
Lorenzo De Medici Una Vita Da Magnifico

The Life of Lorenzo De' Medici, Called the Magnificent ... The Third Edition, Corrected
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 The Life of Lorenzo De' Medici, Called the Magnificent
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 The Life of Lorenzo De' Medici, Called the Magnificent ... The Third Edition, Corrected
 Lorenzo De' Medici at Home
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 Lorenzo de' Medici

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JORDAN COWAN

The Life of Lorenzo De' Medici, Called the Magnificent ... The Third Edition, Corrected

Rowman & Littlefield
 This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks, notations, marginalia and flawed pages. Because we believe this work is culturally important, we have made it available as part of our commitment for protecting, preserving, and promoting the world's literature in affordable, high quality, modern editions that are true to the original work.

The Medici Women BoD - Books on Demand

Questo libro offre una dettagliata biografia di Lorenzo de' Medici, detto il Magnifico, una delle figure più importanti dell'epoca del Rinascimento in Italia. Il libro esplora la vita di questo personaggio storico, dal suo ruolo come mecenate dell'arte e della cultura in Italia, alla sua influenza sulla politica e sulla religione dell'epoca. Grazie a questo volume, si può capire meglio

l'eredità di Lorenzo de' Medici sulla cultura italiana e sulla scena internazionale. Consigliato per gli appassionati di storia e di cultura italiana! This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

The Life of Lorenzo De' Medici, Called the Magnificent

Oscar storia

Randolph shows how "engaging" political symbols were grounded in a revolutionary way in amorous discourses that drew on metaphors of affection, desire, courtship, betrothal, marriage, homo- and hetero-eroticism, and procreation."--BOOK JACKET.
Illustrations, Historical and Critical, of the Life of Lorenzo De'

Medici, Called the Magnificent Penn State Press

In the past half century scholars have downplayed the significance of Lorenzo de' Medici (1449-1492), called "the Magnificent," as a patron of the arts. Less wealthy than his grandfather Cosimo, the argument goes, Lorenzo was far more interested in collecting ancient objects of art than in commissioning contemporary art or architecture. His earlier reputation as a patron was said to be largely a construct of humanist exaggeration and partisan deference. Although some recent studies have taken issue with this view, no synthesis of Lorenzo as art patron and art lover has yet emerged. In *Lorenzo de' Medici and the Art of Magnificence* 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. As a result of this approach, which pays careful attention to the events of his short but dramatic life, a radically new chronology of Lorenzo's activities as an art patron emerges, revealing them to have been more extensive and creative than previously thought. Kent's 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. Lorenzo himself was educated in the arts by such men, and Kent explores his aesthetic education and taste, taking into account what is known of Lorenzo's patronage of music and manuscripts, and of his own creative work as a major Quattrocento poet. Richly illustrated with photographs of Medici landmarks by Ralph Lieberman, *Lorenzo de' Medici and the Art of Magnificence* offers a masterful portrait of Lorenzo as a man whose achievements might have rivaled his grandfather's had he not died so young.

The Duke's Assassin McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP

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 Renewal of Pagan Antiquity BoD - Books on Demand

Reprint of the original, first published in 1842.

Magnifico Simon and Schuster

This Elibron Classics title is a reprint of the original edition published by Joseph Engelmann in Heidelberg, 1825.

Michelangelo Yale University Press

Michelangelo: A Reference Guide to His Life and Works cover the life and works of Michelangelo Buonarroti. Michelangelo is

considered to be one of the greatest masters in history and he produced some of the most notable icons of civilization, including the Sistine Ceiling frescoes, the Moses, and the Pietà at St. Peter's. Includes a detailed chronology of Michelangelo's life, family, and work. The A to Z section includes the major events, places, and people in Michelangelo's life and the complete works of his sculptures, paintings, architectural designs, drawings, and poetry. The bibliography includes a list of publications concerning his life and work. The index thoroughly cross-references the chronological and encyclopedic entries.

Life Of Lorenzo De Medici JHU Press

Most modern historians perpetuate the myth that Giuliano de' Medici (1479-1516), son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, was nothing more than an inconsequential, womanizing hedonist with little inclination or ability for politics. In the first sustained biography of this misrepresented figure, Josephine Jungic re-evaluates Giuliano's life and shows that his infamous reputation was exaggerated by Medici partisans who feared his popularity and respect for republican self-rule. Rejecting the autocratic rule imposed by his nephew, Lorenzo (Duke of Urbino), and brother, Giovanni (Pope Leo X), Giuliano advocated restraint and retention of republican traditions, believing his family should be "first among equals" and not more. As a result, the family and those closest to them wrote him out of the political scene, and historians - relying too heavily upon the accounts of supporters of Cardinal Giovanni and the Medici regime - followed suit. Interpreting works of art, books, and letters as testimony, Jungic constructs a new narrative to demonstrate that Giuliano was loved and admired by some of the most talented and famous men of his day, including Cesare Borgia, Michelangelo Buonarroti, Niccolò Machiavelli, Leonardo da Vinci, and Raphael. More than a political biography, this volume offers a refreshing look at a man who was a significant patron and ally of intellectuals, artists, and religious reformers, revealing Giuliano to be at the heart of the period's most significant cultural accomplishments.

Lorenzo De' Medici, the Magnificent New Word City

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.

The Life of Lorenzo De' Medici, Called Te Magnificent Taylor & Francis

A collection of essays by the art historian Aby Warburg, these essays look beyond iconography to more psychological aspects of artistic creation: the conditions under which art was practised; its social and cultural contexts; and its conceivable historical meaning.

The Life of Lorenzo De' Medici, Called The Magnificent by William Roscoe. Vol. 1. [-4.] JHU Press

Reprint of the original, first published in 1842.

The Life Of Lorenzo De' Medici, Called The Magnificent; Palala Press

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The Life of Lorenzo De' Medici, Called the Magnificent Elibron.com
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Engaging Symbols Legare Street Press

We live in a world in which almost all states purport to be republican. Very few adhere to the Ciceronian concept of *res publica*, understood as "that which belongs to the popolo (*respublica respopuli*) [...] and which has the observance of the law and the commonality of interests as its foundation". The concept of republicanism is traditionally connected to the principle that true political freedom consists of not being subject to the arbitrary will of any man or group of men, and it requires equality of civil and political rights. Republicanism has attracted scholars who aim to develop insights from the classical

republican tradition into an attractive political doctrine suitable for modern pluralistic societies. The volume examines republicanism from an historical and theoretical perspective after many years of scholarly investigation and debate.

The Life of Lorenzo de Medici, Called the Magnificent Peter Lang Miles Unger's biography of this complex figure draws on primary research in Italian sources and on his intimate knowledge of Florence, where he lived for several years."--BOOK JACKET.

The Life of Lorenzo De' Medici, Getty Publications

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.

The Life of Lorenzo De' Medici ... Eighth Edition, Revised by ... Thomas Roscoe. [With a Portrait.] Wentworth Press

"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 Life of Lorenzo De' Medici. [With] Poesie Del Magnifico Lorenzo De' Medici Viella Libreria Editrice

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.

Lucrezia Tornabuoni De' Medici and the Medici Family in the Fifteenth Century The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc

"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.