

The slide features two large, thick black L-shaped brackets. One is positioned in the top-left corner, and the other is in the bottom-right corner, framing the central text.

# IT212 TRANSLATION

Dr Mila Milani

# Office hours and schedule

- Term 3, weeks 1-3:
- Thursday 5 May, **15-17**; revised!  
Tuesday 10 May, 11-13.
- *Further weeks, tbc. Please check personal webpage for updates*
  
- **Translation: Past Summer Exam Papers [1](#) and [2](#) due in class on Wednesday 27 April 2016.**
  
- **WEEK 1**  
TRANSLATION CLASS: translation of Summer Exam Paper 1 (in-class corrections) - please bring to class two copies of your homework (or at least one paper copy to submit to your tutor and one paper/digital copy that you can work on /check in class)
  
- **WEEK 2**  
GRAMMAR CLASS: reading comprehensions (Summer Exam Papers 1 and 2) (in-class corrections)  
TRANSLATION CLASS: translation of Summer Exam Paper 2 (in-class corrections)

# Reading Comprehensions

## Summer Exam 2015

- **What** did the Pope offer to the church of Santa Maria del Fiore, **why** did he do so, and **how** did the donation take place?
- **Sample answer**
- The Pope offered the church of Santa Maria del Fiore **a golden rose**,
- **in gratitude for what the city had done for the safety of the Church and the Pope.**
- **The rose was brought over by the Bishop of Piacenza, accompanied by a large procession of religious (archbishops, but also bishops and priests) and secular figures (e.g. notaries and lord Alticone di Conte).**

# Translation

- What were the impressive aspects involved in the consecration of the cathedral?
- **Sample answer**
- The consecration, coinciding with the Florentine New Year, greatly impressed and *was also documented in high (with the first work of the humanist Giannozzo Manetti) and popular literature.*\* The most striking feature of the event was a wooden walkway designed by Filippo Brunelleschi, that connected the Pope's residence with the Cathedral. On this platform the Pope passed accompanied by all the prelates of the Roman Curia, various secular authorities and diplomatic delegations that were in Florence at that time.
- \* OK to put it – but you have to include both (high and popular literature)

# Translation

- Are the sources for the event connected to those who took part in it? Explain.
- **Sample answer**
- The ceremony was recorded by the chroniclers/reporters who attended the event. One of them, **Francesco Giovanni**, was also a member of the Signoria that walked over the footbridge and from there he witnessed the event. This is why he described in great detail how the parade took place.

# Translation

- In what ways did Paolo Petriboni's wishes come true or not?
- **Sample answer**
- Paolo Petriboni's wish for God to increase Giuliano Davanzati's holiness and dignity only came partially true, since the new military status meant for Davanzati an economic collapse: the status of knight brought increased expenses and made him sell his books and reduce his professional activity.

# Translation

- How, if at all, is Manetti's oration significant?
- **Sample answer**
- It is significant for two reasons: its description of the cathedral revealed the humanist interest in **architecture**, and its report unveiled the role played by **music** in that event: the presence of papal singers in the city probably influenced greatly the Florentine music.

# Reading Comprehensions

## Summer Exam 2014

- What does the passage tell us about the social and political prestige of Niccolò Ridolfi?
- **Sample answer**
- Ridolfi had a **prestigious lineage**, being son of Piero Ridolfi and of the Contessina de' Medici. His successful career was initially helped by his **uncle, Pope Leo X**, through ecclesiastical benefices. After the Pope's death, Ridolfi acquired the Archbishopsrics of Florence and Salerno. He was also a patron for literates and supporter of Ippolito de' Medici, and this made him seen as an opponent by Alessandro de' Medici and by Cosimo de' Medici, Alessandro's successor. His being considered as a **political threat** can also be demonstrated by the suspicious circumstances of his death.

# Reading Comprehensions

## Summer Exam 2014

- At his death, what kind of a library had Niccolò Ridolfi accumulated?
- **Sample answer**
- Ridolfi had accumulated an exceptional library including hundreds of **Greek, Latin, Arabic and Hebrew manuscripts**, by booking, amongst other, codices by Janus Lascaris, Francesco Verino and the very precious codices by Niccolò Leonicensino.

# Reading Comprehensions

## Summer Exam 2014

- What was the attitude of Cosimo de' Medici toward Ridolfi and his books? Explain.
- **Sample answer**
- Cosimo was only interested in some of the codices, that he felt Ridolfi had taken away from the library of San Lorenzo in Florence. He had the Florentine ambassador in Rome, Giovanni dell'Antella, negotiate to get these codices back.

# Reading Comprehensions

## Summer Exam 2014

- Why was dell'Antella not allowed to take some of the Ridolfi books elsewhere to have them copied?
- **Sample answer**
- Because Ridolfi feared that the codices would be taken away from him, so the copies should have been done at the Ridolfi's premises. *He even sent the codices to Venice, instead of Florence, to have them printed.*

# Reading Comprehensions

## Summer Exam 2014

- What was Porzio's opinion of the Ridolfi library, and how did he advise Cosimo about it?
- **Sample answer**
- Porzio believed that the Ridolfi library could give to the Laurentian library only few works that the latter hadn't yet. Therefore he proposed to pay them for a low amount of money. As a consequence, Cosimo did not pay the whole library but was nonetheless able to get back the Greek codices that Ridolfi had presumably taken away from him.