Rome 250 announcements:

Final exam is not cumulative, but will begin with Christianity

For early final on Sat March 12 (about 1pm) e-mail Prof. O’NeiI oneilmr@uw.edu

Second paper topics will be posted this week

Medieval history courses: Charity Urbanski, Robin Stacey
Renaissance Lecture:

Humanist learning in Italy: Florence & Rome

The Avignon Papacy & Great Schism

Roman politics: Cola di Rienzo and Petrarch

Medici Florence and Machiavelli
HUMANIST LEARNING: revival of classics

FRANCESCO PETRARCA ARETINO  1304-1374
“Father of Humanism”

Family: exiled from Florence in 1302
Avignon: father notary at Papal court

Poetry: **Canzoniere, Rime**  Italian poems,
including sonnets to **Laura**  (d. 1348)
**Africa**  Latin epic poem about Scipio Africanus
republican hero of the Punic Wars

1341 crowned Poet Laureate on Capitoline Hill
patronage of King Robert of Naples
RENAISSANCE HUMANISM

revival of classical literature, learning and art
recovery of Latin texts  14th C
Greek texts (Plato)  15th C
social context: literate laymen, lawyers
notaries (legal documents, letter writing)

new curriculum: use classical texts for study of human life, morality, how to live

* studia humanitatis: study of things human (not divine, not natural)
curriculum: grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history, moral philosophy

compare medieval scholastic curriculum
trivium: grammar, logic, rhetoric
quadrivium: arithmetic, geometry, music, astronomy

Humanism as guide to living:
classical Latin literature as moralizing, practical, this-worldly virtues aim to teach good conduct,
responsibilities in social & political relationships
14th C. HUMANISM: revival of Latin literature

Petrarch as humanist
  manuscript hunting in monastic libraries
  desire to go *ad fontes* (to the sources)

Latin edition of Livy's *History of Roman Republic*
*De Viris Illustribus* (*Concerning Illustrious Men)*:
  biographies of Romans as models of virtue
  humanist view of history based on Rome

*Letters to Famous Men*: writes to classical authors
  Cicero, Socrates

*Secretum* (*Secret Book)*
  dialogue with St. Augustine internal struggle:
    pursuit of fame, love versus Christian goals
14TH CENTURY ROMAN POLITICS

Context: Papacy in Avignon 1305-1377
due to conflict of Pope Boniface VIII and
King of France over taxation of French clergy
French Pope elected 1305
establishes new court in Avignon 1309

City of Rome:
Comune – republican city government
head quarters on Capitoline Hill

Barons - noble families (Orsini, Colonna)
struggle for power, fortify different areas
(Castel Sant'Angelo, Colosseum, other neighborhoods)
Avignon, Palace of the Popes 14\textsuperscript{th} C
Portraits of the 14th C. Avignon Popes in Papal Palace
COLA DI RIENZO
Roman notary: studies classical history, archaeology
1342: sent to Avignon by city of Rome
    Petrarch hears Cola speak before Pope

1347: ROMAN REPUBLICAN REVOLUTION
    Cola leads revolt, takes title of
       "Tribune of Freedom, Peace & Justice;
       Liberator of the Holy Roman Republic"
    calls council in Rome of Italian city states:
    proclaims Roman jurisdiction over entire world
    1348 overthrown by Roman nobility,
    prisoner of Emperor, then Pope; escapes,
    returns to Rome as Senator; executed 1354

Petrarch’s correspondence with Cola:
    supports revival of Roman Republic
    poem: Spírító Gentíl 1337-38
    lament on the decline of Rome
COLA DI RIENZO STATUE 19th century, at foot of Capitol Hill
became symbol for Italian nationalism
O gentle spirit, that rules those members in which a pilgrim lives, a brave lord, shrewd and wise, now you have taken up the ivory scepter with which you punish Rome and her wrongdoers, and recall her to her ancient ways,

I don’t know what Italy expects or hopes for, she seems not to feel her trouble, old, lazy, slow, will she sleep forever, no one to wake her? I should grasp her by the hair with my hand.
AVIGNON PAPACY
1305 election of first French Pope Clement V
1309 French Pope establishes seat in Avignon
1309-1378
Popes actually living in southern France

GREAT SCHISM (1378-1414)
after return from Avignon, French elect rival Pope
two Popes, one in Avignon and one in Rome

CONCILIARISM
theory that highest authority in Church is
General Council of Bishops, not Pope
evolves to end Schism, but becomes a threat to idea of papal monarchy
CONCILIAR MOVEMENT:
meetings of general councils of church

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

1414-1417 Council of Constance: all three Popes deposed

1417 election of Martin V Colonna papal forces have to re-conquer central Italy to return to Rome

1420 new Pope enters Rome: start of Renaissance in Rome
Medieval Florence as Republican City State

Florentine factions: 1248-1265 urban civil war
  Guelfs (papacy) versus Ghibellines (Empire)

Towers leveled during phases of the war;
  ultimately Guelfs were the victors

GUELF ALLIANCE: Papacy, France, Guelf city states;
  anti-Imperial, anti-German focus
  (similar to early Franco-Papal alliance against Lombards)
Baptistery of Florence
Brunelleschi travels to Rome to study the Pantheon, the only free-standing dome to survive from Antiquity.
Duomo by Brunelleschi
15th C

first freestanding dome since ancient Rome
Italy in 15th C. Major powers are Venice, Milan, Florence, Naples & Papal State
Pope Sixtus IV 1471-84

Francesco della Rovere

Nepotism: appointing nephews as Cardinals and political rulers in Papal states

Buildings: named after himself
Sistine Chapel
Ponte Sisto for Jubilee Year of 1475
Melozzo da Forli

Sixtus IV with his nephews
Melozzo da Forli: painting 1477

Pope Sixtus IV della Rovere inaugurating Bartolomeo Platina (kneeling) as head of Vatican Library

with four of his nephews
Cardinal Giuliano della Rovere = tall, central (later Pope Julius II)
Girolamo Riario, Duke of Imola
Pietro Riario
Giovanni della Rovere
Cancelleria

Largest new building in Rome’

built by papal nephew

1489-1513 Cancelleria built by Raffaele Riario, nephew of Sixtus IV
15th C. FLORENCE: MEDICI vs REPUBLIC OF 1494

1434-1494 Medici family controls Florentine Republic: through manipulation of electoral system

**Cosimo de Medici:** (1434-1464)
merchant banker, title “Pater Patriae”
given after his death (“father of the fatherland”)

**1454 Peace of Lodi**
Balance of power between major Italian powers:
Milan, Venice, Florence, Papal States, Naples:

1454-1494 Period of (relative) peace in Italy before French invasions of 1494
Cosimo de’Medici ruled Florence 1434-1464
Medici palace in Florence
Medici Chapel

Benozzo Gozzoli

Procession of the Magi
Portrait of Byzantine Emperor John Palaeologus in Florence for Council 1438–39
Lorenzo the Magnificent (1469-1492) Cosimo’s grandson

- 1494 Medici overthrown & expelled by Republic of 1494
- 1512 Medici re-instated as rulers of Florence

**first Medici Pope Leo X 1513-1521**
- Giovanni, son of Lorenzo
- made Cardinal at age 13 through deal with Pope Innocent VIII
- (Pope’s son marries Lorenzo’s daughter)
Italy in 1494: Major powers are Venice, Milan, Florence Naples & Papal State
Florentine Republic (1494-1512)
Context of French invasion of 1494: Valois King Charles VIII

Role of Girolamo Savonarola, Dominican preacher
moral reformer; opposed to corruption and luxury;

republican government higher standards of civic virtue
conflict with Papacy:
  denounces corruption of Borgia Pope
1497 excommunicated by Alexander VI
1498 executed by Republic
Borgia Pope

Alexander VI
1492-1503

In Pinturicchio
Resurrection
Execution of Savonarola as heretic, 1498
critic of Alexander VI Borgia

Execution of Savonarola in Florence: 1498
Lucrezia Borgia
daughter of Pope

as Saint Catherine
of Alexandria
by Pinturichio

Same age as Pope’s
Mistress
Giulietta Farnese

(her brother made
a Cardinal by
Alexander VI, later
became Pope Paul III)
Cesare Borgia
Son of Alexander VI
Head of Papal armies
Machiavelli's hero because of military ability (virtù)
Dwarfing of Italy, 1494-1527

French Kings (Valois) invasions of Italy:
1494 Charles VIII asserts claim to Naples,
   Medici expelled from Florence
1499 Louis XII called in by Venice against Milan
1515 Francis I - military victory, occupation of Milan
   but defeated at Pavia 1525 by Charles V

Emperor Charles V of Holy Roman Empire
1519 Imperial election: Hapsburg Charles I of Spain
   elected as German Emperor
1520 alliance with Charles V against France
Portrait of Machiavelli in Palazzo Vecchio
The Career of Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527)

under Republic: diplomatic missions to
   Emperor, French King, Cesare Borgia, Pope Julius II

1512: fall of Republic, return of the Medici with aid of Emperor
   Machiavelli exiled to his country villa, begins to write

1513 Letter to Vettori: describes his life in exile (link on Notes page)

1512-1513 **The Prince** (Italian = *principe* or *princeps*)
   addressed to Medici ruler, hoping for job as political advisor
   advice to a “new Prince” on how to maintain his state
   need for strong military to end foreign invasions of Italy
   last chapter
      “Exhortation to Free Italy from the Barbarians”
Machiavelli
1512-1513 Discourses on Livy (Friday)
republican governments as best
comparison of Roman Republic with
Florentine Republic

Central concepts:
virtù (Latin virtus) versus
fortuna (fortune, chance, luck)
Political leaders must be have the ability (virtù)
to deal with changing events (fortune)

Civic religion: ancient versus modern
what kind of religion is better for the state?

Critique of Christianity, but especially of
the role of the Papacy in Italian politics