

1: Poliziano Rosso di Montepulciano , 75 cl - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The story told by Hesiod in the Theogony of how Saturn (Cronos) castrated Heaven (Uranus) and threw the testicles into the sea, out of the agitated foam of which Venus was born, we should perhaps understand as referring to the potential fecundity of all things which lies latent in the first principle.*

Papal States – The Papal States, officially the State of the Church, were territories in the Italian Peninsula under the sovereign direct rule of the pope, from the 8th century until . They were among the states of Italy from roughly the 8th century until the Italian Peninsula was unified in by the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia. At their zenith, they covered most of the modern Italian regions of Lazio, Marche, Umbria and Romagna and these holdings were considered to be a manifestation of the temporal power of the pope, as opposed to his ecclesiastical primacy. By , much of the Papal States territory had been conquered by the Kingdom of Italy, only Lazio, including Rome, remained under the Popes temporal control. In , the pope lost Lazio and Rome and had no physical territory at all, Italian Fascist leader Benito Mussolini ended the crisis between unified Italy and the Vatican by signing the Lateran Treaty, granting the Vatican City State sovereignty. For its first years the Catholic Church was persecuted and unrecognized and this system began to change during the reign of the emperor Constantine I, who made Christianity legal within the Roman Empire, and restoring to it any properties that had been confiscated. The Lateran Palace was the first significant new donation to the Church, other donations followed, primarily in mainland Italy but also in the provinces of the Roman Empire. But the Church held all of these lands as a private landowner, the seeds of the Papal States as a sovereign political entity were planted in the 6th century. Beginning In , the Byzantine Empire, under emperor Justinian I, launched a reconquest of Italy that took decades and devastated Italys political, just as these wars wound down, the Lombards entered the peninsula from the north and conquered much of the countryside. While the popes remained Byzantine subjects, in practice the Duchy of Rome, nevertheless, the pope and the exarch still worked together to control the rising power of the Lombards in Italy. As Byzantine power weakened, though, the took a ever larger role in defending Rome from the Lombards. In practice, the papal efforts served to focus Lombard aggrandizement on the exarch, a climactic moment in the founding of the Papal States was the agreement over boundaries embodied in the Lombard king Liutprands Donation of Sutri to Pope Gregory II. When the Exarchate of Ravenna finally fell to the Lombards in , the popes renewed earlier attempts to secure the support of the Franks. Pepin led a Frankish army into Italy in and , Pepin defeated the Lombards – taking control of northern Italy – and made a gift of the properties formerly constituting the Exarchate of Ravenna to the pope. The cooperation between the papacy and the Carolingian dynasty climaxed in , when Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne Emperor, the precise nature of the relationship between the popes and emperors – and between the Papal States and the Empire – is disputed. Events in the 9th century postponed the conflict, the Holy Roman Empire in its Frankish form collapsed as it was subdivided among Charlemagnes grandchildren 2. It is the most populous city in Tuscany, with , inhabitants, Florence was a centre of medieval European trade and finance and one of the wealthiest cities of the time. It is considered the birthplace of the Renaissance, and has called the Athens of the Middle Ages. A turbulent political history includes periods of rule by the powerful Medici family, from to the city was the capital of the recently established Kingdom of Italy. The city is noted for its culture, Renaissance art and architecture, the city also contains numerous museums and art galleries, such as the Uffizi Gallery and the Palazzo Pitti, and still exerts an influence in the fields of art, culture and politics. Due to Florences artistic and architectural heritage, it has been ranked by Forbes as one of the most beautiful cities in the world, in , the city had the 17th highest average income in Italy. Florence originated as a Roman city, and later, after a period as a flourishing trading and banking medieval commune. Starting from the late Middle Ages, Florentine money – in the form of the gold florin – financed the development of all over Europe, from Britain to Bruges, to Lyon. Florentine bankers financed the English kings during the Hundred Years War and they similarly financed the papacy, including the construction of their provisional capital of Avignon and, after their return to Rome, the reconstruction and Renaissance embellishment of Rome. Florence was home to the Medici, one of European

history's most important noble families, Lorenzo de Medici was considered a political and cultural mastermind of Italy in the late 15th century. Two members of the family were popes in the early 16th century, Leo X, Catherine de Medici married King Henry II of France and, after his death in 1547, reigned as regent in France. The Etruscans initially formed in BC the small settlement of Fiesole and it was built in the style of an army camp with the main streets, the *cardo* and the *decumanus*, intersecting at the present Piazza della Repubblica. Situated along the Via Cassia, the route between Rome and the north, and within the fertile valley of the Arno, the settlement quickly became an important commercial centre. Peace returned under Lombard rule in the 6th century, Florence was conquered by Charlemagne in 774 and became part of the Duchy of Tuscany, with Lucca as capital. The population began to grow again and commerce prospered.

### 3. Republic of Florence

The Republic of Florence, also known as the Florentine Republic, was a medieval and early modern state that was centered on the Italian city of Florence in Tuscany. The republic originated in 1198, when the Florentine people rebelled against the Margraviate of Tuscany upon the death of Matilda, the Florentines formed a commune in her successors place. The republic was ruled by a council, known as the *signoria*, the *signoria* was chosen by the *gonfaloniere*, who was elected every two months by Florentine guild members. The republic had a history of coups and counter-coups against various factions. The Medici faction gained governance of the city in 1433, upon Cosimo de Medicis counter-coup against the faction that had sent him into exile the previous year, the Medici kept control of Florence until 1494. Giovanni de Medici re-conquered the republic in 1494, Florence repudiated Medici authority for a second time in 1498, during the War of the League of Cognac. The Medici re-assumed their rule in 1512, after an eight-month siege of the city, the republican government was disestablished in 1530, when Pope Clement VII appointed Alessandro de Medici Duke of the Florentine Republic, making the republic a hereditary monarchy. The city of Florence was established in 59 BC. The city did not submit readily to her successor, Rabodo, the first official mention of the republic was in 900 when several cities around Tuscany formed a league against Henry X of Bavaria. The country was part of the Holy Roman Empire. Florence prospered in the 12th century, trading extensively with foreign countries and this, in turn, provided a platform for demographic growth of the city. The growth of Florence's population mirrored the rate of construction, many churches and this prosperity was shattered when Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa invaded the Italian peninsula in 1184. Florence's population continued to grow into the 13th century, reaching 30,000 inhabitants, as has been said, the extra inhabitants supported the city's trade and vice versa. Several new bridges and churches were built, most prominently the cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, the buildings from the era serve as Florence's best example of Gothic Architecture. Politically, Florence was barely able to maintain peace between factions, the precarious peace that existed at the beginning of the century was destroyed in 1266 when two factions known as the Guelphs and the Ghibellines began to war. The Ghibellines were the rulers of Florence. The Ghibellines, who under Frederick of Antioch had ruled the city since 1198, were deposed in 1266 by the Guelphs, the Guelphs led Florence to prosper further.

### 4. Nobility

The privileges associated with nobility may constitute substantial advantages over or relative to non-nobles, or may be largely honorary, and vary from country to country and era to era. There is often a variety of ranks within the noble class. Hereditary titles often distinguish nobles from non-nobles, although in many nations most of the nobility have been un-titled, some countries have had non-hereditary nobility, such as the Empire of Brazil. The term derives from Latin *nobilitas*, the noun of the adjective *nobilis*. In modern usage, nobility is applied to the highest social class in pre-modern societies and it rapidly came to be seen as a hereditary caste, sometimes associated with a right to bear a hereditary title and, for example in pre-revolutionary France, enjoying fiscal and other privileges. Nobility is a historical, social and often legal notion, differing from high socio-economic status in that the latter is based on income. Being wealthy or influential cannot, ipso facto, make one noble, various republics, including former Iron Curtain countries, Greece, Mexico, and Austria have expressly abolished the conferral and use of titles of nobility for their citizens. Not all of the benefits of nobility derived from noble status per se, usually privileges were granted or recognised by the monarch in association with possession of a specific title, office or estate. Most nobles wealth derived from one or more estates, large or small and it also included infrastructure such as castle, well and mill to which local peasants were allowed some access, although often at a price. Nobles were expected to live nobly, that is, from the proceeds of these possessions, work involving manual labour or subordination to

those of lower rank was either forbidden or frowned upon socially. In some countries, the lord could impose restrictions on such a commoners movements. Nobles exclusively enjoyed the privilege of hunting, in France, nobles were exempt from paying the taille, the major direct tax. In some parts of Europe the right of war long remained the privilege of every noble. During the early Renaissance, duelling established the status of a respectable gentleman, Nobility came to be associated with social rather than legal privilege, expressed in a general expectation of deference from those of lower rank. By the 21st century even that deference had become increasingly minimised, in France, a seigneurie might include one or more manors surrounded by land and villages subject to a nobles prerogatives and disposition. Seigneuries could be bought, sold or mortgaged, if erected by the crown into, e. Yet most French nobles were untitled, in other parts of Europe, sovereign rulers arrogated to themselves the exclusive prerogative to act as fons honorum within their realms. Nobility might be inherited or conferred by a fons honorum

5. Orsini family

” The Orsini family is an Italian noble family, it was one of the most influential princely families in medieval Italy and renaissance Rome. This is fanciful, as is the connection to the German families of Anhalt, Baden. The Orsini were related to the Boboni family existing in Rome in the 11th century, the first members always used the surname of Boboni-Orsini. The first known member is one Bobone, in the early 11th century, father of Pietro, in turn father of Giacinto dei Boboni. The Boboni surname was lost with his children, who were called de domo filiorum Ursi, two of them, Napoleone and Matteo Rosso the Great considerably increased the prestige of the family. The former was the founder of the first southern line, which disappeared with Camillo Pardo in and he obtained the city of Manoppello, later a countship, and was gonfaloniere of the Papal States. Matteo Rosso, called the Great, was the lord of Rome from Two of his sons and Napoleone were also Senators, Matteo ousted the traditional rivals, the Colonna, from Rome and extended the Orsini territories southwards up to Avellino and northwards to Pitigliano. During his life the family entered firmly in the Guelph party, the most distinguished of his sons was Giovanni Gaetano, elected pope as Nicholas III, he named the nephew Bertoldo as count of Romagna and had two nephews and a brother created cardinals. He married Clarice Ruffo, daughter of the counts of Catanzaro and his son Romano, called Romanello, was Royal Vicar of Rome in , and inherited the countship of Soana through his marriage with Anastasia de Montfort, Countess of Nola. After his death, his two sons divided his fiefs, forming the Pitigliano and the southern line. The latter was also Senator of Rome and enlarged the territories in Lazio. However, at his death in the southern Orsini fiefs were confiscated, the links with the court increased further under Sergianni Caracciolo, Joans lover and Great Senechal. A younger brother of Giannantonio married one of Sergiannis daughters, however, the Orsini changed side when Alfonso V of Aragon started his conquest of the Kingdom of Naples

6. House of Medici

” The family originated in the Mugello region of the Tuscan countryside, gradually rising until they were able to fund the Medici Bank. In , the family became hereditary Dukes of Florence, in , the duchy was elevated to a grand duchy after territorial expansion. They ruled the Grand Duchy of Tuscany from its inception until , the grand duchy witnessed degrees of economic growth under the earlier grand dukes, but by the time of Cosimo III de Medici, Tuscany was fiscally bankrupt. Their wealth and influence initially derived from the textile trade guided by the guild of the Arte della Lana. The Medici Bank was one of the most prosperous and most respected institutions in Europe, there are some estimates that the Medici family were the wealthiest family in Europe for a time. From this base, they acquired political power initially in Florence and later in wider Italy, a notable contribution to the profession of accounting was the improvement of the general ledger system through the development of the double-entry bookkeeping system for tracking credits and debits. The Medici family were among the earliest businesses to use the system, the Medici family came from the agricultural Mugello region, north of Florence, being mentioned for the first time in a document of The origin of the name is uncertain, Medici is the plural of medico, also written del medico or delmedigo, meaning, medical doctor. It has been suggested that the derived from one Medico di Potrone, a castellan of Potrone in the late 11th century. The dynasty began with the founding of the Medici Bank, until the late 14th century, prior to the Medici, the leading family of Florence was the House of Albizzi. In the Ordinances of Justice were enacted, which became the constitution of the republic of Florence throughout the Italian Renaissance. The citys numerous luxurious palazzi were becoming surrounded by townhouses, built by the ever prospering merchant class. In , one of the

leading banking families of Europe, the main challengers to the Albizzi family were the Medicis, first under Giovanni de Medici, later under his son Cosimo di Giovanni de Medici and great-grandson, Lorenzo de Medici. The Medici controlled the Medici bank—then Europe's largest bank—and an array of other enterprises in Florence, in , the Albizzi managed to have Cosimo exiled. The next year, however, a pro-Medici Signoria was elected, the Medici became the city's leading family, a position they would hold for the next three centuries. Cosimo and Lorenzo rarely held official posts but were the unquestioned leaders, some examples of these families include the Bardi, Salviati, Cavalcanti, and the Tornabuoni 7. The second son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, ruler of the Florentine Republic, following the death of Pope Julius II, Giovanni was elected pope after securing the backing of the younger members of the Sacred College. Early on in his rule he oversaw the sessions of the Fifth Council of the Lateran. In he led a war that succeeded in securing his nephew as duke of Urbino. He later only narrowly escaped a plot by some cardinals to poison him and he is probably best remembered for granting indulgences for those who donated to reconstruct St.

**2: The Fool - Page 11 - Tarot History Forum**

*The humanist scholar Politian, a protégé of Lorenzo de' Medici, was a leader in the use of the Tuscan dialect in poetry. His most famous poem, composed to commemorate the joust in of Lorenzo's brother Giuliano, is, among other things, a compendium of mythological tales drawn from Ovid and.*

When Raphael died on April 7, much of Rome was devastated by the loss of such a talented young man. I beg your most reverend Lordship, not as a friend or as a servant - for I am not worthy to be neither one nor the other - but as a vile, poor and crazy man, that you will cause Bastiano the Venetian painter to be given some part of the work at the [Vatican] Palace now that Raphael is dead. And if it seems to your Lordship that kindness to people like me would be thrown away, I think that even in helping the crazy you can occasionally find a certain sweetness, like the kind you get in onions when you change diet, for those who are tired of capons. You are served by men of account every day; perhaps your lordship should try me out. The service you give us would be very great; and if your kind offices are thrown away on me, they will not be thrown away on Bastiano, for I am certain that he will bring honour to your Lordship; Bastiano is a worthy man, and I know he will do you honour. I said no; he laughed a lot, almost as if it were a practical joke, and left me with good words. Afterwards I understood from [Baccio Bandinelli] Giovanni Poggi et al Florence: Sansoni, 83, vol. The correspondence between Michelangelo and Sebastiano is an extraordinarily rich source of information about artistic personality, patronage processes and social mores. Not surprisingly, these letters have been discussed before by art historians, most recently by Rona Goffen. The Sender had not been a good year for Michelangelo. In a letter of early March, after giving an account of the money he had received and spent during the last three years, he vented his spleen: Discussed in Michelangelo, The Letters of Michelangelo, trans. Owen, ; Rona Goffen, Renaissance Rivals: Yale University Press, ; and Shearman, Raphael, The Artist, the Man and his Times Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, Taken by Vasari to convey a sense of awe and grandeur, most art historians see this term as complimentary, but its origins were profoundly ambivalent. In a later letter, he backpedals further, as he has clearly offended his friend: It is in this context that we ought to understand the reasons for Michelangelo writing a parodic letter. Sebastiano asked him to recommend him for the commission only a month after he had been let down by these same fickle patrons. Rather than going out of character by writing a 8 Ibid, Paul Holberton Publishing, From Dante to Michelangelo Leiden: Princeton University Press, This seems to me, incorrect on both counts. He tells Michelangelo that he needs not suspect his friendship: Five years older than Michelangelo, both men had been close to the Medici circle in Florence in the early s, and most probably had met each other then. Dovizi was sent by Lorenzo as an ambassador to Pope Innocent VIII in, when only 18, approximately the same age as Michelangelo when he was working in the Medici sculpture garden on works such as the Battle of the Centaurs. Umanista e diplomatico Florence: Olshcki, In a letter of, Michelangelo explains that he was so grateful for his help, he gave him a gift of hundred ducats. The audience were expected to suspend disbelief and to be swept along by the urgency of the narrative that was unfolding before their eyes. Richardson eds, The Possessions of a Cardinal: Penn State Press, Penguin, 2. See also the contemporary poems and descriptions in Moncallero, Il Cardinale, The Calandra, set in contemporary Rome, plays on the mix-up between two identical twins of different gender. Their similarities in appearance allow them to cuckold and trick the doltish old man Calandro. This shift, which was observed from at least from the s, may have rested on a notion of republican selfless honour that never really existed, yet there is a widespread perception of a new age where performance and behaviour becomes more important than birth and inherited status, to paraphrase Alison Brown. Although the Medici returned to the city as private citizens, many suspected that they intended to transform the republic into a hereditary duchy, and they were closely watched for potential courtly behaviour. Olshcki, Cerretani explains the feeling of shock: Both Michelangelo and Bernardo Dovizi were observers and participants in this silent struggle between republican and courtly manners. Capons and Onions One of the ways that the courtly ethos made itself felt was in the language of letters. My dearest magnificent patron. Cornell University Press, Amico degli Uomini da Bene: It is not " as Dale Kent has

pointed out that these conventions mean nothing, but that it is not always easy to tell from the letters themselves whether they betray genuine feelings of friendship, or simple self-interest. The satirical elements of the letter are brought home by the analogy to capons and onions. The contrast between the elite practice of eating birds and the peasant earthiness of onions was drawn previously by Platinus in his *De Honesta Voluptate* first published in Rome in 1470. The common people, therefore, and ordinary citizens should beware of tasting such fare, much less eating it. These will be the dishes of distinguished people, and especially of those whom not virtue and hard work but fortune and the rashness of men have raised, by luck alone from the depths, namely from cook shops, brothels and cheap eateries, not only to riches, which would have to be tolerated but even to the highest ranks of dignities. Let my friend Pomponius munch onion and garlic with me.

Harvard University Press, Mary Ella Milham Tempe, *Arizona: Medieval and Renaissance Texts and Studies*, Ashgate, The capon was one of the most expensive types of edible bird, and it was one that was made by art castration as opposed to being left to nature, and thus was increasingly highly esteemed courtly fare. Onions could also send vapours to the brain and cause madness, suitable for a crazy fellow like Michelangelo.

Autor du *De honesta voluptate de Platinus* Florence: University of Illinois Press, A Culinary History New York: Columbia University Press, Penn State Press, Georg Olms Verlag, Tradition and innovation in Latin schools from the twelfth to the fifteenth century Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Jokes continue elsewhere on the east wall of the hall, painted in with the fresco of the Vision of the Cross. A vision of the cross revealed to him that he would conquer under the sign of Christianity, and thus led to his conversion and the Christianisation of the Roman empire. The historical importance of the subject matter is matched by a meticulous use of classical sources the reconstruction of ancient Rome to the background, where the viewer could see the Mausoleum of Hadrian and the pyramid of the Meta Romuli, amongst other monuments, is a topographically accurate depiction of Rome as it could have been seen from the Vatican at the time of Constantine. This is reinforced by the interaction between the action of the narrative and the figure of the pope, seated in a fictive niche to the right. Here Clement I, who was painted with the features of the then current pope, Leo X, also seems to be receiving the vision. See also Philipp P. Beth Archer Princeton, We are reminded that what we are seeing, however skilfully mimetic of the natural world, is, in fact a fiction. The painted scenes are represented as if on cloths, suspended on hooks from the frieze and curling at the corners; there is a sense that they could be stripped away to reveal something quite different below. The emphasis on showing the visual tricks behind naturalistic illusion makes it clear to the viewer that they are seeing a painted representation of a tapestry of an oration. There is also a seemingly startling detail in the main narrative. For a modern audience, these lighthearted touches seem incongruous when compared to weighty message of the frescos. Some commentators have even suggested that the dwarf is not intended to be funny, but to be a rather more serious spur to taking up arms in the name of virtue. Ludwig von Pastor, in particular, was damning of Leo: Ralph Francis Kerr London: Kegan Paul, vol. Istituto Poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato, Many times he was seen among his sons and daughters, mixing in their amusements. His name frequently appears in joke compilations of the fifteenth century such as those by Lodovico Carbone and the *Detti piacevoli* sometimes attributed to Poliziano. As Barbara Bowen has shown, many clerics were celebrated for their humour in the joke collections that became a distinctive literary form in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Banfield and Harvey Claflin Mansfield, Jr. Bohn, Giunti Barbera, I, Cicero discussed the proper use of wit in his *De Oratore* and included several examples of jokes. Like Aristotle, he was keen to assert a proper decorum of joking that should not be tantamount to buffoonery, nor too vicious an attack against the person. It is exactly this type of humour that is suggested by the Vision of Constantine fresco, the visual trickery of the representation of ancient Rome being exposed through the device of a fictive tapestry or even stage cloth? Just as stylistically we cannot be sure whether this story is painting or tapestry, the presence of the dwarf makes the scene oscillate between the genres of historical epic and farce. Could he have acted for some onlookers as a reminder of the chimerical nature of identity? Columbia University Press, Humour could be a way in which those who had to operate within a system of increasingly obsequious personal relationships could voice their concerns about changes in social mores without risking their livelihood.

**3: Full text of "Illinois classical studies"**

*Polizianos Vino Nobile er fremragende. Denne vintype er den berÅ,mteste i Montepulciano. Selvom produktionen i dette distrikt er lille, er Vino Nobile di Montepulciano kendt overalt i verden.*

Socrates â€” Socrates was a classical Greek philosopher credited as one of the founders of Western philosophy. He is a figure known chiefly through the accounts of classical writers, especially the writings of his students Plato and Xenophon. Platos dialogues are among the most comprehensive accounts of Socrates to survive from antiquity, though it is unclear the degree to which Socrates himself is hidden behind his best disciple, nothing written by Socrates remains extant. As a result, information about him and his philosophies depends upon secondary sources, furthermore, close comparison between the contents of these sources reveals contradictions, thus creating concerns about the possibility of knowing in-depth the real Socrates. This issue is known as the Socratic problem, or the Socratic question, to understand Socrates and his thought, one must turn primarily to the works of Plato, whose dialogues are thought the most informative source about Socrates life and philosophy, and also Xenophon. These writings are the Sokratikoi logoi, or Socratic dialogues, which consist of reports of conversations apparently involving Socrates, as for discovering the real-life Socrates, the difficulty is that ancient sources are mostly philosophical or dramatic texts, apart from Xenophon. There are no straightforward histories, contemporary with Socrates, that dealt with his own time, a corollary of this is that sources that do mention Socrates do not necessarily claim to be historically accurate, and are often partisan. For instance, those who prosecuted and convicted Socrates have left no testament, historians therefore face the challenge of reconciling the various evidence from the extant texts in order to attempt an accurate and consistent account of Socrates life and work. The result of such an effort is not necessarily realistic, even if consistent, amid all the disagreement resulting from differences within sources, two factors emerge from all sources pertaining to Socrates. It would seem, therefore, that he was ugly, also, Xenophon, being an historian, is a more reliable witness to the historical Socrates. It is a matter of debate over which Socrates it is whom Plato is describing at any given pointâ€”the historical figure. As British philosopher Martin Cohen has put it, Plato, the idealist, offers an idol, a Saint, a prophet of the Sun-God, a teacher condemned for his teachings as a heretic. It is also clear from other writings and historical artefacts, that Socrates was not simply a character, nor an invention, the testimony of Xenophon and Aristotle, alongside some of Aristophanes work, is useful in fleshing out a perception of Socrates beyond Platos work. The problem with discerning Socrates philosophical views stems from the perception of contradictions in statements made by the Socrates in the different dialogues of Plato and these contradictions produce doubt as to the actual philosophical doctrines of Socrates, within his milieu and as recorded by other individuals. Aristotle, in his Magna Moralia, refers to Socrates in words which make it patent that the virtue is knowledge was held by Socrates. Within the Metaphysics, he states Socrates was occupied with the search for moral virtues, however, in The Clouds, Aristophanes portrays Socrates as accepting payment for teaching and running a sophist school with Chaerephon. Also, in Platos Apology and Symposium, as well as in Xenophons accounts, more specifically, in the Apology, Socrates cites his poverty as proof that he is not a teacher. Two fragments are extant of the writings by Timon of Phlius pertaining to Socrates, although Timon is known to have written to ridicule, details about the life of Socrates can be derived from three contemporary sources, the dialogues of Plato and Xenophon, and the plays of Aristophanes 2. Christian â€” A Christian is a person who follows or adheres to Christianity, an Abrahamic, monotheistic religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. The term Christian is also used as an adjective to describe anything associated with Christianity, or in a sense all that is noble, and good. According to a Pew Research Center survey, there were 2. According to a Pew Research Center survey Christianity will remain the worlds largest religion in , about half of all Christians worldwide are Catholic, while more than a third are Protestant. Christians make up the majority of the population in countries and territories, million Christian live as a minority. The third and final New Testament reference to the term is in 1 Peter 4,16, which believers, Yet if as a Christian, let him not be ashamed. The city of Antioch, where someone gave them the name Christians, had a reputation for coming up

with such nicknames, in the Annals he relates that by vulgar appellation commonly called Christians and identifies Christians as Neros scapegoats for the Great Fire of Rome. Another term for Christians which appears in the New Testament is Nazarenes which is used by the Jewish lawyer Tertullus in Acts 24, the Hebrew equivalent of Nazarenes, Notzrim, occurs in the Babylonian Talmud, and is still the modern Israeli Hebrew term for Christian. A wide range of beliefs and practices is found across the world among those who call themselves Christian, denominations and sects disagree on a common definition of Christianity. Most Baptists and fundamentalists, for example, would not acknowledge Mormonism or Christian Science as Christian, in fact, the nearly 77 percent of Americans who self-identify as Christian are a diverse pluribus of Christianities that are far from any collective unity. Paganism

Paganism is a term that derives from Latin word pagan, which means nonparticipant, one excluded from a more distinguished, professional group. The term was used in the 4th century, by early Christian community, the term competed with polytheism already in use in Judaism, by Philo in the 1st century. Pagans and paganism was a pejorative for the same polytheistic group, Paganism has broadly connoted religion of the peasantry, and for much of its history a derogatory term. Alternate terms in Christian texts for the group was hellene. In and after the Middle Ages, paganism was a pejorative that was applied to any non-Abrahamic or unfamiliar religion, there has been much scholarly debate as to the origin of the term paganism, especially since no one before the 20th century self-identified as a pagan. In the 19th century, paganism was re-adopted as a self-descriptor by members of various artistic groups inspired by the ancient world. Forms of these religions, influenced by various historical pagan beliefs of pre-modern Europe, exist today and are known as contemporary or modern paganism, while most pagan religions express a worldview that is pantheistic, polytheistic, or animistic, there are some monotheistic pagans. It is crucial to stress right from the start that until the 20th century people did not call themselves pagans to describe the religion they practised, the notion of paganism, as it is generally understood today, was created by the early Christian Church. It was a label that Christians applied to others, one of the antitheses that were central to the process of Christian self-definition, as such, throughout history it was generally used in a derogatory sense. The evolution occurred only in the Latin west, and in connection with the Latin church, elsewhere, Hellene or gentile remained the word for pagan, and paganos continued as a purely secular term, with overtones of the inferior and the commonplace. However, this idea has multiple problems, first, the words usage as a reference to non-Christians pre-dates that period in history. Second, paganism within the Roman Empire centered on cities, the concept of an urban Christianity as opposed to a rural paganism would not have occurred to Romans during Early Christianity. Third, unlike words such as rusticitas, paganus had not yet acquired the meanings used to explain why it would have been applied to pagans. Paganus more likely acquired its meaning in Christian nomenclature via Roman military jargon, Early Christians adopted military motifs and saw themselves as Milites Christi. As early as the 5th century, paganos was metaphorically used to persons outside the bounds of the Christian community. Hence, the invaders were not of the city or rural 4. It is the seventh most populous city in Italy, located in the heart of an area of about one million. The first settlements back to at least BC. The city has been a centre, first under the Etruscans. Home to the oldest university in the world, University of Bologna, founded in , Bologna is also an important transportation crossroad for the roads and trains of Northern Italy, where many important mechanical, electronic and nutritional industries have their headquarters. According to the most recent data gathered by the European Regional Economic Growth Index of , Bologna is the first Italian city, Bologna is home to numerous prestigious cultural, economic and political institutions as well as one of the most impressive trade fair districts in Europe. In it was declared European capital of culture and in , the city of Bologna was selected to participate in the Universal Exposition of Shanghai together with 45 other cities from around the world. Bologna is also one of the wealthiest cities in Italy, often ranking as one of the top cities in terms of quality of life in the country, after a long decline, Bologna was reborn in the 5th century under Bishop Petronius. According to legend, St. Petronius built the church of S. In , the city was captured by the Lombard king Liutprand, the Germanic conquerors formed a district called addizione longobarda near the complex of S. Charlemagne stayed in this district in , traditionally said to be founded in , the University of Bologna is widely considered to be the first university. The university originated as a centre of study of medieval Roman law

under major glossators. It numbered Dante, Boccaccio and Petrarca among its students, the medical school is especially famous. In the 12th century, the families engaged in continual internecine fighting. Then a plague at the end of the 16th century reduced the population from 72, to 59., the population later recovered to a stable 60, â€”65, However, there was also great progress during this era, in , the Piazza del Nettuno and the Palazzo dei Banchi were built, along with the Archiginnasio, the centre of the University 5. Venice â€” Venice is a city in northeastern Italy and the capital of the Veneto region. It is situated across a group of small islands that are separated by canals and these are located in the shallow Venetian Lagoon, an enclosed bay that lies between the mouths of the Po and the Piave Rivers. Parts of Venice are renowned for the beauty of their settings, their architecture, the lagoon and a part of the city are listed as a World Heritage Site. In ., people resided in Comune di Venezia, together with Padua and Treviso, the city is included in the Padua-Treviso-Venice Metropolitan Area, with a total population of 2. The name is derived from the ancient Veneti people who inhabited the region by the 10th century BC, the city was historically the capital of the Republic of Venice. The City State of Venice is considered to have been the first real international financial center which gradually emerged from the 9th century to its peak in the 14th century and this made Venice a wealthy city throughout most of its history. It is also known for its several important artistic movements, especially the Renaissance period, Venice has played an important role in the history of symphonic and operatic music, and it is the birthplace of Antonio Vivaldi. Venice has been ranked the most beautiful city in the world as of , the name Venetia, however, derives from the Roman name for the people known as the Veneti, and called by the Greeks Eneti. The meaning of the word is uncertain, although there are other Indo-European tribes with similar-sounding names, such as the Celtic Veneti, Baltic Veneti, and the Slavic Wends. The alternative obsolete form is Vinegia, some late Roman sources reveal the existence of fishermen on the islands in the original marshy lagoons. They were referred to as incolae lacunae, the traditional founding is identified with the dedication of the first church, that of San Giacomo on the islet of Rialto â€” said to have taken place at the stroke of noon on 25 March Beginning as early as AD to , the Quadi and Marcomanni destroyed the center in the area. The Roman defences were again overthrown in the early 5th century by the Visigoths and, some 50 years later, New ports were built, including those at Malamocco and Torcello in the Venetian lagoon. The tribuni maiores, the earliest central standing governing committee of the islands in the Lagoon, the traditional first doge of Venice, Paolo Lucio Anafesto, was actually Exarch Paul, and his successor, Marcello Tegalliano, was Pauls magister militum. In the soldiers and citizens of the Exarchate rose in a rebellion over the controversy at the urging of Pope Gregory II 6. He was a philosopher, a pioneer of political economy. The latter, usually abbreviated as The Wealth of Nations, is considered his magnum opus and the first modern work of economics. Smith studied social philosophy at the University of Glasgow and at Balliol College, Oxford, after graduating, he delivered a successful series of public lectures at Edinburgh, leading him to collaborate with David Hume during the Scottish Enlightenment. Smith obtained a professorship at Glasgow teaching moral philosophy, and during this time he wrote, in his later life, he took a tutoring position that allowed him to travel throughout Europe, where he met other intellectual leaders of his day. Smith laid the foundations of free market economic theory. The Wealth of Nations was a precursor to the academic discipline of economics. In this and other works, he developed the concept of division of labour, Smith was controversial in his own day and his general approach and writing style were often satirised by Tory writers in the moralising tradition of William Hogarth and Jonathan Swift. In , The Wealth of Nations was named among the Best Scottish Books of all time, the minor planet Adamsmith was named in his memory. Smith was born in Kirkcaldy, in the County of Fife and his father, also Adam Smith, was a Scottish Writer to the Signet, advocate, and prosecutor and also served as comptroller of the Customs in Kirkcaldy. In he married Margaret Douglas, daughter of the landed Robert Douglas of Strathendry and his father died two months after he was born, leaving his mother a widow. The date of Smiths baptism into the Church of Scotland at Kirkcaldy was 5 June , and this has often been treated as if it were also his date of birth, Smith was close to his mother, who probably encouraged him to pursue his scholarly ambitions. He attended the Burgh School of Kirkcaldyâ€”characterised by Rae as one of the best secondary schools of Scotland at that periodâ€”from to , he learned Latin, mathematics, history, Smith entered the University of Glasgow when he was fourteen and

studied moral philosophy under Francis Hutcheson. Here, Smith developed his passion for liberty, reason, in Smith was the graduate scholar presented to undertake postgraduate studies at Balliol College, Oxford, under the Snell Exhibition. Adam Smith considered the teaching at Glasgow to be far superior to that at Oxford, according to William Robert Scott, The Oxford of time gave little if any help towards what was to be his lifework. Nevertheless, Smith took the opportunity while at Oxford to teach several subjects by reading many books from the shelves of the large Bodleian Library. When Smith was not studying on his own, his time at Oxford was not a happy one, near the end of his time there, Smith began suffering from shaking fits, probably the symptoms of a nervous breakdown 7. Wikisource

Wikisource is an online digital library of free content textual sources on a wiki, operated by the Wikimedia Foundation. Wikisource is the name of the project as a whole and the name for each instance of that project, the projects aims are to host all forms of free text, in many languages, and translations. Originally conceived as an archive to store useful or important historical texts, the project officially began in November 24, under the name Project Sourceberg. The name Wikisource was adopted later that year and it received its own domain name seven months later, the project has come under criticism for lack of reliability but it is also cited by organisations such as the National Archives and Records Administration. The project holds works that are either in the domain or freely licensed, professionally published works or historical source documents, not vanity products. Verification was initially made offline, or by trusting the reliability of digital libraries. Now works are supported by online scans via the ProofreadPage extension, some individual Wikisources, each representing a specific language, now only allow works backed up with scans. While the bulk of its collection are texts, Wikisource as a whole hosts other media, some Wikisources allow user-generated annotations, subject to the specific policies of the Wikisource in question.

**4: Birth of Venus | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)**

*Polizianos hjemmeside [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) Forside» Se producenter» Toscana» Poliziano Sortering - alfabetisk Pris stigende Pris faldende Mest solgte.*

Written between , the poem includes a fictional description of reliefs cast by Vulcan for the doors of the Temple of Venus. It would seem likely that Botticelli would have known this text when he painted his Birth of Venus. In any case, both Poliziano and Botticelli were working in the context of the Medici court in Florence. Study of classical texts was central to this humanist culture. In describing the imagined reliefs cast by Vulcan, Poliziano was employing a literary form that became popular in the Late Antique world known as ekphrasis , where one artistic form emulates another artistic form. XCIX 99 In the stormy Aegean, the genital member is seen to be received in the lap of Tethys , to drift across the waves, wrapped in white foam, beneath the various turnings of the planets; and within, both with lovely and happy gestures, a young woman with nonhuman countenance, is carried on a conch shell, wafted to shore by playful zephyrs ; and it seems that heaven rejoices in her birth. CI You could swear that the goddess had emerged from the waves, pressing her hair with her right hand, covering with the other her sweet mound of flesh; and where the strand was imprinted by her sacred and divine step, it had clothed itself in flowers and grass; then with happy, more than mortal features, she was received in the bosom of the three nymphs and cloaked in a starry garment. With both hands one nymph holds above the spray-wet tresses a garland, burning with gold and oriental gems, another adjusts pearls in her ears; the third, intent upon those beautiful breasts and white shoulders, appears to strew round them the rich necklaces with which they three girded their own necks when they used to dance in a ring in heaven. CIII Thence they seem to be raised toward heavenly spheres, seated upon a silver cloud: Finally the divine artisan formed his self-portrait, happy with such a sweet prize, still bristly and scabrous from his furnace, as if forgetting every labor for her, joining his lips with desire to hers, as if his soul burned completely with love: The head of the Platonic Academy was Marsilio Ficino. The story told by Hesiod in the Theogony of how Saturn Cronos castrated Heaven Uranus and threw the testicles into the sea, out of the agitated foam of which Venus was born, we should perhaps understand as referring to the potential fecundity of all things which lies latent in the first principle. This the divine spirit drinks and first unfolds within himself; after which he pours it forth into the soul and matter, which called the sea, because of the motion, time, and humour of generation. As soon as the soul is thus fertilized, it creates Beauty within itself; by an upward movement of conversion towards supra-intelligible things; and by a downward movement it gives birth to the charm of sensible things in matter. This conversion into Beauty and its birth from the soul is called Venus. And as in all aspects and in all generation of Beauty there is pleasure, and as all generation is from the soul, which is called Venus, many thought that Venus herself was Pleasure [Ernst Gombrich, Symbolic Images, p. In included, among others: The task which Ficino had shouldered was threefold: True, Philo of Alexandria had tried to subject Judaism or rather an alloy of Judaism and Hellenistic mystery-cults to a Platonic interpretation, and it had been a basic problem for Christian thinkers to incorporate an ever increasing amount of classical ideas into the framework of their thought. But never before had an attempt been made to fuse Christian theology, fully developed as it was, with a great pagan philosophy, without impairing the individuality and completeness of either. There is therefore no perfect beauty on earth. As the universe is composed of the material world nature and the immaterial realm beyond the orbit of the moon, man is composed of body and soul, the body being a form inherent in matter, the soul a form only adherent to it. And as the spiritus mundanus interconnects the sublunary world with the translunary, a spiritus humanus interconnects the body with the soul. The soul, now, consists of five faculties grouped under the headings of anima prima and anima secunda. The anima secunda, or Lower Soul, lives in close contact with the body, and consists of those faculties which both direct and depend on physiological functions: Reason ratio and Mind mens, intellectus humanus sive angelicus. Reason is closer to the Lower Sould: The Mind, however, can grasp the truth by directly contemplating the supercelestial ideas. Where Reason is discursive and reflective the Mind is intuitive and creative. Reason becomes involved with the experiences, desires and needs of the body

as transmitted by the senses and imagination. All this accounts for the unique position of man in the Neoplatonic system. He shares the faculties of his Lower Soul with the dumb animals; he shares his Mind with the intellectus divinus; and he shares his Reason with nothing in the universe:

### 5: Enchiridion of Epictetus - WikiVisually

*The attribution to Poliziano, challenged by Battaglia, had been made by Albert Wesselski in his edition, Angelo Polizianos Tagebuch () mit vierhundert Schwänken und Schnurren aus den Tagen Lorenzos des Großen und seiner Vorfahren (Jena: Diederichs, ), 72, No.*

### 6: Red Scream and Riesling: augusti

*Mirandola, Angelo Polizianos texts and translations, and the Venetian output of incunabula coming from Aldus Manutius workshop, especially the Hypnerotomachia Poliphili () that was partially translated in English (and published under the title of The Strife of Love in a.*

### 7: Browse by Funders - Repository of the Academy's Library

*Igär hade jag det stora nöjet att vara gäst hos Johan Lidby Vinhandel och lyssna på Polizianos Årgare, Federico Carletti, som berättade om sina viner.*

### 8: Clarice Orsini - WikiVisually

*One of the most popular paintings in the Uffizi in Florence - this enigmatic image of Venus (or Aphrodite as she was known in Greece) - painted by Sandro Botticelli in is almost impossible to stand back from and study from a distance.*

### 9: Excerpt from Poliziano's Giostra

*Det ingär aldrig en köpt druvklase i något av Polizianos viner. Poliziano har av Allt om Vin utsetts till Årets Vinhus i Sverige (Guld) och fått silver i samma kategori Dessutom har Poliziano fått den utmärkelse som väger tyngst som vinproducent i Italien, vilket är "3 bicchieri" (3 glas) i vinguiden Gambero Rosso.*

*Apples Chalkdust Notes List of classical languages in india Our Sexuality (International Version) Best practices : an analysis of teacher diversity in eleven New York City independent schools Kate Knopp Orthopedics Medicine Pnf in practice an illustrated guide Mel Bay Easy Duets for Violin Dsr 2016 electrical Counselling for post-traumatic stress disorder The genetics of human populations cavalli-sforza Atlas of environmental dermatology Water resources development in developing countries Advanced biology textbook No. 16. Stimulants H.A.M. van der Vossen and M. Wessel, editors University of Illinois Pork Industry Conference All the sincerity in Hollywood- Heard from Heaven Importance of project scope management Happy About Joint Venturing Proof Theory and Automated Deduction (Applied Logic Series) Autumn Leaves (Preparing for Winter) Living music of the Americas. Textile production at Athienou-Malloura? : the case for the processing of flax in the Venetian period M. Unable to a The revolutionary history of Fort Number Eight on Morris Heights, New York City Heritage of the Conquistadors Soil survey for engineering Life in the uk chapter 4 Word painting a guide to writing more descriptively Teeth are terrific Local Government Election Practices Education . beyond tomorrow. Pt. 3. East Goscote Hundred Easy ways to Christmas plays Oxford handbook of clinical medicine Tax Credits Bill. Whispers of Faith The Complete History of the Death Penalty (Complete History of) Simple linear regression Playing music and movies*