic to the courts of Europe, The Prince analyses the usually violent means by which men seize, retain, and lose political power. Machiavelli added a dimension of incisive realism to one of the major philosophical and political issues of his time, especially the relationship between public deeds and private morality. His book provides a remarkably uncompromising picture of the true nature of power, no matter in what era or by whom it is exercised. This fluent new translation is accompanied by comprehensive notes and an introduction that considers the true purpose of The Prince and dispels some of the myths associated with it. 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.

The Prince 谷月社

Niccolo 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.

The Prince OUP Oxford

Niccolo Machiavelli's The Prince is a political treatise sometimes claimed to be one of the first works of modern philosophy, especially modern political philosophy, in which the effective truth is taken to be more important than any abstract ideal. It was also in direct conflict with the dominant Catholic and scholastic doctrines of the time concerning how to consider politics and ethics. The descriptions within The Prince have the general theme of accepting that ends of princes, glory, and survival, can justify the use of immoral means to achieve those ends. Niccolo di Bernardo dei was an Italian philosopher, humanist, and writer based in Florence during the Renaissance. He is one of the main founders of modern political science, was a diplomat, political philosopher, playwright, and a civil servant of the Florentine Republic. He also wrote comedies, carnival songs, poetry, and some of the most well-known personal correspondence in the Italian language.

The Prince by Niccolo Machiavelli CreateSpace

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](#) Modern Library

Niccolo Machiavelli wrote The Prince, originally titled De Principatibus (About Principalities), in 1513, detailing how a prince could gain and sustain ruling power. It is both a philosophical study in autocracy and a guide in the pursuit of power, especially implying that the ends justify the means in maintaining a stable state for the governed. Both praised for its shrewdness and reviled for its legendary ruthlessness, The Prince is a milestone in philosophical thought and essential reading.

[The Prince](#) Branden Books

With "The Prince", Machiavelli made his name synonymous with intrigue and cunning for all time. His instructions to the Prince, on achieving and maintaining power, by any and all means available, became the archetypical philosophy of The Ends Justify The Means. Machiavelli advocated that political expediency supersedes morality and that success, by any means, is its own justification. His cold, calculating logic sweeps aside and dismisses all arguments against the use of every manner of deceit and dishonesty for a ruler to achieve his ends on the basis that those ends, once achieved, are, in themselves, sufficient justification. Not only does Machiavelli make philosophical arguments for his viewpoint, he gives numerous practical examples of behavior, which are generally considered to be both ruthless and invariably successful. For nearly 500 years, politicians of all stripes have found that in ignoring Machiavelli's views they become easy prey to those who are willing to employ Machiavellian methods. Machiavelli is considered by many to be the Father of Modern Political Theory. His influence has been immense and his writings, particularly "The Prince", will undoubtedly continue to influence many generations to come. Niccolo Machiavelli. The Prince. (Illustrated Edition) Independently Published A masterpiece of strategy and politics from the 16th century. Machiavelli explains core universal concepts about power and leadership that have been applied by military officers, successful businessmen, and diplomats worldwide for centuries. This is the official edition of Machiavelli's The Prince complete including the censored parts.

The Prince (Annotated) - Modern Edition of the Original Classic Cambridge University Press

"The classic book has always read again and again." "What is the classic book?" "Why is the classic book?" "READ READ READ.. then you'll know it's excellence."

[The Prince](#) Manchester University Press

No text has attracted more controversy over the centuries than Machiavelli's The Prince. Placed on the Index of Prohibited Books by the Catholic Church in 1599, The Prince nevertheless proved to be the means by which Machiavelli came to be known throughout Europe, establishing his name as a byword for the cunning and unscrupulous politician. Written as the medieval world was giving way to the new dynamic of renaissance capitalism, The Prince embodies a whole series of vital issues that affect our understanding of modern politics, including power and morality, history and human nature, language and meaning, gender and government. It is these issues which the essays in this volume debate and explore from a variety of perspectives, from the original responses to The Prince through to feminist and deconstructive approaches. The result is a volume packed with ideas and insights. With contributions by international scholars and critics, a chronological table and select bibliography, this is an

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essential guide for anyone studying Machiavelli.

The Prince [www.bnpublishing.com](http://www.bnpublishing.com)

Of all Machiavelli's works The Prince is undoubtedly the greatest; and a new English edition of it is likely to be welcome to all those who have not the advantage of reading it in the classical Italian original. It is customary for those who wish to gain the favour of a prince to endeavour to do so by offering him gifts of those things which they hold most precious, or in which they know him to take especial delight. In this way princes are often presented with horses, arms, cloth of gold, gems, and such-like ornaments worthy of their grandeur. In my desire, however, to offer to your Highness some humble testimony of my devotion, I have been unable to find among my possessions anything which I hold so dear or esteem so highly as that knowledge of the deeds of great men which I have acquired through a long experience of modern events and a constant study of the past. The results of my long observations and reflections are recorded in the little volume which I now offer to Your Highness: and although I deem this work unworthy of Your Highness's notice, yet my confidence in your humanity assures me that you will accept it, knowing that it is not in my power to offer you a greater gift than that of enabling you to understand in the shortest possible time all those things which I have learnt through danger and suffering in the course of many years. Reprint of the great work original published in English language in 1921.

Machiavelli's the Prince Classics Press

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The Prince Machiavelli Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

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The Prince Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

The Prince There have been many political philosophies published throughout the time of literate man, but few have made such an impact in so few words as NiccolO Machiavelli's The Prince. This eminently quotable treatise on the nature of rulers is unsettling in that it does not merely discuss the specific political geography of 16th century Europe, a world comprised of kings and nobles who ruled absolutely; it has endured for nearly 500 years because it is an all-encompassing understanding of men in power, and the common traits, motives and struggles which have characterized leaders from Roman emperors to modern-day presidents.

The PRINCE by Nicolo Machiavelli

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.

The Prince

"The Prince" is a political treatise by Machiavelli that is not considered to be representative of the work published during his lifetime, but is the most remembered. The theories in this book describe methods that an aspiring prince can use to acquire the throne, or an existing prince can use to maintain his reign. These theories include defense and military, perceived reputation, generosity, cruelty versus mercy, gaining honors, fortune and a number of other discourses.