



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PERUGIA

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University of Perugia



The Rettorato – Palazzo Murena



Founded in 1308
Among the oldest
institutions in Europe



University in numbers



- Departments: **16**
- Students: **23,500**
- Staff: **1,000**
- Professors and researchers: **1,100**
- **9,300** rare book library

Ranking



RANKING	ITALY	WORLD
ARWU - Shanghai ranking	10 - 12	301 - 400
CWTS - Leiden ranking	11	360
HEEACT - Taiwan ranking	13	296
QSWUR - QS Worldwide University Rankings	19	601 - 650
WRWU - Webometrics Ranking Web of Universities	25	669



INFO



More info about University of Perugia at:

<http://www.unipg.it>

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- **TUESDAY, MARCH 17**
- **Time:** 9:00 – 10:00am
- **Location:** Allen Auditorium
- **Topic:** *Democracy and Fascism*
- **Presenter:** **Tomoaki Ikeya**, Professor, Political Science, Waseda University

- This class will focus on the advent of fascism following the brief history of the early twentieth century Italian politics. In the 1910s in Italy they introduced two democratic electoral reforms. These seemed to be important steps to a democracy, but in 1922 the fascist party came to power. Why didn't democratic reforms lead Italy to a democracy instead of to an undemocratic state? The objective of the class is that students will come to some understanding of what fascism was.

- Final exam
- Thursday, March 19, 10:30—12:20, Kane 210
- Visual ID review posted
- **Bring Blue/Green Book**
- 1) Timeline
- 2) Multiple choice
- 3) Short questions on visual ids
- 4) Visual and terminology ids
- 5) Essay question

The Third Rome

Rome as capital of the Italian nation

1870-1945: Constitutional monarchy

1922-1943: Fascist dictatorship (with monarchy)

1946-present: Republic (without monarchy)



1815: After fall of Napoleon, Congress of Vienna resets old European borders.

Kingdom of Piedmont
(King: **Victor Emmanuel II**
Prime Min: **Camillo Cavour**)

1860-1861 Unification:
--March 17, 1861: Italian State ratified (**constitutional monarchy**)

1866: Veneto

1870: Rome and Lazio

Capitals: Turin, Florence, Rome

La Questione Romana (The Roman Question, 1860-1929)

Italian Rome v. Papal (Black) Rome

Major issue: **temporal power** of Papacy

Papal position: Temporal power guarantees independence for Pope and Church

Italian position: Release from temporal power lets papacy tend to spiritual mission

- **Pope Pius IX: 1846-1878** (liberal to conservative)
 - **Neoguelphism:** federation of Italian states under Pope
 - 1848-1849 Roman Republic.** Mazzini and Garibaldi.
 - 1860-61 Italian Unification** Piedmont occupies Papal States except Lazio
 - September 20, 1870:** Italians take Rome
after Napoleon III shifts troops to Franco-Prussian War

Pius IX's Cultural wars

--**1864 Syllabus of Errors**

Papal condemnation of modern relativism:

no religious freedom, freedom of press, separation of church and state

Error #80 “It is anathema that the Roman Pontiff can and should reconcile himself to progress, liberalism, and modern civilization”

--**1869 Vatican Council**: Ratifies syllabus; declaration of Papal infallibility

--**1871 Law of Guarantees**: Italy guarantees sovereign rights of the Pope. Cavour: “free Church in free State”

--refused by Pius IX; popes are “**prisoners of the Vatican**” until 1929

--government members excommunicated; Catholics forbidden to vote in Italian elections

Pius IX,
1846-1878

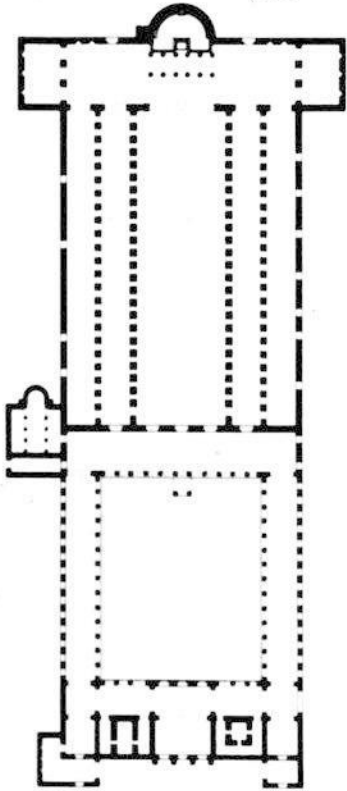


Victor Emmanuel II
1849-1878

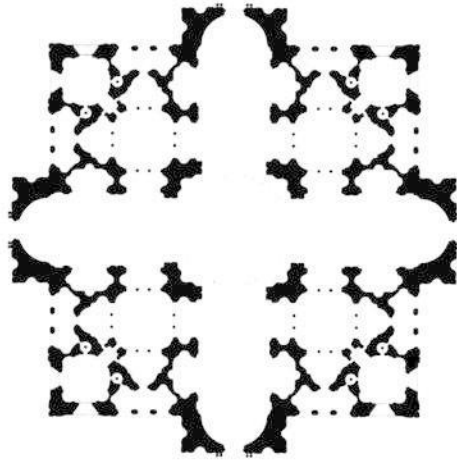


Vittorio Emanuele II re d'Italia (1820 † 1879). Litografia di Masutti.
(Biblioteca Reale - Torino).

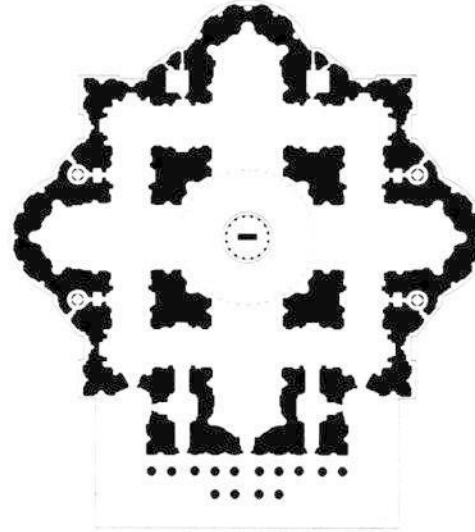
St. Peter's Basilica, major site for affirmation of Papal Catholicism



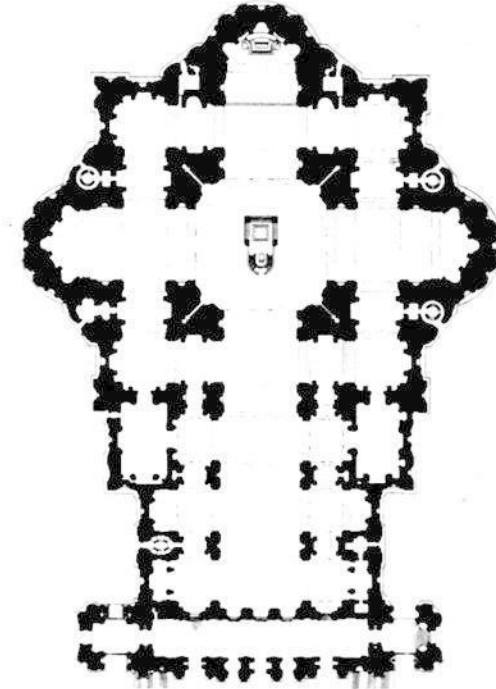
Old Saint Peter's.
4th century



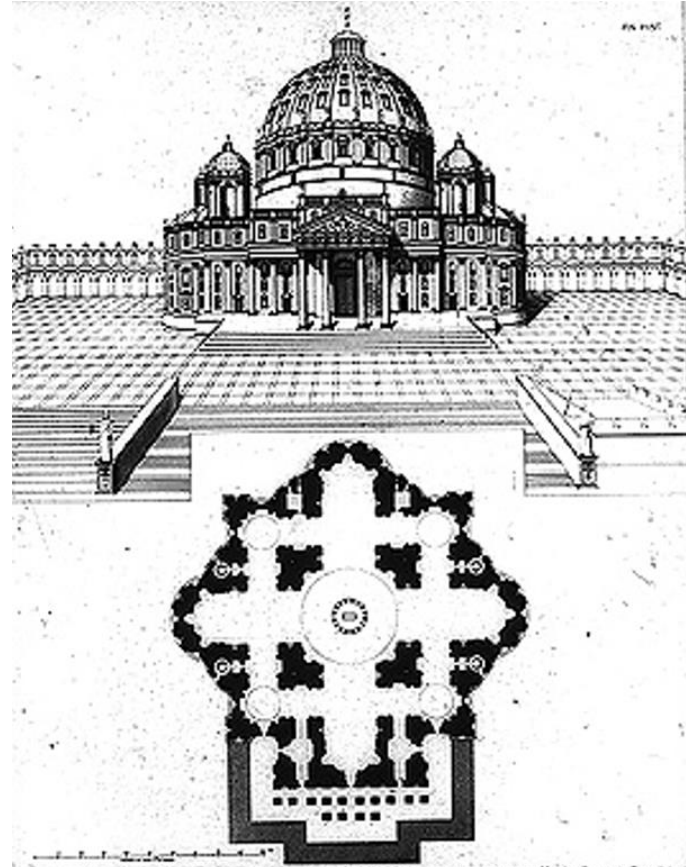
Bramante. Plan for New
Saint Peter's. 1506



Michelangelo. Plan for New
Saint Peter's. 1546-64



Maderno. Plan of Saint
Peter's Basilica. 1607-12



11. *Plan of Massachusetts Building for the Senate, York or Main Exhibition room & Rotunda by the Various Offices. Plan from*

St. Peter's façade, Carlo Maderno, 1612



Ambrogio Bonvicino, *Christ Handing the Keys to St. Peter*



Tu es Petrus, et super hanc petram aedificabo Ecclesiam meam
et tibi dabo claves regni Caelorum.



Bernini,
Baldacchino,
1624-1633,
94 ft

--over high altar
and crypt of St.
Peter

Columns like
Solomon's

Urban VIII
Maffeo
Barberini

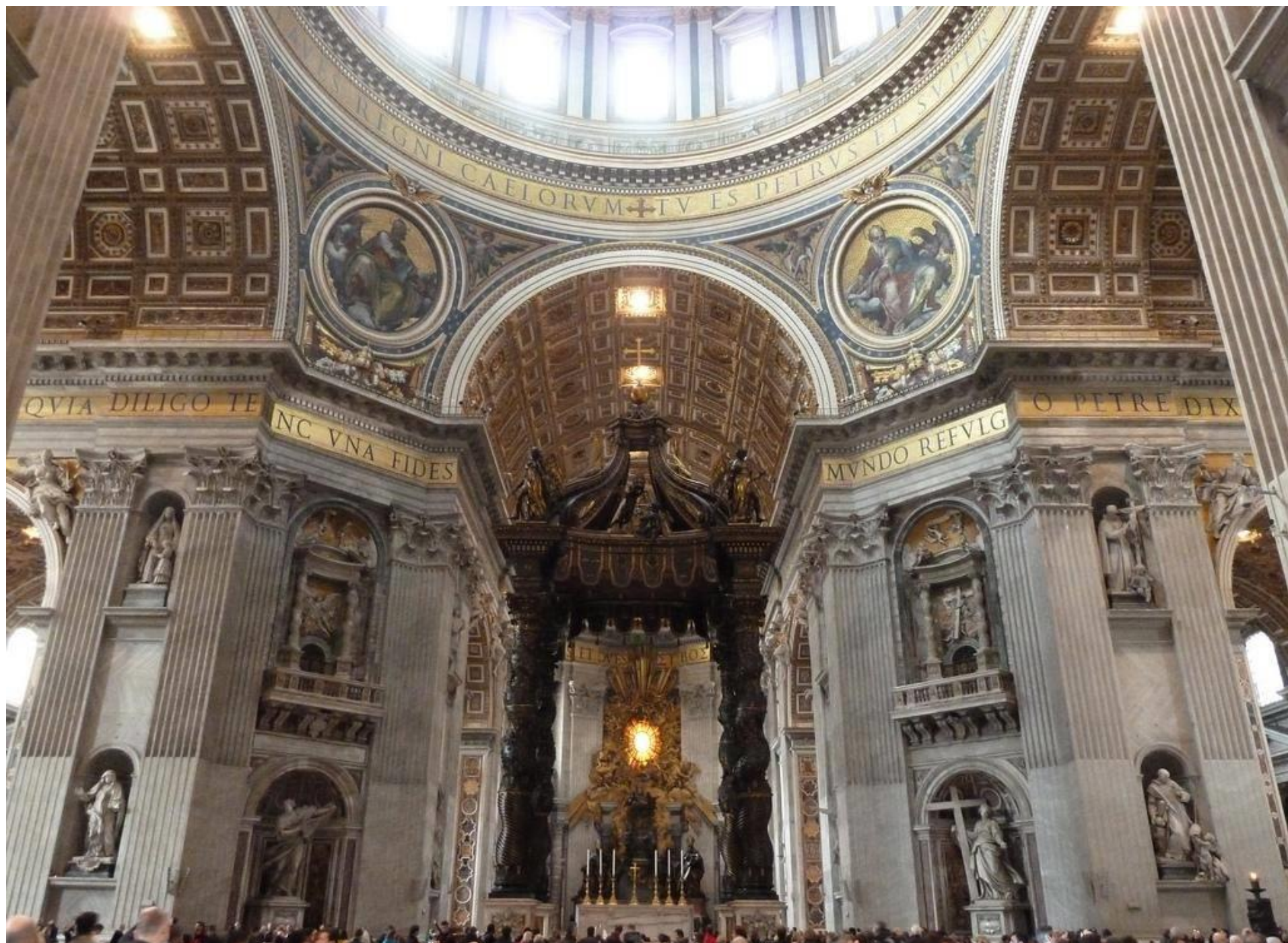
Quod non
fecerunt barbari,
fecerunt Barberini





Relics: piece of cross; veil of Veronica; spear of Longinus; head of Andrew





QUIA DILIGO TE

INC VNA FIDES

MUNDO REFUGIUM

O PETRE DIX

ES REGNI CAELORVM + TV ES PETRVS ET SVPER

**Bernini, Cathedra Petri
(Chair of Peter), 1656-65**

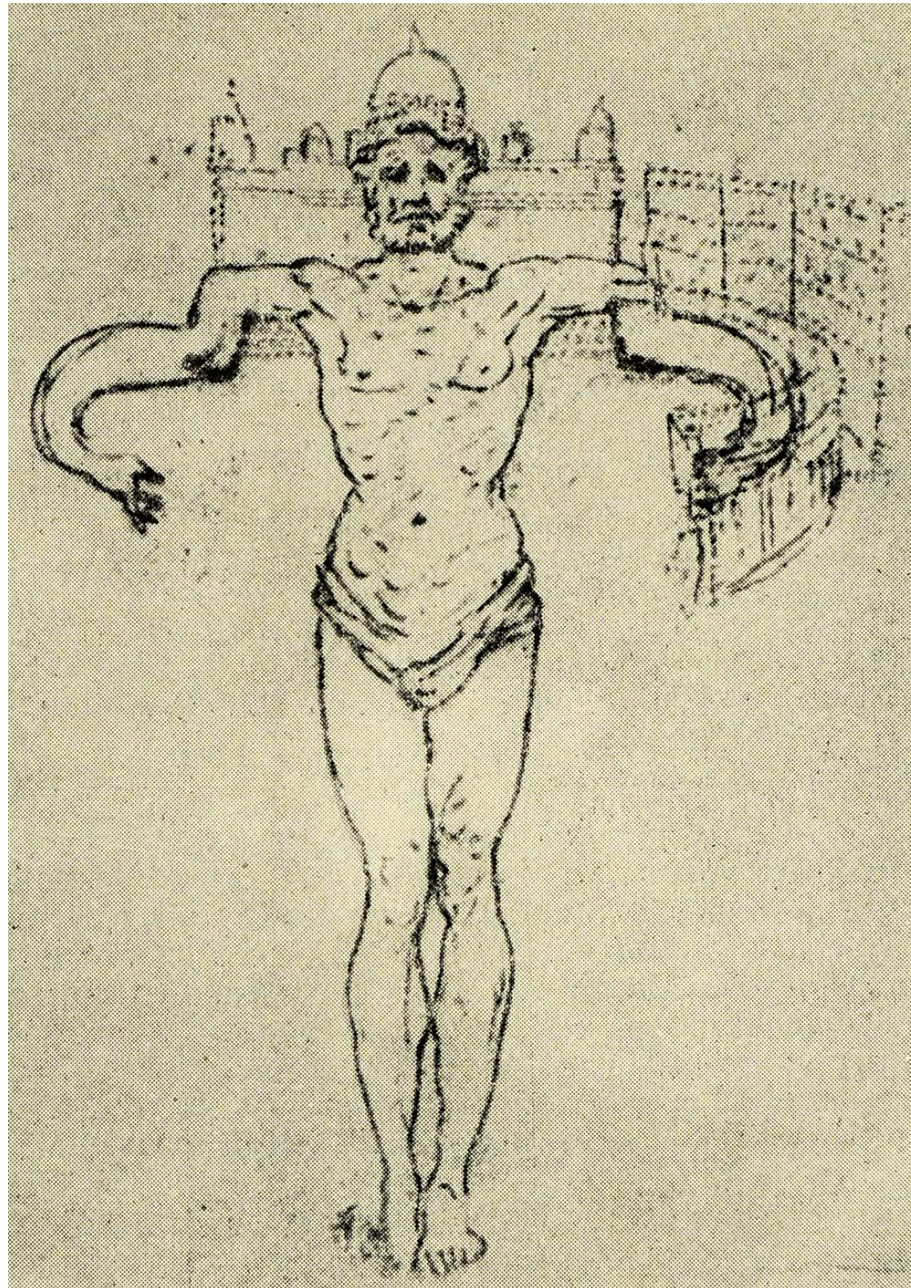






**Bernini,
Colonnade of
St. Peter's,
1657-78**





Roma capitale (post-1870)

Challenge for new Italian government—how to make its mark on Rome and challenge the papal presence

--Quintino Sella: Rome as a **capital of science** [modernity vs. superstition]

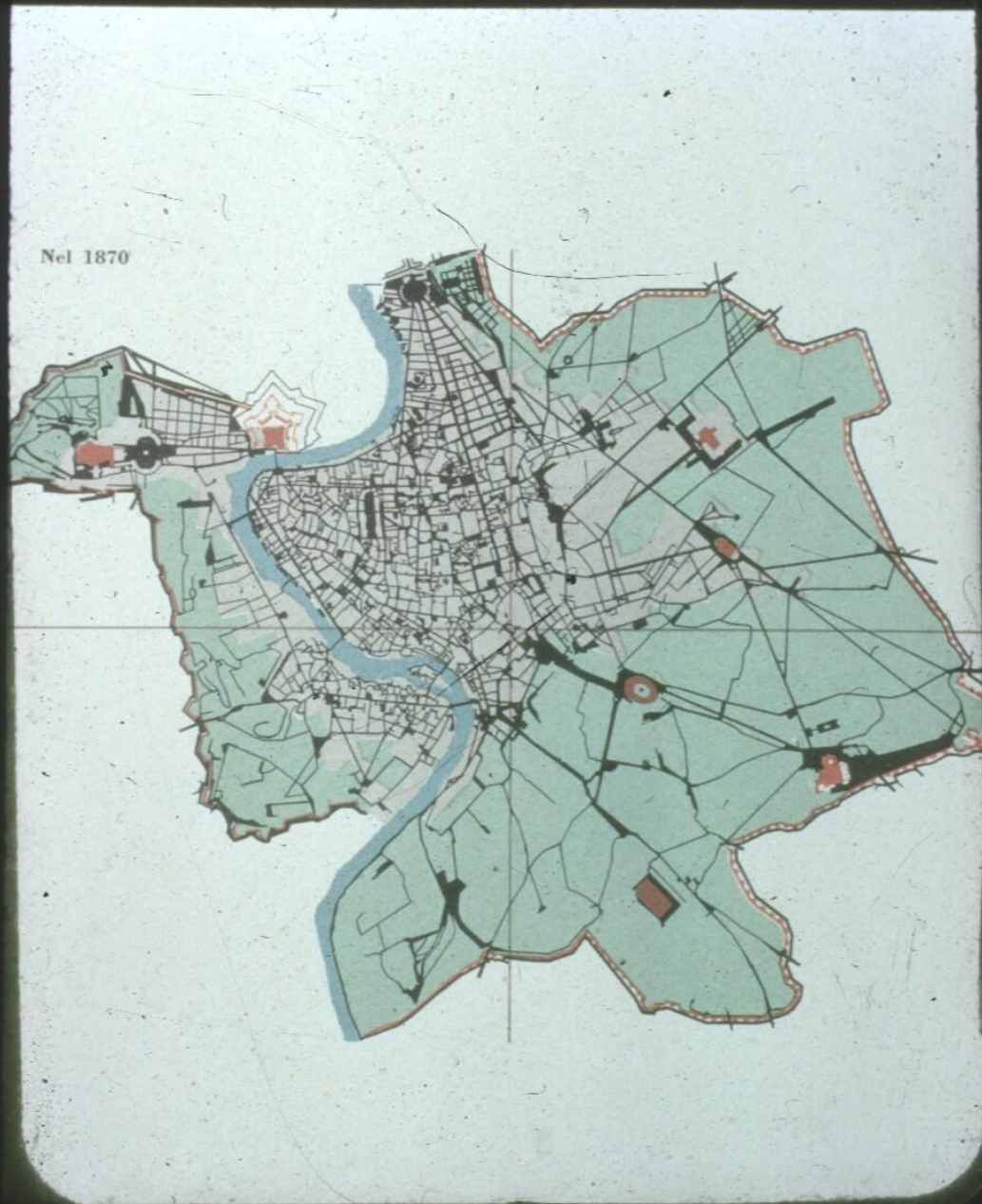
Major urban programs:

- **government occupies church properties** (Quirinal Palace for King)
- new wide streets** and neighborhoods / large embankments on Tiber river
- razing and rebuilding of **Jewish ghetto**
- erection of **statues** to Risorgimento heroes and “free thinkers”
- large government buildings / monuments to compete with Papal Rome:
 - Victor Emmanuel monument** (Il Vittoriano)

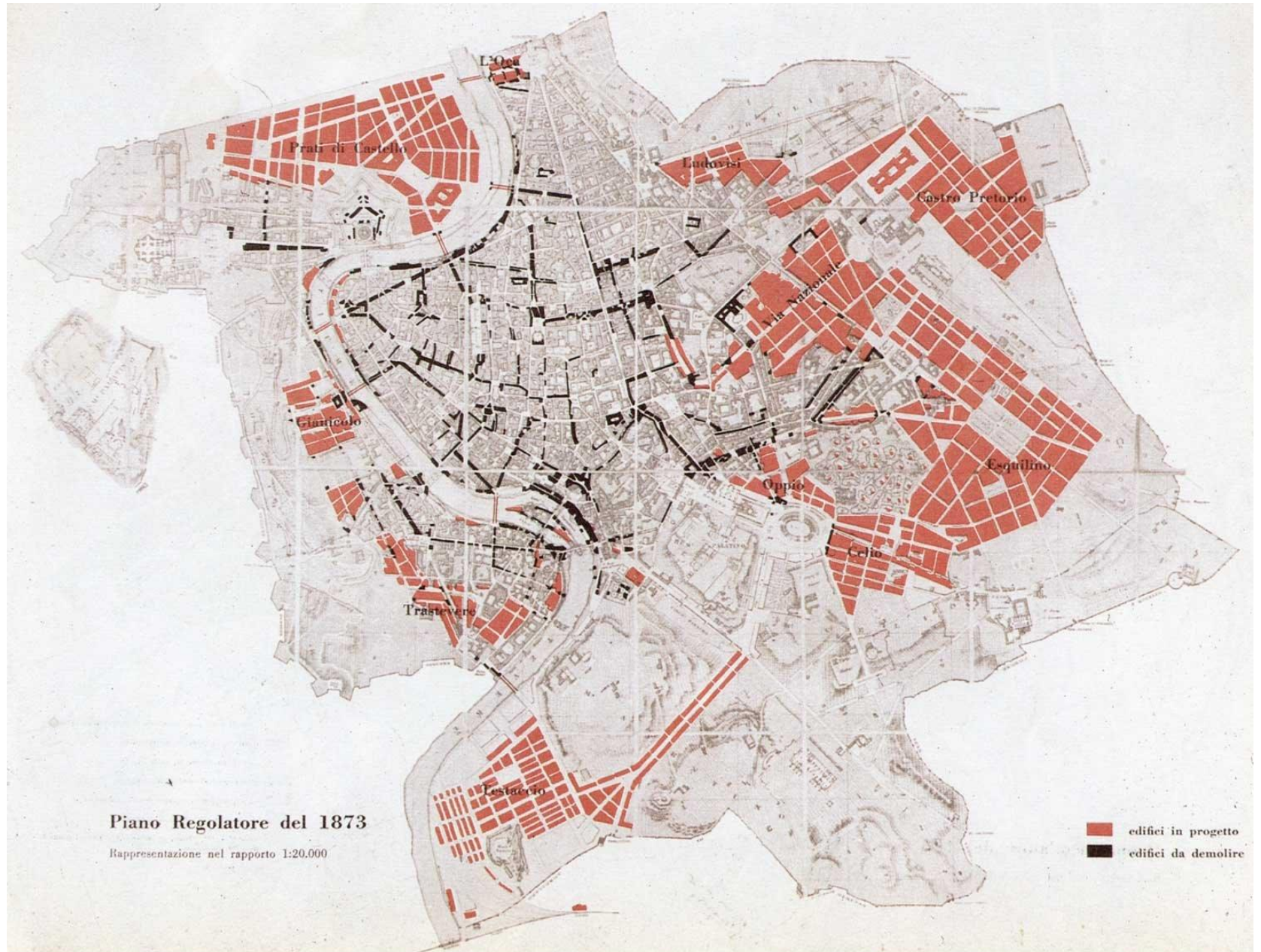
Rome 1870, Italian troops enter city near Porta Pia



Rome, 1870
Pop. 200,000



First building plan, 1873





Piazza dell'Esedra-ceremonial entrance (1887-98) to Rome from train station



Quirinal Palace: summer residence of popes, residence of King of Italy,
residence of President of the Italian Republic



Palazzo di Montecitorio, Italian Parliament



Palace of Justice (er palazzaccio), 1889-1911



Rome, Jewish Ghetto

Papal Bull of 1555: “cum nimis absurdum” [when too much is absurd”]





Roman Synagogue, 1901-1904





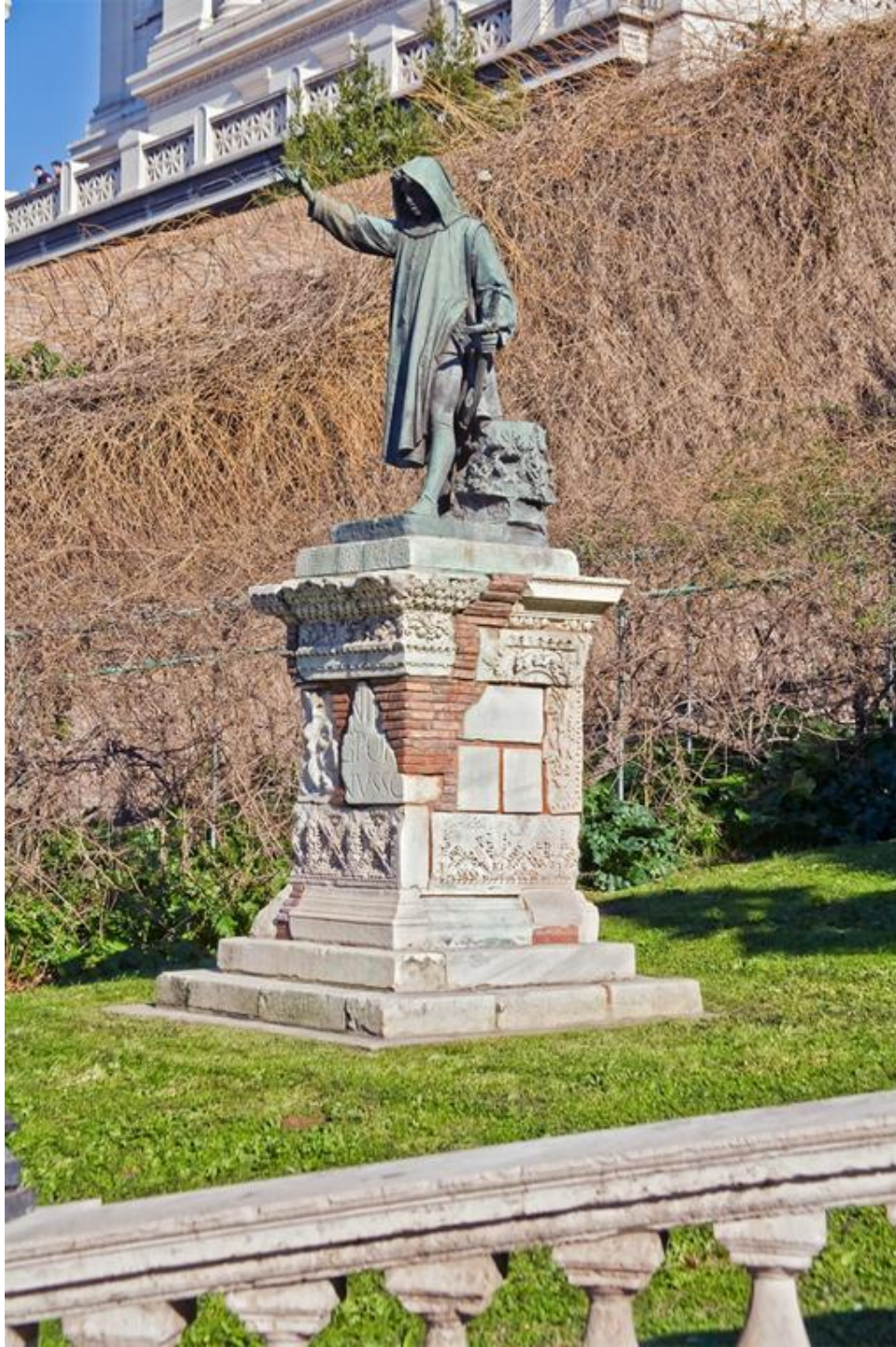
Janiculum Hill, Garibaldi (1895)



1902 print



STATUE OF GARIBALDI, AND DOME OF ST. PETER'S.



Cola di Rienzo,
Capitoline Hill,
1877

Victor Emanuel Monument



Monument to Victor Emmanuel II (1885-1935), Giuseppe Sacconi
The King, the Nation, its ideals and victory, inserted into the city





Capitoline Hill: Marcus Aurelius, Goddess Rome, river gods



Italian Fascism

- **1919** Fasci di combattimento / 1921 Fascist Party
 - Leader **Benito Mussolini** (1883-1945: former socialist)
 - **Revolutionary nationalism**: against “mutilated victory” in WWI and “Bolshevik threat” [squadristi]
- **1922** March on Rome
- **1929** Lateran Accords with Vatican
- **1936** Conquest of Ethiopia (“Italy finally has its Empire”)
- **1936-39** Italy draws closer to **Nazi Germany**: Spanish civil war; “Racial laws”; *Pact of Steel* with Germany
- **1943** Mussolini disposed after Allied invasion of Sicily
- **1943-45** Italy occupied by Germany; Mussolini’s **Italian Fascist Republic**
 - 1945 Mussolini killed by Italian partisans

Some defining characteristics of Italian Fascism

- **Totalitarian State**

- The State determines the will of the people vs. democracy in which the state protects the rights of the people
- **Nationalistic**: Nation before all other identities
- **Authoritarian**: Cult of the **duce** ["Mussolini is always right"], **romanita'** "reeducation" of Italians to Roman values [links to Augustus]
- **Militaristic**: State imposes its will abroad; imperialism / colonialism
- **Economics**: **corporativism** [vertical economics] vs. socialist class economics; **autarchy** [economic self-sufficiency]
- **Propaganda**: Fascist social organizations, birth campaigns, censorship, mass media (radio, cinema)

Symbols of Fascism: fasces, blackshirts, club [manganello].
Duce and romanita'

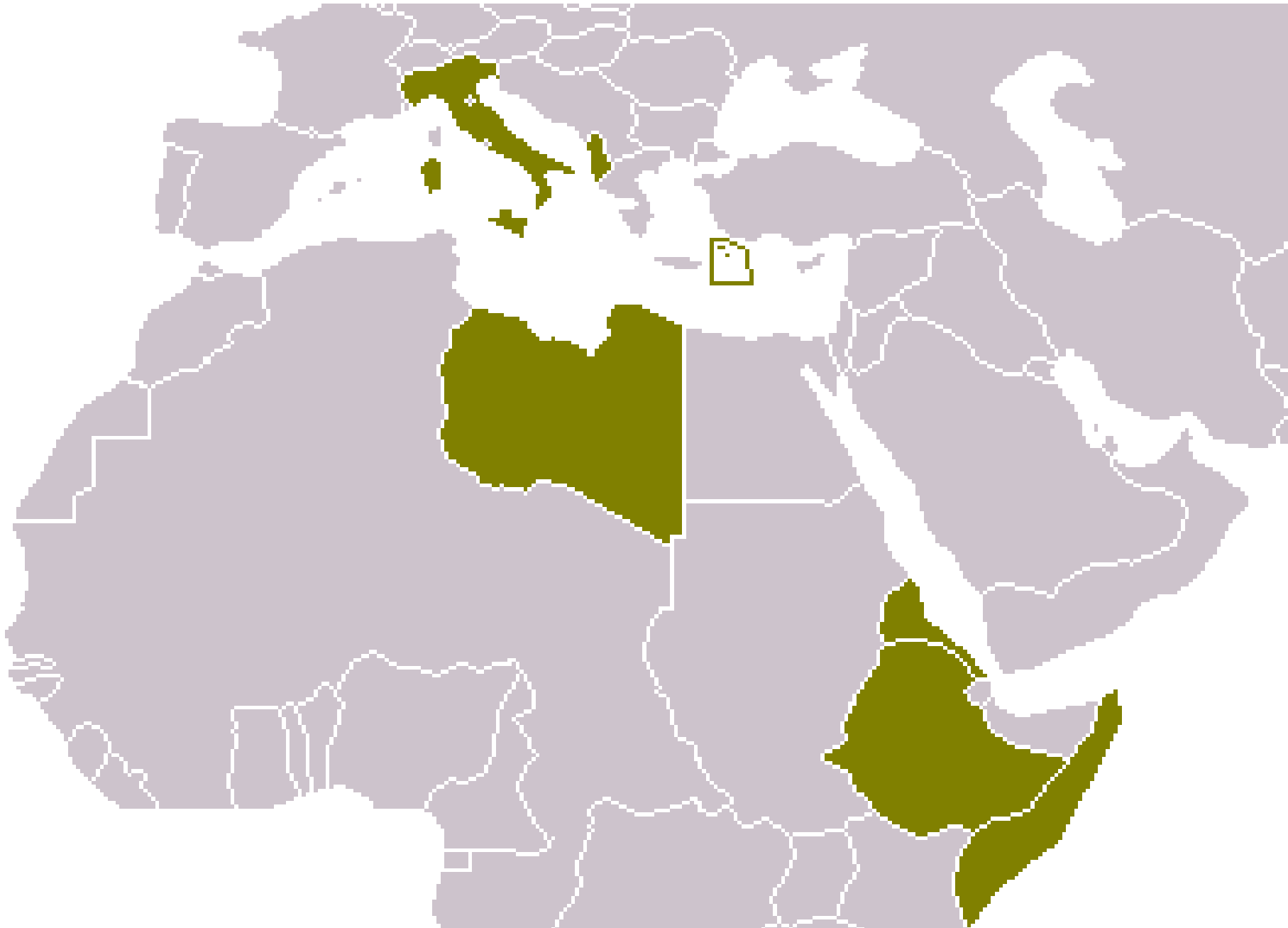


Gerardo Dottori, "Portrait of the Duce" 1933



Dottori
-XI-

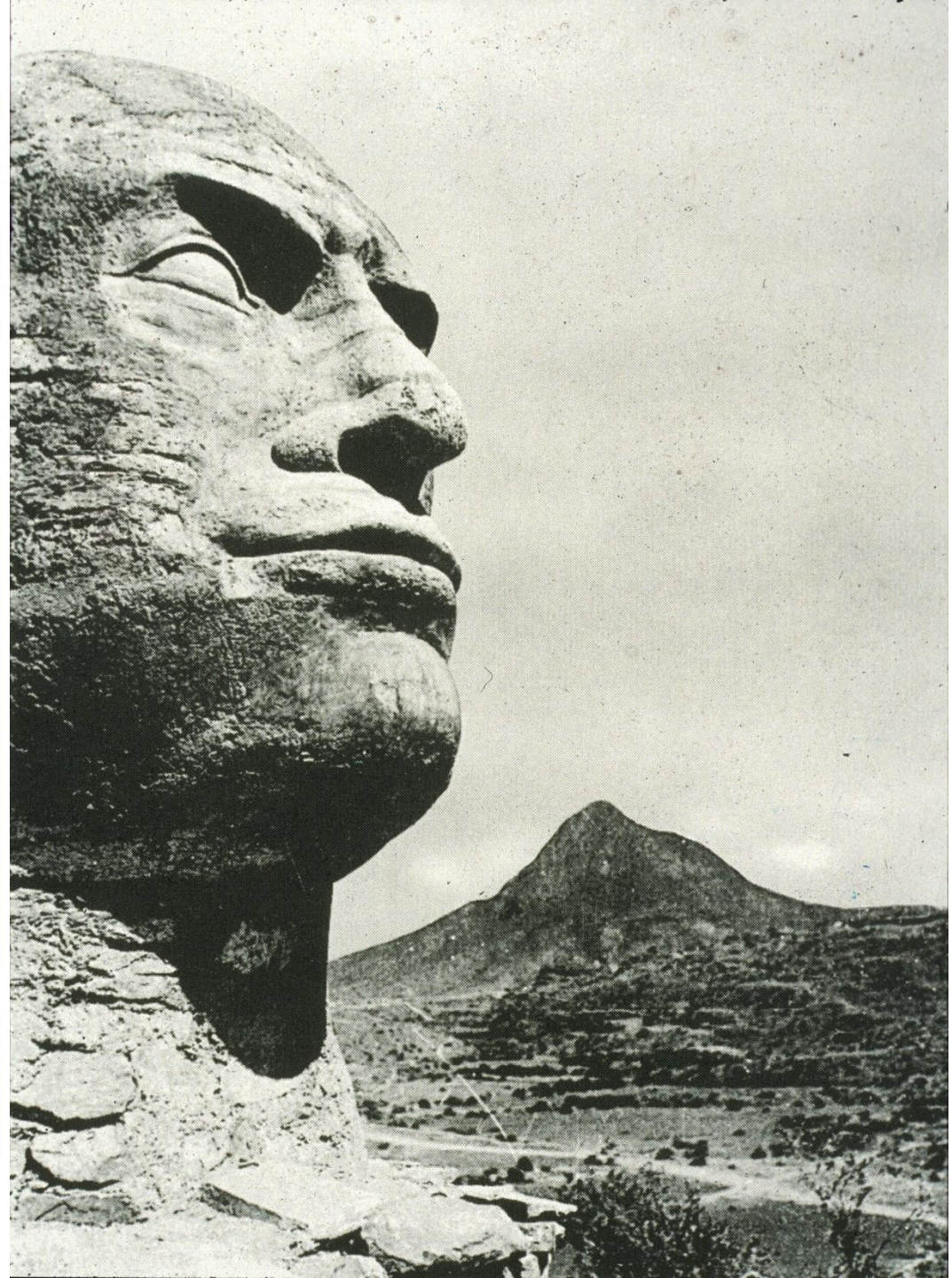
The Italian Colonial Empire in 1939





Photos

www.delcampe.net



LA DIFESA DELLA RAZZA

*"Sempre la confusione delle persone
principio fu del mal della cittade"*
(Cicero - Paradiso XVI)

ANNO I - N. 1 - SPEDIZIONE IN ABB. POSTALE - 3 AGOSTO XVI

SCIENZA DOCUMENTAZIONE POLEMICA



DIRETTORE TELESIO INTERLANDI

L.1

Fascist racism:
colonial and anti-
Semitic

Fascist urban planning in Rome (1922-43)

The grandeur of antiquity with the modern dynamism of Fascism

--Creation of symbolic **Fascist thoroughfares:**

Via dell'Impero (1932) / Via della Conciliazione (1936-50)

--**Isolation of Ancient Monuments** in their grandeur / **juxtaposed to new Fascist Rome:** Mausoleum of Augustus (1938)

--Construction of the **New Fascist Rome**

- North: **Foro Mussolini** (sports complex begun in 1928)
- South: **EUR** (Esposizione Universale Romana), 1937-1942



Via dell'Impero / Via dei Fori Imperiali (inaugurated Oct. 28, 1932)









L'IMPERO DELL'ITALIA FASCISTA A XIV

REGIO DECRETO-LEGGE N.754

ART.1.-I TERRITORI E LE GENTI CHE APPARTENEVANO ALL'IMPERO D'ETIOPIA VENGONO POSTI SOTTO LA SOVRANITA' PIENA ED INTERA DEL REGNO D'ITALIA IL TITOLO D'IMPERATORE D'ETIOPIA E' ASSUNTO PER SE E PER I SUOI SUCCESSORI DAL RE D'ITALIA DATO A ROMA ADDI' 9 MAGGIO 1936.-ANNO XIV

VITTORIO EMANUELE

MUSSOLINI

Mausoleum of Augustus (first demolitions, pre-1938)



Mausoleum of Augustus (restored 1934-1938)





The Duce Mussolini has ordained that on this spot, where the genius of Augustus roams in the air, the old narrow streets were to be demolished for ample and light ones and that public buildings and dwelling places were to be erected, after the Emperor's mausoleum had been saved from the dusk of the centuries and the Ara Pacis had been reconstructed out of its dispersed parts.



Foro Mussolini (Foro Italico), begun 1927





Obelisk to Mussolini
at site of
Foro Mussolini



MOLTI NEMICI
MOLTO ONORE
MOLTI NEMICI
MOLTO ONORE



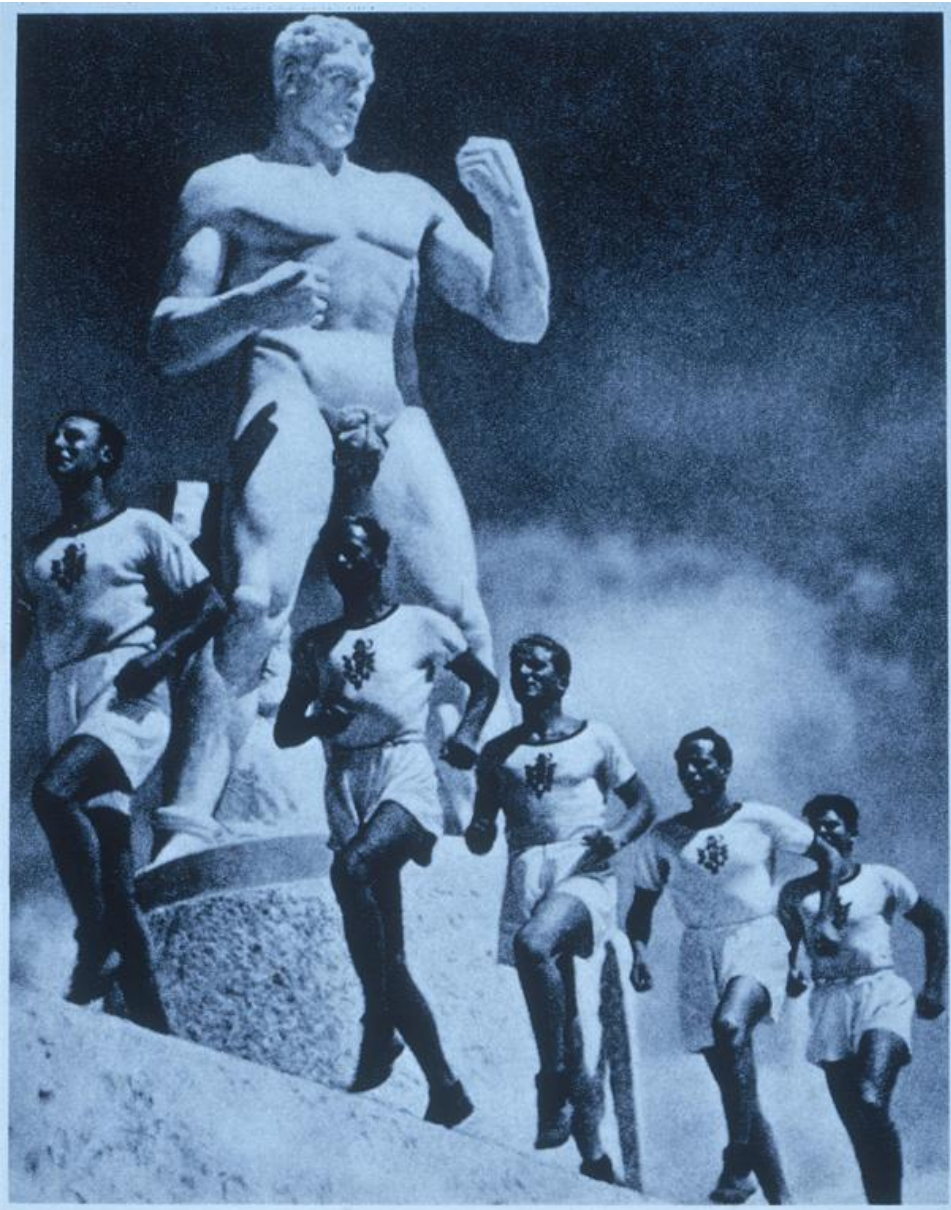
IX MACCIO XIV E.F. LITALIA HA FINALMENTE IL SVO IMPERO



Stadio dei Marmi Stadium of the Marble Statues



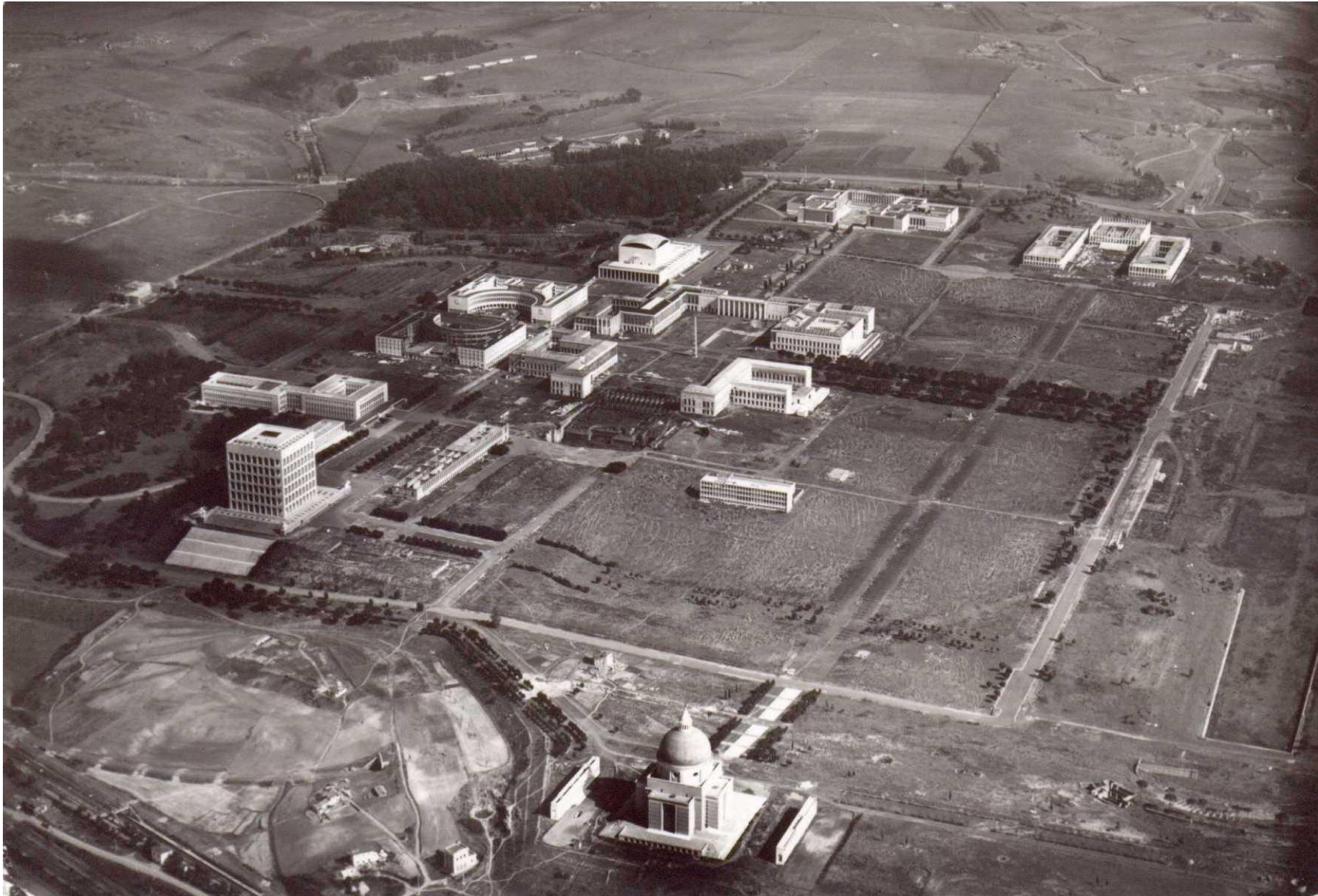
Then...



EUR neighborhood in Rome



EUR—Esposizione Universale Romana (target date 1942)
Fascist “rationalist” architecture



Palazzo dei Congressi (1938-54) "Italian Rationalism"





PALAZZO DEI CONGRESSI

EIR

UN POPOLO DI POETI DI ARTISTI DI EROI
DI SANTI DI PENSATORI DI SCIENZIATI
DI NAVIGATORI DI TRASMIGRATORI

ARE
05-05



RUN

BAR



Palazzo della civilita' italiana (1938-40) "Italian Rationalism"
"the square Colosseum"



Mussolini has endpoint of Italian history



Roma—La citta' eterna

