

[PDF] Catherine De Medici: Renaissance Queen Of France

Leonie Frieda - pdf download free book



Books Details:

Title: Catherine de Medici: Renaissa

Author: Leonie Frieda

Released: 2006-03-14

Language:

Pages: 440

ISBN: 0060744936

ISBN13: 978-0060744939

ASIN: 0060744936

[CLICK HERE FOR DOWNLOAD](#)

pdf, mobi, epub, azw, kindle

Description:

From Publishers Weekly In 1533, 14-year-old Catherine de Medici arrived in France to marry the future king Henri II; over the next 16 years, she endured the dominance of Henri's mistress, Diane de Poitiers, and the disdain of courtiers for her family's merchant background. The sudden death of Henri launched Catherine into three decades as regent and chief adviser to three sons who ruled in succession. Frieda navigates the twists and turns of the French royal court and family with particular attention to the formation of Catherine's political skills. From her lonely childhood as a tool in the diplomacy of her powerful uncles to her carefully cultivated relationship with her father-in-law and maneuvering through shifting family alliances, the queen learned self-possession, deception and strategy. While Catherine has been maligned

for her role in France's wars of religion and in particular the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, Frieda argues that Catherine attempted to reach compromise in the religious strife of her adopted country. While trying to flesh out Catherine, Frieda occasionally paints others with a too-broad brush. At times, her descriptions of Catherine's actions as emotionally or politically motivated seem arbitrary. But Frieda's portrait of Catherine is multifaceted, and her presentation of the complicated narrative of five tumultuous reigns is compelling.

Copyright © Reed Business Information, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. --This text refers to an out of print or unavailable edition of this title.

From The sixteenth century was an exceptionally dramatic period in European history. A series of colorful kings and queens performed as power players, rendering those decades not only a bloody battleground but also an exciting pageant of dynastic intrigue. One of the most (in)famous royal players of the time was Queen Catherine de Medici of France, the Italian-born consort of the exciting and effective Henry II and the power behind the throne for her three weak king sons. The author of this revealing biography achieves remarkable balance as she freshly interprets Catherine, whose hands have usually seemed to historians to be forever stained by the religious wars that sent France into frenzies during her watch. Frieda, resisting the easy picture of Catherine--one of despicable complicity in those horrors--puts Catherine's involvement in the episodes into context; what emerges is a woman of "intelligence, courage and indefatigable spirit who did her best for her beloved if adopted country." Not a whitewash but a carefully nuanced portrait. *Brad Hooper*
Copyright © American Library Association. All rights reserved --This text refers to an out of print or unavailable edition of this title.

- Title: Catherine de Medici: Renaissance Queen of France
 - Author: Leonie Frieda
 - Released: 2006-03-14
 - Language:
 - Pages: 440
 - ISBN: 0060744936
 - ISBN13: 978-0060744939
 - ASIN: 0060744936
-

Catherine de Medici was born Catarina Maria Romola de' Medici to an Italian duke named Lorenzo II and his wife Madeleine de la Tour d'Auvergne in 1519 at the height of the infamous Medici family's power and wealth. She seemed destined for a life of ease and luxury. Then, within weeks of her birth, she was orphaned. Her father died, reportedly of tuberculosis or syphilis or both, and her mother died of the plague. "Queens of Infamy: The Rise of Catherine de Medici" records how Catherine was passed from her grandmother to her aunt and eventually became a pawn in a game being started by her uncle. Start your review of Catherine de Medici: Renaissance Queen of France. Write a review. Apr 12, 2013 Madeline rated it liked it. I'd read somewhere that Catherine de Medici introduced France to the concept of eating food with a fork. This was a detail I was hoping to learn more about when I started reading this rather huge and thorough book. There was little mention of forks, it turned out, but there were so many other rich and absorbing details, historical and personal, that this turned into an unexpectedly gripping read. History really came to life for me with this one, especially as it gave context to the Protestant movement. I'd read somewhere that Catherine de Medici introduced France to the concept of eating food with a fork. Catherine de Medici played an important part in the history of Sixteenth Century France. Catherine de Medici has been held partly responsible for starting the French Wars of Religion. Citation: C N Trueman "Catherine De Medici" historylearningsite.co.uk. The History Learning Site, 27 May 2015. 24 Sep 2020. Catherine de Medici played an important part in the history of Sixteenth Century France. Catherine de Medici has been held partly responsible for starting the French Wars of Religion. But has her contribution been exaggerated? It is all but impossible to blame one person for a war let alone what turned into a series of wars. Catherine de Medici, the wife of King Henry II, was the Queen of France from 1547 until 1559. This biography of Catherine de Medici provides detailed information about her childhood, life, achievements, works & timeline. Catherine de Medici, the wife of King Henry II, was the Queen of France from 1547 until 1559. Born as the daughter of Lorenzo di Piero de' Medici, the ruler of Florence, and his wife Madeleine de la Tour d'Auvergne, the Countess of Boulogne, she lost both her parents at an early age. After being cared for by a series of relatives, she was finally housed in the Palazzo Medici Riccardi in Florence, by her uncle Cardinal Giulio de' Medici who was elected Pope Clement VII in 1523. She received a good education and grew up to be an artistic, intelligent, and extroverted girl.

The Medici were the one of the most powerful and wealthy families in Italy, They became major patrons of Renaissance art. The family also acquired great political power in Florence, the whole of Italy, and in France. Lorenzo the Magnificent, bust by Verrocchio. (w). The great works of art produced in the Renaissance required equally great people of foresight and wealth to commission and pay for them. As patrons of the arts go there are no more influential families than the Medici of Florence. Giovanni di Bicci de' Medici, (1360-1429) was basically a banker but was also the first of the Medici family to patronise the arts. He aided Masaccio and Brunelleschi by commissioning some of their work. Artists of the Catherine de Medici - Italian-born French queen, regent and mother of three kings of France. She was a powerful influence in 16th century France, particularly during the Wars of Religion. Caterina Maria Romola di Lorenzo de Medici was born in Florence on 13 April 1519. Her father was Lorenzo de Medici, Duke of Urbino and ruler of Florence and her mother was Madeleine de la Tour d'Auvergne, cousin of Francis I, King of France. Catherine's mother died when she was two-weeks-old and her father soon afterwards. In 1533, at the age of 14, Catherine's uncle Pope Clement VII arranged h Catherine de Medici played an important part in the history of Sixteenth Century France. Catherine de Medici has been held partly responsible for starting the F. The marriage of Francis to Mary Stuart (Mary, Queen of Scots) further undermined Catherine's influence at court. The obvious physical weakness of Francis stimulated an attempt by the nobles to regain their power that had been curtailed under Francis I and Henry II. It was this move by the nobility that Catherine attempted to stop. As Regent to Charles IX, Catherine succeeded in ousting the powerful Guise family from the royal court. Her appointment of Anthony of Bourbon as Lieutenant-General of France was a move to buy him off in his attempt to become Regent himself. Was this appointment a wis Catherine de' Medici. Queen consort of France. Catherine de' Medici, attributed to François Clouet, c. 1555. Coronation. Catherine believed in the Renaissance humanist ideal of the learned Renaissance prince whose authority depended on letters as well as arms.[140] She was inspired by the example of her father-in-law, King Francis I of France, who had hosted the leading artists of Europe at his court, and by her Medici ancestors. In an age of civil war and declining respect for the monarchy, she sought to bolster royal prestige through lavish cultural display. Once in control of the royal purse, she launched a programme of artistic patronage that lasted for three decades. As Queen Mother, Catherine was both important and powerful in France for thirty years. Catherine was orphaned as - I wonder that she did not do worse. I very much enjoyed this biography. Leonie Frieda wrote a very even-handed bio of one of the Renaissance's least understood women, Catherine de Medici. Catherine married Henri II of France and, after a slow start, gave him 10 children all of whom (but one) died before her. Described down the centuries as an evil, conniving, ruthless sorceress, she was both less and more than her reputation.