Lucrezia

Lucrezia Borgia

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Lucrezia Borgia (18 April 1480 – 24 June 1519) was an Italian noblewoman of the House of Borgia who was the illegitimate daughter of Pope Alexander VI and Vannozza dei Cattanei. She was a former governor of Spoleto.

Her family arranged several marriages for her that advanced their own political position, including to Giovanni Sforza, Lord of Pesaro and Gradara, Count of Cotignola; Alfonso of Aragon, Duke of Bisceglie and Prince of Salerno; and Alfonso I d'Este, Duke of Ferrara. Alfonso of Aragon was an illegitimate son of the King of Naples, and tradition has it that Lucrezia's brother Cesare may have had him murdered after his political value waned.

Notorious tales about her family have cast Lucrezia as a femme fatale, a controversial role in which she has been portrayed in many artworks, novels, and films.

Lucrezia

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Lucrezia or Lucrecia may refer to:

Lucrezia (given name): an Italian name, feminine of the Roman name Lucretius. The etymological origin of the name is debatable, but is thought to come from the Latin lucrum, meaning "profit, wealth". Other sources believe it may be of Etruscan origin, though its original meaning has been lost.

Lucrezia de' Medici, Duchess of Ferrara

Lucrezia de' Medici (14 February 1545 – 21 April 1561) was a member of the House of Medici and by marriage Duchess consort of Ferrara, Modena and Reggio

Lucrezia de' Medici (14 February 1545 – 21 April 1561) was a member of the House of Medici and by marriage Duchess consort of Ferrara, Modena and Reggio from 1558 to 1561.

Married to the intended husband of her elder sister Maria, who died young, her marriage was short and unhappy. The Duchess died of pulmonary tuberculosis, but almost immediately after her death there were rumors that she had been poisoned on the orders of her husband. That suspicion inspired the English poet Robert Browning to create a dramatic monologue in verse "My Last Duchess" (1842).

Lucrezia Millarini

Lucrezia Gaia Millarini is an English news journalist. She is employed by ITN and presents ITV News. Lucrezia Gaia Millarini was born in London into a

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Lucrezia Borgia (opera)

Italian libretto after the play Lucrezia Borgia by Victor Hugo, in its turn after the legend of Lucrezia Borgia. Lucrezia Borgia was first performed on

Lucrezia Borgia is a melodramatic opera in a prologue and two acts by Gaetano Donizetti. Felice Romani wrote the Italian libretto after the play Lucrezia Borgia by Victor Hugo, in its turn after the legend of Lucrezia Borgia. Lucrezia Borgia was first performed on 26 December 1833 at La Scala, Milan.

Lucrezia Tornabuoni

Lucrezia Tornabuoni (22 June 1427 – 28 March 1482) was an Italian noblewoman, wife of Piero di Cosimo de' Medici, de facto Lord of Florence and his political

Lucrezia Tornabuoni (22 June 1427 – 28 March 1482) was an Italian noblewoman, wife of Piero di Cosimo de' Medici, de facto Lord of Florence and his political adviser. Lucrezia had significant political influence during the rule of her husband and then of her son Lorenzo the Magnificent, investing in several institutions and improving relationships to support the needs of the poor. She was also a patroness of the arts who wrote several poems and plays.

Lucrezia Donati

Lucrezia Donati (Florence, Italy; 1447-ibidem, 1501) was an Italian noblewoman, mistress of Lorenzo de' Medici. The identity of the woman in the sculpture

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The identity of the woman in the sculpture Dama col mazzolino, at Bargello Museum in Florence could be attributed to Lucrezia Donati. Also Sandro Botticelli's painting Fortitude would be another representation of her.

Lucrezia Borgia (disambiguation)

Lucrezia Borgia (1480–1519) was an Italian aristocrat. Lucrezia Borgia may also refer to: Lucrezia Borgia (play), an 1833 play written by Victor Hugo Lucrezia

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Lucrezia Borgia may also refer to:

Lucrezia Borgia (play), an 1833 play written by Victor Hugo

Lucrezia Borgia (opera), an 1833 opera composed by Gaetano Donizetti

Lucrezia Borgia (1912 film), an Italian film directed by Gerolamo Lo Savio

Lucrezia Borgia (1919 film), an Italian silent film directed by Augusto Genina

Lucrezia Borgia (1922 film), a German film directed by Richard Oswald

Lucrezia Borgia (1935 film), a French film directed by Abel Gance

Lucrezia Borgia (1940 film), an Italian film directed by Hans Hinrich

Lucrezia Borgia (1947 film), an Argentine film directed by Luis Bayón Herrera

Lucrèce Borgia, a 1953 French-Italian film directed by Christian-Jaque

Lucretia Borgia, the nickname Buffalo Bill gave to his Springfield Model 1866 rifle

House of Borgia

Vannozza dei Cattanei, with whom he had four children: Giovanni; Cesare; Lucrezia; and Gioffre. Rodrigo also had children by other women, including one daughter

The House of Borgia (BOR-zh?, BOR-j?; Italian: [?b?rd?a]; Spanish and Aragonese: Borja [?bo?xa]; Valencian: Borja [?b??d?a]) was a Spanish noble family, which rose to prominence during the Italian Renaissance. They were from Xàtiva, Kingdom of Valencia, the surname being a toponymic from the town of Borja, then in the Crown of Aragon, in Spain.

The Borgias became prominent in ecclesiastical and political affairs in the 15th and 16th centuries, producing two popes: Alfons de Borja, who ruled as Pope Callixtus III during 1455–1458, and his nephew Rodrigo Lanzol Borgia, as Pope Alexander VI, during 1492–1503.

Especially during the reign of Alexander VI, they were suspected of many crimes, including adultery, incest, simony, theft, bribery, and murder (especially murder by arsenic poisoning). Because of their grasping for power, they made enemies of the Medici, the Sforza, and the Dominican friar Girolamo Savonarola, among others. They were also patrons of the arts who contributed to the development of Renaissance art.

The Borgia family stands out in history as being infamously steeped in sin and immorality, yet there is evidence to suggest that this one-dimensional characterization is a result of undeserved contemporary critiques.

Lucrezia d'Alagno

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Lucrezia d'Alagno (c. 1430 – September 23, 1479) was a noblewoman with whom King Alphonso V of Naples had fallen in love. Lucrezia was daughter of Nicholas d'Alagno and Covella Toraldo. Her father, of Amalfitan origin, was lord of Torre Annunziata.

Alfonso gave Lucrezia and her family lands, titles, and wealth. In 1461, Lucrezia acquired, for example, the Castello del Caiazzo for fifteen thousand ducats through the intercession of Alfonso. In 1442 she received the island of Ischia. Lucrezia in turn entrusted the island's governance to her brother-in-law, Giovanni Torella.

The king also asked for an annulment to his marriage with Maria of Castile, but Pope Callistus III refused it.

Lucrezia nevertheless served as de facto queen at the Neapolitan court as well as an inspiring patron to the circle of scholars and poets who surrounded Alfonso, including Antonio Beccadelli and Giovanni Pontano.

Hopes that Maria would die and make the marriage between Lucrezia and the king possible were dashed when Alfonso himself died in 1458.

She died poor and nearly forgotten in 1479.

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