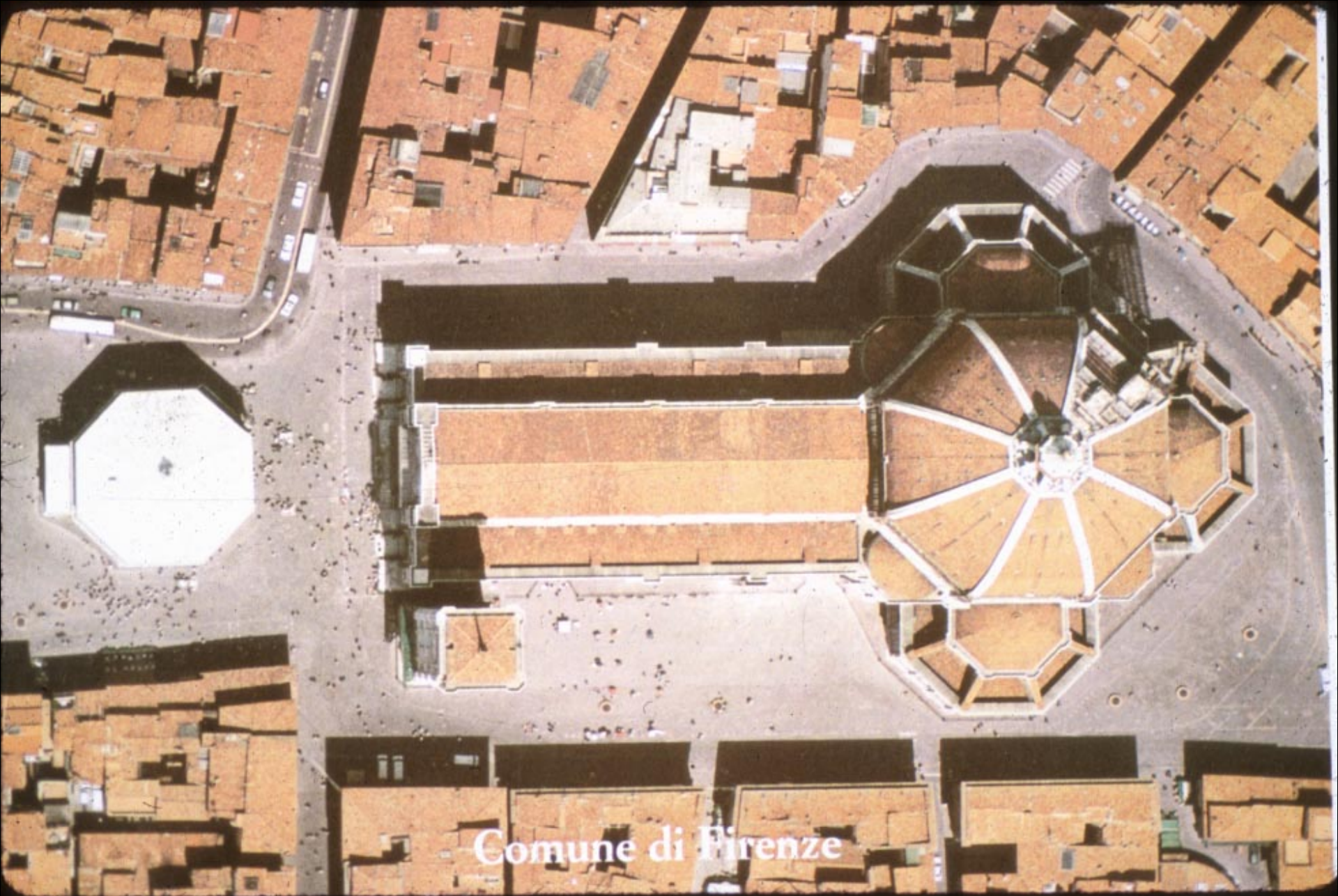




Florence

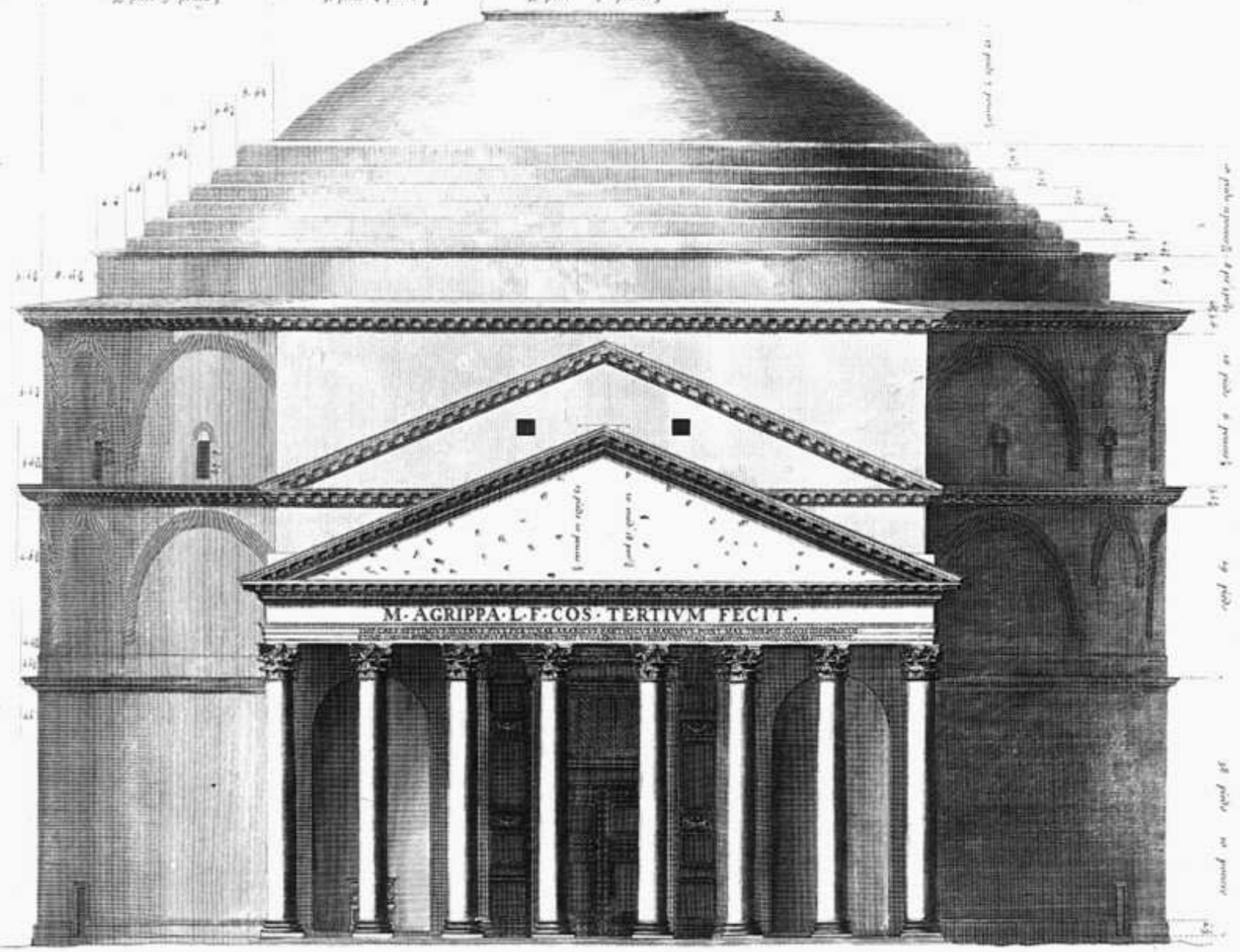


Florence Duomo (cathedral) aerial view



Baptistry  
of Florence

55 pieds 5 pouces      31 pieds 4 pouces 1/2      37 pieds 8 pouces 1/2



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Duomo by  
Brunelleschi  
15<sup>th</sup> C

first  
freestanding  
dome since  
ancient Rome

Italy in 15<sup>th</sup> C. Major powers are Venice, Milan, Florence Naples & Papal State



## **15th C. FLORENCE: MEDICI vs REPUBLIC OF 1494**

1434-1494 Medici family controls Florentine Republic:  
through manipulation of electoral system

**Cosimo de Medici:** (1434-1464)

merchant banker, title “Pater Patriae”  
given after his death (“father of the fatherland”)

### **1454 Peace of Lodi**

Balance of power between major Italian powers:  
Milan, Venice, Florence, Papal States, Naples:

1454-1494 Period of (relative) peace in Italy  
before French invasions of 1494

Cosimo  
de'Medici

ruled  
Florence  
1434-1464





Medici palace  
in Florence



Medici Chapel

Benozzo  
Gozzoli

Procession of  
the Magi









Portrait of  
Byzantine  
Emperor  
John Palaeologus

in Florence for  
Council 1438=39





Botticelli Magi





Foundling  
Hospital in  
Florence



San Marco  
Library

Funded by  
Cosimo



TITI LIVII PATAVINI HISTORICORVM SVMMI  
RERV M POPVLI ROMANI AB VRBE CONDITA LI  
BER PRIMVS INCIPI T.



ACTVRVS NE SIM OPERE PRE  
TIVM SI A PRIMORDIO VRBIS  
res populi r. per scripterim nec satis scis  
nec si sciam dicere ausim. Quippe qui cu  
ueterem. tum uisitatam esse rem uideam:  
dum noui semper scriptores aut in rebus  
certius aliquid allaturus se. aut scribendi  
arte ruidem uetustatem superatus credat.  
Vt uenq. erat. inuabit tamen rerum gesta

rum memorie principii terrarum populi pro uirili parte me ipsum con  
sulsisse. Et si in tanta scriptorum turba mea fama inobscuro est. nobilita  
te ac magnitudine eorum. qui nomini officient meo consolet. Res est  
preterea & amensis operis. ut que supra septingentesimum annum re  
petatur. & que ab exiguis profecta inuis eo creuerit. ut iam magnitu  
dine labore sua. Legentium plerisque haud dubito quin primae originis  
proximaq. originibus minus praebitura uoluptatis sint. festinantibus ad  
haec noua. quibus iam pridem praesentis populi uires se ipse conficiunt.  
Ego contra hoc quoq. laboris premium petam. ut me a conspectu malo  
rum que nostra tot per annos uidit. etas tantisper certe dum prisca illa  
tota mente repeto auertam. omnis experte eum que animam & si non  
fletere a uero. sollicitum tamen efficere possit. Que ante conditam co  
ndendamue urbem poetis magis decora fabulis. q. incorruptis rerum  
gestarum monumentis traduntur. ea nec affirmare. nec refellere in ani  
mo est. Datur haec uenia antiquitati. ut miscendo humana diuinis pri  
mordia urbium augustiniora faciat. Et sicut populo licere oportet con  
secrare originis suas & ad deos referre auctores. ea belli gloria est popu  
lo. r. ut cum suum conditorisq. sui parentem martem potissimum ferat.  
tam & hoc gentis humane patiantur. equo animo q. imperium patuntur.  
Sed haec & his similia ut uenq. animaduersa aut exultimata erunt.  
haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine. Ad illa mihi pro se quae  
acriter intendat animam. que uita. qui mores fuerint. per quos uiror  
quibusq. artibus domi melior. et partum & auctum imperium sit. La



**Lorenzo the Magnificent** (1469-1492) Cosimo's grandson

1494 Medici overthrown & expelled by Republic of 1494

1512 Medici re-instated as rulers of Florence

**first Medici Pope Leo X 1513-1521**

Giovanni, son of Lorenzo

made Cardinal at age 13 through deal  
with Pope Innocent VIII

(Pope's son marries Lorenzo's daughter)

## **Florentine Republic (1494-1512)**

Context of French invasion of 1494: Valois King Charles VIII

Role of **Girolamo Savonarola**, Dominican preacher  
moral reformer; opposed to corruption and luxury;

republican government higher standards of civic virtue  
conflict with Papacy:

denounces corruption of Borgia Pope

1497 excommunicated by Alexander VI

1498 executed by Republic



**Execution of Savonarola in Florence: 1498**

Portrait  
of  
Machiavelli

in Palazzo  
Vecchio



## The Career of Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527)

under Republic: diplomatic missions to  
Emperor, French King, Cesare Borgia, Pope Julius II

1512: fall of Republic, return of the Medici with aid of Emperor  
Machiavelli exiled to his country villa, begins to write

1513 Letter to Vettori: describes his life in exile (link on Notes page)

**1512-1513 The Prince** (Italian = *principe* or *princeps*)  
addressed to Medici ruler, hoping for job as political advisor

advice to a “new Prince” on how to maintain his state  
need for strong military to end foreign invasions of Italy  
last chapter (link on Notes page)

“Exhortation to Free Italy from the Barbarians”





# Machiavelli

## 1512-1513 Discourses on Livy (Friday)

republican governments as best  
comparison of Roman Republic with  
Florentine Republic

Central concepts:

**virtù** (Latin *virtus*) versus  
**fortuna** (fortune, chance, luck)

**Civic religion:** ancient versus modern  
what kind of religion is better for the state?

**Critique of Christianity**, but especially of  
the role of the Papacy in Italian politics