Final exam review sent by e-mail

Will be posted today

Regular final: Thursday March 17, 10:30 am
regular classroom

Early final: Saturday March 12, 1-3pm
e-mail for location oneilmr@uw.edu
Sack of Rome May 6, 1527

Population of Rome falls from about 55,000 to about 10,000

Plague due to unburied bodies infects Imperial troops soldiers leave in February 1528

Pope left Castel Sant'Angelo in Dec 1527 to Orvieto
Orvieto: city north of Rome where Clement VII took refuge after Sack of Rome
Orvieto

Pozzo di San Patrizio

built by Clement VII

after Sack of Rome
Pozzo di San Patrizio (Well of St. Patrick) dug in 1528 on orders of Clement VII

double helix ramped cylindrical well -- 174.4 feet deep with a base diameter 43 ft, 248 steps and 70 internal windows to provide illumination.
Coronation of Charles V by Pope Clement VII 1530 in Bologna (three years after Sack of Rome)
Drummers and soldiers from Imperial army escort Pope and Emperor into Bologna for coronation in 1530
Coronation of Charles V by Pope Clement VII in Bologna 1530
(last German Emperor to be crowned by the Pope)
REFORM OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH
BEFORE AND AFTER THE REFORMATION:

1512 LATERAN COUNCIL in Rome
decrees against simony (buying, selling church offices)
financial & moral corruption

1537 Advice on Reforming the Church
commission appointed by Pope Paul III Farnese
denunciation of city of Rome as “brothel”
COUNTER REFORMATION INSTITUTIONS

1) COUNCIL OF TRENT 1545-63
   general council called to reform Church in response to Protestant Reformation

2) ROMAN INQUISITION:
   founded in 1542, jurisdiction only in Italy

3) INDEX OF FORBIDDEN BOOKS 1559-1960

4) SOCIETY OF JESUS, OR JESUIT ORDER (S.J.)
   founded by Ignatius Loyola, Spanish
   goal is reconversion of Europe, missionary activity
   Rome: Church of Il Gesù
COUNTER REFORMATION INSTITUTIONS:

COUNCIL OF TRENT 1545-63

general council called to reform Church in response to Protestant Reformation

“Tridentine” Church = adjective from “Trent” (to 1960’s)
called by Pope Paul III Farnese
Roman family, builder of Farnese palace
(brother of Alexander VI’s mistress)

Tridentine decrees on
1) reform of Catholic Church –
clerical morality, seminaries for education
2) against Protestant Reformation doctrines
Lutheran and other theological positions
declared to be “anathema” -- heretical, rejected
Titian

Paul III Farnese

The “Janus” Pope:
looking forward to
Catholic reform and
back to his
earlier life
(mistress,
children,
nepotism)

Nepotism: appointment
of a person’s nephews,
but often sons
Titian 1545-46

Paul III Farnese

with his grandsons Ottavio and Cardinal Alessandro Farnese

(nepotism)
Palazzo Farnese 1530 designed by San Gallo and Michelangelo
now the French Embassy
ROMAN INQUISITION  1542 - 1797

jurisdiction only in Italy
founded in 1542 by Gian Pietro Carafa
later Pope Paul IV 1555-1559
modeled on Spanish Inquisition, founded 1478
Spanish trials against converted Jews
directed against Protestant heretics:
Lutherans, Calvinists, Anabaptists
    (adult baptizers)
famous trials:
Giordano Bruno trial 1598-1600
    heresies: plurality of worlds (not one creation)
        denies God’s Providence
        burned alive in Campo dei Fiori, 1600
Galileo Galilei 1630-33:
    heresy of heliocentrism (sun centered universe)
Campo dei fiori (Field of Flowers) now an open air produce market
Statue of Giordano Bruno, with UW Rome Center in back
Statue of Giordano Bruno
Campo dei Fiori
erected in 1889
after unification of Italy
1889 anti-Papal Inscription:

“To Bruno from the century that he foresaw, here, where the fire burned.”
FROM SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION TO ENLIGHTENMENT: 17-18TH C.

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION 16th-17th C:
Laws of Nature as mathematical, observable

Nicolas Copernicus, Polish monk
1543 *On the revolutions of heavenly spheres*

Revolutionary proposals:
- heliocentrism (sun centered), rejects motion of sun
- earth is in motion around sun, no longer central to universe
Illustration from Copernicus 1543

Copernicus died the year his book was published and was never charged with heresy. Text was very mathematical and not easy to understand.
Opposition to heliocentrism:

1) common sense (sun rises, sun sets)
2) Scripture: condemned by Protestants & Catholics alike
3) classical authority of Ptolemy, ancient Greek astronomy
4) threatens entire Christian cosmology (world view), sense of order
Galileo Galilei (1584-1642)

astronomy: popularizer of Copernican system
invention of telescope: qualitatively new data:
   sees new stars, moons of Jupiter
1632 *Dialogue on Two Chief World Systems*:
   attack on Ptolemy & Aristotle;
   public defense of Copernican system,
   charged with Copernican heresy

1633 trial by Roman Inquisition,
   required to recant his errors publicly; says
   sotto voce, "Eppure si muove" ("But it does move");
   house arrest in Florence
Issac Newton
1687 *Principia Mathematica*:

inertia & gravity as common principles
underlying all motion both earthly & heavenly motion

calculus: mathematical description of motion,
rates of change (not just static like geometry)


"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night;
God said, ‘Let Newton be!’ and all was Light."
18th CENTURY ENLIGHTENMENT –
progressive intellectual & cultural movement

Themes: natural law, reason, optimism,
progress through applied knowledge
rejection of tradition, custom, religion, authority

Early Enlightenment:
extension of search for immutable "natural laws"
from nature to society and morality;
rational, universal standards opposed to
customs and traditions, especially religion
VOLTAIRE: central figure of French Enlightenment; exile in Germany, Switzerland anti-clerical and Deist

DEISM: philosophical, religious position based on Creator or "clockmaker" God who creates universe, gives it natural laws, but does not interfere

no miracles, no prayer, no personal devotion; abstract concept of God
ENCYCLOPEDIA:

intellectual project of French *philosophes* to compile all rational useful knowledge in one, multi-volume compendium;

Diderot, editor: imprisoned by French royal censors, publication in Netherlands
Visit the *Encyclopédie* in the UW Library

Suzzallo & Allen Libraries Special Collections Stacks
AE25 .E53 1778
ENCYCLOPÉDIE,
OU
DICTIONNAIRE RAISONNÉ
DES SCIENCES,
DES ARTS ET DES MÉTIERS,
PAR UNE SOCIÉTÉ DE GENS DE LETTRES.

Mis en ordre & publié par M. DIDEROT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences & des Belles-Lettres de Prusse ; & quant à la Partie Mathématique, par M. D'ALEMBERT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Paris, de celle de Prusse, & de la Société Royale de Londres.

Tantum seres juncturacque pollet,
Tantum de medico stumpsis accedit honoris ! Horat.

TOME PREMIER.

A PARIS,

Chaque

BRIASSON, rue Saint Jacques, à la Scimo.

D'ALEMBERT, rue Saint Jacques, à la Plume d'or.

LE BRETON, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roy, rue de la Horpe.

DURAND, rue Saint Jacques, à Saint Landry, & au Griffin.

M. DCC. LI.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY.
Encyclopedia

Emphasis on technological useful practical knowledge
Later Enlightenment (after 1750):

shift away from search for order and natural laws;
reason defined in practical, utilitarian terms;

dominant themes are:
liberty, freedom, self-government

(this leads to French Revolution)
CESARE BECCARIA

Italian exponent of Enlightenment thought; from Milan, lives under "enlightened absolutism" of Austrian Hapsburg Empress Maria Theresa

1764 Of Crimes and Punishments written in Italian (Delle delitte e delle pene)

first treatise against death penalty, against use of torture as judicial process; opposed to "cruel & unusual punishments;"

language is incorporated into American Constitution, Dostoyevsky
Grand Tour – 18th Century Italy
upper class, educated men from
northern Europe (England, Germany)
travel to Italy to complete their
classical education
Friday section: Goethe’s memoir of his trip
(18th C. German writer)
POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF ENLIGHTENMENT:
possible forms of "enlightened" government

1) ENLIGHTENED DESPOTISM OR ABSOLUTISM
"enlightened," educated monarch, who legislates for good of society
model in eastern Europe:
Austro-Hungarian/Hapsburg Empire (includes Milan)
possible forms of "enlightened" government (cont.)

2) CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY
   model of English monarchy after 1688
   limited powers of monarch combined
   with representation in Parliament

   first government of French Revolution is
   1789-92 Constitutional Monarchy:
   Constitution drafted by National Assembly

3) REPUBLICANISM
   radical, non-monarchical alternative
   chosen by American colonies in 1776 Revolution
   1792-95 First French Republic
   influenced by American Republic
   and by classical model of ancient Roman Republic
David, Jacques-Louis (1748-1825).
French neo-classical painter associated with French Revolution, Napoleon
Story from Livy painted in Rome after David wins “Rome prize”
David   Intervention of the Sabine women (story from Livy Book 1)
Storming of the Bastile 1789

French Revolution had begun
Storming of the Bastille 14 July 1789
FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789

1789 ESTATES GENERAL (first meeting since 1614)
meets in Versailles
  1st estate (clergy): 2% (100,000);
  2cd estate (nobles): 8% (400,000)
  3rd estate (bourgeoisie): represent other 90% of population

Number of delegates: clergy 291, nobility 270, 3rd estate 578
conflict between privileged orders and population of 23 million:
The Three Estates of the Old Regime

Third estate (here a peasant) carries the clergy & nobility on his back.
June 1789

Abbe Siéyès: What is the Third Estate? = the nation and the sovereign

"What is the third estate? Everything. What has it been up to now? Nothing. What does it ask? To become something."

Third estate demands: 1) voting by head, not by order;
2) "doubling the third":
   double # representatives of 1st & 2cd estates

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
   3rd Estate constitutes itself as National Assembly

June 20   TENNIS COURT OATH
   vow to remain in session until new constitution is written
David, Oath of the Tennis Court
Versailles, 1789
David’s classical training:

Draws figures first as nudes
July 14  PARISIAN REVOLT, STORMING OF BASTILLE -- armed revolt
July 17  King capitulates, goes to Paris to submit to nation, wearing the

TRICOLEUR: Flag = red & blue = city of Paris; white = royal flag
Marquis de Lafayette: commander of Parisian city guard

August 4  END OF FEUDALISM: "The feudal regime is abolished in its entirety."
August 10 DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF MAN & CITIZEN:
anti-feudal, social contract
*Tricoleur:* Paris colors = red and blue
Royal banner = white
Meaning: city of Paris has captured the monarchy
Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People
painting from the later Revolution of 1830
French Revolution uses Roman symbols especially as Republican forces grow.
1791-92 CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY
October: Legislative Assembly elected
1792: Fall of Constitutional Monarchy due to war, pressure of Parisian risings

FIRST FRENCH REPUBLIC 1792-1795
SECOND REVOLUTION (REPUBLICAN)
9-10 August: rising of Parisian population

1793 JAN: EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI
(Citizen Louis Capet):
Hand drawn from memory by: William Blair

The Guillotine: aristocratic privilege death by decapitation rather than hanging now available to all levels of society
Execution of Louis XIV
1793
Journée du 21 Janvier 1793.
La mort de Louis Capet sur la Place de la Révolution
Présentée à la Convention Nationale
Marie Antoinette as Queen
David

Sketch of Marie Antoinette as to the guillotine
David

Painting of Death of Jean Paul Marat, republican revolutionary stabbed by a Royalist in his bath.
RISE OF NAPOLEON:

1795 young General Bonaparte
given command of army in Italy

NAPOLEON’S INVASION OF ITALY 1796-1814

1797 Napoleon's conquest of Venice, Rome,
Pope taken prisoner

sets up Italian kingdoms as part of French Empire
Northern Italy: Cisalpine Republic
Naples: Parthenopean Republic

suppresses Roman Inquisition in areas conquered
Napoleon looting of Italy: takes art to Louvre in Paris

Treaty of Tolentino 1796,
   Pope Pius VI yields to French army.

Rome: hundreds of paintings & sculptures, taken
   including *Laocoon* and *Apollo Belvedere*,
   busts of Brutus (republican symbol)
   Archive of Roman Inquisition confiscated

Venice: bronze horses of St. Mark

Looted art from Bologna alone required eighty-six
   wagons to transport.

Napoleon: “We have stripped Italy of everything of
   artistic worth, with the exception of a few objects in
   Turin and Naples!”
David

Napoleon crossing the Alps

(or the Enlightenment on horseback : )
1799 Consulate to Empire
   end of revolutionary democracy
1802 Napoleon declares himself "consul for life"
1804 "the government of the Republic is entrusted to an Emperor“ (echoes of Augustus as princeps)

Major domestic achievements:
**CONCORDAT WITH ROME 1802:**
   Catholicism recognized as “majority religion”
   but not established church; toleration retained

**NAPOLEONIC CODE: 1807 Code Napoleon**
   model of Roman legal code of Justinian
   enlightenment principles –
   equal justice under law
   abolition of local medieval structures
David, Consecration of the Emperor Napoleon I and Coronation of Empress Josephine in the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris on 2 Dec 1804
Fashions adapted from ancient Greece & Rome

Example: “the Empire waistline”
David, Madame Recamier, 1800
Arc de triomphe, modeled on Arch of Titus
begun 1806
Arc de triomphe au carousel in Paris modeled on Arch of Constantine
1815 defeat of Napoleon