

RENAISSANCE ROME

Avignon Papacy (1305-1378)

Great Schism (1378-1414)

after return from Avignon, French elect rival Pope

Conciliarism theory that highest authority in Church is a Council of Bishops proposed to end Schism
threat to idea of papal monarchy

1409 Council of Pisa: elects new Pope -- Avignon & Rome refuse to resign;
three papal lines (Rome, Avignon, Pisa)

1414 Council of Constance:

all three Popes deposed; 1417 elects Martin V

POPES: The return to Rome

Martin V Colonna, Roman noble

1420 enters Rome as first Pope after Schism

appoints **Cosimo di Medici** (Florentine) as papal banker

Eugenius IV

1434 Roman uprising; takes refuge in Florence

suppresses Roman nobility in Latium

Council of Ferrara & Florence 1438-9;

Eastern (Greek) Emperor John Palaeologus

& Orthodox Patriarch seek aid against Turks

Renaissance Papacy during late 15th and early 16th C.

NICHOLAS V 1447-55

1st humanist Pope: studied Greek in Florence

Founder of Vatican Library: manuscript collector;
has scribes copy all known Latin & Greek manuscripts

building program for Rome

refortification of Castel Sant'Angelo

Castel Sant'Angelo (Tomb of Hadrian) refortified by Nicholas V





Pope Pius II 1458-1464

Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, noble of Siena

humanist, conciliarist; wrote memoir of his life

Papal monarchy re-asserted:

1460 Execrabilis – papal bull declaring conciliarism a heresy

reply to the contradiction of having been a conciliarist:

“Forget Aeneas, follow Pius.”

forbidden to appeal to a council over a Pope



Pinturricchio frescoes in Piccolomini Library Siena

Pius II
reaches
Ancona in
1464
to launch a
Crusade
against
Ottoman
Turks

Pinturricchio

Siena
Cathedral



Sixtus IV (1471-1480) Della Rovere
(uncle of later Pope Julius

II)

builds Sistine Chapel in Vatican
Palace;

nepotism (promotes relatives, from
“nephew”)

1475 Ponte Sisto (built for Jubilee)

Sistine Chapel – constructed by Sixtus IV, Della Rovere



Sixtus IV
(1471-1484)

and his
nephews

Melozzo da
Forlì

Vatican



Sixtus IV and his nephews

Clerics:

Center:

Cardinal Giuliano della Rovere, later Julius II

Behind Pope: Raffaele Riario – builder of Cancelleria

Lay nephews:

Girolamo Riario: Lord of Imola and Forli

husband of Caterina Sforza

assassinated 1488 by agents of Lorenzo dei Medici
as revenge for 1478 Pazzi Conspiracy

Giovanni della Rovere

Librarian Platina (kneeling)

Cancellaria begun 1489



Ponte Sisto

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Christ handing Peter the Keys of the Kingdom Perugino Sistine Chapel Wall 1481



Innocent VIII (1480-1492)

financial corruption, indulgence sales

first Pope to publicly recognize his (many) children

marriage of his illegitimate son to daughter of Lorenzo
de' Medici

Lorenzo's son Giovanni made Cardinal at age 13
(later Leo X)

Alexander VI Borgia (1492-1503) Spaniard

son Cesare Borgia (Duke Valentino)

head of papal armies

= Machiavelli's hero: man of action, hope to unify Italy

daughter Lucrezia Borgia

married in ceremony in Vatican
to Duke of Este (Ferrara)

mistress Giulietta Farnese:

her brother made Cardinal, later Paul III

Julius II della Rovere (1503-1513)

"warrior Pope," personally directs Papal troops in battle
conquest of Bologna; expands boundaries of Papal States

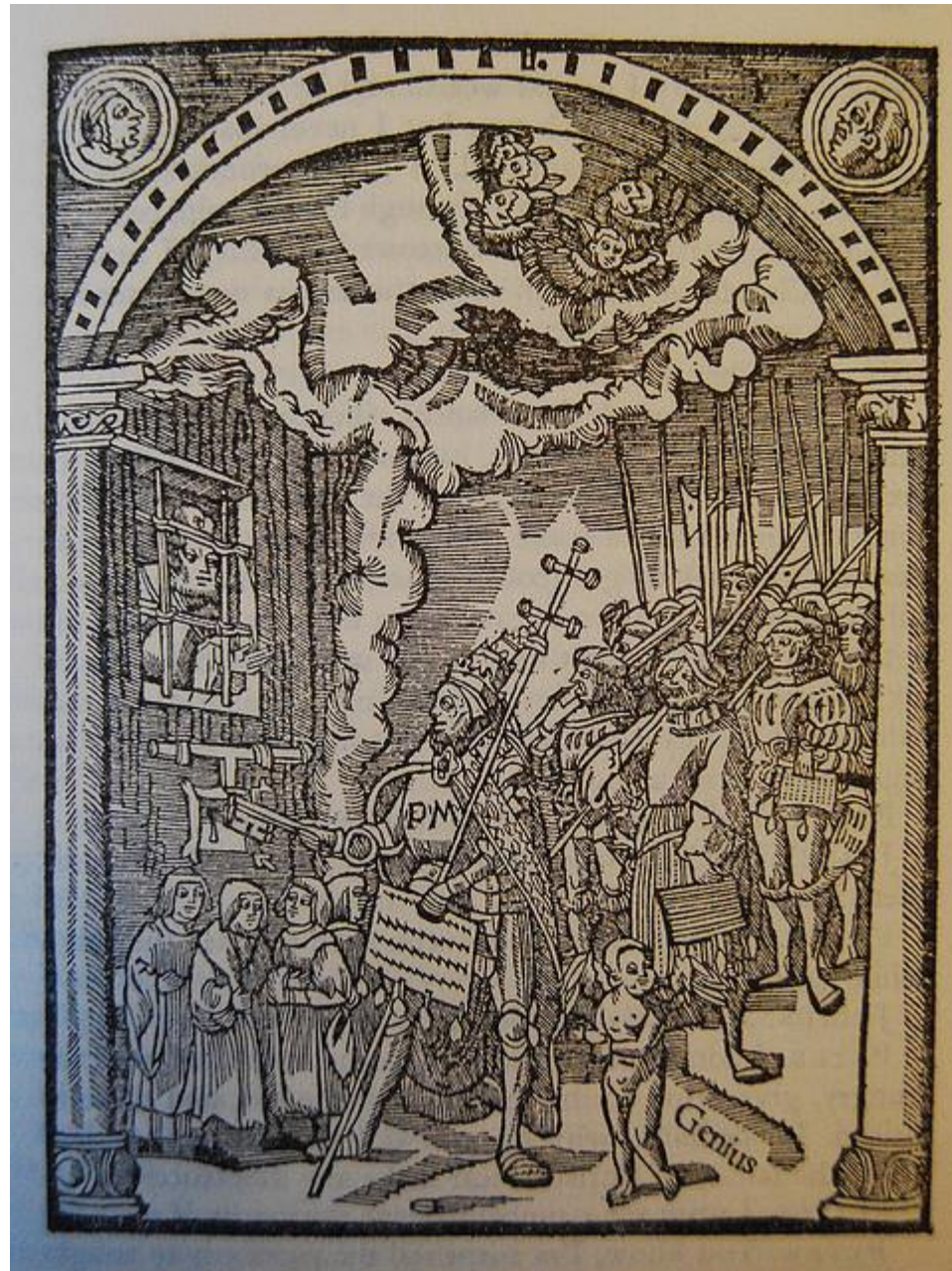
goal of driving the French out of Italy

Erasmus' pacifistic treatise: Julius Exclusus (from Heaven)

Frontispiece to
Erasmus'

Julius Exclusis

(Julius
Excluded from
Heaven by St.
Peter)





Raphael

Julius II
della Rovere

Raphael

The Sistine Madonna
with Pope Julius II





Raphael

Leo X Medici
son of Lorenzo

Pope 1513-
1521

“God has given
us the Papacy,
now let us
enjoy it.”





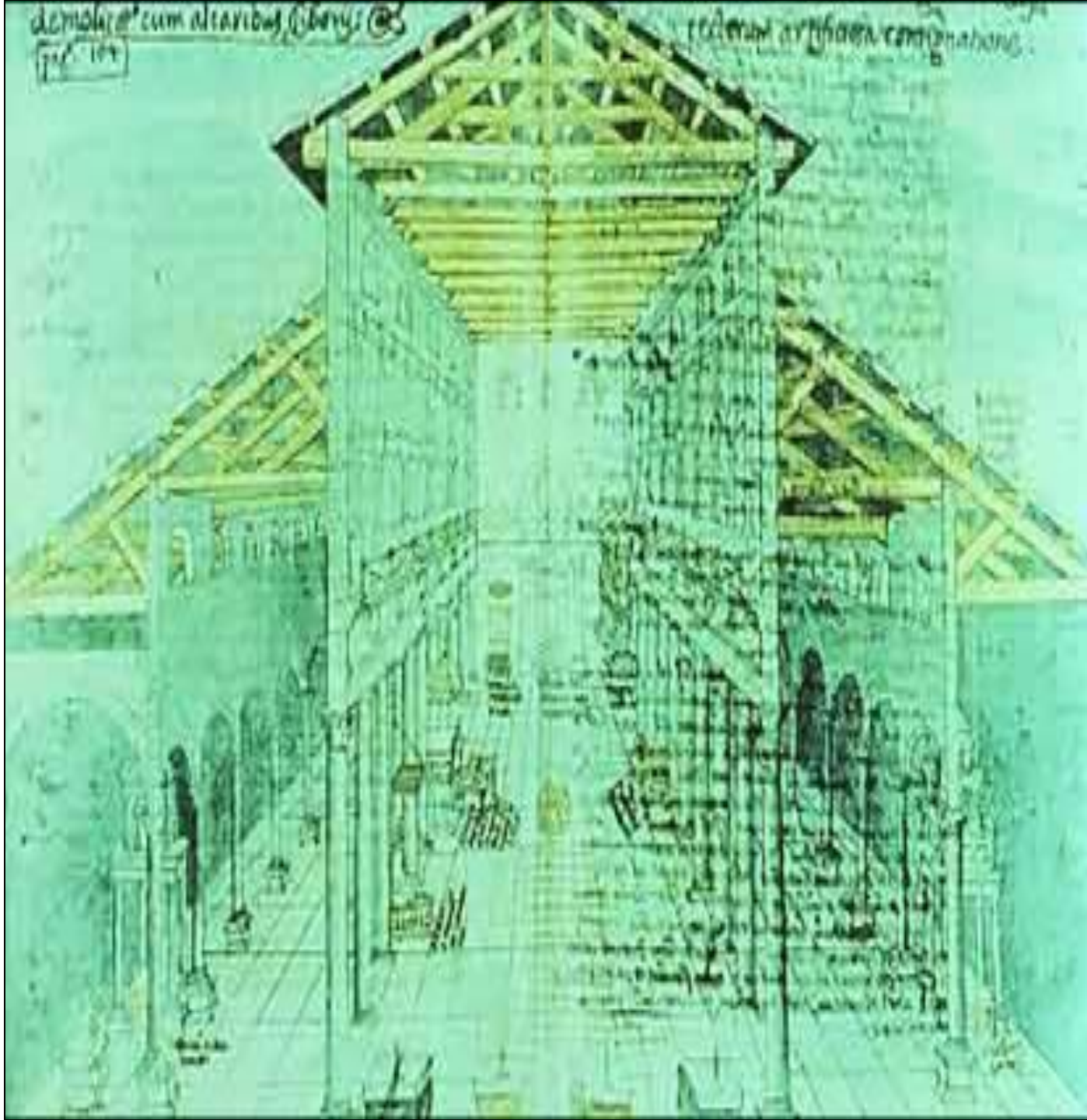
Medici coat of arms
(red balls on gold background)

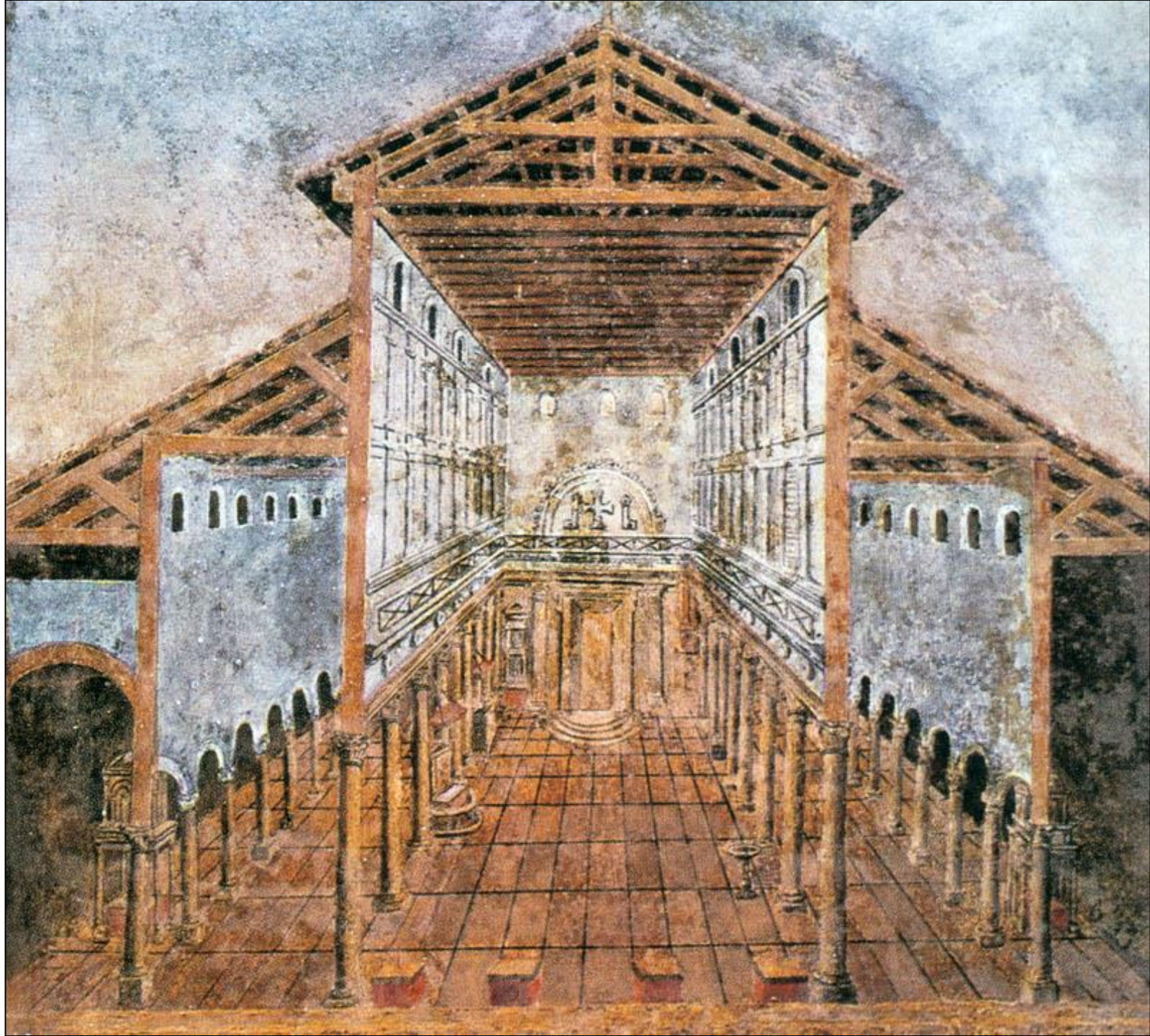


Medici Pope Leo X with
the keys of St. Peter

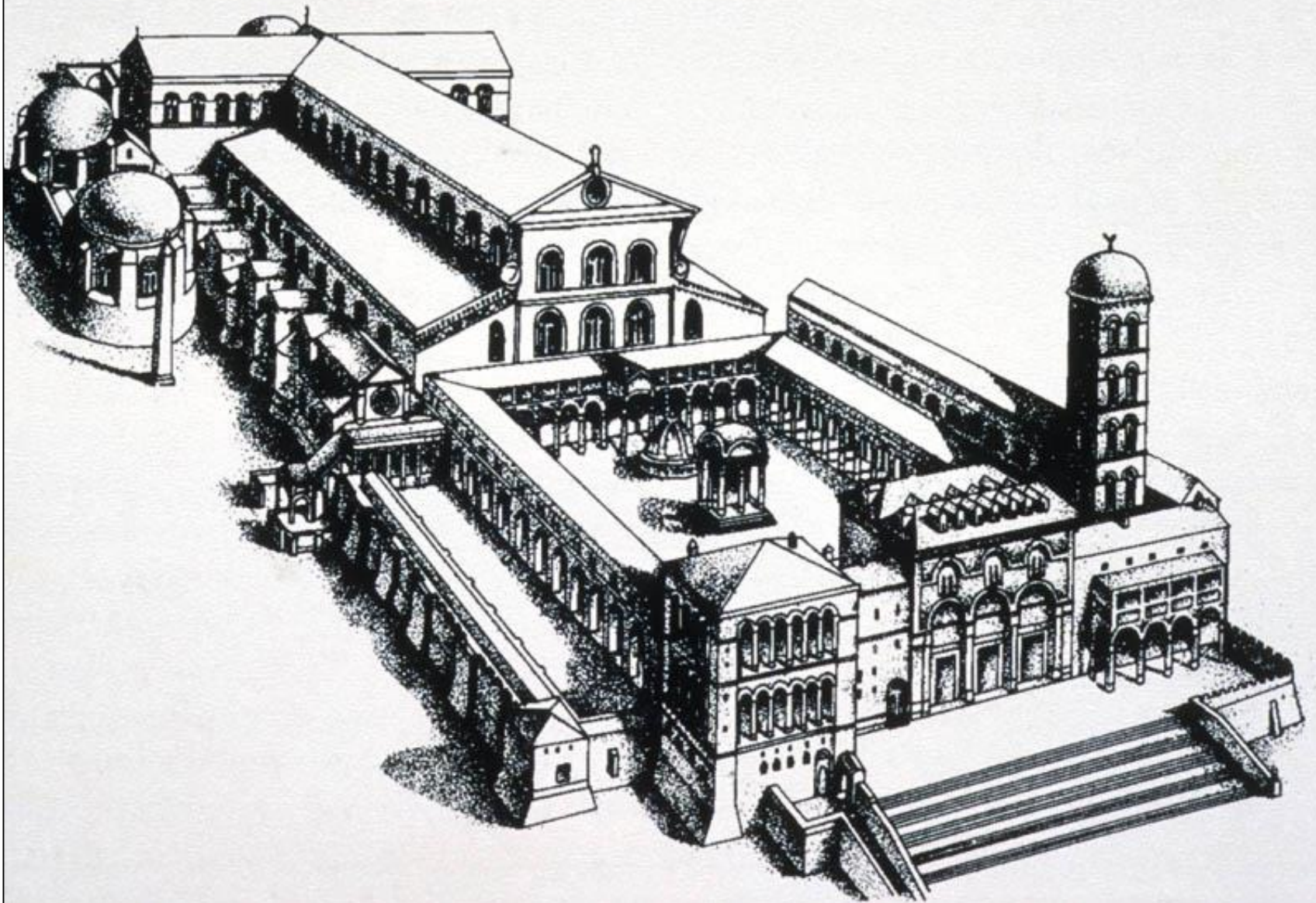
Old St. Peter's
Basilica
in Rome

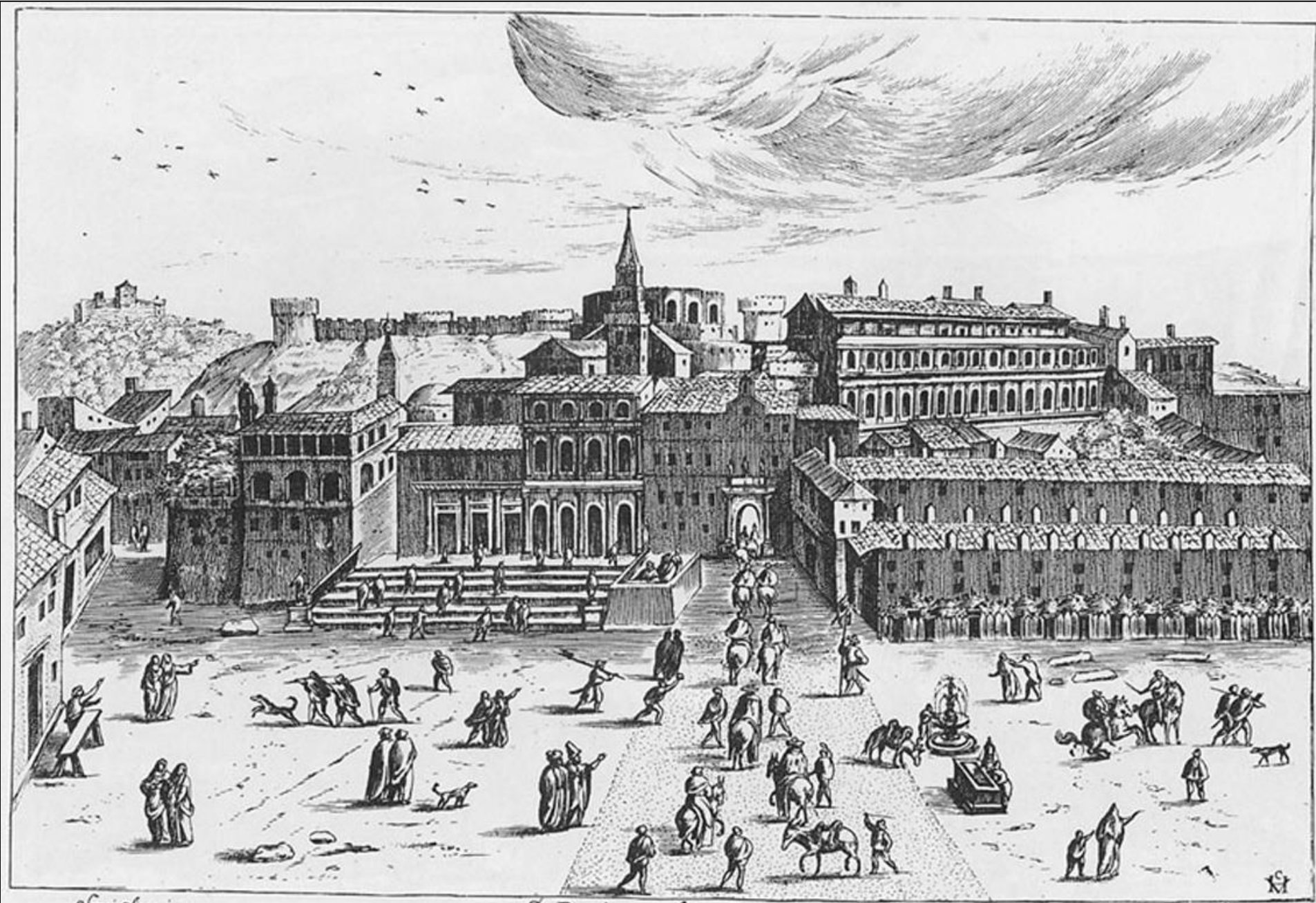
built by
Constantine
around 320





The impressive Basilica of Constantine, or, the Old St. Peter's as it looked before it was demolished in 1506. It has a vague resemblance to St. Paul's Outside the Walls. On the left is the obelisk which was removed in 1586 and placed in St. Peter's Square. The round structures behind the obelisk are the imperial mausoleums where the emperor Honorius and the Empress Maria, daughter of Stilicho were buried in 425. The sacristy of the new basilica stands over that site today.





Henri Charn. inven.

S. Petri templum, Romæ.

Philipp. Gall. excud.

