

machiavelli

machiavelli: Unveiling the Life, Philosophy, and Legacy of Niccolò Machiavelli

Introduction to Machiavelli

When exploring the depths of political philosophy and realpolitik, few names resonate as profoundly as **Machiavelli**. The Italian diplomat, philosopher, and writer Niccolò Machiavelli, commonly referred to by his surname, is renowned for his groundbreaking insights into power dynamics, leadership, and statecraft. His most famous work, *Il Principe* (The Prince), has cemented his reputation as the father of modern political science. This article delves into the life of **Machiavelli**, his core philosophies, historical context, and enduring influence on political thought.

Who Was Niccolò Machiavelli?

Early Life and Background

Niccolò Machiavelli was born in Florence, Italy, on May 3, 1469. Growing up during the tumultuous period of the Italian Renaissance, he experienced a city-state rife with political intrigue, warfare, and shifting alliances. His family was of modest means but well-connected, allowing him to pursue studies in Latin, classical literature, and humanism.

Career and Political Involvement

Machiavelli's career flourished during the tumultuous years following Florence's fall from republican rule in 1494. He served as a diplomat and senior official in Florence's Republic government. His diplomatic missions took him across Italy and to foreign courts, providing him with firsthand knowledge of power struggles, military strategies, and political negotiations.

Exile and Writing

After the Medici family regained control of Florence in 1512, Machiavelli was dismissed from public office and imprisoned briefly. During his exile, he turned to writing, producing works that examined political power, military strategy, and human nature. His writings aimed to provide practical advice for rulers and statesmen navigating complex political landscapes.

Core Philosophies of Machiavelli

The Realpolitik Approach

At the heart of **Machiavelli's** philosophy is the concept of realpolitik—an approach to politics based on pragmatic and strategic considerations rather than moral or ideological ideals. He argued that effective rulers must be willing to engage in deception, manipulation, and, at times, cruelty to maintain power and stability.

The Nature of Power

Machiavelli believed that power is the primary goal of political leaders. His observations include:

- Power is inherently unstable and requires constant effort to preserve.
- Leaders must be adaptable, pragmatic, and sometimes ruthless.
- The ends often justify the means when it comes to maintaining stability and security.

Virtù and Fortuna

Two central concepts in Machiavelli's thought are virtù and fortuna:

- Virtù: Not just virtue in the moral sense, but a leader's ability to shape their destiny through skill, strength, and cunning.
- Fortuna: The unpredictability of fate or luck, which influences political success. A wise ruler must be able to respond effectively to changing circumstances.

The Role of Morality in Politics

Machiavelli famously argued that morality and politics are distinct realms. While traditional moral values might condemn deceit or cruelty, a ruler must sometimes act immorally to ensure the state's survival. His perspective is often summarized as "the ends justify the means."

Key Works of Machiavelli

Il Principe (The Prince)

Published posthumously in 1532, *The Prince* remains Machiavelli's most famous work. It offers practical advice to rulers on how to acquire and maintain power. Key themes include:

- The importance of appearing virtuous while being willing to act immorally.
- The necessity of cruelty and deception when needed.
- The importance of a strong military and strategic alliances.

Discorsi (Discourses on Livy)

A more comprehensive work published in 1531, *Discorsi* discusses republicanism, civic virtue, and the role of institutions. It emphasizes:

- The value of a mixed government with checks and balances.
- The importance of civic participation and republican virtues.
- The dangers of tyranny and corruption.

Other Notable Works

- *Dell'arte della guerra* (The Art of War): Focuses on military strategy and organization.
- *Mandragola*: A satirical play exploring human nature and deception.
- *History of Florence*: A detailed account of Florence's political history.

Machiavelli's Influence on Political Thought

The Birth of Modern Political Science

Machiavelli is often considered the father of modern political science due to his empirical and pragmatic approach. Unlike medieval thinkers who viewed politics through a moral or religious lens, Machiavelli emphasized real-world power dynamics.

Impact on Leaders and Politicians

Throughout history, many political leaders have drawn inspiration from Machiavelli's insights:

- Catherine the Great admired his pragmatic advice.
- Napoleon Bonaparte studied Machiavellian strategies.
- Modern politicians often debate the ethics of Machiavellian tactics.

Controversies and Misinterpretations

Machiavelli's reputation has been controversial. Some interpret his work as endorsing tyranny and deceit, while others see him as a realist exposing the true nature of political power. His name has become synonymous with cunning and duplicity, but many scholars argue his writings are a nuanced analysis rather than a moral guide.

Machiavelli's Legacy in Modern Context

Political Strategy and Leadership

Today, Machiavelli's principles are applied in various fields beyond politics, including:

- Business strategy
- Negotiations
- Leadership development

Ethical Debates

His work continues to spark debates about the ethics of political action:

- Is it acceptable to deceive for the greater good?
- How much should morality influence leadership decisions?
- Can virtù be balanced with ethical considerations?

Cultural and Literary Influence

Machiavelli's influence extends into literature, theater, and popular culture. His ideas have inspired countless works, from Shakespeare's *Macbeth* to modern political thrillers.

Conclusion: The Enduring Relevance of Machiavelli

In summary, **Machiavelli** remains a towering figure in political philosophy. His candid analysis of power, human nature, and statecraft challenges idealism and encourages pragmatic leadership. While his reputation is often marred by accusations of cynicism, understanding Machiavelli's nuanced perspective provides valuable insights into the complexities of political life. Whether viewed as a ruthless strategist or a realist observer, Niccolò Machiavelli's legacy endures, shaping modern notions of power, leadership, and governance.

Keywords and SEO Tips

- Machiavelli
- Niccolò Machiavelli
- Machiavelli philosophy
- The Prince
- Political realism
- Power and leadership
- Machiavellian tactics
- Renaissance political thought
- Modern political science
- Machiavelli legacy

By incorporating these keywords naturally throughout the article, this content aims to rank highly in search engine results for topics related to Machiavelli, political strategy, and leadership studies.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Niccolò Machiavelli and why is he considered a key figure in political philosophy?

Niccolò Machiavelli was an Italian diplomat, philosopher, and historian of the Renaissance period. He is best known for his political treatise 'The Prince,' which offers pragmatic and sometimes controversial advice on power and leadership. His work is considered foundational in political science for its realistic approach to power dynamics.

What are the main themes of Machiavelli's 'The Prince'?

'The Prince' explores themes such as the nature of power, the importance of cunning and pragmatism in leadership, the role of morality in politics, and the idea that ends often justify the means. It emphasizes realpolitik and the necessity of sometimes unethical actions to maintain authority.

How is Machiavelli's name used in modern political discourse?

Machiavelli's name is often associated with political cunning, manipulation, and ruthless tactics. The term 'Machiavellian' is used to describe behavior that is opportunistic, cunning, and unscrupulous in the pursuit of power or self-interest.

Did Machiavelli advocate for immoral behavior in politics?

Machiavelli's writings are often interpreted as a realistic, if cynical, analysis of political power rather than an outright endorsement of immorality. He argued that rulers sometimes need to act unethically to preserve stability and power, but his primary focus was on pragmatic statecraft.

What influence has Machiavelli had on modern political science and leadership theories?

Machiavelli's ideas have significantly influenced modern political science, especially the study of power, strategy, and leadership. His emphasis on realism and pragmatic decision-making continues to shape theories of political behavior, leadership tactics, and governance in contemporary politics.

Additional Resources

Machiavelli: The Enduring Legacy of Power, Politics, and Realpolitik

In the realm of political philosophy, few figures have left as profound and controversial a mark as Niccolò Machiavelli. Often spelled “Machiavelli” in some texts and transliterations, this Renaissance diplomat, philosopher, and writer continues to influence modern political thought, strategy, and leadership. His insights, which are often distilled into the term “Machiavellian,” evoke images of cunning, pragmatism, and sometimes ruthless ambition. But beyond the caricature lies a complex body of work that remains remarkably relevant in understanding the mechanics of power and governance today.

Introduction to Machiavelli

Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527), born in Florence, Italy, was a diplomat, civil servant, and scholar during a turbulent period marked by political upheaval and shifting allegiances. His career was deeply intertwined with the political machinations of Renaissance Italy, a mosaic of city-states often embroiled in conflict. Disillusioned by the corruption and instability he observed, Machiavelli sought to analyze the nature of power and the means by which rulers could maintain their dominions.

His most famous work, *Il Principe* (The Prince), written in 1513 but published posthumously in 1532, epitomizes his pragmatic approach to leadership. It offers advice to rulers on how to acquire, sustain, and consolidate power, often endorsing morally flexible tactics. While often dismissed as advocating amorality, modern scholars interpret Machiavelli as a realist who aimed to describe politics as it is, rather than as it ought to be.

Early Life and Historical Context

A Turbulent Italy and the Birth of Realpolitik

Machiavelli's lifetime was marked by chaos and fragmentation. Italy was a patchwork of city-states, duchies, and kingdoms vying for dominance, often influenced by foreign powers such as France, Spain, and the Holy Roman Empire. The Italian Peninsula was a battleground of competing interests, and its leaders frequently relied on cunning, alliances, and military strength to survive and thrive.

This environment shaped Machiavelli's understanding of power dynamics. His diplomatic postings allowed him to observe firsthand the strategies employed by rulers and military commanders. He witnessed the rise and fall of political regimes, the failures of idealism, and the harsh realities of power struggles.

The Fall and Return to Favor

Machiavelli served as a senior official in Florence's Republic until the Medici family regained control in 1512. Subsequently, he was dismissed from his post and imprisoned briefly, accused of conspiracy. During his exile from official service, Machiavelli turned to writing, producing works that analyzed political strategy and history, aiming to provide practical advice for rulers and statesmen.

Core Works and Philosophical Underpinnings

Il Principe (The Prince): Power and Pragmatism

Il Principe remains Machiavelli's most famous and controversial work. It offers a candid, sometimes ruthless blueprint for acquiring and maintaining power. Key themes include:

- **Virtù and Fortuna:** Machiavelli emphasizes the importance of virtù—a set of qualities like boldness, cunning, and decisiveness—in shaping a ruler's success. He also acknowledges fortuna (fortune) as a force beyond control, advising rulers to adapt to changing circumstances.
- **The Ends Justify the Means:** Machiavelli famously advocates that rulers may need to employ deceit, manipulation, or cruelty if these tactics serve the stability and security of the state.
- **The Role of Fear and Love:** While traditionally rulers were advised to seek love, Machiavelli argues that being feared is a more reliable means of maintaining authority, provided it does not incite hatred.
- **Virtuosity in Leadership:** Success depends on a leader's ability to be pragmatic, adaptable, and sometimes ruthless, but also to cultivate a reputation for strength and decisiveness.

Discorsi sopra la prima deca di Tito Livio (Discourses on Livy): Republicanism and Power

In contrast to *The Prince*, the *Discorsi* examines the virtues of republican government. Machiavelli advocates for:

- **The Power of the Mixed Constitution:** Combining elements of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy provides stability and prevents tyranny.
- **The Role of Civic Virtue:** Citizens' active engagement and virtuous behavior are essential for the longevity of republics.
- **Militia and Defense:** A strong, citizen-based military is vital for independence and resilience against external threats.

Other Writings and Political Philosophy

Machiavelli wrote numerous other works, including *Dell'arte della guerra* (The Art of War),

emphasizing the importance of military discipline; *La Mandragola*, a satirical play; and various letters and political treatises. Collectively, these writings underscore his focus on pragmatic, results-oriented politics.

Machiavelli's Political Philosophy: Realism and Human Nature

Human Nature and Power

Machiavelli's view of human nature is arguably his most defining characteristic. He believed that humans are generally self-interested, fickle, and motivated by desire for power and security. This outlook informs his advice to rulers:

- Cynical View: Leaders should understand the base instincts of their subjects and enemies to manipulate effectively.
- Pragmatism Over Morality: Ethical considerations are secondary to the goal of maintaining power and stability.

The Concept of Virtù

Virtù is not moral virtue in the traditional sense but a set of qualities enabling a leader to shape their destiny:

- Courage
- Decisiveness
- Flexibility
- Craftiness
- Boldness

A virtuous ruler is one who can seize opportunities and adapt to circumstances, often through cunning and strategic thinking.

Fortuna and the Unpredictability of Politics

While virtù is crucial, Machiavelli recognizes the role of fortuna—luck or chance—in political success. Effective rulers must learn to harness or mitigate fortune's influence through preparedness and strategic foresight.

The Controversy and Modern Relevance

Machiavelli's Reputation: Villain or Visionary?

Throughout history, Machiavelli has been labeled as the archetype of political amorality, with terms like "Machiavellian" implying deceitfulness and ruthlessness. However, many scholars argue that his writings are a sober, realistic analysis of power, not an endorsement of immoral behavior.

His advocacy for pragmatic leadership has influenced countless political strategists, military leaders,

and even business executives. Modern political science often references Machiavelli's insights into power dynamics, leadership, and statecraft.

Applications in Modern Politics

- Realpolitik: Machiavelli's emphasis on pragmatic, power-centric policies underpins the concept of realpolitik, where moral considerations are secondary to strategic interests.
- Leadership and Strategy: Leaders who prioritize stability, strength, and adaptability often draw on Machiavellian principles.
- Political Campaigns and Diplomacy: Tactics involving manipulation, alliance-building, and strategic deception echo Machiavellian advice.

Ethical Debate and Criticism

While his ideas can be seen as empowering, they also raise ethical concerns:

- Do Machiavellian tactics justify manipulation and cruelty?
- Can leadership based on such principles sustain genuine loyalty and trust?
- Is there a risk of sliding into tyranny or authoritarianism?

These questions continue to fuel debates about the balance between pragmatism and morality in politics.

Machiavelli's Enduring Legacy

Influence on Political Thought

Machiavelli's work laid the groundwork for modern political science, emphasizing the importance of power realities over idealistic visions. His insights have influenced:

- Political realism
- Modern diplomacy
- Leadership studies
- Strategic thinking

Cultural Impact

From Shakespeare's Julius Caesar to modern political thrillers, Machiavelli's ideas have permeated literature, film, and popular culture. His name remains synonymous with cunning and strategic manipulation.

Lessons for Today's Leaders

In an era characterized by complex geopolitical conflicts, shifting alliances, and rapid information flow, Machiavelli's teachings remain relevant. Leaders must navigate a landscape where moral flexibility, strategic foresight, and resilience are often essential.

Conclusion

Machiavelli's legacy is both a mirror and a map—reflecting the harsh realities of power and offering strategic guidance for those who seek to wield it effectively. While his ideas are often contentious, they challenge us to confront the complexities of human nature, the unpredictable nature of politics, and the necessity of pragmatic leadership. Understanding Machiavelli is not just about examining a historical figure; it is about grappling with the timeless questions of power, morality, and human ambition that continue to shape our world.

Machiavelli

machiavelli: Machiavelli: The Prince Niccolo Machiavelli, 2019-01-03 This new edition of the acclaimed translation of Niccolò Machiavelli's *The Prince* - revised for the first time after thirty years - includes a rewritten and extended introduction by Quentin Skinner. Niccolò 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.

machiavelli: Machiavelli: The Prince Niccolo Machiavelli, 1988-10-28 In his introduction to this new translation by Russell Price, Professor Skinner presents a lucid analysis of Machiavelli's text as a response both to the world of Florentine politics, and as an attack on the advice-books for princes published by a number of his contemporaries. This new edition includes notes on the principal events in Machiavelli's life, and on the vocabulary of *The Prince*, as well as biographical notes on characters in the text.

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machiavelli: *Machiavelli* Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli, 2013-07-27 From praise for the 1965 edition: Allan Gilbert is unquestionably the most accurate and reliable translator of Machiavelli into English; the publication of this edition is an altogether happy occasion. Students of the history of political thought owe a particular debt of gratitude to Allan Gilbert."—Dante Germino, *The Journal of Politics* "A most remarkable achievement."—Felix Gilbert, *Renaissance Quarterly*

machiavelli: Machiavelli Miles Unger, 2012-06-12 This is an authoritative biography of Niccolo Machiavelli, who changed the way we think about politics and even about human nature. He is one of the few figures in history whose name has become an adjective.

machiavelli: *Machiavelli: A Very Short Introduction* Quentin Skinner, 2019-07-25 Niccolò Machiavelli taught that political leaders must be prepared to do evil so that good may come of it, and his name has been a byword ever since for duplicity and immorality. Is his sinister reputation deserved? In answering this question Quentin Skinner traces the course of Machiavelli's adult life, from his time as Second Chancellor of the Florentine republic, during which he met with kings, the

pope, and the Holy Roman Emperor; to the fall of the republic in 1512; to his death in 1527. It was after the fall of the Republic that Machiavelli composed his main political works: *The Prince*, the *Discourses*, and *The History of Florence*. In this second edition of his *Very Short Introduction* Skinner includes new material on *The Prince*, showing how Machiavelli developed his neo-classical political theory, through engaging in continual dialogue with the ancient Roman moralists and historians, especially Cicero and Livy. The aim of political leaders, Machiavelli argues, should be to act virtuously so far as possible, but to stand ready 'to be not good' when this course of action is dictated by necessity. Exploring the pivotal concept of princely virtù to be found in classical and Renaissance humanist texts, Skinner brings new light to Machiavelli's philosophy of a willingness to do whatever may be necessary - whether moral or otherwise - to maintain a position of power.

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machiavelli: *Machiavelli in the Making* Claude Lefort, 2012-03-30 In *Machiavelli in the Making*, the influential French scholar and public intellectual Claude Lefort introduces a wholly novel interpretation of Niccolò Machiavelli's oeuvre, revealing in the Florentine's thought a thoroughly modern concept of the political with implications for our experience of politics here and now. Lefort extricates Machiavelli's thought from the dominant interpretations of Machiavelli as the founder of objective political science, which, having liberated itself from the religious and moralizing tendencies of medieval political reflection, attempts to arrive at a realistic discourse on the operations of raw power. Lefort ultimately finds that Machiavelli's discourse opens the place of the political, which had previously been occupied by theology and morality. An essential contribution to the ongoing reassessment of Machiavelli's significance, *Machiavelli in the Making* also stands as a crucial text for the understanding of Lefort's later writings on democracy and totalitarianism.

machiavelli: Machiavelli and His Friends Niccolo Machiavelli, 2004 The intimate world of Niccolò Machiavelli comes to life in this first complete collection in English of the letters he wrote and received. Spanning his adult life from 1497 until his death in 1527, these letters to and from his friends and compatriots--some of whom, such as Francesco Guicciardini and Francesco Vettori, were among the most influential thinkers of the day--reveal his personality and present a panorama of life, people, and critical events in Renaissance Italy. The correspondence offers valuable insight into the origins of Machiavelli's ideas on history, politics, literature, and society and the social context from which his achievements arose. Often his correspondence served as a testing ground for ideas he developed more fully in his writing. While the letters taken together show Machiavelli both living within and transcending his own time, on a more intimate level they reveal the human element that helped to shaped his thought. Machiavelli emerges as an individual with multifaceted capabilities and a multitude of roles, among them devoted humanist, political analyst, shrewd rhetorician, and practical joker. Based on Franco Gaets's authoritative critical Italian edition of Machiavelli's correspondence, the collection includes 257 letters written to Machiavelli and 84 letters written by him. Arranged chronologically, correspondence to and by Machiavelli is interwoven so that readers may easily follow discussions between him and his associates. The translators' introduction establishes the political and cultural context of the correspondence, and headnotes introduce each section of letters. Explanatory and historical annotations illuminate people, places, and events mentioned within the letters. Machiavelli's correspondence opens a window onto an important era in Western intellectual history, disclosing the language, thoughts, and preoccupations of some of the key people who shaped the Italian Renaissance. As the definitive edition, *Machiavelli and His Friends* will interest students of Machiavelli, specialists in political science and Renaissance literature and history, and general readers desiring to know more intimately one of the most fascinating personalities of the Renaissance.

machiavelli: *Machiavelli and Empire* Mikael Hörnqvist, 2004-11-25 Mikael Hörnqvist challenges us to rethink the overall meaning and importance of Machiavelli's political thinking. Machiavelli and

Empire combines close textual analysis of *The Prince* and *The Discourses* with a broad historical approach, to establish the importance of empire-building and imperial strategy in Machiavelli's thought. The primary context of Machiavelli's work, Hörnqvist argues, is not the mirror-for-princes genre or medieval and Renaissance republicanism in general, but a tradition of Florentine imperialist republicanism dating back to the late thirteenth-century, based on the twin notions of liberty at home and empire abroad. Weaving together themes and topics drawn from contemporary Florentine political debate, Medicean ritual and Renaissance triumphalism, this study explores how Machiavelli in his chancery writings and theoretical works promoted the long standing aspirations of Florence to become a great and expanding empire, modelled on the example of the ancient Roman republic. This is a distinctive and important work.

machiavelli: Niccolo Machiavelli - *The Prince* Niccolò Machiavelli, 2014-04 Nicolo Machiavelli was born in Florence on 3rd May 1469. Over the centuries his words have become the bywords for manipulation, deception and other traits which we all feel are beneath us. But is *The Prince* really such a work? Or is there, upon reflection, much to praise and when seen in tandem with the rise, fall and rise again of the Medici's perhaps it reveals much more. From 1494 to 1512 Machiavelli held official post in Florence which included diplomatic missions to various European courts. Imprisoned in Florence, 1512; he was later exiled and returned to San Casciano. He died in Florence on 22nd June 1527.

machiavelli: **Niccolò Machiavelli** Leonidas Donskis, 2011 Preliminary Material -- AGAINST ALL THE ODDS: MACHIAVELLI ON FORTUNE IN POLITICS /Timo Airaksinen -- BORDER-VALUE MORALITY AND SEMANTICAL COHERENCE IN MACHIAVELLI'S PRINCE /Hubert Schleichert -- NICCOLÒ MACHIAVELLI ON POWER /Manfred J. Holler -- THE MODERN WHO BELIEVED THAT HE WAS THE ANCIENT: NICCOLÒ MACHIAVELLI IN EUROPEAN THOUGHT AND POLITICAL IMAGINATION /Leonidas Donskis -- MACHIAVELLI AND THE THEORY OF EXEMPLARY CONSTITUTIONS /Cătălin Avramescu -- VIRTUE IN HOBBS: SEEN FROM MACHIAVELLIAN POINT OF VIEW /Juhana Lemetti -- RETHINKING MACHIAVELLI: REPUBLICANISM AND TOLERANCE /Olli Loukola -- CONTRIBUTORS -- INDEX -- VIBS.

machiavelli: **Machiavelli** Mark Jurdjevic, Meredith K. Ray, 2019-07-12 Throughout his life, Niccolò Machiavelli was deeply invested in Florentine culture and politics. More than any other priority, his overriding central concerns, informed by his understanding of his city's history, were the present and future strength and independence of Florence. This volume highlights and explores this underappreciated aspect of Machiavelli's intellectual preoccupations. Transcending a narrow emphasis on his two most famous works of political thought, *The Prince* and the *Discourses on Livy*, Mark Jurdjevic and Meredith K. Ray instead present a wide sample of the many genres in which he wrote—not only political theory but also letters, poetry, plays, comedy, and, most substantially, history. Throughout his writing, the city of Florence was at the same time his principal subject and his principal context. Florentine culture and history structured his mental landscape, determined his idiom, underpinned his politics, and endowed everything he wrote with urgency and purpose. The Florentine particulars in Machiavelli's writing reveal aspects of his psyche, politics, and life that are little known outside of specialist circles—particularly his optimism and idealism, his warmth and humor, his capacity for affection and loyalty, and his stubborn, enduring republicanism. *Machiavelli: Political, Historical, and Literary Writings* has been carefully curated to reveal those crucial but lesser known aspects of Machiavelli's thought and to show how his major arguments evolved within a dynamic Florentine setting.

machiavelli: ***The Prince* by Nicolo Machiavelli** Niccolo Machiavelli, 2020-01-06 Everyone sees what you appear to be, few experience what you really are. -Niccolò Machiavelli ; *The Prince* *The Prince* is a 16th-century political treatise by the Italian diplomat and political theorist Niccolò Machiavelli. *The Prince* is sometimes claimed to be 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. Although it is

relatively short, the treatise is the most remembered of Machiavelli's works and the one most responsible for bringing the word Machiavellian into usage as a pejorative. It even contributed to the modern negative connotations of the words politics and politician in western countries. A True Classic that Belongs on Every Bookshelf!

machiavelli: Thoughts on Machiavelli Leo Strauss, 1978 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 the *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.

machiavelli: Nicolo Machiavelli's the Prince Niccolo Machiavelli, 2018-06 *The Prince* (Italian: *Il Principe*) 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* (Of 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. *The Prince* is 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 politics and ethics. Although it is relatively short, the treatise is the most remembered of Machiavelli's works and the one most responsible for bringing the word Machiavellian into usage as a pejorative. It even contributed to the modern negative connotations of the words politics and politician in western countries. In terms of subject matter it overlaps with the much longer *Discourses on Livy*, which was written a few years later. In its use of near-contemporary Italians as examples of people who perpetrated criminal deeds for politics, another lesser-known work by Machiavelli which *The Prince* has been compared to is the *Life of Castruccio Castracani*. The descriptions within *The Prince* have the general theme of accepting that the aims of princes - such as glory and survival - can justify the use of immoral means to achieve those ends: He who neglects what is done for what ought to be done, sooner effects his ruin than his preservation.

machiavelli: Machiavelli in Love Guido Ruggiero, 2007 *Machiavelli in Love* introduces a complex concept of sex and sexual identity and their roles in the culture and politics of the Italian Renaissance. Guido Ruggiero's study counters the consensus among historians and literary critics that there was little sense of individual identity and almost no sense of sexual identity before the modern period. Drawing from the works of major literary figures such as Boccaccio, Aretino, and Castiglione, and rereading them against archival evidence, Ruggiero examines the concept of identity via consensus realities of family, neighbors, friends, and social peers, as well as broader communities and solidarities. The author contends that Renaissance Italians understood sexual identity as a part of the human life cycle, something that changed throughout stages of youthful experimentation, marriage, adult companionship, and old age. Machiavelli's letters and literary production reveal a fascinating construction of self that is highly reliant on sexual reputation. Ruggiero's challenging reinterpretation of this canonical figure, as well as his unique treatment of other major works of the period, offer new approaches for reading Renaissance literature and new

understandings of the way life was lived and perceived during this time.

machiavelli: *Machiavelli, Volume I the Art of War; and the Prince* Niccolò Machiavelli, 2012-09-14 Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli (3 May 1469 - 21 June 1527) was an Italian historian, diplomat, philosopher, humanist and writer based in Florence during the Renaissance. A founder of modern political science,[1] he was a civil servant of the Florentine Republic. He also wrote comedies, carnival songs, and poetry. His personal correspondence is renowned in the Italian language. He was Secretary to the Second Chancery of the Republic of Florence from 1498 to 1512, when the Medici were out of power. He wrote his masterpiece, *The Prince*, after the Medici had recovered power and he no longer held a position of responsibility in Florence-wikipedia

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