

<<君主论>>

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内容概要

《君主论》论述了君主应该怎样进行统治和维持，作者认为军队是一切国家的主要基础，君主要拥有自己的军队，并应靠残暴和讹诈取胜。

君王在统治之时要以实力原则，不择手段去实现自己的目的，同时要效法狐狸与狮子，同时拥有狐狸的狡猾和狮子的勇猛。

《君主论》被称为邪恶的圣经，是很多君主的床头或身上必带书。

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作者简介

作者：(意大利)马基雅维利(Niccolo Machiavelli)

尼可罗·马基亚维利（公元1469-1527年）意大利政治思想家和历史学家。

他是意大利文艺复兴中的重要人物，尤其是他所写下的《君主论》一书提出了现实主义的政治理论、以及《论李维》一书中的共和主义理论。

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Before Machiavelli had got "The Prince" off his hands he commenced his "Discourse on the First Decade of Titus Livius," which should be read concurrently with "The Prince." These and several minor works occupied him until the year 1518, when he accepted a small commission to look after the affairs of some Florentine merchants at Genoa. In 1519 the Medicean rulers of Florence granted a few political concessions to her citizens, and Machiavelli with others was consulted upon a new constitution under which the Great Council was to be restored; but on one pretext or another it was not promulgated. In 1520 the Florentine merchants again had recourse to Machiavelli to settle their difficulties with Lucca, but this year was chiefly remarkable for his re-entry into Florentine literary society, where he was much sought after, and also for the production of his "Art of War." It was in the same year that he received a commission at the instance of Cardinal de Medici to write the "History of Florence," a task which occupied him until 1525. His return to popular favour may have determined the Medici to give him this employment, for an old writer observes that "an able statesman out of work, like a huge whale, will endeavour to overturn the ship unless he has an empty cask to play with." When the "History of Florence" was finished, Machiavelli took it to Rome for presentation to his patron, Giuliano de Medici, who had in the meanwhile become pope under the title of Clement VII. It is somewhat remarkable that, as, in 1513, Machiavelli had written "The Prince" for the instruction of the Medici after they had just regained power in Florence, so, in 1525, he dedicated the "History of Florence" to the head of the family when its ruin was now at hand. In that year the battle of Pavia destroyed the French rule in Italy.

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