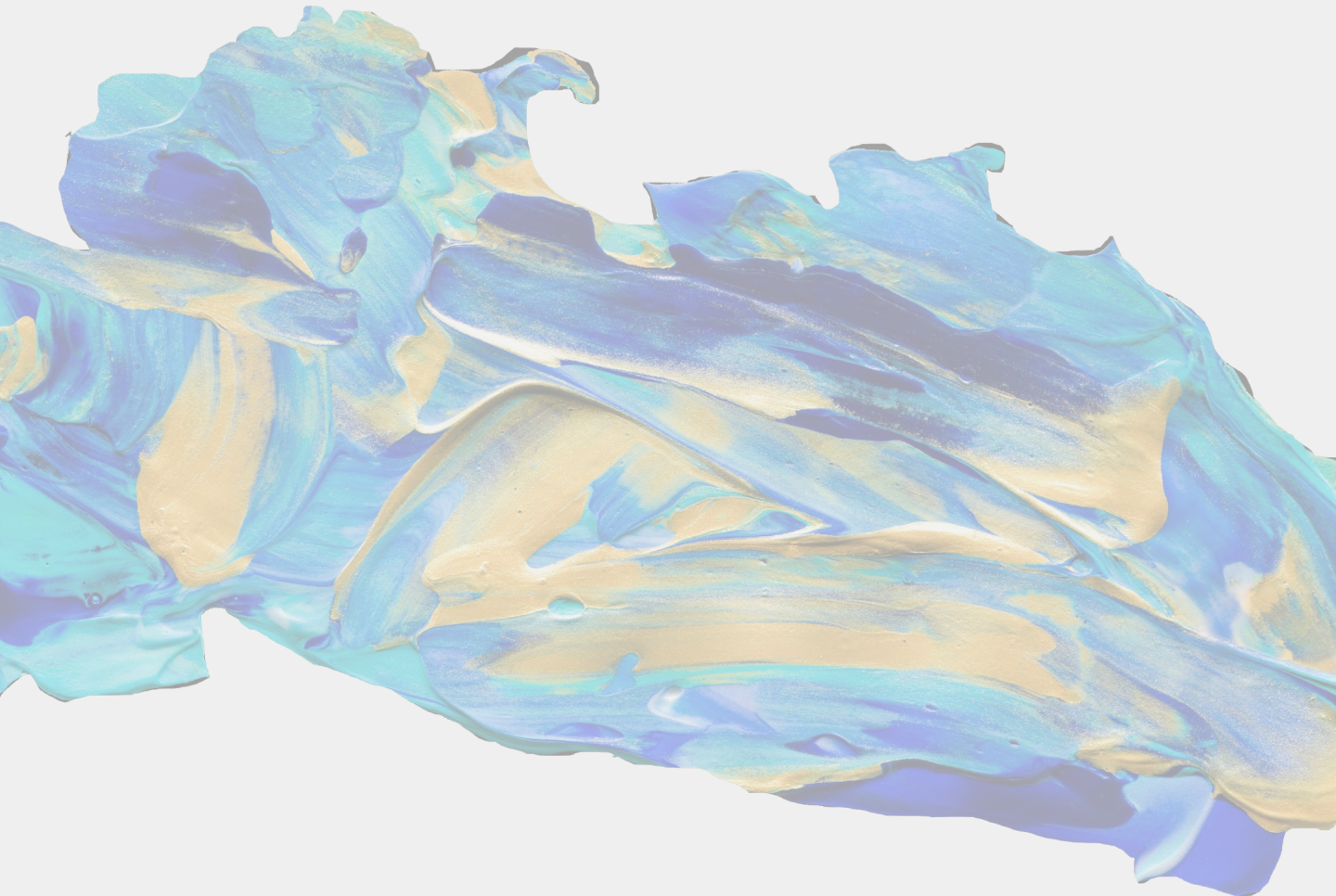




# **JCC: War Of The Bucket, Italy**

## **1325: Bologna**

Background Guide



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## Staff of the Committee

**Chair** Mariah Mansoor  
**Vice Chair** So Min Cho  
**Crisis Director** Elisa Cifiello  
**Assistant Crisis Director** Mary Thomas

**Under Secretary General** Jane Gallagher

Taylor Cowser, Secretary General  
Neha Iyer, Director General



# Letter from the Chair

Hello Delegates!

Welcome to JCC: War of the Bucket: Bologna!

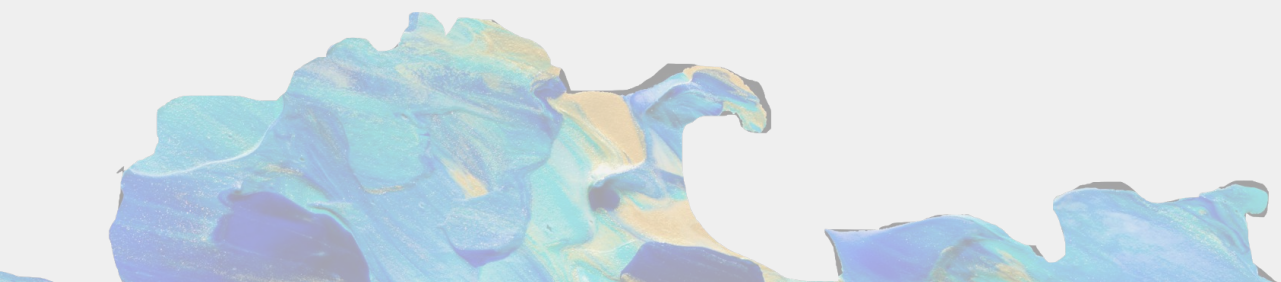
My name is Mariah Mansoor and I will be the chair for this committee . I am working alongside the vice chair So Min Cho, your crisis director, Elisa Cifiello, and assistant crisis director, Mary Thomas. We are all working together to ensure you have an amazing and fulfilling experience in February .

I am a sophomore at Boston University studying Mechanical Engineering with a concentration in Energy Technologies. I love visiting museums and reading sci-fi and fantasy novels when I get the chance. My biggest addiction is Netflix and watching any new tv show or movie. Right now, I love mystery movies specifically murder mystery. I am originally from Boston, I grew up in Allston-Brighton and I attended high school in the city. I highly recommend exploring the city during conference weekend.

I participated in MUN throughout High School and I chaired a general committee for BosMUN last year. I love model united nations and cannot wait for the conference this February. If you have any questions feel free to contact me at [mmansoor@bu.edu](mailto:mmansoor@bu.edu). See you soon!

All the best,

Mariah Mansoor



# Committee Logistics

The War of the Bucket: Bologna committee is a joint crisis committee that will focus on writing directives, direct debates, and exchanging notes with the crisis room. As a joint crisis committee, delegates in the War of the Bucket: Bologna can interact with delegates in the War of the Bucket: Modena to work on a central theme and arc. The prime objective of a joint crisis committee is to interconnect arcs and create a larger story.

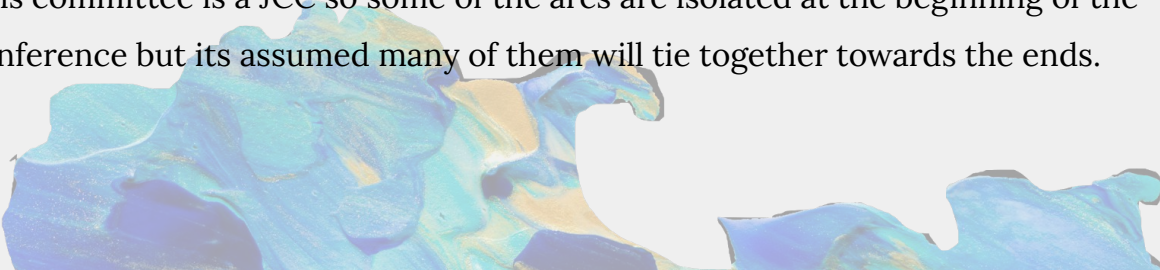
## **In Room**

In room debate will consist of moderated and unmoderated caucuses. Both of which will be proposed by the delegates in the room. Through in room debate, delegates are responsible for creating alliances and developing their relationships with other delegates in the room. The direction of debate will be determined by the delegates through moderated caucuses.

In room debate is directly linked to the crisis room. Delegates will also shape the debate by exchanging notes with the crisis room and attempting to incorporate their ideas and arcs in crisis updates.

## **Crisis Room and Crisis Updates**

The Crisis room is comprised of crisis staffers, the crisis director, and the assistant crisis director. You will exchange your notes with crisis staffers who will coordinate with the CD and ACD to create your arcs and a storyline for the committee. This committee is a JCC so some of the arcs are isolated at the beginning of the conference but its assumed many of them will tie together towards the ends.



# Committee Logistics

Delegates will exchange notes with crisis staffers throughout each committee session. Each delegate will be given two notepads so that they always have one available to write notes to the crisis room or send notes to other delegates while the other notepad is in the crisis room. Only one note sent to the crisis room is allowed per delegate.

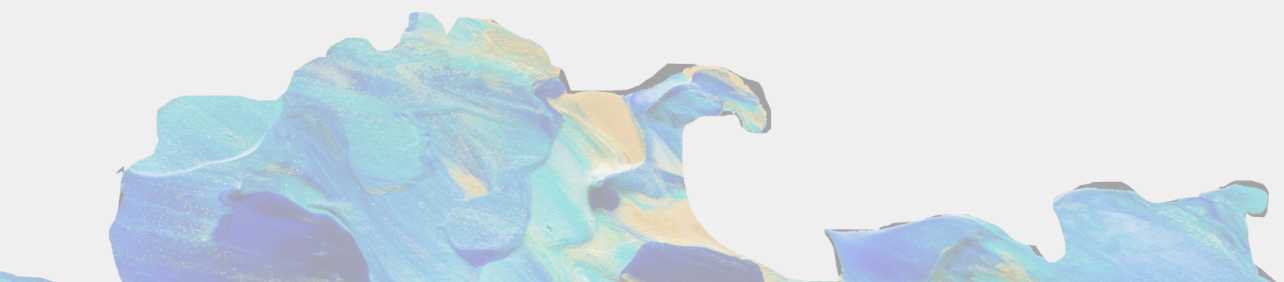
## Directives and Crisis Updates

Directives are documents written by delegates that offer clear and concise actions. They are passed in committee by vote and then sent to the crisis room to be approved. Directives are 1-2 page documents with a set number of sponsors and signatories. Typically a directive is approved by the crisis room when you receive a confirmation from the crisis room or it appears in a crisis update.

A crisis update is when the crisis room coordinates a news update that incorporates 3-4 of the main story lines proposed through crisis notes and/or directives. They might also include actions of the other committee against Bologna.

## Awards Criteria

Awards will be based on the diplomatic nature of the delegates and how they approach reaching their final goal during debate. They will also be based on how creative the delegates are with their storylines and arc and whether their specific storylines affect the direction of debate.





# Introduction to the Committee

The conflict surrounding neighboring city states Bologna and Modena has been escalating as tensions between the Holy Roman Emperor and the Pope continue to escalate. The job of this committee is to navigate the best way to put an end to this conflict in a way that benefits Bologna. We, the Bolognese people, continue to respect the rule of the pope and believe that he above all knows what is correct for us. The Modenean people continue to have the audacity to challenge his papal rule and instead believe in the fraudulent Holy Roman Emperor, who would not be emperor if the pope did not give him the title. Also, the Modenean people are for the Holy Roman Emperor because they are rural, country citizens that would like others to pay taxes and pay for their livelihood instead of doing so themselves. The Bolognese people work hard and refuse to have more taxes placed upon them to help Modenean people who do not work as hard.

Thus, our dilemma is how to continue our livelihood under the legitimate ruler of Italy, the pope, and fix the Modenean's misguided ways. Much of the conflict between the two city-states is based off centuries long disagreements between the Holy Roman Emperor and the Pope. This committee takes place in 1325 before many of escalating actions. During the time of this committee, the Holy Roman Emperor is Louis the Fourth and the Pope is Gregory the Twelfth. War has not yet been declared by the Bolognese but there is still fighting between the two city-states.

A final clarification for this committee. The war between Modena and Bologna was not caused by the bucket being stolen, that is an escalating action. Instead, it is a direct cause of a centuries long war between the Holy Roman Emperor and the Pope. Your arguments should be based off this centuries long struggle and not the stolen bucket. Ultimately, prove that the Pope is the one and only ruler.



# History of the Problem

## The Holy Roman Empire & The College of Cardinals

This committee has assembled in a time of insecurity. The people of Modena are no longer safe from the antagonistic attacks of the Bolognian people. This conflict has been going on for too long. So in this year of 1325, we need to decide what actions to take against the Modenan people.

The Conflict between the Bolognese and Modenean people traces back to establishment of the Holy Roman Empire when the struggle of power began between the Clergy and Nobility. The Holy Roman Empire was established in 800 CE when Pope Leo the Third crowned Charlemagne as the Holy Roman Emperor. From then on, there was an uncertainty of who held more power between the Pope and the Emperor. As Charlemagne appointed the Pope, and the Pope was the one that crowned Charlemagne under the name of God.



The Holy Roman Empire 12th Century

# History of the Problem

## The Holy Roman Empire & The College of Cardinals

Soon, the Holy Roman Empire, specifically northern Italy, became a battleground of who was actually in charge of Papal succession. However, in 1050 the papacy started to change the rules of appointment of the Pope, who is also known as the bishop of Rome. They restructured the appointment of the pope so that Nobility no longer had control over who would become Pope. Instead, the clergy created the the college of cardinals, a body of clergy who are fit to appoint the Pope and advise him through his years. Which meant Nobility no longer had power to appoint a pope. But a few years later, Henry the fourth denounced the appointed pope as he was appointed by the college of cardinals. This led to years of continuous conflict between those who supported the pope and those who supported the emperor.



The Holy Roman Empire 12th Century



# History of the Problem

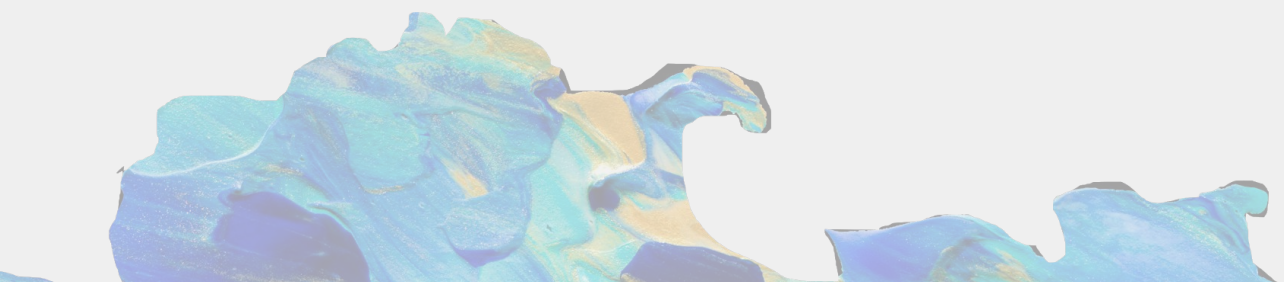
## The Investiture Controversy & The Concordat of Worms

The investiture controversy was a direct result of the creation of the College of Cardinals. As previously mentioned, after the creation of the college of cardinals King Henry the Fourth openly denounced the Pope. In return, the pope excommunicated the King from the church. For this king the excommunication was drastic and led to him asking forgiveness from the Pope.

The investiture controversy was finally settled in 1122 CE, when a peace treaty, the Concordat of Worms was passed. The Concordat of Worms was pushed through and passed by King Henry the Fifth. The Concordat of worms was the end of the first stage of conflict between the Clergy and Nobility.

The Concordat of Worms states that the Church has the authority to pick Bishops and abbots. However, the emperor was given the power to decide in contested elections. Ultimately, creating a balance of powers of the King and the Pope. When chosen the bishop or abbot will be given the power of political office, given by the King, and then given the spiritual powers of the church. Overall, it gave power in the hands of the Pope and in the hands of the King.

So what happens next? Do good relations between the King and the Pope equate to good relations between everyone in the Empire?



# History of the Problem

## The Lombard League

The Concordat of Worms did not translate to peace in the Holy Roman Empire. Many Italian city-states were unhappy with the fact that the Holy Roman Empire held so much power over them. So forty-five years after the Concordat of Worms, the Lombard League was established.

The Lombard League was a league of city-states in northern Italy that were frustrated by the Holy Roman Empire's involvement in their life. Their main goal was to resist the attempts made by the Holy Roman Empire to limit their liberties. So, the Lombard League was established on December 1, 1167. It was backed by Pope Alexander the Third who saw the league as an ally against his enemy Holy Roman Emperor Frederick the First Barbossa.

Frederick suffered many setbacks in the hands of the Lombard league. Finally, when Frederick led an army into Italy in 1176 he was defeated by the Lombard League in the Battle of Legnano. After this battle. That region was under a six year truce (1177-1183) which ended with the peace of Constance.



During the struggle with Frederick, Italy became divided between two different factions. There was fighting in the city-states but a lot of it was between different city states. Some city-states believe that that Northern Italy should be under Papal rule, the Guelphs, and others believe that Emperor Frederick should rule them, the Ghibellines. So how does this problem escalate?

Image of Italy's City States around 13th century

# History of the Problem

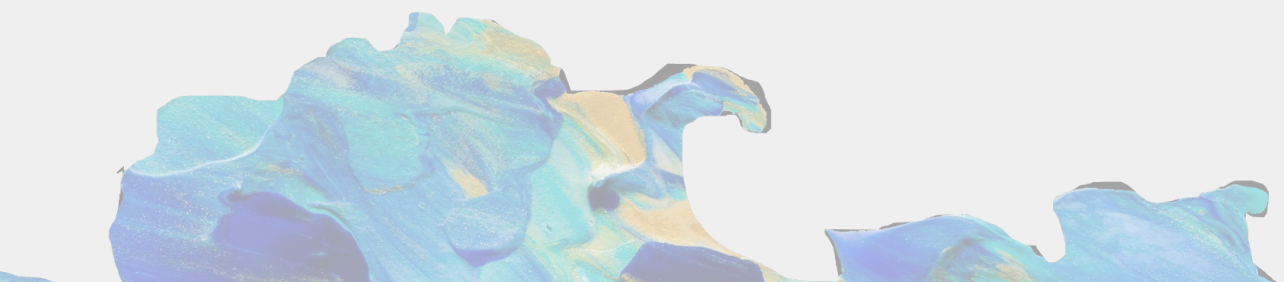
## The Guelphs and the Ghibellines

Modern history for Northern Italy begins at this point. After Emperor Frederick was pushed out of Italy, a lot of conflict began between city states. Currently, the Peace of Constance gave the Holy Roman Emperor rule over the Italian city-states but also gave the Italian city-states a lot of autonomy. Most of this conflict was centered around whether the Pope or the Holy Roman Emperor should have control.

This division is caused by religious devotion and economic preservation. The Guelphs who support the Pope are more likely to be merchants and saw the emperor as a threat to their wealth and trade networks. The Ghibellines tend to be smaller cities who felt wronged by the large merchants and mostly resided in more rural areas. With vastly different lifestyles, the Ghibellines could never begin to understand why the emperor was not the right choice. The merchants are more educated and knowledgeable about this topic. At the end of the day, the Pope is not only a figure appointed by God but his main priority will be the economic preservation of Italy.

Bologna and Modena are two city states in Northern Italy. They are only 23 miles apart but have vastly different political views. Bologna is Guelph and Modena is Ghibelline.

Bologna is quite a prominent city-state within Northern Italy. It hosts the first university in Europe and a large merchant community. It is also one of the largest cities in Europe in the 14th century. The people of Bologna are well versed in politics and clearly understand that the Pope is the true and rightful leader of Italy.



## Past Actions Taken

The tensions continued to rise between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines. They rose to boiling point and many battles were fought between many of the city-states. In 1249, there was a standoff between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, the battle of Fossalta. In the battle the us, the Bolognese, along with Guelph allies attacked the Modena city-state. This battle is another one of the escalated actions between the Guelphs and Ghibellines brought on by the rivalry between the holy roman emperor and the pope.

As expected, we were successful in our attack and won for ourselves and the Pope. To further humiliate Modena we launched a Donkey into their city to show exactly how ridiculous their beliefs are.

In 1296, Modena started to raid our lands so we started to raid theirs as well. Modena continued to refuse to believe that the Pope was the rightful ruler of northern Italy. Unfortunately, it seems that these skirmishes will continue to escalate.

All around Italy relations between Guelphs and Ghibellines have grown and we can only expect the worse.





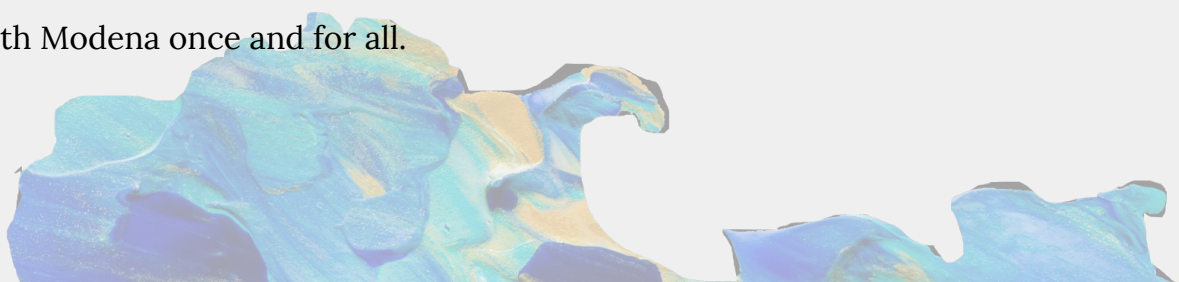
# Current Events

Currently, the situation between the Modenean people and us is escalating quickly. We can only expect the worse, however in no way will we allow Modena to win. Our livelihood depends on merchant trade and continuous wealth. If Bologna was to be taken under the Holy Roman Empire we would have to lose control over our own trade networks and wealth. The Holy Roman Empire carries a threat not just for us but for all of Italy. What keeps the Emperor from taking advantage of our resources? The Pope is a direct connection to God, through him we know we will receive fair trade and our hard work will not be taken away from us.

If tensions continue to escalate we are in a good position to fight until our last soldier falls. We have 32000 soldiers ready for battle at anytime which is quite larger than the 7000 soldiers Modena has. Not only do we have a larger army than Modena, we have stronger forts protecting our city. The two major forts are Monteveglio and Zappolino.

We also have to understand that Modena is a city-state of farmers. They do not have man power or defensive power to attack us in same caliber we do. So, we do not have too much to worry about if we enter a war with Modena. We are also much more skilled in warfare as our army did win the battle of Fossalta against Modena and humiliated them.

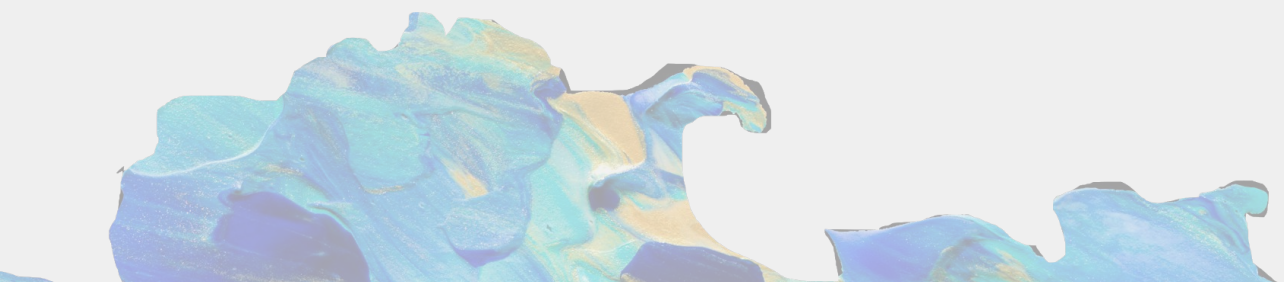
I ask this committee to work on eradicating the disgusting Holy Roman Empire from our Country. We have the numbers, resources, and loyalty. The only way Modena could beat us is if our people lose hope in our cause. It's time to finish these skirmishes with Modena once and for all.



# Questions to Consider

The tensions between Bologna and Modena continue to rise. There seems to be no nonviolent solution available. However, before we move forward we need to consider if another battle or war is worth our livelihood? And if we can accept any outcome other than total victory?

1. Should Italy have a papal rule or be part of the Holy Roman Empire? (Shadow Empire)
2. Will the HRE hold up to outside threats while undergoing internal conflict?
3. Will Italy be able to balance family feuds and religious integrity?
4. What lengths will Bologna go to, to keep their economy and religion safe from the HRE?
5. How will Modena and Bologna recover from each other's invasions?
6. How do we keep morale up with such a large number of soldiers?
7. How do we guarantee loyalty from our people?
8. Drawing on history, what are the best security practices each city should endure? Do you recommend reforms to these practices?



# Dossiers

## **Matteo Griffoni, Bolognese chronicler**

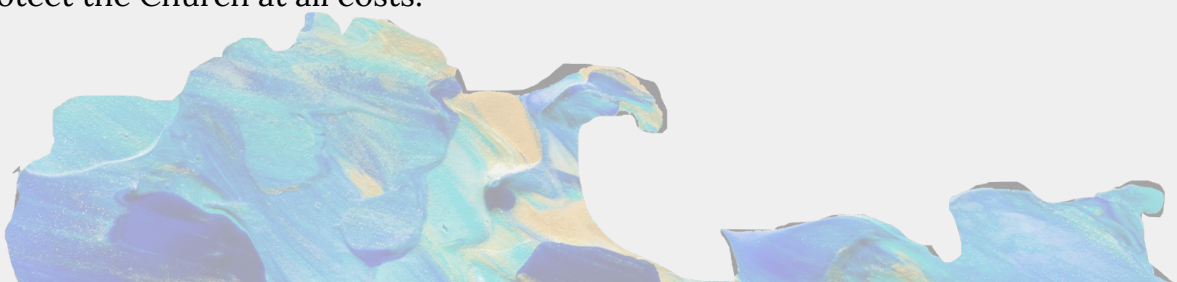
Born in 1290, son of Guiduccio di Matteo and Zanna di Matteo “de Crescenciis,” Matteo was born to an important ancient family. Matteo has four wives and over 20 children, all of who disappeared before reaching age 10. He is a member of the Bologna Council and a magistrate, in the foreground of Bologna public life. Griffoni wrote for the *Memoriale* newspaper, and writes about Bologna’s history. Griffoni is also a poet, and novelist, writing autobiographical works and memoirs for the Emilia-Romagna region. Griffoni has always been taken by suspicion however when writing about history, for whether he is attempting to re-write history, or tell as it happened.

## **Guido di Ranieri di Sasso of Canossa, Una Podestà**

Guido di Ranieri di Sasso is a podestà, or high official representative of the Holy Roman Emperor. Guido is considered to have every authority and power over the city, in times of war and of peace. Guido was also appointed by Bolognese representatives in 1325 for the office term of a year. In order to not cause any issues, Guido di Ranieri is considered a stranger in terms of high official Italian politics, and lives in a luxury palace away from being influenced by higher up families. However, Guido is quite a shy and nervous man, and is often won over by people, particularly aristocrats, inviting him to a drink and convincing him to take actions in their favor.

## **Malatesta da Verucchio, leader of the Guelphs, Condottiero and founder of the Italian Malatesta family**

Malatesta da Verucchio was born in 1232 in Verucchio, and is the famous founder of the powerful Italian Malatesta family, and a famous condottiero - the captain the Bolognese military. In this case, Malatesta da Verucchio is the leader of the Guelphs in Romagna. In 1295, he became master of Rimini by killing the chief members of the rival Ghibelline family, the Parciati, and their leader, Montagna. Malatesta da Verucchio’s ultimate goals included becoming the podestà of Bologna. Overall, throughout Malatesta da Verucchio’s career he even won the approval of the Pope, as his work attempted to protect the Church at all costs.



# Dossiers

## **Giovanni Malatesta, son of Malatesta da Verucchio**

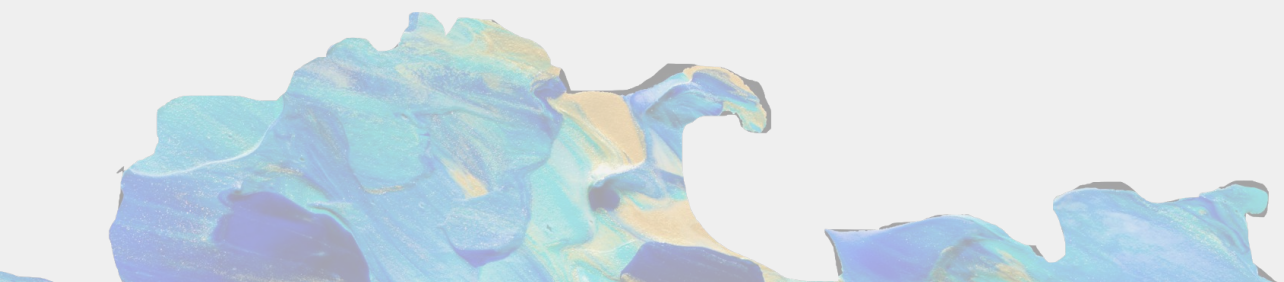
Giovanni Malatesta became famous for the 1285 tragedy where he killed his wife Francesca da Polenta and his younger brother Paolo after discovering them in adultery. Giovanni Malatesta also helped his brother, Malatestino I destroy their Ghibelline cousins' castle at Sogliano. During the fourteenth century, the Malatestas became rulers of many cities in Romagna and the Marche including Pesaro, Fano, Cesena, Fossombrone and Cervia. Giovanni Malatesta is active in the Bolognese military, especially after showing his worth after capturing Pesaro in 1294 and ruling it as a podestà.

## **Malatesta Novello, leader of building programs**

Malatesta Novello, part of the famous Malatesta family, is a builder. Famous for building the Malatestiana Library at Cesena in the early 1300s, he helped his family establish their mark on one of the cities they ruled over - Cesena. In addition, he built the cathedral of Rimini, the Tempio Malatestiano. Malatesta Novello is one of seven siblings, and achieved the most in his career.

## **Leandro Alberti, Italian Dominican Historian**

Leandro Alberti was born in 1279 in Bologna. In 1293, he entered the Dominican Order. After completing his philosophical and theological studies, he was called to Rome by his friend, the Master General, Federico Silvestri, where he served as his secretary and *socius* until Silvestri died in 1315. Alberti returned to Bologna, where he began writing and publishing books on the history of Bologna and on several lives of the saints. Alberti is famous for his works, and recognized across Italy for his explanations of Joachim of Fiore. Alberti had lots of friends and loved hanging across the intellectual and Church community in Bologna and Rome. He is close friends with many contemporary literati, who also consulted his works.





# Dossiers

## **Giovanni Garzoni, Humanist and Physician**

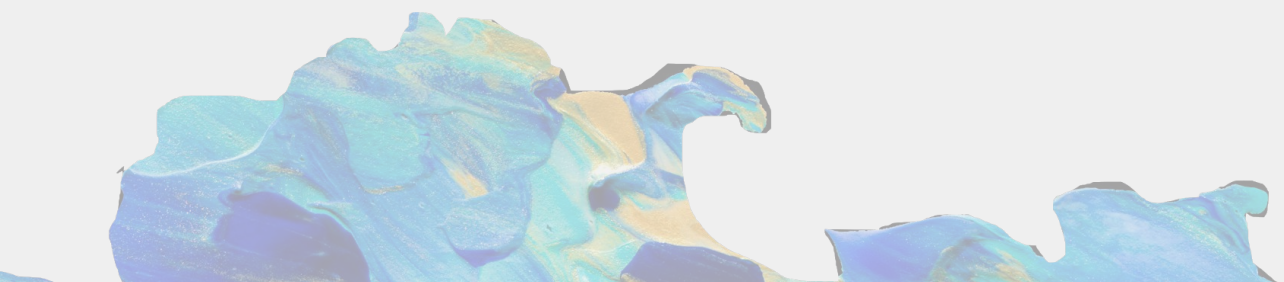
Giovanni Garzoni is a professor of medicine and teacher of rhetoric at the famous Università di Bologna. Born in Bologna, to father Bernardo Garzoni, a physician of the pope, where Giovanni lived with him in Rome during his childhood. Later, going to the University of Bologna, he graduated and began working for a cardinal in Napoli. Afterwards, he returned to Bologna to work at the University and is now also a public speaker, where he provides operations for official events. Garzoni also teaches students privately, many being from high-class families from Hungary and Croatia. Garzoni continues to publish a number of famous works on saints and Bolognese history.

## **Giovanni I Bentivoglio, young army member, future ruler of Bologna**

Giovanni I Bentivoglio is a member of the famous Bentivoglio family. His family claims descent from Enzo, King of Sardinia, who is the illegitimate son of Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor. A very disliked young man, Giovanni I still looks to eventually gain power as the ruler of Bologna. Currently, the family who belongs to the worker's guilds at Bologna, holds high political status and fortunes. Giovanni I is friends with members of the high political elite in Bologna and is a frequent socializer at night, while maintaining strict business during the day.

## **Opizzo Fieschi, Latin patriarch of Antioch**

Opizzo Fieschi, was an Italian cleric from the powerful Genovese Fieschi family. After his uncle, Pope Innocent IV, became Pope, Opizzo was later appointed as the Catholic Church's patriarch of Antioch. Opizzo resides in Genoa, and holds authority over all bishops suffragan to the Greek patriarch of Genoa. Opizzo Fieschi is also the director of the church of Trani. While Fieschi holds a lot of power, he tends to not be a loyal ruler in times of bloodshed. When smaller battles have occurred, Fieschi ends up missing in the city and returns afterwards.



# Dossiers

## **Charles I, Lord of Monaco**

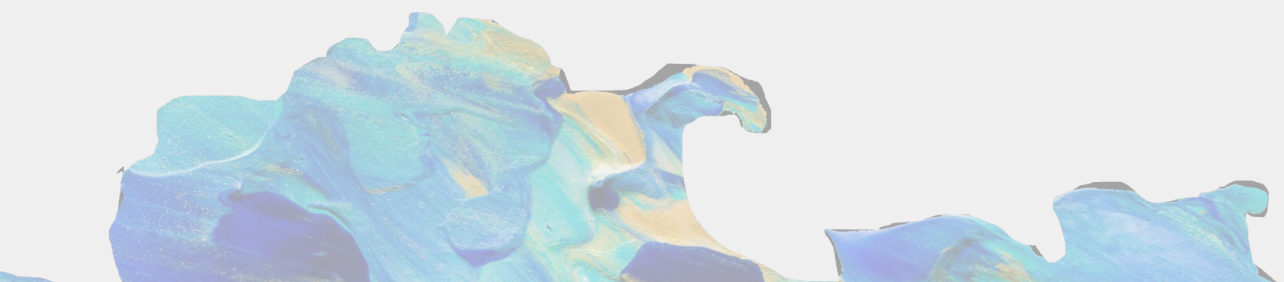
Charles I, is a 14th century soldier and noble, and founder of the Grimaldi dynasty. After 23 years of exile, Charles I retook the Rock from Genoese control in 1324 to rule Monaco once again. Afterwards, Charles I was appointed Admiral of France and Baron of San Demetrio, in the Kingdom of Naples. Through his efforts to regain control of Monaco, his uncle Antonio and his two sons, Rainier II and Gabriele helped him through the process and closely work with him to rule the Kingdom. Charles I is a proud and strict leader, and rarely steps into the social scene.

## **Filippo Brunelleschi, Italian architect and designer**

Filippo Brunelleschi is considered the founding father of Renaissance architecture, who is an Italian architect and designer. He is the first modern engineer, planner and construction supervisor. Born in Florence, he was born to father Brunellesco di Lippo, a notary and civil servant, and his mother Giuliana Spini, and his two brothers. His family has a lot of wealth, and now, at age 22, he is an apprentice to the *Arte della Seta*, the silk merchants' guild, which is the wealthiest and most prestigious guild in the city, including jewelers and metal craftsmen. Though very young now, Brunelleschi is extremely involved in his guild and hopes to expand his career through architecture.

## **Giano Della Bella, Gonfaloniere di Giustizia**

Giano Della Bella is an Italian political figure of the Republic of Florence. Though born to a Ghibelline family, Giano Della Bella became a Guelph for political reasons, and lead a revolt against the "tycoons" of 1292. In 1293, he also enacted the *Ordinances of Justice*, one of the most important reforms of the Republic since the abolition of the consular system. In 1294, he was podestà of Pistoia. Giano Della Bella is a very lively, wise and talented man, whom all of his friends go to for honest advice.



# Dossiers

## **Giovanni Attendolo, rural nobility, father of Muzio Attendolo Sforza**

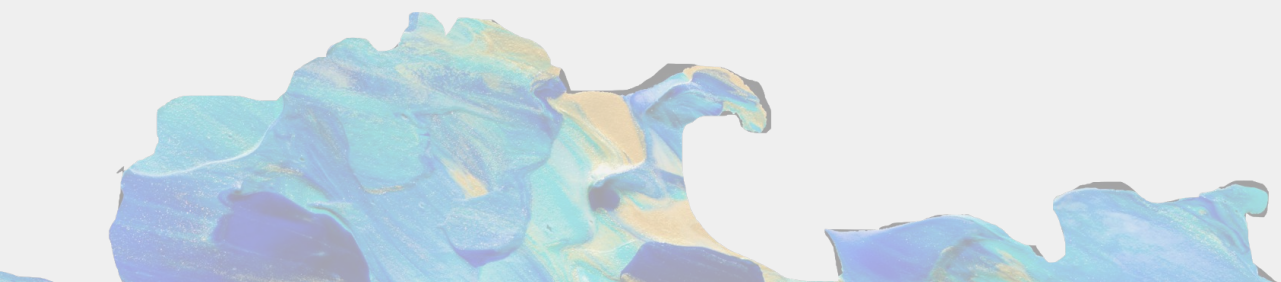
Born in Cesena, Giovanni is the father of his successful son, Muzio, who recently became an Italian condottiero. Muzio was recruited by mercenaries led by Boldrino da Panicale when plowing a field, where Giovanni accepted the fate of his son even though his son stole one of his horses to leave his home. Giovanni never necessarily had a very successful career, and relies on following his son's successes to feel successful himself. He mainly lounges with his wife, Elisa, daughter of Ugolino Petracchini, with other rich families through partying, dining and enjoying life.

## **Roberto d'Angiò, "il Saggio", King of Napoli, "Peacemaker of Italy"**

Born in Naples in 1278, to Charles II of Anjou and Mary of Hungary. Roberto d'Angiò is King of Naples, reigning since 1309. Beforehand, Roberto was King of Sicily, titular King of Jerusalem and Duke of Calabria. Currently, Roberto is also the count of Provence and Forcalquier, also elected in 1309. After his wife Jolanda d'Aragona, daughter of King Aragon Peter III and Queen Constance of Sicily, died, he remarried to Sancia of Majorca. Roberto is known for his intellect and political audacity. He is also called "the Wise" or the "Peacemaker" because of his interest in working to reconcile the Guelphs and the Ghibellines. So far, Naples has seen much political stability and economic well-being, and a flourishing of art and culture under Roberto's rule.

## **Galeotto I Malatesta, Condottiero, lord of Rimini, Fano, Ascoli Piceno, Cesena and Fossombrone.**

Lord of Rimini, Fano, Ascoli, Piceno, Cesena, and Fossombrone, Galeotto was born in Rimini, and son of Pandolfo I Malatesta. Galeotto is a wild leader always getting into trouble, where him and his brother, Malatesta II Malatesta were always looking to challenge the Ghibellines and capture their cities. His brother, known as Guastafamiglia, or "the Ruiner of the Family" often had major influence over his thoughts and actions as a ruler.



# Dossiers

## **Orlando Bonsignori, banker of *Gran Tavola*, previously largest Bank in Europe**

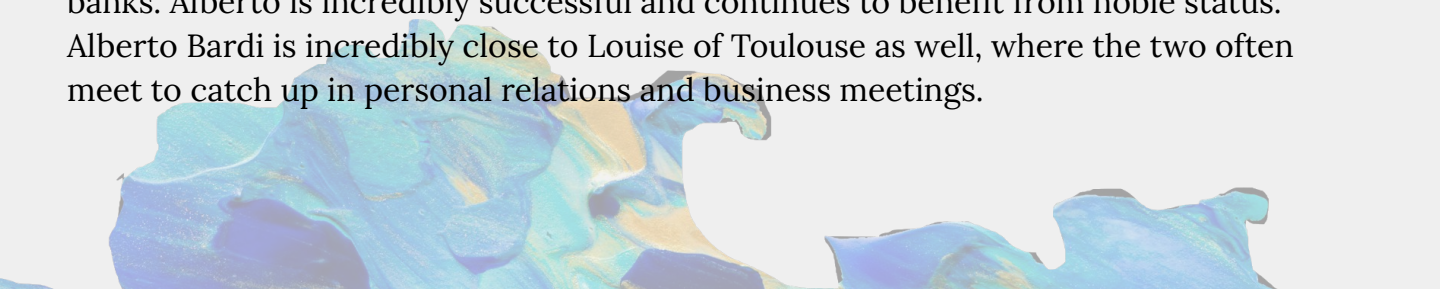
An Italian banker from Siena, born in 1273 to the son of Bonsignore di Bernardo, a minor merchant. Orlando worked with his brother, Bonifazio to expand family fortunes until they were the largest Siennese taxpayers. Orlando became and is still close friends with the pope, where he acts as the pope's agent and banker. After his brother's death, Orlando formed *Gran Tavola*, which is now the largest and most powerful bank in Europe. *Gran Tavola* is the exclusive banker for the Papal States, and of Charles of Anjou. Orlando, though with his banking has many high-official friends, is a very modest man, and lives in a small house with his French wife Françoise, and three children.

## **Louise of Toulouse, Franciscan bishop**

Louise of Toulouse was born in 1274 in Brignoles, Provence, France and grew up in Nocera, Italy. Louise of Toulouse is and is a Neapolitan prince and Catholic bishop, born to Charles of Anjou and Maria Arpad of Hungary. When his father was taken as a prisoner of war in Italy, he was given up to Franciscan friars for their education. Soon enough, Louise was made archbishop of Lyon, and later Bishop of Toulouse. Louise currently has the reputation under his leadership for serving the poor, feeding the hungry and ignoring his own needs. Especially after his brother died of the Plague, Louise dedicates his time to serving those in need and helping the sick and innocent.

## **Alberto Bardi, leader of wealthy Bardi family, largest banker in Europe**

Alberto Bardi is apart of the influential Florentine Bardi family who started the powerful banking company called *Compagnia dei Bardi*. Recently, the Bardis lent Edward III of England 900,000 gold florins, an incredible debt that they are still awaiting payment for. The family nobility has been documented since 1164, when Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa declared the family among his descendents. By the late 1290s, Alberto Bardi was the leader of the family and had established branches in England offering tremendous financial services. Now, Alberto Bardi leads one of the largest European banks. Alberto is incredibly successful and continues to benefit from noble status. Alberto Bardi is incredibly close to Louise of Toulouse as well, where the two often meet to catch up in personal relations and business meetings.





# Dossiers

## **Orlando Bardi, Medical doctor in Bologna**

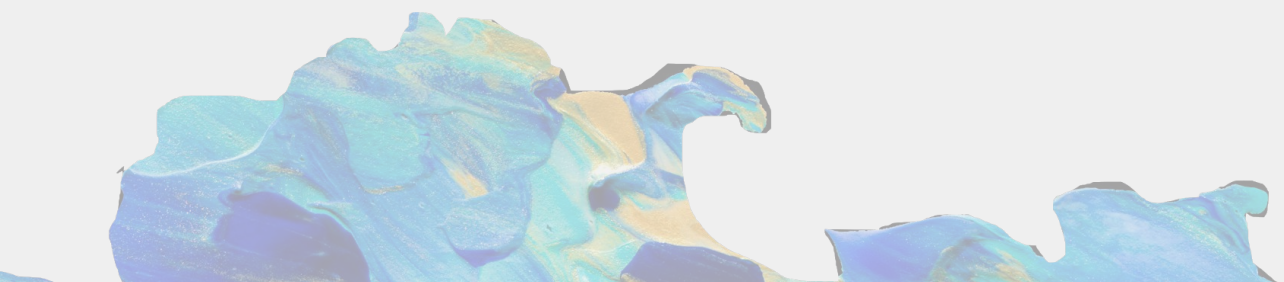
Orlando Bardi, part of the influential Florentine Bardi family, and brother to Alberto Bardi, was born in Florence and is now a medical doctor in Bologna. Focusing on general medicine and surgery, Orlando Bardi is not necessarily known for his time to be famous for medical discovery, but rather is on the higher end of knowledge for his time in terms of medicine. Orlando was good friends with famous doctor Taddeo Alderotti from Florence, who was also a doctor in Bologna and a professor of medicine at the University of Bologna. Bardi is a shy man, though has many friends of the upper class and important friends in the field of medicine.

## **Giovanni Visconti, lord of Milano**

Giovanni Visconti is the co-ruler of Milan. Son of Matteo I Visconti and Bonacossa Borri, Giovanni was elected archbishop of the Capitol of Milan in 1317 but instead the Pope refused to allow his position to go forth. The pope then accused Giovanni of heresy. Nevertheless, his ally antipope Nicholas V gave him the title of cardinal, and he soon became the bishop and lord of Novara. Soon enough, with his brother Luchino, Visconti bought from the Pope the title co-ruler of Milan for 500,000 florins. Giovanni is known as a great military leader, and for getting what he wants with strength and persistence.

## **Bertrando del Poggetto, cardinal of Santa Romana Chiesa**

Bertrando del Poggetto, born in 1280 to a noble family from Quercy, is a cardinal, Catholic bishop, and French leader. His uncle, Jacques Duèze became Pope in 1316, taking the name John XXII. By 1319, his uncle named him as a papal legate for Lombardy, ruling over Romagna. Soon enough, Bertrando has recruited an army of mercenaries and has since began shady activity creating bases within the Emilia-Romagna region. His good friend is Roberto d'Angiò, who has since supported all his actions as a leader both politically and militarily. Because Bertrando does not have many friends and struggles to make friends as his uncle created his career for him, he tends to rely on values of self-interest and trust in his close friends.

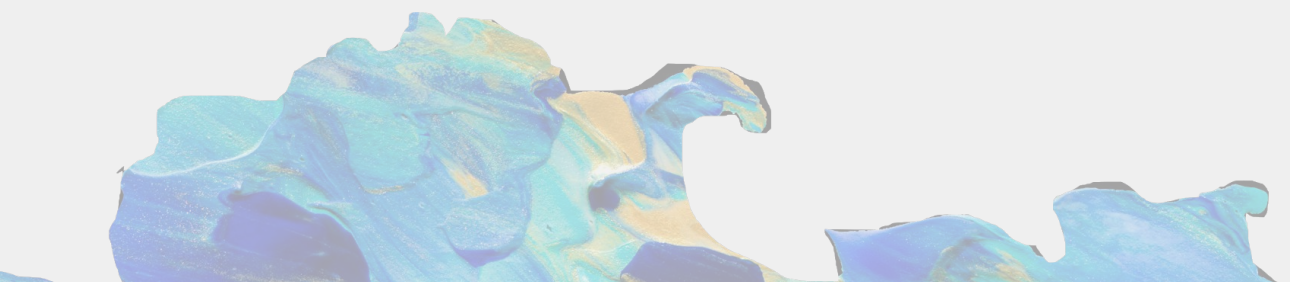


# Dossiers

## **Taddeo Pepoli, *Politician and Jurist***

Taddeo Pepoli is a Bolognese politician, born in 1285 in Bologna. The Pepoli family are an aristocratic banking family of Bologna. The family is lords of the city and since the beginning, the Pepoli has become established among the richest families of Italy.

Taddeo Pepoli is a leader of politics amongst his family members, and has been working towards gaining support for a platform to rule Bologna for his future. In 1317, Taddeo Pepoli married his wife, Federica Pepoli, and works everyday to elevate political status of his family and gain a higher status image.



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