

Glossary and Index of Names

Note: page numbers appended with an “r” or a “v” refer to the body of Luzzatto’s *Discourse* (which records the original pagination). Regular numbers refer to other parts of the present volume.

- Abraham/Abrahan 48v; 49r; 50v
Absalom 61v–62v
Achitophel 62r
Adam 46v
Adrianople (Edirne) 299
Africa 44v; 88r; 91r; 91v
Agamemnon: King of the Achaeans
in the *Iliad* 64v
Agrippa, Menenius 286
Agrippina (minor, 15–59 CE): Wife of the Roman
emperor Claudius and mother of Nero 62v
Ahasveros or Assueros (the wandering
Jew) 277
Ahasveros: Persian king, who, in the book
of Esther, wanted to persecute the Jews;
possibly a literary figure based on the
Persian king Xerxes I, who reigned from
486 to 465 BCE 48v; 91v
A hijah the Shilonite 89r
Albatanus (Albatano) *see* Al Battani
Al Battani (Abu ‘Abd Allah Mohammad ibn Jabir
ibn Sinan al-Battani al-Harrani al-Sabi’),
also called Albatenus in Latin (Born
before 858): Renowned astronomer and
author of several works, among them the
Kitab al-Zij, his most important work,
already translated into Latin
by the twelfth century 76r
Albo, Joseph (fifteenth century, Spain): Jewish
philosopher 79v
Alcmaeon 312
Aleppo 20v; 21r
Alexander the Great (356–323 BCE): King of
Macedonia, conqueror of Persia, Greece,
and Egypt, founder of an empire that
extended from India to Egypt 36v; 63v;
296
Alexandretta 21r
Alexandria in Egypt 17r; 18r; 20v; 39v; 78r
n. 342
Algiers 44v; 45r
Alighieri, Dante (1265–1321): Poet and author
of the *Divine Comedy* 83v
Amalekites 50r
Ambrogini, Angelo (Poliziano 1454–1494):
Florentine Humanist 297
Ammonites 50r; 50v
Annon 61r
Amon 53r
Amos 53r; 53v
Amsterdam 19v; 20v; 91r
Anaxagoras (ca. 500–480 BCE): Presocratic
philosopher from Athens 36r; 295
Ancona (Marche of) 16v
Antoninus Pius (86–161 CE): Roman
emperor 75v; 75v n. 366; 283
Antwerp 20v
Apollo 60v
Appian (b. Alexandria, ca. 95 CE): Greek
historian who obtained Roman
citizenship 71v
Aquinas, Thomas 317
Arcesilaus 337
Aristophanes (ca. 450 BCE – ?): Greek comic
playwright 70r
Aristotle (384–322 BCE): Greek
philosopher 22r; 25r; 25v; 37v; 72v; 79r;
81r; 81v; 82v; 296–98; 315; 316–21; 328;
329; 334; 337; 338; 338 n. 104 and
n. 107; 341; 343; 349; 354
Asia 17v; 60r; 62v; 333
Averroes (Ibn Rushd, Cordoba 1126 –
Marrakesh 1198): Scholar of natural
sciences, theologian, and
philosopher 78v; 79r; 207 n. 359; 317
Avicenna (Ibn Sinā, 980–1037): Physician
and philosopher 83r
Babylon 52r; 64r
Bacchus 64r; 64r n. 277
Bachi, Riccardo 12v note; 250; 250 n. 36; 305;
306
Bacon, Francis 27r n. 81; 41 n. 147; 286; 289–
90; 292; 315, 330–32, 350, 357
Baer, Yitzhak 250; 299; 304; 305–7

- Balaam 89r
 Barbaro, Giosafat, Iosafat, or Giosafatte (1413–94): Undertook voyages to Persia, Russia, Turkey, and India 10v
 Barbary Coast: The northwest region of Africa including the present-day states of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia 9r; 9r n. 21
 Basnage, Jacques 302 n. 92
 Bathsheba 61v
 Ben Abraham Anav, Zedekiah 245 n. 16
 Ben Gershon, Levi (Gersonides, 1288–1344): Author of several biblical commentaries; his main work is the *Milḥamot Adonai* (*The Wars of the Lord*), which includes an astronomical treatise 27r; 27r n. 85; 79r–v; 317
 Ben Israel, Menasseh 8v n. 19; 19r n. 55; 248; 303
 Ben Nahman, Moses (Moses Gerondi, 1194–1270), born in Gerona (Catalonia): Philosopher, kabbalist, and biblical exegete 84v
 Bergamo 86v
 Bergonzi, Bartolomeo 251; 254; 257
 Besançon 20v
 Bizerte 44v; 45r
 Boccalini, Traiano 344
 Bodin, Jean 300
 Bonaparte, Napoleon 274
 Botero, Giovanni (Cuneo 1544–Turin 1617): always interested in politics his most successful book is *Della ragion di Stato* (1589), in ten books, conceived as an answer to Machiavelli's dissociation of ethics and politics 305; 327–28
 Brandenburg 278
 Brescia 86v
 Brolo, Marco 247; 247 n. 21
 Bruni, Leonardo 25r n. 76; 316; 317
 Brutus, Marcus Iunius (85–42): Received an education in politics and philosophy; became involved in the plot against Caesar and participated in his murder 36v; 296; 335
 Burgensis (Jewish name Solomon ha-Levy; Burgos ca. 1351 – ca. 1435): Rabbi of Burgos; called Pablo de Santa Maria after his conversion to Christianity 54v
 Burgundy 20v
 Busiris 65r; 65v
 Ca' da Mosto, Alvise or Cadamosto (ca. 1429–83): Portuguese sea captain who explored West Africa 10v; 17r n. 47
 Caesar, Augustus (63 BCE – 14 CE): founder of the Roman empire and first Roman emperor 32v; 62v; 71v; 326 n. 58; 330
 Caesar, Germanicus Julius (15 BCE – 19 CE): Roman general 69r
 Caesar, Julius (ca. 100/102–44 BCE): Roman general and dictator 36v; 47v; 60v; 296
 Cagliari 37v; 298
 Caligula, Caius (12–41 CE): Roman emperor 63r; 77v
 Calleoni, Gioanne 282
 Callisthenes of Olinthus (ca. 370–327 BCE): Official historian of Alexander's expedition to Asia; contested the Persian court protocol envisaging the imposition of *proskynēsis* on the Greeks. Alexander had him arrested and sentenced to death after accusing him of being involved in the pages' conspiracy to murder him 36v; 296; 335
 Calvary (mount of) 277
 Calvin, John (1509–1564): Humanist and religious reformer 91r
 Camozza, Giovanni Battista 297
 Canaanites 50r; 55r; 277
 Caramuel, Juan (Madrid 1606 – Vigevano 1682): scholar and member of the Cistercian order; considered one of the most important probabilists of the period 340; 357
 Carmel (Mount) 59r; 66v
 Cartesio *see* Descartes, René
 Carthage 62v
 Casaubon, Isaac 297
 Caspian Sea 20v
 Castile 57r; 91v
 Cato, Marcus Porcius (Uticensis, 95–46 BCE): Follower of Stoic ethics, renowned for his honesty and defence of republican freedom 60v; 71r
 Cattelan, Sabbadin 251–52; 254; 255
 Cebà, Ansaldo 297
 Chaldea 86v
 Charles V 326 n. 55
 Chrysippus (ca. 280 – ca. 205 BCE): Stoic philosopher 60r; 295; 333; 354

- Cicero (106–43 BCE): Roman orator and lawyer 11r; 11r n. 33; 47v n. 170; 70v; 72r; 72v; 316; 329; 337–40; 342
- Cincinnati 305
- Civitavecchia 16v
- Claudius (10 BCE – 54 CE): Roman emperor 63r
- Cleitus: one of Alexander's high officers; killed by the king during a banquet because of an argument while both of them were possibly under the influence of alcohol. See Plutarchus, *Vita Alexandri* 50–51 36v; 296; 335
- Conegliano, Israel 253
- Constantinople 11v; 20r; 37v; 56v; 90r; 298
- Contarini, Carlo 247
- Contarini, Gasparo 326
- Copio Sullam, Sara 297
- Cratander, Andreas 297
- Cratylus* (Platonic dialogue) 81v
- Cratylus: Attested as Heraclitus's follower and Plato's teacher by Diogenes Laertius, *Vitae philosophorum* 3.1.6 81r; 81v n. 381; 328; 350
- Crema 86v
- Crescas, Ḥasdai Ben Yehudah (ca. 1340–1410/11): Catalan rabbi and philosopher, author of the *Or ha-Shem* 79v; 79v n. 366; 302 n. 93; 319–21
- Cusa, Nicholas of 299
- Cyprus (revolt of): Revolt against the Romans by the Jews of Alexandria and Cyprus from 115 to 117 CE (the last years of Trajan's reign) 39v
- Cyrus 300
- D'Angelo, Menahem 252; 254; 255
- Dalmatia 11v; 17v n. 48; 20r
- Damascenes 50v
- Damascus 20v; 37v; 48v; 53r; 298
- Damietta 20v
- Daniel, (prophecy of) 311; 311 n. 2; 312
- Daniello, Bernardino: Born at the end of the fifteenth century, author of a commentary on Dante's *Comedy* published posthumously in 1568 84r
- Darius I: Became king of Persia in 522 BCE; allowed the Jews to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem 63v
- Darius III: Became king in 335 BCE; last king of the Achaemenid dynasty. Defeated by Alexander the Great at the Battle of Issus (331 BCE). For Alexander's fair attitude towards Darius's women, see Plutarchus, *Vita Alexandri* 29.7–9 36v; 296; 335
- David 59r–v; 61r–62r
- De Medina, Bartolomé (Medina de Rioseco, Leòn, Valladolid 1528–Salamanca 1580): Dominican and teacher of theology at the school of Salamanca. He is credited for being the founder of probabilism 340
- De Oviedo, Gonzalo Fernandez 277–78
- De Ribadeneyra, Pedro (1526–1611): Jesuit involved in many diplomatic missions for the Jesuit Order, author of the anti-machiavellian political treatise *Tratado de la Religión y Virtudes que debe tener el Principe Cristiano para gobernar y conservar sus estados contra lo que Nicolas Maquiavelo y los políticos de este tiempo enseñan* (1595) 327
- De' Rossi, Azariah 77v n. 347; 80r n. 368
- De Rossi, Giovanni Bernardo 302 n. 93
- De Valliquerville, Charles 357; 358; 358 n. 187
- De Vitoria, Francisco 278
- Della Casa, Giovanni 326 n. 55
- Della Mirandola, Gianfrancesco Pico (Giovanni Francesco Pico, 1469–1533): Nephew of Giovanni Pico della Mirandola and the first editor of his works. Author of the *Examen Vanitatis doctrinae gentium et veritatis Christianae Disciplinae*, published in 1520 78v n. 356; 79v; 319–20; 334
- Della Mirandola, Giovanni Pico (Castello della Mirandola 1463–94): Familiar with Arab Aristotelianism, Platonism and Kabbalah. Befriended Elijah Delmedigo, who introduced him to Averroism, and Flavius Mithridates, who translated many books from Hebrew for him, some of which were focused on Kabbalah 80v
- Delmedigo, Joseph Solomon (1591–1655): Rabbi, mathematician and astronomer 246; 280; 356 n. 179
- Democritus of Abdera (b. ca. 460 BCE): Disciple of Leucippus of Miletus (fifth to fourth century BCE). Both are credited with having elaborated and propagated atomistic theory 7r; 7r n. 11; 26r; 26r n. 80; 285; 286; 314 n. 11; 337; 343; 355; 356–57

- Descartes, René 307 n. 121
- Deuteronomy 25v; 51r; 52v; 54v; 61r; 74r
- Di Trani ben Mali, Isaiah 245 n. 16
- Diamante (or Lipet): daughter of Simone Luzzatto 279
- Diaspora *see* dispersion (of the Jews)
- Dinur, Ben-Zion 250
- Diocletian (ca. 244–311 CE): Roman emperor 74v
- Diodorus Siculus (80–20 BCE): Greek historian 22v
- Dispersion (of the Jews) 38r; 39v n. 134; 74v; 88v–91r; 277; 285; 291; 294; 298; 300; 305–7; 323; 353; 353 n. 162; 355
- Doryphorus 62v
- Ecclesiastes 17r; 36r; 281; 296
- Edirne *see* Adrianople
- Edom *see* Esau
- Edomites 50v; 56r; 56r n. 223
- Egypt 9r; 17r; 20v; 33v; 34r; 52r; 53v; 54r; 65r; 65v; 70v; 72r; 78v; 79r; 268; 348
- Egyptians 22v; 50v; 51r; 60r; 65v; 333
- Elijah 66v
- Elisha 48v
- Elizabeth I Tudor: Queen of England from 1533 to 1603, daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn 13v; 13v n. 41; 287
- Empiricus, Sextus (ca. second to third century CE): physician belonging to the Empiric school of medicine to whom we owe the best and fullest account of Pyrrhonian scepticism from his *Outlines of Pyrrhonism* 60r; 82r; 320; 332–34; 337–39; 341–42; 344–45; 348
- England 8v n. 19; 13v; 13v n. 40; 14v; 86r; 86r n. 405; 273; 287; 294; 351
- Epiphanius of Salamis (ca. 315–403 CE): Anti-Gnostic author of the *Panarion*, in which some Gnostic sources are preserved 83r
- Erizzo, Francesco 3r n. 1; 252; 253; 257; 284
- Esau 50v; 56r n. 223
- Estienne, Henri (in Latin Henrichus Stephanus, ca. 1528–1598): scholar, editor, and translator of Sextus Empiricus's works 333
- Ethiopians 10v
- Euphrates 47v
- Euripides (480–406 BCE): Greek tragedian 47v
- Europe 13v; 17v; 20v; 21r; 86r; 277; 283; 294; 305; 326
- Eusebius of Caesarea (ca. 265 – ca. 339/340 CE): Renowned for his historical works *Praeparatio Evangelica* and *Historia Ecclesiastica* 73v
- Exodus 50v
- Exodus (book of) 34v; 47v; 71r; 71v
- Ezekiel (book of) 53v
- Ezra (book of) 63v
- Fabius (Quintus Fabius Maximus, ca. 275–203 BCE): Fought against Hannibal during the Second Punic War with the strategy of delaying the battles 36r; 296
- Farissol, Abraham 302 n. 93
- Ferdinand II (1452–1516): King of Aragon, who on 31 March 1492, together with his wife Isabella I of Castile, promulgated the Alhambra decree ordering the expulsion of the Jews from Spanish territories 57r; 87v; 88r
- Ferrara 252; 253
- Fez 91r
- Florence 302 n. 28; 326
- France 20v; 86r; 86r n. 405; 87v
- Frances, Jacob 246
- Freeman, Edward A. 298
- Freher, Marquard 297
- Galen 7v n. 14
- Galilei, Galileo 5r n. 5; 6v n. 8; 7v n. 13; 331
- Gaza 53r
- Gehazi 48v
- Genesis (book of) 33v; 290
- Genoa 16v; 21r
- Germany 9v; 13r n. 37; 37v; 86r; 90v; 271; 278; 294; 298; 351
- Gerson, Issac 246
- Ghetto of Venice 30r; 30r n. 97; 31r; 32r; 244; 247; 250; 251; 252; 254; 260; 264; 266; 267; 278; 297; 308; 328; 358
- Giovanelli, Felix 305
- Giustiniano, Marco 253
- Gloria (or Ghele): daughter of Simone Luzzatto 279
- Goliath 59r
- Graetz, Heinrich 249; 307; 307 n. 121; 308 n. 124; 340
- Granada (Moors of) 87v
- Granadan nation/Granadans: The Muslim kingdom of Granada fell in 1492. In 1502,

- acknowledging the failure of the conversion policies, an edict ordering mass conversion was promulgated in Castile. In response, a revolt broke out in Granada and extended to the Alpujarras. The rebels appealed to foreign Muslim powers such as the Mamluk Sultan and the Ottoman ruler Bayacet II. In 1568–70, a second revolt broke out in the Alpujarras in response to a decree forbidding all customs and habits judged to be of Muslim origin. Therefore, Luzzatto's reference to the Granadans is possibly due to their revolts and their appeal to foreign powers as if they somehow had the stigma of treachery on them 39v, 40r; 291; 301
- Greece 8v; 17v; 60r; 74r; 88v; 333
- Greeks 20r; 60r; 68r; 73r; 74r; 74v; 78r; 90r; 333
- Gucciardini, Francesco 326
- Halevi of Ancona, Mahalalel 247
- Haman 91v
- Hamburg of Holstein 19v; 91r
- Ha-Nasi, Yehudah (latter half of the second and beginning of the third century CE): Compiler of the Mishnah 75v; 75v n. 336; 293
- Hannibal Barca (ca. 247–183 BCE): General who guided the Carthaginian expedition against Rome during the Second Punic War 36r; 69r; 296
- Hanno: Carthaginian general who fought against the Romans during the First Punic War (264–263 BCE) 62v
- Hanseatic League: One of the most ancient merchant organisations of the Middle Ages, founded in the fourteenth century by some northern German cities which wanted to protect themselves against the competitors from Holland and southern Germany. The League was dissolved in 1630 and replaced with a smaller alliance between Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. It had four big trading posts: Novgorod, Bergen, London, and Bruges 13v; 13v n. 41; 14r
- Heilbronn, Jacob (XVI century): Italian Rabbi and mathematician 30r n. 94; 246; 281; 282; 356
- Heraclitus (Ephesus, ca. 500 BCE): Greek philosopher known for his doctrines asserting that things are constantly changing (perpetual flux), that opposites coincide, and that fire is the basic substance constituting the world 81r; 81r n. 376; 81v n. 381 and n. 382; 314 n. 11
- Herder, Johann Friedrich 303
- Herod 64v
- Hezekiah 59r
- Holocaust 305
- Holy Land 25v; 47v; 49v; 50r; 53r; 87r; 90r; 294
- Homer: Greek poet to whom the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are attributed 36v; 296
- Hortensius 60v
- Iamblichus (Chalcis, Syria ca. 245 – ca. 325 CE): From Chalcis in Syria: a pupil of Porphyry who brought about a systematic Pythagoreanisation of Neoplatonism 82v
- Ibn Ezra, Abraham ben Meir (1089–1164): Biblical exegete and poet 79v
- Ibn Verga, Shlomo 299; 304
- Idumea 53r
- Indies 88r
- Iphigenia 64v
- Irenaeus, (ca. 135/140 – ca. 200 CE): Author of the *Adversus haereses* focused on polemics against Gnosticism 83r
- Isabella I of Castile *see also* Ferdinand II 57r; 87v; 88r
- Isaiah 34v; 66v
- Isocrates (436–338 BCE): Athenian rhetorician 65r; 65v
- Israel (Land of) 245; 304; 306
- Israel (State of) 250
- Israel *see* Jacob
- Italy 9r; 12r; 13r n. 37; 14r; 14v; 16v; 17r; 19r n. 55; 21r; 33r; 45v; 86r; 91r; 250; 252; 271; 287; 294; 309; 325; 328; 351
- Izmir 17v
- Jacob 33v; 50v; 52v; 56r n. 223
- Jeremiah 52r; 63v; 77r
- Jeroboam 65r
- Jerusalem 58r; 63v; 66r; 77v; 90r; 324; 346
- Jesus of Nazareth 277; 311
- Jethro 54r
- Job 68v; 282
- Joseph 34r; 290

- Josephus (ca. 37/38 – ca. 100 CE): Priest (*kohen*) whose most important works are *Bellum Iudaicum* (*War of the Jews*), *Antiquitates Iudaicae* (*Jewish Antiquities*), and *Contra Apionem* (*Against Apion*) 58r; 58v n. 237; 63r; 63v; 73v; 75v n. 334; 76r n. 340; 77v; 78r–78v; 299
- Joshua 53r; 53v; 54r
- Joshua (book of) 59r
- Julian, Flavius Claudius (331–363 CE): Roman emperor also known as Julian the Apostate 74v
- Jupiter 67r
- Justin (100 – ca. 162/168 CE): Christian apologete 71v
- Juvenal (55–135/140 CE): Satirical Latin poet 62v; 65v; 70r; 70v
- Kabbalah 80v–81r; 84v; 282; 358
- Kabbalists 75v; 75v n. 334; 79r–81r; 82v–84v
- Karaites 84v–85r; 85r n. 402
- Keynes, John Maynard 306
- Kimḥi, David (ca. 1160 – ca. 1235): Grammarian and exegete from Narbonne (Provence) 53v
- King of Portugal *see* Manuel I
- Kings (book of) 48v; 64v; 66v; 277
- Korah: For the history of Korah's rebellion against Moses, *see* Numbers 16 39r; 291; 301
- Lampronti, Isaac 245; 246; 280
- Lattes, Dante 250; 306
- Lausitz 278
- Lebanon (mount) 36v; 296
- Leucippus (fifth century BCE): Generally acknowledged as the founder of the theory that the universe consisted of two different elements, the full or the solid and the empty or the void, in which both the solid atoms and the void were infinite 7r; 7r n. 11; 355
- Levita, Isacco 279
- Lipsius, Justus (1547–1606): Philosopher, author of political works, philologist, and antiquarian 84v
- Lisander the Lacedaemonian (d. 395 BCE): Spartan general 67r; 336
- Lithuania 85r n. 402; 90v; 294
- Livorno 14r n. 42; 16v; 18v; 19r n. 55; 21r; 45r
- Livy, Titus (59 BCE – 17 CE): Roman historian 68v; 76v
- Lombardia 16v
- Lonigo, Gasparo 256
- Loredan, Gian Francesco 28r n. 87; 248; 263 n. 61; 303
- Lucanus, Marcus Annaeus (Cordoba 39 – Rome 65 CE): Nephew of Seneca who criticised Nero's political system. Became involved in a plot against the emperor and received orders to commit suicide 32v; 37r; 41v; 60v; 91v; 296
- Lucretius, Titus Carus (d. ca. 55 BCE): Epicurean poet of the late Roman Republican era 64v; 357
- Lusitano, Shmuel Ha-Cohen di Pisa 281
- Luzzatto, Isaac (ca. 1540–1645): father of Simone Luzzatto 243; 244; 248
- Luzzatto, Isach: son of Simone Luzzatto 279
- Luzzatto, Leone 279
- Luzzatto, Moisé: nephew of Simone Luzzatto 245; 247; 279
- Luzzatto, Samuel 255
- Luzzatto, Shmuel David 278; 279 n. 16; 307
- Lycurgus: Spartan legislator 46r; 60r
- Lyon 20v
- Lysippus (b. 370 BCE): Greek sculptor, active during the Alexandrine age 6v; 284; 285; 322
- Machiavelli, Niccolò 3r n. 1; 6v n. 8; 18r n. 52; 18v n. 53; 285 n. 30; 293; 299; 300; 315; 321–26; 326 n. 55; 327; 329; 350; 357
- Maeotian Swamp, *Palus Maeotis*: ancient Latin name for the Sea of Azov 10v
- Maimonides (Cordoba 1135 – Fustat 1204): Physician, philosopher, and exegete; author of *The Guide of the Perplexed* 78v–79r; 79v n. 364
- Malachi 34v; 46v; 52v
- Malta 45r
- Manuel I (king of Portugal, 1469–1521): Cherished the hope of marrying the Spanish princess, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and to unite Spain and Portugal. Accordingly, he decided first to expel the Jews and then to force them to convert in order to be able to keep them and profit from their talents. The Jews were thus turned into New Christians, or, as they were commonly labelled, Marranos 79v–88r

- Manuzio, Aldo 297
 Marcellus 36v; 296; 335
 Marcia: Wife of Cato Utincensis 60v
 Mary I Tudor (1516–58): Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon 13v; 287
 Maximinus Thrax (d. 238 CE): Roman emperor during the years 235–238 CE 74v
 Mediterranean 10v
 Meinecke, Friederich 326, 326 n. 55
 Meldola, Samuel 253
 Mendelssohn, Moses 303; 303 n. 97
 Merceria 250–55; 283; 314; 355
 Mesopotamia 48v
 Messina 16v
 Micanzio, Fulgenzio 40v n. 141; 256; 257 n. 48
 Mint 30v; 244; 266
 Mithridates (132–63 BCE): King of Pontus 62v
 Moab 53r
 Moabites 50r; 50v
 Modena, Leone 243; 245; 246; 246 n. 19; 251; 252; 254; 258; 279; 279 n. 17; 281
 Mohammed (ca. 570–632): Founder of Islam 76r
 Mohammedans 87v
 Montaigne, Michel de 36v n. 124; 67r n. 289; 313; 314; 315; 334–37; 341–42; 348; 354–55; 357
 More, Thomas (1478–1535): English Humanist, statesman, and lawyer; author of *Utopia* 22r
 Morea: Name of the Peloponnesus until the nineteenth century 17v; 17v n. 50; 45r
 Morel, Frédéric 297
 Morocco 91r
 Morosini, Giulio (Samuel ben David Nahmias 1612–1683) scholar and polemicist who converted to Catholicism 248; 311–12; 313; 357
 Morosini, Zuanne 256
 Moscow 10v; 20v
 Moses 3v; 3v n. 4; 34v; 39r; 46v; 53v; 54v; 58v; 59r; 61r; 66v; 69v; 71v; 76v; 77r; 77r; 79r; 82r; 84v; n. 346; 274; 290; 291
 Müller, Max 298
 Naaman 48v; 54r
 Nahmanides (Moses ben Nahman 1194–1270): Born in Gerona (Catalonia); exegete, philosopher, kabbalist, and physician 84v
 Nahmias, David 248
 Nahmias, Isaac 248
 Nahmias, Samuel *see* Morosini, Giulio
 Naomi 52v; 53r
 Naples 16v
 Narenta: Italian spelling of Neretva, a river flowing through Bosnia and Herzegovina into the Adriatic Sea 21r
 Neḥemiyah: nephew of Simone Luzzatto 279
 Nero (37–68 BCE): Roman emperor 36v; 36v n. 124; 43r; 62v; 74v; 296; 335; 336; 354
 Nicias (ca. 470–413 BCE): General and politician from Athens 68v
 Nile 3v; 72r
 Nineveh 53r
 Noah 46v
 Numa, Pompilius: Second king of Rome during the years 715–673 BCE who promulgated a calendar reform 76v
 Numbers (book of) 61r
 Osório, Jerónimo (Osorius): Translated Damião de Góis's *Crónica do felicíssimo Rei D. Manuel* (1566–67) into Latin and included it in his *De rebus Emanuelis gestis* (1586) 88r
 Osorius *see* Osório, Jerónimo
 Padua 42r; 246; 252; 256; 271
 Palestine 305
 Palontrotti, Melchiorre 22r n. 68; 248; 302
 Paradise 20v
 Parmenion (400–330 BCE): Issued from a noble Macedonian family, sentenced to death because Alexander suspected his involvement in a plot against him. *See* Plutarchus, *Vita Alexandri* 48.1–49.14 36v; 296; 335
 Parthians 47v
 Patrizi, Francesco (Siena 1413–1494): humanist known for his political writings. He was among the first ones to mention Sextus Empiricus and to show an interest in Cicero's *Academics* 338
 Pentapolis 40r; 48v; 49r; 53r; 302
 Pericles 328; 350
 Persia 48v; 88v; 89v; 333; 348
 Persians 60r; 333
Phaedo (Platonic dialogue) 36r; 286
 Phaleas (laws of) 25v, 316

- Pharaoh 3v; 33v; 34r; 268; 284; 290
 Pharsalia 36v; 296; 335
 Phidias (Athens, ca. 490/485 – ca. 432 BCE):
 Greek architect and sculptor 6v; 274; 275
Philebus (Platonic dialogue) 36v; 284; 285;
 322
 Philistines 50v; 59v; 347
 Philo of Alexandria (ca. 20 BCE – 50 CE):
 Mentioned in relation to Caligula because
 he went to Rome as ambassador in 40 CE
 to intercede for his coreligionists, on
 which occasion he wrote the *Legatio ad
 Gaium* (*On the Embassy to Gaius*) 48r; 48r
 n. 172; 51v; 57v; 58r; 63v; 76r n. 340; 77v;
 77v n. 347 and n. 348; 78r; 78r n. 346,
 n. 347 and n. 349; 79r; 82r; 82v
 Phineas 61r
 Photinus: Eunuch who ruled the kingdom of
 Ptolemy XIII and tutor of the young
 Ptolemy XIV in ancient Egypt 91v
 Piacenza 21r
 Plato (429?–347 BCE): Greek philosopher 22r;
 22r n. 70; 36r; 36v; 43v; 72v; 81r–82r;
 82v; 296; 312; 314 n. 11; 316 n. 17; 329;
 338 n. 107
 Plotinus (204/5–270 CE): Philosopher generally
 considered to be the founder of
 Neoplatonism 82v
 Poland 37v; 80v; 85r n. 402; 90v; 293; 294;
 298
 Poliziano *see* Ambrogini, Angelo
 Polo, Marco (1254–1324): Well-known merchant
 and traveller who explored China 10v; 17v
 n. 48
 Polybius 284; 299
 Pompey the Great (106–48 BCE): Roman
 general and politician 92r
 Porphyry (Tyre, 234?–305? CE): Pupil of
 Plotinus, may have been Iamblichus's
 teacher 82v
 Porto, Abraham 279 n. 16
 Portugal 57r n. 232; 87v; 91v
 Possevino, Antonio (Mantova 1533 – Ferrara
 1611): Jesuit engaged in many diplomatic
 missions for the Jesuit order 327
 Propertius, Sextus 6v n. 8
 Protagoras: Greek sophist from Abdera 81r
 Proverbs (book of) 25r; 27v; 32v; 67v; 68r
 Psalmist 52v; 54r; 54v; 67r; 68r; 69v; 77r; 85r
 Ptolemy XII (d. 51 BCE): King of Egypt 91v
 Ptolemy: Completed the *Almagest* in the first
 half of the second century CE, which was
 the foundation of astronomical knowledge
 in both the Islamicate world and Europe
 until the new discoveries of
 Copernicus 76r; 79r
 Pythagoras (ca. 570–490 BCE): From Samos;
 one of the most ancient Greek
 philosophers. None of his writings have
 survived 84v; 223 n. 398
 Pythagoreans 81r
 Quirini, Piero or Pietro Querini (Venice,
 fifteenth century): Undertook a voyage
 from Candia to Flanders in 1431–32
 together with Cristoforo Fioravanti and
 Niccoló de Michiel. They were
 shipwrecked and found rescue on one of
 the Norwegian Lofoten Islands 10v
 Rabbi Solomon *see* Rashi
 Rabbi Yehudah *see* Ha-Nasi, Yehudah
 Rabbis 55r; 75v–80r; 80v; 84v; 245; 246; 246
 n. 19; 254; 279; 279 n. 16; 280; 281; 282;
 293; 305; 311; 319; 357
 Ragusa 16v; 21r; 21r n. 66
 Rashi (Rabbi Shlomo Yizhaq Troyes, 1040–
 1105): Commentator on the Bible and the
 Talmud 53v; 54r n. 210
 Rehoboam 65r
 Rialto 245
 Rodriga, Daniel (Rodríguez): Jew of New
 Christian origin from Portugal, who
 proposed turning Split into Venice's
 staple town on the eastern coast of the
 Adriatic Sea 19r n. 55
 Romagna 16v
 Romans 8r; 18v; 18v n. 53; 22v; 26r; 47v; 54r;
 55v; 57v; 60r; 62v; 64r; 69r; 71r; 73r; 74r;
 76v; 286; 322; 323
 Rome 18v; 42r; 43r; 60v; 88v; 92r; 250; 268;
 326; 330
 Romulus: Legendary character to whom the
 foundation of Rome is attributed 46r; 300
 Rotterdam 19v; 91r
 Roubey, Lester Walter 305
 Rovigo 281
 Rufus, Quintus Curtius (first century CE):
 Roman historian 67v
 Russia 90v
 Ruth 52v

- Saadiyah Gaon (ben Yosef, 882–942): Scholar of the Gaonic period and philosopher 78v
- Sacerdoti, Angelo 249–50
- Sadducees 75v n. 334; 84v; 85r
- Salonika 90r
- Samson 59v; 347
- San Marco (Piazza) 254; 255
- Saravel, Graziadio 254
- Sarpi, Paolo 40v n. 141; 256
- Saul 59v
- Saxony 278
- Scaliger, Joseph Justus (1540–1609): Philologist and antiquarian 76v; 76v n. 342
- Scaramella, Grassin 251; 252; 254; 255
- Scaramella, Isaac 252; 254
- Scipio Africanus (the younger, ca. 185/189–129 BCE): Roman general and politician; fought and defeated the Carthaginian army during the Second Punic war 70v
- Scola luzzatta 279
- Scola tedesca 279; 279 n. 16
- Sefer ha-Zohar (Book of Splendour)*: According to tradition, written by Rabbi Simon ben Yochai during the forty years that he hid from the Romans during the days of Bar Kokhba (132–135 CE); according to modern scholarship, written by Moses de Leon in thirteenth-century Spain 84v
- Seneca (Cordoba 4 BCE – 65 CE): Roman philosopher and preceptor of Emperor Nero 37r; 295; 296; 336
- Senego, Jacob 251
- Serra, Antonio (born in Cosenza): author of *A Short Treatise on the Wealth and Poverty of the Nations* (1613), credited for being one of the first scholars who dealt with the science of economics 288
- Shulvass, Moshe A. 250; 306
- Sicily 68v
- Sinai (Mount) 69v; 77r
- Socrates 22r; 22r n. 70; 35v; 35v n. 113; 36r; 37r; 69r; 70r; 72v; 81v n. 382; 290; 295; 296; 311; 312; 314; 316 n. 17; 325; 328; 329; 339; 339 n. 110; 340; 341; 342; 344; 349; 350; 354; 355
- Solomon 17r; 25r; 32v; 36r; 64v; 67v; 68r; 69r; 296
- Solon (ca. 640/30–560 BCE): Athenian legislator 46r
- Sombart, Werner 303; 304
- Spain 17r; 21r; 39v; 86r; 87v; 88r; 90r; 291; 294; 301; 351
- Spalato (port of) 17v; 17v n. 49; 18v; 19r n. 55 and n. 56; 21r; 21r n. 66
- Sparta 46r
- Spartans 47v; 60v
- Sporus 62v
- Strabo (20 BCE – 20 CE): Greek historian and geographer 71v
- Suetonius (second half of first century to first half of second century CE): Roman biographer and scholar 62v; 71v
- Syria 9r; 18r; 21r; 48v
- Tacitus (ca. 55 – ca. 120 CE): Roman historian 32v; 36v; 42r; 42v; 43r; 57r–73r; 296; 315; 319; 326; 326 n. 58; 329–30; 332; 333; 334; 343; 346; 348; 351
- Tamar 61r–v
- Tanais 20v
- Tartary (Latin *Tartaria*): According to Dante Lattes (*Ma'amar*, 157 n. 10), the equivalent of Russia and Central and East Asia 10v
- Tasso, Torquato (1544–1595): Italian Renaissance poet 88v
- Tertullian (second to third century BCE): Christian apologist 42v–43r; 58v; 347
- Theaetetus* (Platonic dialogue) 81v
- Theophrastus (ca. 371/70–287/86 BCE): Student of Aristotle and his successor as the head of the Peripatetic academy; renowned for his treatise on human characters (*Ethikoi Charaktēres*), which enjoyed great success in Luzzatto's time 37v; 297; 298
- Theseus 300
- Thucydides (ca. 460–395 BCE): Greek historian from Athens 20v
- Tiberius (42 BCE – 37 CE): Roman emperor 67r; 71v; 326 n. 58
- Titus (39–81 CE): Roman emperor 39v; 73v
- Toland, John 249; 249 n. 30 and n. 31; 250; 273; 303; 303 n. 97
- Trajan (53–117 CE): Roman emperor 39v; 74v
- Treves, Mosheh (or Moise) 279 n. 16
- Tripoli 21r; 44v; 45r
- Truman, Harry: President of USA 1945–1953 305

- Tunis 44v; 45r
 Turkey 12r; 294; 299
 Turks 11v; 17v; 18r; 20r; 22r n. 67; 90r
 Tyre 53r
- United States of America 250
 Uzelina (or Uselina or Teghele): the wife of
 Simone Luzzatto 279
- Valentinians: Followers of the Valentinian
 school, named after Valentinus (who was
 probably born in Egypt and taught in Rome
 between 136 and 166 CE); an important
 heretical Christian current between the
 second and third centuries CE 83r
 Vellutello, Alessandro (first half of fifteenth
 century): Active in Venice in the first half
 of the sixteenth century; his commentary
 on Dante's *Divine Comedy* was published
 in Venice in 1544 84r
 Verona 21r; 42r; 253; 271
 Vicenza 42r; 271
 Virgil (70–19 BCE): Roman poet, author of the
Aeneid 9r; 69r; 72r; 92r
- Weber, Max 303
 Wolfius, Johannes Christofius 302 n. 92
- Zante 45r
 Zionism 304
 Zorzetti, Jacob 252
 Zorzetti, Mordechai 242
 Zvi, Shabtai 304