



Italy Info - 1

- **Capital:** Rome.
- **Area:** 116,000 sq miles (US 3,800,000 sq mi).
- **Population (2022 est):** 59 million (US: 333 million).
- **Coastline:** 4,720 miles.
- **Member:** UN, NATO, OECD, WTO, G7, G20, EU, Schengen.

Italy Info - 2

- **GDP:** US\$2.2 trillion.
- **Currency:** €.
- **Unemployment:** 11% but...
 - **Unemployment ages 18-25:** 38%.
- **Public debt as % of GDP:** 132%.

Italy Info - 3

- **Religion:**
 - 79% Christian (most RC).
 - 20% agnostic.
 - 1% Muslim.
- **Literacy:** >99% men and women.
- **Citizenship:** By descent only – not by birth.

Italy Info - 4

- **Government Type:** Parliamentary republic.
- **Formation:**
 - Unified Kingdom: 1861.
 - Republic: June 2, 1946.
 - EU: Original Member, 1958.
- **Legislature:**
 - Senate: 315 elected plus 6 life.
 - Chamber of Deputies: 630.

Different type of republic from USA

Italy Info - 5

Current coalition government:

Head of State: President Sergio MATTARELLA



Head of Government: Prime Minister Giorgia MELONI



Neither is directly elected by citizens

Italy History – 1

- **753 BC:** Ancient Rome founded.
 - **First king Romulus.**
- **509 BC:** Republic (no kings).
- **Next 500 years:** Territory grew west to Britain, east to Persia. Prosperity and stability.
 - **Peninsula named:** Italia.
- **27 AD:** Roman empire began. Augustus first emperor.

Roman Empire - 1st and 2nd centuries AD 20% of world population by 2nd century



Italy History - 3

- **353 AD:** Decline. Split in two.
- **8th century:** Conquered by Charlemagne. Fractured into many:
 - **Papal states** (most of central Italy). These remained until 1861.
 - **Medieval Communes** (city-states).
 - **Maritime republics** (eg Venice, Genoa, Pisa and Amalfi).
 - **Islamic emirates** (Sicily + Naples).

Italy History - 4

- **1400s to 1600s:** Renaissance (Papal – States). Great wealth. Revival of art, culture.
- **1700s:** Rise of House of Savoy to control northern and central Italy.
- **1800s.** Nationalism.
- **1861:** Unification.* Led by Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, Cavour, Mazzini. Parliament, constitution.
*Excluding Rome

Italy History - 5

- **1870:** Italy attacked Rome. Pope had no army. Italy took control and made Rome its capital.
- **1880-1900:** Italian colonialism. Incl. Somalia, Eritrea, and Libya.
- **WWI:** Joined allies. 650,000 soldiers and 650,000 civilian war dead, near bankruptcy. **Victory at big cost.**

Italy History - 6

- **1922:** National Fascist Party led by Benito Mussolini took power by force. Banned political parties, curtailed personal liberties. Dictatorship.
- **WWII:** Italy allied with Nazis and Japan. 1943 Allies invaded. 1945 Italy surrendered. Mussolini executed by partisans. Italian economy destroyed.
- **1946:** Referendum. June 2, 1946 Italy became a republic (Republic Day).

Italy History - 7

- **Since WW2:** Industrialization. Economic growth, then economic crisis. Political instability, sometimes paralysis, massive public debt, corruption.
- **Since 2013:** Migrant crisis from sub-Saharan Africa. Around 1,200,000 migrants – ongoing.
- **2022 Election:** Center-Right coalition of 4 major parties.

History of the City of Rome Itself

- 753-509 BC:** Roman Kingdom.
- 509-27 BC:** Roman Republic.
- 27 BC-476 AD:** Roman Empire.
- 476 AD-1870:** Part of various kingdoms and Papal states.
- 1870-1946:** Kingdom of Italy.
- 1946-present:** Italian Republic.

Tips for Visiting Rome – 1

- **Pickpockets.** Be careful.
- **Many Rome museums and sites closed one weekday (often Mondays).** Check before going.
- **Some places open mornings until noon, close noon to 3pm, reopen until 6 or 7pm.** Check before going.

Tips for Visiting Rome – 2

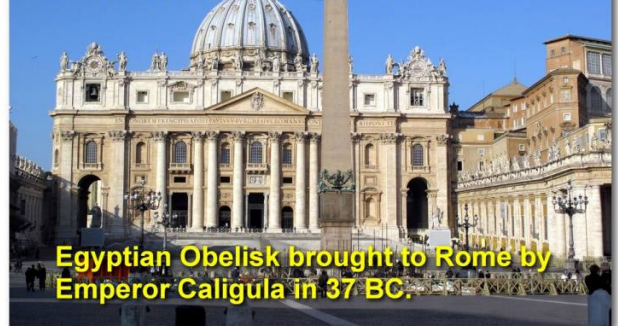
- **Taxis.** They don't cruise. Go to taxi stand. No tipping.
- **Restaurants:** Service charge usually included. Lunch 12 to 3 or so. Then close. Reopen 7:30pm or so. Locals dine even later. For popular places must book – ask your hotel.
- **Cappuccino:** Mornings only.

**St Peter's Square
Core of the Vatican City
The smallest state in the world.***



***Pop. 825. Area 109 acres.**

St Peter's is on Nero's Circus, where many Christians, including Saint Peter, suffered martyrdom.



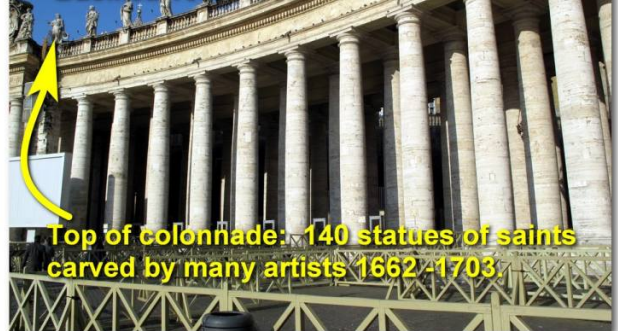
Egyptian Obelisk brought to Rome by Emperor Caligula in 37 BC.

**St. Peter's Basilica
Cornerstone 1506**



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

Gian Lorenzo Bernini designed and built St Peter's square in front of the Basilica 1656-1667



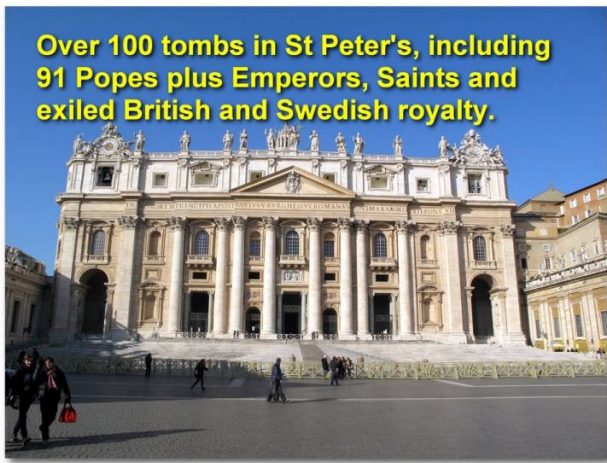
Top of colonnade: 140 statues of saints carved by many artists 1662-1703

Clock has been operated electrically since 1931. Oldest bell dates from 1288.



At Pope's request, Bernini added two 3-story towers to the design 1641. One was built. Started to collapse. Demolished. Abandoned.

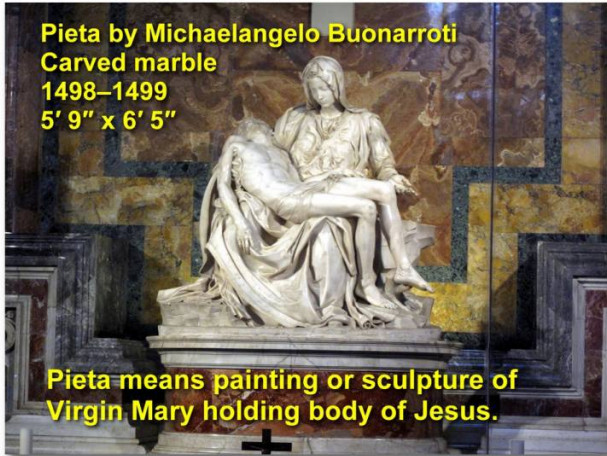




Over 100 tombs in St Peter's, including 91 Popes plus Emperors, Saints and exiled British and Swedish royalty.



Nave of St Peter's Basilica



Pieta by Michaelangelo Buonarroti
Carved marble
1498-1499
5' 9" x 6' 5"

Pieta means painting or sculpture of Virgin Mary holding body of Jesus.



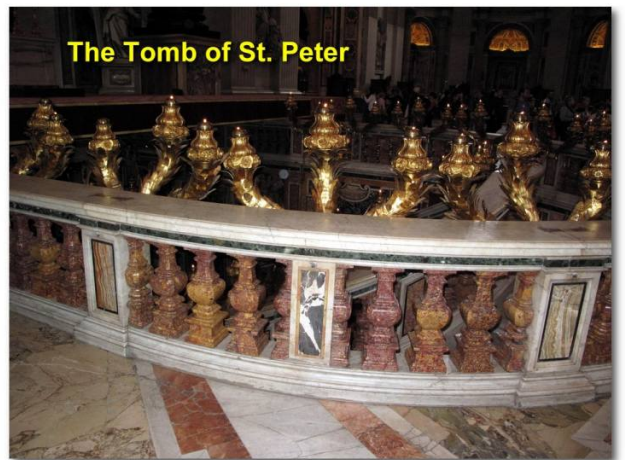
Papal Altar, where only the Pope celebrates Mass.
Directly above is the dome.
Directly below is tomb of St Peter.
Altar consists of:
- Marble base.
- Bernini's baldacchino (canopy).

Base was a giant piece of marble taken from a Roman forum.



Bernini's Baldacchino (Canopy)
Stands beneath the dome.
94 ft tall.
Sculpted 1623-1634
in bronze
stripped from decorations in the Pantheon.

Estimated 100,000 pounds of bronze

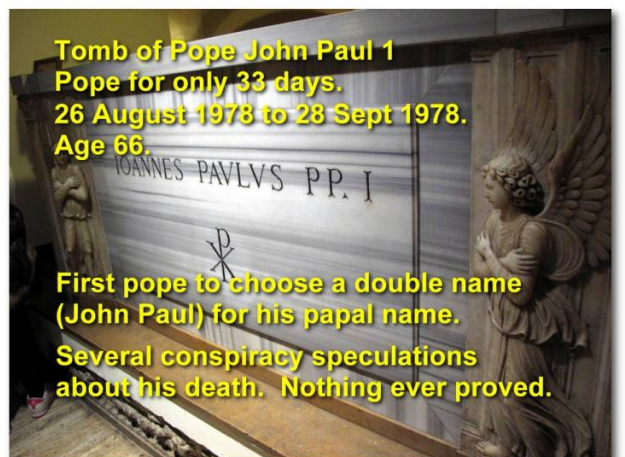


The Tomb of St. Peter



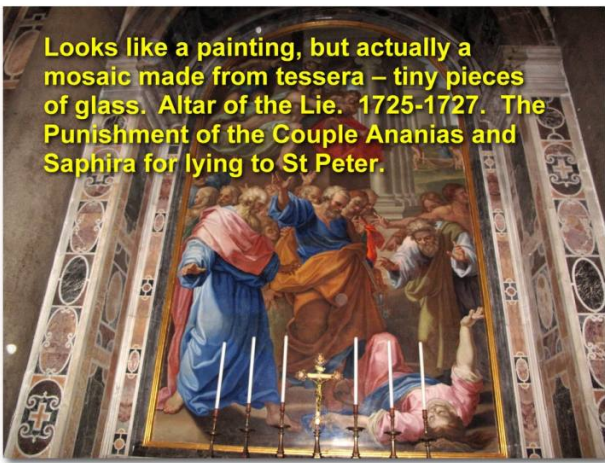
Pope Pius 11th
Pope 1922-1929.

First sovereign of Vatican City from its creation as an independent state on 11 February 1929.

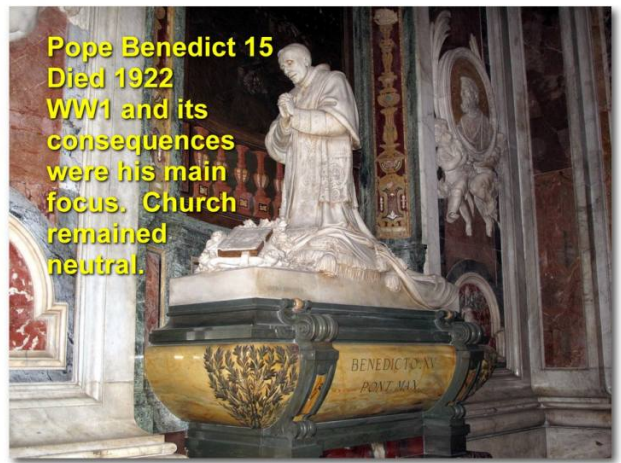


Tomb of Pope John Paul 1
Pope for only 33 days.
26 August 1978 to 28 Sept 1978.
Age 66

First pope to choose a double name (John Paul) for his papal name.
Several conspiracy speculations about his death. Nothing ever proved.



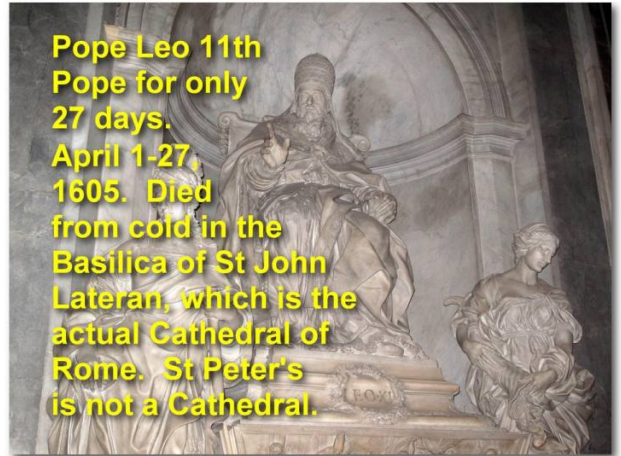
Looks like a painting, but actually a mosaic made from tessera – tiny pieces of glass. Altar of the Lie. 1725-1727. The Punishment of the Couple Ananias and Saphira for lying to St Peter.



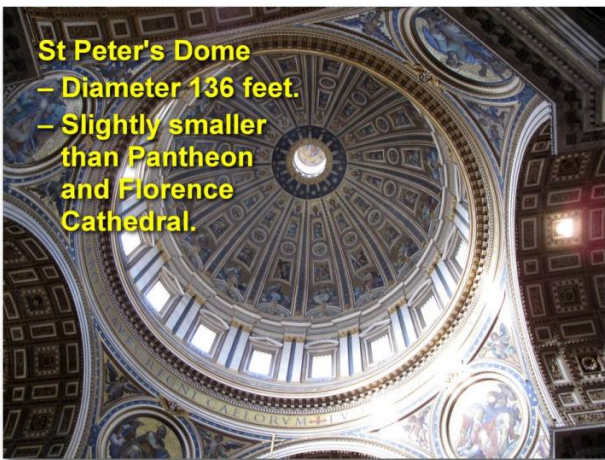
Pope Benedict XV
Died 1922
WWI and its consequences were his main focus. Church remained neutral.



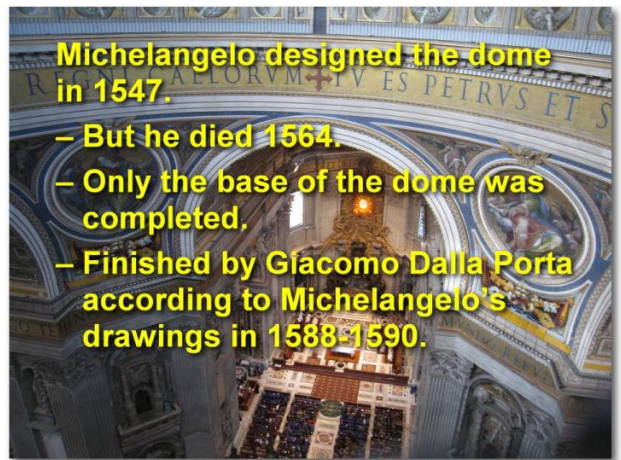
Crypt of Pope John 23rd
Died 1963



Pope Leo 11th
Pope for only 27 days.
April 1-27, 1605. Died from cold in the Basilica of St John Lateran, which is the actual Cathedral of Rome. St Peter's is not a Cathedral.



St Peter's Dome
– Diameter 136 feet.
– Slightly smaller than Pantheon and Florence Cathedral.



Michelangelo designed the dome in 1547.
– But he died 1564.
– Only the base of the dome was completed.
– Finished by Giacomo Della Porta according to Michelangelo's drawings in 1588-1590.

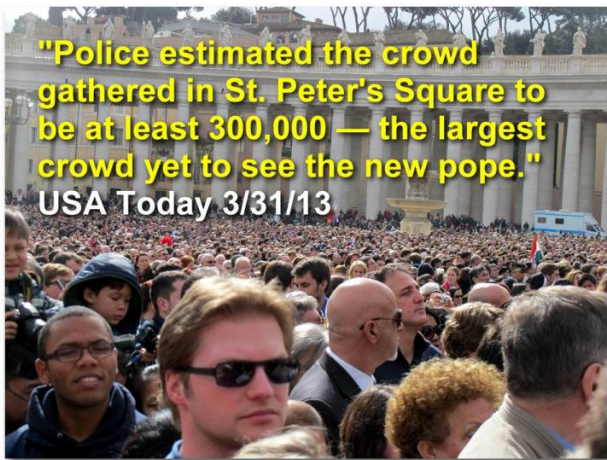
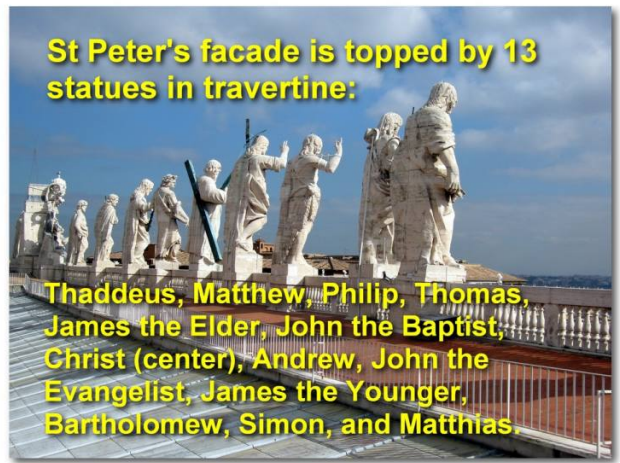


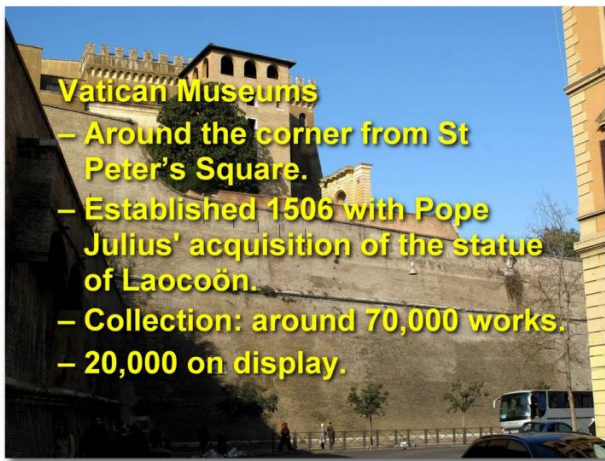
Visitors' gallery around the cupola of Michelangelo's dome.

Elevator €10, or 320 steps €8.



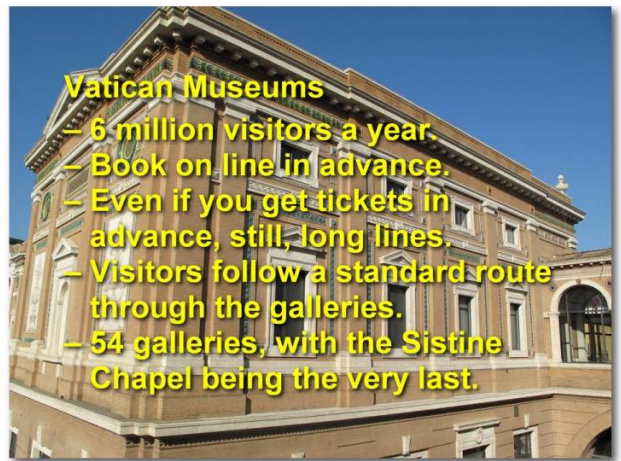
View of Basilica nave from Visitor's Gallery.





Vatican Museums

- Around the corner from St Peter's Square.
- Established 1506 with Pope Julius' acquisition of the statue of Laocoön.
- Collection: around 70,000 works.
- 20,000 on display.



Vatican Museums

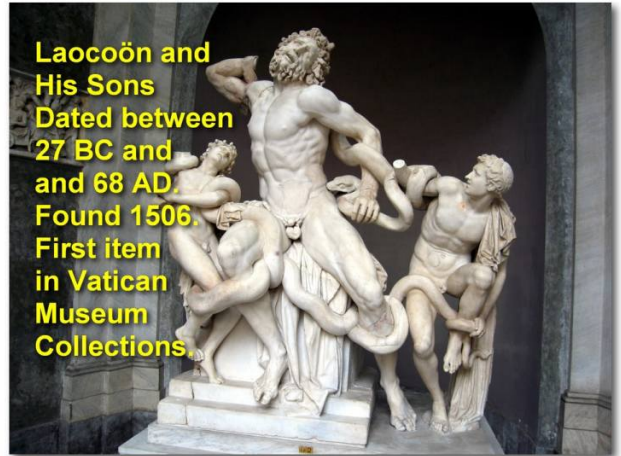
- 6 million visitors a year.
- Book on line in advance.
- Even if you get tickets in advance, still, long lines.
- Visitors follow a standard route through the galleries.
- 54 galleries, with the Sistine Chapel being the very last.



Galleries cover several millennia from Egyptian to 21st century.

This courtyard: Cortile del Belvedere

Sculpture museums: statues, sarcophagi, busts, masks, bronzes. Famous Etruscan and Egyptian collections as well as Greek, Roman, others.

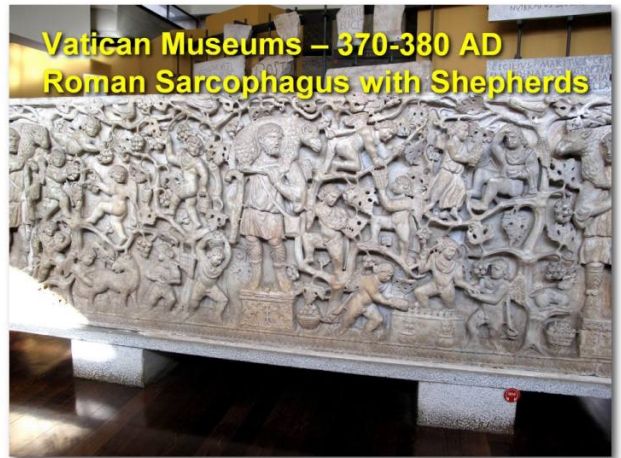


Laocoön and His Sons

Dated between 27 BC and 68 AD. Found 1506. First item in Vatican Museum Collections.



Vatican Museums Roman Sarcophagus



Vatican Museums - 370-380 AD Roman Sarcophagus with Shepherds



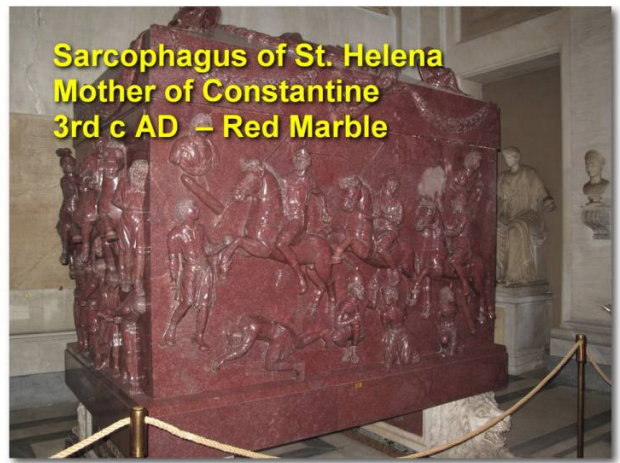
Stamps from Papal State 1852



Vatican Museum - Hall of Busts



Vatican Museums
Sculpture Galleries



Sarcophagus of St. Helena
Mother of Constantine
3rd c AD – Red Marble



Ceiling – Galleria dei Candelabri



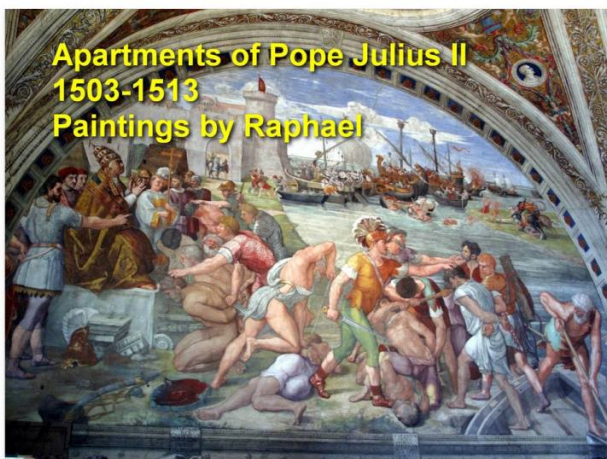
Vatican Museum - Tapestry
Massacre of the Innocents
Around
1516-1521



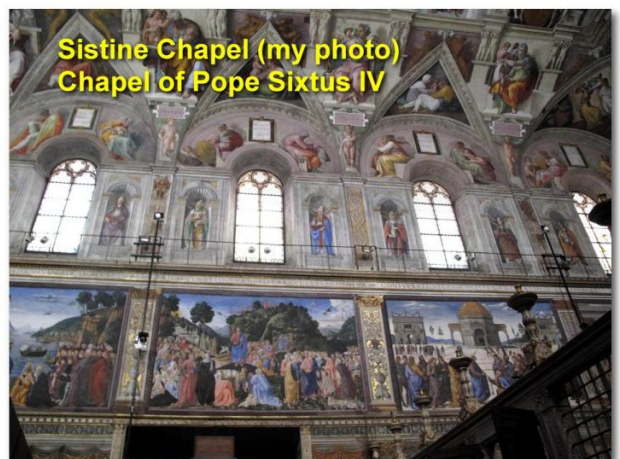
Galleria delle carte geografiche
Ceiling



Fresco by Raphael
Stanze di Raffaello (Raphael Rooms)
Papal apartment painted 1508-1524.



Apartments of Pope Julius II
1503-1513
Paintings by Raphael



Sistine Chapel (my photo)
Chapel of Pope Sixtus IV



Sistine Chapel Ceiling (Internet photo)
 Michaelangelo 1508-1512
 5,000 sq feet of fresco



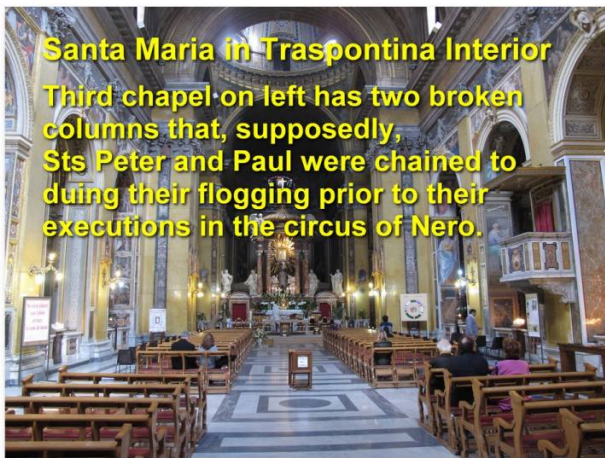
Michaelangelo's "The Creation of Adam"
 Part of the Sistine Chapel Ceiling – 1508-1512



Via della Conciliazione
 Walk across Vittorio Emanuele II Bridge
 Then down this road to St Peter's



Santa Maria in Traspontina Church
 On Via della Conciliazione
 Built 1566 to 1637



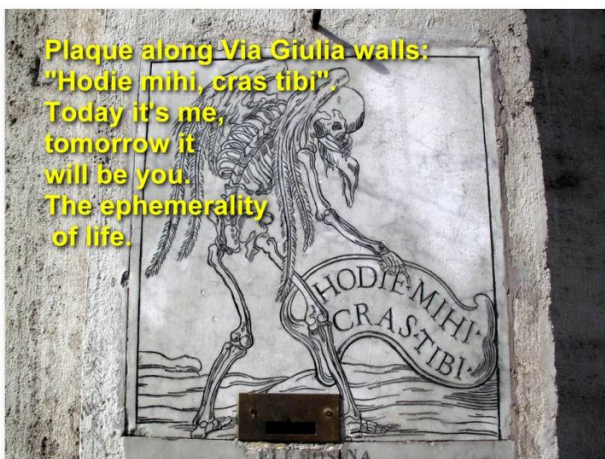
Santa Maria in Traspontina Interior
 Third chapel on left has two broken
 columns that, supposedly,
 Sts Peter and Paul were chained to
 during their flogging prior to their
 executions in the circus of Nero.

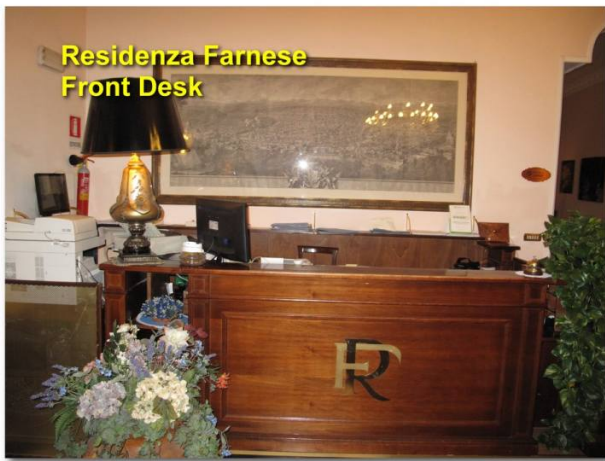


Via Giulia
 A street in the historic centre of
 Rome. Designed by Pope Julius II.
 One of the first important urban
 planning projects in Renaissance
 Rome.



Via Giulia
 My friends' vacation
 apartment for
 several years.
 #125 Via Giulia.





Residenza Farnese
Front Desk



Residenza Farnese
Lobby



Residenza Farnese
Bar



Residenza Farnese
One of the rooms I stayed in



Residenza Farnese
Another room I stayed in



Residenza Farnese
Breakfast room
Not open lunch or dinner



Residenza Farnese
Breakfast - Prima Colazione

Frittatas



Residenza Farnese
Breakfast - Prima Colazione

Blood
Orange



**Residenza Farnese
Breakfast**



Farnese Palace
Opened 1541 Now French embassy.

Michelangelo designed the upper storeys, the grand cornice along the roof, and the inner courtyard.



Santa Brigida a Campo de' Fiori
St Brigid's in Farnese Square
Convent and Church
Built 1513



St Brigid's Church and Convent
Farnese Square
1513



**Sunday morning in
Piazza Farnese**



Campo de' Fiori – Market

“Field of Flowers”. Named in Middle Ages when it was a meadow. Since 1869, daily ex Sunday, vegetable, fish, flowers, dried foods market. Best in Rome. Roughly 7am to 2pm.



**Campo de' Fiori is between Piazza
Farnese and Piazza Navona**



**Carciofi =
Artichokes**
€1.20 each
US\$1.40



Cicoria Pulita = Clean Chicory
€3.00 = US\$3.50
1 kg = 2.2 pounds



Zucchini Flowers
Zucchini Blossoms
Squash Blossoms



Fava Beans
Broad Beans



Piselli = Peas
Lazio is Rome's Province



Campo de Fiori Market



Campo de Fiori Market - Rome



Rabbit = Coniglio



Famous Roscioli Deli and Restaurant at Campo de' Fiori



Flowers at Campo de' Fiori Market



Romanesco Broccoli
Can eat raw, steamed, broiled

Crunchy!



Pera dell' Emilia-Romagna
Pears from Bologna area



Finocchio = Fennel
Anise flavor, raw or cooked

After-dinner digestive



Sicilian Pachino Tomatoes



Zucchine Tonde
= Round Zucchini



Cavolo Nero
= Dark Kale

Cavolfiore =
Cauliflower

Finocchi
= Fennel

Melanzane
= Eggplant



Many small restaurants in
Campo de' Fiori



Pasta and Flavored Olive Oil



Campo de' Fiori is the only historic square in Rome without a church!

Notice the SNOW!



My photo is February 2012

Snow is rare Rome, with this snowfall being the first in the city in six years. Tourists take pictures of the ancient Colosseum during a snowfall in Rome, Feb. 26, 2018. Tourists at the Colosseum had the chance to photograph two rare sites at once: snow in Rome and the largest amphitheater ever built. Feb 26, 2018

Rome covered in rare snowfall - ABC News

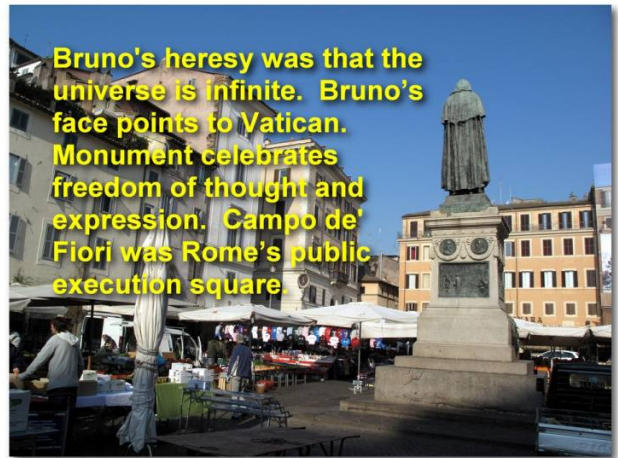
<https://abcnews.go.com/International/News/rome-covered-rare-snowfall/story?id...>



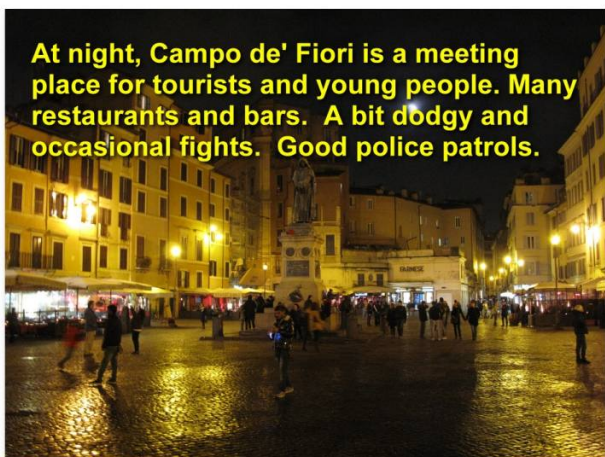
Warm April day in Campo de' Fiori



Statue (built 1889) is a brooding Giordano Bruno – an excommunicated monk who was burned at the stake by the Vatican for heresy on this spot on February 17, 1600.



Bruno's heresy was that the universe is infinite. Bruno's face points to Vatican. Monument celebrates freedom of thought and expression. Campo de' Fiori was Rome's public execution square

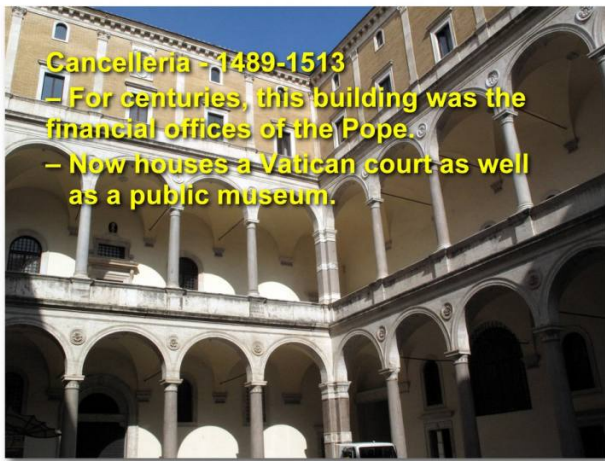


At night, Campo de' Fiori is a meeting place for tourists and young people. Many restaurants and bars. A bit dodgy and occasional fights. Good police patrols.



Cancelleria (Chancery)

- Constructed 1489-1513. Architect Donato Bramante (did the plan for St Peter's)
- UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Extraterritorial property of the Vatican.



Cancellaria - 1489-1513
 - For centuries, this building was the financial offices of the Pope.
 - Now houses a Vatican court as well as a public museum.



Visitor in the courtyard of the Cancellaria



Piazza Navona
 - Pride of Baroque Rome.
 - In Roman times, it was the Stadium of Domitian. Buildings surrounding the square stand where the spectators once sat, watching the spectacles (battles among ships and chariot races).
 - Piazza Navone built late 15th century



Fontana del Moro - 1575
 Bernini added the Moro (Moor = African) in 1653
 Today's statues are 1874 replacements. Originals are in Galleria Borghese.



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



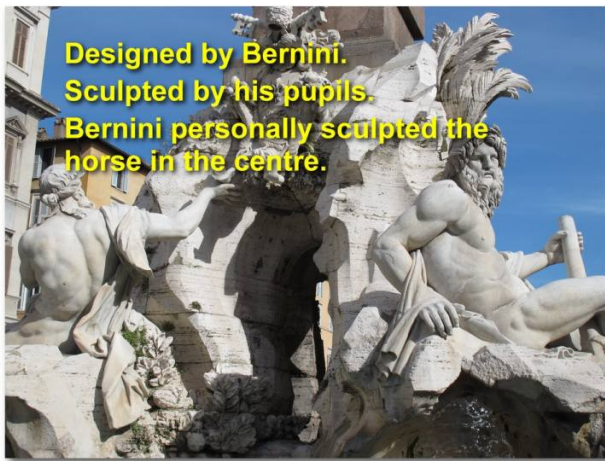
Piazza Navona - Feb. 2012



The "Egyptian Obelisk" is not Egyptian! Made by Romans in 81 AD to look Egyptian. Hieroglyphs, in fact, are names of Roman emperors.



Bernini's Fountain of the Four Rivers 1651
 The Four:
 - Danube in Europe.
 - Nile in Africa.
 - Ganges in Asia.
 - La Plata in America.



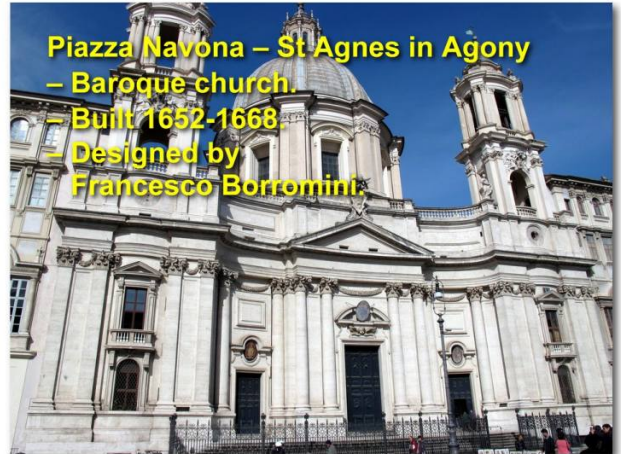
Designed by Bernini.
Sculpted by his pupils.
Bernini personally sculpted the horse in the centre.



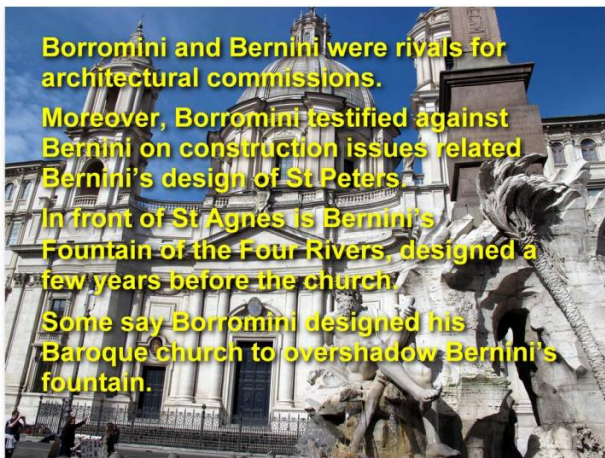
Fontana di Nettuno – 1574
But Neptune himself was added in 1878 to balance the Fontana del Moro.



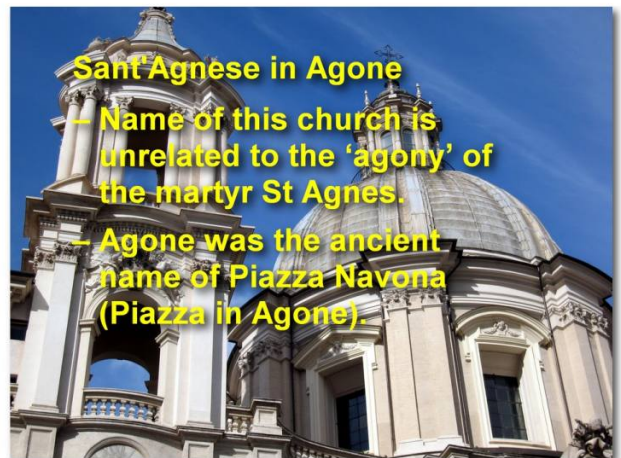
Piazza Navona



Piazza Navona – St Agnes in Agony
– Baroque church.
– Built 1652-1668.
– Designed by Francesco Borromini.



Borromini and Bernini were rivals for architectural commissions.
Moreover, Borromini testified against Bernini on construction issues related to Bernini's design of St Peter's.
In front of St Agnes is Bernini's Fountain of the Four Rivers, designed a few years before the church.
Some say Borromini designed his Baroque church to overshadow Bernini's fountain.



Sant' Agnese in Agone
– Name of this church is unrelated to the 'agony' of the martyr St Agnes.
– Agone was the ancient name of Piazza Navona (Piazza in Agone).



Saint Agnes in Agony
1652-1668 – Interior



St Agnes Main Altar with relief of The Holy Family by Domenico Guidi



Death of Saint Cecilia by Raggi



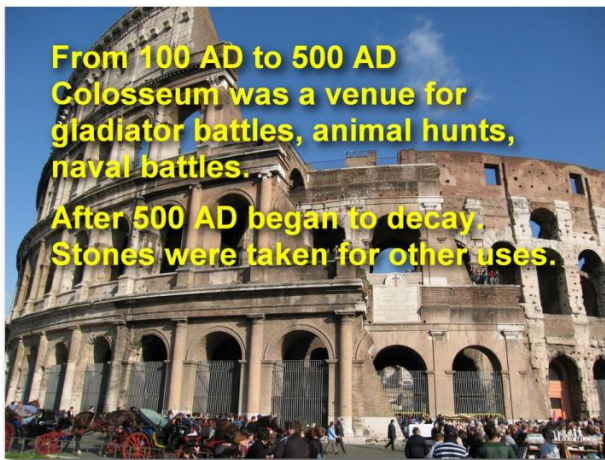
Piazza Navona – Sacred Heart Church
– Opened 1450.
– Very plain compared to the many grand churches in Rome.



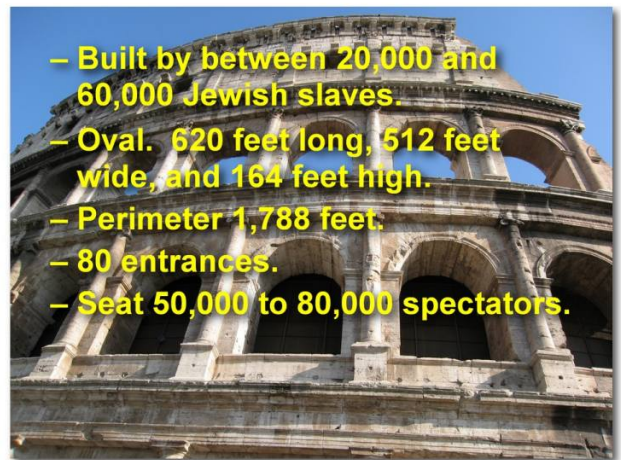
Sacred Heart Church was (but no longer) the church of Rome's Spanish community.



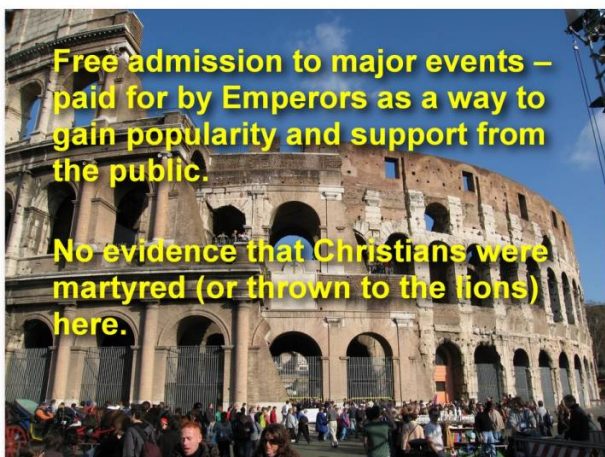
Colosseum
– Built between 70 and 80 AD.



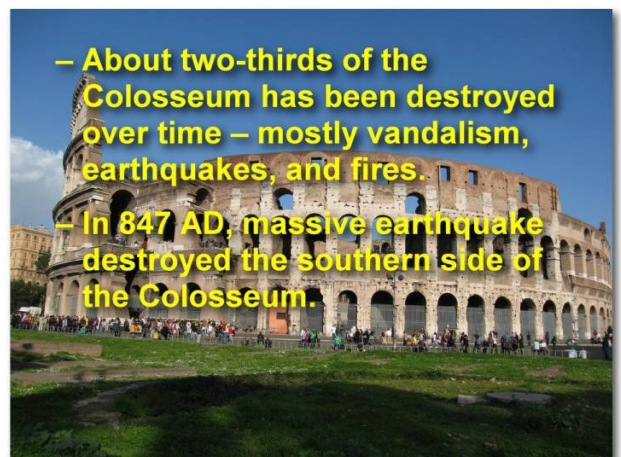
From 100 AD to 500 AD Colosseum was a venue for gladiator battles, animal hunts, naval battles.
After 500 AD began to decay.
Stones were taken for other uses.



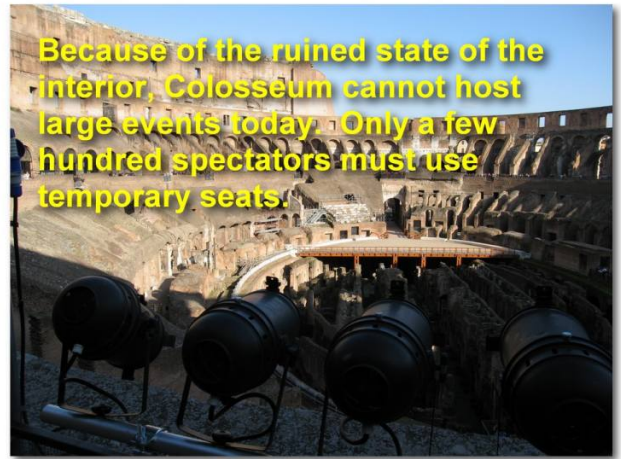
– Built by between 20,000 and 60,000 Jewish slaves.
– Oval. 620 feet long, 512 feet wide, and 164 feet high.
– Perimeter 1,788 feet.
– 80 entrances.
– Seat 50,000 to 80,000 spectators.



Free admission to major events – paid for by Emperors as a way to gain popularity and support from the public.
No evidence that Christians were martyred (or thrown to the lions) here.



– About two-thirds of the Colosseum has been destroyed over time – mostly vandalism, earthquakes, and fires.
– In 847 AD, massive earthquake destroyed the southern side of the Colosseum.





To the Emperor Caesar Flavius Constantinus, the greatest, pious, and blessed Augustus: because he, inspired by the divine, and by the greatness of his mind, has delivered the state from the tyrant and all of his followers at the same time, with his army and just force of arms, the Senate and People of Rome have dedicated this arch, decorated with triumphs.



Roman Forum - Northwest End

Santa Maria di Loreto
1507

Trajan's Column
113 AD

Most Holy Name of Mary
1751



Santa Maria di Loreto Church
1507

Designed by Donato Bramante



Santa Maria di Loreto - 1507



Trajan's Column

- 113 AD.
- 115 feet high.
- 20 carved marble drums.
- 620 foot winding frieze.
- Inside staircase.



Trajan's column commemorates Emperor Trajan's victories in the Dacian Wars 101-106 AD



Church of the Most Holy Name of Mary at the Trajan Forum

- 1751.
- Interior is elliptical.

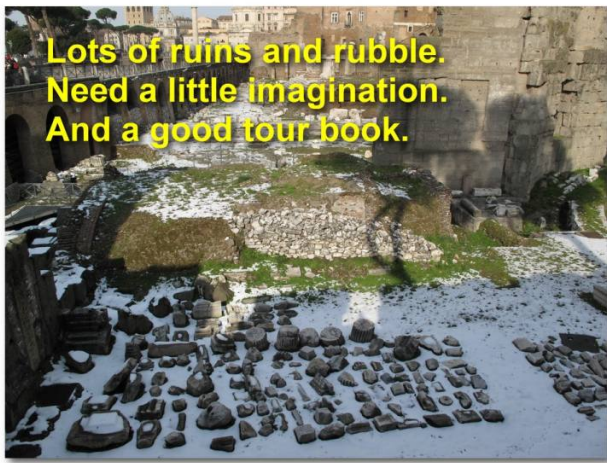
Snow



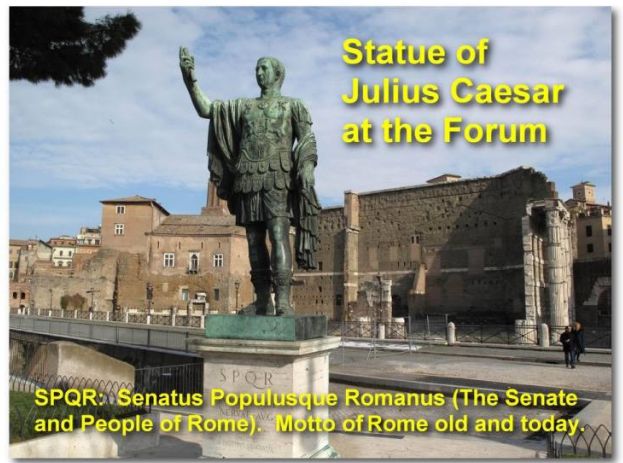
Roman Forum
Plaza that has, and is surrounded by, ruins of ancient government buildings.

In use 800 BC to 600 AD.

Forum of Augustus



Lots of ruins and rubble.
Need a little imagination.
And a good tour book.



Statue of
Julius Caesar
at the Forum

SPQR: Senatus Populusque Romanus (The Senate
and People of Rome). Motto of Rome old and today.



Caesar's Forum
Ruin of Caesar's Palace



Trajan's Market
Roman Forum



Risorgimento Museum
(Across from Forum)
About the uniting of Italy 1860s

Victor Emanuele II Monument



Capitoline Museum

Piazza del Campidoglio
Designed by Michaelangelo



Statue of Castor (one of the twins)
at top of Michaelangelo's Cordonata
staircase, Campodiglio



Marcus
Aurelius in
Piazza del
Campidoglio

Statue dated 176 AD. This is a replica.
Original is inside the museum.

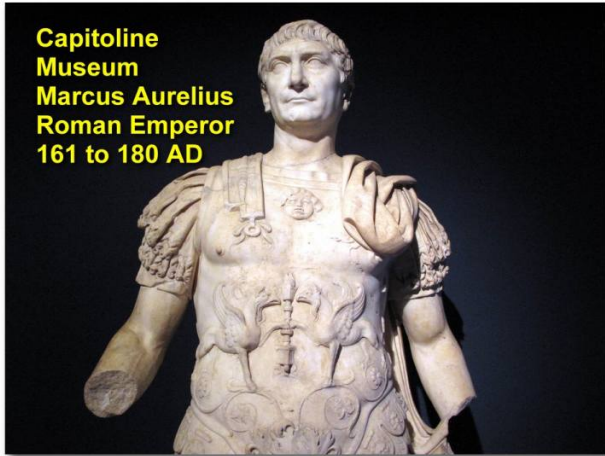


Mythical she-wolf suckling the twins,
Romulus and Remus

Wolf: 11th-12th c
Twins: Added late 15th c



Capitoline Museum
Triumph of Emperor
Marcus Aurelius
2nd c AD



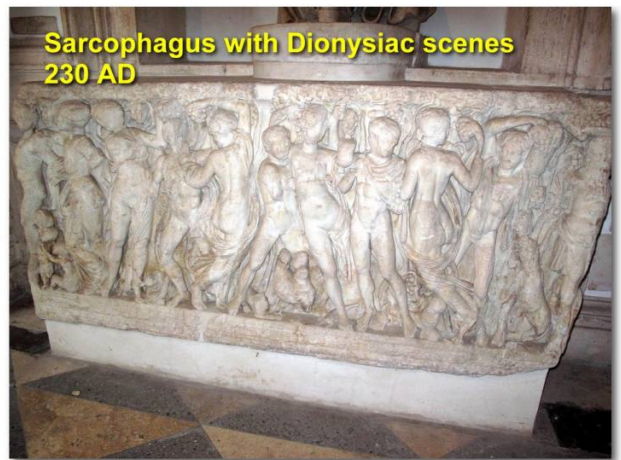
Capitoline
Museum
Marcus Aurelius
Roman Emperor
161 to 180 AD



Capitoline Museum
Emperor Trajan



Capitoline Museum
Flavian Woman
1st c AD



Sarcophagus with Dionysiac scenes
230 AD



Capitoline Museums
– The first public museum in the world.
– Opened to the public 1734.



Portico Di Ottavia
– Built by Augustus around 27 BC
– Originally had two temples inside
– From Middle Ages to end of 19th
century it was a fish market.

Mon Jun 3, 2024 3pm - Rome Part 2

Tiber River	Marcus Aurelius
Isola Tiberia	Palazzo Venezia
Sant'Angelo	Vitt. Emanuele
Spanish Steps	Pantheon
Trevi Fountain	St Louis French
Metro and Buses	Jewish Museum
Circus Maximus	Palazzo Altemps
Tmp. Hercules	Palaz. Massimo
Portico Ottavia	Rome City Mus.

More...

Mon Jun 3, 2024 3pm - Rome Part 2

...continued

Gesu Church	US Embassy
S. Andreas Church	Capuchin Church
S. Clemente	Piazza Argentina
S. Giacomo	Palazzo Spada
S. Giorgio	Piazza del Popolo
S. Giovanni	S. Nicholas
S. Francesca	S. Ignatius
S. Maria degli Angeli	S. Maria Maddalena
S. Maria in Aquiro	Chiesa Nuova
S. Maria in Aracoeli	S. Maria Maggiore
S. Maria Cosmedin	Pyramide
	Palace of Justice

