

The Prince And The Discourses

This volume includes the complete translated texts of both The Prince and the Discourses on the First Ten s of Titus Livius [Livy], along with a historical and critical Introduction by Max Lerner "Nothing could be timely than the publication at this moment of history of the two works which made Machiavelli both famous and infamous as a model for contemporary stateThis volume includes the complete translated texts of both The Prince and the Discourses on the First Ten s of Titus Livius [Livy], along with a historical and critical Introduction by Max Lerner "Nothing could be timely than the publication at this moment of history of the two works which made Machiavelli both famous and infamous as a model for contemporary statesmen The Prince and The Discourses have become required reading for an understanding of our daily newspaper headlines "These books have never before been printed in a single volume The texts are complete and unabridged An illuminating introduction is provided by Max Lerner who traces the career and thought of the first analyst of power and the uses to which political domination can be put for aggression and the expanding control of the state " from the jacket of the 1950 edition

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The Prince-Niccolò Machiavelli 1950

Machiavelli: The Prince-Niccolo Machiavelli 2018-12-31 This new edition of the acclaimed translation of Niccol- Machiavelli's The Prince - revised for the first time after thirty years - includes a rewritten and extended introduction by Quentin Skinner. Niccol- Machiavelli is arguably the most famous and controversial figure in the history of political thought. The Prince remains his best-known work, and throws down a challenge that subsequent writers on statecraft and political morality have found impossible to ignore. Quentin Skinner's introduction offers a lucid analysis of Machiavelli's text both as a response to the world of Florentine politics and as a critical engagement with the classical and Renaissance genre of advice-books for princes. This new edition also features an improved timeline of key events in Machiavelli's life, helping the reader place the work in the context of its time, in addition to an enlarged and fully updated bibliography.

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 Prince ; and-Niccolo Machiavelli 1950

CLASSICS The Prince and The Discourses-Niccolò Machiavelli

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

The Prince and The Discourses-Niccolò Machiavelli 1950 The career and thought of the sixteenth-century political philosopher are traced in an introductory essay to his most famous works.

Machiavelli and the Modern State-Alissa M. Ardito 2015-02-26 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.

The Prince and The Discourses-Niccolò Machiavelli 1950

The role of the people in the two works of Machiavelli: The Prince and The Discourses-Irina Wolf 2009-08-24 Seminar paper from the year 2001 in the subject Politics - Political Theory and the History of Ideas Journal, grade: A, American University of Central Asia, course: Political Thought, language: English, abstract: In “The Prince” Machiavelli refers to the people as inhabitants, subjects, private citizens, populace and two years later, writing “The Discourses” he also uses the words: masses, the general public, the plebs, and “have-nots”. Is there a difference between those words or they generally mean the same? Why does Machiavelli in “The Discourses” add new words when he is talking about “the people”? Is it due to the different contexts or the interval of time between writing these two works influenced the thinker and changed his view on the role of the populace in any political system? Answering those questions requires analysis of both books and deep understanding of the purposes of writing them

The Prince-Niccolo Machiavelli 2003-01-01 The Prince Here is the world’s most famous master plan for seizing and holding power. Astonishing in its candor, The Prince even today remains a disturbingly realistic and prophetic work on what it takes to be a prince...a king...a president. When, in 1512, Machiavelli was removed from his post in his beloved Florence, he resolved to set down a treatise on leadership that was practical, not idealistic. The prince he envisioned would be unencumbered by ordinary ethical and moral values; his prince would be man and beast, fox and lion. Today this small sixteenth-century masterpiece has become essential reading for every

student of government and is the ultimate book on power politics. This Bantam Classic edition of The Prince includes selections from Machiavelli’s Discourses as well as an introduction and notes by the translator, Daniel Donno.

The Prince-Nicolo Machiavelli 2021-02-15 The prince is an expanded analysis of how to obtain and maintain political power. It includes 26 chapters and thanks to Lorenzo de' Medici. The dedication shows that Machiavelli intends to discuss the behavior of great men and the principles of prince rule in plain language. He did this to please and inspire the Medici family.The 26 chapters of the book can be divided into four parts: Chapters 1-11 discuss different types of principalities or states, chapters 12-14 discuss different types of armies and the proper behavior of princes as military leaders, and chapters 15-23 discuss The character and manners of the prince, chapters 24 to 26 discuss the desperate political situation in Italy. The last chapter asks the Medici family to provide food for the prince, who will lead Italy out of humiliation.

The Prince-Niccolo Machiavelli 2003-02-04 Machiavelli's highly influential treatise on political power The Prince shocked Europe on publication with its advocacy of ruthless tactics for gaining absolute power and its abandonment of conventional morality. Niccoló Machiavelli drew on his own experience of office under the turbulent Florentine republic, rejecting traditional values of political theory and recognizing the complicated, transient nature of political life. Concerned not with lofty ideal but with a regime that would last, The Prince has become the bible of realpolitik, and it still retains its power to alarm and to instruct. In this edition, Machiavelli's tough-minded and pragmatic Italian is preserved in George Bull's clear, unambiguous translation. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

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.

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.

“The” Prince-Niccolò Machiavelli 1950

The Prince-Niccolò Machiavelli 2016-03-15 The Prince by Niccolo Machiavelli from Coterie Classics All Coterie Classics have been formatted for ereaders and devices and include a bonus link to the free audio book. “The first method for estimating the intelligence of a ruler is to look at the men he has around him.” — Niccolò Machiavelli, The Prince Machiavelli's The Prince was a battle for obtaining and maintaining power in 14th century Italy but it is surprisingly relevant to the understanding of business, politics and the nature of society.

The Prince-Niccolò Machiavelli 1940

The Essential Writings of Machiavelli-Niccolo Machiavelli 2009-07-08 FINALIST--2008 PEN TRANSLATION PRIZE In The Essential Writings of Machiavelli, Peter Constantine has assembled a comprehensive collection that shows the true depth and breadth of a great Renaissance thinker. Refreshingly accessible, these superb new translations are faithful to Machiavelli’s original, beautifully crafted writings. The volume features essays that appear in English for the first time, such as “A Caution to the Medici” and “The Persecution of Africa.” Also included are complete versions of the political treatise, The Prince, the comic satire The Mandrake, The Life of Castruccio Castracani, and the classic story “Belfagor”, along with selections from The Discourses, The Art of War, and Florentine Histories. Augmented with useful features–vital and concise annotations and cross-references–this unique compendium is certain to become the standard one-volume reference to this influential, versatile, and ever timely writer. “Machiavelli's stress on political necessity rather than moral perfection helped inspire the Renaissance by renewing links with Thucydides and other classical thinkers. This new collection provides deeper insight into Machiavelli’s personality as a writer, thus broadening our understanding of him.” –Robert D. Kaplan, author of Warrior Politics: Why Leadership Demands a Pagan Ethos “Constantine’s selection is not only intelligent; his translations are astonishingly good. Thoughtfully introduced by Albert Russell Ascoli, this edition belongs in everyone’s library.” –John Jeffries Martin, professor and chair, department of history, Trinity University “If one were to assign a single edition of Machiavelli’s works, this most certainly would be it.” –John P. McCormick, professor, department of political science, University of Chicago

The Prince, and The Discourses-Niccolò Machiavelli 1950

The Routledge Guidebook to Machiavelli's The Prince-John T. Scott 2016-03-31 Niccolò Machiavelli’s The Prince is one of the most influential works in the history of political thought and the adjective Machiavellian is well-known and perhaps even over-used. So why does the meaning of the text continue to be debated to the present day? And how does a contemporary reader get to grips with a book full of references to the politics of the early 16th Century? The Routledge Guidebook to Machiavelli’s The Prince provides readers with the

historical background, textual analysis, and other relevant information needed for a greater understanding and appreciation of this classic text. This guidebook introduces: the historical, political and intellectual context in which Machiavelli was working the key ideas developed by Machiavelli throughout the text and the examples he uses to illustrate them the relationship of The Prince to The Discourses and Machiavelli’s other works Featuring a timeline, maps and suggestions for further reading throughout, this book is an invaluable guide for anyone who wants to be able to engage more fully with The Prince.

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.

The Prince and Other Writings-Niccolò Machiavelli 2003 Wayne A. Rebhorn, Celanese Centennial Professor of English at the University of Texas, has authored numerous studies of Renaissance European literature. His Foxes and Lions: Machiavellis Confidence Men won the Howard R. Marraro Prize of the Modern Language Association of America in 1990.

Machiavelli and the Modern State-Alissa M. Ardito 2014-09-30 This book offers a significant reinterpretation of the history of republican political thought and of Niccol- 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 Livy-Niccolò Machiavelli 2012-03-14 This influential study contrasts the government of ancient Rome with that of the author’s 16th-century contemporaries. Topics include establishing a republic's internal structure, conducting warfare, and exhibiting leadership qualities.

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-Niccolo Machiavelli 2013-11-28 Few figures in intellectual history have proved as notorious and ambiguous as Niccolò Machiavelli. But while his treatise The Prince made his name synonymous with autocratic ruthlessness and cynical manipulation, The Discourses (c.1517) shows a radically different outlook on the world of politics. In this carefully argued commentary on Livy’s history of republican Rome, Machiavelli proposed a system of government that would uphold civic freedom and security by instilling the virtues of active citizenship, and that would also encourage citizens to put the needs of the state above selfish, personal interests. Ambitious in scope, but also clear-eyed and pragmatic, The Discourses creates a modern theory of republic politics. Leslie J. Walker’s definitive translation has been revised by Brian Richardson and is accompanied by an introduction by Bernard Crick, which illuminates Machiavelli’s historical context and his new theories of politics. This edition also includes suggestions for further reading and notes.

Machiavelli and Republicanism-Gisela Bock 1993 Some of the world's foremost historians of ideas consider Machiavelli's political thought in the larger context of the republican tradition.

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.

The Historical, Political, and Diplomatic Writings of Niccolo Machiavelli-Niccolò Machiavelli 1891

Selected Political Writings-Niccolò Machiavelli 1994 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.

Machiavelli's Politics-Catherine H. Zuckert 2017-04-25 Machiavelli is popularly known as a teacher of tyrants, a key proponent of the unscrupulous “Machiavellian” politics laid down in his landmark political treatise The Prince. Others cite the Discourses on Livy to argue that Machiavelli is actually a passionate advocate of republican politics who saw the need for occasional harsh measures to maintain political order. Which best characterizes the teachings of the prolific Italian philosopher? With Machiavelli’s Politics, Catherine H. Zuckert turns this question on its head with a major reinterpretation of Machiavelli’s prose works that reveals a surprisingly cohesive view of politics. Starting with Machiavelli’s two major political works, Zuckert persuasively shows that the moral revolution Machiavelli sets out in The Prince lays the foundation for the new form of democratic republic he proposes in the Discourses. Distrusting ambitious politicians to serve the public interest of their own accord, Machiavelli sought to persuade them in The Prince that the best way to achieve their own ambitions was to secure the desires and ambitions of their subjects and fellow citizens. In the Discourses, he then describes the types of laws and institutions that would balance the conflict between the two in a way that would secure the liberty of most, if not all. In the second half of her book, Zuckert places selected later works—La Mandragola, The Art of War, The Life of Castruccio Castracani, Clizia, and Florentine Histories—under scrutiny, showing how Machiavelli further developed certain aspects of his thought in these works. In The Art of War, for example, he explains more concretely how and to what extent the principles of organization he advanced in The Prince and the Discourses ought to be applied in modern circumstances. Because human beings act primarily on passions, Machiavelli attempts to show readers what those passions are and how they can be guided to have productive rather than destructive results. A stunning and ambitious analysis, Machiavelli’s Politics brilliantly shows how many conflicting perspectives do inform Machiavelli’s teachings, but that one needs to consider all of his works in order to understand how they cohere into a unified political view. This is a magisterial work that cannot be ignored if a comprehensive understanding of the philosopher is to be obtained.

The Prince-Machiavelli, Niccolò, Discourses 1967

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.

Machiavellian Democracy-John P. McCormick 2011-01-31 Intensifying economic and political inequality poses a dangerous threat to the liberty of democratic citizens. Mounting evidence suggests that economic power, not popular will, determines public policy, and that elections consistently fail to keep public officials accountable to the people. McCormick confronts this dire situation through a dramatic reinterpretation of Niccolò Machiavelli's political thought. Highlighting previously neglected democratic strains in Machiavelli's major writings, McCormick excavates institutions through which the common people of ancient, medieval and Renaissance republics constrained the power of wealthy citizens and public magistrates, and he imagines how such institutions might be revived today. It reassesses one of the central figures in the Western political canon and decisively intervenes into current debates over institutional design and democratic reform. McCormick proposes a citizen body that excludes socioeconomic and political elites and grants randomly selected common people significant veto, legislative and censure authority within government and over public officials.

The Prince Niccolo Machiavelli's 200 Most Important Quotes-Roth Stanton 2014-04-30 Niccolò Machiavelli is never quoted as saying “it is what it is” but I feel certain he would have embraced the phrase wholeheartedly. Niccolò Machiavelli has been hammered for the last 500 years mostly because he recognized and wrote about the cold brutality of human nature, and in doing so, had that attribute transferred to him. His frankness in describing strategy and tactics combined with his recommendations to princes marks him as someone willing to be ruthless in pursuing and maintaining power. A Prince, Machiavelli put forth, must do whatever is necessary; period. You will not find any altruism or idealism in Machiavelli’s teachings. His insights can be discussed and taught in modern society but not all can be accepted as practical options by today's societal standards. Or can they? Read the headlines: countries are invaded and territories gobbled up, governments are overthrown and their leaders toppled, sometimes killed, new managers come in and fire everybody that was part of the old guard, corporations will find any excuse to go back on their word. The examples are endless. Consider quote #4: “A prince never lacks legitimate reasons to break his promise.” Can you think of any recent examples in Government or Corporate America? You may not necessarily consider what Machiavelli has written as an offensive playbook for your own circumstances, but it will at least give you situational awareness from a defensive perspective. There are people who have only their own interests at heart who care absolutely zero about your interests, as disappointing and shocking as that may be to some people. Formatting “The Most Important 200 Quotes™” was a different challenge than the process I used with Sun Tzu's “The Art Of War” or Napoleon Hill's “Think And Grow Rich.” Pulling the quotes

out of context left them as confusing and/or subject to misinterpretation. My solution was to have two parts to the book. The first part is “The Most Important 200 Quotes™” generally attributed to Machiavelli for your review. The second part includes the entire original text with the “Most Important Quotes™” from that work both highlighted and numbered within the complete text. This serves three advantages. You can read the quotes by themselves, you can read the highlighted quotes within the original text, or, you can read the original supporting text to see the words in context. There is one more advantage; reading the quotes first will make reading the entire text significantly easier. I would never infer that there is superfluous content in one of the greatest classics ever that has stood the test of half a millennium of time. But the reality is a lot of people start “The Prince” and don’t finish it. It can be a difficult read and in today’s time-crunched world we want things served up to us in as efficient a manner as possible. I think you will surprise yourself after reading through the quotes two or three times. They transform into a more understandable message and the complete text becomes more readable. Don't give up on this important content too early in the process. It is well known and documented that “The Prince” has influenced many of the most well known names in history. It is an important book that should be read and belongs in your library. Enjoy, succeed, and best wishes for success. Roth Stanton The Prince, The Prince Machiavelli, Hardcover, Kindle, The Art Of War, The Discourses, House of Medici, Renaissance,

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

Evil Lords-Nikos Panou 2018-07-16 Evil Lords uses the prism of bad rule or tyranny to enhance our understanding of political discourse from the ancient world to the Renaissance, elucidating premodern notions of sovereignty as well as the relation between ethics and politics, the individual and society, power, and propaganda. Eleven chapters present case studies exploring Hebrew, Graeco-Roman, Byzantine, early, high and late medieval, and Renaissance conceptions and representations of bad or tyrannical government. Since bad rule is always a perversion of the norm, its shifting conceptualizations shed light on historically specific assessments of what constitutes acceptable and legitimate political behavior. Meanwhile, political debate also reflects specific power structures, authorial intent, and audience expectations. Each of the essays, therefore, examines bad rule and its agents within the ideological frameworks and societal

patterns of the respective periods, thereby painting a picture of historical and intellectual change. Despite these often profound variations, however, the volume also shows that it is meaningful to think of a Western tradition of tyranny in the premodern world that derived from shared roots in Classical and biblical thought and was further defined by ongoing cross-fertilization spanning two millennia. Thus, Evil Lords offers scholars and students of Western political theory, history, and literature a critical framework through which to revisit the longue durée of premodern political reflection.

The Discourses-Niccolo Machiavelli 1984-05-01 "It is not the well-being of individuals that makes cities great, but the well-being of the community" Few figures in intellectual history have proved as notorious and ambiguous as Niccolò Machiavelli. But while his treatise The Prince made his name synonymous with autocratic ruthlessness and cynical manipulation, The Discourses (c.1517) shows a radically different outlook on the world of politics. In this carefully argued commentary on Livy's history of republican Rome, Machiavelli proposed a system of government that would uphold civic freedom and security by instilling the virtues of active citizenship, and that would also encourage citizens to put the needs of the state above selfish, personal interests. Ambitious in scope, but also clear-eyed and pragmatic, The Discourses creates a modern theory of republic politics. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

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

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