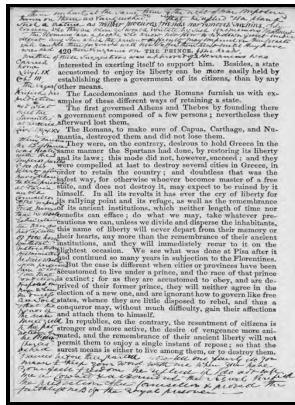


History of Florence and of the affairs of Italy - from the earliest times to the death of Lorenzo the Magnificent

M. W. Dunne - History of Florence and Of the Affairs Of Italy, by Niccolo Machiavelli

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History of Florence and of the Affairs of Italy: From the Earliest Times to the Death of Lorenzo The Magnificent by Taylor Anderson, Niccolò Machiavelli, Paperback

The Florentines also adopted the same custom, for having, by their frequent divisions, destroyed the nobility, and their republic being wholly in the hands of men brought up to trade, they followed the usages and example of others. They, therefore, took several occasions of being with him secretly, and entreated he would take the command wholly upon himself, offering him the utmost assistance in their power.

History Florence Earliest Times Death Lorenzo Magnificent, Used

He then went to visit the pontiff at Rome, where he declared, THAT THE POPE, BEING VICAR OF GOD, COULD NOT BE JUDGED BY MEN. Frederick, unable to exist without war, joined the crusaders in Asia, that he might exercise that ambition against Mohammed, which he could not gratify against the vicars of Christ. The affairs of the Lombards being in the state just described, the Romans and Longinus came to an agreement with them, that each should lay down their arms and enjoy what they already possessed.

History of Florence and of the Affairs of Italy by Niccolò Machiavelli

But while the pope exercised so great authority over distant princes, he could not compel obedience from the Romans themselves, or obtain their consent that he should remain in Rome, even though he promised to intermeddle only with ecclesiastical affairs. Thinking, however, to win them to their interests, they restored some of the honors of which they had deprived them. He was the first who established and gave that name to this kingdom, which still retains its ancient boundaries, although its sovereigns have been of many families and countries.

History of Florence and of the affairs of Italy (1851 edition)

These events induced the Huns, who occupied Pannonia, to assail Italy; but, in an engagement with Berengarius, they were compelled to return to Pannonia, which had from them been named Hungary.

History of Florence and of the affairs of Italy (1851 edition)

He was then summoned, and for disobedience, declared a rebel; nor did two hours pass over between the accusation and the sentence. But before Charles came to Rome the pope died, and was succeeded by Clement IV. Leaving his friends the Zepidi in Pannonia, Theodoric marched into Italy, slew Odoacer and his son, and, moved by the same reasons which had induced Valentinian to do so, established his court at Ravenna, and like Odoacer took the title of king of Italy.

History of Florence and of the Affairs of Italy by Niccolò Machiavelli

The history of Florence, and of the affairs of Italy, from the earliest times to the death of Lorenzo the Magnificent; together with The prince. And various historical tracts : Machiavelli, Niccolò, 1469

Manfred sent the Count Giordano, a man of considerable reputation in arms, to command his forces. His unusual ability was soon recognized, and in 1500 he was sent on a mission to Louis XII. Upon this, disturbances arose in the Florentine camp between the nobility and the people, the latter of whom wished to pursue the foe and destroy him; the former were for returning home, saying they had done enough for Prato in hazarding the safety of Florence on its account, which they did not regret under the circumstances, but now, that necessity no longer existing, the propriety of further risk ceased also, as there was little to be gained and much to lose.

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