

# 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, from the earliest times to the death of Lorenzo the Magnificent; together with the Prince, and various historical tracts. A new translation : Machiavelli, Niccolò, 1469



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Filesize: 67.86 MB

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**History of Florence and of the affairs of Italy, from the earliest times to the death of Lorenzo the Magnificent : Machiavelli, Niccolò, 1469**

As soon as their demand became known, the minds of the people were much excited; for they were afraid the Signors would submit to them; and so, between the desire of the nobility and the jealousy of the people, arms were resorted to. They did not, however, derive any benefit from this beyond the slight satisfaction of having conquered him; for the Venetians, like all who enter into league with less powerful states than themselves, having acquired Treviso and Vicenza, made peace with Mastino without the least regard for the Florentines. From this beginning arose the custom of emborsing or enclosing the names of all who should take office in any of the magistracies for a long time to come, as well those whose offices employed them within the city as those abroad, though previously the councils of the retiring magistrates had elected those who were to succeed them.

**History of Florence and Of the Affairs Of Italy, by Niccolo Machiavelli**

Pietro Scarragio, a dissolute character, fond of mischief, who, seeing the people occupied with the combat, took the opportunity of committing a wicked act, for which the citizens, being thus employed, could offer no remedy.

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He has often been called the founder of modern political science. This bell was also taken with the army, and served to regulate the keeping and relief of guard, and other matters necessary in the practice of war.

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Gildo and Ruffinus were suppressed at their outset; but Stilicho, concealing his design, ingratiated himself with the new emperors, and at the same time so disturbed their government, as to facilitate his occupation of it afterward.

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However, the contrary happened, for he was welcomed, not punished by them; and it behooved Veri to save himself by flight. Frederick returned to Germany in anger, and, after many battles with Otho, at length conquered him.

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

The first who set this disturbance on foot were the Medici and the Guinigi, who, with the legate, had discovered themselves in favor of the rebels; and thus skirmishes took place in many parts of the city. Lacks dust wrapper, significant rubbing to decorative boards especially d top of spine which is slightly split. A part of these people came into Italy at the time when the province was infested with the Berengarii, the Saracans, and the Huns, and occupied some places in Romagna, where, during the wars of that period, they conducted themselves valiantly.

**History Of Florence And Of The Affairs Of Italy: From The Earliest Times To The Death Of Lorenzo The Magnificent by Niccolo Machiavelli, Paperback**

Narses was greatly enraged with the emperor, for having recalled him from the government of the province, which he had won with his own valor and blood; while Sophia, not content with the injury done by withdrawing him, treated him in the most offensive manner, saying she wished him to come back that he might spin with the other eunuchs. Their principles and practices were so different from those of Belisarius, that the Goths took courage and created Ildovadus, governor of Verona, their king. Those which became extended were Florence, Genoa, Pisa, Milan, Naples, and Bologna; to all of which may be added, the ruin and restoration of Rome, and of many other cities not previously mentioned.

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