

ROME Part 1
Presentation by Paul Pacter
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Ottobre in Italia
 (October in Italy)
 5 Tuesdays 2:00-3:30pm
 Orange Blossom HQ
 Oct 1 - Rome Part 1
 Oct 8 - Rome Part 2
 Oct 15 - Day Trips
 Oct 22 - Sardinia
 Oct 29 - Tuscany





Rome Presentation
Divided into 3 Parts:
 Part 1: **Today!** Campo di Fiori
 Italy History Cancelleria
 Rome History Piazza Navona
 St Peter's Colosseum
 Vatican Mus. Constantine Arch
 Via Giulia Forum
 Farnese Capitoline Mus.

Rome Presentation 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...

Rome Presentation Part 2
 ...continued
 Gesu Church US Embassy
 Capuchin Church
 S. Andreas Church Piazza Argentina
 S. Clemente Palazzo Spada
 S. Giacomo Piazza del Popolo
 S. Giorgio S. Nicholas
 S. Giovanni S. Ignatius
 S. Francesca S. Maria Maddalena
 S. Maria degli Angeli Chiesa Nuova
 S. Maria in Aquiro S. Maria Maggiore
 S. Maria in Aracoeli Pyramide
 S. Maria Cosmedin Palace of Justice

Rome Presentation Part 3
 Day Trip: Orvieto
 Day Trip: Ostia Antica
 Day Trip: Villa d'Este
 Outing in Rome: Trastevere
 Outing in Rome: Villa Borghese
 Italian Unification: Risorgimento
 Meals in Rome



Italy Info - 1
 – Capital: Rome.
 – Area: 116,000 sq miles (US 3,800,000 sq mi).
 – Population (2017 est): 62 million (USA: 326 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%. USA 82%.

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. **Different type of republic from USA**
 – Formation:
 – Unified Kingdom: 1861.
 – Republic: June 2, 1946.
 – EU: Original Member, 1958.
 – Legislature:
 – Senate: 315 elected plus 6 life.
 – Chamber of Deputies: 630.

Italy Info - 5
 Current coalition government:
 Head of State: President Sergio MATTARELLA
 Head of Government: Prime Minister Giuseppe CONTE




Both elected by Parliament, not directly by people.

Italy History - 1
 – 40,000 years ago: Modern humans living there.
 – 8th and 7th c BC: Greek colonies.
 – 753 BC: Ancient Rome founded. Monarchs (Kings). 244 years.
 – First king: Romulus.

Italy History - 2
 – 509 BC: Kings expelled. Roman republic.
 – Next 500 years: Territory expanded west to Britain and East to Persia. Prosperity and Stability.
 – Peninsula named: Italia.
 – 27 AD: Roman empire proclaimed. Augustus first emperor.
 – One of largest empires in world history.

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 1,000,000 migrants – ongoing.
- 2018 Election: No majority. Left coalition. Fighting with EU.

Rome History - 1

- 753 BC: Ancient Rome founded by twin brothers Romulus and Remus.
- Ruled by: Kings.
- Kingdom lasted: 244 years.



Next two slides: The story of Romulus and Remus.

Rome History - 2

- 753 BC: Power-hungry king, grandfather of twins Romulus and Remus, ordered the twins thrown into Tiber.
- But: Servants left them on the banks.
- Found: By she-wolf, Lupa, who suckled and tended them in a cave.



Rome History - 3

- Found by herdsmen. Raised to adulthood.
- Learned of their background. Went back, killed grandfather.
- Decided to found a city. Rome.
- Argument: Romulus killed Remus.
- Romulus reigned as King of Rome: 37 years.



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.



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

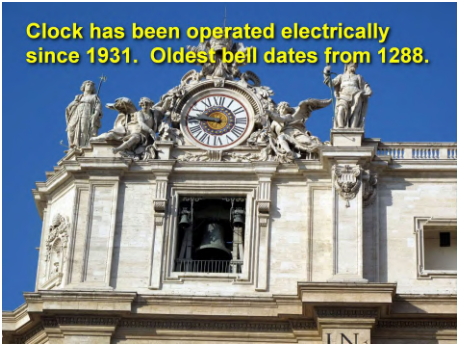


The 320 AD original St Peter's was built on the site. Demolished 1506.

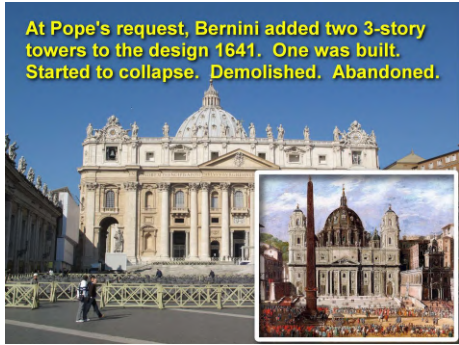
Gian Lorenzo Bernini designed and built St Peter's square in front of the Basilica 1656-1667



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" means a picture or sculpture of the Virgin Mary holding the dead body of Jesus Christ on her lap or in her arms.

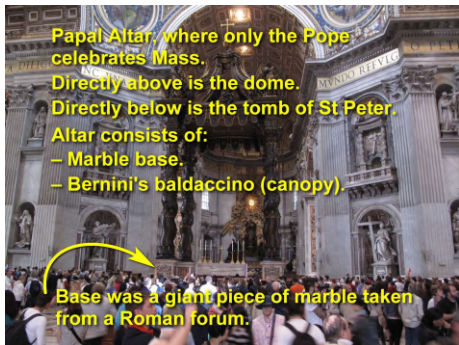
This Pieta by Michaelangelo at the entrance to St Peter's is the most famous Pieta in the world.



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

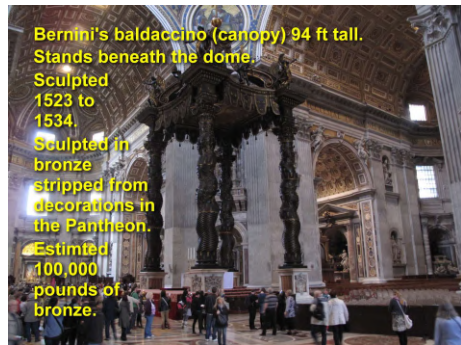


Markers of the comparative lengths of other great churches in the world



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

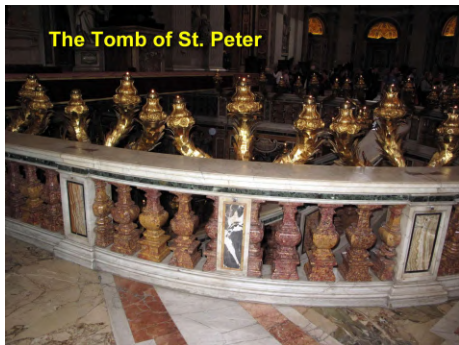
Base was a giant piece of marble taken from a Roman forum.



Bernini's baldacchino (canopy) 94 ft tall. Stands beneath the dome. Sculpted 1523 to 1534. Sculpted in bronze stripped from decorations in the Pantheon. Estimated 100,000 pounds of bronze.



St Peter's Basilica
Painting: Last Communion of St Jerome. By Domenicho, 1614.

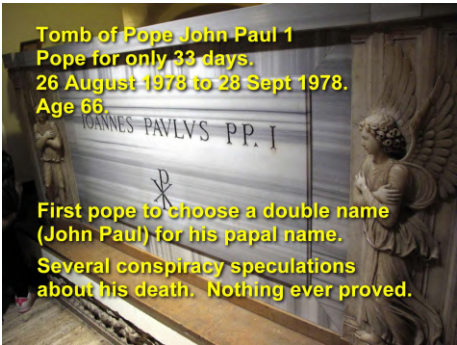


The Tomb of St. Peter



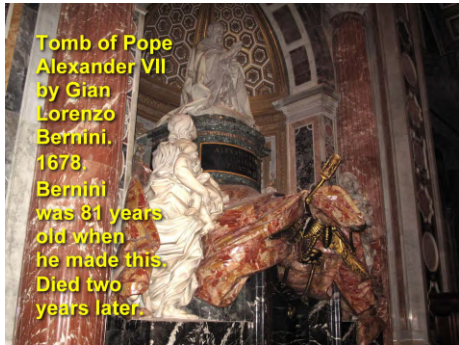
Pope Pius 11th
Pope 1922-1929.

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

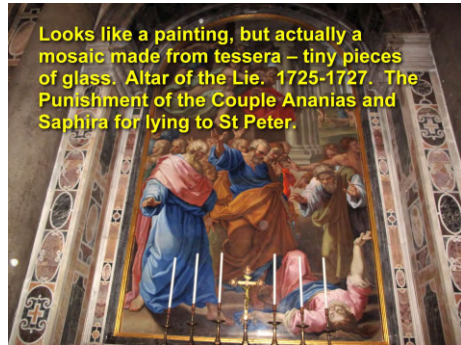


Tomb of Pope John Paul I
Pope for only 33 days.
26 August 1978 to 28 Sept 1978.
Age 66.

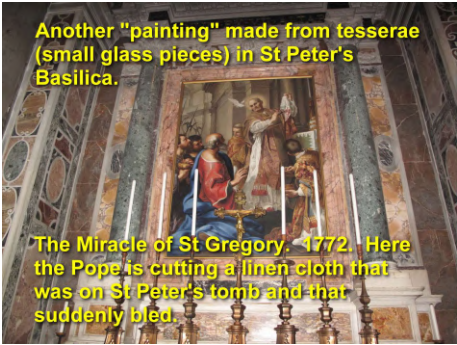
First pope to choose a double name (John Paul) for his papal name.
Several conspiracy speculations about his death. Nothing ever proved.



Tomb of Pope Alexander VII
by Gian Lorenzo Bernini.
1678.
Bernini was 81 years old when he made this. Died two years later.

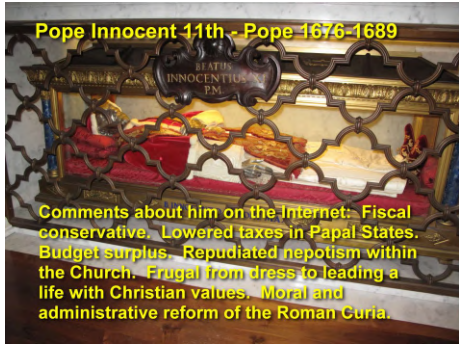


Looks like a painting, but actually a mosaic made from tessera - tiny pieces of glass. Altar of the Lie. 1725-1727. The Punishment of the Couple Ananias and Sapphira for lying to St Peter.



Another "painting" made from tesserae (small glass pieces) in St Peter's Basilica.

The Miracle of St Gregory. 1772. Here the Pope is cutting a linen cloth that was on St Peter's tomb and that suddenly bled.

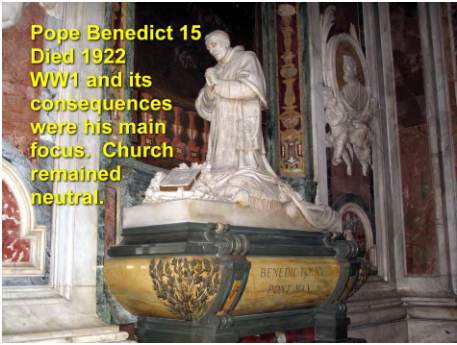


Pope Innocent 11th - Pope 1676-1689

Comments about him on the Internet: Fiscal conservative. Lowered taxes in Papal States. Budget surplus. Repudiated nepotism within the Church. Frugal from dress to leading a life with Christian values. Moral and administrative reform of the Roman Curia.



Ceiling in St Peter's Basilica



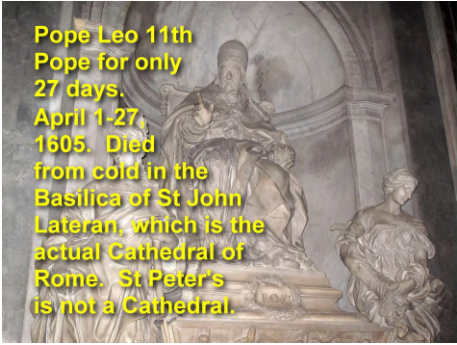
Pope Benedict 15
Died 1922
WW1 and its consequences were his main focus. Church remained neutral.



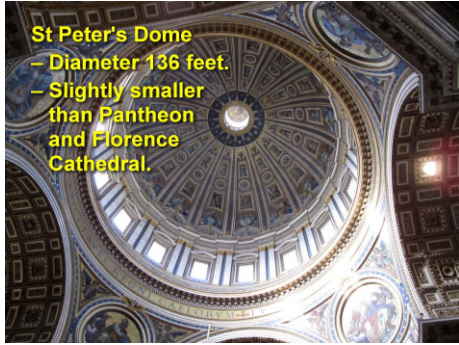
Crypt of Pope John 23rd - Died 1963



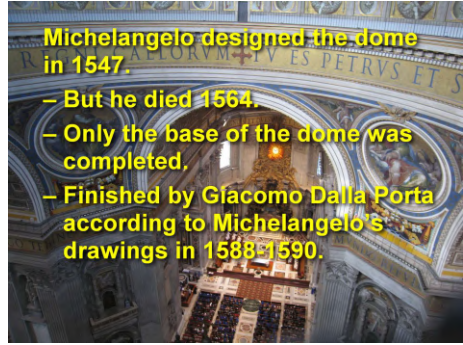
Crypt of Pope John 23rd
Died 1963



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.

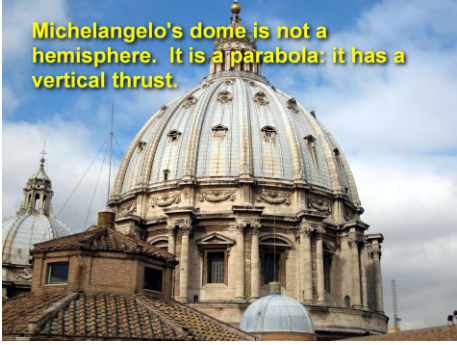
Elevator €10, or 320 steps €8.



View of Basilica nave from Visitor's Gallery.



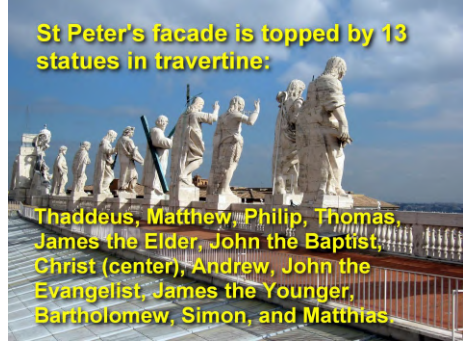
Dome height 448 ft from the floor of the basilica to the top of the external cross.
Tallest dome in the world.



Michelangelo's dome is not a hemisphere. It is a parabola: it has a vertical thrust.

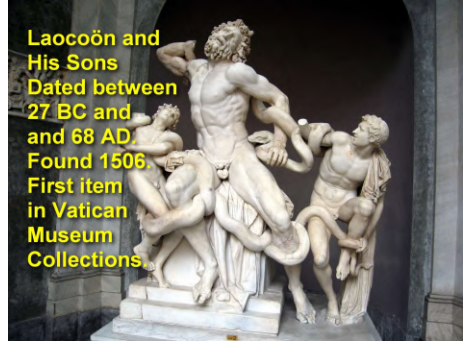
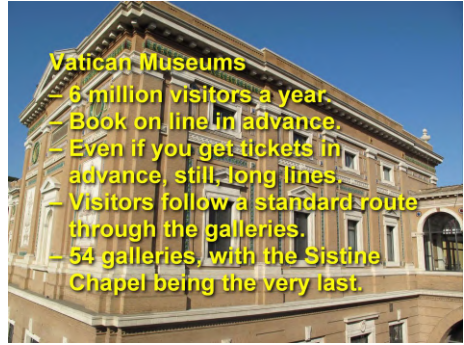
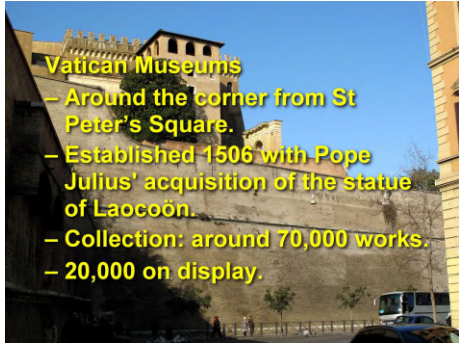
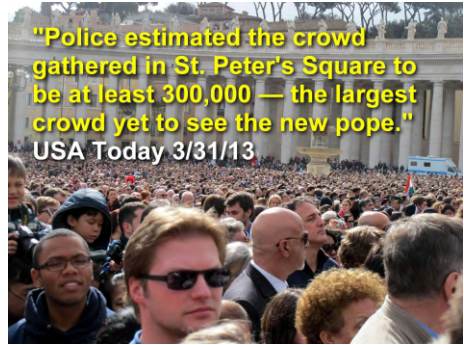


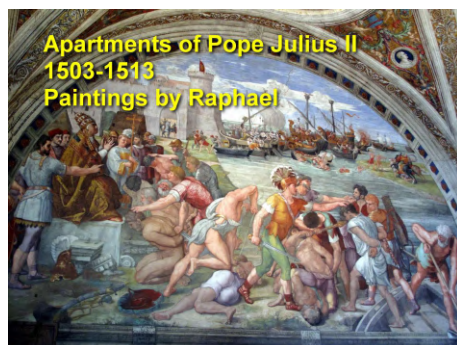
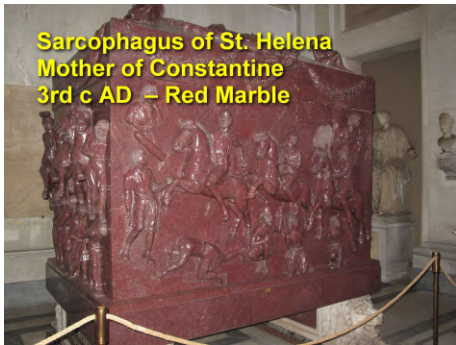
Lantern: 63 ft. high.
Ball: 8 ft. high.
Cross: 16 ft. high.
Elevator to roof level, then 231 narrow steps to lantern.



St Peter's facade is topped by 13 statues in travertine:

Thaddeus, Matthew, Philip, Thomas, James the Elder, John the Baptist, Christ (center), Andrew, John the Evangelist, James the Younger, Bartholomew, Simon, and Matthias







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
Area



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.



5th Floor Walk-up!
With its own
roof garden



My friends' apartment on Via Giulia



My friends' roof terrace and garden



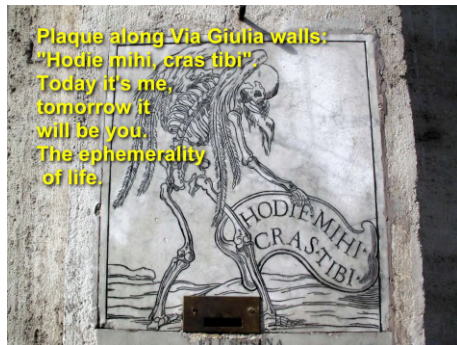
Historic Via Giulia
Designed by Pope Julius II.
Pope 1503-1513.
Early urban planning.



Historic Via Giulia
Designed in a straight line.
Quite unusual for 1500s.



Laying-out of the street was placed in
the hands of Donato Bramante, who
was in charge of the works at the new
Basilica of St Peter, taking shape on the
other side of the river





Residenza Farnese
Guests' Lounge



Residenza Farnese
Staircase
There is a lift, too



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



Residenza Farnese
Breakfast - Prima Colazione

Frittatas



Residenza Farnese
Breakfast - Prima Colazione

Blood
Orange



Residenza Farnese
Breakfast



Residenza Farnese
Breakfast



Residenza Farnese
Breakfast



Farnese Palace
Opened 1541

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



Farnese Palace has been the
French embassy since 1871.

Considered by many to be the
finest Renaissance palace in Rome.



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

- "Field of Flowers". Named in Middle Ages when it was a meadow.
- Since 1869, Monday to Saturday, vegetable, fish, flower, dried foods market is held here. 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



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



Italian Lemon = Limone



Cavolo Nero
= Dark Kale

Cavolfiore =
Cauliflower

Finocchi
= Fennel

Melanzane
Eggplant



Campo de' Fiori Market

Pomodoro
Casalino =
Home Grown
Tomatoes



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, 2012. 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, 2012
Rome covered in rare snowfall - ABC News
<https://abcnews.go.com/International/News/rome-covered-rare-snowfall/story?id=>



Look at the size of these
lemons!

Uova Fresche
= Fresh
Eggs

Litchis
Lychees

Melograni
= Pomegranates



Summer and Winter the Romans
love their outdoor cafes



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.



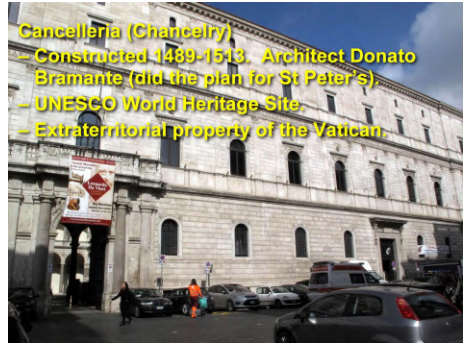
Bruno's heresy was that the universe is infinite. Bruno's face points to Vatican. Monument celebrates freedom of thought and expression. Campo de' Fiori was Rome's public execution square



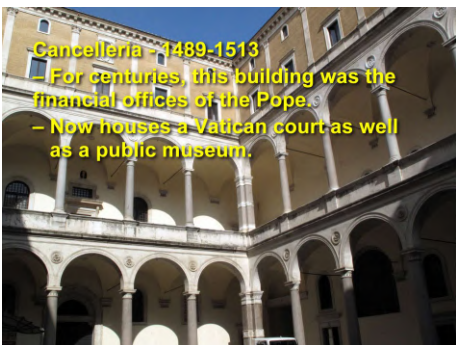
At night, Campo de' Fiori is a meeting place for tourists and young people. Many restaurants and bars. A bit dodgy and occasional fights. Good police patrols.



Cancelleria 1489-1513
Next to Campo de' Fiori



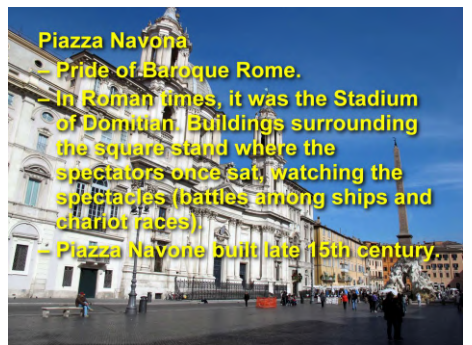
Cancelleria (Chancery)
- Constructed 1489-1513. Architect Donato Bramante (did the plan for St Peter's)
- UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Extraterritorial property of the Vatican



Cancelleria - 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 Cancelleria



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



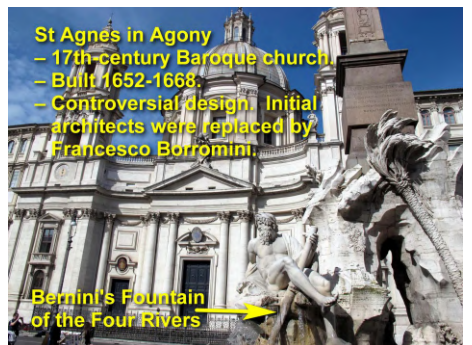
Piazza Navona with Snow
February 2012



Piazza Navona - Feb. 2012



Piazza Navona
Outdoor cafes in the snow



St Agnes in Agony
- 17th-century Baroque church
- Built 1652-1668
- Controversial design. Initial architects were replaced by Francesco Borromini.

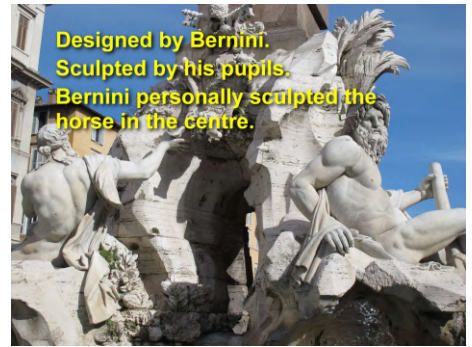
Bernini's Fountain of the Four Rivers



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.



From 1600s to 1869, the fruit and veg market now in Campo di' Fiori was held in Piazza Navona.



Piazza Navona's bars and restaurants often charge a hefty premium for the opportunity to watch the world go by.



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



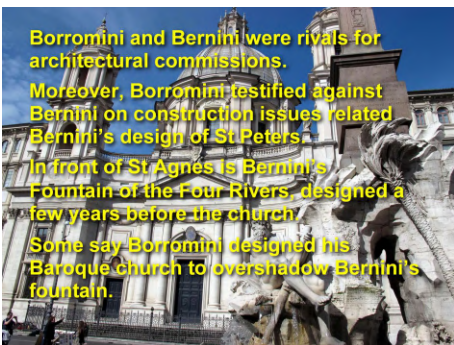
Fontana di Nettuno - 1574
Piazza Navona



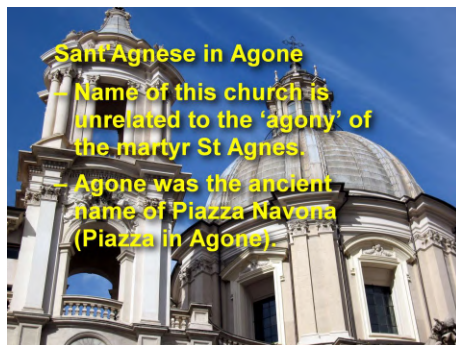
Piazza Navona



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.



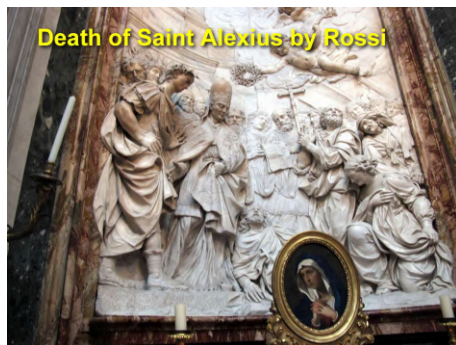
Saint Agnese in Agone
- Name of this church is unrelated to the 'agony' of the martyr St Agnes.
- Agone was the ancient name of Piazza Navona (Piazza in Agone).



Saint Agnes in Agone
1652-1668 – Interior



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



Death of Saint Alexius by Rossi



Martyrdom of Saint Emerentiana by Ferrata



Death of Saint Cecilia by Raggi



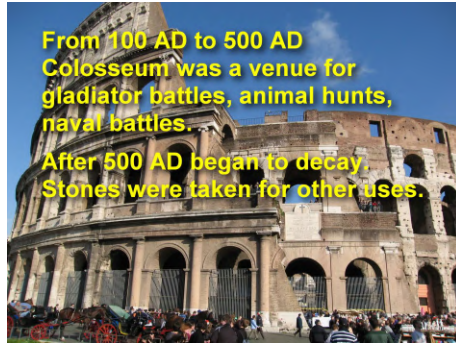
Piazza Navona – Sacred Heart Church
– Opened 1450.
– Very plain compared to the many grand Churches in Rome.



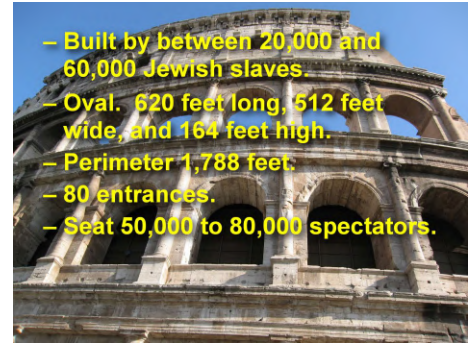
Sacred Heart Church was (but no longer) the church of Rome's Spanish community.



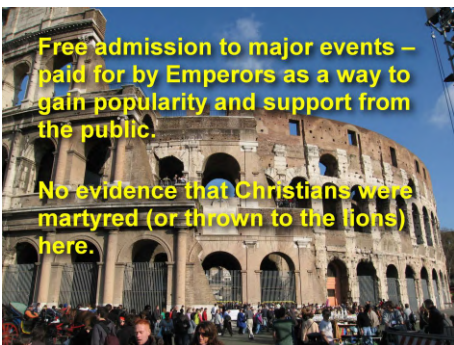
Colosseum
– Built between 70 and 80 AD.



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.

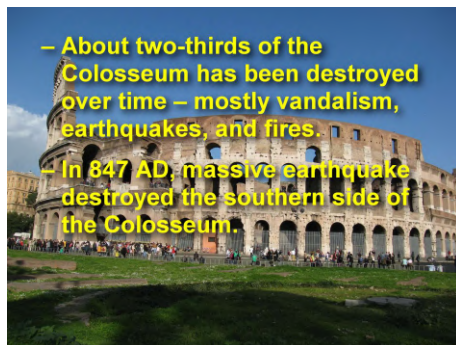


– Built by between 20,000 and 60,000 Jewish slaves.
– Oval. 620 feet long, 512 feet wide, and 164 feet high.
– Perimeter 1,788 feet.
– 80 entrances.
– Seat 50,000 to 80,000 spectators.



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.



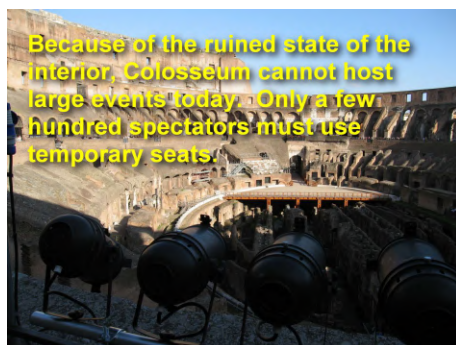
– About two-thirds of the Colosseum has been destroyed over time – mostly vandalism, earthquakes, and fires.
– In 847 AD, massive earthquake destroyed the southern side of the Colosseum.



Interior of Colosseum today



Interior of the Colosseum



Because of the ruined state of the interior, Colosseum cannot host large events today. Only a few hundred spectators must use temporary seats.

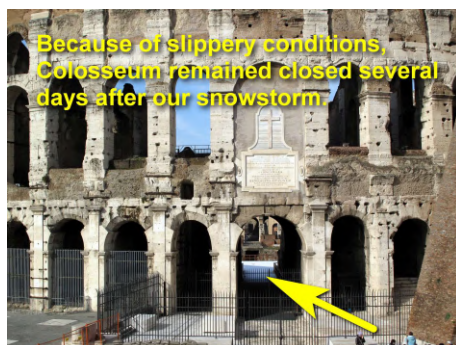


One of the world's most instantly recognizable landmarks.

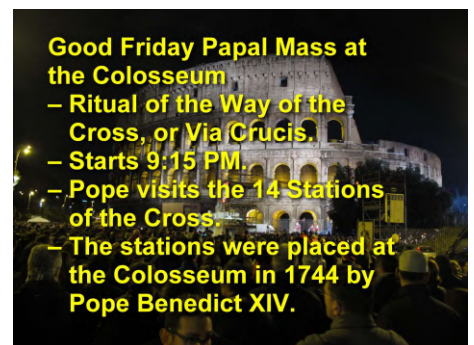


Combined two-day ticket for Colosseum, Forum, Palatine: €12 (US\$15).

For safety reasons, only 3,000 people allowed in at one time.

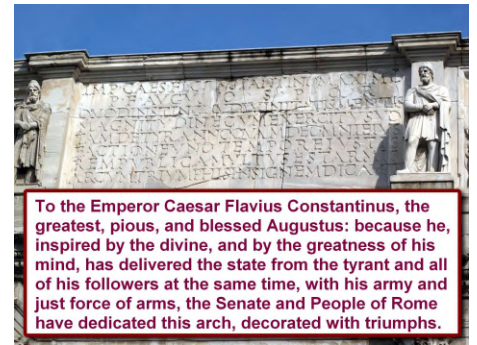
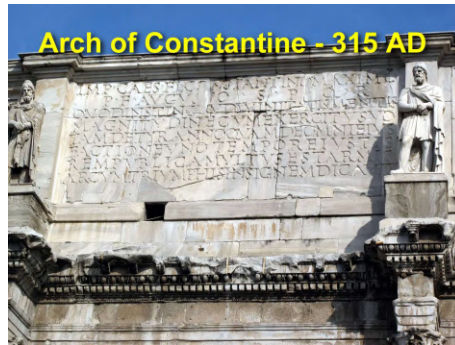
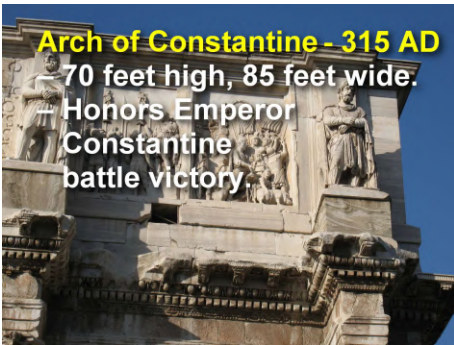
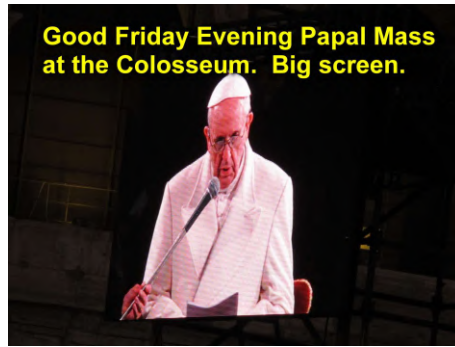


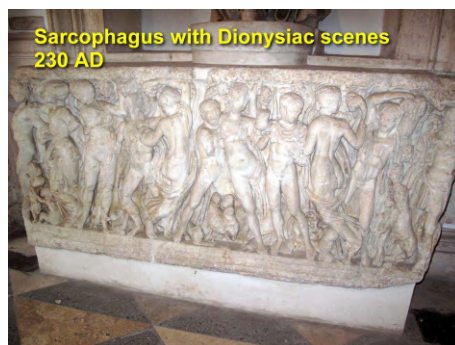
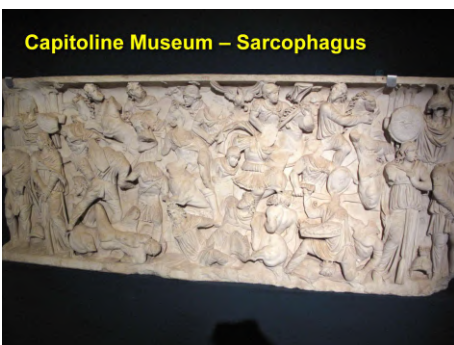
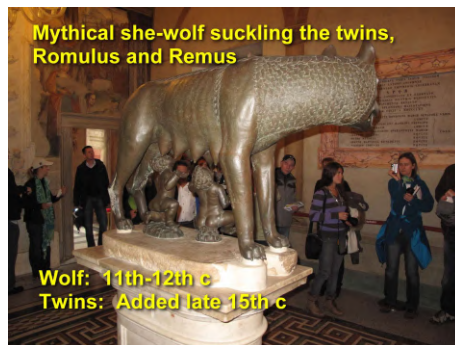
Because of slippery conditions, Colosseum remained closed several days after our snowstorm.



Good Friday Papal Mass at the Colosseum

– Ritual of the Way of the Cross, or Via Crucis.
– Starts 9:15 PM.
– Pope visits the 14 Stations of the Cross.
– The stations were placed at the Colosseum in 1744 by Pope Benedict XIV.







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.

Ottobre in Italia
(October in Italy) 

Oct 8 - Rome Part 2
Oct 15 - Day Trips
Oct 22 - Sardinia
Oct 29 - Tuscany



2pm, Next 4
Tuesdays

We are about to conclude
Part 1 of our visit to Rome.
Part 2 will continue our look
at the history, politics,
culture, and sights of Rome.
Part 3 will suggest five day-
trips and just scratch the
surface on dining in Rome.

