
Download File PDF Renaissance Florentine The And Medici De Cosimo

Eventually, you will completely discover a other experience and execution by spending more cash. nevertheless when? pull off you admit that you require to get those all needs as soon as having significantly cash? Why dont you try to acquire something basic in the beginning? Thats something that will lead you to understand even more in relation to the globe, experience, some places, next history, amusement, and a lot more?

It is your utterly own times to do its stuff reviewing habit. along with guides you could enjoy now is **Renaissance Florentine The And Medici De Cosimo** below.

KEY=RENAISSANCE - ABBEY BENTON

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 Reserved **The Medici, Michelangelo, & the Art of Late Renaissance Florence Yale University Press** "Publisdhed in conjunction with the exhibition: Magnificenza! the Medici, Michelangelo, & the Art of Late Renaissance Florence (In Italy, L'Ombra del genio: Michelangelo e l'arte a Firenze, 1538-1631) ..."--Title page verso. **Cosimo I**

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

Cambridge University Press 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 Public Library of Renaissance Florence: Niccolo Niccoli, Cosimo De' Medici and the Library of San Marco ACLS History E-Book Project** **The Medici: Portraits and Politics 1512-1570 Metropolitan Museum of Art** Between 1512 and 1570, Florence underwent dramatic political transformations. As citizens jockeyed for prominence, portraits became an essential means not only of recording a likeness but also of conveying a sitter's character, social position, and cultural ambitions. This fascinating book explores the ways that painters (including Jacopo Pontormo, Agnolo Bronzino, and Francesco Salviati), sculptors (such as Benvenuto Cellini), and artists in other media endowed their works with an erudite and self-consciously stylish character that made Florentine portraiture distinctive. The Medici family had ruled Florence without interruption between 1434 and 1494. Following their return to power in 1512, Cosimo I de' Medici, who became the second Duke of Florence in 1537, demonstrated a particularly shrewd ability to wield culture as a political tool in order to transform Florence into a dynastic duchy and give Florentine art the central position it has held ever since. Featuring more than ninety remarkable paintings, sculptures, works on paper, and medals, this volume is written by a team of leading international authors and presents a sweeping, penetrating exploration of a crucial and vibrant period in Italian art. **Cosimo 'il Vecchio' De' Medici, 1389-1464 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 Oxford University Press, USA** The sexcentenary 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. **Charity and State in Late Renaissance Italy The Monte di Pieta of Florence Cornell University Press** Drawing on extensive archival evidence, Carol Bresnahan Menning examines the remarkable evolution of the Florentine monte from a small charitable pawnshop to a flourishing savings organization and a powerful instrument of patronage and state finance. **The Medici Women Gender and Power in Renaissance Florence Taylor & Francis** 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. **The Public Library of Renaissance Florence Niccolò Nicoli, Cosimo De' Medici and the Library of San Marco The Golden Age of the Medici (Cosimo, Piero, Lorenzo De' Medici) 1434-1494 Friendship, Love, and Trust in Renaissance Florence Harvard University Press** Kent explores the meaning of love and friendship as they were represented in the fifteenth century, particularly the relationship between heavenly and human friendship. **The public library of renaissance Florence The Cultural Politics of Duke Cosimo I de' Medici Routledge** 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. **The Cultural Politics of Duke Cosimo I De' Medici Routledge** This collection of papers offers a re-evaluation of the alleged destroyer of Florentine liberty & republicanism, the much maligned Duke Cosimo I de' Medici. He used the legal system to achieve his objectives in an intelligent manner. **Cosimo I De' Medici as Collector Antiquities and Archaeology in Sixteenth-century Florence Cambridge Scholars Pub** "This study increases the sum of knowledge about a major Italian collection of antiquities of the sixteenth century. It also shows that Cosimo's antiquities were objects of study to Cinquecento artists and scholars. As such the collection exercised a significant influence on the history and development of archaeology in early modern Florence."--Introduction, page xxv. **Piero Di Cosimo Visions Beautiful and Strange Yale University Press** Inverting rules with obvious relish, Florentine artist Piero di Cosimo (1462-1522) is known today—as he was in his own time—for his highly personal visual language, one capable of generating images of the most mesmerizing oddity. In this book, Dennis Geronimus overcomes the scarcity of information about the artist's life and works—only one of the nearly sixty known works by Piero is actually signed and dated—and pieces together from extensive archival research the most complete and accurate account of Piero's life and career ever written. Unfettered imagination was the sign under which Piero exercised his pictorial invention, and yet the complicated artist was also a product of his culture. The book fills gaps in the artist's biography and provides intensive analysis of Piero's protean imagery, discusses his various patrons and commissions, and lists his

extant, lost, and uncertainly attributed works. **The Public Library of Renaissance Florence, Nicollo Nicolli, Cosimo de Medici and the Library of San Marco Social World of Florentine Humanists, 1390-1460 Princeton University Press**

A picture of representative humanists of the Quattrocento, based on manuscript material in the Florence state archives. Originally published in 1963. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Lorenzo de Medici New Word City Lorenzo de' Medici was never an old man. He died in 1492 at the age of forty-three. He came to power in fifteenth-century Florence at the age of twenty. In the twenty-odd years of his rule, this banker, politician, international diplomat, free-wheeling poet and songwriter, and energetic revolutionary helped to give shape, tone, and tempo to that truly dazzling time of Western history, the Renaissance. This book, by award-winning author Charles L. Mee, Jr., recounts the remarkable life of Lorenzo de' Medici and of the times in which he lived.

Spanish Royal Patronage 1412-1804 Portraits as Propaganda Cambridge Scholars Publishing Portraits have a long history in royal courts as a way of communicating the monarch's status, rulership, and even piety. This anthology places such art works studied in the context of their commission, production, and display. Artists use different representational strategies to convey important information about the sitter. These aspects combined with patronage, location and use of the work form a departure point from which to address portraits comprehensively. The intersection between artist, the portrayed and audience with the additional layer of formed identity allows the portrait to hold a special place as popular genre of Spanish art. The relationship between the use of the work and its context is key to understanding better the cultural and social norms of Spanish aristocracy and what they reveal about Spanish identity in general. Used to solidify governance, lineage, and marriage, portraits legitimized the negotiation of status, power, and social mobility.

Friendship, Love, and Trust in Renaissance Florence Harvard University Press Kent explores the meaning of love and friendship as they were represented in the fifteenth century, particularly the relationship between heavenly and human friendship.

Lorenzo de' Medici Florence's Great Leader and Patron of the Arts The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc

Presents the life and accomplishments of the fifteenth-century ruler of Florence who was renowned for his passion for the arts, and who sponsored Michelangelo. **Cosimo De' Medici Cosimo, Inc.** In many ways, he was the father of the Renaissance, or at least its midwife, taking the reins of Florence in 1433 and leading it to a cultural apex that has, perhaps, yet to be rivaled by any municipality since. Cosimo De' Medici, master of a city-state, diplomat and statesman, ruled a Florence that was "in miniature an empire," as this 1899 biography calls it, where painters and thinkers created new movements of art, philosophy, and science that, in turn, created our world today. This is a fascinating look at the man who shepherded Florence through that dramatic period, from his foreign policy that

nurtured the city's cosmopolitanism to his fostering of a social and cultural environment in which literature and art flourished. **Society and Individual in Renaissance Florence** Univ of California Press Essays illustrate the ways Renaissance Florentines expressed or shaped their identities as they interacted with their society. **Jews and Magic in Medici Florence** **The Secret World of Benedetto Blanis** University of Toronto 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. **Painting in Renaissance Florence, 1500-1550** Yale University Press Franklin's unprecedented examination of Vasari's work as a painter in relation to his vastly better-known writings fully illuminates these dual strands in Florentine art and offers us a clearer understanding of sixteenth-century painting in Florence than ever before." "The volume focuses on twelve painters: Perugino, Leonardo de Vinci, Piero di Cosimo, Michelangelo, Fra Bartolomeo, Ridolfo Ghirlandaio, Andrea del Sarto, Franciabigio, Rosso Fiorentino, Jacopo da Pontormo, Francesco Salviati and Giorgio Vasari."--BOOK JACKET. **"Women, Patronage, and Salvation in Renaissance Florence"** **Lucrezia Tornabuoni and the Chapel of the Medici Palace** Routledge Long obfuscated by modern definitions of historical evidence and art patronage, Lucrezia Tornabuoni de? Medici?s impact on the visual world of her time comes to light in this book, the first full-length scholarly argument for a lay woman?s contributions to the visual arts of fifteenth-century Florence. This focused investigation of the Medici family?s domestic altarpiece, Filippo Lippi?s Adoration of the Christ Child, is broad in its ramifications. Mapping out the cultural network of gender, piety, and power in which Lippi?s painting was originally embedded, author Stefanie Solum challenges the received wisdom that women played little part in actively shaping visual culture during the Florentine Quattrocento. She uses visual evidence never before brought to bear on the topic to reveal that Lucrezia Tornabuoni - shrewd power-broker, pious poetess, and mother of the 'Magnificent' Lorenzo de? Medici - also had a profound impact on the visual arts. Lucrezia emerges as a fascinating key to understanding the ways in which female lay religiosity created the visual world of Renaissance Florence. The Medici case study establishes, at long last, a robust historical basis for the assertion of women?s agency and patronage in the deeply patriarchal and artistically dynamic society of Quattrocento Florence. As such, it offers a new paradigm for the understanding, and future study, of female patronage during this period. **In Search of Annalena A Life of Tragedy and Triumph in Renaissance Florence** **Matador** Florence 1441. Cosimo de' Medici is in his ascendancy and the city wrestles with the aftermath of one of the greatest crimes of the Renaissance, the assassination of Baldaccio d'Anghiari. **The Florentine House of Medici (1389-1743) Politics, Patronage, and the Use of Cultural Heritage in Shaping the Renaissance** A great many individuals and families of historical prominence contributed to the development of the Italian and larger European Renaissance through acts of patronage. Among them was the Florentine House of Medici. The Medici were an Italian noble house that served first as the de facto rulers of Florence, and then as Grand Dukes of Tuscany, from the mid-15th century to the mid-18th century. This thesis evaluates the contributions of eight consequential members of the Florentine Medici family, Cosimo di Giovanni,

Lorenzo di Giovanni, Giovanni di Lorenzo, Cosimo I, Cosimo II, Cosimo III, Gian Gastone, and Anna Maria Luisa, and their acts of artistic, literary, scientific, and architectural patronage that contributed to the cultural heritage of Florence, Italy. This thesis also explores relevant social, political, economic, and geopolitical conditions over the course of the Medici dynasty, and incorporates primary research derived from a conversation and an interview with specialists in Florence in order to present a more contextual analysis. Further analysis examines how the Medici successfully used knowledge and beliefs concerning the past, as well as contemporary Florentine culture to advance themselves and cement their legacy. Historical parallels are also explored. Existing literature makes plain that the Medici contributed a great deal to the Renaissance movement through their acts of patronage. This thesis contributes an original perspective to existing literature by concluding that the House of Medici largely shaped, and ultimately epitomizes the Renaissance itself through its contributions to Florentine cultural heritage, and by historic preservation efforts that define how we understand the Renaissance today. Justification for this conclusion is supported by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Advisory Body Evaluation, which cites Medici contributions to the cultural heritage of Florence and the Renaissance in support of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) designation of the Historic Centre of Florence as a World Heritage Site. The lesson learned is that the cultural heritage of the world is priceless, but it is nothing without measures taken to ensure its protection. **With and Without the Medici Studies in Tuscan Art and Patronage 1434-1530 Routledge** Medici dominance in the political and cultural life of Italy, and of Florence in particular has been well explored. Previous patronage studies have shown how the Medici invested great wealth in both private and public art and how the skills of Florentine artists and their products were an important part of the self-representation of Florence and the Medici in Italy and abroad. The six studies in this volume investigate the evidence for patronal interests expressed in a variety of commissions by different social groups and consider how far Medici activity as patrons can be considered paradigmatic. In examining the language in which the work was commissioned and received, the scholars explore the way the work of art reflects the patron's needs, interests or allegiance. New evidence is presented of aspects of the relationship between the patron and artists. Topics covered include commissions for the religious and secular decoration of Florentine villas, the activities and aspirations of Florentine nuns, the early practice of collecting, and the artist's response to the patron's needs through the formal qualities of the works of art. The volume is introduced by Eckart Marchand and Alison Wright who provide an invaluable historical overview of the present state of studies in Italian and especially Tuscan Renaissance art patronage. **Guardians of Republicanism The Valori Family in the Florentine Renaissance OUP Oxford** Guardians of Republicanism analyses the political and intellectual history of Renaissance Florence-republican and princely-by focusing on five generations of the Valori family, each of which played a dynamic role in the city's political and cultural life. The Valori were early and influential supporters of the Medici family, but were also crucial participants in the city's periodic republican revivals throughout the Renaissance. Mark Jurdjevic examines their political struggles and conflicts against

the larger backdrop of their patronage and support of the Neoplatonic philosopher Marsilio Ficino, the radical Dominican prophet Girolamo Savonarola, and Niccolò Machiavelli, the premier political philosopher of the Italian Renaissance. Each of these three quintessential Renaissance reformers and philosophers relied heavily on the patronage of the Valori, who evolved an innovative republicanism based on a hybrid fusion of the classical and Christian languages of Florentine communal politics. Jurdjevic's study thus illuminates how intellectual forces-humanist, republican, and Machiavellian-intersected and directed the politics and culture of the Florentine Renaissance. **The World of Renaissance Florence Giunti Editore** *Arte, politica, vita quotidiana nella culla del Rinascimento italiano. Dallo splendore dei Medici ai grandi maestri d'arte quali Botticelli, Michelangelo e Leonardo, il ritratto, interamente in inglese, di una città che ha cambiato la storia del mondo: Firenze.* Annotation Supplied by Informazioni Editoriali **Lorenzo De' Medici and the Art of Magnificence JHU Press** "Historian F.W. Kent offers a new look at Lorenzo's relationship to the arts, aesthetics, collecting, and building - especially in the context of his role as the political boss (maestro della bottega) of republican Florence and a leading player in Renaissance Italian diplomacy. Kent's approach reveals Lorenzo's activities as an art patron as far more extensive and creative than previously thought. Known as "the Magnificent," Lorenzo was broadly interested in the arts and supported efforts to beautify Florence and the many Medici lands and palaces. His expertise was well regarded by guildsmen and artists, who often turned to him for advice as well as for patronage. **Medici Women Portraits of Power, Love and Betrayal from the Court of Duke Cosimo I University of Toronto Press** 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. **War at Sea in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance Boydell Press** The role and characteristics of armed force at sea in western Europe and the Mediterranean prior to 1650. **The Medici** "The House of Medici or Famiglia de' Medici (/mdti/ MED-i-chee; Italian pronunciation: [de m?diti]) was a political dynasty, banking family and later royal house that first began to gather prominence under Cosimo de' Medici in the Republic of Florence during the late 14th century."--

Wikipedia. **Florence in the Age of the Medici and Savonarola, 1464-1498 A Short History with Documents Hackett Publishing** Set within the context of the struggles in the Florentine Republic over the distribution of political power and the search for stability, *Florence in the Age of the Medici and Savonarola, 1464-1498: A Short History with Documents* illuminates a key moment of fifteenth-century Florentine history with a focus on the monumental personalities and actions of Lorenzo de' Medici and Fra Girolamo Savonarola. **The Florentine Histories April Blood Florence and the Plot against the Medici Oxford University Press** One of the world's leading historians of Renaissance Italy brings to life here the vibrant--and violent--society of fifteenth-century Florence. His disturbing narrative opens up an entire culture, revealing the dark side of Renaissance man and politician Lorenzo de' Medici. On a Sunday in April 1478, assassins attacked Lorenzo and his brother as they attended Mass in the cathedral of Florence. Lorenzo scrambled to safety as Giuliano bled to death on the cathedral floor. *April Blood* moves outward in time and space from that murderous event, unfolding a story of tangled passions, ambition, treachery, and revenge. The conspiracy was led by one of the city's most noble clans, the Pazzi, financiers who feared and resented the Medici's swaggering new role as political bosses--but the web of intrigue spread through all of Italy. Bankers, mercenaries, the Duke of Urbino, the King of Naples, and Pope Sixtus IV entered secretly into the plot. Florence was plunged into a peninsular war, and Lorenzo was soon fighting for his own and his family's survival. The failed assassination doomed the Pazzi. Medici revenge was swift and brutal--plotters were hanged or beheaded, innocents were hacked to pieces, and bodies were put out to dangle from the windows of the government palace. All remaining members of the larger Pazzi clan were forced to change their surname, and every public sign or symbol of the family was expunged or destroyed. *April Blood* offers us a fresh portrait of Renaissance Florence, where dazzling artistic achievements went side by side with violence, craft, and bare-knuckle politics. At the center of the canvas is the figure of Lorenzo the Magnificent--poet, statesman, connoisseur, patron of the arts, and ruthless "boss of bosses." This extraordinarily vivid account of a turning point in the Italian Renaissance is bound to become a lasting work of history. **The Black Prince of Florence The Spectacular Life and Treacherous World of Alessandro De' Medici Oxford University Press** Family tree -- Glossary of names -- Timeline -- Map -- A note on money -- Prologue -- Book one: The bastard son -- Book two: The obedient nephew -- Book three: The prince alone -- Afterword: Alessandro's ethnicity.