

<<君王论·愚人颂>>

图书基本信息

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## <<君王论·愚人颂>>

### 内容概要

《君王论·愚人颂（英文版）》似乎是唯一让世人记住荷兰这一民族的经典之作，其作者又是文艺复兴时期最伟大的学者、能写得一手标准希腊文、拉丁文著作的伊拉斯谟。虽说伊拉斯谟是在前往英国探望朋友莫尔的途中只用了七天时间就写成了这部书，然而这是一篇人性的颂歌，是作者贡献给人类的幸福哲学，字里行间洋溢着一个人文主义作家风流骏逸、自然洒脱的情怀，完全不是那些“咀嚼干瘪的豆子，与甲虫和虱子长期鏖战”的书斋型学者所能望其项背的。

意大利文艺复兴时期的经典之作《君王论》与《智慧书》、《孙子兵法》并称“世界三大智慧奇书”，并入选“影响世界的十大名著”，尽管白问世以来一直毁誉参半，但一个不可否认的事实是：它对人类有史以来的政治斗争技巧进行了最精辟、最独到、最深刻的剖析，因而在世界政治思想乃至学术领域产生了极为深远的影响，成为了世界上许多君王的枕边书或随身书，如今又被列为管理界一部必读的圣书。

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作者简介

作者：(意)马基雅维利(Niccolo Machiavelli) 伊拉斯谟(Desiderius Erasmus)

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章节摘录

版权页：插图：I say at once there are fewer difficulties in holding hereditary states, and those long accustomed to the family of their prince, than new ones; for it is sufficient only not to transgress the customs of his ancestors, and to deal prudently with circumstances as they arise, for a prince of average powers to maintain himself in his state, unless he be deprived of it by some extraordinary and excessive force; and if he should be so deprived of it, whenever anything sinister happens to the usurper, he will regain it. We have in Italy, for example, the Duke of Ferrara, who could not have withstood the attacks of the Venetians in '84, nor those of Pope Julius in '10, unless he had been long established in his dominions. For the hereditary prince has less cause and less necessity to offend; hence it happens that he will be more loved; and unless extraordinary vices cause him to be hated, it is reasonable to expect that his subjects will be naturally well disposed towards him; and in the antiquity and duration of his rule the memories and motives that make for change are lost, for one change always leaves the footing for another.

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编辑推荐

《君王论·愚人颂(英文版)》：The Prince is a political treatise by the Italian public servant and political theorist Niccolò Machiavelli. It was originally written in 1513, but not published until 1532, five years after Machiavelli's death, which was one of the first works of modern philosophy. In Praise of Folly is considered one of the most notable works of the Renaissance and one of the catalysts of the Protestant Reformation. The Basel edition of 1515/16 was illustrated with pen and ink drawings by Hans Holbein the Younger. These are the most famous illustrations of The Praise of Folly. ALL STATES, all powers, that have held and hold rule over men have been and are either republics or principalities. Principalities are either hereditary, in which the family has been long established; or they are new. The new are either entirely new, as was Milan to Francesco Sforza, or they are, as it were, members annexed to the hereditary state of the prince who has acquired them, as was the kingdom of Naples to that of the King of Spain.

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