• Final exam
  • Thursday, March 17, 10:30—12:20, Bagley 131

• Early Final
  • Saturday, March 12, 1:00-3:00, Smith 304

• Bring Bluebook

• Visual ID review posted
The Third Rome

Rome as capital of the Italian nation

--1870-1945: Constitutional monarchy

--1922-1943/5: Fascist dictatorship (with monarchy)

--1946-present: Republic (without monarchy)
La Questione Romana (The Roman Question)

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

--A capital divided: Italian Rome v. Papal (Black) Rome

*Victor Emmanuel II* (1849-1878)
• Pope Pius IX: 1846-1878 (liberal to conservative)

  – Neoguelphism: federation of Italian states under Pope
  – 1848: Pius refuses to support war against Austria

--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

--Pope does not recognize Italian sovereignty and self-declares as prisoner of the Vatican
Rome 1870, Italian troops enter city near Porta Pia
Quirinal Palace: summer residence of popes becomes the residence of King of Italy
Pius IX’s Culture wars

--1854 Dogma of Immaculate Conception of Mary

--1858 Kidnapping of Edgardo Mortara

--1864 Syllabus of Errors
Papal condemnation of modern relativism: no religious pluralism, 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: Pope has immunity, temporal power over Vatican City, Pope receives a yearly stipend
--Cavour: “free Church in free State”

--refused by Pius IX: government members excommunicated; Catholics forbidden to vote in Italian elections; threatens to leave Rome

--Vatican Accords 1929
Roma capitale (post-1870)

Italian government: create a modern capital / challenge the papal urban presence

Major urban programs:
-- government occupies church properties (Quirinal Palace for King)
-- new wide streets and neighborhoods / embankments on Tiber river
-- razing and rebuilding of Jewish ghetto
-- statues to Risorgimento heroes and “free thinkers”
-- large government buildings / monuments to compete with Papal Rome:
-- Victor Emmanuel monument (Il Vittoriano)
First building plan, 1873
Piazza dell’Esedra - ceremonial entrance (1887-98) to Rome from train station
Palace of Justice (er palazzaccio), 1889-1911
Rome, Jewish Ghetto

Paul IV: Papal Bull of 1555: “cum nimis absudrum” [“when too much is absurd”]
Roman Synagogue, 1901-1904
Monument to Victor Emmanuel II (1885-1935), Giuseppe Sacconi
To the unity of the fatherland                             To the freedom of its citizens
Capitoline Hill: Marcus Aurelius, Goddess Rome, river gods
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
    • All political opponents eliminated but problems w other institutions: monarchy (and army), Church, industrialists

  – **Nationalistic**: Nation before all other identities [initially not racial]

  – **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
    • Proletarian colonialism: “our place in the sun” / Roman heritage: “mare nostrum”

  – **Economics**: corporativism [vertical economics] vs. socialist class economics; autarchy [economic self-sufficiency]

-- **Propaganda**: Fascist youth/social organizations, mass media (radio, cinema), censorship
Symbols of Fascism: fasces, blackshirts, club [manganello]. Duce and romanita’
Fascism and Art
Nazis: condemn degenerate art promote good Aryan art
Italian Fascism: more tolerant, favors art in service of the regime

- Italian Futurism
- Founded by Tommaso Filippo Marinetti (1909)
- Against all traditionalisms: for dynamism, speed, violence, war

- “We intend to sing the love of danger, the habit of energy and fearlessness.”
- “We will destroy the museums, libraries, academies of every kind, will fight moralism, feminism, every opportunistic or utilitarian cowardice.”
- “We will glorify war—the world’s only hygiene”
F. T. MARINETTI FUTURISTA

ZANG TUMB TUMB

ADRIANOPOLI OTTOBRE 1912

TUUUMB TUUUMB TUUUMB TUUUMB

EDIZIONI FUTURISTE DI “POESIA”,
Corso Venezia, 61 - MILANO 1914

KRABBRARRRAANNG

futurista

GRAAAAR TRAC

SIMULTANEITÀ esplosione

Guerra ai tedeschi! ligh e la tua aura, verde
compagni verdi

carlo
Umberto Boccioni (1913)

Dynamism of a Soccer Player

Unique Forms of Continuity in Space
Alfredo Ambrosi, Aeroportrait of Mussolini, 1930
Gerardo Dottori, “Portrait of the Duce” 1933
Renato Bertelli, Continuous Profile of Duce (aeroceramica, 1933)
Ernesto Thayat

“Il grande nocchiere”
(The Great Helmsman)

1939
The Italian Colonial Empire in 1939 and territorial claims prior to WWII

Mussolini's territorial claims in Africa, prior to Italy's entering the war.
L'ITALIA HA FINALMENTE IL SUO IMPERO

Mussolini
Fascist racism: colonial and anti-Semitic
Religious aspects: Fascism as a spiritual movement; cult of martyrs
Fascist urban planning in Rome (1922-43)
Problems of necessity: streets and housing
Problems of grandeur: uncovering ancient Rome next to new Fascist Rome

--Creation of symbolic **Fascist thoroughfares**:
  - Via dell’Impero and Via del Mare (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 SVOI SUCCESSIONI DAL RE D'ITALIA

DATO A ROMA ADDI' 9 MAGGIO 1930, 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 MAGGIO XIV E.F. L'ITALIA HA FINALMENTE IL SVO IMPERO
Then...
EUR neighborhood in Rome
EUR—Esposizione Universale Romana (target date 1942)
Fascist “rationalist” architecture
Palazzo dei Congressi (1938-54) “Italian Rationalism”
Palazzo della civilita’ italiana (1938-40) “Italian Rationalism”
“the square Colosseum”
EUR:
History of Rome relief
Mussolini as endpoint of Italian history
3 Films on Rome

• *La Dolce Vita*, 1960
  – Federico Fellini

• *The Belly of an Architect*, 1987
  – Peter Greenaway

• *La Grande Bellezza*, 2013
  – Paolo Sorrentino