

Florence

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Florence (Italian: *Firenze* [fiˈrɛntse] (ⓘ[ⓘ])), alternative obsolete form: *Fiorenza*; Latin: *Florentia*) is the capital city of the Italian region of Tuscany and of the province of Florence. It is the most populous city in Tuscany, with approximately 370,000 inhabitants, expanding to over 1.5 million in the metropolitan area.^[2]

Florence is famous for its history: a centre of medieval European trade and finance and one of the wealthiest cities of the time,^[3] it is considered the birthplace of the Renaissance, and has been called "the Athens of the Middle Ages".^[4] A turbulent political history includes periods of rule by the powerful Medici family, and numerous religious and republican revolutions.^[5] From 1865–71 the city was the capital of the recently established Kingdom of Italy.

The Historic Centre of Florence attracts millions of tourists each year, and Euromonitor International ranked the city as the world's 89th most visited in 2012, with 1.8m visitors.^[6] It was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1982. The city is noted for its culture, Renaissance art and architecture and monuments.^[7] 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.^[8] Due to Florence's artistic and architectural heritage, it has been ranked by *Forbes* as one of the most beautiful cities in the world.^[9]

Florence is an important city in Italian fashion,^[8] being ranked in the top 50 fashion capitals of the world;^[10] furthermore, it is a major national economic centre,^[8] as a tourist and industrial hub. In 2008, the city had the 17th highest average income in Italy.^[11]

Contents

- 1 History

Florence *Firenze*

Comune

Comune di Firenze



A collage of Florence showing the Palazzo degli Uffizi (top left), followed by the Palazzo Pitti, a sunset view of the city and the Fountain of Neptune in the Piazza della Signoria



Flag



Coat of arms

- 1.1 Roman origins
- 1.2 Second millennium
- 1.3 Middle Ages and Renaissance
 - 1.3.1 Rise of the Medici
 - 1.3.2 Savonarola and Machiavelli
- 1.4 18th and 19th centuries
- 1.5 20th century
- 2 Geography
 - 2.1 Climate
- 3 Government
- 4 Main sights
 - 4.1 Monuments, museums and religious buildings
 - 4.2 Squares, streets and parks
- 5 Demographics
- 6 Economy
 - 6.1 Industry, commerce and services
 - 6.2 Tourism
 - 6.3 Food and wine production
- 7 Culture
 - 7.1 Art
 - 7.2 Language
 - 7.3 Literature
 - 7.4 Music
 - 7.5 Cinema
 - 7.6 Cuisine
 - 7.7 Research activity
 - 7.8 Science and discovery
 - 7.9 Fashion
 - 7.10 Historical evocations
 - 7.10.1 *Scoppio del Carro*
 - 7.10.2 *Calcio Storico*
- 8 Transport
 - 8.1 Railway station
 - 8.2 Airport
- 9 Sport



Location of Florence in Italy

Coordinates: 43°47'N 11°15'E

Country	Italy
Region	Tuscany
Province	Florence (FI)
Government	
• Mayor	Dario Nardella (PD)
Area	
• Total	102.41 km ² (39.54 sq mi)
Elevation	50 m (160 ft)
Population (31 May 2012) ^[1]	
• Total	367,796
• Density	3,600/km ² (9,300/sq mi)
Demonym	Fiorentini
Time zone	CET (UTC+1)
• Summer (DST)	CEST (UTC+2)
Postal code	50121–50145
Dialing code	055
Patron saint	John the Baptist
Saint day	24 June
Website	Official website (http://www.comune.firenze.it)

- 10 International relations
 - 10.1 Twin towns and sister cities
 - 10.2 Partnerships
- 11 Notable residents
- 12 See also
- 13 References
- 14 Sources
- 15 External links

History

Florence originated as a Roman city, and later, after a period as a flourishing trading and banking medieval commune, it was the birthplace of the Italian Renaissance (or the "Florentine Renaissance"). According to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, it was politically, economically, and culturally one of the most important cities in Europe and the world from the 14th to 16th centuries.^[7]

The language spoken in the city during the 14th century was, and still is, accepted as the Italian language. Almost all the writers and poets in Italian literature of the *golden age* are in some way connected with Florence, leading ultimately to the adoption of the Florentine dialect, above all the local dialects, as a literary language of choice.^[12]

Starting from the late Middle Ages, Florentine money—in the form of the gold florin—financed the development of industry all over Europe, from Britain to Bruges, to Lyon and Hungary. Florentine bankers financed the English kings during the Hundred Years War, as well as the papacy, including the construction of their provisional capital of Avignon and, after their return to Rome, the reconstruction and Renaissance embellishment of the latter.

Florence was home to the Medici, one of 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 and Clement VII. Catherine de Medici married king Henry II of France and, after his death in 1559, reigned as regent in France. The Medici reigned as Grand Dukes of Tuscany, starting with Cosimo I de' Medici in 1569 and ending with the death of Gian Gastone de' Medici in 1737.

Roman origins

Florence was established by Lucius Cornelius Sulla in 80 BC as a settlement for his veteran soldiers and was named originally *Fluentia*, owing to the fact that it was built between two rivers, which was later corrupted to *Florentia*.^[13] 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 at the *Via Cassia*, the main route between Rome and the north, and within the fertile valley of the Arno, the settlement quickly became an important commercial centre.

In centuries to come, the city experienced turbulent periods of Ostrogothic rule, during which the city was often troubled by warfare between the Ostrogoths and the Byzantines, which may have caused the population to fall to as few as 1,000 people. 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. In 854, Florence and Fiesole were united in one county.

Second millennium

Margrave Hugo chose Florence as his residency instead of Lucca at about 1000 AD. The Golden Age of Florentine art began around this time. In 1013, construction began on the Basilica di San Miniato al Monte. The exterior of the baptistery was reworked in Romanesque style between 1059, and 1128. This period also saw the eclipse of Florence's formerly powerful rival Pisa (defeated by Genoa in 1284 and subjugated by Florence in 1406), and the exercise of power by the mercantile elite following an anti-aristocratic movement, led by Giano della Bella, that resulted in a set of laws called the Ordinances of Justice (1293).

Middle Ages and Renaissance

Rise of the Medici

Of a population estimated at 94,000 before the Black Death of 1348,^[14] about 25,000 are said to have been supported by the city's wool industry: in 1345 Florence was the scene of an attempted strike by wool combers (*ciompi*), who in 1378 rose up in a brief revolt against oligarchic rule in the Revolt of the Ciompi. After their suppression, Florence came under the sway (1382–1434) of the Albizzi family, bitter rivals of the Medici.

In the 15th century, Florence was among the largest cities in Europe, considered rich and economically successful. Life was not idyllic for all residents though, among whom there were great disparities in wealth.^[15] Cosimo de' Medici was the first Medici family member to essentially control the city from behind the scenes. Although the city was technically a democracy of sorts, his power came from a vast patronage network along with his alliance to the new immigrants, the *gente nuova* (new people). The fact that the Medici were bankers to the pope also contributed to their ascendancy. Cosimo was succeeded by his son Piero, who was, soon after, succeeded by Cosimo's grandson, Lorenzo in 1469.

Lorenzo was a great patron of the arts, commissioning works by Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Botticelli. Lorenzo was an accomplished musician and brought composers and singers to Florence, including Alexander Agricola, Johannes Ghiselin, and Heinrich Isaac. By contemporary Florentines (and since), he was known as "Lorenzo the Magnificent" (Lorenzo il Magnifico).

Following the death of Lorenzo de' Medici in 1492, he was succeeded by his son Piero II. When the French king Charles VIII invaded northern Italy, Piero II chose to resist his army. But when he realized the size of the French army at the gates of Pisa, he had to accept the humiliating conditions of the French king. These made the Florentines rebel and they expelled Piero II. With his exile in 1494, the first period of Medici rule ended with



A wooden model of Florence as it would have probably looked during Roman times, showing the ancient amphitheatre



The façade of the Cathedral

the restoration of a republican government.

Savonarola and Machiavelli

During this period, the Dominican monk Girolamo Savonarola had become prior of the San Marco monastery in 1490. He was famed for his penitential sermons, lambasting what he viewed as widespread immorality and attachment to material riches. He blamed the exile of the Medicis as the work of God, punishing them for their decadence. He seized the opportunity to carry through political reforms leading to a more democratic rule. But when Savonarola publicly accused Pope Alexander VI of corruption, he was banned from speaking in public.

When he broke this ban, he was excommunicated. The Florentines, tired of his extreme teachings, turned against him and arrested him. He was convicted as a heretic and burned at the stake on the Piazza della Signoria on 23 May 1498.

A second individual of unusually acute insight was Niccolò Machiavelli, whose prescriptions for Florence's regeneration under strong leadership have often been seen as a legitimization of political expediency and even malpractice. In other words, Machiavelli was a sort of



Girolamo Savonarola being burnt at the stake in 1498

political thinker, perhaps most renowned for his political handbook, titled *The Prince*, which is about ruling and the exercise of power. Commissioned by the Medici, Machiavelli also wrote the *Florentine Histories*, the history of the city. Florentines drove out the Medici for a second time and re-established a republic on 16 May 1527. Restored twice with the support of both Emperor and Pope, the Medici in 1537 became hereditary dukes of Florence, and in 1569 Grand Dukes of Tuscany, ruling for two centuries. In all Tuscany, only the Republic of Lucca (later a Duchy) and the Principality of Piombino were independent from Florence.



Leonardo da Vinci (statue outside the Uffizi Gallery).

18th and 19th centuries

The extinction of the Medici dynasty and the accession in 1737 of Francis Stephen, duke of Lorraine and husband of Maria Theresa of Austria, led to Tuscany's temporary inclusion in the territories of the Austrian crown. It became a secundogeniture of the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty, who were deposed for the House of Bourbon-Parma in 1801, themselves deposed in December 1807 when Tuscany was annexed by France. Florence was the prefecture of the French *département* of Arno from 1808 to the fall of Napoleon in 1814. The Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty was restored on the throne of Tuscany at the Congress of Vienna but finally deposed in 1859. Tuscany became a region of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861.

Florence replaced Turin as Italy's capital in 1865 and, in an effort to modernise the city, the old market in the Piazza del Mercato Vecchio and many medieval houses were pulled down and replaced by a more formal street plan with newer houses. The Piazza (first renamed Piazza Vittorio Emmanuele II, then Piazza della Repubblica, the present name) was significantly widened and a large triumphal arch was constructed at the west end. This development was unpopular and was prevented from continuing by the efforts of several British and American people living in the city. A museum recording the destruction stands nearby today.

The country's second capital city was superseded by Rome six years later, after the withdrawal of the French troops made its addition to the kingdom possible.

20th century

After doubling during the 19th century, Florence's population was to triple in the 20th, resulting from growth in tourism, trade, financial services and industry.

During World War II the city experienced a year-long German occupation (1943–1944) and was declared an open city. The Allied soldiers who died driving the Germans from Tuscany are buried in cemeteries outside the city (Americans about nine kilometres (5.6 miles) south of the city, British and Commonwealth soldiers a few kilometres east of the centre on the right bank of the Arno). In 1944, the retreating Germans blew up the bridges along the Arno linking the district of Oltrarno to the rest of the city, making it difficult for the British troops to cross. However, at the last moment Charle Steinhauslin, at the time consulate of 26 countries in Florence, convinced the German general in Italy that the Ponte Vecchio was not to be blown up due to its historical value.

Instead, an equally historic area of streets directly to the south of the bridge, including part of the Corridoio Vasariano, was destroyed using mines. Since then the bridges have been restored to their original forms using as many of the remaining materials as possible, but the buildings surrounding the Ponte Vecchio have been rebuilt in a style combining the old with modern design. Shortly before leaving Florence, as they knew that they would soon have to retreat, the Germans executed many freedom fighters and political opponents publicly, in streets and squares including the Piazza Santo Spirito.

At the end of World War II in Europe, in May 1945, the U.S. Army's Information and Educational Branch was ordered to establish an overseas university campus for demobilized American service men and women in Florence, Italy. The first American University for service personnel was established in June 1945 at the School of Aeronautics in Florence, Italy. Some 7,500 soldier-students were to pass through the University during its four one-month sessions (see G. I. American Universities).^[16]

In November 1966, the Arno flooded parts of the centre, damaging many art treasures. Around the city there are tiny placards on the walls noting where the flood waters reached at their highest point.

Geography

Florence lies in a basin formed by the hills of Careggi, Fiesole, Settignano, Arcetri, Poggio Imperiale and Belosguardo (Florence). The Arno river and three other minor rivers flow through it.

Climate



Leopold II, Holy Roman Emperor and his family. Leopold was, from 1765 to 1790, the Grand Duke of Tuscany



Porte Sante cemetery, burial place of notable figures of Florentine history.

Florence borders on humid subtropical (*Cfa*) and Mediterranean climates (*Csa*).^[17] It has hot, humid summers with moderate rainfall and cool, damp winters. Surrounded by hills in a river valley, Florence can be hot and humid from June to August. As Florence lacks a prevailing wind, summer temperatures are higher than along the coast. Rainfall in summer is convectional, while relief rainfall dominates in the winter, with some snow. The highest officially recorded temperature was 42.6 °C (108.7 °F) on 26 July 1983 and the lowest was −23.2 °C (−9.8 °F) on 12 January 1985.^[18]



City geography visible on aerial view



Florence under snow

Climate data for Florence													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	21.6 (70.9)	23.4 (74.1)	28.5 (83.3)	28.7 (83.7)	33.8 (92.8)	40.0 (104)	42.6 (108.7)	39.5 (103.1)	36.4 (97.5)	30.8 (87.4)	25.2 (77.4)	20.4 (68.7)	42.6 (108.7)
Average high °C (°F)	10.9 (51.6)	12.5 (54.5)	15.7 (60.3)	18.5 (65.3)	23.7 (74.7)	27.7 (81.9)	31.4 (88.5)	31.5 (88.7)	26.7 (80.1)	20.9 (69.6)	14.7 (58.5)	11.1 (52)	20.44 (68.81)
Daily mean °C (°F)	6.5 (43.7)	7.5 (45.5)	10.3 (50.5)	13.0 (55.4)	17.7 (63.9)	21.4 (70.5)	24.6 (76.3)	24.6 (76.3)	20.5 (68.9)	15.5 (59.9)	9.9 (49.8)	6.8 (44.2)	14.86 (58.74)
Average low °C (°F)	2.0 (35.6)	2.5 (36.5)	4.9 (40.8)	7.5 (45.5)	11.6 (52.9)	15.0 (59)	17.7 (63.9)	17.7 (63.9)	14.4 (57.9)	10.1 (50.2)	5.1 (41.2)	2.6 (36.7)	9.26 (48.67)
Record low °C (°F)	−23.2 (−9.8)	−9.9 (14.2)	−8.0 (17.6)	−2.2 (28)	3.6 (38.5)	5.6 (42.1)	10.2 (50.4)	9.6 (49.3)	3.6 (38.5)	−1.4 (29.5)	−6.0 (21.2)	−8.6 (16.5)	−23.2 (−9.8)
Precipitation mm (inches)	60.5 (2.382)	63.7 (2.508)	63.5 (2.5)	86.4 (3.402)	70.0 (2.756)	57.1 (2.248)	36.7 (1.445)	56.0 (2.205)	79.6 (3.134)	104.2 (4.102)	113.6 (4.472)	81.3 (3.201)	872.6 (34.355)
Avg. precipitation days (≥ 1.0 mm)	8.3	7.1	7.5	9.7	8.4	6.3	3.5	5.4	6.2	8.5	9.0	8.3	88.2
<i>Source #1: Servizio Meteorologico</i> ^[19]													
<i>Source #2: World Meteorological Organisation (United Nations)</i> ^[20]													

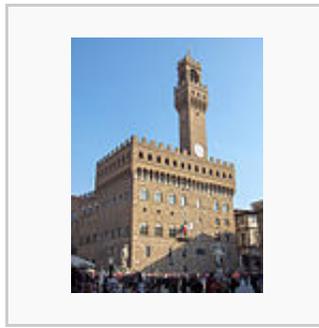
Government



The traditional boroughs of the whole *comune* of Florence



The 5 administrative boroughs of the whole *comune* of Florence



Palazzo Vecchio, Florence's City Hall

The legislative body of the municipality is the City Council (*Consiglio Comunale*), which is composed of 36 councillors elected every five years with a proportional system, contextually to the mayoral elections. The executive body is the City Committee (*Giunta Comunale*), composed by 7 assessors, that is nominated and presided over by a directly elected Mayor. The current mayor of Florence is Dario Nardella.

The municipality of Florence is subdivided into five administrative Boroughs (*Quartieri*). Each Borough is governed by a Council (*Consiglio*) and a President, elected contextually to the city Mayor. The urban organization is governed by the Italian Constitution (art. 114). The Boroughs have the power to advise the Mayor with nonbinding opinions on a large spectrum of topics (environment, construction, public health, local markets) and exercise the functions delegated to them by the City Council; in addition they are supplied with an autonomous founding in order to finance local activities. The Boroughs are:

- Historic Centre; population: 67,170;
- Campo di Marte; population: 88,588;
- Gavinana-Galluzzo; population: 40,907;
- Isolotto-Legnaia; population: 66,636;
- Rifredi; population: 103,761.

All of the five boroughs are governed by the Democratic Party.

Main sights

Florence is known as the "cradle of the Renaissance" (*la culla del Rinascimento*) for its monuments, churches and buildings. The best-known site of Florence is the domed cathedral of the city, Santa Maria del Fiore, known as *The Duomo*, whose dome was built by Filippo Brunelleschi. The nearby Campanile (partly designed by Giotto) and the Baptistery buildings are also highlights. The dome, 600 years after its completion, is still the largest dome built in brick and mortar in the world.^[21] In 1982, the historic centre of Florence (Italian: *centro storico di Firenze*) was declared a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO. The centre of the city is contained in medieval walls that were built in the 14th century to defend the city. At the heart of the city, in Piazza della Signoria, is Bartolomeo Ammanati's Fountain of Neptune (1563–1565), which is a masterpiece of marble sculpture at the terminus of a still-functioning Roman aqueduct.

The layout and structure of Florence in many ways harkens back to the Roman era, where it was designed as a garrison settlement.^[7] Nevertheless, the majority of the city was built during the Renaissance.^[7] Despite the strong presence of Renaissance architecture within the city, traces of medieval, Baroque, Neoclassical and modern architecture can be found. The Palazzo Vecchio as well as the Duomo, or the city's Cathedral, are the two buildings which dominate Florence's skyline.^[7]

The River Arno, which cuts through the old part of the city, is as much a character in Florentine history as many of the people who lived there.

Historically, the locals have had a love-hate relationship with the Arno – which alternated between nourishing the city with commerce, and destroying it by flood.

One of the bridges in particular stands out — the Ponte Vecchio (*Old Bridge*), whose most striking feature is the multitude of shops built upon its edges, held up by stilts. The bridge also carries Vasari's elevated corridor linking the Uffizi to the Medici residence (Palazzo Pitti). Although the original bridge was constructed by the Etruscans, the current bridge was rebuilt in the 14th century. It is the only bridge in the city to have survived World War II intact. It is the first example in the western world of a bridge built using segmental arches, that is, arches less than a semicircle, to reduce both span-to-rise ratio and the numbers of pillars to allow lesser encumbrance in the riverbed (being in this much more successful than the Roman Alconétar Bridge).

The church of San Lorenzo contains the Medici Chapel, the mausoleum of the Medici family — the most powerful family in Florence from the 15th to the 18th century. Nearby is the Uffizi Gallery, one of the finest art museums in the world – founded on a large bequest from the last member of the Medici family.

The Uffizi is located at the corner of Piazza della Signoria, a site important for being the centre of Florence's civil life and government for centuries. The Palazzo della Signoria facing it is still home of the municipal government. The Loggia dei Lanzi provided the setting for all the public ceremonies of the republican government. Many significant episodes in the history of art and political changes were staged here, such as:

- In 1301, Dante was sent into exile from here (commemorated by a plaque on one of the walls of the Uffizi).
- On 26 April 1478, Jacopo de' Pazzi and his retainers tried to raise the city against the Medici after the plot known as *The congiura dei Pazzi* (*The Pazzi conspiracy*), murdering Giuliano di Piero de' Medici and wounding his brother Lorenzo. All the members of the plot who could be apprehended were seized by the Florentines and hanged from the windows of the palace.
- In 1497, it was the location of the Bonfire of the Vanities instigated by the Dominican friar and preacher Girolamo Savonarola
- On 23 May 1498, the same Savonarola and two followers were hanged and burnt at the stake. (A round



Ponte Vecchio, which spans the Arno river



Ponte Santa Trinita with the Oltrarno district

plate in the ground marks the spot where he was hanged)

- In 1504, Michelangelo's David (now replaced by a replica, since the original was moved in 1873 to the Galleria dell'Accademia) was installed in front of the Palazzo della Signoria (also known as Palazzo Vecchio).

The Piazza della Signoria is the location of a number of statues by other sculptors such as Donatello, Giambologna, Ammannati and Cellini, although some have been replaced with copies to preserve the originals.

Monuments, museums and religious buildings

Florence contains several palaces and buildings from various eras. The Palazzo Vecchio is the town hall of Florence and also an art museum. This large Romanesque crenellated fortress-palace overlooks the Piazza della Signoria with its copy of Michelangelo's David statue as well the gallery of statues in the adjacent Loggia dei Lanzi. Originally called the *Palazzo della Signoria*, after the Signoria of Florence, the ruling body of the Republic of Florence, it was also given several other names: *Palazzo del Popolo*, *Palazzo dei Priori*, and *Palazzo Ducale*, in accordance with the varying use of the palace during its long history. The building acquired its current name when the Medici duke's residence was moved across the Arno to the Palazzo Pitti. It is linked to the Uffizi and the Palazzo Pitti through the Corridoio Vasariano. Palazzo Medici Riccardi, designed by Michelozzo di Bartolomeo for Cosimo il Vecchio, of the Medici family, is another major edifice, and was built between 1445 and 1460. It was well known for its stone masonry that includes rustication and ashlar. Today it is the head office of the Florence province and hosts museums and the Riccardiana Library. The Palazzo Strozzi, an example of civil architecture with its rusticated stone, inspired by the Palazzo Medici, but with more harmonious proportions. Today the palace is used for international expositions like the annual antique show (founded as the Biennale del'Antiquariato in 1959), fashion shows and other cultural and artistic events. Here also is the seat of the Istituto Nazionale del Rinascimento and the noted Gabinetto Vieusseux, with the library and reading room. Aside from these palaces and buildings, there are several others, including the Palazzo Rucellai, designed by Leon Battista Alberti between 1446 and 1451 and executed, at least in part, by Bernardo Rossellino; the Palazzo Davanzati, which houses the museum of the Old Florentine House; the Palazzo delle Assicurazioni Generali, designed in the Neo-Renaissance style in 1871; the Palazzo Spini Feroni, in Piazza Santa Trinita, a historic 13th-century private palace, owned since the 1920s by shoe-designer Salvatore Ferragamo; as well as various others, including the Palazzo Borghese, the Palazzo di Bianca Cappello, the Palazzo Antinori, and the Royal building of Santa Maria Novella.



Piazzale degli Uffizi

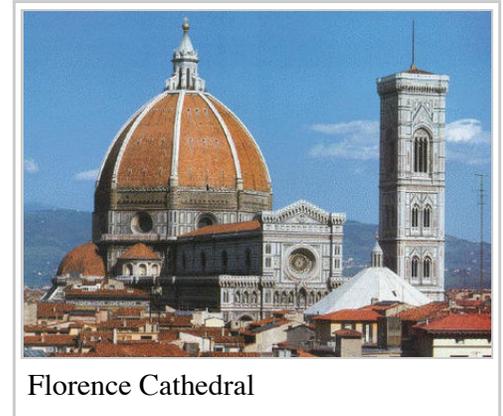


Palazzo Pitti on Boboli Gardens' side

Florence contains numerous museums and art galleries where some of the world's most important works of art are held. The city is one of the best preserved Renaissance centres of art and architecture in the world and has a high concentration of art, architecture and culture.^[22] In the ranking list of the 15 most visited Italian art museums, 2/3 are represented by Florentine museums.^[23] The Uffizi is one of these; one of the most famous and important art galleries in the world, it has a very large collection of international and Florentine art. The gallery is articulated in many halls, cataloged by schools and chronological order.

Engendered by the Medici family's artistic collections through the centuries, it houses works of art by various painters and artists. The Vasari Corridor is another gallery, built connecting the Palazzo Vecchio with the Pitti Palace passing by the Uffizi and over the Ponte Vecchio. The Galleria dell' Accademia houses a Michelangelo collection, including the David. It has a collection of Russian icons and works by various artists and painters. Furthermore, other museums and galleries include the Bargello, which concentrates on sculpture works by artists including Donatello, Giambologna and Michelangelo; the Palazzo Pitti, containing part of the Medici family's former private collection. In addition to the Medici collection, the palace's galleries contain many Renaissance works, including several by Raphael and Titian, large collections of costumes, ceremonial carriages, silver, porcelain and a gallery of modern art dating from the 18th century. Adjoining the palace are the Boboli Gardens, elaborately landscaped and with numerous sculptures.

There are several different churches and religious buildings in Florence. The Cathedral is the Santa Maria del Fiore. The San Giovanni Baptistery is located in front of the Florence Cathedral, and it is decorated by numerous artists, notably by Lorenzo Ghiberti with the *Gates of Paradise*. Other churches in Florence include the Basilica of Santa Maria Novella, located in Santa Maria Novella square (near the Firenze Santa Maria Novella railway station) which contains works by Masaccio, Paolo Uccello, Filippino Lippi and Domenico Ghirlandaio; the Basilica of Santa Croce, the principal Franciscan church in the city, which is situated on the Piazza di Santa Croce, about 800 metres south east of the Duomo, and is the burial place of some of the most illustrious Italians, such as Michelangelo, Galileo, Machiavelli, Foscolo, Gentile,



Florence Cathedral

Rossini, and Marconi, thus it is known also as the Temple of the Italian Glories (Tempio dell'Itale Glorie); the Basilica of San Lorenzo, which is one of the largest churches in the city, situated at the centre of Florence's main market district, and the burial place of all the principal members of the Medici family from Cosimo il Vecchio to Cosimo III; Santo Spirito, in the Oltrarno quarter, facing the square with the same name; Orsanmichele, whose building was constructed on the site of the kitchen garden of the monastery of San Michele, now demolished; Santissima Annunziata, a Roman Catholic basilica and the mother church of the Servite order; Ognissanti, which was founded by the lay order of the Umiliati, and is among the first examples of Baroque architecture built in the city; the Santa Maria del Carmine, in the Oltrarno district of Florence, which is the location of the Brancacci Chapel, housing outstanding Renaissance frescoes by Masaccio and Masolino da Panicale, later finished by Filippino Lippi; the Medici Chapel, in the San Lorenzo; as well as several others, including Santa Trinita, San Marco, Santa Felicita, Badia Fiorentina, San Gaetano, San Miniato al Monte, Florence Charterhouse, and Santa Maria del Carmine. The city additionally contains the Orthodox Russian church of Nativity, and the Great Synagogue of Florence, built in the 19th century.

Additionally, Florence contains various theatres and cinemas. The Odeon Cinema of the Palazzo dello Strozzi is one of the oldest movie theatres in the city. Established from 1920 to 1922^[24] in a wing of the Palazzo dello Strozzi, it used to be called the *Cinema Teatro Savoia* (Savoy Cinema-Theatre), yet was later called *Odeon*. The Teatro della Pergola, located in the centre of the city on the eponymous street, is an opera house built in the 17th century. Another theatre is the Teatro Comunale (or *Teatro del Maggio Musicale Fiorentino*), originally built as the open-air amphitheatre, the *Politeama Fiorentino Vittorio Emanuele*, which was inaugurated on 17 May 1862 with a production of Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor* and which seated 6,000 people. There are several other theatres, such as the Saloncino Castinelli, the Teatro Puccini, the Teatro Verdi, the Teatro Goldoni and the Teatro Niccolini.

Squares, streets and parks

Aside from such monuments, Florence contains numerous major squares (*piazze*) and streets. The Piazza della Repubblica is a square in the city centre, location of the cultural cafes and bourgeois palaces. Among the square's cafes (like Caffè Gilli, Paszkowski or the Hard Rock Cafè), the Giubbe Rosse cafe has long been a meeting place for artists and writers, notably those of Futurism. The Piazza Santa Croce is another; dominated by the Basilica of Santa Croce, it is a rectangular square in the centre of the city where the Calcio Fiorentino is played every year. Furthermore, there is the Piazza Santa Trinita, a square near the Arno that mark the end of the Via de' Tornabuoni street. Other squares include the Piazza San Marco, the Piazza Santa Maria Novella, the Piazza Beccaria and the Piazza della Libertà. The centre additionally contains several streets.



Piazza della Repubblica

Such include the Via Camillo Cavour, one of the main roads of the northern area of the historic centre; the Via Ghibellina, one of central Florence's longest streets; the Via dei Calzaiuoli, one of most central streets of the historic centre of the which links *Piazza del Duomo* to *Piazza della Signoria*, winding parallel to via Roma and *Piazza della Repubblica*; the Via de' Tornabuoni, a luxurious street in the city centre that goes from Antinori square to ponte Santa Trinita, across Piazza Santa Trinita, characterised by the presence of fashion boutiques; the Viali di Circonvallazione, 6-lane boulevards surrounding the northern part of the historic centre; as well as others, such as Via Roma, Via degli Speciali, Via de' Cerretani, and the Viale dei Colli.

Florence also contains various parks and gardens. Such include the Boboli Gardens, the Parco delle Cascine, the Giardino Bardini and the Giardino dei Semplici, amongst others.

Demographics

In 1200 the city were home to 50,000 people.^[25] By 1300 the population of the city proper were 120,000, with an additional 300,000 living in the Contado.^[26] Between 1500 - 1650 the population were around 70,000.^{[27][28]}

As of 31 October 2010, the population of the city proper is 370,702, while Eurostat estimates that 696,767 people live in the urban area of Florence. The Metropolitan Area of Florence, Prato and Pistoia, constituted in 2000 over an area of roughly 4,800 square kilometres (1,853 sq mi), is home to 1.5 million people. Within Florence proper, 46.8% of the population was male in 2007 and 53.2% were female. Minors (children aged 18 and less) totalled 14.10 percent of the population compared to pensioners, who numbered 25.95 percent. This compares with the Italian average of 18.06 percent (minors) and 19.94 percent (pensioners). The average age of Florence resident is 49 compared to the Italian average of 42. In the five years between 2002 and 2007, the population of Florence grew by 3.22 percent, while Italy as a whole grew by 3.56 percent.^[29] The birth rate of Florence is 7.66 births per 1,000 inhabitants compared to the Italian average of 9.45 births.

Historical population

Year	Pop.	±%
1200	50,000	—
1300	120,000	+140.0%
1500	70,000	−41.7%
1650	70,000	+0.0%
1861	150,864	+115.5%
1871	201,138	+33.3%
1881	196,072	−2.5%
1901	236,635	+20.7%
1911	258,056	+9.1%
1921	280,133	+8.6%
1931	304,160	+8.6%
1936	321,176	+5.6%
1951	374,625	+16.6%
1961	436,516	+16.5%
1971	457,803	+4.9%
1981	448,331	−2.1%
1991	403,294	−10.0%
2001	356,118	−11.7%

As of 2009, 87.46% of the population was Italian. An estimated 6,000 Chinese live in the city.^[30] The largest immigrant group came from other European countries (mostly Romanians and Albanians): 3.52%, East Asia (mostly Chinese and Filipino): 2.17%, the Americas (mostly Peruvians): 1.41%, and North Africa (mostly Moroccan): 0.9%.^[31]

2001	556,118	-11.1%
2011	358,079	+0.6%

Source: ISTAT 2011

Economy

Tourism is, by far, the most important of all industries and most of the Florentine economy relies on the money generated by international arrivals and students studying in the city.^[7] Manufacturing and commerce, however, still remain highly important. Florence is also Italy's 17th richest city in terms of average workers' earnings, with the figure being €23,265 (the overall city's income is that of €6,531,204,473), coming after Mantua, yet surpassing Bolzano.^[32]

In 2013, Florence was listed as the second best world city by *Condé Nast Traveler*.^[33]

Industry, commerce and services

Florence is a major production and commercial centre in Italy, where the Florentine industrial complexes in the suburbs produce all sorts of goods, from furniture, rubber goods, chemicals, and food.^[7] However, traditional and local products, such as antiques, handicrafts, glassware, leatherwork, art reproductions, jewelry, souvenirs, elaborate metal and iron-work, shoes, accessories and high fashion clothes also dominate a fair sector of Florence's economy.^[7] The city's income relies partially on services and commercial and cultural interests, such as annual fairs, theatrical and lyrical productions, art exhibitions, festivals and fashion shows, such as the Calcio Fiorentino. Heavy industry and machinery also take their part in providing an income. In Nuovo Pignone, numerous factories are still present, and small-to medium industrial businesses are dominant. The Florence-Prato-Pistoia industrial districts and areas were known as the 'Third Italy' in the 1990s, due to the exports of high-quality goods and automobile (especially the Vespa) and the prosperity and productivity of the Florentine entrepreneurs. Some of these industries even rivaled the traditional industrial districts in Emilia-Romagna and Veneto due to high profits and productivity.^[7]

Tourism

Tourism is the most significant industry in central Florence. From April to October, tourists outnumber local population. Tickets to the Uffizi and Accademia museums are regularly sold out and large groups regularly fill the basilicas of Santa Croce and Santa Maria Novella, both of which charge for entry. In 2010, readers of *Travel + Leisure* magazine ranked the city as their third favourite tourist destination.^[34] Studies by Euromonitor International have concluded that cultural and history-oriented tourism is generating significantly increased spending throughout Europe.^[35]

Florence is believed to have the greatest concentration of art (in proportion to its size) in the world.^[36] Thus, cultural tourism is particularly strong, with world-renowned museums such as the Uffizi selling over 1.6 million tickets^[37] a year. The city's convention centre facilities were restructured during the 1990s and host exhibitions, conferences, meetings, social forums, concerts and other events all year.

Florence has approximately 35,000 hotel beds and 23,000 other accommodation facilities (campsites, guesthouses, youth hostels and farmhouses), giving potential for overall stays to exceed 10 million visitor/nights a year. Visitors also include thousands of day-trippers brought in by cruise ships (to Livorno) and by road and rail. In 2007, the city ranked as the world's 59th most visited city, with over 1.729 million arrivals for the year.^[38] It has been estimated that just under one-third of tourists are Italians, the remainder comprising Americans (20%), Germans (13%), Japanese (8%), Britons (7.8%), French (5.7%) and Spaniards (5%).

Food and wine production

Food and wine have long been an important staple of the economy. Florence is the most important city in Tuscany, one of the great wine-growing regions in the world. The Chianti region is just south of the city, and its Sangiovese grapes figure prominently not only in its Chianti Classico wines but also in many of the more recently developed Supertuscan blends. Within 32 km (20 mi) to the west is the Carmignano area, also home to flavorful sangiovese-based reds. The celebrated Chianti Rufina district, geographically and historically separated from the main Chianti region, is also few kilometres east of Florence. More recently, the Bolgheri region (about 150 km (93 mi) southwest of Florence) has become celebrated for its "Super Tuscan" reds such as Sassicaia and Ornellaia.^[39]

Culture

Art



Botticelli's Venus, stored in the Uffizi

Botticelli, Paolo Uccello and the universal genius of Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo.^{[40][41]}

Their works, together with those of many other generations of artists, are gathered in the several museums of the town: the Uffizi Gallery, the Palatina gallery with the paintings of the "Golden Ages",^[42] the Bargello with the sculptures of the Renaissance, the museum of San Marco with Fra Angelico's works, the Academy, the chapels of the Medicis^[43] Buonarroti's house with the sculptures of Michelangelo, the following museums: Bardini, Horne, Stibbert, Romano, Corsini, The Gallery of Modern Art, the Museo dell'Opera del Duomo, the



Tourists flock to the Fontana del Porcellino.



Sculptures in the Loggia dei Lanzi

museum of Silverware and the museum of Precious Stones.^[44] Great monuments are the landmarks of Florentine artistic culture: the Florence Baptistery with its mosaics; the Cathedral with its sculptures, the medieval churches with bands of frescoes; public as well as private palaces: Palazzo Vecchio, Palazzo Pitti, Palazzo Medici Riccardi, Palazzo Davanzati; monasteries, cloisters, refectories; the "Certosa". In the archeological museum includes documents of Etruscan civilization.^[45] In fact the city is so rich in art that some first time visitors experience the Stendhal syndrome as they encounter its art for the first time.^[46]

Florentine architects such as Filippo Brunelleschi (1377–1466) and Leon Battista Alberti (1404–1472) were among the fathers of both Renaissance and Neoclassical architecture.^[47]

The cathedral, topped by Brunelleschi's dome, dominates the Florentine skyline. The Florentines decided to start building it – late in the 13th century, without a design for the dome. The project proposed by Brunelleschi in the 14th century was the largest ever built at the time, and the first major dome built in Europe since the two great domes of Roman times – the Pantheon in Rome, and Hagia Sophia in Constantinople. The dome of Santa Maria del Fiore remains the largest brick construction of its kind in the world.^{[48][49]} In front of it is the medieval Baptistery. The two buildings incorporate in their decoration the transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance. In recent years, most of the important works of art from the two buildings – and from the nearby Giotto's Campanile, have been removed and replaced by copies. The originals are now housed in the Museum dell'Opera del Duomo, just to the east of the Cathedral.



Uffizi hallway

Florence has large numbers of art-filled churches, such as San Miniato al Monte, San Lorenzo, Santa Maria Novella, Santa Trinita, Santa Maria del Carmine, Santa Croce, Santo Spirito, the Annunziata, Ognissanti and numerous others.^[7]



The Palazzo della Signoria, better known as the Palazzo Vecchio (English: The Old Palace)

Artists associated with Florence range from Arnolfo di Cambio and Cimabue to Giotto, Nanni di Banco, and Paolo Uccello; through Lorenzo Ghiberti, and Donatello and Massaccio and the della Robbia family; through Fra Angelico and Botticelli and Piero della Francesca, and on to Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci. Others include Benvenuto Cellini, Andrea del Sarto, Benozzo Gozzoli, Domenico Ghirlandaio, Filippo Lippi, Bernardo Buontalenti, Orcagna, Pollaiuolo, Filippino Lippi, Verrocchio, Bronzino, Desiderio da Settignano, Michelozzo, the Rossellis, the Sangallos, and Pontormo. Artists from other regions who worked in Florence include Raphael, Andrea Pisano, Giambologna, Il Sodoma and Peter Paul Rubens.

The Uffizi and the Pitti Palace are two of the most famous picture galleries in the world.^[50] Two superb collections of sculpture are in the Bargello and the Museum of the Works of the Duomo. They are filled with the creations of Donatello, Verrocchio, Desiderio da Settignano, Michelangelo and others. The Galleria dell'Accademia has Michelangelo's David – perhaps the most well-known work of art anywhere, plus the unfinished statues of the slaves

Michelangelo created for the tomb of Pope Julius II.^{[51][52]} Other sights include

the medieval city hall, the Palazzo della Signoria (also known as the Palazzo Vecchio), the Archeological Museum, the Museum of the History of Science, the Palazzo Davanzatti, the Stibbert Museum, St. Marks, the Medici Chapels, the Museum of the Works of Santa Croce, the Museum of the Cloister of Santa Maria Novella, the Zoological Museum ("La Specola"), the Bardini, and the Museo Horne. There is also a collection of works by the modern sculptor, Marino Marini, in a museum named after him. The Strozzi Palace is the site of special exhibits.^[53]

Language

Florentine (*fiorentino*), spoken by inhabitants of Florence and its environs, is a Tuscan dialect and the immediate parent language to modern Italian.

Its vocabulary and pronunciation are largely identical to standard Italian, though the hard *c* [k] between two vowels (as in *ducato*) is pronounced as a fricative [h], similar to an English *h*. This gives Florentines a highly recognizable accent (the so-called *gorgia toscana*). Other traits include using a form of the subjunctive mood last commonly used in medieval times, a frequent usage in everyday speech of the modern subjunctive, and a shortened pronunciation of the definite article, [i] instead of "il".

Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio pioneered the use of the vernacular^[54] instead of the Latin used for most literary works at the time.

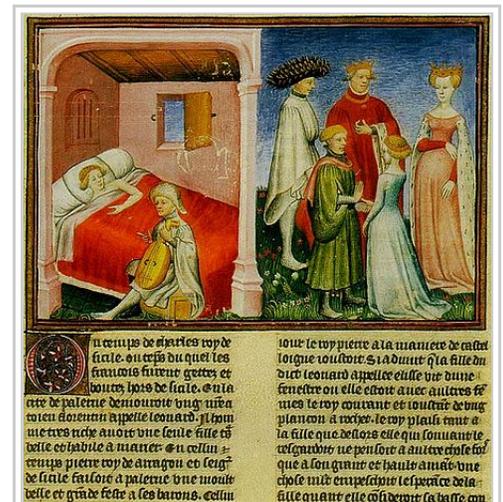
Literature

Despite Latin being the main language of the courts and the Church, writers such as Dante Alighieri^[54] and many others used their own language, the Florentine dialect, in composing their works. The oldest literary pieces written in vernacular language go as far back as the 13th century. Florence's literature fully blossomed in the 14th century, when not only Dante with his *Divine Comedy* (1306–1321) and Petrarch, but also poets such as Guido Cavalcanti and Lapo Gianni composed their most important works.^[54] Dante's masterpiece is the *Divine Comedy*, which mainly deals with the poet himself taking an allegoric and moral tour of Hell, Purgatory and finally Heaven, during which he meets numerous mythological or real characters of his age or before. He is first guided by the Roman poet Virgil, whose non-Christian beliefs damned him to Hell. Later on he is joined by Beatrice, who guides him through Heaven.^[54]

In the 14th century, Petrarch^[55] and Giovanni Boccaccio^[55] led the literary scene in Florence after Dante's death in 1321. Petrarch was an all-rounder writer, author and poet, but was particularly known for his *Canzoniere*, or the Book of Songs, where he conveyed his unremitting love for Laura.^[55] His style of writing has since become known as *Petrarchism*.^[55] Boccaccio was better known for his *Decameron*, a slightly grim story of Florence during the 1350s bubonic plague, known as the Black Death,



Brunelleschi's dome



The introduction of the *Decameron* (1350–1353) by Giovanni Boccaccio.

when some people fled the ravaged city to an isolated country mansion, and spent their time there recounting stories and novellas taken from the medieval and contemporary tradition. All of this is written in a series of 100 distinct novellas.^[55]

In the 16th century, during the Renaissance, Florence was the hometown of political writer and philosopher Niccolò Machiavelli, whose ideas on how rulers should govern the land, detailed in *The Prince*, spread across European courts and enjoyed enduring popularity for centuries. These principles became known as *Machiavellianism*.

Music

Florence became a musical centre during the Middle Ages and music and the performing arts remain an important part of its culture. During the Renaissance there were four kinds of musical patronage in the city with respect to both sacred and secular music: state, corporate, church, and private.^[56] and it was here that the Florentine Camerata convened in the mid-16th century and experimented with setting tales of Greek mythology to music and staging the result—in other words, the first operas, setting the wheels in motion not just for the further development of the operatic form, but for later developments of separate "classical" forms such as the symphony.

Opera was invented in Florence in the late 16th century.^[57]

Composers and musicians who have lived in Florence include Piero Strozzi (1550 – after 1608), Giulio Caccini (1551–1618) and Mike Francis (1961–2009).

Cinema

Florence has been a setting for numerous works of fiction and movies, including the novels and associated films, such as *Light in the Piazza*, *Calmi Cuori Appassionati*, *Hannibal*, *A Room with a View*, *Tea with Mussolini* and *Virgin Territory*. The city is home to renowned Italian actors and actresses, such as Roberto Benigni, Leonardo Pieraccioni and Vittoria Puccini.

Cuisine

Florentine food grows out of a tradition of peasant eating rather than rarefied high cooking. The majority of dishes are based on meat. The whole animal was traditionally eaten; tripe, (*trippa*) and (*lampredotto*) were once regularly on the menu and still are sold at the food carts stationed throughout the city. Antipasti include *crostini toscani*, sliced bread rounds topped with a chicken liver-based pâté, and sliced meats (mainly prosciutto and salame, often served with melon when in season). The typically saltless Tuscan bread, obtained with natural levain frequently features in Florentine courses, especially in its soups, *ribollita* and *pappa al pomodoro*, or in the salad of bread and fresh vegetables called *panzanella* that is served in summer. The *bistecca alla fiorentina* is a large (the customary size should weigh around 1200 grams – "40 oz.") – the "date" steak – T-bone steak of Chianina beef cooked over hot charcoal and served very rare with its more recently derived version, the *tagliata*, sliced rare beef served on a bed of arugula, often with slices of Parmesan cheese on top. Most of these courses are generally served with local olive oil, also a prime product enjoying a worldwide reputation.^[58]

Research activity

Research institutes and university departments are located within the Florence area and within two campuses at Polo di Novoli and Polo Scientifico di Sesto Fiorentino^[59] as well as in the Research Area of Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche.^[60]

Science and discovery



A display of proboscideans in the Museo di Storia Naturale di Firenze, or the Natural History Museum of Florence

Florence has been an important scientific centre for centuries, notably during the Renaissance with scientists such as Leonardo da Vinci.

Florentines were one of the driving forces behind the Age of Discovery. Florentine bankers financed Henry the Navigator and the Portuguese explorers who pioneered the route around Africa to India and the Far East. It was a map drawn by the Florentine Paulo del Pozzo Toscanelli, a student of Brunelleschi, that Columbus used to sell his "enterprise" to the Spanish monarchs, and which he used on his first voyage. Mercator's "Projection" is a refined version of Toscanelli's – taking into account the Americas, of which the Florentine was, obviously, ignorant.

Galileo and other scientists pioneered the study of optics, ballistics, astronomy, anatomy, and so on. Pico della Mirandola, Leonardo Bruni, Machiavelli, and many others laid the groundwork for our understanding of political science.

Fashion

By the year 1300 Florence had become a center of textile production in Europe. Many of the rich families in Renaissance Florence were major purchasers of locally produced fine clothing, and the specialists of fashion in the economy and culture of Florence during that period is often underestimated.^[61] Florence is regarded by some as the birthplace and earliest center of the modern (post World War Two) fashion industry in Italy. The Florentine "soirées" of the early 1950s organized by Giovanni Battista Giorgini were events where several now-famous Italian designers participated in group shows and first garnered international attention.^[62] Florence has served as the home of the Italian fashion company Salvatore Ferragamo since 1928. Gucci, Roberto Cavalli, and Emilio Pucci are also headquartered in Florence. Other major players in the fashion industry such as Prada and Chanel have large offices and stores in Florence or its outskirts. Florence's main upscale shopping street is Via de' Tornabuoni, where major luxury fashion houses and jewelry labels, such as Armani and Bulgari, have their elegant boutiques. Via del Parione and Via Roma are other streets that are also well known for their high-end fashion stores.^[63]



UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre



Luxury boutiques along Florence's prestigious Via de' Tornabuoni.

Historical evocations

Scoppio del Carro

The *Scoppio del Carro* ("Explosion of the Cart") is a celebration of the First Crusade. During the day of Easter, a cart, which the Florentines call the *Brindellone* and which is led by four white oxen, is taken to the Piazza del Duomo between the Baptistery of St. John the Baptist (*Battistero di San Giovanni*) and the Florence Cathedral (*Santa Maria del Fiore*). The cart is connected by a rope to the interior of the church. Near the cart there is a model of a dove, which, according to legend, is a symbol of good luck for the city: at the end of the Easter mass, the dove emerges from the nave of the Duomo and ignites the fireworks on the cart.

Calcio Storico

Calcio Storico Fiorentino ("Historic Florentine Football"), sometimes called *Calcio in costume*, is a traditional sport, regarded as a forerunner of soccer, though the actual gameplay most closely resembles rugby. The event originates from the Middle Ages, when the most important Florentine nobles amused themselves playing while wearing bright costumes. The most important match was played on 17 February 1530, during the siege of Florence. That day Papal troops besieged the city while the Florentines, with contempt of the enemies, decided to play the game notwithstanding the situation. The game is played in the Piazza di Santa Croce. A temporary arena is constructed, with bleachers and a sand-covered playing field. A series of matches are held between four

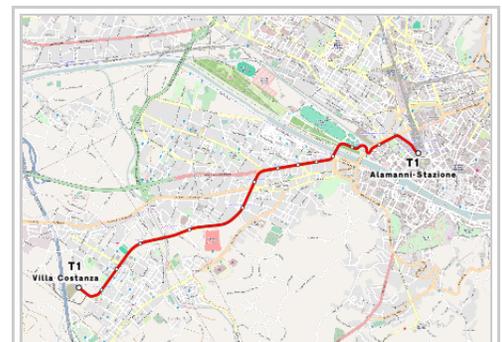
teams representing each *quartiere* (quarter) of Florence during late June and early July.^[64] There are four teams: Azzurri (light blue), Bianchi (white), Rossi (red) and Verdi (green). The Azzurri are from the quarter of Santa Croce, Bianchi from the quarter of Santo Spirito, Verdi are from San Giovanni and Rossi from Santa Maria Novella.



Calcio Storico

Transport

The principal public transport network within the city is run by the ATAF and Li-nea (<http://www.ataf.net/Default.aspx?LN=en-US>) bus company, with tickets available at local tobacconists, bars and newspaper stalls. Individual tickets, or a pass called the Carta Agile with multiple rides (10, 21 or 35), may be used on ATAF&Li-nea buses, Tramvia, and 2nd class local trains but only within city railway stations. Once on the bus, tickets must be stamped (or swiped for the Carta Agile) using the machines on board, unlike train tickets which must be validated before boarding. The main bus station is next to Santa Maria Novella railway station. Trenitalia runs trains between the railway stations within the city, and to other destinations around Italy and Europe. The central railway station, Santa Maria Novella railway station, is located about 500 metres (1,600 ft) northwest of the Piazza del Duomo. There are two other important stations: Campo Di Marte and Rifredi. Most bundled routes are Firenze—Pisa, Firenze—Viareggio and Firenze-Arezzo (along the main line to Rome). Other local railways connect Florence with Borgo San Lorenzo in the Mugello area (Faentina railway) and Siena.



Route map of the tramway

Long distance 10 km (6.21 mi) buses are run by the SITA, Copit, CAP companies. The transit companies also accommodate travellers from the Amerigo Vespucci Airport, which is five kilometres (3.1 miles) west of the city centre, and which has scheduled services run by major European carriers.

The centre of the city is closed to through-traffic, although buses, taxis and residents with appropriate permits are allowed in. This area is commonly referred to as the ZTL (*Zona Traffico Limitato*), which is divided into five subsections. Residents of one section, therefore, will only be able to drive in their district and perhaps some surrounding ones. Cars without permits are allowed to enter after 7.30 pm, or before 7.30 am. The rules shift during the tourist-filled summers, putting more restrictions on where one can get in and out.

In an effort to reduce air pollution and car traffic in the city, a multi-line tram network called *Tramvia* is under construction. The first line began operation on 14 February 2010 and connects Florence's primary intercity railway station (Santa Maria Novella) with the southwestern suburb of Scandicci. This line is 7.4 km (4.6 mi) long and has 14 stops. The construction of a second line began on 5 November 2011, construction was stopped due to contractors' difficulties but should restart in a few months, completion is now previewed in 2017. This second line will connect Florence's airport with the city centre. A third line (from Santa Maria Novella to the Careggi area, where are the most important hospitals of Florence) has gained governmental approval, its construction will follow the second line's timeline.^{[65][66][67]}



Tramway Sirio in Florence

Railway station

Firenze Santa Maria Novella railway station is the main national and international railway station in Florence and is used by 59 million people every year.^[68] The building, designed by Giovanni Michelucci, was built in the *Italian Rationalism* style and it is one of the major rationalist buildings in Italy. It is located in *Piazza della Stazione*, near the Fortezza da Basso (a masterpiece of the military Renaissance architecture^[69]) and the Viali di Circonvallazione, and in front of the Basilica of Santa Maria Novella's apse, from which it takes its name.

A new high-speed rail station is under construction and is contracted to be operational by 2015.^[70] It is planned to be connected to Vespucci airport, Santa Maria Novella railway station, and to the city centre by the second line of Tramvia.^[71] The architectural firms Foster + Partners and Lancietti Passaleva Giordo and Associates designed this new rail station.^[72]

Airport

Florence's "Amerigo Vespucci" is one of two main airports in the Tuscany region, the other being Galileo Galilei International Airport in Pisa.

Sport

Florence is represented by ACF Fiorentina, who play in Serie A, the top league of Italian football. They play their games at the Stadio Artemio Franchi. The city is home of Coverciano, the main training ground of the Italian national team, and the technical department of the Italian Football Federation.

Florence was selected to host the 2013 UCI World Road Cycling Championships.

International relations

Twin towns and sister cities

Florence is twinned with:



Florence Airport

-  Asmara, Eritrea
-  Arequipa, Peru^{[73][74]}
-  Bethlehem, West Bank^[75]
-  Budapest, Hungary
-  Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA^{[76][77]}
-  Dresden, Germany^[78]
-  Edinburgh, Scotland, UK^{[79][80]}
-  Fes, Morocco
-  Gaziantep, Turkey
-  Isfahan, Iran
-  Istanbul, Turkey

-  Kassel, Germany
-  Kiev, Ukraine
-  Kuwait City, Kuwait
-  Kyoto, Japan^[81]
-  Malmö, Sweden^[82]
-  Nablus, West Bank
-  Nanjing, China
-  Nazareth, Israel
-  Pekanbaru, Indonesia
-  Philadelphia, United States^[83]
-  Providence, United States

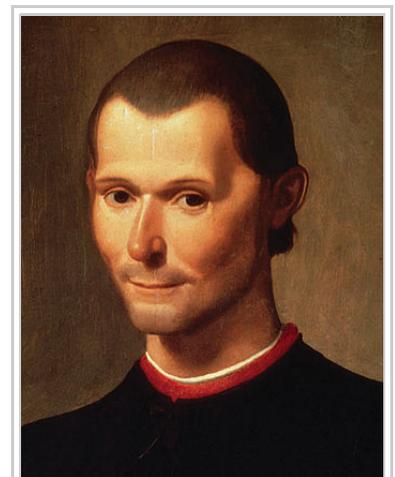
-  Reims, France
-  Riga, Latvia^[84]
-  Salvador, Brazil
-  Samarqand, Uzbekistan^[85]
-  Sydney, Australia
-  Tirana, Albania^[86]
-  Tlemcen, Algeria^[87]
-  Turku, Finland
-  Valladolid, Spain
-  Voždovac, Serbia
-  Yerevan, Armenia

Partnerships

-  Kraków in Poland^[88]

Notable residents

- Sir Harold Acton, author and aesthete
- John Argyropoulos, scholar
- Leone Battista Alberti, polymath
- Dante Alighieri, poet
- Giovanni Boccaccio, poet
- Baldassarre Bonaiuti, 14th-century chronicler
- Sandro Botticelli, painter
- Aureliano Brandolini, agronomist and development cooperation scholar
- Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 19th-century English poets
- Filippo Brunelleschi, architect
- Michelangelo Buonarroti, sculptor, painter, author of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel and *David*
- Francesco Casagrande, cyclist
- Roberto Cavalli, fashion designer
- Enrico Coveri, fashion designer



Niccolò Machiavelli

- Donatello, sculptor
- Oriana Fallaci, journalist and author
- Salvatore Ferragamo, fashion designer and shoemaker
- Mike Francis (musician) born Francesco Puccioni, singer and composer
- Silpa Bhirasri (born Corrado Feroci), sculptor, founder of Silpakorn University (University of Art). And also credited as the principle figure of modern art in Thailand. [89]
- Frescobaldi Family, notable bankers and wine producers
- Galileo Galilei, Italian physicist, astronomer, and philosopher
- Giotto, early 14th-century painter, sculptor and architect
- Lorenzo Ghiberti, sculptor
- Guccio Gucci, founder of the Gucci label
- Robert Lowell, poet
- Niccolò Machiavelli, poet, philosopher and political thinker, author of *The Prince* and *The Discourses*
- Masaccio, painter
- Medici family
- Antonio Meucci, inventor of the telephone
- Florence Nightingale, pioneer of modern nursing, and statistician
- Virginia Oldoini, Countess of Castiglione, early photographic artist, secret agent and courtesan
- Valerio Profondavalle, Flemish painter
- Raphael, painter
- Girolamo Savonarola
- Adriana Seroni, politician
- Giovanni Spadolini, politician
- Giorgio Vasari, painter, architect, and historian
- Amerigo Vespucci, explorer and cartographer, namesake of the Americas
- Leonardo da Vinci, polymath
- Girolamo Mei, historian and humanist
- Rose McGowan, Florence-born actress



Lorenzo de' Medici



Dante Alighieri

See also

- Category:Buildings and structures in Florence
- Chancellor of Florence

- Cronaca fiorentina
- European University Institute
- Florentine School
- Historical states of Italy
- List of squares in Florence
- University of Florence

References

1. ^ 'City' population (i.e., that of the *comune* or municipality) from demographic balance: January–April 2009 (<http://demo.istat.it/bilmens2009gen/index.html=Monthly>), ISTAT.
2. ^ Bilancio demografico anno 2010, dati ISTAT (<http://demo.istat.it/>)
3. ^ "Economy of Renaissance Florence, Richard A. Goldthwaite, Book – Barnes & Noble" (<http://search.barnesandnoble.com/Economy-of-Renaissance-Florence/Richard-A-Goldthwaite/e/9780801889820>). Search.barnesandnoble.com. 23 April 2009. Retrieved 22 January 2010.
4. ^ Spencer Baynes, L.L.D., and W. Robertson Smith, L.L.D., *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Akron, Ohio: The Werner Company, 1907: p.675
5. ^ Brucker, Gene A. (1969). *Renaissance Florence*. New York: Wiley. p. 23. ISBN 0520046951.
6. ^ "Euromonitor International's top city destinations ranking" (<http://blog.euromonitor.com/2014/01/euromonitor-internationals-top-city-destinations-ranking.html>). 2014-01-27.
7. ^ *a b c d e f g h i j* "Florence (Italy)" (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/210642/Florence#>). *Britannica Concise Encyclopedia*. Britannica.com. Retrieved 22 January 2010.
8. ^ *a b c* "FASHION: Italy's Renaissance" (<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,822094,00.html>). TIME. 1952-02-04. Retrieved 2013-10-09.
9. ^ Tim Kiladze (22 January 2010). "World's Most Beautiful Cities" (<http://www.forbes.com/2010/01/22/paris-london-travel-lifestyle-travel-tourism-new-york-top-ten-cities.html>). *Forbes*. Retrieved 12 April 2011.
10. ^ "London Edges New York for Top 2012 Global Fashion Capital" (<http://www.languagemonitor.com/?s=fashion+capital>). Languagemonitor.com. Retrieved 2012-11-16.
11. ^ "La classifica dei redditi nei comuni capoluogo di provincia" (http://www.ilsole24ore.com/speciali/redditi_comuni_08/). Il Sole 24 ORE. Retrieved 2013-10-09.
12. ^ "History of the Italian Language" (<http://italian.about.com/library/weekly/aa060699a.htm>). italian.about.com. Retrieved 28 September 2010.
13. ^ Leonardo Bruni, *History of the Florentine People* I.1, 3
14. ^ "Decameron Web, Boccaccio, Plague (http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Italian_Studies/dweb/plague/)". Brown University.
15. ^ Pallanti, Giuseppe (2006). *Mona Lisa Revealed: The True Identity of Leonardo's Model*. Florence, Italy: Skira. pp. 17, 23, 24. ISBN 88-7624-659-2.
16. ^ "University Study Center, Florence « The GI University Project" (<http://giuniversity.wordpress.com/florence/>). Giuniversity.wordpress.com. Retrieved 2012-11-16.
17. ^ "World map of Köppen – Geiger Climate Classification" (http://koeppen-geiger.vu-wien.ac.at/nics/kottek_et_al_2006_oif/koeppen-geiger_vu-wien.ac.at Version of April 2006 Retrieved 28 September

- monacal/pro/roster_01_01_2000.gif); Koeppe; Gergely; monacal; version 01 April 2000. Retrieved 20 September 2010.
18. ^ MeteoAM.it! Il portale Italiano della Meteorologia (20 May 2005). "MeteoAM.it! Il portale Italiano della Meteorologia" (<http://www.meteoam.it/modules.php?name=elementiClima>). Meteoam.it. Retrieved 22 January 2010.
 19. ^ "FIRENZE/PERETOLA" ([http://clima.meteoam.it/AtlanteClim2/pdf/\(170\)Firenze%20Peretola.pdf](http://clima.meteoam.it/AtlanteClim2/pdf/(170)Firenze%20Peretola.pdf)). Servizio Meteorologico. Retrieved 13 October 2012.
 20. ^ "World Weather Information Service - Florence" (<http://worldweather.wmo.int/176/c00602.htm>). Retrieved 2010-04-14.
 21. ^ Ross King, *Brunelleschi's Dome, The Story of the great Cathedral of Florence*, Penguin, 2001
 22. ^ Miner, Jennifer (2 September 2008). "Florence Art Tours, Florence Museums, Florence Architecture" (<http://travelguide.affordabletours.com/search/Article/guide/19/>). Travelguide.affordabletours.com. Retrieved 22 January 2010.
 23. ^ "Touring Club Italiano – Dossier Musei 2009" (http://static.touring.it/store/document/21_file.pdf) (PDF). Retrieved 12 April 2011.
 24. ^ "Gruppo Cine Hall" (<http://www.cinehall.it/pagine/odeon.asp>). Cinehall.it. Retrieved 19 May 2010.
 25. ^ <http://books.google.dk/books?id=Jx2Q4hxT5HAC&pg=PA132&dq=bologna+population+1200&hl=da&sa=X&ei=oIVZU46IIOeM4ASZmoAw&ved=8C&pg=PA48&lpg=PA48&dq=rouen+population+30,000&source=bl&ots=x0JtoEHMaO&sig=Rj8BwwDDcTaRx3gFsE>
 26. ^ <http://books.google.dk/books?id=9aoklkGrf->
 27. ^ http://books.google.dk/books?id=hK-EAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA141&dq=venice+population+in+1500+with+180,000&hl=da&sa=X&ei=ubpBU_ucI-fX7AbooYCIAG&ved=0CDkQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=venice%20population%20in%201500%20with%20180%20C00
 28. ^ <http://books.google.dk/books?id=cXuCjDbxC1YC&pg=PA311&dq=florence+population+in+1500&hl=da&sa=X&ei=I79BU-jDJ6jX7Aa34YHIDQ&ved=0CFYQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=florence%20population%20in%201500&f=false>
 29. ^ "Statistiche demografiche ISTAT" (<http://demo.istat.it/bil2007/index.html>). Demo.istat.it. Retrieved 5 May 2009.
 30. ^ Chinese immigrants to Italy build no ordinary Chinatown (<http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/chi-090102-italy-china,0,1337042.story>), Chicago Tribune, 1 January 2009
 31. ^ "Statistiche demografiche ISTAT" (<http://demo.istat.it/str2006/index.html>). Demo.istat.it. Retrieved 5 May 2009.
 32. ^ "La classifica dei redditi nei comuni capoluogo di provincia" (http://www.ilsole24ore.com/speciali/redditi_comuni_08/). Il Sole 24 ORE. Retrieved 19 May 2010.
 33. ^ "The world best cities are..." (<http://edition.cnn.com/2013/10/16/travel/cn-traveler-top-cities/>). CNN. Retrieved 2013-10-17.
 34. ^ "Travel + Leisure" (<http://www.travelandleisure.com/worldsbest/2010/cities>). Travelandleisure.com. Retrieved 11 June 2011.
 35. ^ Tourists spend more than ever before on cultural destinations (http://www.euromonitor.com/Tourists_spend_more_than_ever_before_on_cultural_destinations) (for 2004–2005) at Euromonitor International
 36. ^ "Study Abroad in Florence Italy – Florentine artisan courses for school groups" (<http://florenceart.net/studyabroad/>). Florenceart.net. Retrieved 22 January 2010.
 37. ^ ITVnews.tv
 38. ^ "Euromonitor International's Top City Destinations Ranking"

- (http://www.euromonitor.com/_Euromonitor_Internationals_Top_City_Destinations_Ranking). Euromonitor.com. 12 December 2008. Retrieved 21 March 2010.
39. ^ Oxford Companion to Wine. "Bolgheri" (http://www.winepros.com.au/jsp/cda/reference/oxford_entry.jsp?entry_id=369).
40. ^ "Art in Florence" (http://www.learner.org/interactives/renaissance/florence_sub2.html). learner.org. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
41. ^ "Renaissance Artists" (<http://library.thinkquest.org/2838/artgal.htm>). library.thinkquest.org. Retrieved 28 September 2010.
42. ^ "Uffizi Gallery Florence • Uffizi Museum • Ticket Reservation" (<http://www.virtualuffizi.com/uffizi/>). Virtualuffizi.com. Retrieved 5 May 2009.
43. ^ Peter Barenboim, Sergey Shiyon, *Michelangelo: Mysteries of Medici Chapel*, SLOVO, Moscow, 2006 (http://www.florentine-society.ru/Medici_Chapel_Mysteries.htm). ISBN 5-85050-825-2
44. ^ "Palace of Bargello (Bargello's Palace), Florence Italy – ItalyGuides.it" (http://www.italyguides.it/us/florence/palace_of_bargello.htm). ItalyGuides.it. 28 October 2006. Retrieved 5 May 2009.
45. ^ "Inner court of Pitti Palace (Palazzo Pitti), Florence Italy – ItalyGuides.it" (http://www.italyguides.it/us/florence/pitti_palace.htm). ItalyGuides.it. 28 October 2006. Retrieved 5 May 2009.
46. ^ Auxologia: Graziella Magherini: La Sindrome di Stendhal (book) (<https://web.archive.org/web/20061012105458/http://www.auxologia.com/index3.html>) at the Wayback Machine (archived October 12, 2006) (excerpts in Italian)
47. ^ "Why Was Florence Considered Important For Culture And Arts? – Essay – Michellekim" (<http://www.studymode.com/essays/Why-Was-Florence-Considered-Important-For-74009.html>). StudyMode.com. Retrieved 14 March 2010.
48. ^ "The Duomo of Florence | Tripleman" (<http://www.tripleman.com/index.php?showimage=737>). www.tripleman.com. Retrieved 25 March 2010.
49. ^ "brunelleschi's dome – Brunelleschi's Dome" (<http://www.brunelleschisdome.com/>). Brunelleschisdome.com. Retrieved 25 March 2010.
50. ^ "The Uffizi Gallery (Galleria degli Uffizi), Florence Italy" (http://www.italyguides.it/us/florence/uffizi_gallery.htm). ItalyGuides.it. 28 October 2006. Retrieved 14 March 2010.
51. ^ "Florence, Tuscany Region, Italy – The Duomo, Statue Of David, Piazza Dell Signoria" (http://www.europe.travelonline.com/italy/region_florence.html). Europe.travelonline.com. Retrieved 25 March 2010.
52. ^ "Florence Art Gallery: Art Galleries and Museums in Florence Area, Italy" (http://www.florence.world-guides.com/art_galleries.html). Florence.world-guides.com. Retrieved 25 March 2010.
53. ^ "Become a friend of Palazzo Strozzi – Fondazione Palazzo Strozzi – Firenze" (<http://www.palazzostrozzi.org/Sezione.jsp?idSezione=181>). Palazzostrozzi.org. Retrieved 25 March 2010.
54. ^ *a b c d* "Literature in Florence, Florentine Writers and Poets" (<http://www.florenceholidays.com/florence-vacation-literature-in-florence.html>). Florenceholidays.com. Retrieved 25 March 2010.
55. ^ *a b c d e* "Literature in Florence – Petrarch and Boccaccio, Florentine Writers and Poet: Petrarch and Boccaccio" (<http://www.florenceholidays.com/florence-vacation-literature-in-florence-petrarch-boccaccio.html>). Florenceholidays.com. Retrieved 25 March 2010.
56. ^ 'Frank D'Accone, Lorenzo il Magnifico and Music', in *Lorenzo il Magnifico e il suo mondo. Convegno Internazionale di Studi, Firenze, 9–13 giugno 1992*, edited by Gian Carlo Garfagnini, 259–290, Istituto Nazionale di Studi sul Rinascimento. Atti di Convegni. XIX (Florence: Olschki. 1994). 260.

57. ^ "A short history of opera" ([http://sfopera.com/images/education/History_Opera\(3\).pdf](http://sfopera.com/images/education/History_Opera(3).pdf)). sfopera.com. Retrieved 28 September 2010.
58. ^ [welcometuscany.it](http://www.welcometuscany.it). "Tuscany italy tuscan tourists guide, travel tips extra virgin olive oil wines and foods of the most beautiful land in the world" (http://www.welcometuscany.it/special_interest/wine_food_olive_oil/olive_oil.htm). [welcometuscany.it](http://www.welcometuscany.it). Retrieved 5 May 2009.
59. ^ "Polo Scientifico di Sesto Fiorentino" (<http://www.polosci.unifi.it/mdswitch.html>). Polosci.unifi.it. Retrieved 2014-03-18.
60. ^ "Florence CNR Research Area" (<http://www.area.fi.cnr.it/english/>). Area.fi.cnr.it. Retrieved 2014-03-18.
61. ^ Frick, Carole Collier. *Dressing Renaissance Florence: Families, Fortunes, and Fine Clothing*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002.
62. ^ "The birth of italian fashion" (<http://www.gbgiorgini.it/italianfashion.htm>). Gbgiorgini.it. Retrieved 5 May 2009.
63. ^ "Conde Nast Traveller's guide to shopping in Florence" (<http://www.cntraveller.com/guides/europe/italy/florence/where-to-shop>). Cntraveller.com. Retrieved 2013-10-09.
64. ^ Calcio Storico Fiorentino (Official site) (<http://www.calcistorico.it/>) **(Italian)**
65. ^ "Arriva La Tramvia (in Italian)" (<http://www.gestramvia.it/home.html>). GEST. Retrieved 11 December 2011.
66. ^ [1] (http://www.comune.firenze.it/opencms/export/sites/retcecivica/amm/piani_e_progetti/Tramvia.html), Tramvia page of Florence's city government web site (in Italian).
67. ^ Trams in Florence, Wikipedia article "Florence tramway"
68. ^ "Grandi Stazioni – Firenze S. Maria Novella" (<http://www.grandistazioni.it/cms/v/index.jsp?vgnextoid=84db47db3c09a110VgnVCM1000003f16f90aRCRD>). Grandistazioni.it. Retrieved 22 June 2009.
69. ^ <http://www.city-getaway.com/en/guide/informations/12/Florence>
70. ^ "Report Quindiciale N. 17" (http://www.comune.firenze.it/opencms/export/sites/retcecivica/materiali/TAV/report_17_1-15ottobre.pdf). Rete Ferroviaria Italiana. Retrieved 11 December 2011.
71. ^ "Descrizione Della Linea 2" (http://www.comune.firenze.it/opencms/export/sites/retcecivica/materiali/tramvia/Parte_02.pdf). Comune di Firenze. Retrieved 11 December 2011.
72. ^ "Florence TAV Station" (<http://www.fosterandpartners.com/Projects/1194/Default.aspx>). Foster + Partners. Retrieved 11 December 2011.
73. ^ Patto di amicizia tra la città di Arequipa e la città di Firenze [Firenze – Arequipa]
74. ^ Avventure nel Mondo – Centro di Documentazione (<http://www.viaggiavventurenelmondo.it/nuovosito/eventi/cdoc/entry.php?id=107>)
75. ^ "Bethlehem Municipality" (<http://www.bethlehem-city.org/Twining.php>). www.bethlehem-city.org. Retrieved 10 October 2009.
76. ^ "A Message from the Peace Commission: Information on Cambridge's Sister Cities," (http://www.cambridgema.gov/deptann.cfm?story_id=1597) 15 February 2008. Retrieved 12 October 2008.
77. ^ Richard Thompson. "Looking to strengthen family ties with 'sister cities'," (http://www.boston.com/news/local/massachusetts/articles/2008/10/12/looking_to_strengthen_family_ties_with_sister_cities/?page=full) *Boston Globe*, 12 October 2008. Retrieved 12 October 2008.
78. ^ "*Dresden – Partner Cities*" (http://www.dresden.de/en/02/11/c_03.php). Landeshauptstadt Dresden. Retrieved 29 December 2008.
79. ^ "Twin and Partner Cities"

- (http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/695/council_information_performance_and_statistics/685/european_international_and_parliamentary_relations/3). City of Edinburgh Council. Retrieved 16 January 2009.
80. ^ "Edinburgh – Twin and Partner Cities" (https://web.archive.org/web/20080328001653/http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/internet/city_living/CEC_twin_and_partner_cities). 2008 The City of Edinburgh Council, City Chambers, High Street, Edinburgh, EH1 1YJ Scotland. Archived from the original (http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/internet/city_living/CEC_twin_and_partner_cities) on 28 March 2008. Retrieved 21 December 2008.
81. ^ "Sister Cities of Kyoto City" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140121151906/http://www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/sogo/page/0000083407.html>). City of Kyoto. Archived from the original (<http://www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/sogo/page/0000083407.html>) on 2014-01-21. Retrieved 2014-01-21.
82. ^ "Vänorter" (<http://www.malmo.se/Kommun--politik/Sa-arbetar-vi-med.../Omvarld/Internationellt-arbete/Vanorter.html>) (in Swedish). Malmö stad. Retrieved 6 November 2013.
83. ^ "Florence, Italy" (http://www.ivc.org/florence__italy). Ivc.org. Retrieved 26 June 2009.
84. ^ "Twin cities of Riga" (http://www.riga.lv/EN/Channels/Riga_Municipality/Twin_cities_of_Riga/default.htm). Riga City Council. Retrieved 27 July 2009.
85. ^ "Самарқанд ва Флоренция биродар шаҳарларга айланди" (<http://kun.uz/2013/01/27/samalonce/>). www.kun.uz. Retrieved 28 January 2013.**(Uzbek)**
86. ^ "Twinning Cities: International Relations (NB Florence is listed as 'Firenze')" (<http://www.tirana.gov.al/common/images/International%20Relations.pdf>) (PDF). *Municipality of Tirana*. www.tirana.gov.al. Retrieved 23 June 2009.
87. ^ "Accords ou jumelages entre Tlemcen et Florence" (<http://www.interieur.gov.dz/Cooperation/frmItem.aspx?html=6>). Interieur.gov.dz. Retrieved 2012-11-16.
88. ^ "Kraków - Miasta Partnerskie" [Kraków -Partnership Cities] (https://web.archive.org/web/20130702010825/http://www.krakow.pl/otwarty_na_swiat/2531,kat,0,5,miasta_partnerskie.html). *Miejska Platforma Internetowa Magiczny Kraków* (in Polish). Archived from the original (http://www.krakow.pl/otwarty_na_swiat/2531,kat,0,5,miasta_partnerskie.html) on 2013-07-02. Retrieved 2013-08-10.
89. ^ <http://www.journal.su.ac.th/index.php/suij/article/viewFile/40/40>

Sources

- Niccolò Machiavelli. *Florentine Histories*
- Brucker, Gene A. (1983). *Renaissance Florence*.
- Brucker, Gene A. (1971). *The Society of Renaissance Florence: A Documentary Study*.
- Chamberlin, Russell (22 May 2008). *Travellers Florence & Tuscany, 3rd: Guides to Destinations Worldwide* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=sdekGAAACAAJ>). Thomas Cook Publishing. ISBN 978-1-84157-844-6. Retrieved 11 March 2010.
- Chaney, Edward(2003), *A Traveller's Companion to Florence*.
- Goldthwaite, Richard A. (1982). *The Building of Renaissance Florence: An Economic and Social History*.
- Hibbert, Christopher (1999). *The House of Medici: Its Rise and Fall*.
- Lewis, R.W.B. (1996). *The City of Florence: Historical Vistas and Personal Sightings*.
- Najemy, John (2006). *A History of Florence 1200–1575*.

- Schevill, Ferdinand (1936). *History of Florence: From the Founding of the City Through the Renaissance*.
- Trexler, Richard C. (1991). *Public Life in Renaissance Florence*.
- Ferdinand Schevill, *History of Florence: From the Founding of the City Through the Renaissance* (Frederick Ungar, 1936) is the standard overall history of Florence.
- Sciacca, Christine (2012). *Florence at the Dawn of the Renaissance: Painting and Illumination, 1300-1500* (<http://shop.getty.edu/products/florence-at-the-dawn-of-the-renaissance-978-1606061268>). Getty Publications. ISBN 978-1-60606-126-8.

External links

- The High Renaissance in Florence – Video (<http://glenn-dixon.org/Florence.html>)
- The Moscow Florentine Society (http://www.florentine-society.ru/index_en.htm)
- Florence Buildings Art History (<http://florence-tuscany-italy.com>)
- Florence view (<http://www.florence-guide.it/en/images/zoom-view/south-direction>)
- Moving Postcards Florence (<http://www.ratsass.tv/florence>)

Retrieved from "<http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Florence&oldid=617713598>"

Categories: Visitor attractions in Florence | Cities and towns in Tuscany

| Communes of the Province of Florence | Florence | Former capitals of Italy | Former national capitals

-
- This page was last modified on 20 July 2014 at 14:49.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.