



ROME

Part 1

Presentation by
Paul Pacter
www.PaulVisits.com



Italy Info - 1

- **Capital:** Rome.
- **Area:** 116,000 sq miles (US 3,800,000 sq mi).
- **Population (2024 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:**
 - **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 1871.
 - **Medieval Communes** (city-states).
 - **Maritime republics** (eg Venice, Genoa, Pisa and Amalfi).
 - **Islamic emirates** (Sicily + Naples).

Italy History - 4

- **1400s to 1600s:** Papal states. Great wealth - capitalism, banking. 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 is on Nero's Circus, where many Christians, including Saint Peter, suffered martyrdom.

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

Gian Lorenzo Bernini designed and built St Peter's square in front of the Basilica 1666-1667

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

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

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

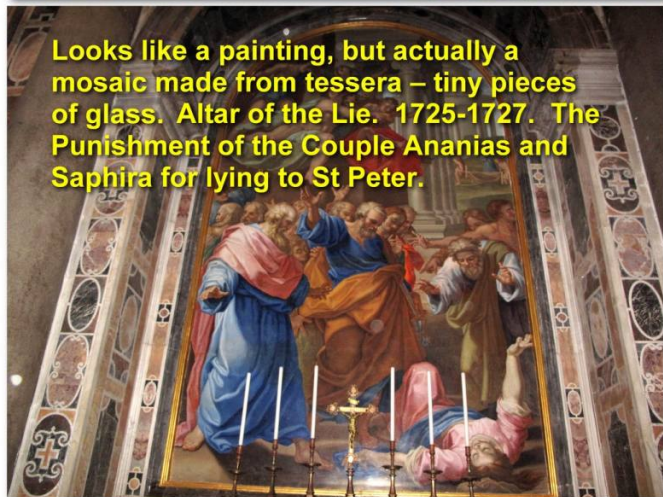
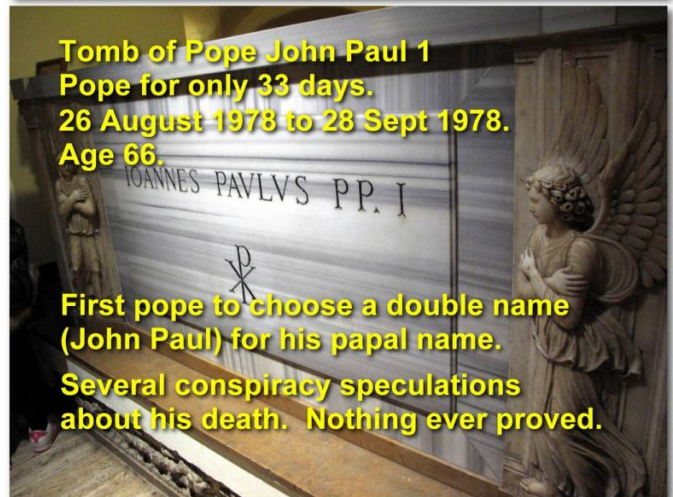
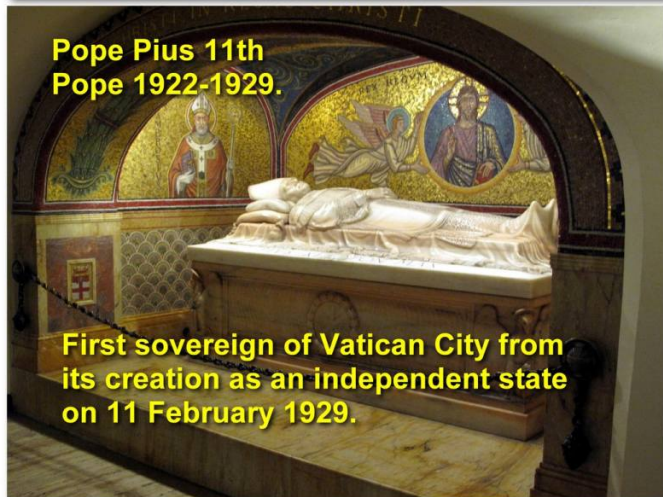
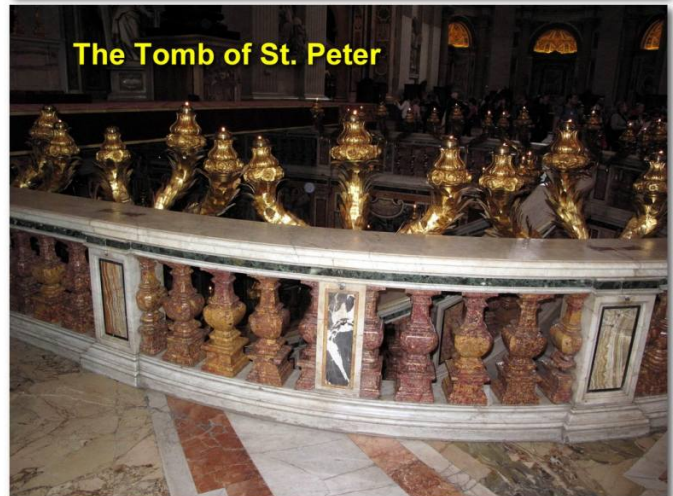
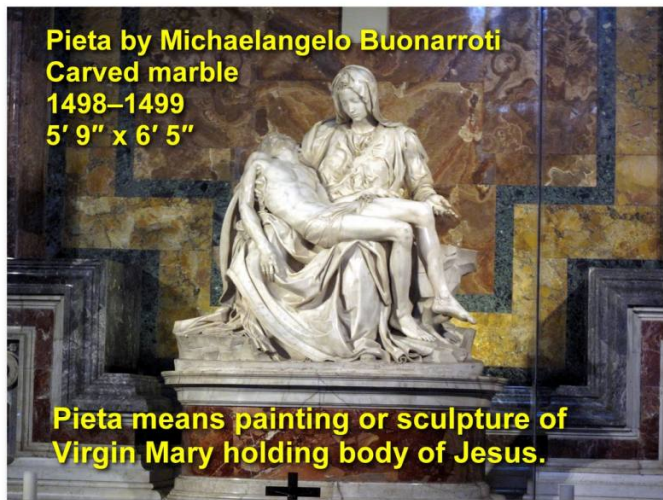
*Pop. 825. Area 109 acres.

St. Peter's Basilica
Cornerstone 1506

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

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

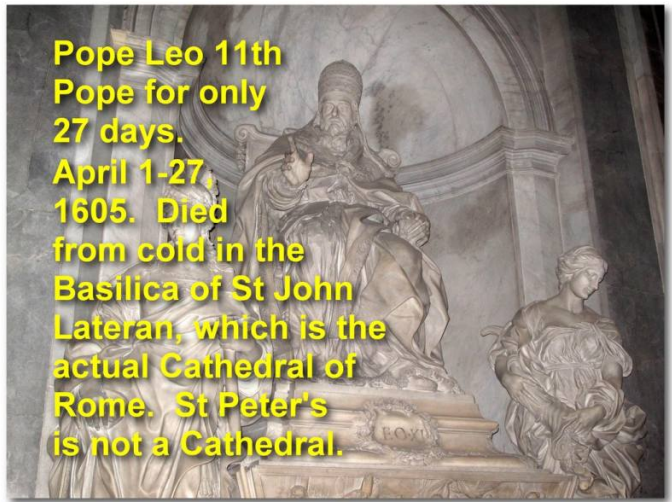
Nave of St Peter's Basilica



Crypt of Pope John 23rd Died 1963

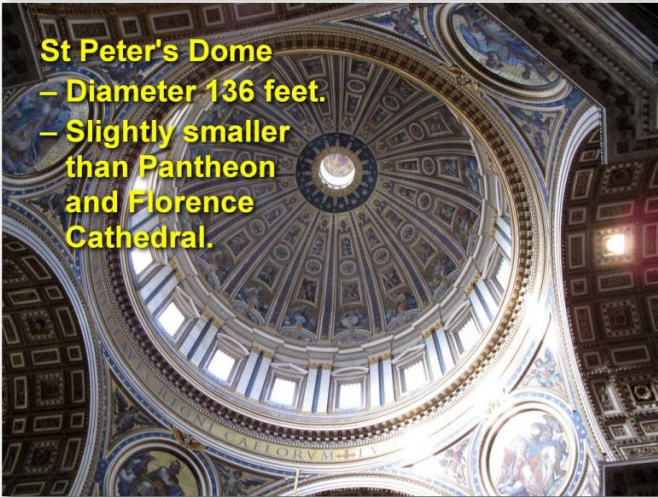


Pope Leo 11th
Pope for only
27 days.
April 1-27,
1605. Died
from cold in the
Basilica of St John
Lateran, which is the
actual Cathedral of
Rome. St Peter's
is not a Cathedral.



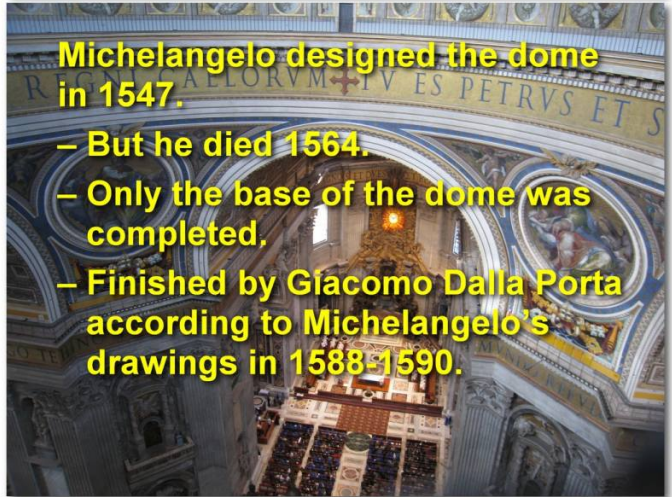
St Peter's Dome

- 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.

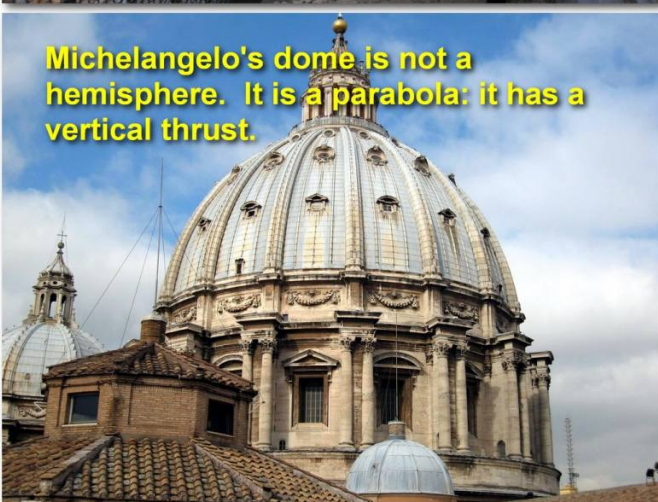


Elevator €10, or 320 steps €8.

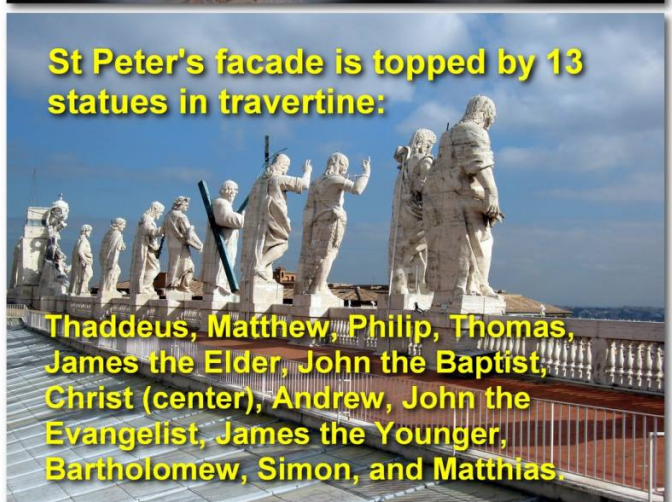
View of Basilica nave from
Visitor's Gallery.



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



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

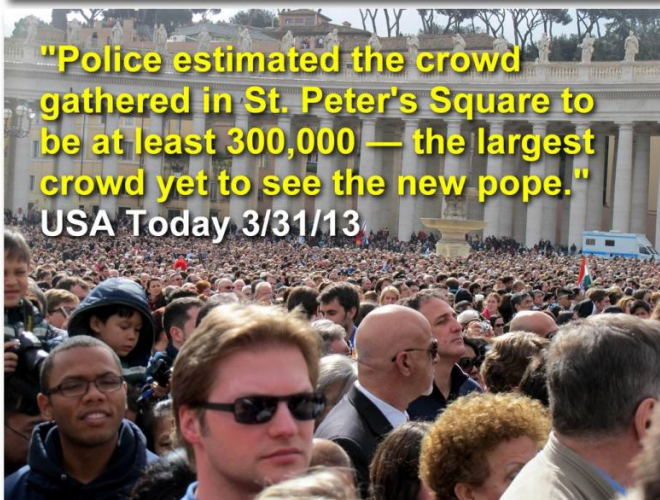


Thaddeus, Matthew, Philip, Thomas,
James the Elder, John the Baptist,
Christ (center), Andrew, John the
Evangelist, James the Younger,
Bartholomew, Simon, and Matthias.

**March 31, 2013
Easter Sunday
Get Tickets On-Line
In Advance, Free
Get There Early!**



**"Police estimated the crowd gathered in St. Peter's Square to be at least 300,000 — the largest crowd yet to see the new pope."
USA Today 3/31/13**



**Pope Francis's Papacy began
March 13, 2013 (2 weeks earlier)**



**Easter Sunday
March 31, 2013**

Pope Francis

**Pope will give his message
"Urbi et Orbi"**



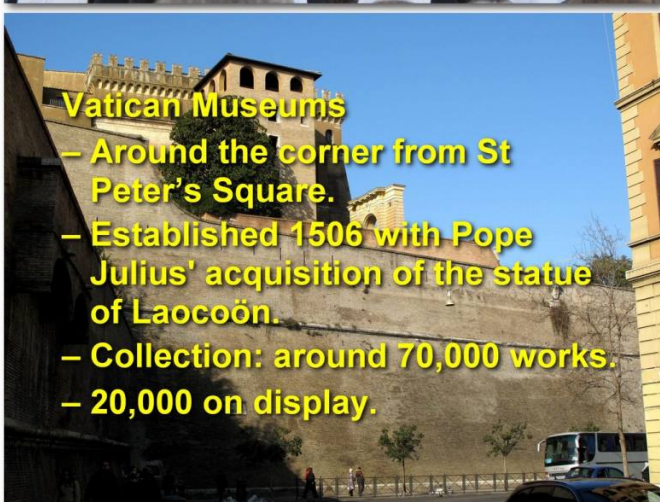
**Easter Sunday
March 31, 2013**

Pope Francis



Vatican Museums

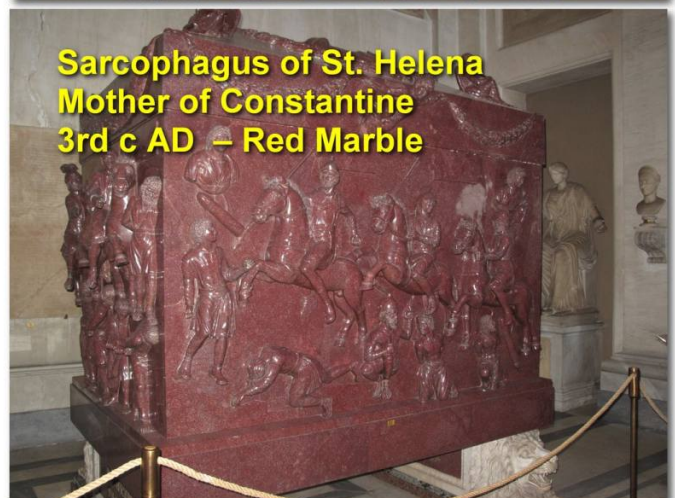
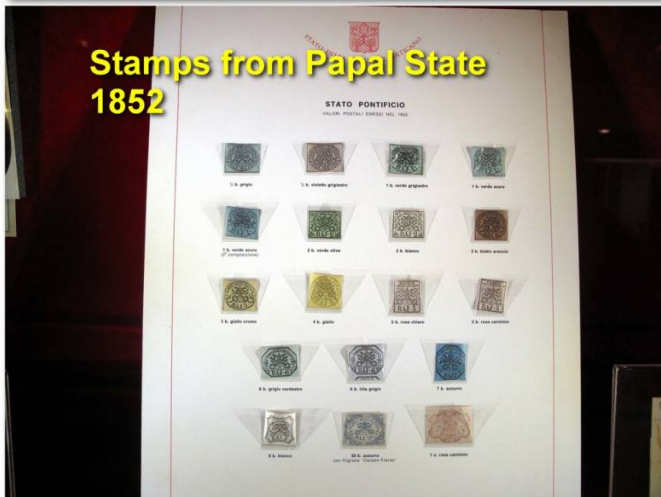
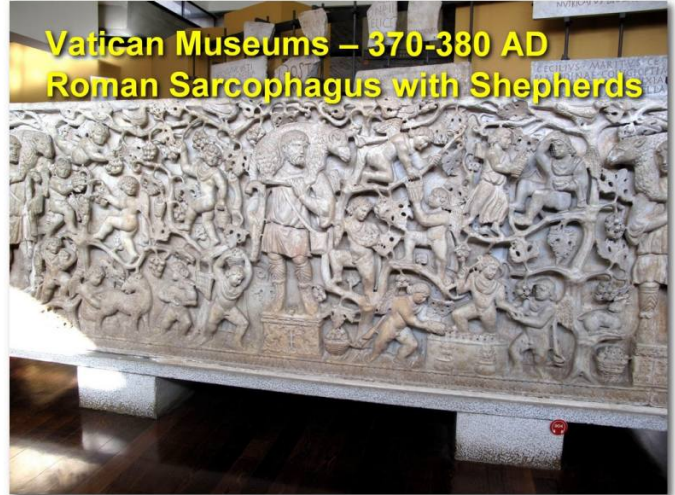
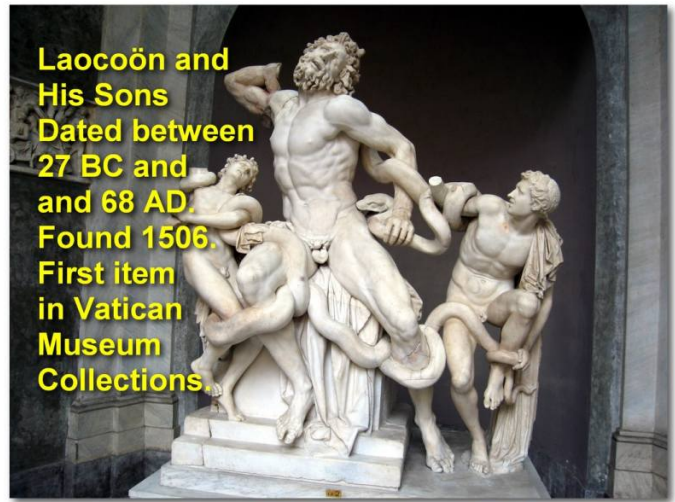
- Around the corner from St Peter's Square.
- Established 1506 with Pope Julius' acquisition of the statue of Laocoön.
- Collection: around 70,000 works.
- 20,000 on display.



**Vatican Museums
8am to 7 or 8pm.
Closed Sundays.**

- 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.







Ceiling – Galleria dei Candelabri



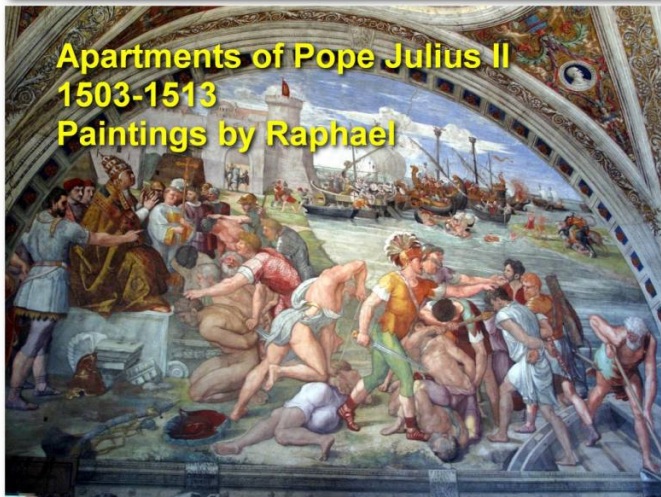
**Vatican Museum - Tapestry
Massacre of the Innocents
Around
1516-1521**



**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**



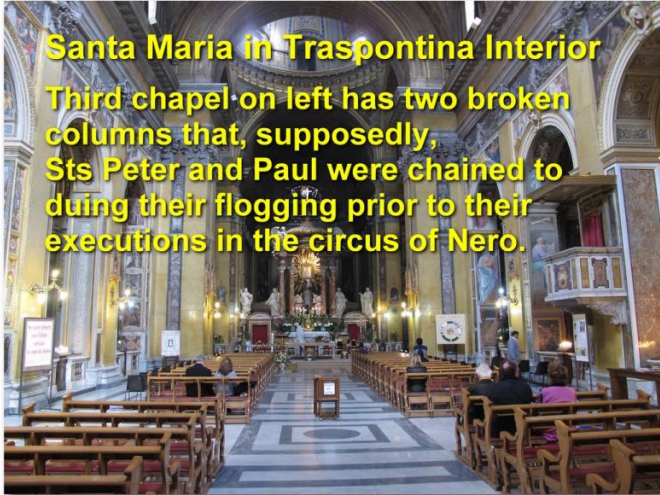
**Michaelangelo's "The Creation of Adam"
Part of the Sistine Chapel Ceiling – 1508-1512**



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
Street in historic center of Rome.
Designed by Pope Julius II (Pope 1503-1513).
One of the first important urban planning projects in Renaissance Rome.



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



My friends' apartment on Via Giulia



Michaelangelo designed this bridge over Via Giulia — 1540s

Office of Italian
Government's Anti-Mafia
Police is on Via Giulia



DIREZIONE NAZIONALE ANTIMAFIA

San Giovanni dei Fiorentini
On Via Giulia
Groundbreaking 1523.
Finished 1734.
Baroque.



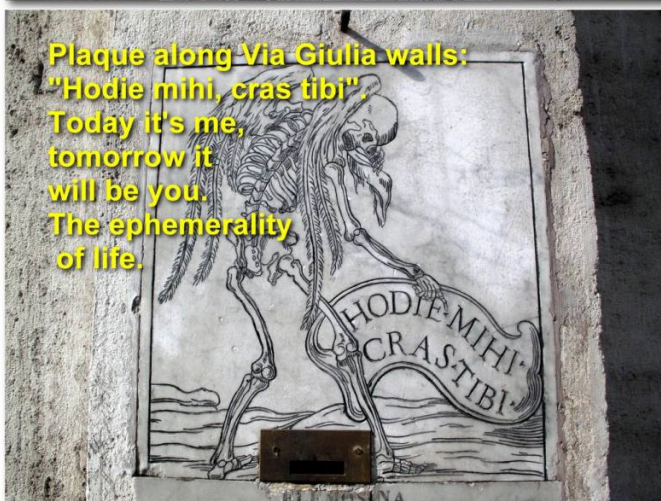
San Giovanni - Via Giulia
Designed by
Francesco
Borromini
(St Agnes
in Agony).
He is buried
in this church.



Fountain on Via Giulia



Plaque along Via Giulia walls:
"Hodie mihi, cras tibi".
Today it's me,
tomorrow it
will be you.
The ephemerality
of life.



Residenza Farnese entrance
15th century building
Breakfast and wifi included
5 minutes walk to Campo de' Fiori
and Piazza Navona
Easy walk to Vatican



Residenza = Small Hotel, Guesthouse

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

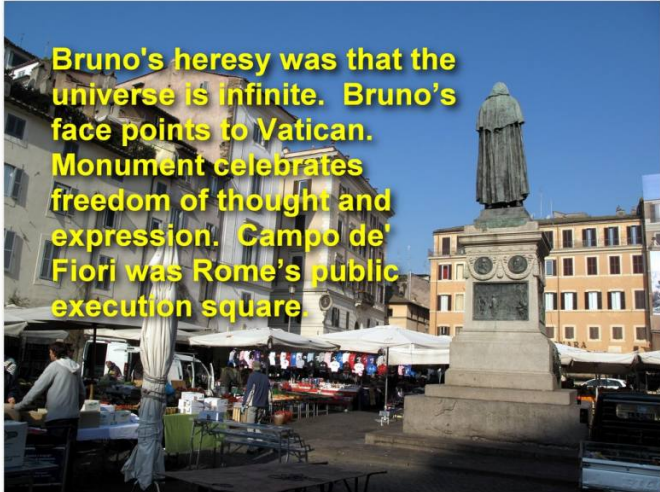




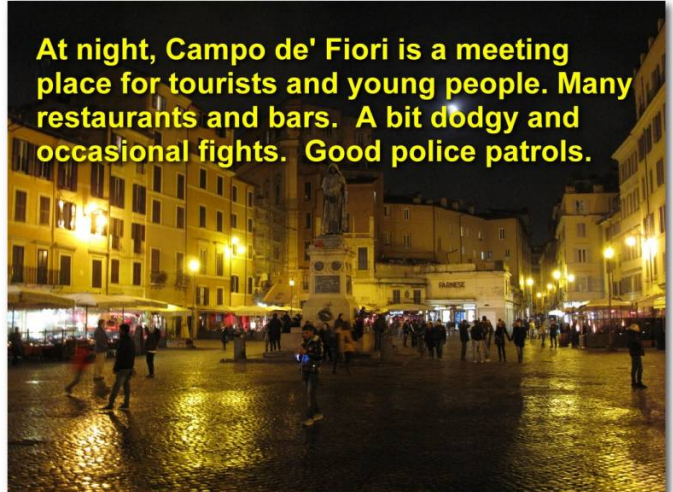
Warm April day in Campo de' Fiori



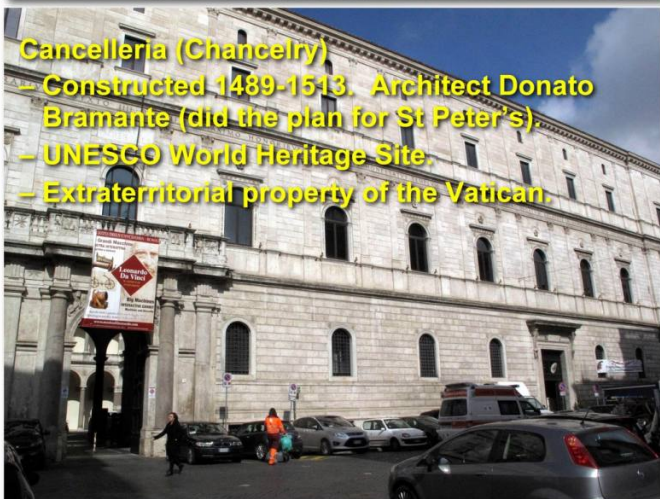
Statue (built 1889) is a brooding Giordano Bruno – an excommunicated monk who was burned at the stake by the Vatican for heresy on this spot on February 17, 1600.



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

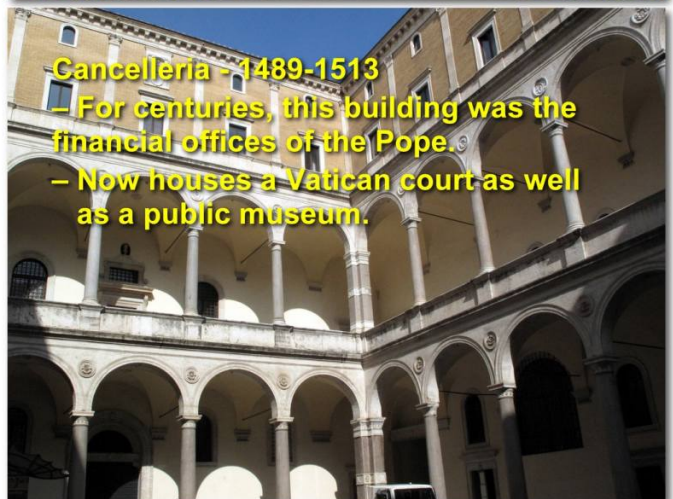


At night, Campo de' Fiori is a meeting place for tourists and young people. Many restaurants and bars. A bit dodgy and occasional fights. Good police patrols.



Cancelleria (Chancery)

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

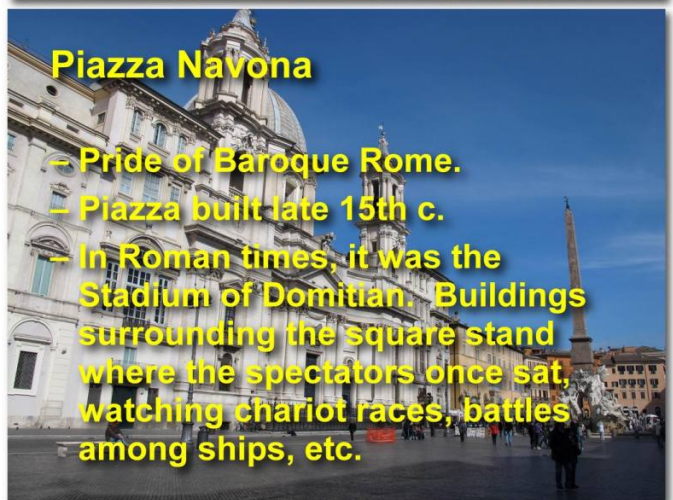


Cancelleria - 1489-1513

- 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.
- Piazza built late 15th c.
- In Roman times, it was the Stadium of Domitian. Buildings surrounding the square stand where the spectators once sat, watching chariot races, battles among ships, etc.



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



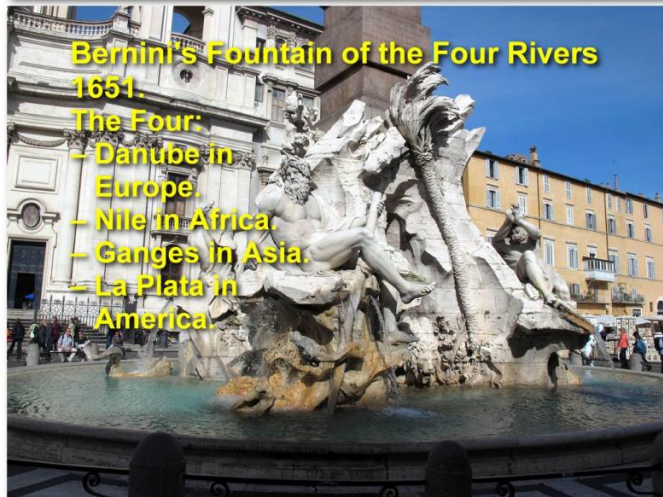
Piazza Navona
Church: St Agnes 1652-1668
Egyptian Obelisk 81 AD



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.



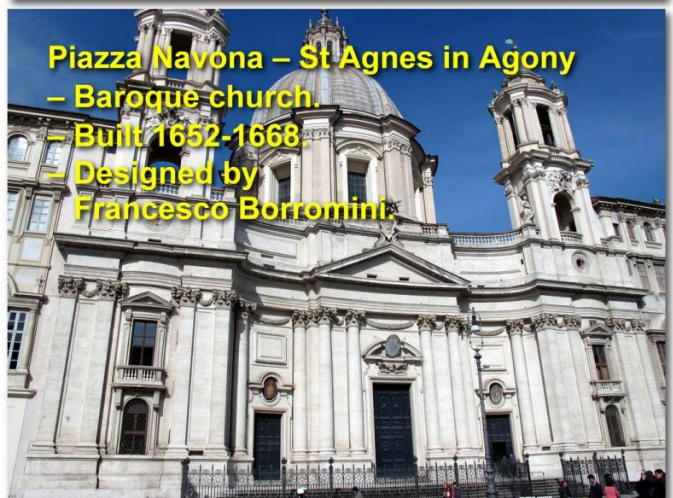
Bernini's Fountain of the Four Rivers 1651.
The Four:
 – Danube in Europe
 – Nile in Africa
 – Ganges in Asia
 – La Plata in America



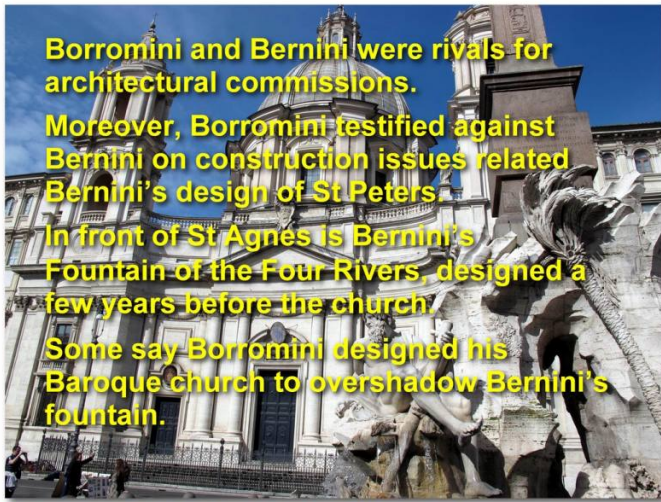
Fontana di Nettuno – 1574
But Neptune himself was added in 1878 to balance the Fontana del Moro.



Piazza Navona



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



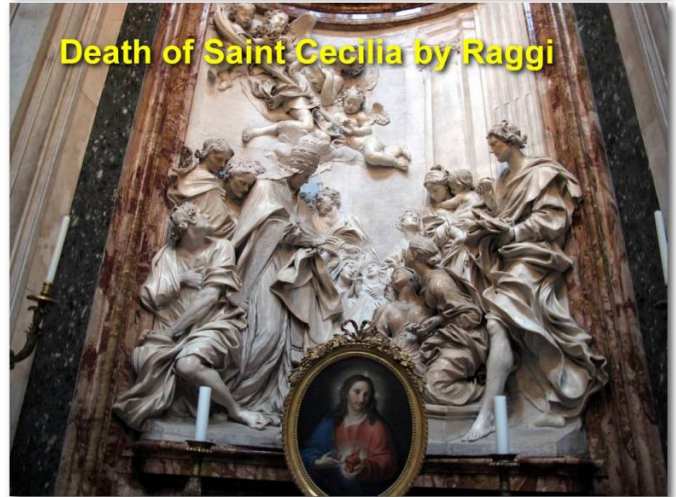
Borromini and Bernini were rivals for architectural commissions. Moreover, Borromini testified against Bernini on construction issues related to Bernini's design of St Peter's. In front of St Agnes is Bernini's Fountain of the Four Rivers, designed a few years before the church. Some say Borromini designed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



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



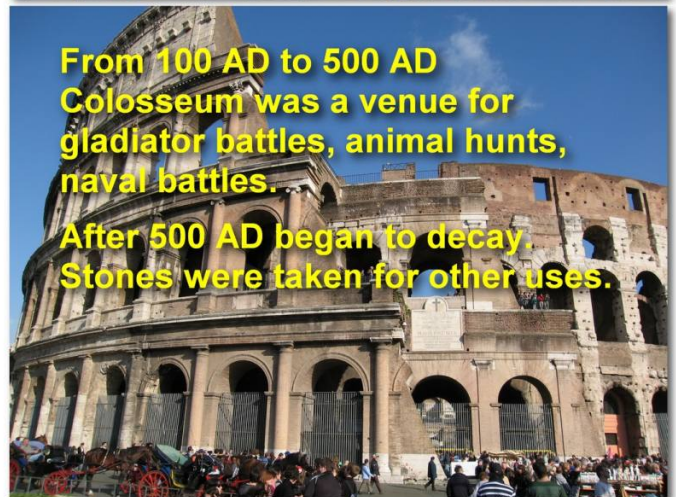
Piazza Navona – Sacred Heart Church
– Opened 1450.
– Very plain compared to the many grand churches in Rome.



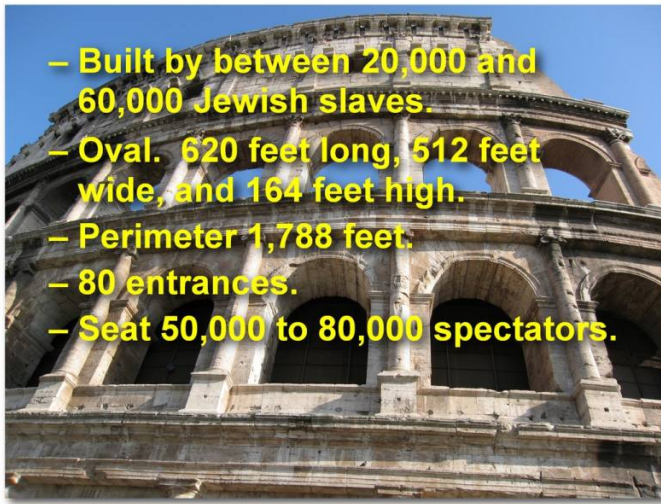
Sacred Heart Church was (but no longer) the church of Rome's Spanish community.



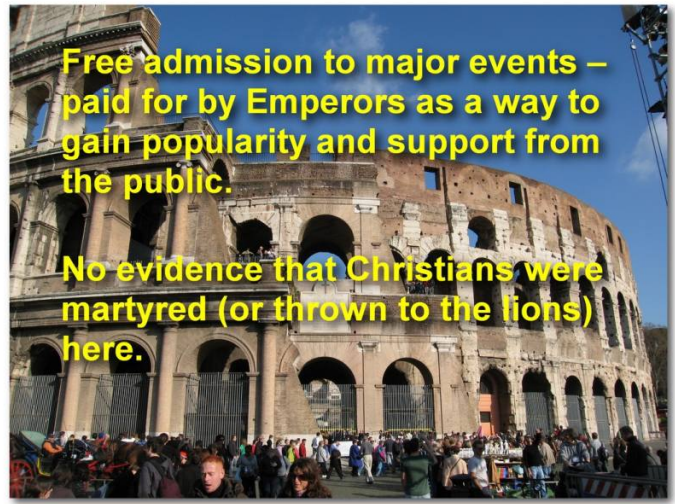
Colosseum
– Built between 70 and 80 AD.



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.

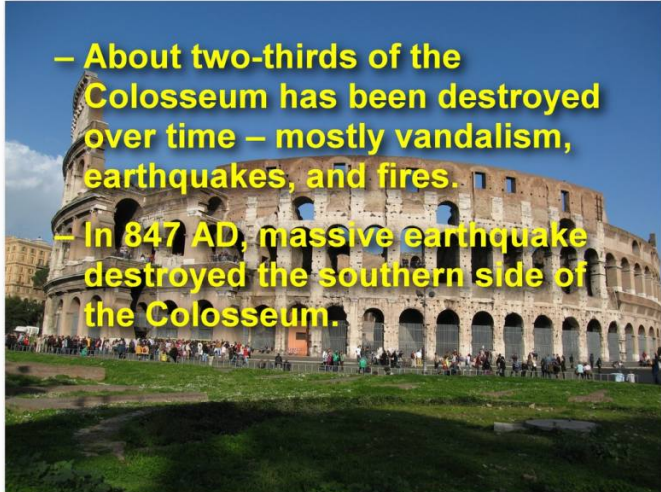


- Built by between 20,000 and 60,000 Jewish slaves.
- Oval. 620 feet long, 512 feet wide, and 164 feet high.
- Perimeter 1,788 feet.
- 80 entrances.
- Seat 50,000 to 80,000 spectators.



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.



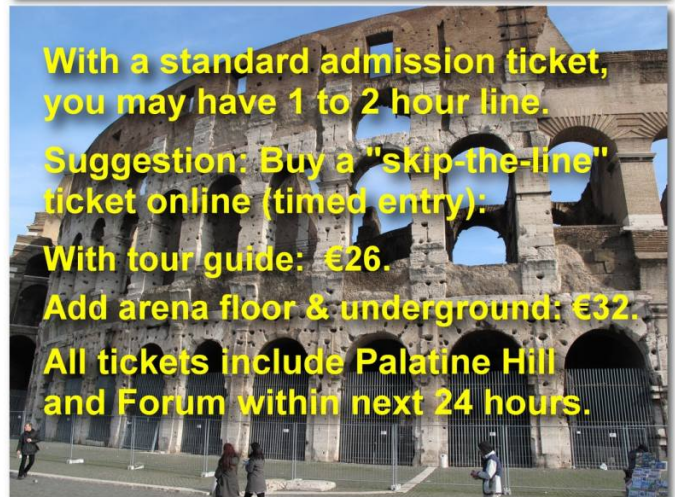
- About two-thirds of the Colosseum has been destroyed over time – mostly vandalism, earthquakes, and fires.
- In 847 AD, massive earthquake destroyed the southern side of the Colosseum.



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.



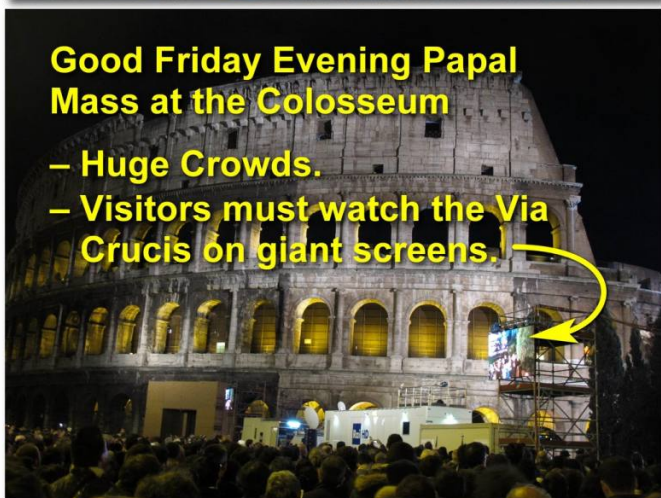
With a standard admission ticket, you may have 1 to 2 hour line.

Suggestion: Buy a "skip-the-line" ticket online (timed entry):

With tour guide: €26.

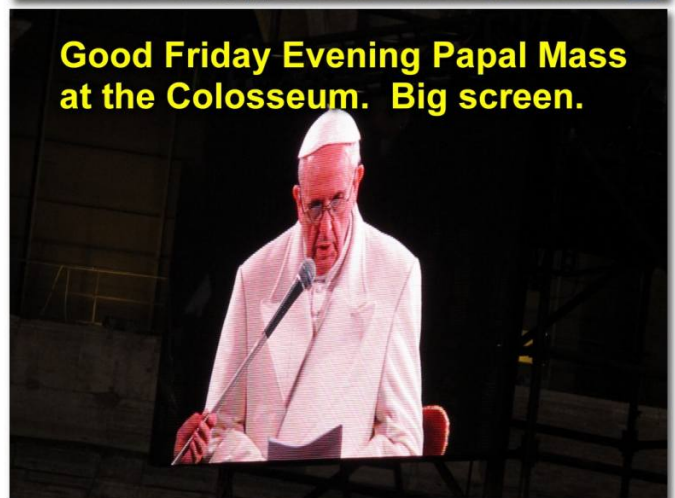
Add arena floor & underground: €32.

All tickets include Palatine Hill and Forum within next 24 hours.



Good Friday Evening Papal Mass at the Colosseum

- Huge Crowds.
- Visitors must watch the Via Crucis on giant screens.

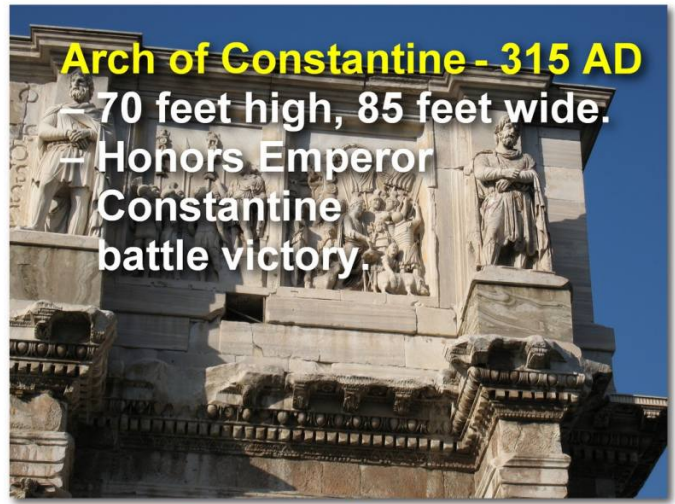


Good Friday Evening Papal Mass at the Colosseum. Big screen.



Arch of Constantine

- Rome's largest triumphal arch.
- Erected 315 AD.



Arch of Constantine - 315 AD

- 70 feet high, 85 feet wide.
- Honors Emperor Constantine battle victory.



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.



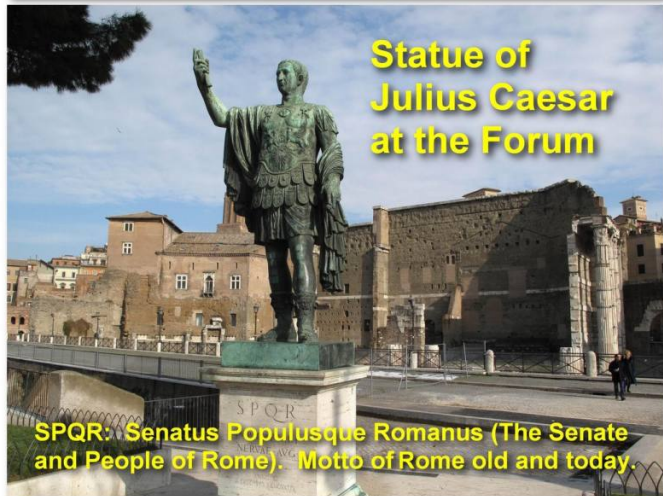
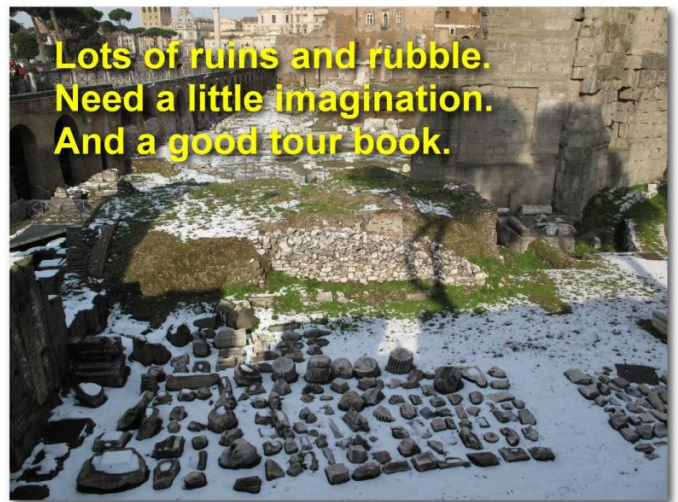
Trajan's column commemorates Emperor Trajan's victories in the Dacian Wars 101-106 AD.

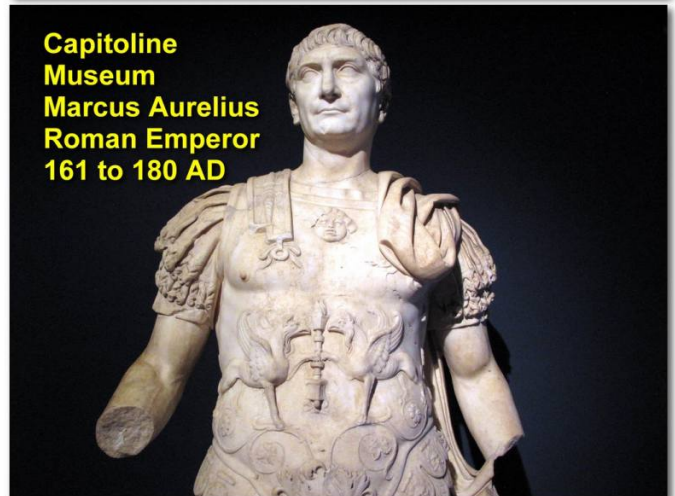
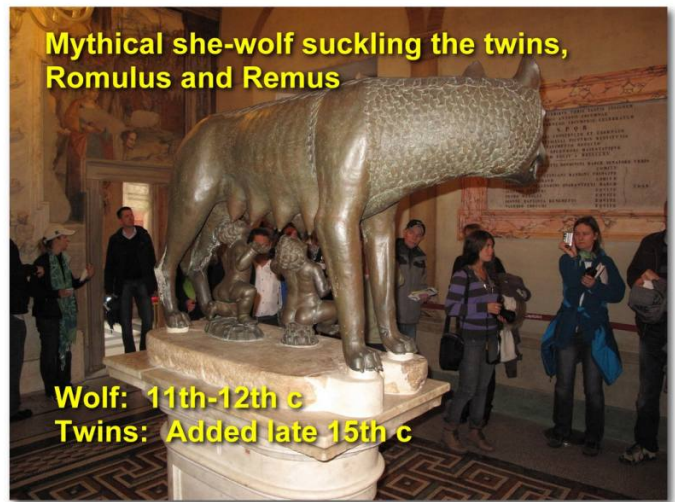


Church of the Most Holy Name of Mary at the Trajan Forum

- 1751.
- Interior is elliptical.

Snow





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...

Rome Part 2 - Continued

Gesu Church	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

THE END
LA FINE

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