
Cosimo De' Medici And The Florentine Renaissance

Cosimo 'il Vecchio' De' Medici, 1389-1464

Cosimo De' Medici (Classic Reprint)

Cosimo De' Medici and His Quest for Salvation as Seen in the Monastery of San Marco, the Medici Palace Chapel, and the Church of San Lorenzo

Portraits as Propaganda

Godfathers of the Renaissance

Cosimo De' Medici

The Inventory of the Palazzo Medici in 1492

A Companion to Cosimo I De' Medici

The Medici

Essays in Commemoration of the 600th Anniversary of Cosimo De' Medici's Birth :
Including Papers Delivered at the Society for Renaissance Studies Sexcentenary
Symposium at the Warburg Institute, London, 19 May 1989

Gender and Power in Renaissance Florence

The Spectacular Life and Treacherous World of Alessandro de' Medici

First Among Equals

Cosimo De'Medici as a Patron of Humanistic Literature

Urban Space, Geolocated Apps and Public History in Early Modern Europe

Curiosity and Wonder from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment

The Public Library of Renaissance Florence: Niccolo Niccoli, Cosimo De' Medici and the Library of San Marco

Lives of the Early Medici

Cosimo De' Medici and the Florentine Renaissance

The Secret World of Benedetto Blanis

Lorenzo De' Medici at Home

The House Of Medici

Jews and Magic in Medici Florence

Cosimo I De' Medici and His Self-Representation in Florentine Art and Culture

As Told in Their Correspondence

The Library and Manuscripts of Piero Di Cosimo De'Medici

Cosimo De'Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany Correspondence

Cosimo de' Medici

Armour and Masculinity in the Italian Renaissance

Antiquities and Archaeology in Sixteenth-century Florence

Tuscan Family Books and Other European Egodocuments (14th-18th Century)

Medici Women
Lives of Illustrious Men of the Xvth Century
The Patron's Oeuvre
The Medici: Portraits and Politics 1512-1570
Cosimo De' Medici and the 'Platonic Academy'.
Cosimo De' Medici
The Medicean Succession
Its Rise and Fall
Medici Money

*Cosimo De Medici And
The Florentine
Renaissance*

*Downloaded from
community.findingada.com
by guest*

LAWRENCE RICH

*Cosimo 'il Vecchio' De' Medici,
1389-1464* Barbera Foundation
Incorporated
Cosimo De' Medici and the Florentine
Renaissance
The Patron's Oeuvre
Cosimo De' Medici (Classic Reprint)

Routledge

Lucrezia Tornabuoni de' Medici and the Medici Family in the Fifteenth Century is a fresh, new biography of a Renaissance woman who lived during the heyday of Medici power. A remarkable person in her own right, the author of religious poems and sacred narratives, as well as an accomplished businesswoman, Lucrezia was the mother of Lorenzo the

Magnificent, the grandmother of two popes, and the great-great grandmother of Catherine de' Medici, Queen of France. This glimpse of her life and times is a window onto the political intrigues and intellectual achievements of Medici Florence.

Cosimo De' Medici and His Quest for Salvation as Seen in the Monastery of San Marco, the Medici Palace Chapel, and the Church of San

Lorenzo Cambridge Scholars Publishing
A dazzling piece of Italian history of the infamous family that become one of the most powerful in Europe, weaving its history with Renaissance greats from Leonardo da Vinci to Galileo Against the background of an age which saw the rebirth of ancient and classical learning, The Medici is a remarkably modern story

of power, money and ambition. Strathern paints a vivid narrative of the dramatic rise and fall of the Medici family in Florence, as well as the Italian Renaissance which they did so much to sponsor and encourage. Strathern also follows the lives of many of the great Renaissance artists with whom the Medici had dealings, including Leonardo, Michelangelo and Donatello; as well as scientists like Galileo and Pico della Mirandola; and the fortunes of those members of the Medici family who achieved success away from Florence, including the two Medici popes and Catherine de' Médicis, who became Queen of France and played a major role in that country through three turbulent reigns. 'A great overview of one family's centuries-long role in changing the face

of Europe' Irish Independent
Portraits as Propaganda Metropolitan
Museum of Art

The Medici Women is a study of the women of the famous Medici family of Florence in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Natalie Tomas examines critically the changing contribution of the women in the Medici family to the eventual success of the Medici regime and their exercise of power within it; and contributes to our historical understanding of how women were able to wield power in late medieval and early modern Italy and Europe. Tomas takes a feminist approach that examines the experience of the Medici women within a critical framework of gender analysis, rather than biography. Using the relationship

between gender and power as a vantage point, she analyzes the Medici women's uses of power and influence over time. She also analyzes the varied contemporary reactions to and representation of that power, and the manner in which the women's actions in the political sphere changed over the course of the century between republican and ducal rule (1434-1537). The narrative focuses especially on how women were able to exercise power, the constraints placed upon them, and how their gender intersected with the exercise of power and influence. Keeping the historiography to a minimum and explaining all unfamiliar Italian terms, Tomas makes her narrative clear and accessible to non-specialists; thus The Medici Women appeals to scholars of

women's studies across disciplines and geographical boundaries.

Godfathers of the Renaissance

Cambridge University Press

Edward Goldberg reveals the dramas of daily life behind the scenes in the Pitti Palace and in the narrow byways of the Florentine Ghetto, using thousands of new documents from the Medici Granducal Archive.

Cosimo De' Medici Theclassics.us

"Mining the rich documentary sources housed in Tuscan archives and taking advantage of the breadth and depth of scholarship produced in recent years, the seventeen essays in this Companion to Cosimo I de' Medici provide a fresh and systematic overview of the life and career of the first Grand Duke of Tuscany, with special emphasis on

Cosimo I's education and intellectual interests, cultural policies, political vision, institutional reforms, diplomatic relations, religious beliefs, military entrepreneurship, and dynastic concerns. Contributors: Maurizio Arfaio, Alessio Assonitis, Nicholas Scott Baker, Sheila Barker, Stefano Calonaci, Brendan Dooley, Daniele Edigati, Sheila ffollott, Catherine Fletcher, Andrea Gáldy, Fernando Loffredo, Piergabriele Mancuso, Jessica Maratsos, Carmen Menchini, Oscar Schiavone, Marcello Simonetta, and Henk Th. van Veen"--
The Inventory of the Palazzo Medici in 1492 BRILL

This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from

the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1899 edition. Excerpt: ...
CHAPTER V THE DOMESTIC POLICY OF
COSIMO DE' MEDICI AND THE
CONSOLIDATION OF HIS POWER
Hitherto, in tracing the course of
Cosimo's life and domestic policy, he has
seemed to the dispassionate observer to
have been rather acted upon than acting
on his own initiative. His family name,
his wealth, and known abilities caused
him to be put forward as the
representative of a party in need of a
leader to give it cohesion, and to be
seized upon by the opposing party as a
convenient scapegoat to suffer as an
example to the rest. In reality Cosimo
was waiting his time patiently, laying the
foundations of his future influence by
means of his wealth and liberality,

trusting to the violence of his enemies
and the growing strength of his friends
to do the rest, preferring to be restored
to Florence and set up on a pinnacle as
the hero-martyr of the late Government
than to make his own way back by the
force of his individual efforts, so that it
was not he but his adherents who should
seem responsible for the violence of the
revolution. Yet during the years
immediately after his restoration, he
contrived so to draw his party about him,
to identify it so closely with himself and
its interests with his, that its very
existence was involved in his safety, and
for the future it would have to stand or
fall according to his fortunes. He began
at once to form a regular system of
policy; I it was partly destructive, partly
constructive, and it/ was based on the

experience which he had acquired from the mistakes and weaknesses of his enemies. The chief points in which they had erred were three. First, in allowing the permanence and incrustation of an elaborate system of class distinctions. This was a defect inherent in the character of an oligarchy, which, ..
A Companion to Cosimo I De' Medici
 Cambridge Scholars Pub

In this study, Henk Th. van Veen reassesses how Cosimo de' Medici represented himself in images during the course of his rule. The text examines not only art and architecture, but also literature, historiography, religion, and festive culture.

The Medici Profile Books

It was a dynasty with more wealth, passion, and power than the houses of

Windsor, Kennedy, and Rockefeller combined. It shaped all of Europe and controlled politics, scientists, artists, and even popes, for three hundred years. It was the house of Medici, patrons of Botticelli, Michelangelo and Galileo, benefactors who turned Florence into a global power center, and then lost it all. The House of Medici picks up where Barbara Tuchman's *Hibbert* delves into the lives of the Medici family, whose legacy of increasing self-indulgence and sexual dalliance eventually led to its self-destruction. With twenty-four pages of black-and-white illustrations, this timeless saga is one of Quill's strongest-selling paperbacks.

Essays in Commemoration of the 600th Anniversary of Cosimo De' Medici's Birth : Including Papers Delivered at the

*Society for Renaissance Studies
Sexcentenary Symposium at the
Warburg Institute, London, 19 May 1989*
Dissertations-G

The book deals with both a reconstruction of Tuscan family books' evolution and persistency, and several aspects of social history: reading and private libraries, domestic devotion, the memory of historical events. Starting with the Renaissance, the investigation broadens to the 17th-18th centuries and other forms of memory: private diaries and autobiographies. A final section is dedicated to the issue of memory in the egodocuments of early modern Europe.

**Gender and Power in Renaissance
Florence** Peter Lang

The ducal court of Cosimo I de' Medici in sixteenth-century Florence was one of

absolutist, rule-bound order. Portraiture especially served the dynastic pretensions of the absolutist ruler, Duke Cosimo and his consort, Eleonora di Toledo, and was part of a Herculean programme of propaganda to establish legitimacy and prestige for the new sixteenth-century Florentine court. In this engaging and original study, Gabrielle Langdon analyses selected portraits of women by Jacopo Pontormo, Agnolo Bronzino, Alessandro Allori, and other masters. She defines their function as works of art, as dynastic declarations, and as encoded documents of court culture and propaganda, illuminating Cosimo's conscious fashioning of his court portraiture in imitation of the great courts of Europe. Langdon explores the use of portraiture as a vehicle to express

Medici political policy, such as with Cosimo's Hapsburg and Papal alliances in his bid to be made Grand Duke with hegemony over rival Italian princes. Stories from archives, letters, diaries, chronicles, and secret ambassadorial briefs, open up a world of fascinating, personalities, personal triumphs, human frailty, rumour, intrigue, and appalling tragedies. Lavishly illustrated, *Medici Women: Portraits of Power, Love and Betrayal in the Court of Duke Cosimo I* is an indispensable work for anyone with a passion for Italian renaissance history, art, and court culture.

The Spectacular Life and Treacherous World of Alessandro de' Medici University of Toronto Press
When he suddenly came to power in Italy in 1537, the young Duke Cosimo I

de' Medici amazed friends and foes alike with his ability to extricate himself from mortal danger, affirm his authority and revive a dying state. He doubled the size of his duchy and established a dynasty that ruled unchallenged for 200 years. This volume is the first book-length study in any language to approach the figure of Duke Cosimo I from the point of view of his cultural agenda. The contributors examine the political, economic, cultural and linguistic strategies that made Cosimo a successful leader, and in the process illuminate the cultural world of mid-sixteenth-century Tuscany.

First Among Equals Routledge
During the Italian Wars of 1494 to 1559, with innovations in military technology and tactics, armour began to disappear

from the battlefield. Yet as field armour was retired, parade and ceremonial armour grew increasingly flamboyant. Displaced from its utilitarian function of defense but retained for symbolic uses, armour evolved in a new direction as a medium of artistic expression. Luxury armour became a chief accessory in the performance of elite male identity, coded with messages regarding the owner's social status, genealogy, and political alliances. Carolyn Springer decodes Renaissance armour as three-dimensional portraits through the case studies of three patrons of luxury armourers, Guidobaldo II della Rovere (1514-75), Charles V Habsburg (1500-58 and Holy Roman Emperor from 1519-56), and Cosimo I de'Medici (1519-74). A fascinating exposition of male self-

representation, *Armour and Masculinity in the Italian Renaissance* explores the significance of armour in early modern Italy as both cultural artefact and symbolic form.

Cosimo De'Medici as a Patron of Humanistic Literature ACLS History E-Book Project

The Medici are famous as the rulers of Florence at the high point of the Renaissance. Their power derived from the family bank, and this book tells the fascinating, frequently bloody story of the family and the dramatic development and collapse of their bank (from Cosimo who took it over in 1419 to his grandson Lorenzo the Magnificent who presided over its precipitous decline). The Medici faced two apparently insuperable problems: how

did a banker deal with the fact that the Church regarded interest as a sin and had made it illegal? How in a small republic like Florence could he avoid having his wealth taken away by taxation? But the bank became indispensable to the Church. And the family completely subverted Florence's claims to being democratic. They ran the city. *Medici Money* explores a crucial moment in the passage from the Middle Ages to the Modern world, a moment when our own attitudes to money and morals were being formed. To read this book is to understand how much the Renaissance has to tell us about our own world. *Medici Money* is one of the launch titles in a new series, Atlas Books, edited by James Atlas. Atlas Books pairs fine writers with stories of the economic

forces that have shaped the world, in a new genre - the business book as literature.

Urban Space, Geolocated Apps and Public History in Early Modern Europe
Oxford University Press

Born in an age of turmoil, Cosimo de' Medici-heir to the Medici banking fortune-grew up privileged, but surrounded by poverty, corruption, war, and famine. It was the Middle Ages and Italy's future was bleak. Reserved and soft-spoken yet charismatic and determined, Cosimo vowed to use his wealth for the greater good, manipulating his enemies while courting popes and artists. Despite the oligarchs who schemed to seize the power he almost reluctantly held, Cosimo became a "first among equals," the de facto

leader of the Florentine Republic. A devotee of ancient literature and patron of education and the arts, Cosimo brought peace, reforms and prosperity to the Republic, defining Florence as the cradle of the Renaissance. The Medici dynasty would last for centuries and without its support and keen eye for talent and genius, Da Vinci, Brunelleschi, and Galileo and many others may have never been given their own opportunities to change the world.

Curiosity and Wonder from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment
Harper Collins

The sixcentenary of Cosimo de' Medici's birth in 1989 provided the Society for Renaissance Studies with the opportunity and the stimulus to organize a scholarly Symposium, held at the

Warburg Institute, University of London, in May 1989, to reconsider aspects of the character, political interests and art patronage of perhaps the greatest statesman of early Renaissance Italy. Published here are the seven papers delivered at the Symposium, with five others written especially for this volume. [The Public Library of Renaissance Florence: Niccolo Niccoli, Cosimo De' Medici and the Library of San Marco](#) Cosimo De' Medici and the Florentine Renaissance The Patron's Oeuvre "Cosimo de' Medici (1389-1464), the fabulously wealthy banker who became the leading citizen of Florence in the fifteenth century, spent lavishly as the city's most important patron of art and literature. This book is the first comprehensive examination of the whole body of works

of art and architecture commissioned by Cosimo and his sons. By looking closely at this spectacular group of commissions, we gain an entirely new picture of their patron, and of the patron's point of view. Recurrent themes in the commissions - from Fra Angelico's San Marco altarpiece to the Medici palace - indicate the main interests to which Cosimo's patronage gave visual expression. Dale Kent offers new insights and perspectives on the individual objects comprising the Medici oeuvre by setting them within the context of civic and popular culture in early Renaissance Florence, and of Cosimo's life as the leader of the Medici lineage and the dominant force in the governing elite." "From the wealth of available documentation illuminating Cosimo

de'Medici's life, the author considers how his own experience influenced his patronage; how the culture of Renaissance Florence provided a common idiom for the patron, his artists, and his audience; what he preferred and intended as a patron; and how focussing on his patronage of art alters the image of him that is based on his roles as banker and politician. Cosimo was as much a product as a shaper of Florentine society, Kent concludes. She identifies civic patriotism and devotion as the main themes of his oeuvre and argues that religious imperatives may well have been more important than political ones in shaping the art for which he was responsible and its reception."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights

ReservedCosimo De' MediciThe Cultural Politics of Duke Cosimo I de' Medici Ruler of Florence for seven bloody years, 1531 to 1537, Alessandro de' Medici was arguably the first person of color to serve as a head of state in the Western world. Born out of wedlock to a dark-skinned maid and Lorenzo de' Medici, he was the last legitimate heir to the line of Lorenzo the Magnificent. When Alessandro's noble father died of syphilis, the family looked to him. Groomed for power, he carved a path through the backstabbing world of Italian politics in a time when cardinals, popes, and princes vied for wealth and advantage. By the age of nineteen, he was prince of Florence, inheritor of the legacy of the grandest dynasty of the Italian Renaissance. Alessandro faced

down family rivalry and enormous resistance from Florence's oligarchs, who called him a womanizer--which he undoubtedly was--and a tyrant. Yet this real-life counterpart to Machiavelli's Prince kept his grip on power until he was assassinated at the age of 26 during a late-night tryst arranged by his scheming cousins. After his death, his brief but colorful reign was criticized by those who had murdered him in a failed attempt to restore the Florentine republic. For the first time, the true story is told in *The Black Prince of Florence*. Catherine Fletcher tells the riveting tale of Alessandro's unexpected rise and spectacular fall, unraveling centuries-old mysteries, exposing forgeries, and bringing to life the epic personalities of the Medicis, Borgias, and others as they

waged sordid campaigns to rise to the top. Drawing on new research and first-hand sources, this biography of a most intriguing Renaissance figure combines archival scholarship with discussions of race and class that are still relevant today.

Lives of the Early Medici Routledge
Cosimo dei Medici stabilized ducal finances, secured his borders, doubled his territory, attracted scholars and artists to his court, academy, and universities, and dissipated fractious Florentine politics. These triumphs were far from a foregone conclusion, as Gregory Murry shows in this study of how Cosimo crafted his image as a sacral monarch.

Cosimo De' Medici and the Florentine Renaissance Renaissance

Society of America

"An inventory of the private possessions of Lorenzo il Magnifico de' Medici, head of the ruling Medici family during the apogee of the Florentine Renaissance"-- Provided by publisher.

The Secret World of Benedetto

Blanis University of Toronto Press
'Curiosity' and 'wonder' are topics of increasing interest and importance to Renaissance and Enlightenment historians. Conspicuous in a host of disciplines from history of science and technology to history of art, literature, and society, both have assumed a prominent place in studies of the Early Modern period. This volume brings together an international group of scholars to investigate the various manifestations of, and relationships

between, 'curiosity' and 'wonder' from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Focused case studies on texts, objects and individuals explore the multifaceted natures of these themes, highlighting the intense fascination and continuing scrutiny to which each has been subjected over three centuries. From instances of curiosity in New World exploration to the natural wonders of 18th-century Italy, Curiosity and Wonder

from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment locates its subjects in a broad geographical and disciplinary terrain. Taken together, the essays presented here construct a detailed picture of two complex themes, demonstrating the extent to which both have been transformed and reconstituted, often with dramatic results.