



## **Eu4 republican tradition**

1447-1450 FlagCapitalMilanCommonIn's language language, ItalianReligion Catholic ChurchGovernmentDirectorial republicCaptains and defenders of freedom • 1447-1450 Mains of the 12 ايريب الي الميايي الي members: Bishop Antonio Trivulzio Carlo Gonzaga of Milan Vitaliano I Borromeo LegislativeParish AssemblyHihide eraSide medieval• Established 1447• Destablished 1447• Destablished 1450 CurrencySoldo Followed by The Duchy of Milan The Golden Amphory Republic (Italian : Aurea Repubblica Ambrosiana; Lombard: Aurea Republega Ambrosiana; 1447-1450) was a short-lived government founded in Milan by members of the University of Pavia with popular support, in the first phase of the Republic of Venice, but after a betrayal Sforza jumped and conquered Milan to become a Duke himself, abolishing the republic. History Foundation Da Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan, died on 13 April 2015. Filippo Maria had no heir through male bloodlines, but the day before his death he had written a will bequeath of the Duchy to Alfonso V of Aragon. [1] Among the other plaintiffs was Charles, Duke of Orléans, nephew of Filippo Maria through his half-sister Valentina Visconti; [2] Filippo's cousins Albert and Sigismund from the House of Habsburg, great-grandchildren of Bernabò Visconti; and Frederick III, the Holy Roman emperor, who declared that the Duchy returned to the Holy Roman Empire by the extermination of its male heirs. [3] However, the two most prominent candidates supported by the Milanese people were Alfonso of Aragon and Francesco Sforza, the Duck's son-in-law by marriage to his illegitimate daughter, Bianca Maria Visconti. The Bracceschi family, followers of the King of Aragon, seized Castello the night of the 13th, almost before Filippo Maria died, forcing the captains to swear allegiance to Alfonso. [4] Despite the general support for either Alfonso or Sforza, other influential citizens believed that the old republic could be restored. Learned bodies, such as the College of Jurisprudence in Pavia, painted the days of the old republic as a golden age. [4] The traders, seeing the prosperity of Republicans stirred the population to rise toward Bracceschi, led by Antonio Trivulzio (seniore), Giorgio Lampugnano, Innocenzo and Teodoro Bossi, members of the College of Jurisprudence. [5] [6] A republic was declared behind the Palace of the Commune, and the captains gave up their oaths to Alfonso in favor of it. Bracceschi was expelled from Milan, and the new republic, after St. Ambrose, [5][7] Bishop of Milan, who was adopted as the Patron of the Republic. They took the old constitution and revised it the same day to suit their needs, and chose twenty-four Capitani e difensori della libertà, or Captains and Defenders of Liberty, to frame laws chosen regularly and later reduced to twelve. [8] [9] The early existence of Francesco Sforza The idea of a radical renewal of urban freedoms did not fit the powers of northern Italy, which had led to Visconti's territorial gains in a decadeslong series of wars interrupted by ceasefires, most recently peace in Cremona on 20 September 1945. Venice was already at war with Milan, and the Republic was dealt a sore blow as former Milanese cities, including Pavia, Lodi, and Piacenza jumped or declared their independence. [10] In addition to the loss of support and defensive placements, the fall in revenues also caused a short financial crisis, which was resolved by introducing new taxes. [11] Venice, which now occupied Lodi and Piacenza, refused to listen to Milan's prayers for peace. Milan turned to Francesco Sforza, the greatest military leader of his time, and offered him the position of captain and the city of Brescia. Although he wanted – and actually planned – to succeed his father-in-law as Duke, he decided to accept the position and promised rewards. [12] A draft was declared in Milan on 13 October 13th [12] Sforza quickly captured independent Pavia when his mother-in-law persuaded the city's ruling condotierro to give it back to him, and the Republic reluctantly allowed him to keep it with the count's title for fear that the Pavians and their large arsenal could instead offer themselves to Venice if they refused. [13] Sforza promised the Pavians no new taxes, respect for the old laws, payment for the people of Pavia and establishing his rule. Pavia was previously almost a different capital to Milan, and gave Sforza his own seat of power. The city was also in a strategic location on the Po River, located where it could block Venetians from coming to the relief of the beleaguered Piacenza of water. When he returned to the siege of Piacenza's walls and fired the city. [14] The news of Piacenza's sack was greeted by three days of cheers in Milan. Meanwhile Milanese captain Bartolomeo Colleoni Tortona, who had previously proclaimed Sforza. [15] In January 1448, the terms of the former captains and defenders ended, and in the following election Guelphs became politically prominent. [15] When they were particularly negative towards Sforza, they entered peace talks with Venice, which were also threatened by Sforza's growing power, willing to express themselves, albeit dictated by themselves. Two of the Ghibellines who helped establish the Republic, namely Lampugnano and Bossi, stirred the population against Guelphs in a massive demonstration at the Court of Justice in Arengo. The council of 900 was forced to abandon its plans for peace, and Sforza got the go-ahead for his next campaign to conquer the Adda River. [15] However, Sforza's plans were voted down by the Republic in favour of more traditional tactics, namely to besiege Lodi directly. [16] While this was happening, the Venetian Fleet under Andrea Quirini attacked the bridge in Cremona. But Sforza's wife Bianca was there and led the defense until her husband relieved the city. The Venetian fleet retreated and entrenched while waiting for the arrival of the Venetian Army. [17] Sforza captured the navy behind its defense and, with its unorthodox use of artillery, completely destroyed or captured every one of the seventy ships. This victory was celebrated in Milan, but the leaders of the Republic still feared Sforza, and sent him out to occupy himself with the Ghiarad'adda region, while Lodi and Caravaggio were besieged, hoping that their fall would end the war. [18] In the end, both Sforza's Milanese forces and the Venetian army met during Micheletto Attendolo in Caravaggio. the siege remained unbroken throughout July until 15 July 1945. What could have been an escape Sforza turned into a great victory when he set an example for his troops on the frontline and completely defeated the Venetian army, capturing three generals. [19] [20] Caravaggio fell, and despite joy in Milan, the government received little gratitude to the architect of the victory, and the Republic passed him on to Lodi, determined to end the war. [19] It was here, when a satisfactory end to the war seemed imminent, that the Milanese took a fatal misstep. Sforza's defecting and the Guelph-Ghibelline feud of Milan worked Sforza's enemies constantly against him. The Piccinino brothers, sons of the famous Condottiere Niccolò Piccinino and former captains of the general before being replaced as supreme military commanders by Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious republic to work secretly against Sforza, convinced the suspicious re Brescia, the city promised him, while the citizens were secretly asked to persevere until peace, already in the works, was signed. [21] Sforza heard of this betrayal and jumped to the Venetians for 13,000 ducats and the Duchy of Milan in exchange for Ghiaradadda, Crema, and his service. Sforza now avoided everything he had worked in over the past year. With such a powerful man on the Venetian side, it was the beginning of the end of the Golden Ambrosian Republic. Public opinion, despite the government's position, was generally pro-Sforza, and only a passionate, patriotic speech from Giorgio Lampugnano tempered it eventually. The Piccinino brothers became captains-general again, but were not as capable as the brilliant Sforza. [24] The piazza of Broletto, where the head of slain Ghibellines was reinforced by the internal disagreements that were prominent in Milan. Crime and mob violence were rampant, and the harsh but empty measures against it only served to further divide the population. Members of the government were filled with suspicion against each other. In an attempt to resolve the situation, podestà gained absolute power. [25] The financial problems were also serious. fines, confiscations and a state lottery were introduced to try to eliminate the Republic much less democratic. Carlo Gonzaga, captain of the people, lived luxuriously as an autocrat with his will as law. He was supported by Giovanni Appiani and Giovanni Ossona, artisan-turned-politicians who were prominent in government affairs. [26] Gonzaga began to replace its officials with its unambitious followers, and Ghibellines saw their republic's ideals crumble before their eyes. Lampugnano and his Ghibelline friends conspired against the Gonzaga and Guelph regime, but were revealed by a letter intercepted by Gonzaga kept this knowledge a secret, knowing that Lampugnano and Bossi were two of the most influential citizens since the republic's formation, but with the support of the vengeful Guelph captains and defenders conspired to have them killed. Lampugnano and Bossi were sent as envoys to Frederick III in February 1449, but on the road were captured and imprisoned. Lampugnano was beheaded without trial, and Bossi was tortured until he gave the names of his co-conspirators. [27] After the execution of the leaders, there was a massacre of senior Ghibellines in the city, from which few, such as Vitaliano Borromeo, escaped to safety in Arona, Piedmont and elsewhere. [28] Heads of those killed were placed on pikes in the Piazza of Broletto. [25] In the meantime, the other plaintiffs to the Duchy began to see that Sforza sent Colleoni (who had previously jumped off) to defeat him at Borgomanero, leading to a troubled peace. [29] Sforza also faced treason in his own ranks, adding that he readly accepted the apostasy of his great enemies, the Piccinino brothers, who, after gaining access to Monza, immediately returned it to Milan. [30] Lampugnano, unfortunately for Guelphs, was considered a martyr of the republic. This was exacerbated by Guelph's refusal to hold elections in April until they were forced by the public in June. [31] Ghibelline families took the reins in Milan in this election, and Guelphs was defeated. [31] However, the reprisals against Guelphs, including the imprisonment of Appiani and Ossona, who had been accused (probably unfairly) of the massacre, led the public to violently depose Ghibellines and reinstall the extremist Guelphs. [32] Gonzaga, whose friend Galeotto Toscano was killed during the uprising, left Milan for Crema in hopes of making peace with Sforza. [32] The end of the Republic Sforza came close to Milan himself in his conquests, and decided that since it was too strong to be taken by force, he would surround it and starve the people into surrender. With the loss of the outer cities by conquest or defecting, Milan experienced famine. [33] Gonzaga offered Crema to Sforza in the hope that he would be tempted to take it himself and betray the Venetians. But Sforza remained steadfast, and instead, Gonzaga offered the city of Tortona if he would abandon Crema. This was accepted and Crema, without support, guickly capitulated. [34] A flag made for the Golden Ambrosian Republic, showing St. Ambrose surrounded by virtues. For the Milanese, Sforza's victory seemed certain, but he found that his Venetian allies began to doubt their interests than if it were led by a weak republic. The last of the territory claimed by Venice, crema, was now captured. Venice went behind Sforza's back and signed a peace agreement with the Republic. They admitted conquered land to the republic in return for peace, and let Sforza keep only Pavia, Cremona, Piacenza, and a narrow strip of land. [35] They ordered him to accept the Treaty or find Venice his enemy. [35] The republic rejoiced, and the citizens were convinced that the war was over and their future was secured. [36] But Sforza could not accept the terms of the Treaty and decided to continue in the fight. He was already very powerful, and was also close to Milan. In their assurance of peace, the Milanese had almost exhausted to plant crops and return to the old way of life. [37] He was convinced that Milan would quickly fall to him. After amplified by the Savoy with the admission of a few unimportant castles, he defeated the Venetians under his rival Sigismondo Malatesta and continued the siege. [37] Sforza chose to be its headquarters at borromeo castle in Peschiera, southeast of the city. [38] Hunger and suffering raged in Milan, and the Venetians had sent an ambassador, Leonardo Venieri, to negotiate the city's surrender and help them defeat Sforza. Eventually, Gaspare da Vimercate and several members of the Stampa family engineered a coup on 24 February 1450, which resulted in the murder of Venieri on the stairs of the Palazzo Reale. [39] [40] The next day, the citizens met, and Vimercate convinced the people to surrender to Sforza. [41] Sforza had made himself very popular for his generosity while fighting for Milan. He had refrained from ravaging the landscape as was so common among the bosses of his time, and after some debate, the public was convinced. The following day, the terms were offered to Sforza, who accepted them. Sforza earned the city's devotion by distributing food to the starving people. On March 1, 1450, he had declared himself capitano del popolo, and at the right of his wife, the Duke of Milan. [42] He secured his popular support by allowing many office holders to keep their positions and be very complacent in his reprisals. The leaders were briefly imprisoned or relegated to their estates, but were generally pardoned soon after, even knighting some of his old enemies at his coronation. [43] Ghibellines were allowed to return to safety and were restored to advantage. [44] Aftermath Further information: Milanese heirloom Sforza remained at war with Venice for years after the downfall of the Ambrosian Republic. Venice allied itself with the Kingdom of Naples, formerly a contender for the ranks of Milan. Sforza, however, allied himself with her friend, Cosimo de' Medici from Florence towards Venice and Aragonese Naples. The continuing war was finally ended by the peace of Lodi in 1454, with the House of Sforza established as rulers of the Duchy of Milan[45] During its three-year existence, the Ambrosian Republic won two great battles. Langoberner defeated the French at the Battle of Bosco Marengo in 1447 [46] and the Venetians at the Battle of Caravaggio in 1448. It was these victories that secured the Republic of the entire territory of the former Duchy. Of the Republic, noted Niccolò Machiavelli In order to create a republic in Milan it would be necessary to eradicate all the nobility... For there are, among the nobles, so many exalted persons that the laws are not sufficient to oppress them, and they must be held under by a living voice and a royal power.— Machiavelli, Discorso sulla riforma dello stato di Første capitani e defensori St. Ambrose som afbildet på en grav. De førende dommere i byen, capitani e defensori (Kaptajner og forsvarere), var ansvarlige for regeringen, valgt hvert halve år begynder i august 1447. [8] De talte oprindeligt 24, men blev til sidst reduceret til tolv. [48] Porta Orientale Giovanni Marliani Giovanni Moresini Rolando eller Oldrado Lampugnani Giovanni Olgiati Porta Romana Bartolomeo Visconti Giovanni Crotti Ambrogio Lomazzo Giovanni Caimi Porta Vercellina Vitaliano Borromeo Guarnerio Castiglione Giacomo Coiro Simone Meraviglia Porta Comasina Giacomo Dugnani Giorgio Lampugnani Luisino eller Luigi Bossi Francesco Casati Porta Nuova Bartolomeo Morone Pietro Cotta Dionigi Biglia Galeotto Toscani[48] Noter ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907 s. 36-37 ^ Bueno de Mesquita (1941), s. 409 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 35-36 ^ a b c Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 36 ^ a b Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 36 ^ 37 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 14 August 1447 ^ Flag Indspillet i: A. Ziggioto, Della bandiera crociata, 1997 - La provincia Milano di e i suoi Comuni. Gli stemmi e la storia, 2003 ^ a b Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 38 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 August 1447 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 39 ^ a b Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 38 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 August 1447 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 38 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 August 1447 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 39 ^ a b Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 38 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 August 1447 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 38 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 August 1447 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 38 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 August 1447 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 38 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 August 1447 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 38 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 August 1447 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 38 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 August 1447 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 38 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 August 1447 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 38 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 August 1447 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 38 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 August 1447 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 39 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 40 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 44 ^ A s. 46-47 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 47 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 Oktober 1448 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 14 November 1448 ^ A b c Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 50 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 51 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 Oktober 1448 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 14 November 1448 ^ A b c Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 50 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 50 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 51 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 Oktober 1448 ^ Tolfo & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 50 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 51 ^ Tolfo & amp; Colussi 2008, indgang til 18 Oktober 1448 ^ Tolfo & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 50 ^ Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. & Armstrong 1907, s. 54-55 ^ a b Ady & Armstrong 1907, s. 52 ^ a b Ady & Armstrong 1907, s. 55 ^ Ady & Armstrong 1907, s. 55 ^ Ady & Armstrong 1907, s. 55 ^ Ady & Armstrong 1907, s. 56 ^ Ady & Armstrong 1907, s. 57 ^ Ady & Armstrong 1907, s. 56 ^ Ady & Armstrong 1907, s. 57 ^ Ady & Armstrong 1907, s. 56 ^ Ady & Armstrong 1907, s. 57 ^ Ady & Armstrong 1907, s. 56 ^ hjemmeside. Se under Il Castello nederst til højre, så L'interno del Castello). Hentet 11 juni 2008. † Litta, Grev Pompeo. Berømte italienske familier, Stampa di Milano. † Ady & amp; Armstrong 1907, s. 65 ^ Ady & amp; Armstron nævnt ^ Veneto.org Venedig Republik: Archived 10 June 2015 at Way Machineback. Downloaded June 11, 2008. ^ A. Mary Mary Robinson: The English Historical Review, Vol. 3, No. 9 ^ wants to create a republic in Milan where it is great opportunity for citizens, you should turn off all that nobility and reduce it to equality with others: because among them they are so extraordinary that laws are not enough to oppress them, but you need a living voice and a direct power that oppresses them, discursus florentinarum rerum ^ a b (in Italian) Scipione Barbuò Soncino, Summario delle Vite degli Sforzeschi Archived 21 November 2008 at Wayback Machine, Retrieved June 11, 2008, References Adv, Cecilia M: Armstrong, Edward (1907), A story about Milan under Sforza. Methuen & amp; Co. 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