

Golden age of the Medici - (Cosimo, Piero, Lorenzo de Medici) 1434-1494

Small, Maynard & co. - Biography of Lorenzo de' Medici



Description: -

- Florence (Italy) -- History.

Renaissance -- Italy.

Medici, House of.golden age of the Medici - (Cosimo, Piero, Lorenzo de Medici) 1434-1494

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He was tutored by some of the top thinkers of the day and accomplished some notable achievements—such as winning a jousting tournament—while still a youth. Lorenzo wrote some of the songs, planned most of the pageants and paid many of the bills.

Lorenzo de' Medici

How did the Medici family become wealthy and why were they so important for Renaissance art? For administrative purposes, Florence was divided into four districts, which were divided into four sub-districts.

The golden age of Florence and the Medici

Under his leadership, the city's businessmen commissioned numerous works of sculpture and architecture, the most notable of these the construction of the great dome for the cathedral - the visible symbol of the - and the erection of a foundling hospital, both designed by the foremost architect of the day, Filippo Brunelleschi. Over the next two years Florentine control of Tuscany and Umbria collapsed.

Italian Renaissance Learning Resources

He also became fascinated by nature — the slopes and ridges of the hills, the flowing of water and the movement of wind through grass and trees. He dealt with ambassadors like a prince, his palace was the gathering-place for the great men of Italy and his city won renown for both its scholars and its carnivals. The leaders of the Pazzi family were hanged in the streets, and over two hundred of their followers were torn to pieces by the mob.

The Medici Family

This alliance permitted Cosimo to crush the rising opposition by a in 1458 and to create a Senate composed of 100 loyal supporters the Cento, or Hundred ; thus he was able to live out the last six years of his life in security. Not surprisingly, Fra Lippi was the architect of his own ecclesiastical

downfall when one more indiscretion proved just too much for the Church. The of 1478 was an attempt to depose the Medici family by killing Lorenzo with his younger brother during Easter services; the assassination attempt ended with the death of Giuliano and an injured Lorenzo.

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