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KEY=FLORENCE - CAROLYN ELLEN

A HISTORY OF FLORENCE, 1200 - 1575

John Wiley & Sons 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

PUBLIC LIFE IN RENAISSANCE FLORENCE

Cornell University Press Covering the history of Renaissance Florence from the fourteenth century to the beginnings of the Medici duchy, Richard C. Trexler traces collective ritual behavior in all its forms, from a simple greeting to the most elaborate community festival. He examines three kinds of social relationships: those between individual Florentines, those between Florentines and foreigners, and those between Florentines and God and His saints. He maintains that ritual brought life to the public world and, when necessary, reformed public life.

THE ECONOMY OF RENAISSANCE FLORENCE

JHU Press Richard A. Goldthwaite, a leading economic historian of the Italian Renaissance, has spent his career studying the

Florentine economy. In this magisterial work, Goldthwaite brings together a lifetime of research and insight on the subject, clarifying and explaining the complex workings of Florence's commercial, banking, and artisan sectors. Florence was one of the most industrialized cities in medieval Europe, thanks to its thriving textile industries. The importation of raw materials and the exportation of finished cloth necessitated the creation of commercial and banking practices that extended far beyond Florence's boundaries. Part I situates Florence within this wider international context and describes the commercial and banking networks through which the city's merchant-bankers operated. Part II focuses on the urban economy of Florence itself, including various industries, merchants, artisans, and investors. It also evaluates the role of government in the economy, the relationship of the urban economy to the region, and the distribution of wealth throughout the society. While political, social, and cultural histories of Florence abound, none focuses solely on the economic history of the city. 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. -- Brian Maxson

HISTORY OF FLORENCE AND THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY

Read Books Ltd This fascinating book contains an extensive history of Italy, from about mid 5th century to mid 15th century, with the death of Lorenzo the Magnificent. This book is predominantly a political history of the country, and is highly recommended for inclusion on the bookshelf of anyone with an interest in the subject.

CASTLES, BATTLES, AND BOMBS

HOW ECONOMICS EXPLAINS MILITARY HISTORY

University of Chicago Press Castles, Battles, and Bombs reconsiders key episodes of military history from the point of view of economics—with dramatically insightful results. For example, when looked at as a question of sheer cost, the building of castles in the High Middle Ages seems almost inevitable: though stunningly expensive, a strong castle was far cheaper to maintain than a standing army. The authors also reexamine the strategic bombing of Germany in World War II and provide new insights into France's decision to develop nuclear weapons. Drawing on these examples and more, Brauer and Van Tuijl suggest lessons for today's military, from counterterrorist strategy and military manpower planning to the use of private military companies in Afghanistan and Iraq. "In bringing economics into assessments of military history, [the authors] also bring illumination. . . . [The authors] turn their interdisciplinary lens on the mercenary arrangements of Renaissance Italy; the wars of Marlborough, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon; Grant's campaigns in the Civil War; and the strategic bombings of World War II. The results are invariably stimulating."—Martin Walker, Wilson Quarterly

"This study is serious, creative, important. As an economist I am happy to see economics so professionally applied to illuminate major decisions in the history of warfare."—Thomas C. Schelling, Winner of the 2005 Nobel Prize in Economics

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.

BETWEEN FRIENDS

DISCOURSES OF POWER AND DESIRE IN THE MACHIAVELLI-VETTORI LETTERS OF 1513-1515

Princeton University Press Between Friends offers the first extended close reading of the most famous epistolary dialogue of the Renaissance, the letters exchanged from 1513 to 1515 by Niccolò Machiavelli and Francesco Vettori. John Najemy reveals the literary richness and theoretical tensions of the correspondence, the crucial importance of the dialogue with Vettori in Machiavelli's emergence as a writer and political theorist, and the close but complex relationship between the letters and Machiavelli's major works on politics. Unlike previous and mostly fragmentary treatments of the correspondence, this book reads the letters as a continuously developing, collaborative text in which problems of language and interpretation gradually emerge as the critical issues. Najemy argues that Vettori's skeptical reaction to Machiavelli's first letters on politics and provoked Machiavelli into a defense of language's power to represent the world, a notion that soon become the underlying assumption of *The Prince*. Later, and largely through an apparently whimsical exchange of letters on love and the foibles of eros, Vettori led Machiavelli to confront the power of desire in language, which opened the way for a different, essentially poetic, approach to writing about politics that surfaces for the first time in the pages of the Discourses on Livy. John M. Najemy is Professor of History at Cornell University. He is the author of *Corporatism and Consensus in Florentine Electoral Politics, 1280-1400* (North Carolina). Originally published in 1993. 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.

THE SOCIAL FABRIC OF FIFTEENTH-CENTURY FLORENCE

IDENTITIES AND CHANGE IN THE WORLD OF SECOND-HAND DEALERS

Routledge The Arte dei rigattieri (merchants of second-hand goods in Florence) has never been the subject of a systematic study, even in scholarship devoted to the history of trades. Underpinned by a large collection of archival material, this book analyzes the social life and economic activity of rigattieri in fifteenth-century Florence. It offers invaluable information on issues such as the relationship between socio-political affiliations and economic interest as well as the structures of consumption and the spending power of different social groups. Furthermore, through the lens of the Arte dei Rigattieri, this work examines the connection between the development of the political bureaucracy, the establishment of Medicean power, and contemporaneous processes of identity construction and social mobility.

WHEN SCOTLAND WAS JEWISH

DNA EVIDENCE, ARCHEOLOGY, ANALYSIS OF MIGRATIONS, AND PUBLIC AND FAMILY RECORDS SHOW TWELFTH CENTURY SEMITIC ROOTS

McFarland The popular image of Scotland is dominated by widely recognized elements of Celtic culture. But a significant non-Celtic influence on Scotland's history has been largely ignored for centuries? This book argues that much of Scotland's history and culture from 1100 forward is Jewish. The authors provide evidence that many of the national heroes, villains, rulers, nobles, traders, merchants, bishops, guild members, burgesses, and ministers of Scotland were of Jewish descent, their ancestors originating in France and Spain. Much of the traditional historical account of Scotland, it is proposed, rests on fundamental interpretive errors, perpetuated in order to affirm Scotland's identity as a Celtic, Christian society. A more accurate and profound understanding of Scottish history has thus been buried. The authors' wide-ranging research includes examination of census records, archaeological artifacts, castle carvings, cemetery inscriptions, religious seals, coinage, burgess and guild member rolls, noble genealogies, family crests, portraiture, and geographic place names.

THE FLORENTINE HISTORIES

BERLIN CABARET

Harvard University Press

KNOWLEDGE AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST, 1575-1725

THE INTELLECTUAL WORLD OF SIXTEENTH-CENTURY FLORENCE

HUMANISTS AND CULTURE IN THE AGE OF COSIMO I

Cambridge University Press This study provides an overview of Florentine intellectual life and community in the late Renaissance. It shows how studies of language helped Florentines to develop their own story as a people distinct from ancient Greece or Rome.

THE STORY OF LEONARDO DA VINCI 500 YEARS AFTER HIS DEATH

Atlantic Publishing Company A quick internet search will yield results of Leonardo da Vinci's legendary paintings; the Mona Lisa and the Last Supper; and you might even catch a glimpse of his well-known sketches of machines; human bodies; and animals. However; there's so much more to da Vinci than his paintings and drawings. This 16th-century Italian man embodied the Renaissance spirit -- he was intensely interested in everyone and everything. His curiosity spanned every discipline; from geometry to anatomy to the link between art and science. 500 years ago was a time of insight; of investigation; and in this sense; da Vinci fit in perfectly. However; in another sense; he didn't belong at all -- he was a loner living in his own world. An illegitimate child with 17 half-siblings; Leonardo also shrouded himself in secrecy. He wrote in a mirror script; meaning that you could only understand what he had written by holding it up to a mirror. He believed that we all have potential to do amazing things; but he also had lots of unfinished projects and struggled with lifelong self-doubt. Delve in to these pages to find out why Leonardo di Ser Piero d'Antonio di Ser Piero di Ser Guido da Vinci -- yes; this was his full name -- was as mysterious as his painting of Mona Lisa's famous smile.

POWER AND IMAGINATION

CITY-STATES IN RENAISSANCE ITALY

Taylor & Francis In Power and Imagination, a noted historian rethinks the evolution of the city-state in Renaissance Italy and recasts the conventional distinction between "society" and "culture." Martines traces the growth of commerce and the evolution of

governments; he describes the attitudes, pleasures, and rituals of the ruling elite; and he seeks to understand the period's towering works of the imagination in literature, painting, city planning, and philosophy-not simply as the creations of individual artists, but as the forman expression of the ambitions and egos of those in power.

MACHIAVELLI AND THE PROBLEMS OF MILITARY FORCE

A WAR OF ONE'S OWN

Bloomsbury Publishing Central to Niccolò Machiavelli's writing is the argument that a successful state is one that prefers to lose with its own arms (*arma propriis*) than to win with the arms of others (*arma alienis*). This book sheds light on Machiavelli's critiques of military force and provides an important reinterpretation of his military theory. Sean Erwin argues that the distinction between *arma propriis* and *arma alienis* poses a central problem to Machiavelli's case for why modern political institutions offer modes of political existence that ancient ones did not. Starting from the influence of Lucretius and Aelianus Tacticus on the *Dell'arte della guerra*, Erwin examines Machiavelli's criticism of mercenary, auxiliary, and mixed forces. Giving due consideration to an overlooked conceptual distinction in Machiavelli studies, this book is a valuable and original contribution to the field.

PATRIMONY AND LAW IN RENAISSANCE ITALY

Cambridge University Press Family was a central feature of social life in Italian cities. In the Renaissance, jurists, humanists, and moralists began to theorize on the relations between people and property that formed the 'substance' of the family and what held it together over the years. Family property was a bundle of shared rights. This was most evident when brothers shared a household and enterprise, but it also faced overlapping claims from children and wives which the *paterfamilias* had to recognize. Thomas Kuehn explores patrimony in legal thought, and how property was inherited, managed and shared in Renaissance Italy. Managing a patrimony was not a simple task. This led to a complex and active conceptualization of shared rights, and a conscious application of devices in the law that could override liabilities and preserve the group, or carve out distinct shares for each member. This wide-ranging volume charts the ever-present conflicts that arose and were a constant feature of family life.

A THING DONE

A fool began it, but a woman turned it murderous. A tale of power-hungry nobles and scheming women, betrayal and vengeance in 13th century Florence.

LUST FOR LIBERTY

THE POLITICS OF SOCIAL REVOLT IN MEDIEVAL EUROPE, 1200-1425

Harvard University Press Lust for Liberty challenges long-standing views of popular medieval revolts. Comparing rebellions in northern and southern Europe over two centuries, Samuel Cohn analyzes their causes and forms, their leadership, the role of women, and the suppression or success of these revolts. Popular revolts were remarkably common--not the last resort of desperate people. Leaders were largely workers, artisans, and peasants. Over 90 percent of the uprisings pitted ordinary people against the state and were fought over political rights--regarding citizenship, governmental offices, the barriers of ancient hierarchies--rather than rents, food prices, or working conditions. After the Black Death, the connection of the word liberty with revolts increased fivefold, and its meaning became more closely tied with notions of equality instead of privilege. The book offers a new interpretation of the Black Death and the increase of and change in popular revolt from the mid-1350s to the early fifteenth century. Instead of structural explanations based on economic, demographic, and political models, this book turns to the actors themselves--peasants, artisans, and bourgeois--finding that the plagues wrought a new urgency for social and political change and a new self- and class-confidence in the efficacy of collective action.

BOOK OF BEASTS

THE BESTIARY IN THE MEDIEVAL WORLD

Getty Publications "This publication is issued on the occasion of the exhibition Book of Beasts: The Bestiary in the Medieval World, on view at the J. Paul Getty Museum at the Getty Center, Los Angeles, from May 14 to August 18, 2019."

VEGETABLES

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OXFORD SYMPOSIUM ON FOOD AND COOKING 2008

Oxford Symposium Proceedings of the Oxford Symposium on Food and Cooking 2008 on the subject of Vegetables.

THE MEDIEVAL MEDITERRANEAN CITY

URBAN LIFE AND DESIGN BEFORE EUROPEAN HEGEMONY, 1250-1380

McFarland This book is a study of architecture and urban design across the Mediterranean Sea from the 12th to the 14th Century, a time when there was no single, hegemonic power dominating the area. The focus of the study--four cities on the Italian peninsula, and four in Syria and Egypt--is the interconnectedness of the design and use of urban structures, streets and open space. Each chapter offers an historical analysis of the buildings and spaces used for trade, education, political display and public action. The work includes historical and social analyses of the mercantile, social, political and educational cultures of the eight cities, highlighting similarities and differences between Christian and Islamic practices. Sixteen new maps drawn specifically for this book are based on the writings of medieval travelers.

FOOD & FAITH IN CHRISTIAN CULTURE

Columbia University Press This anthology follows the intersection of food and faith from the fourteenth to the twenty-first century, charting the complex relationship among religious eating habits and politics, culture, and social structure.

CULTURE AND POWER

TUSCANY AND ITS UNIVERSITIES 1537-1609

BRILL Challenging absolutist interpretations, this study uses the universities of Pisa and Siena to reveal the contradictions and the tensions as well as the innovations and the traditions which characterised the grand duchy of Tuscany and its cultural politics.

COURTESY LOST

DANTE, BOCCACCIO, AND THE LITERATURE OF HISTORY

University of Toronto Press In *Courtesy Lost*, Kristina M. Olson analyses the literary impact of the social, political, and economic transformations of the fourteenth century through an exploration of Dante's literary and political influence on Boccaccio. The book reveals how Boccaccio rewrote the past through the lens of the *Commedia*, torn between nostalgia for elite families in decline and the need to promote morality and magnanimity within the Florentine Republic. By examining the passages in Boccaccio's *Decameron*, *De casibus*, and *Esposizioni* in which the author rewrites moments in Florentine and Italian history that had also appeared in Dante's *Commedia*, Olson illuminates the ways in which Boccaccio expressed his deep ambivalence towards the political and social changes of

his era. She illustrates this through an analysis of Dante's and Boccaccio's treatments of the idea of courtesy, or cortesia, in an era when the chivalry of the declining aristocracy was being supplanted by the civility of the rising merchant classes.

VENICE TRIUMPHANT

THE HORIZONS OF A MYTH

JHU Press A group of senior citizens decide to move in together in *All Together*, a French-language comedy from director Stephanie Robelin. When Claude (Claude Rich) suffers an injury while trying to climb steps in order to meet a woman for a liaison, he and his friends, who are all suffering from some age-related malady, decide to move in together and hire a graduate student to look out for them. Among the new co-tenants are the senile Albert (Pierre Richard) and his wife, the outgoing Jeanne (Jane Fonda) who herself is fighting cancer. Also living with them is Jean (Guy Bedos) a onetime social crusader who enjoys the wealth he's acquired with his wife Annie (Geraldine Chaplin), who wants nothing more than to visit with her children and grandchildren. As they adjust to their new living arrangements, old jealousies and hurts resurface, forcing everyone to reconsider how they want to spend their golden years. ~ Perry Seibert, Rovi

THE INTELLECTUAL WORLD OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

Cambridge University Press This book offers a new view of Italian Renaissance intellectual life, linking philosophy and literature as expressed in both Latin and Italian.

FOUNDATION, DEDICATION AND CONSECRATION IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

BRILL Bringing together contributions from art history, architectural history, historiography and history of law, this volume is the first comprehensive exploration of the manifold meanings of foundation, dedication and consecration rituals and narratives in early modern culture.

NUNS BEHAVING BADLY

TALES OF MUSIC, MAGIC, ART, AND ARSON IN THE CONVENTS OF ITALY

University of Chicago Press Witchcraft. Arson. Going AWOL. Some nuns in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Italy strayed far

from the paradigms of monastic life. Cloistered in convents, subjected to stifling hierarchy, repressed, and occasionally persecuted by their male superiors, these women circumvented authority in sometimes extraordinary ways. But tales of their transgressions have long been buried in the Vatican Secret Archive. That is, until now. In *Nuns Behaving Badly*, Craig A. Monson resurrects forgotten tales and restores to life the long-silent voices of these cloistered heroines. Here we meet nuns who dared speak out about physical assault and sexual impropriety (some real, some imagined). Others were only guilty of misjudgment or defacing valuable artwork that offended their sensibilities. But what unites the women and their stories is the challenges they faced: these were women trying to find their way within the Catholicism of their day and through the strict limits it imposed on them. Monson introduces us to women who were occasionally desperate to flee cloistered life, as when an entire community conspired to torch their convent and be set free. But more often, he shows us nuns just trying to live their lives. When they were crossed—by powerful priests who claimed to know what was best for them—bad behavior could escalate from mere troublemaking to open confrontation. In resurrecting these long-forgotten tales and trials, Monson also draws attention to the predicament of modern religious women, whose “misbehavior”—seeking ordination as priests or refusing to give up their endowments to pay for priestly wrongdoing in their own archdioceses—continues even today. The nuns of early modern Italy, Monson shows, set the standard for religious transgression in their own age—and beyond.

THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO MACHIAVELLI

Cambridge University Press Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527) is the most famous and controversial figure in the history of political thought and one of the iconic names of the Renaissance. The *Cambridge Companion to Machiavelli* brings together sixteen original essays by leading experts, covering his life, his career in Florentine government, his reaction to the dramatic changes that affected Florence and Italy in his lifetime, and the most prominent themes of his thought, including the founding, evolution, and corruption of republics and principalities, class conflict, liberty, arms, religion, ethics, rhetoric, gender, and the Renaissance dialogue with antiquity. In his own time Machiavelli was recognized as an original thinker who provocatively challenged conventional wisdom. With penetrating analyses of *The Prince*, *Discourses on Livy*, *Art of War*, *Florentine Histories*, and his plays and poetry, this book offers a vivid portrait of this extraordinary thinker as well as assessments of his place in Western thought since the Renaissance.

POPULAR PROTEST AND IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY IN LATE RENAISSANCE ITALY

Oxford University Press *Popular Protest and Ideals of Democracy in Late Renaissance Italy* is the first study to analyse popular protest across the Italian peninsula and the Venetian colonies during the early modern period, 1494 to 1559. Drawing on over 100 contemporary chronicles and diaries, the fifty-eight volumes of Marin Sanudo's diplomatic dispatches, mercantile letters, and

commentary, and 586 collective supplications scattered through archival sources from towns and villages in the Grand duchy of Milan, Samuel K. Cohn, Jr. places these incidents and their patterns in comparative perspectives, first with the late medieval heyday of popular revolt and then with regions north of the Alps. Cohn finds new developments during the early modern period such as an increase in women rebels, mutinies of soldiers, and new tactics of revolts such as shop closures, peaceful demonstrations of strength, and use of religious processions for discussions of tactics and strategies for obtaining logistic advantage. At the same time, these protests show convergences with the medieval Italian past, with leaders coming almost exclusively from the ranks of nonelites, religious ideology playing a surprisingly minor role, and the majority of revolts centring overwhelming in towns and cities. Finally, this study demonstrates that democracies do not just die under the duress of military occupation and growing powers of autocratic regimes. Ideals of representation and equality not only persisted; they could emerge in new forms and with greater sophistication.

APOCALYPSE WITHOUT GOD

APOCALYPTIC THOUGHT, IDEAL POLITICS, AND THE LIMITS OF UTOPIAN HOPE

Cambridge University Press Apocalypse, it seems, is everywhere. Preachers with vast followings proclaim the world's end. Apocalyptic fears grip even the non-religious amid climate change, pandemics, and threats of nuclear war. But as these ideas pervade popular discourse, grasping their logic remains elusive. Ben Jones argues that we can gain insight into apocalyptic thought through secular thinkers. He starts with a puzzle: Why would secular thinkers draw on Christian apocalyptic beliefs - often dismissed as bizarre - to interpret politics? The apocalyptic tradition proves appealing in part because it theorizes a special relation between crisis and utopia. Apocalyptic thought points to crisis as the vehicle to bring the impossible within reach, thus offering resources for navigating challenges in ideal theory, which tries to imagine the best and most just society. By examining apocalyptic thought's appeal and risks, this Open Access study arrives at new insights on the limits of ideal theory and utopian hope.

ASPECTS OF AMOS

EXEGESIS AND INTERPRETATION

A&C Black The volume brings together eight new essays on Amos, which focus on a range of issues within the book. They represent a number of different approaches to the text from the text-critical to the psychoanalytical, and from composition to reception. Arising out of a symposium to honour John Barton for his 60th birthday, the essays all respond, either directly or indirectly, to his Amos's Oracles Against the Nations, and to his lifelong concern with both ethics and method in biblical study.

SENZA VESTIMENTA: THE LITERARY TRADITION OF TRECENTO SONG

Routledge The metaphor of marriage often describes the relationship between poetry and music in both medieval and modern writing. While the troubadours stand out for their tendency to blur the distinction between speaking and singing, between poetry and song, a certain degree of semantic slippage extends into the realm of Italian literature through the use of genre names like canzone, sonetto, and ballata. Yet, paradoxically, scholars have traditionally identified a 'divorce' between music and poetry as the defining feature of early Italian lyric. Senza Vestimenta reintegrates poetic and musical traditions in late medieval Italy through a fresh evaluation of more than fifty literary sources transmitting Trecento song texts. These manuscripts have been long noted by musicologists, but until now they have been used to bolster rather than to debunk the notion that so-called 'poesia per musica' was relegated to the margins of poetic production. Jennings revises this view by exploring how scribes and readers interacted with song as a fundamentally interdisciplinary art form within a broad range of literary settings. Her study sheds light on the broader cultural world surrounding the reception of the Italian ars nova repertoire by uncovering new, diverse readers ranging from wealthy merchants to modest artisans.

POPULAR POLITICS IN AN ARISTOCRATIC REPUBLIC

POLITICAL CONFLICT AND SOCIAL CONTESTATION IN LATE MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN VENICE

Routledge Popular Politics in an Aristocratic Republic explores the different aspects of political actions and experiences in late medieval and early modern Venice. The book challenges the idea that the city of Venice knew no political conflict and social contestation during the medieval and early modern periods. By examining popular politics in Venice as a range of acts of contestation and of constructive popular political participation, it contributes to the broader debate about premodern politics. The volume begins in the late fourteenth century, when the demographical and social changes resulting from the Black Death facilitated popular challenges to the ruling class's power, and finishes in the late eighteenth century, when the French invasion brought an end to the Venetian Republic. It innovates Venetian studies by considering how ordinary Venetians were involved in politics, and how popular politics and contestation manifested themselves in this densely populated and diverse city. Together the chapters propose a more nuanced notion of political interactions and highlight the role that ordinary people played in shaping the city's political configuration, as well as how the authorities monitored and punished contestation. Popular Politics in an Aristocratic Republic combines recent historiographical approaches to classic themes from political, social, economic, and religious Venetian history with contributions on gender, migration, and urban space. The volume will be essential reading for students of Venetian history, medieval and early modern Italy and Europe.

political and social history.

CULTURES OF PLAGUE

MEDICAL THINKING AT THE END OF THE RENAISSANCE

OUP Oxford Cultures of Plague opens a new chapter in the history of medicine. Neither the plague nor the ideas it stimulated were static, fixed in a timeless Galenic vacuum over five centuries, as historians and scientists commonly assume. As plague evolved in its pathology, modes of transmission, and the social characteristics of its victims, so too did medical thinking about plague develop. This study of plague imprints from academic medical treatises to plague poetry highlights the most feared and devastating epidemic of the sixteenth-century, one that threatened Italy top to toe from 1575 to 1578 and unleashed an avalanche of plague writing. From erudite definitions, remote causes, cures and recipes, physicians now directed their plague writings to the prince and discovered their most 'valiant remedies' in public health: strict segregation of the healthy and ill, cleaning streets and latrines, addressing the long-term causes of plague-poverty. Those outside the medical profession joined the chorus. In the heartland of Counter-Reformation Italy, physicians along with those outside the profession questioned the foundations of Galenic and Renaissance medicine, even the role of God. Assaults on medieval and Renaissance medicine did not need to await the Protestant-Paracelsian alliance of seventeenth-century in northern Europe. Instead, creative forces planted by the pandemic of 1575-8 sowed seeds of doubt and unveiled new concerns and ideas within that supposedly most conservative form of medical writing, the plague tract. Relying on health board statistics and dramatized with eyewitness descriptions of bizarre happenings, human misery, and suffering, these writers created the structure for plague classics of the eighteenth century, and by tracking the contagion's complex and crooked paths, they anticipated trends of nineteenth-century epidemiology.

NEGOTIATING THE ART OF FATHERHOOD IN LATE MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN ITALY

Springer Nature Negotiating the Art of Fatherhood in Late Medieval and Early Modern Italy examines contested notions of fatherhood in written and visual texts during the development of the mercantile economy in fourteenth- and fifteenth-century Italy. It analyzes debates about the household and community management of wealth, emotion, and trade in luxury "goods," including enslaved women, as moral questions. Juliann Vitullo considers how this mercantile economy affected paternity and the portraits of ideal fatherhood, which in some cases reconceived the role of fathers and in others reconfirmed traditional notions of paternal authority.

QUANTITATIVE STUDIES OF THE RENAISSANCE FLORENTINE ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

Anthem Press Quantitative Studies of the Renaissance Florentine Economy and Society is a collection of nine quantitative studies probing aspects of Renaissance Florentine economy and society. The collection, organized by topic, source material and analysis methods, discusses risk and return, specifically the population's responses to the plague and also the measurement of interest rates. The work analyzes the population's wealth distribution, the impact of taxes and subsidies on art and architecture, the level of neighborhood segregation and the accumulation of wealth. Additionally, this study assesses the competitiveness of Florentine markets and the level of monopoly power, the nature of women's work and the impact of business risk on the organization of industrial production.

THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

Cambridge University Press The Renaissance in Italy continues to exercise a powerful hold on the popular imagination and on scholarly enquiry. This Companion presents a lively, comprehensive, interdisciplinary, and current approach to the period that extends in Italy from the turn of the fourteenth century through the latter decades of the sixteenth. Addressed to students, scholars, and non-specialists, it introduces the richly varied materials and phenomena as well as the different methodologies through which the Renaissance is studied today both in the English-speaking world and in Italy. The chapters are organized around axes of humanism, historiography, and cultural production, and cover a wide variety of areas including literature, science, music, religion, technology, artistic production, and economics. The diffusion of the Renaissance throughout Italian territories is emphasized. Overall, the Companion provides an essential overview of a period that witnessed both a significant revalidation of the classical past and the development of new, vernacular, and increasingly secular values.

MACHIAVELLI

A BIOGRAPHY

Simon and Schuster Examines the life of the Florentine intellectual, his relationships with contemporaries ranging from Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo to Cesare Borgia and Pope Alexander VI, his philosophies about power, and the legacy of "The Prince."