



Today is Part 2 of our
Presentation on Rome.

In December, Part 1 included:

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Italy History | Piazza Navona |
| Rome History | Colosseum |
| St Peter's | Constantine Arch |
| Vatican Mus. | Forum |
| Campo di Fiori | Capitoline Mus. |

Italy - A Few Facts

Capital: Rome.

Area: 116,000 sq mi.
(Florida: 66,000 sq mi).

GDP 2025 \$ trillion est:
Italy \$2.4t (USA: \$30.3 t).

Currency: Euro (=US\$1.04).

Prime Minister: Giorgia
Meloni (Elected by
parliament, not by citizens).



Italy Quick History

753 BC: First King Romulus.

509 BC: Republic (no kings).

27 AD: Roman empire.

8th c AD: Divided into several dozen
small states, republics, emirates.

1861: United - new country of Italy.

1922: Dictatorship (Mussolini).

WWII: Allied with Nazis and Japan.
Economy devastated.

1946: Kingdom became Republic.



In case you missed Part 1, next
8 slides show a few things we
talked about.

You can always download, for
free, a PDF of ALL of the slides
from Part 1 and Part 2 here:

www.paulvisits.com/presentations

St. Peter's Basilica Cornerstone 1506

From
Part 1



The 320 AD original St Peter's was
built on the site. Demolished 1506.

Vatican Museums

8am to 7 or 8pm.
Closed Sundays.

From
Part 1

- 6 million visitors a year.
- Book on-line in advance.
- Even with tickets in advance, still long lines.
- Must follow standard route through galleries.
- 54 galleries. Sistine Chapel is the very last.

Campo de' Fiori is between Piazza
Farnese and Piazza Navona

From
Part 1





Piazza Navona
 Church: St Agnes 1652-1668
 Egyptian Obelisk: 81 AD

From
Part 1



Colosseum
 – Built between 70 and 80 AD.

From
Part 1



Arch of Constantine
 – Rome's largest triumphal arch.
 – Erected 315 AD

From
Part 1



Trajan's Column
 – 113 AD.
 – 115 feet high.
 – 20 carved marble drums.
 – 620 foot winding frieze.
 – Inside staircase.

From
Part 1



Capitoline Museum

From
Part 1

Piazza del Campidoglio
 Designed by Michaelangelo

A few of the things we will talk about today:

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Tiber River. | National Museum. |
| Spanish Steps. | Galleria Spada. |
| Castle Sant'angelo. | Villa Borghese. |
| Trevi. | Ten Historic Churches. |
| Pantheon. | Trastevere. |
| Palazzo Venezia. | Ideas for 3 Day Trips. |
| Vittorio Emanuele. | |
| Jewish Museum. | |

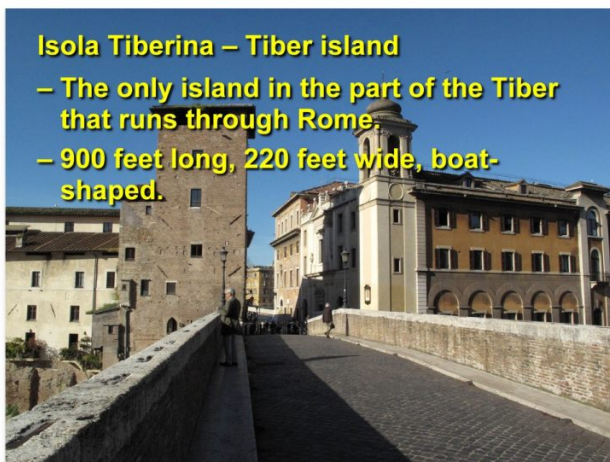
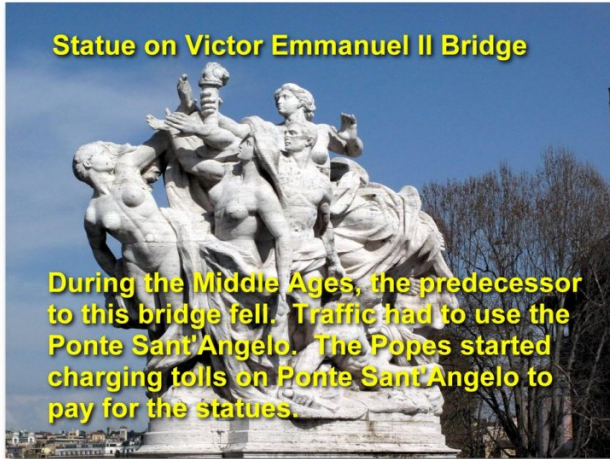
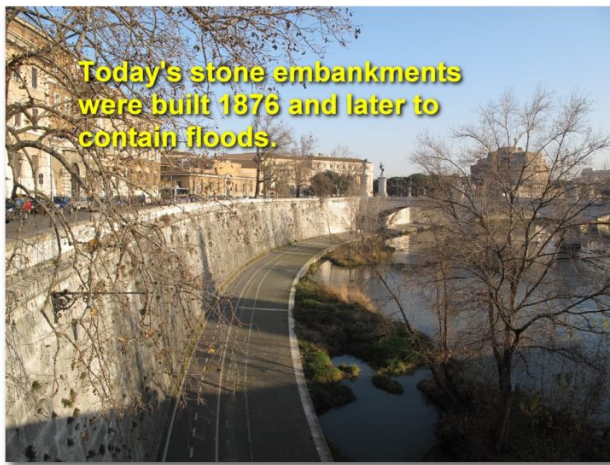


Tiber River
 – Flows 252 miles. *Right thru center of Rome.*
 – From Apennine Mountains.
 – To the sea at Rome.
 – No longer navigable inland past Rome.



Tiber is the third-longest river in Italy:
 – Po 405 miles.
 – Adige 255 miles.
 – Tiber 252 miles.
 – Adda 194 miles.







Basilica of St. Bartholomew dates from 10th century. Badly damaged by a flood in 1557 and reconstructed.

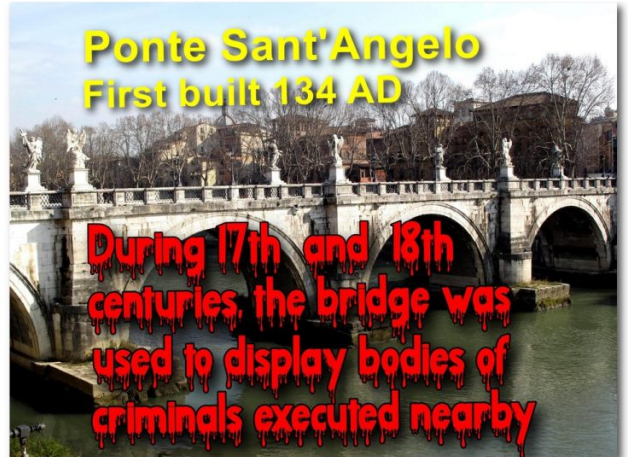


Basilica of St. Bartholomew
Isola Tiberina



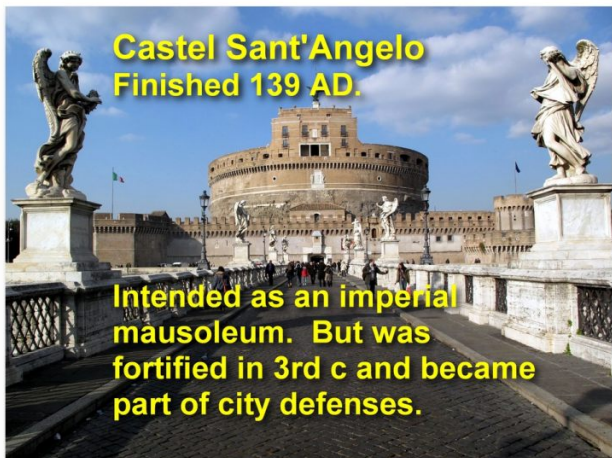
Ponte (Bridge) Sant'Angelo
From city to Castel Sant'Angelo

- First built 134 AD.
- Built by Hadrian.
- 443 feet,
- Pedestrian only.
- 10 angels added 1500s.



Ponte Sant'Angelo
First built 134 AD

During 17th and 18th centuries, the bridge was used to display bodies of criminals executed nearby



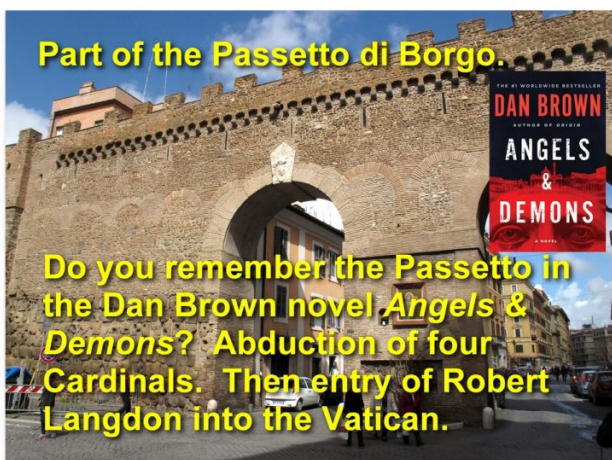
Castel Sant'Angelo
Finished 139 AD.

Intended as an imperial mausoleum. But was fortified in 3rd c and became part of city defenses.



Castel Sant'Angelo is linked to the Vatican by a special passage (Passetto di Borgo).

This has enabled several Popes to flee to the castle in times of danger.



Part of the Passetto di Borgo.

Do you remember the Passetto in the Dan Brown novel *Angels & Demons*? Abduction of four Cardinals. Then entry of Robert Langdon into the Vatican.



Act 3 of Puccini's *Tosca* takes place in Castel Sant'Angelo.

At the end, *Tosca* leaps from the window where I took this picture to her death – crying "O Scarpia, we meet before God!"



Castel Sant'Angelo Papal Apartments



Castel Sant'Angelo Papal Apartments



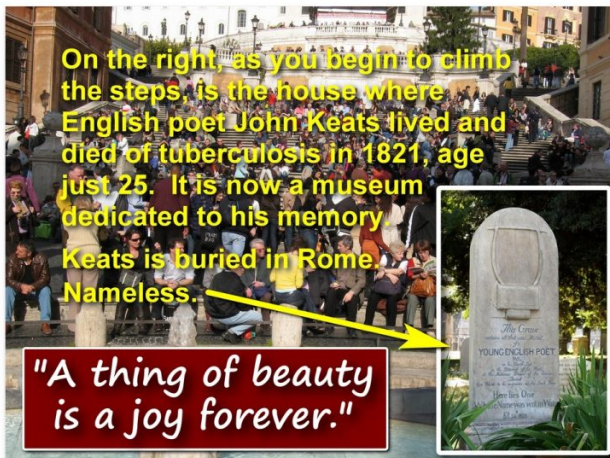
Piazza di Spagna
Plaza of Spain

- Spanish Steps: 1725
- Trinità dei Monti Church: 16th c.



Piazza di Spagna

- Named after Spanish embassy to the Vatican, which is located on the piazza.
- Steps have come to be called Spanish Steps.



On the right, as you begin to climb the steps, is the house where English poet John Keats lived and died of tuberculosis in 1821, age just 25. It is now a museum dedicated to his memory. Keats is buried in Rome. Nameless.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."



Trinità dei Monti Church

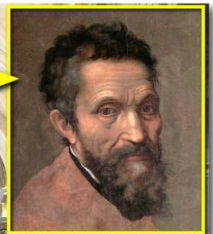
- Started by King Louis XII of France 1502.
- Finished 1585.
- Church is still in French control today.



The obelisk is not Egyptian. It is Roman, in imitation of an Egyptian obelisk.



In this church is a portrait of Michelangelo by his student Daniele da Volterra.



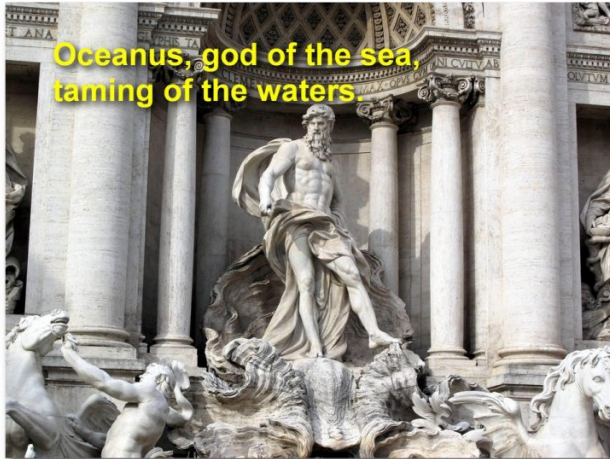
Daniele is infamous for painting over the genitals in Michelangelo's *The Last Judgment* fresco in the Sistine Chapel. The Church had condemned nudity in religious art.



16th c. Trinità dei Monti – Ceiling



Trevi Fountain
 – Designed in 1732 by Niccolò Salvi.
 – Built on the site of an earlier and uncompleted fountain by Bernini.



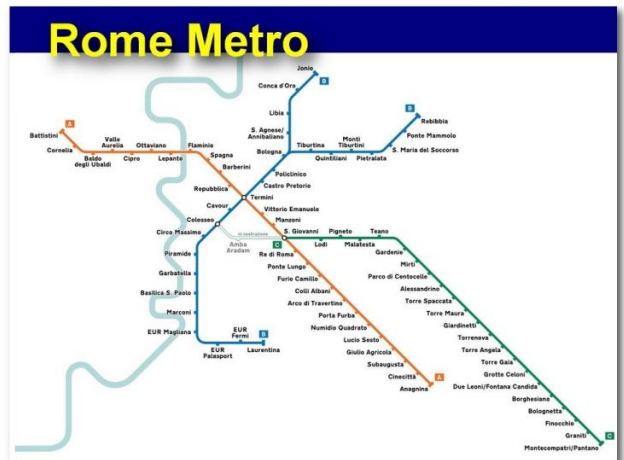
Oceanus, god of the sea, taming of the waters.



Rome Trams
 – 6 lines.
 – 192 stations.
 – 24 miles.



No matter what the weather



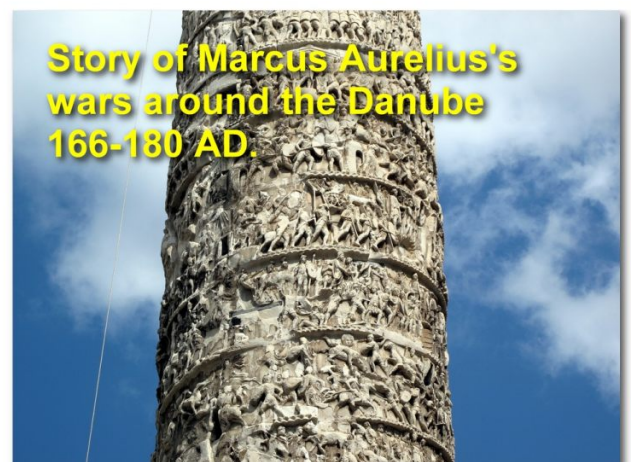
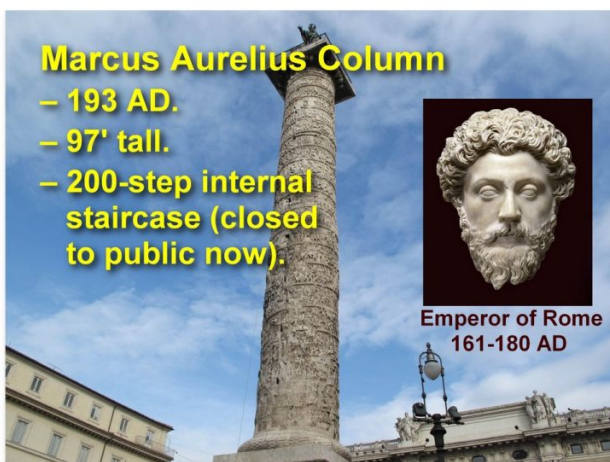
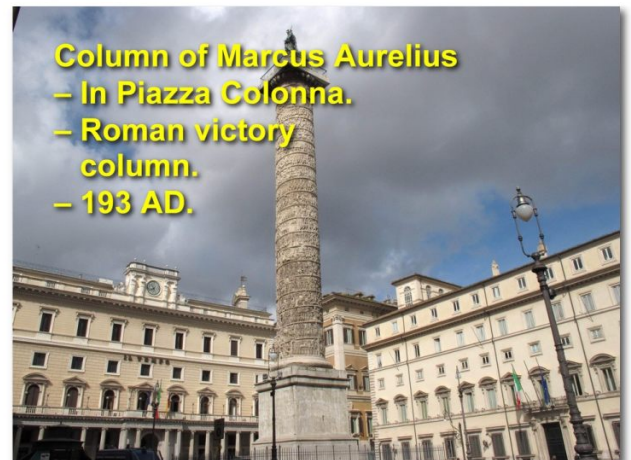
Rome Metro

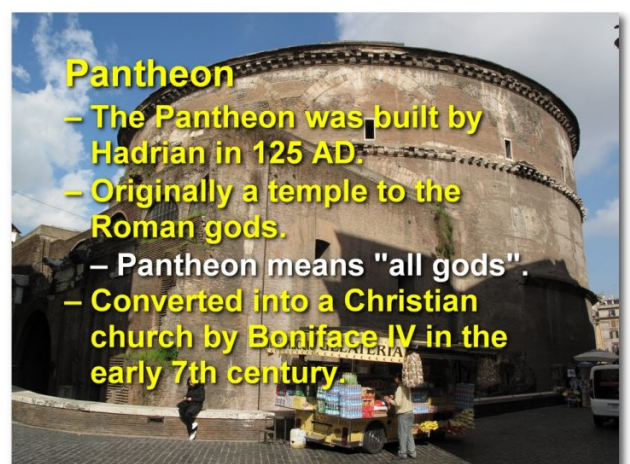
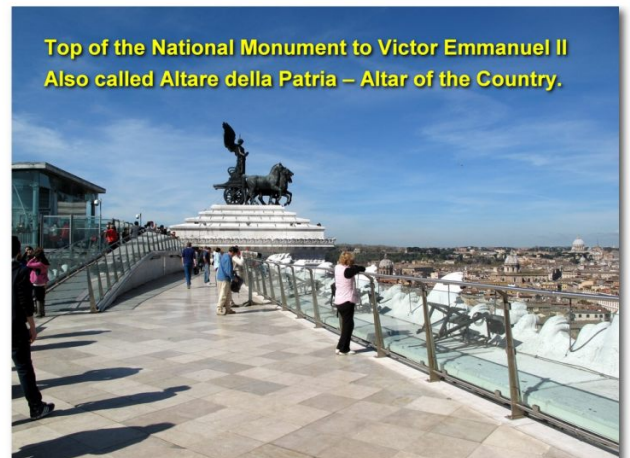


Rome Metro System:
 – 3 lines.
 – 39 miles.
 – 73 stations.
 – Single journey ticket (BIT) €1.50 is valid on Metro, buses, trams.



Metro does not go to many of the main tourist areas.
 Also protect your wallet and purse on all public transport in Rome.





Pantheon – Best-preserved of all Roman buildings in Rome.

- Dome 43 metres (141') diameter.
- Dome 43 metres above ground.
- Dome has 8 metre (26') hole (occulus) which opens it to the heavens.
- There are small holes in the floor to drain away any rainwater.

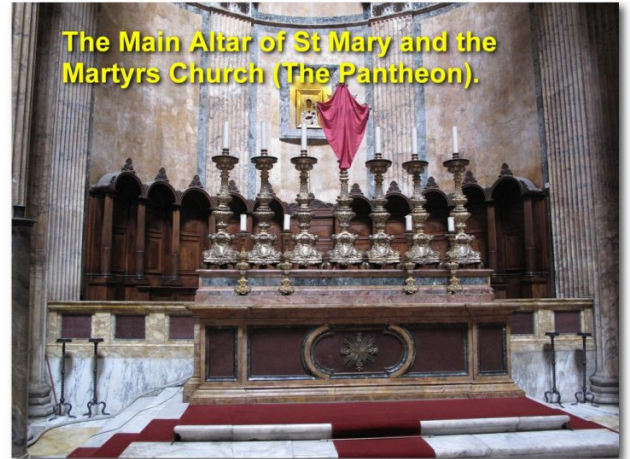


- The Pantheon is in use as a Catholic church.
- As a church, the Pantheon is known as St. Mary and the Martyrs (Latin: Sancta Maria ad Martyres).
 - Masses are celebrated there on Sundays and holy days of obligation.
 - Weddings are also held there from time to time.

The 16 Granite Columns:

- Quarried in Egypt.
- Each 39 feet tall, 5 feet diameter, and 60 tons weight.
- Dragged 62 miles from quarry to the Nile on wooden sledges.
- Floated by barge down the Nile.
- Transferred to vessels to cross the Mediterranean to Ostia.
- Put back on barges and pulled up the Tiber River to Rome.
- Dragged from the Tiber to the site.

The Main Altar of St Mary and the Martyrs Church (The Pantheon).



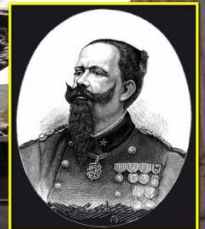
Two kings of Italy are buried in the Pantheon:

- Vittorio Emanuele II – reign 1861-1878.
- Umberto I – reign 1878-1900.

Also the artist Raphael: born 1483, died 1520. This is Raphael's tomb.



Tomb of King Vittorio Emanuele II. Reigned 1861-1878. Italy was founded 1861, and he is considered Father of the Country.



VITTORIO · EMANUELE · II
PADRE · DELLA · PATRIA

Tomb of King Umberto I, who reigned 1878-1900. And his Queen Margherita.



There are many nice restaurants and coffee shops near the Pantheon. I like this one -- Armando's.





The Pantheon sits on the Piazza della Rotonda. Rotunda is another name for the Pantheon.



Fontana del Pantheon, by Giacomo Della Porta (1575, with Egyptian obelisk added in 1711)

Obelisk dates from 13th c BC



The view of the Pantheon in Piazza della Rotonda is worth the few extra € for wine!



St Louis of the French Church of French community in Rome.

Exterior statues include Charlemagne, St. Louis, St. Clothilde, St. Jeanne of Valois.



St Louis of the French (King Louis IX of France)
San Luigi dei Francesi

- Built 1510-1589.
- Caravaggio paintings in chapels.



Jewish Museum of Rome
In the old Ghetto area near the Tiber.

The building houses:

- Great Synagogue built 1904
- Spanish Synagogue
- Museum (basement).

Directly across from Isola Tiberina.

The Rome Ghetto

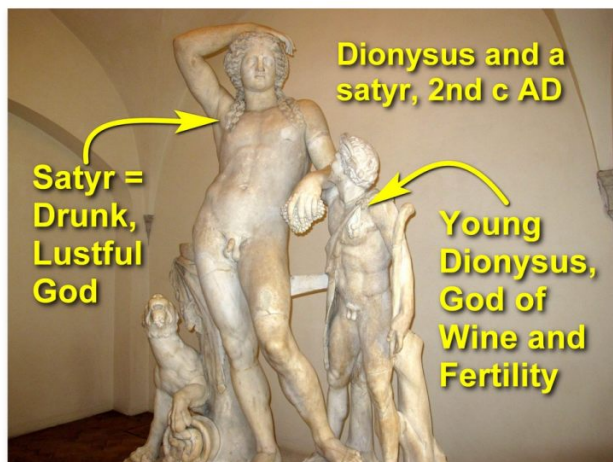
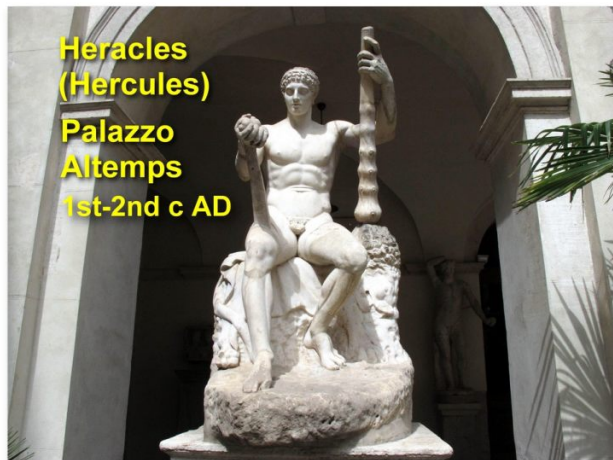
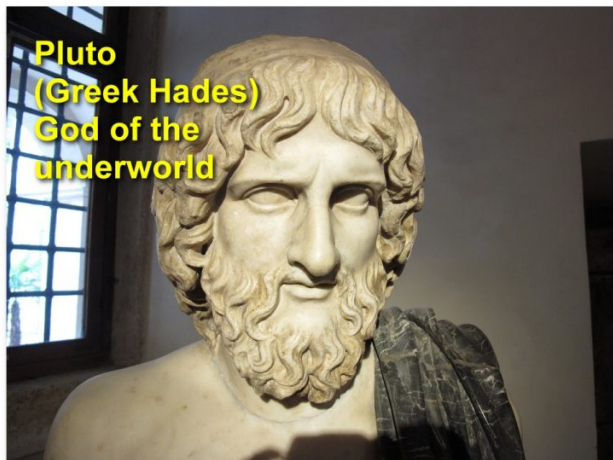
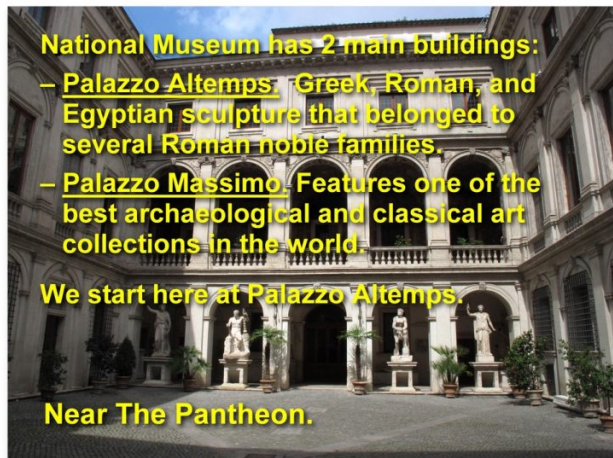
- Established 1555 by Pope Paul IV.
- Required all Jews to live in an area considered very undesirable due to constant flooding.
- Enclosed by walls and gates that were only open during the day.
- When the Papal state ended in 1870, the requirement that Jews live in the Ghetto ended. Walls torn down 1888. Much of the ghetto demolished.



Museum Galleries:

- Ancient sculptures.
- Textiles.
- Jews in Rome.
- 5 Temples.
- Life in the Ghetto.
- Emancipation.
- Libyan Judaism.

Closed Friday afternoons and Saturdays.

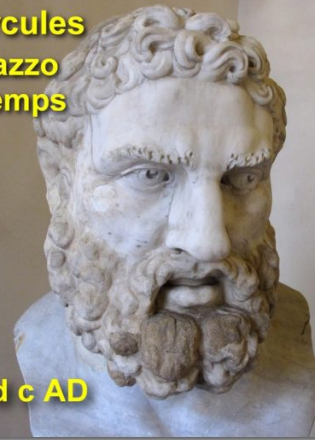


Labours of Hercules - 240-260 AD



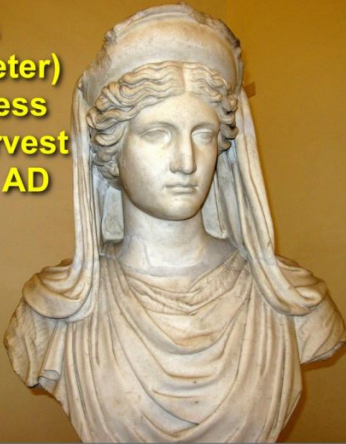
Front panel of a sarcophagus

Hercules
Palazzo
Altemps



2nd c AD

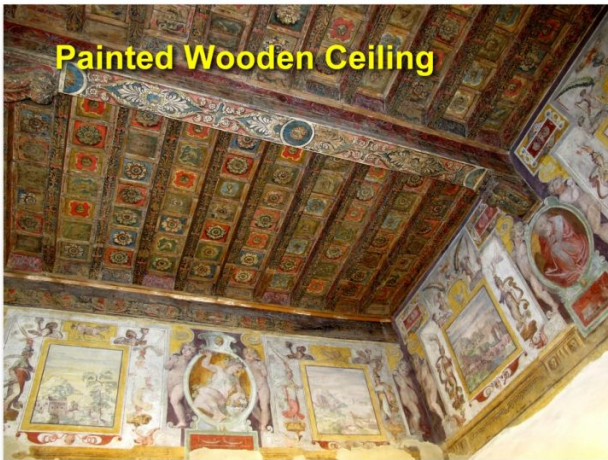
Ceres
(Demeter)
Goddess
of Harvest
2nd c AD



Ares,
seated with
a shield and baby
Eros at
his feet



Painted Wooden Ceiling



National Museum of Rome
Palazzo Massimo
Built 1883-1887

- Basement: Jewels, grave ornaments, and Roman coins.
- Ground and 1st floors: Greek and Roman sculptures and sarcophagi.
- 2nd floor: Roman frescoes and mosaics.

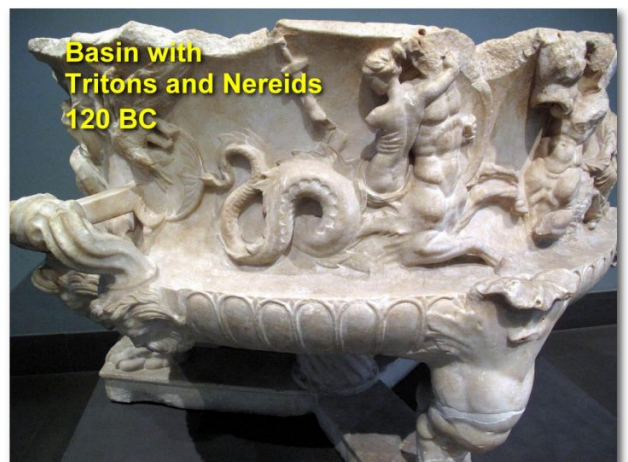
Near Termini Station.



Nymphs
from Piazza Barberini
1st c AD



Basin with
Tritons and Nereids
120 BC



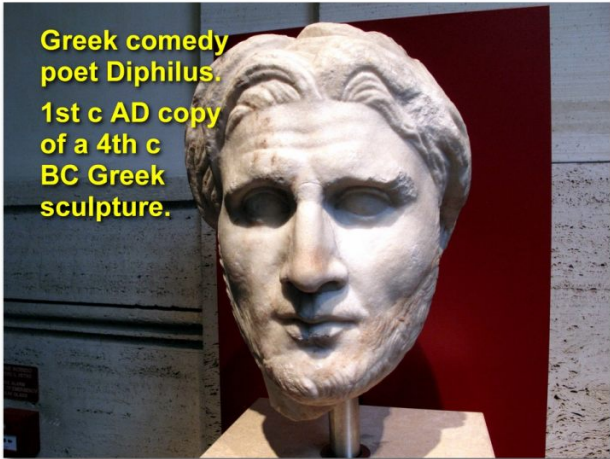
Minerva
(Athena)
Palazzo
Massimo



Alexander
the Great
Palazzo
Massimo



Greek comedy
poet Diphilus.
1st c AD copy
of a 4th c
BC Greek
sculpture.



Priest of Isis
1st c BC
Palazzo
Massimo



Palazzo Massimo
One of the best archaeological and
classical art collections in the world.



Mosaic -- Head of Medusa
212-216 AD



Portonaccio sarcophagus - 2nd c



Museum of Rome
– Originally focus was city history.
– But evolved to drawings,
engravings old illustrated books,
and many works of art.
– Building: 1790.



Next to Piazza Navona.

Let's take a break: Rome Fun Facts 1

1. Rome has 280 fountains and more than 900 churches – more than any other city in the world.
2. Rome became capital of unified Italy in 1870, replacing Florence.
3. By law, wild cats may live wherever they want in Rome – eg inside Colosseum or Forum.
4. St Peter's basilica is the largest church ever constructed.

Let's take a break: Rome Fun Facts 2

5. Romans often ate lying on a couch, eating with their hands. Occasionally used a spoon, never a knife or fork.
6. Roman citizens used to vomit between meals so they could continue to eat more.
7. Historians estimate that around 500,000 people and 1 million wild animals were killed in battles at the Colosseum. Over about 400 years.

Gesu Church

- Mother church of Society of Jesus (Jesuits).
- Baroque façade.
- Built 1568-1580.

IHS are first letters (iota eta sigma) of the name Jesus in Greek alphabet.

Gesu Church

Main nave and altar

Gesu Church

Chapel of the Madonna della Strada

San Andreas Church.
Sant'Andrea della Valle.
1650.
Baroque facade.

This photo shows the true meaning of the word "facade".

San Andreas Church

Popes Pius II and Pius III are buried in the church.

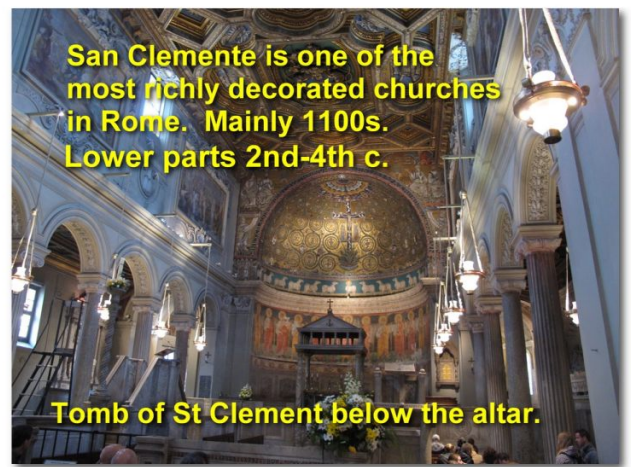
San Andreas Church

The first act of the opera Tosca by Puccini is set in Sant'Andrea della Valle.



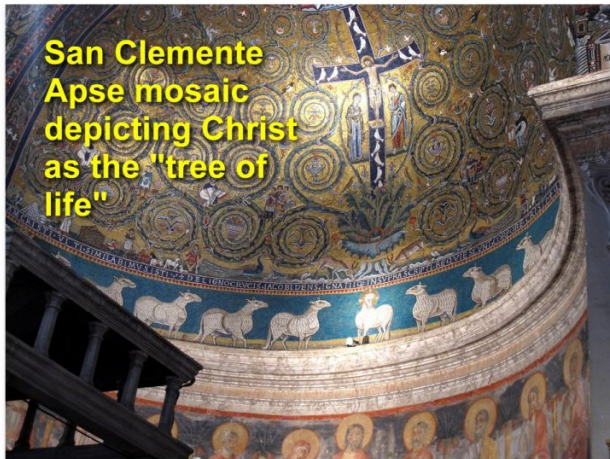
San Clemente al Laterano

- Present church built 1108-1123.
- Beneath the church is a 4th c basilica.
- And below that is a 2nd c cave temple.

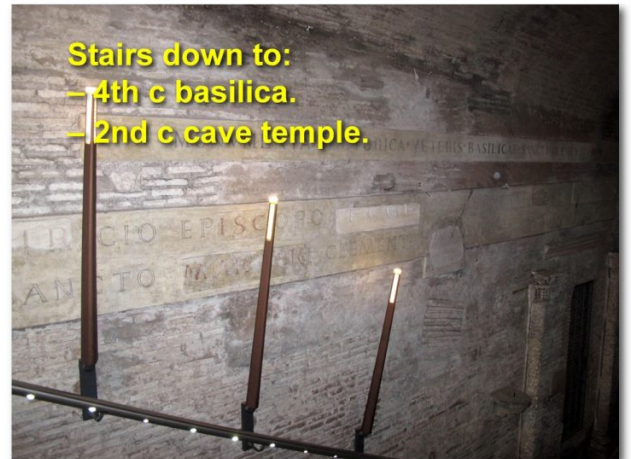


San Clemente is one of the most richly decorated churches in Rome. Mainly 1100s. Lower parts 2nd-4th c.

Tomb of St Clement below the altar.

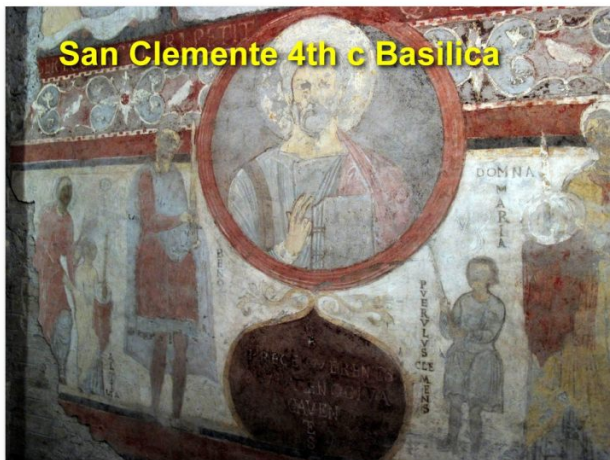


San Clemente
Apse mosaic
depicting Christ
as the "tree of
life"



Stairs down to:

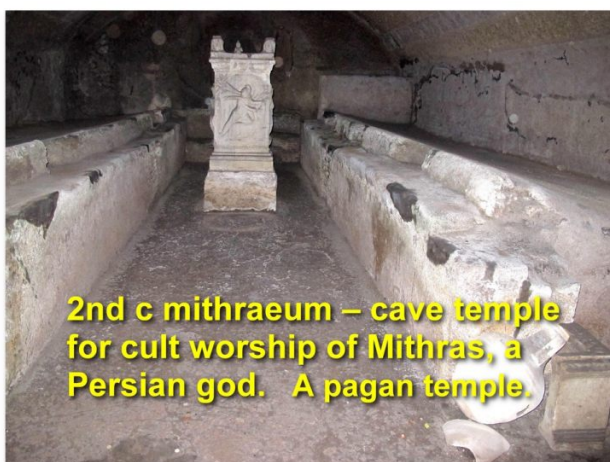
- 4th c basilica.
- 2nd c cave temple.



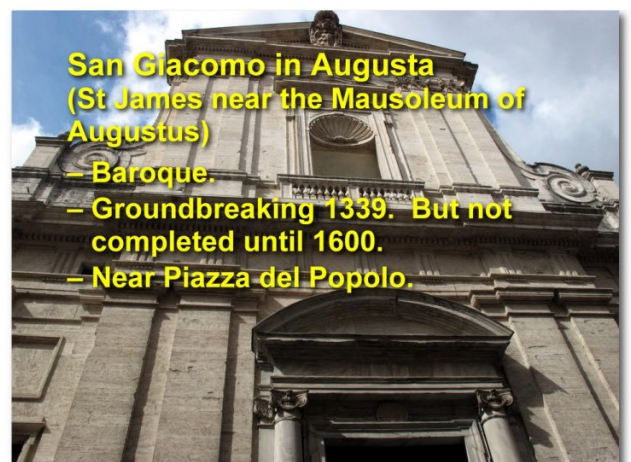
San Clemente 4th c Basilica



San Clemente 4th c Basilica

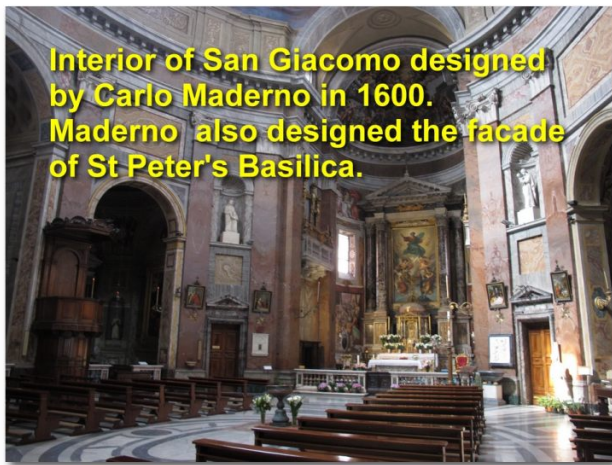


2nd c mithraeum – cave temple for cult worship of Mithras, a Persian god. A pagan temple.

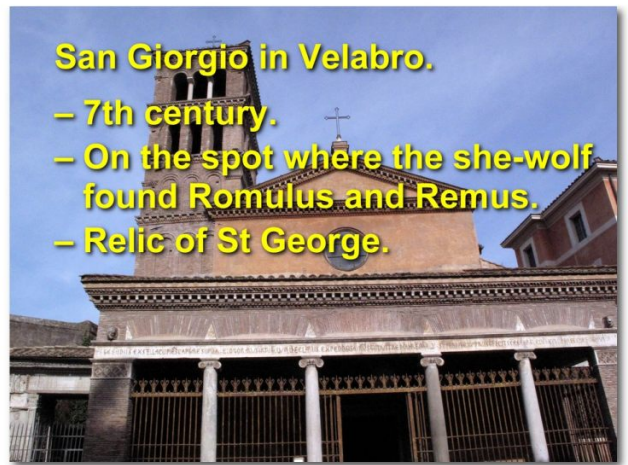


San Giacomo in Augusta
(St James near the Mausoleum of Augustus)

- Baroque.
- Groundbreaking 1339. But not completed until 1600.
- Near Piazza del Popolo.



Interior of San Giacomo designed by Carlo Maderno in 1600. Maderno also designed the facade of St Peter's Basilica.



San Giorgio in Velabro.
 – 7th century.
 – On the spot where the she-wolf found Romulus and Remus.
 – Relic of St George.



San Giorgio In Velabro – 7th c
 The columns seem random because they were taken from various Roman temples.



San Giovanni Laterano
 Archbasilica of St. John Lateran
 – Begun 4th c.
 – Completed 1735.



San Giovanni Laterano
 – 460' high.
 – 460' wide.
 – 460' long.

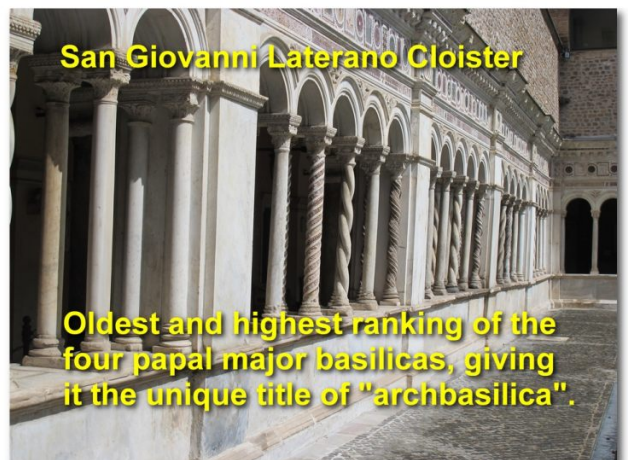


San Giovanni Laterano
 – Cathedral church of the Diocese of Rome.
 – Ecclesiastical seat of the Bishop of Rome, which is the Pope.
 – Surprisingly, St Peter's is NOT Rome's Cathedral.



San Giovanni Has 6 Papal Tombs:

1. Alexander III. 2. Sergius IV.
3. Clement XII. 4. Martin V. 5. Innocent III.
6. Leo XIII. Leo XIII (Pope 1878-1903) was the last Pope not to be entombed in St Peter's Basilica.



San Giovanni Laterano Cloister

Oldest and highest ranking of the four papal major basilicas, giving it the unique title of "archbasilica".

Santa Francesca Romana

- Tomb of Pope Gregory XI
- Died 1378.
- Last Avignon pope. After 70 years of schism, he returned papacy to Rome.

Next to Roman Forum



Basilica of St Mary of the Angels
Interior Designed by Michelangelo.
Built 1562-1564.



Michelangelo
1475-1564

Santa Maria degli Angeli e dei Martiri St Mary of the Angels and Martyrs Roman bath house 306 AD Converted to Basilica 1564 by Michelangelo



Sadly, Michaelangelo died in 1564 and did not live to see the church finished.
This is the Chapel of St Bruno.

Santa Maria in Ara Coeli

- Saint Mary in Heaven.
- On the summit of the Campidoglio.
- 12th century.
- Facade formerly covered in mosaics.



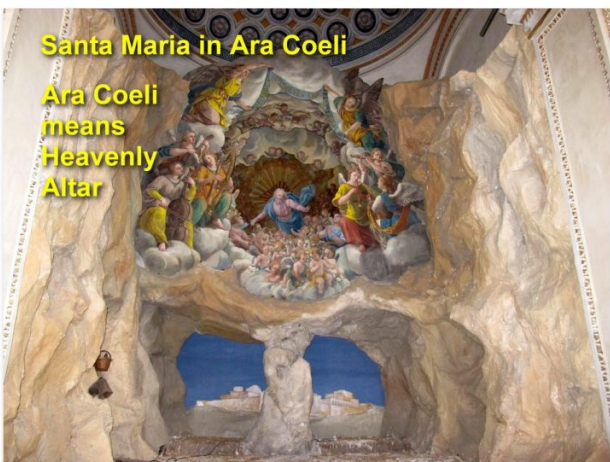
Santa Maria in Ara Coeli

Columns salvaged from ancient buildings



Santa Maria in Ara Coeli

Ara Coeli
means
Heavenly
Altar

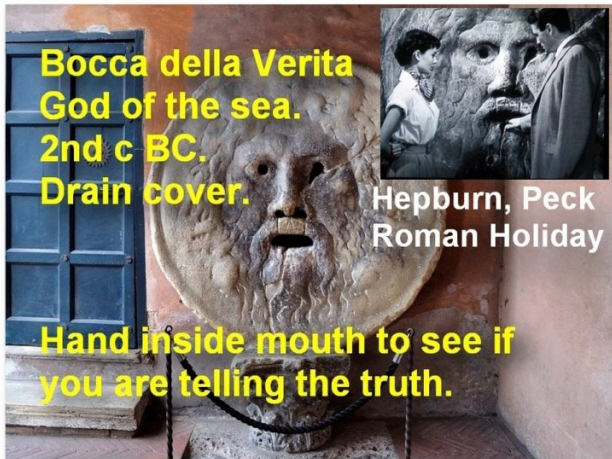


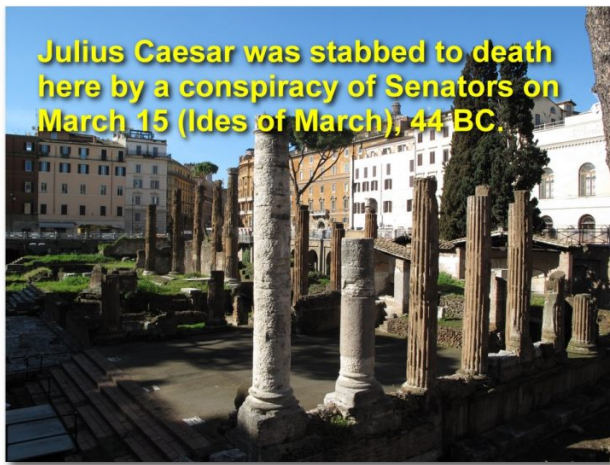
Santa Maria in Cosmedin

Church: 8th c.
Belltower: 12th c.



Near Roman Forum and Circus Maximus.





Julius Caesar was stabbed to death here by a conspiracy of Senators on March 15 (Ides of March), 44 BC.



Palazzo Spada – Spada Gallery
1540



Palazzo Spada
Four galleries of 16th and 17th-c paintings by (among others) del Sarto, Titian, Jan Brueghel the Elder, Guercino, Rubens, Dürer, Caravaggio, and Testa.



Palazzo Spada Courtyard.
Italian Council of State meets in the Palazzo. Approves government regulations and drafts of legislation.



Church of Santa Maria del Popolo
– Late 15th century.
– Facade redesigned by Bernini 17th c.



Santa Maria del Popolo
Main altar by Bernini



Santa Maria del Popolo
Masterpieces

Assumption of the Virgin
Annibale Carracci 1601

Caravaggio 1601
Crucifixion
of St Peter

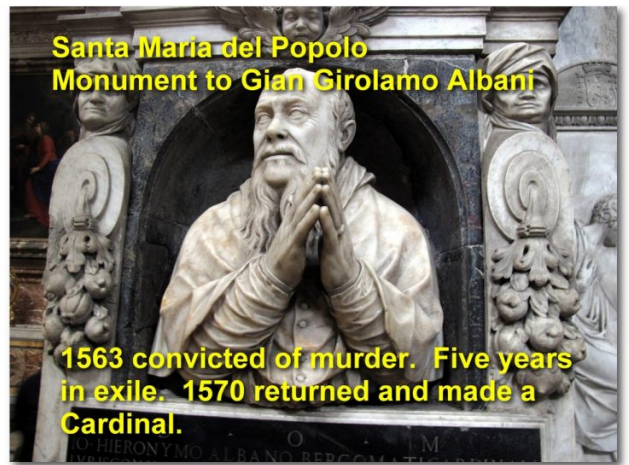
Caravaggio 1601
Conversion on the
Way to Damascus



Santa Maria del Popolo
Chigi Chapel or Chapel of the
Madonna of Loreto
Raphael – 1512-1520



**Santa Maria del Popolo
Tomb Dated 1581**



**Santa Maria del Popolo
Monument to Gian Girolamo Albani**

1563 convicted of murder. Five years in exile. 1570 returned and made a Cardinal.



**Piazza del Popolo
Egyptian obelisk was brought over to Rome by Augustus and originally installed in Circus Maximus.**

Obelisk dates from 18th c BC



Sphinx guarding the Piazza del Popolo

Early 1800s. Not Egyptian.



**Santa Maria Maddalena
St Mary Magdalen
1699**



**Santa Maria Maddalena
Octagonal Nave**



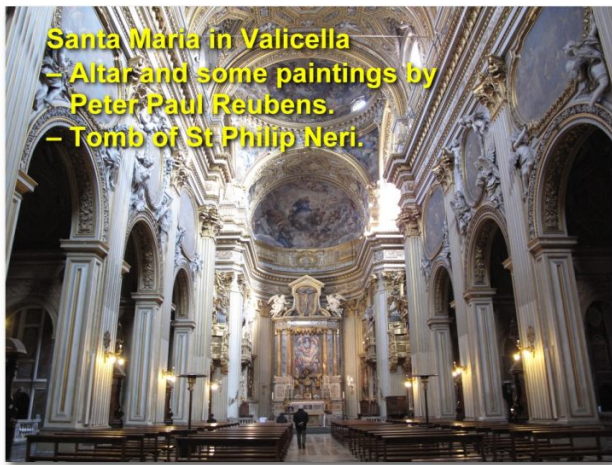
**Santa Maria Maddalena
Chapel of St Camillus
Saint's relics**

S. CAMILLO DE LELLIS
IN QUESTO ALTARE SI CONSERVA IL CORPO
DI S. CAMILLO DE LELLIS (1550-1614)
FONDATORE DELL'ORDINE DEI CAMILLIANI
(MINISTRI DEGLI INFERMI)

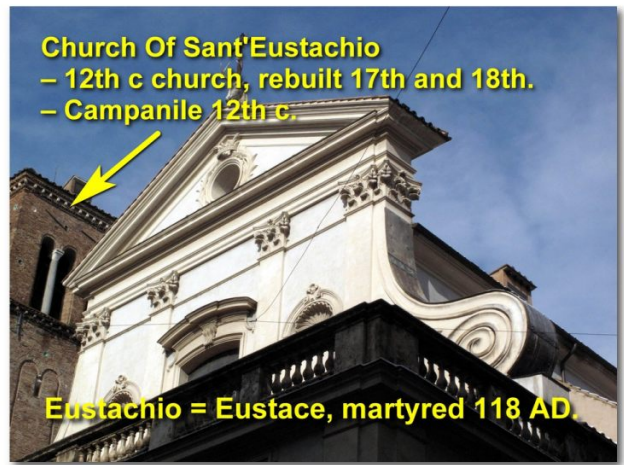
THE BODY OF ST. CAMILLUS (1550-1614)
IS CONTAINED HERE IN THIS ALTAR
HE WAS THE "FUI" OF THE MINISTERS
OF THE SICK (CAMILLIANS)



**Santa Maria in Vallicella
Also called
Chiesa Nuova.
1577**

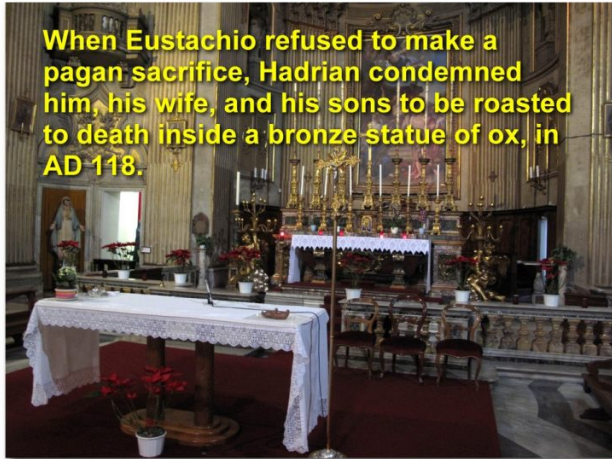


Santa Maria in Valicella
 – Altar and some paintings by Peter Paul Rubens.
 – Tomb of St Philip Neri.



Church Of Sant'Eustachio
 – 12th c church, rebuilt 17th and 18th.
 – Campanile 12th c.

Eustachio = Eustace, martyred 118 AD.



When Eustachio refused to make a pagan sacrifice, Hadrian condemned him, his wife, and his sons to be roasted to death inside a bronze statue of ox, in AD 118.



Santa Maria Maggiore
 – UNESCO Heritage Site.
 – 1743.



Santa Maria Maggiore
 – Many say: the most beautiful church in Rome after St Peter's.
 – Aka Our Lady of the Snows – built on supposed 4th c miracle site where snow fell in Summer.



High Altar and Canopy
 Gian Lorenzo Bernini, who designed the canopy at St Peter's, is buried in Santa Maria Maggiore. But he did not design this canopy.

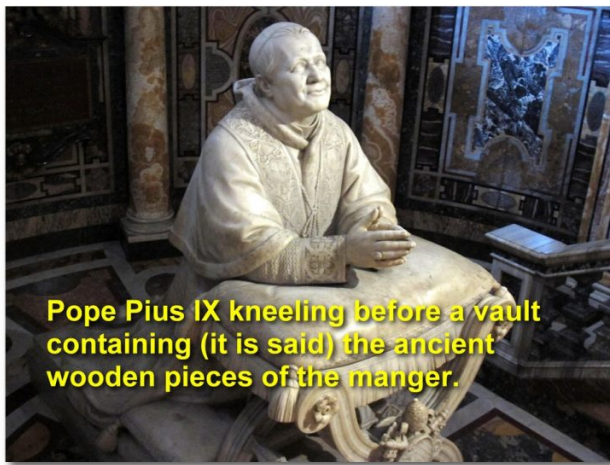


Ceiling in the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore

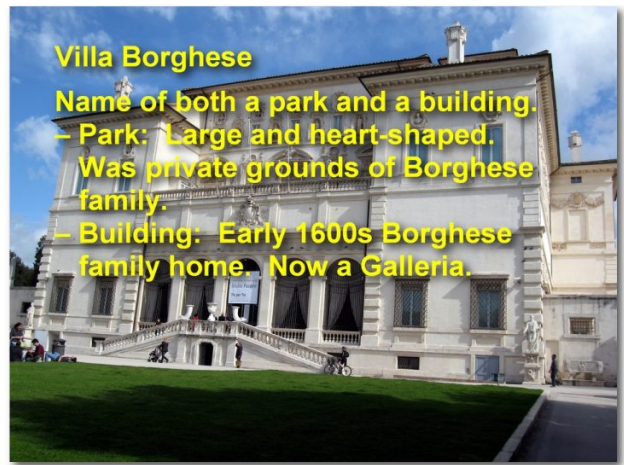


Tomb of Pope Sixtus V
 Pope 1585-1590

He excommunicated Elizabeth I of England because she restored the Anglican church as the state church.



Pope Pius IX kneeling before a vault containing (it is said) the ancient wooden pieces of the manger.



Villa Borghese
Name of both a park and a building.
– Park: Large and heart-shaped. Was private grounds of Borghese family.
– Building: Early 1600s Borghese family home. Now a Galleria.



Trastevere
Part of Rome across the Tiber. Historic immigrant area.
Piazza di Santa Maria – Heart of Trastevere.
20 min walk from Vatican.



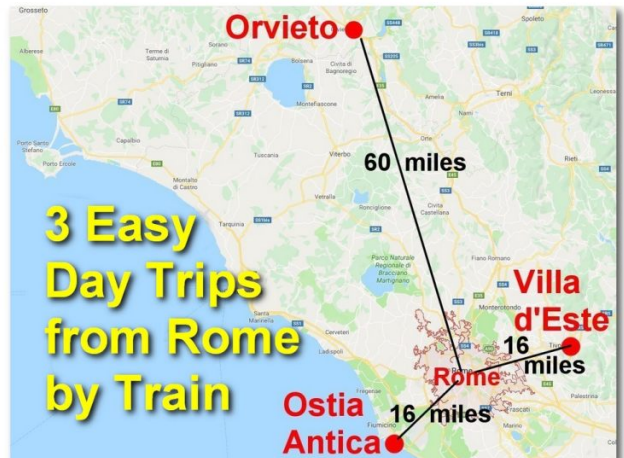
Santa Maria in Trastevere Church.
Parts of interior 3rd century.
Mainly 12th c.

Rome – 3 Day Trips by Train

Orvieto. Medieval hill town. Etruscan and Roman.

Ostia Antica. Rome's Pompei.

Villa d'Este. 16th c villa and gardens in Tivoli.



THE END
LA FINE

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