
The Economy Of Renaissance Florence

The Medici, Michelangelo, & the Art of Late Renaissance Florence
Abandoned Children of the Italian Renaissance
Renaissance Florence
The Building of Renaissance Florence
Florence in the Early Modern World
The Noisy Renaissance
Worldly Goods
Renaissance Florence in the Rhetoric of Two Popular Preachers
Private Wealth in Renaissance Florence
Florentine Tuscany
Face to Face
A History of Florence, 1200 - 1575
Network and Migration in Early Renaissance Florence, 1378-1433
Society and Individual in Renaissance Florence
The Miraculous Image in Renaissance Florence
Mountains of Debt
Dressing Renaissance Florence
The Economy of Renaissance Florence
The Italian Renaissance
Florentine Political Writings from Petrarch to Machiavelli
The Giunti of Florence
The Architecture of Banking in Renaissance Italy
The Civilisation of the Period of the Renaissance in Italy
Nuns and Nunneries in Renaissance Florence
The Economy of Renaissance Florence
The Renaissance

Quantitative Studies of the Renaissance Florentine Economy and Society
Florence
The Building of Renaissance Florence
Wealth and the Demand for Art in Italy, 1300-1600
Orpheus in the Marketplace
The Economy of Renaissance Florence
Florence, the Golden Age, 1138-1737
Medieval Economic Thought
The Economy of Renaissance Florence
Renaissance Florence
The Florentines
The Bookseller of Florence
Plague and the Poor in Renaissance Florence
Discourses on Livy

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WILSON LARSON

The Medici, Michelangelo, & the Art of Late
Renaissance Florence JHU Press

This book explores the co-development of political, social, economic, and artistic networks of Florentines in the Kingdom of Hungary during the reign of Sigismund of Luxembourg. Analyzing the social network of these politicians, merchants, artisans, royal officers, dignitaries of the Church, and noblemen is the primary objective of

this book. The study addresses both descriptively the patterns of connectivity and causally the impacts of this complex network on cultural exchanges of various types, among these migration, commerce, diplomacy, and artistic exchange. In the setting of a case study, this monograph should best be thought of as an attempt to cross the boundaries that divide political, economic, social, and art history so that they simultaneously figure into a single integrated story of Florentine history and development.

Abandoned Children of the Italian

Renaissance New York : Wiley
Wealth and the Demand for Art in Italy represents a departure from previous studies, both in its focus on demand and in its emphasis on the history of the material culture of the West. By demonstrating that the roots of modern consumer society can be found in Renaissance Italy, Richard Goldthwaite offers a significant contribution to the growing body of literature on the history of modern consumerism—a movement which he regards as a positive force for the formation of new attitudes about things

that is a defining characteristic of modern culture.

Renaissance Florence Univ of California Press

In the fifteenth-century republic of Florence, political power resided in the hands of middle-class merchants, a few wealthy families, and powerful craftsmen's guilds. The intensity of Florentine factionalism and the frequent alterations in its political institutions gave Renaissance thinkers ample opportunities to inquire into the nature of political legitimacy and the relationship between authority and its social context. This volume provides a selection of texts that describes the language, conceptual vocabulary, and issues at stake in Florentine political culture at key moments in its development during the Renaissance. Rather than presenting Renaissance political thought as a static set of arguments, *Florentine Political Writings* from Petrarch to Machiavelli instead illustrates the degree to which political thought in the Italian City revolved around a common cluster of topics that were continually modified and revised—and the way those common

topics could be made to serve radically divergent political purposes. Editors Mark Jurdjevic, Natasha Piano, and John P. McCormick offer readers the opportunity to appreciate how Renaissance political thought, often expressed in the language of classical idealism, could be productively applied to pressing civic questions. The editors expand the scope of Florentine humanist political writing by explicitly connecting it with the sixteenth-century realist turn most influentially exemplified by Niccolò Machiavelli and Francesco Guicciardini. Presenting nineteen primary source documents, including lesser known texts by Machiavelli and Guicciardini, several of which are here translated into English for the first time, this useful compendium shows how the Renaissance political imagination could be deployed to think through methods of electoral technology, the balance of power between different social groups, and other practical matters of political stability.

The Building of Renaissance Florence Univ of California Press

The Dominican Giovanni Dominici (1356-1419) and the Franciscan Bernardino da Siena (1380-1444) were the

most important preachers in the generation before Savonarola. Dominici's and Bernardino's sermons, as they appear in Tuscan reportations of their preaching, are a valuable historical source. Written down by anonymous listeners, these are the major reports of sermons preached in early fifteenth-century Florence. The reportations are unique in that they transmit in full the actual preaching event and are not merely a doctrinal summary composed by the preacher. They have never been studied in detail and remain unpublished to this day. Dominici and Bernardino were active in Florence at a time when broad legal, social and cultural changes were taking place. The central purpose of this study is to examine the response of these preachers to the changes, the alternatives they offered and their attempts to direct the life of the laity. The four principal chapters are devoted to the preachers' opinion on secular, and ecclesiastical politics, education and humanism, morality and the family and the economy and usury (the role of the Jews), the discussion built around a comparison between the two preachers. The preachers had a crucial and

widespread impact on the spiritual lives of the people (especially women) and their daily habits, on political developments and on legislative measures against such fringe groups as Jews, homosexuals, prostitutes and the like. The study includes a methodological discussion of how to study these sermons as historical source, and an edition of ten sermons from MS Ricc. 1301, a collection of 47 sermons by Dominici delivered in Santa Maria Novella in Florence between 1400 and 1406.

Florence in the Early Modern World JHU Press

Published in conjunction with the exhibition held at the Huntington Library, Art Collections, and Botanical Gardens from September 28, 2013, to January 13, 2014.

The Noisy Renaissance Oxford University Press on Demand

For courses in Renaissance Art. This text offers an incisive and original account of fourteenth- and fifteenth-century Florentine art in its social, cultural, political, geographic, economic and religious settings. Ranging in scope from monumental and public artworks to the

intimacy of the domestic interior, it explores artistic patronage and the working conditions of artists in a way that is fully accessible to the inexperienced reader.

Worldly Goods Yale University Press

'Worldly Goods' provides a radical interpretation of the Golden Age of European culture. During the Renaissance, Jardine argues, vicious commercial battles were being fought over silks and spices, and who should control international trade.

Renaissance Florence in the Rhetoric of Two Popular Preachers Cambridge University Press

This book is an introduction to medieval economic thought, mainly from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, as it emerges from the works of academic theologians and lawyers and other sources - from Italian merchants' writings to vernacular poetry, Parliamentary legislation, and manorial court rolls. It raises a number of questions based on the Aristotelian idea of the mean, the balance and harmony underlying justice, as applied by medieval thinkers to the changing economy. How could private ownership of property be

reconciled with God's gift of the earth to all in common? How could charity balance resources between rich and poor? What was money? What were the just price and the just wage? How was a balance to be achieved between lender and borrower and how did the idea of usury change to reflect this? The answers emerge from a wide variety of ecclesiastical and secular sources.

Private Wealth in Renaissance Florence JHU Press

Florence has often been studied in the past for its distinctive urban culture and society, while insufficient attention has been paid to the important Tuscan territorial state that was created by Florence in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Comprising a handful of formerly independent city-states and numerous smaller communities in the plains and mountains, the Florentine 'empire' in Tuscany supplied the markets and fiscal coffers of the Renaissance republic, while providing lessons in statecraft that nourished the political thought of Machiavelli and Guicciardini. This volume comprises seventeen original essays representing the new directions

being taken by historians of the Florentine Renaissance. It offers new and exemplary approaches towards state-building, political vocabulary, political economy, civic humanism, local history and social patronage in what is one of the most interesting and well-documented of the states of late medieval and Renaissance Europe.

Florentine Tuscany New Word City

In this history of Florence, distinguished historian John Najemy discusses all the major developments in Florentine history from 1200 to 1575. Captures Florence's transformation from a medieval commune into an aristocratic republic, territorial state, and monarchy Weaves together intellectual, cultural, social, economic, religious, and political developments Academically rigorous yet accessible and appealing to the general reader Likely to become the standard work on Renaissance Florence for years to come

Face to Face Huntington Library Press Originally published in 1986, this book uses Florentine death registers to show the changing character of plague from the first outbreak of the Black Death in 1348 to the mid-fifteenth century. Through an

innovative study of this evidence, Professor Carmichael develops two related strands of analysis. First, she discusses the extent to which true plague epidemics may have occurred, by considering what other infectious diseases contributed significantly to outbreaks of 'pestilence'. She finds that there were many differences between the fourteenth- and fifteenth-century epidemics. She then shows how the differences in the plague reshaped the attitudes of Italian city-dwellers toward plague in the fifteenth century. This book will be of value to anyone with an interest in the history of the plague, Renaissance Italy and the history of medicine.

A History of Florence, 1200 - 1575

University of Pennsylvania Press
The Economy of Renaissance Florence offers both a systematic description of the city's major economic activities and a comprehensive overview of its economic development from the late Middle Ages through the Renaissance to 1600.

Network and Migration in Early Renaissance Florence, 1378-1433 JHU Press

Nearly half of the children who lived in the

cities of the late Italian Renaissance were under fifteen years of age. Grinding poverty, unstable families, and the death of a parent could make caring for these young children a burden. Many were abandoned, others orphaned. At a time when political rulers fashioned themselves as the "fathers" of society, these cast-off children presented a very immediate challenge and opportunity. In Bologna and Florence, government and private institutions pioneered orphanages to care for the growing number of homeless children. Nicholas Terpstra discusses the founding and management of these institutions, the procedures for placing children into them, the children's daily routine and education, and finally their departure from these homes. He explores the role of the city-state and considers why Bologna and Florence took different paths in operating the orphanages. Terpstra finds that Bologna's orphanages were better run, looked after the children more effectively, and were more successful in returning their wards to society as productive members of the city's economy. Florence's orphanages were larger and harsher, and made little

attempt to reintegrate children into society. Based on extensive archival research and individual stories, *Abandoned Children of the Italian Renaissance* demonstrates how gender and class shaped individual orphanages in each city's network and how politics, charity, and economics intertwined in the development of the early modern state. "Carefully researched and vigorously written."—Choice "A model blend of historical imagination, vivid and engaging writing, and careful scholarship."—Renaissance Quarterly "Terpstra has unearthed much rich material and offers readers a compelling analysis of the origins, roles, operations and development of children's homes in two important Italian cities . . . This work is a major contribution to the study of early modern orphanages."—H-Net Reviews "Superbly executed study."—Margaret L. King, *American Historical Review* "Important contribution to the history of early modern Europe."—*Journal of Modern History* "Vividly written."—*Confraternitas* "Profoundly researched."—*Journal of Social History* "A richly detailed and perceptive discussion of a fascinating

topic."—*Sixteenth Century Journal* "A significant strength . . . in this soundly researched and well-written work is the connection it makes between the social and economic challenges the two cities faced and the development of networks of children's homes."—*Histoire sociale / Social History*
Society and Individual in Renaissance Florence W. W. Norton & Company
 The Florentine musician Jacopo Peri (1561-1633) is known as the composer of the first operas--they include the earliest to survive complete, *Euridice* (1600), in which Peri sang the role of Orpheus. The recent discovery of a large number of private account books belonging to him and his family allows for a greater exploration of Peri's professional and personal life. Richard Goldthwaite, an economic historian, and Tim Carter, a musicologist, have done more, however, than write a biography: their investigation exposes the value of such financial documents as a primary source for an entire period. This record of Peri's wide-ranging investments and activities in the marketplace enables the first detailed account of the Florentine economy in the

late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, and opens a new perspective on one of Europe's principal centers of capitalism. His economic circumstances reflect continuities and transformations in Florentine society, and the strategies for negotiating them, under the Medici grand dukes. They also allow a reevaluation of Peri the singer and composer that elucidates the cultural life of a major artistic center even in changing times, providing a quite different view of what it meant to be a musician in late Renaissance Italy.

The Miraculous Image in Renaissance

Florence Cambridge University Press

The histories of six generations of the Strozzi, Gondi, Guicciardini, and Capponi families are traced from the fifteenth to the mid-sixteenth centuries by focusing on the family household as defined by the economic bonds reflected in account books. These four families were among the best known of the city's patriciate and were influential in affairs of the city. Their histories serve as case studies in seeking to determine the nature of the patrician family as a specific kind of social institution and to assess its importance in

Florentine history. A concluding chapter attempts to relate the changing composition of the family to the general development of Renaissance civilization. Originally published in 1968. 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.

Mountains of Debt JHU Press

Patrons - The Guilds - Strozzi family -
Succhielli family.

Dressing Renaissance Florence Penn State Press

From the strictly regimented church bells to the freewheeling chatter of civic life, Renaissance Florence was a city built not just of stone but of sound as well. An evocative alternative to the dominant visual understanding of urban spaces, The

Noisy Renaissance examines the premodern city as an acoustic phenomenon in which citizens used sound to navigate space and society. Analyzing a range of documentary and literary evidence, art and architectural historian Niall Atkinson creates an "acoustic topography" of Florence. The dissemination of official messages, the rhythm of prayer, and the murmur of rumor and gossip combined to form a soundscape that became a foundation in the creation and maintenance of the urban community just as much as the city's physical buildings. Sound in this space triggered a wide variety of social behaviors and spatial relations: hierarchical, personal, communal, political, domestic, sexual, spiritual, and religious. By exploring these rarely studied soundscapes, Atkinson shows Florence to be both an exceptional and an exemplary case study of urban conditions in the early modern period.

The Economy of Renaissance Florence
Anthem Press

The text is complemented throughout by a wealth of paintings and drawings, 200 of them in full color. Also included are a

chronology of important historical events, a listing of noted Florentine families, and a genealogy of the famed Medici family.

The Italian Renaissance Harvard University Press

In Renaissance Florence, certain paintings and sculptures of the Virgin Mary and Christ were believed to have extraordinary efficacy in activating potent sacred intercession. Cults sprung up around these "miraculous images" in the city and surrounding countryside beginning in the late 13th century. In *The Miraculous Image in Renaissance Florence*, Megan Holmes questions what distinguished these paintings and sculptures from other similar sacred images, looking closely at their material and formal properties, the process of enshrinement, and the foundation legends and miracles associated with specific images. Whereas some of the images presented in this fascinating book are well known, such as Bernardo Daddi's *Madonna of Orsanmichele*, many others have been little studied until now. Holmes's efforts center on the recovery and contextualization of these revered images, reintegrating them and their related cults

into an art-historical account of the period. By challenging prevailing views and offering a reassessment of the Renaissance, this generously illustrated

and comprehensive survey makes a significant contribution to the field. [Florentine Political Writings from Petrarch to Machiavelli](#) Johns Hopkins University Press+ORM

Essays illustrate the ways Renaissance Florentines expressed or shaped their identities as they interacted with their society.