

# An art lovers to florence

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**What did the Medici family believe about art and architecture that prompted them to invest so much money into the arts in Florence?** Art for the Medici family was the ultimate display of wealth, status and power. They embraced portraiture as a means of showcasing their political dominion, inviting in artists including Benvenuto Cellini, Francesco Salviati, Raphael and Bronzino to portray the family's most influential members.

**Who was the patron of the arts Renaissance Florence?** The works in this tour date from the time of Lorenzo de' Medici, the Magnificent, whom Machiavelli called "the greatest patron of literature and art that any prince has ever been." Although Lorenzo himself commissioned relatively few major works, he was an important arbiter of taste.

**Who was the first woman artist admitted to Florence's Accademia del Disegno Design Academy?** After Artemisia Gentileschi moved to Florence, she became one of the most accomplished painters of her time. She painted for dukes, princes, duchesses, cardinals, and kings, and was the first woman to be admitted to the prestigious Accademia delle Arti del Disegno (Academy of the Arts of Drawing) in Florence.

**Who is the famous artist in Florence?** Michelangelo. Michelangelo (1475 – 1564), was born in the Republic of Florence and took his apprenticeship in the city. He returned to work in Florence throughout his career and was supported by the Medici statesman Lorenzo the Magnificent.

**What four famous artists did the Medici family support?** But perhaps their most enduring legacy—for which the world owes them a debt of gratitude—is their

patronage of the arts. Artists such as Brunelleschi, Donatello, Fra Angelico, Botticelli, and Michelangelo all thrived under Medici patronage.

**What happened to the Medici family's art?** Florence continues to be a real treasure trove of art thanks to the work of the last member of the Medici family. Florence kept her treasures intact, and sixteen years after Anna Maria de' Medici's death, the Uffizi Gallery, built by Cosimo the Great, was opened to the public.

**Who were the wealthiest most influential art patrons in Florence?** 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.

**What is the Florentine style of art?** Florentine painting or the Florentine School refers to artists in, from, or influenced by the naturalistic style developed in Florence in the 14th century, largely through the efforts of Giotto di Bondone, and in the 15th century the leading school of Western painting.

**What two trends did Florentine painters create during the artistic Renaissance of the 15th century?** The development of perspective was part of a wider trend towards realism in the arts. Many other important techniques commonly associated with Renaissance painting developed in Florence during the first half of the 15th century, including the use of realistic proportions, foreshortening, sfumato, and chiaroscuro.

**Who was one of the most talented and famous sculptors of Florence?** Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni, better known as Michelangelo, was a versatile and talented artist. Primarily as a sculptor, but also as an accomplished architect, painter and poet, Michelangelo revolutionized the world of art.

**Who was the great Florentine sculptor and painter?** Michelangelo Buonarroti. Michelangelo (full name: Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni) was born at Caprese, a village in Florentine territory, where his father, named Ludovico Buonarroti Simoni was the resident magistrate.

**Who were the world famous painters belonging to the Florentine School?** Some of the best known painters of the earlier Florentine School are Fra Angelico,

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Botticelli, Filippo Lippi, the Ghirlandaio family, Masolino, and Masaccio.

**Who was one of the greatest patrons of the arts in Florence?** Lorenzo de' Medici (1449–1492) was the catalyst for an enormous amount of arts patronage, encouraging his countrymen to commission works from the leading artists of Florence, including Leonardo da Vinci, Sandro Botticelli, and Michelangelo Buonarroti.

**Who are the three great Florentine Renaissance artists?** From 1490 to 1520, the High Renaissance corresponds to the period of "experimentation" by the three major figures of the Renaissance: Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael. The art of the period which followed is known as Mannerism.

**Who was Da Vinci's patron in Florence?** Lorenzo de' Medici It is often imagined that early in his career, Leonardo da Vinci enjoyed the patronage of Lorenzo 'il Magnifico' de' Medici.

**What religion was the Medici family?** The Medici produced four popes of the Catholic Church—Pope Leo X (1513–1521), Pope Clement VII (1523–1534), Pope Pius IV (1559–1565) and Pope Leo XI (1605)—and two queens of France—Catherine de' Medici (1547–1559) and Marie de' Medici (1600–1610). In 1532, the family acquired the hereditary title Duke of Florence.

**Did the Medici family support Leonardo da Vinci?** The Medici family played a crucial role in supporting artists such as Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Botticelli, among others, and their patronage contributed significantly to the flourishing of Renaissance art and culture.

**Who had a rivalry with the Medici family?** Pazzi conspiracy, (April 26, 1478), unsuccessful plot to overthrow the Medici rulers of Florence; the most dramatic of all political opposition to the Medici family. The conspiracy was led by the rival Pazzi family of Florence.

**Are there any Medicis alive today?** No, there are no descendants of the Medici left today. The family ended with the death of Anna Maria Luisa. Of course there are thousands of people with some DNA or "blood" in common with the Medici, but that means nothing. If someone is claiming to be a descendant of the Medici, is a

scammer or has been scammed.

**Who inherited the Medici fortune?** The grand ducal line disappeared with the death of Cosimo III's daughter Anna Maria Luisa (1667–1743), widow of the elector palatine John William of Neuburg; she bequeathed all the art treasures of the Medici to the grand duchy and to Florence.

**Why did Michelangelo hide from Medici?** During the 1520s, there was a revolt against the Medici, and as Michelangelo actively supported the idea of a new republic in Florence, it occurred to him that he could find himself in danger. Thanks to the prior of San Lorenzo, Michelangelo was led to a safe place where he could hide; in the chapel itself.

**Why did the Medici family support the arts?** It was the Medici wealth — they were bankers — along with their passion for art, and their super-sized egos that helped Florence fund the Renaissance and make this city the art capital of the western world.

**Why did the Medici family have so much money?** Giovanni di Bicci de Medici founded the Medici Bank. To begin, the Medici family, also known as the House of Medici, emigrated to Florence from the Tuscan hillside sometime during the 12th century. Through banking and commerce, this family soon rose to become one of the wealthiest families in Italy.

**How did the Medici family influence architecture?** The Medici family left an indelible mark on Florence's architectural landscape. They commissioned the construction of iconic structures such as the Palazzo Medici Riccardi, Palazzo Vecchio, and the renowned Uffizi Gallery.

**What was the significance of the Medici family taking power in Florence?** Beginning in 1434 with the rise to power of Cosimo de Medici (or Cosimo the Elder), the family's patronage of the arts and humanities made Florence into the cradle of the Renaissance, Europe's scientific, artistic and cultural rebirth.

**Why were Medicis hated?** Other families were just as rich, and just as ambitious. But no one knew more about getting ahead - and staying ahead - than the Medici. They clawed their way to the top, sometimes through bribery, corruption and

violence. Those who stood in their way could end up humiliated - or dead.

**What motivated wealthy patrons such as the Medici family to commission so much art?** Rich patrons of the time continued the tradition of utilizing art as a means of political and religious control during the Italian Renaissance. The straightforward process of hiring an artist to make a sculpture, structure, or painting directly correlated the patron's artistic preferences and financial standing.

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**Does the Medici family still exist today?** The last Medici heir, Gian Gastone, died childless in 1737. His sister, Anna Maria Luisa, was the last of the Medici family, herself childless, and the great dynasty of the family came to an end.

**What caused the downfall of the Medici family?** The dynasty collapsed with a debauched duke. The curtains closed on almost 300 years of Medici rule in Florence with the death of Gian Gastone de' Medici, the seventh family member to serve as grand duke of Tuscany. Gian Gastone, who came to power in 1723 and led a life of debauchery, died without any heirs.

**How did the Medici make money if they didn't charge interest?** The Medici family came up with several ingenious ways of avoiding the Church's definition of usury while still making a profit on the money they loaned. One way they did this was by offering loans to trading partners in return for access to below the market rate prices.

**Why were the Medici exiled?** Cosimo de Medici was exiled for his political meddling, using his wealth to buy off politicians. The effort to exile him was led by a rival banking family.

**What family became the wealthiest family in Florence?** The Medici family, or the House of Medici, were a prestigious Italian banking family and political dynasty who held great power in Florence from the 15th to the 18th century. Originating in the

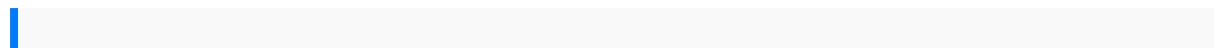
Mugello region of Tuscany, the earliest records of the Medici's date back to around 1046, with Medico di Potrone.

**What is the Medici family most famous for?** The Medici family is one of the most powerful and influential groups in European history. They innovated new banking systems and laid the groundwork to make Florence a cultural hotspot. Through their political strategy and patronage of major artists like Michelangelo, they created the High Renaissance.

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**What is the Medici Palace used for today?**



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