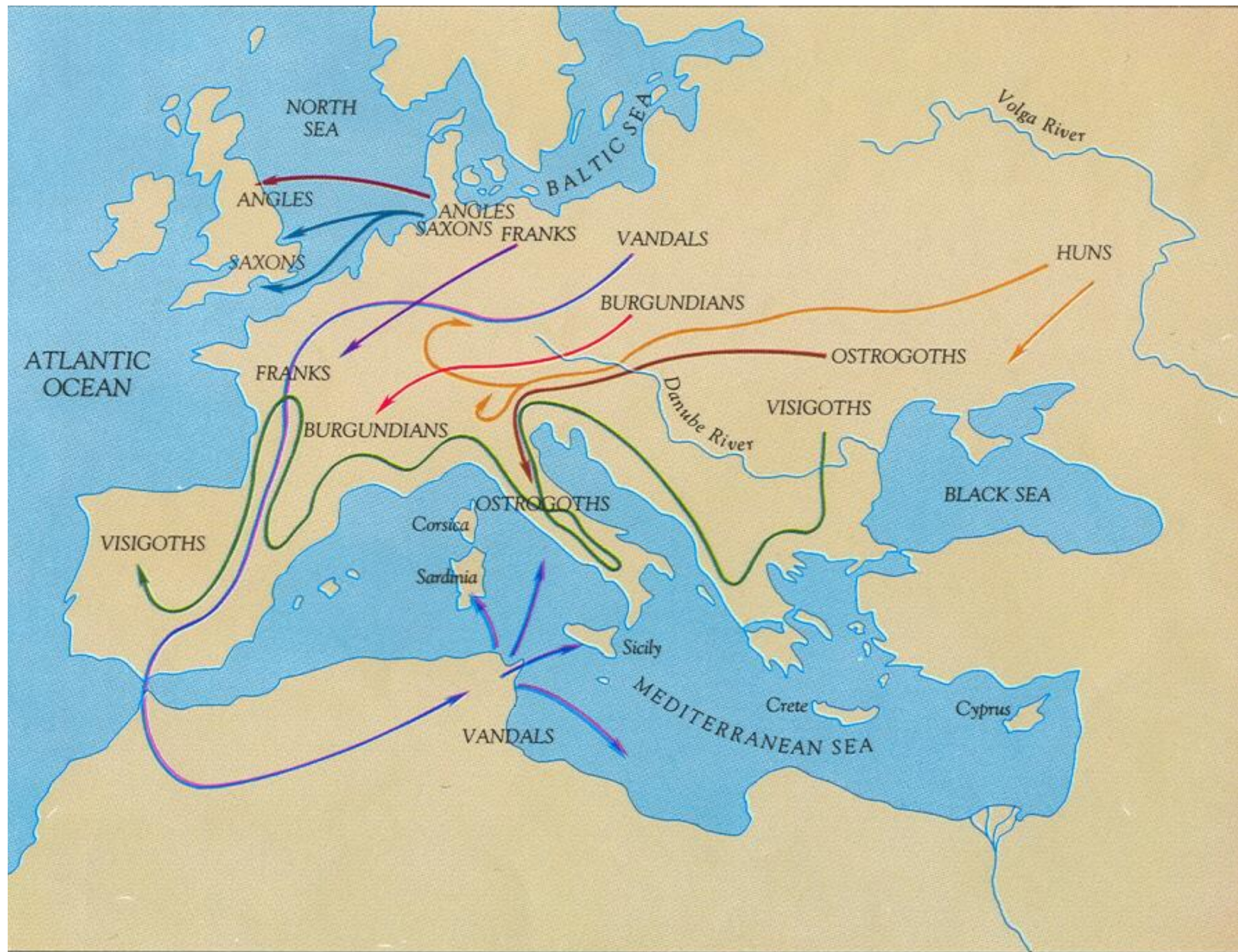


Rome after its Empire:

From the Germanic Middle Ages
to the early Renaissance

A brief overview of major issues from
476 AD to 1400



GERMANIC INVASIONS

VISIGOTHS:

410 Sack of Rome by Alaric the Visigoth

Visigothic Kingdom in France and Spain

VANDALS (German Arians):

429 invade Africa, besiege Hippo; 439 Carthage;
attack Italy by sea, Kingdom lasts to 534

HUNS (central Asians) 4-5th century invaders
enter Europe 372 from Urals; 375 Danube; 451 Gaul; 452 Italy

ATTILA "the scourge of God": attacks Empire in east;
invades western Empire

451 Troyes: Huns defeated by Aetius, last great Roman general
(but note that Aetius' army is largely German)

452 invades Italy; Venice founded by Italians fleeing Huns

POPE LEO I persuades Attila to spare Rome; Attila dies 453

Huns eventually settle in Hungary (named for them)

476 AD FALL OF ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE WEST

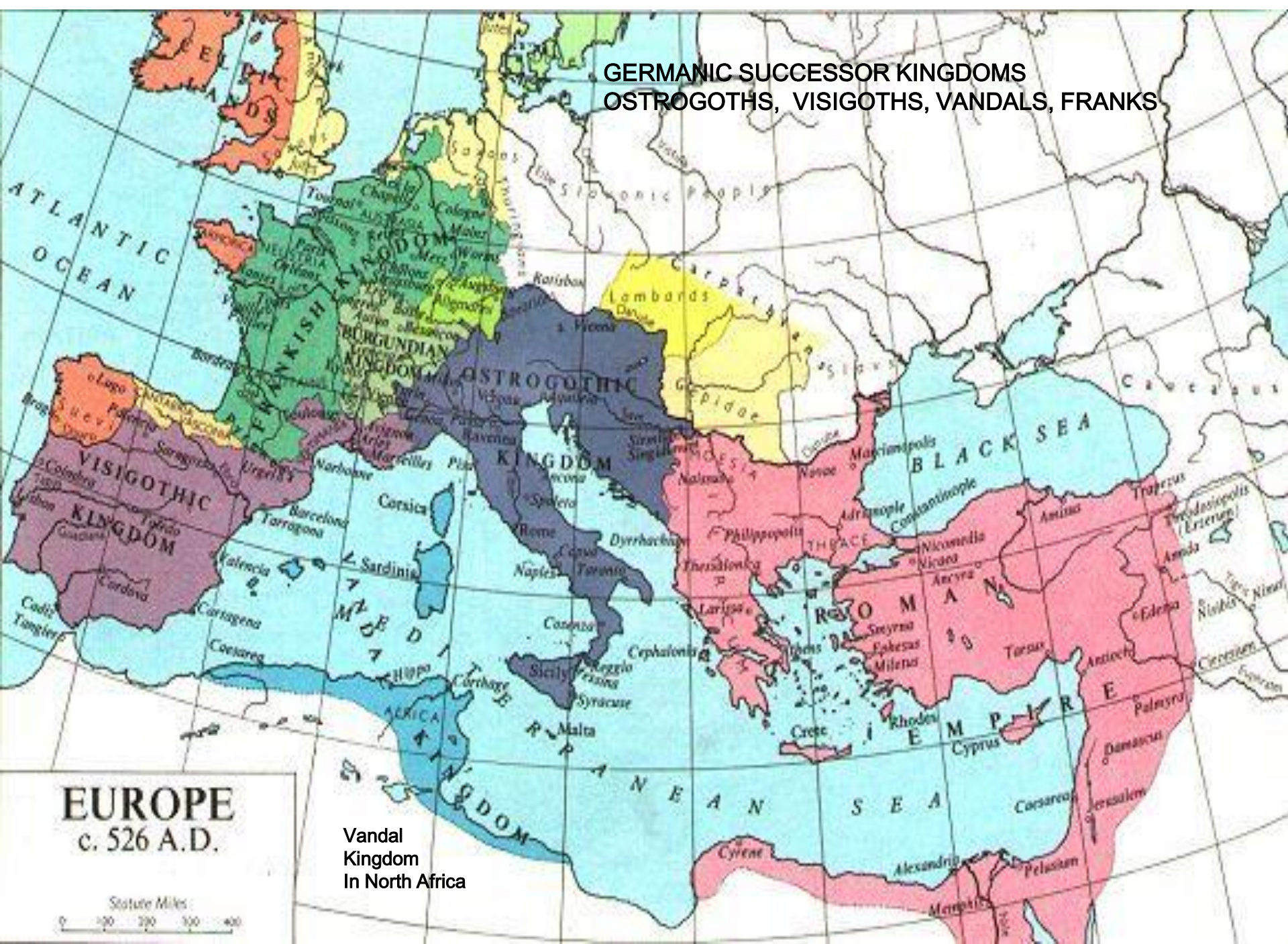
deposition of Romulus Augustulus by Odoacer
(leader of the Huns but of mixed German/Hun ancestry)

OSTROGOTHIC KINGDOM (493-535): East Goths, Arians
first of "barbarian" or Germanic successor kingdoms

THEODORIC (493-526) King of the Ostrogoths
authorized by Eastern Roman Emperor to
march against Huns in Italy;

Theodoric slays Odoacer;
accepted by Senate & People of Rome (SPQR)
establishes court at **Ravenna** (Adriatic coast)

GERMANIC SUCCESSOR KINGDOMS
OSTROGOTHS, VISIGOTHS, VANDALS, FRANKS



Arianism as major weakness of Ostrogothic Kingdom

Byzantine Emperors remain hostile to Arianism since
Constantine's Council of Nicea in 325

523 Imperial law

pagans, Jews & heretics (Arians)
excluded from public office:

insult to Theodoric (Arian, therefore heretic)

526 death of Theodoric

EMPEROR JUSTINIAN (527-565)

Wars against Persia, Vandals, Goths

The Reconquest of Italy

534 attacks Vandal Kingdom in Africa to regain Mediterranean

535-554 disastrous, 20 year long Italian campaign

Gothic resistance led by Totila, enters Rome in 542

Justinian's wars as beginning of "Dark Ages" in Italy,
Imperial reunification short lived, Italy invaded again



 *The Byzantine Empire Under Justinian. Justinian's reconquests of North Africa, Italy, and the coast of Spain severely strained the empire's resources.*

JUSTINIAN'S REIGN

Codification of Roman Law:

most important legacy of East to West

529 JUSTINIAN'S CODE

CORPUS IURIS CIVILIS (Body of Civil Law)

preserved in 2 vols throughout Middle Ages

influence of Roman law on Germanic legal codes
& canon (church) law in medieval Europe

Building projects under Justinian:

Constantinople:

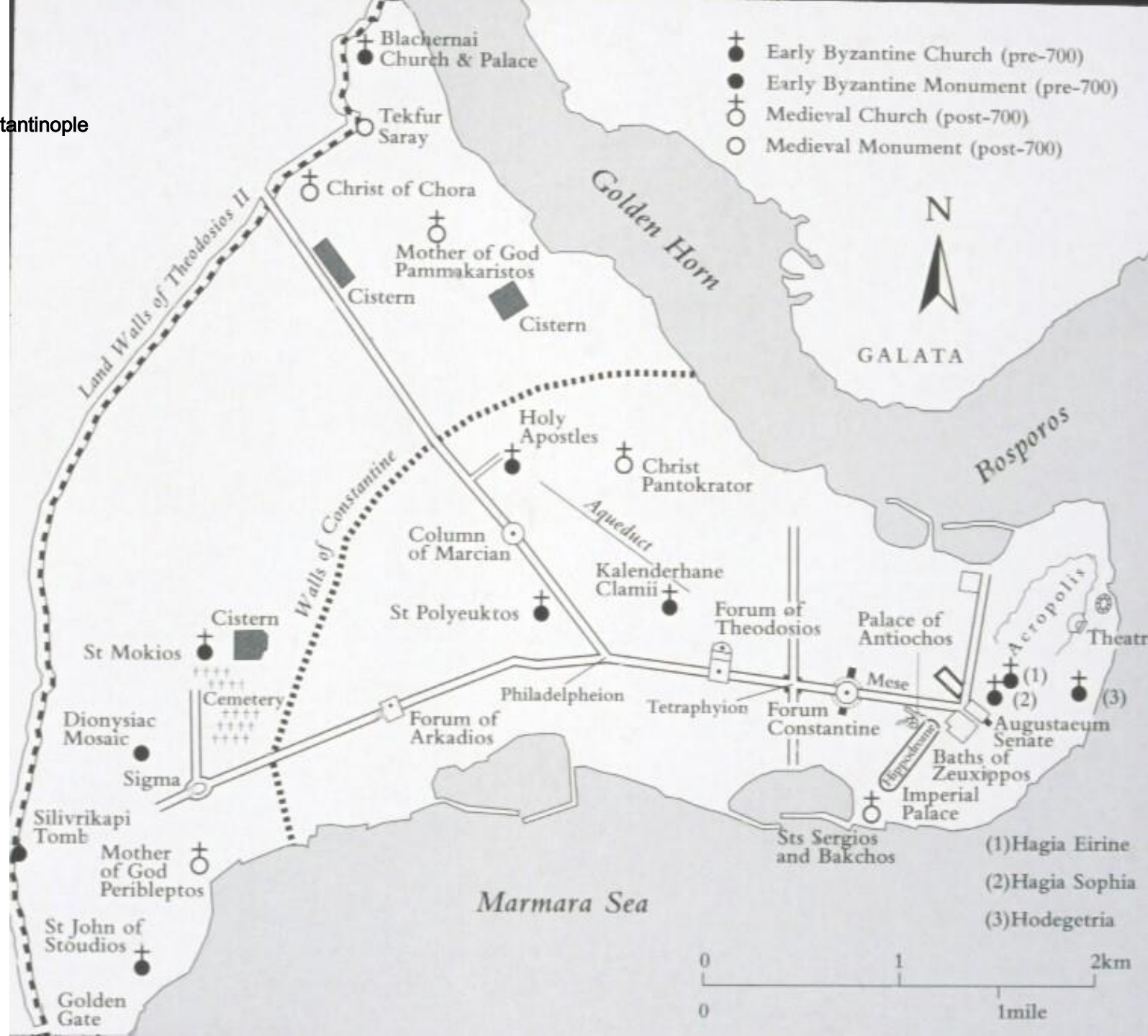
Hagia Sophia (Holy Wisdom)

largest church in Christendom
(became a mosque in 1453
after Ottoman conquest)

Ravenna:

outpost of Eastern Byzantine Empire in Italy
mosaics of Justinian and Theodora

Constantinople



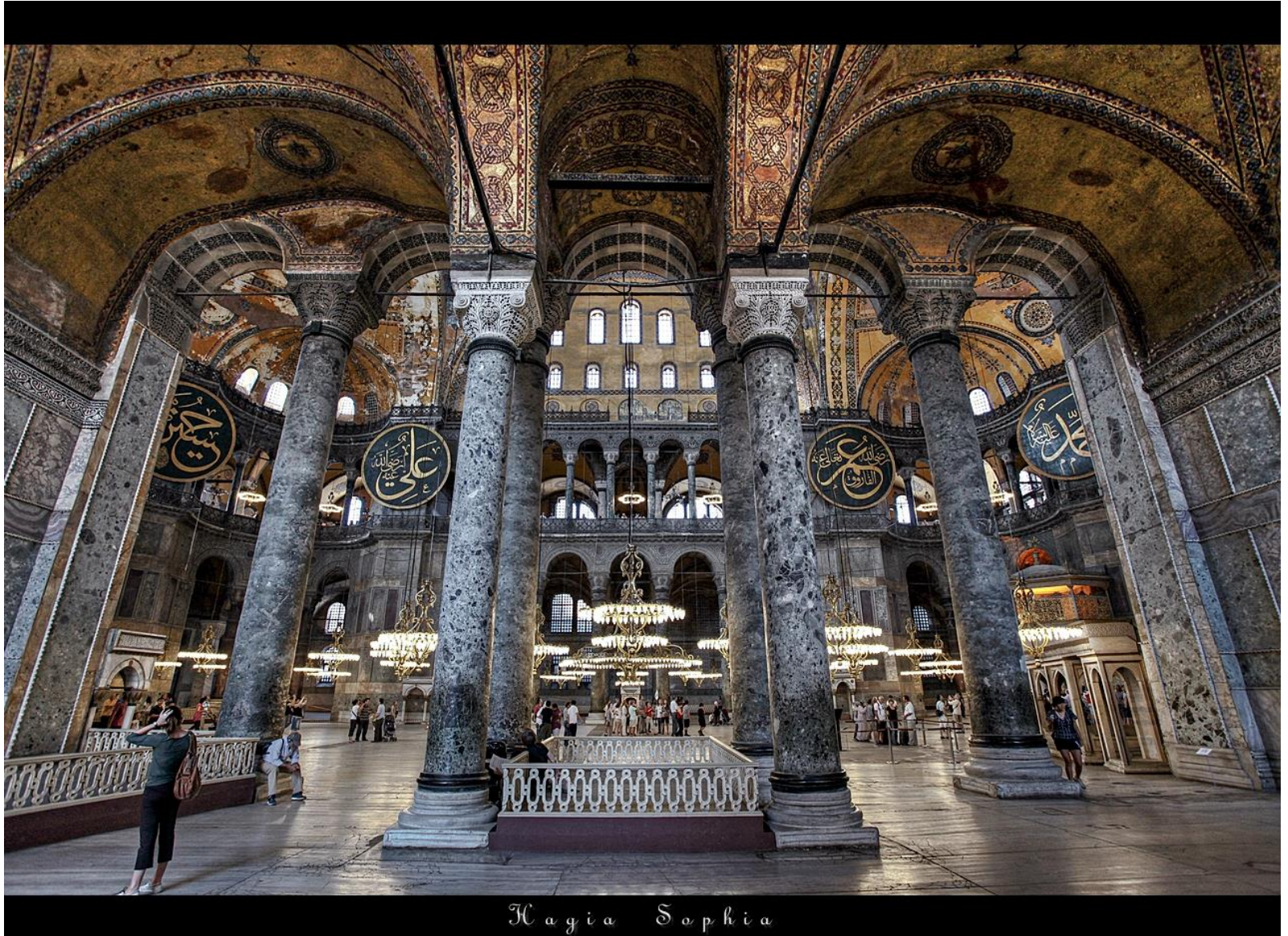




Hagia Sofia -- Church of Holy Wisdom



Mosaic over side entrance: Justinian on left, Constantine on right



Hagia Sophia





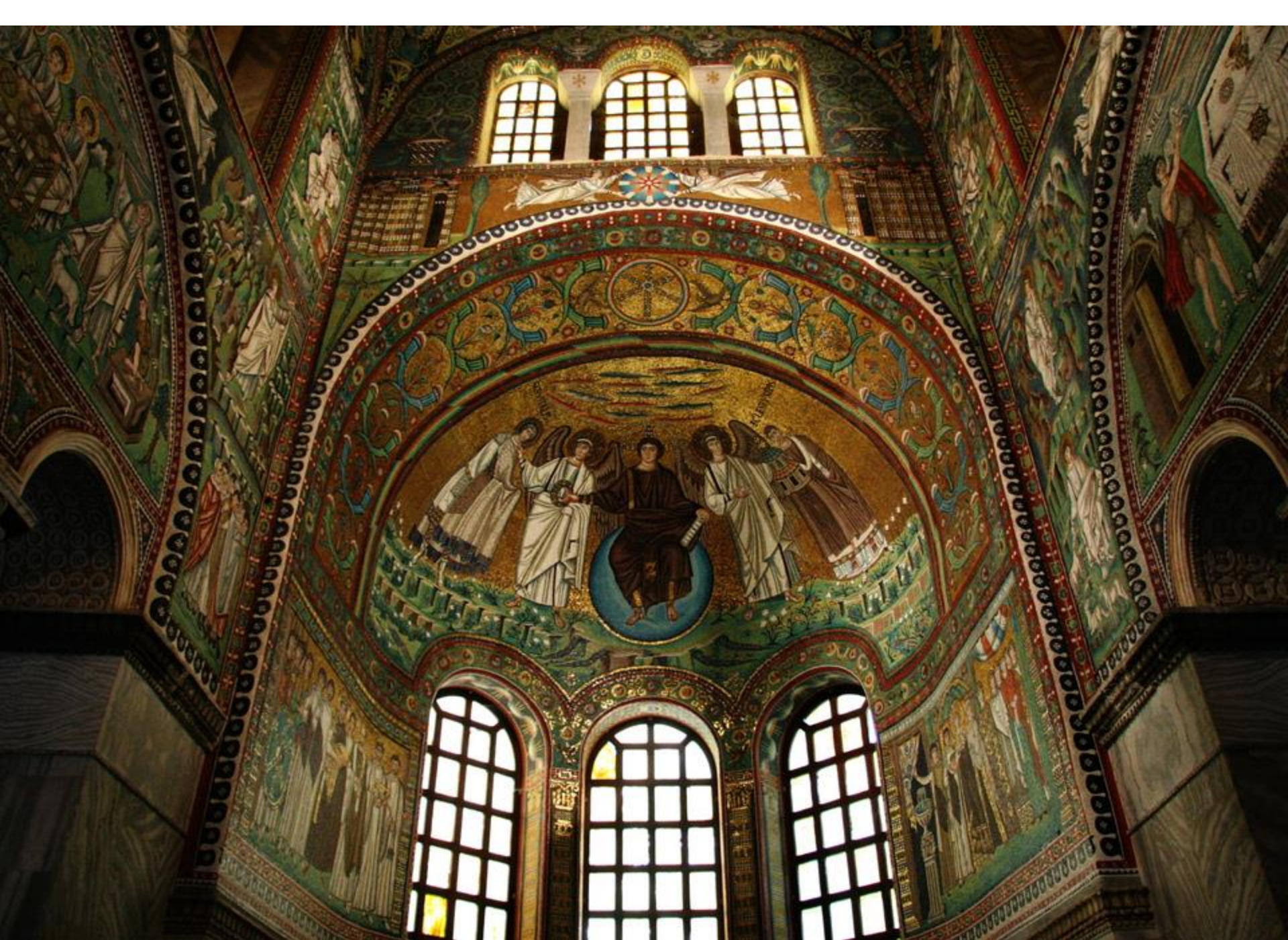
The Byzantine Empire Under Justinian. Justinian's reconquests of North Africa, Italy, and the coast of Spain severely strained the empire's resources.



RAVENNA CHURCH OF SAN VITALE



CHRIST AS PANTOKRATOR (Ruler of the World)
San Vitale Ravenna



Emperor Justinian, Bishop and retinue





EMPRESS THEODORA AND RETINUE

Church of Sant'Apollinare in Classe, Ravenna 6th C.





LOMBARD KINGDOM in Italy 568-774:

Lombards: fierce Germanic tribe, invade Italy

military victory due to exhaustion of Roman Italy,
plague, famine, following Justinian's wars

capital established at Pavia (northern Italy)



Exarchate
of
Ravenna:
of
Byzantine
territory in
Italy

EUROPE

AFTER THE INVASION
OF ITALY BY THE LOMBARDS
AND THE RISE OF THE AVARS
600 A.D.



POPE GREGORY THE GREAT: born 504

"Father of Medieval Papacy"

Justinian's Gothic wars, Lombard invasion

prefect of City of Rome, enters monastery

made ambassador to Imperial court in Constantinople

Papal reign 590-604:

directs civil administration of Rome: food supplies,

military defense, courts; hospitals, schools

missionary activities for northern Europe, England:

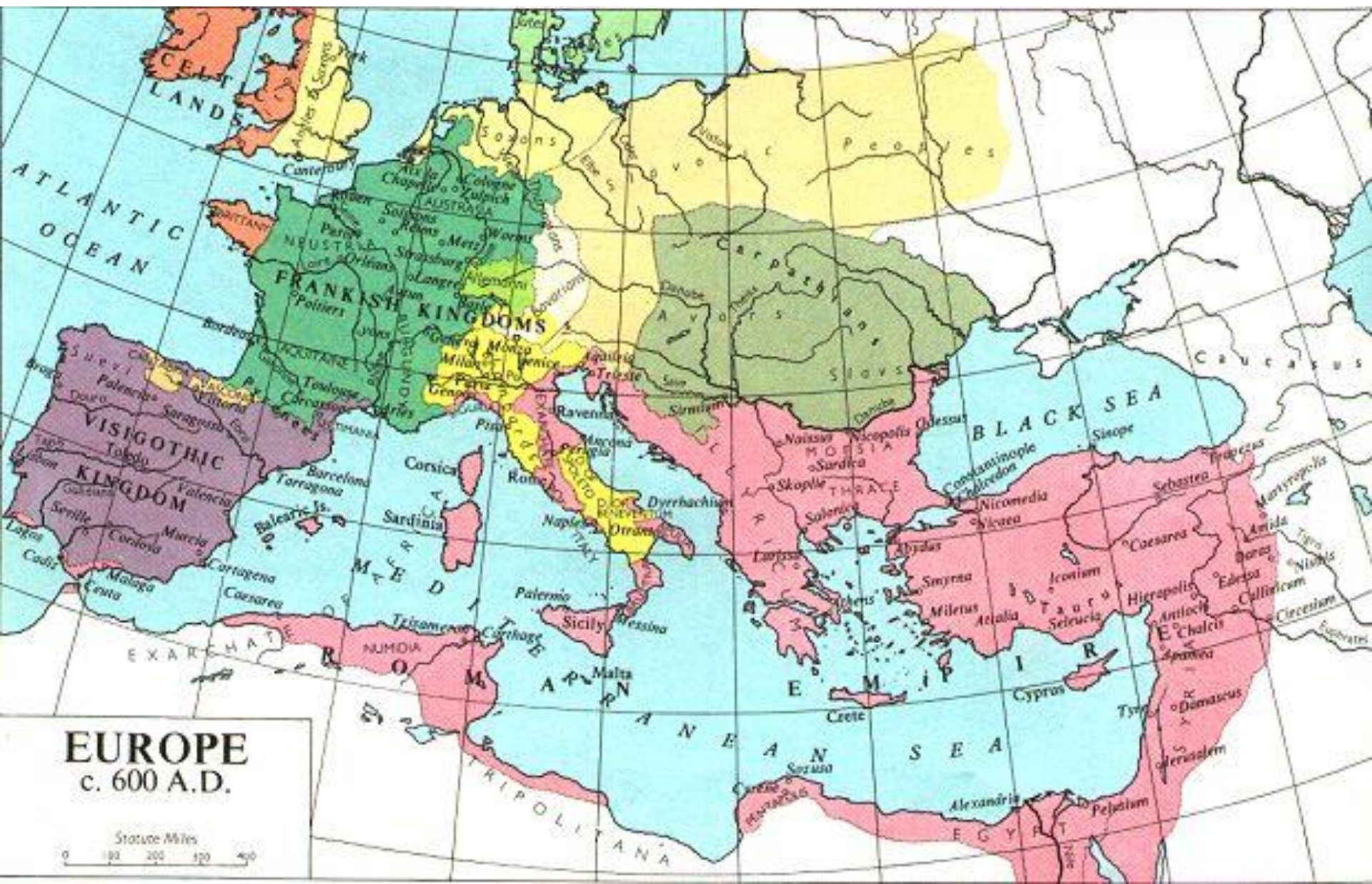
597 Augustine to Anglo-Saxons

writings: *Miracles of Italian Fathers*,

Dialogues, saints' lives, eg St. Benedict

theory of religious art as

the "Bible of the poor" & the illiterate



LOMBARD KINGDOM in Italy 568-774: trigger for

FRANCO - PAPAL ALLIANCE: Papal motives include

Lombard military threat: 751 conquer Ravenna

753 Lombards threaten Rome;

no assistance from Byzantine Empire

754 Pope Steven II travels to Frankish Kingdom

anoints Pepin & sons at St. Denis outside Paris

given title of patricius romanorum = Roman patrician

755 Franks defeat Lombards in Italy,

DONATION OF PEPIN gift to Papacy of Italian lands

= PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, start of Papal State

(Donation of Constantine possibly forged c. 750)

CHARLEMAGNE 768-814 Frankish King (son of Pepin III)

Warrior King: meets nobles each spring on "Field of Mars"

774 campaign in Italy, deposes last of Lombard Kings

takes title of "King of Franks & Lombards"

campaigns against Moslems in Spain; Saxons - east Germany
by 800 all Europe conquered except southern Italy, England
southern Spain

Papal alliance: reinstates Pope Leo III after revolt by Roman nobility;

800 Christmas Day:

crowned Emperor of Romans by Pope Leo in Rome

Equestrian statue of Charlemagne

Now in Louvre, Paris

Height 27 cm

less than one foot tall

Compare huge Roman statue of Marcus Aurelius

Next equestrian statue would be in Renaissance Italy over 500 years later.

), Ninth century.
thedral treasury,



Marcus Aurelius equestrian statue larger than life size



**Crowning of
Charlemagne by Pope**

800 Christmas Day

**Important theme for
Papal art – showing
superiority of the
Papacy over Emperor**



Coronation of Charlemagne in papal painting: in St Peter's Basilica, Charlemagne kneeling, Pope grants crown



Raphael

**Coronation
of Charlemagne**

In Vatican

apartments



Above Right Insert shows division of that Empire among three grandsons:
 Eastern Kingdom became Germany, Western Kingdom became France,
 “Middle Kingdom of Lothar” was most prestigious since it included Rome
 but was ungovernable due to the Alps as barrier; became a source of wars into 20th C



DONATION OF CONSTANTINE:

letter of Constantine to Pope Silvester I, dated 315:

Imperial power in Rome & Western provinces of Empire granted to Pope

becomes official basis for claims of secular power by Pope -

probably 8th C forgery (circa 750, modeled on actual Donation of Pepin)
following Frankish invasion of Italy against Lombards

ROME: CHURCH OF SANTI QUATTRO CORONATI (Four Holy Crowned Martyrs)

12th C. frescoes: story of Donation of Constantine
by Pope Sylvester



Church of the Santi Quattro Coronati (Four Holy Crowned Ones) on Caelian Hill

12th C.

Chapel

Frescoes









Constantine comes down with leprosy, cured by Pope Sylvester

Emperor
Constantine
With
Leprosy





Constantine is seen thanking the Pope for his cure by giving him control of Western Roman Empire



Constantine leaves for Constantinople and is seen kneeling before the Pope as he exits Roman city gate





**CHARLEMAGNE: Charles the Great (Carolus in Latin)
King of the Franks and Lombards,
800 Emperor of the Romans
first of the Carolingian Emperors**

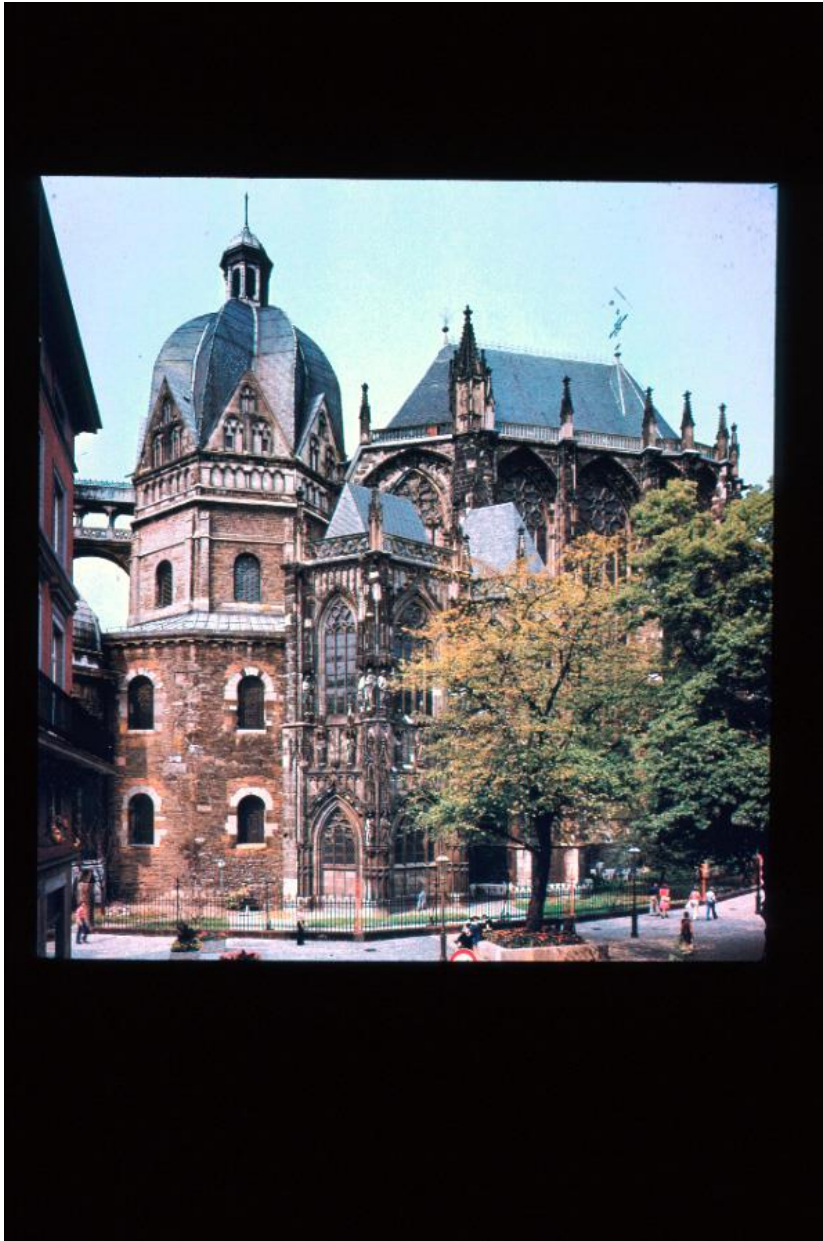
**Imperial ambitions: desire to rival Eastern Empire, to
establish "New Rome" at Aachen (NE Germany)**

Treaty of Aachen 812:

**Eastern Empire recognizes his title
after initial resistance, military conflict
& failed efforts to marry Byzantine heiress**

**Carolingian Renaissance: scholars at court in Aachen, copying of
manuscripts from ancient Rome**

Charlemagne's
Capital
at
Aachen





Charlemagne's
Throne
in Chapel
at Aachen



MEDIEVAL ROME AS PILGRIMAGE CENTER

6-7th C. Moslem conquest of Christian Holy Lands
North Africa, Spain, forays into France
control of Mediterranean

Travel to Jerusalem becomes difficult

Rome as holiest place in Europe



Pilgrimage route to Rome from England, France and Germany

Map showing
Christian churches
on periphery or outside
the Aurelian Wall



MAJOR MEDIEVAL EVENTS AFFECTING ROME (review slide)

**568 Lombard invasion of Italy: most of Italian population
enslaved or reduced to serfdom**

**Rise of Islam: 632 Mohammed establishes power in Arabia
by 732 Moslem forces had conquered North Africa
and Spain, sent raids into France**

732 Battle of Tours:

**Frankish King Charles Martel victory over Moslems
Carolingian dynasty named for Charles (Carolus in Latin)**

Rise of Carolingian dynasty: Kings of the Franks

754 Franco Papal alliance against Lombards in Italy

755 Donation of lands conquered by Pepin to Pope

(basis for later Donation of Constantine, back dated to 315 AD)

Charlemagne, King of the Franks and the Lombards

800 crowned Emperor of the Romans in St. Peters on Christmas Day



Aurelian Wall remains major defense of Rome throughout Middle Ages

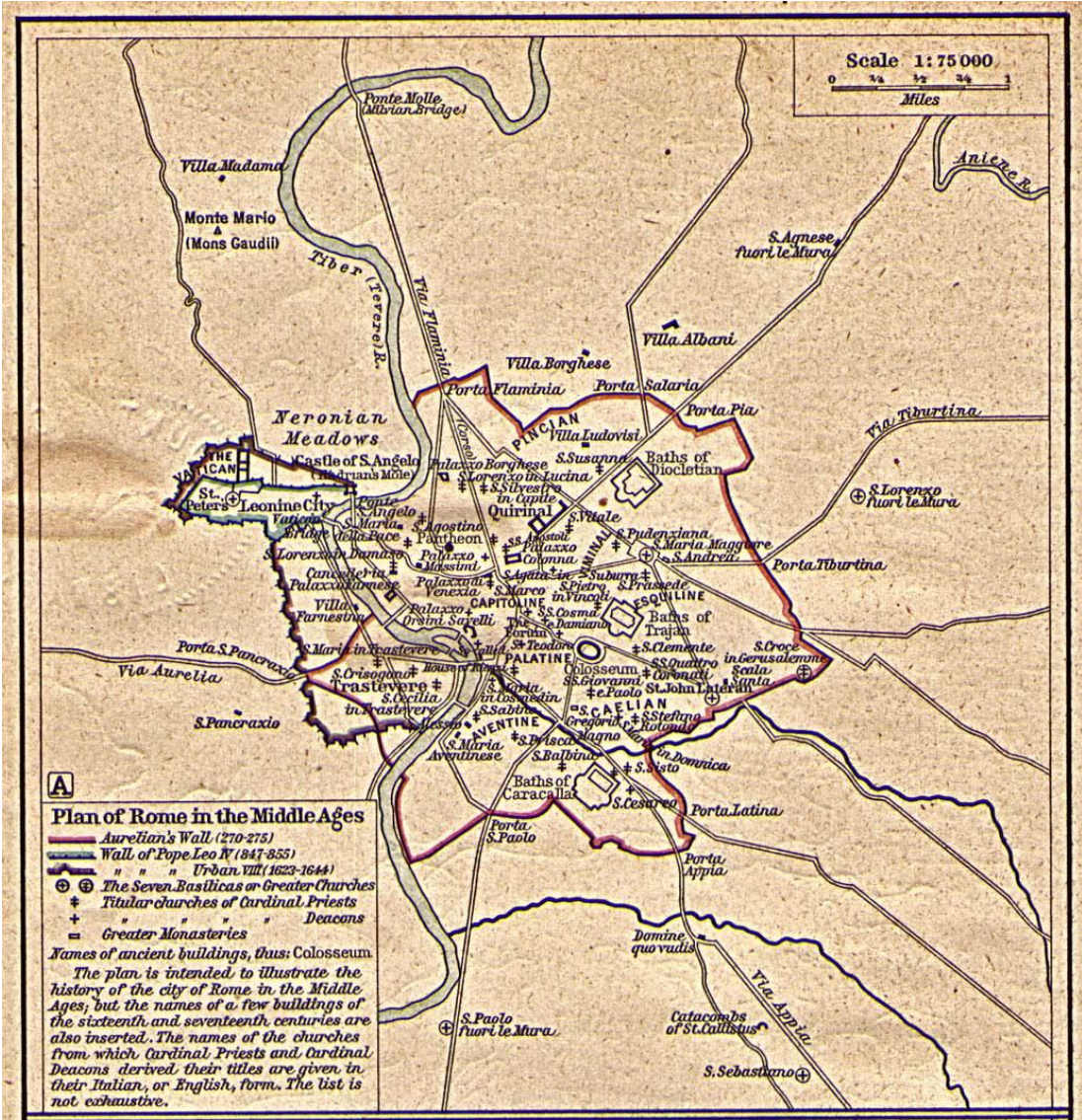


Medieval fortifications of Aurelian wall Porta at Tiburtina



Medieval Fortified Bridge at Porta Nomentana

Map of Rome
Showing
Aurelian Wall
and
Borgo
at the left
(west side)



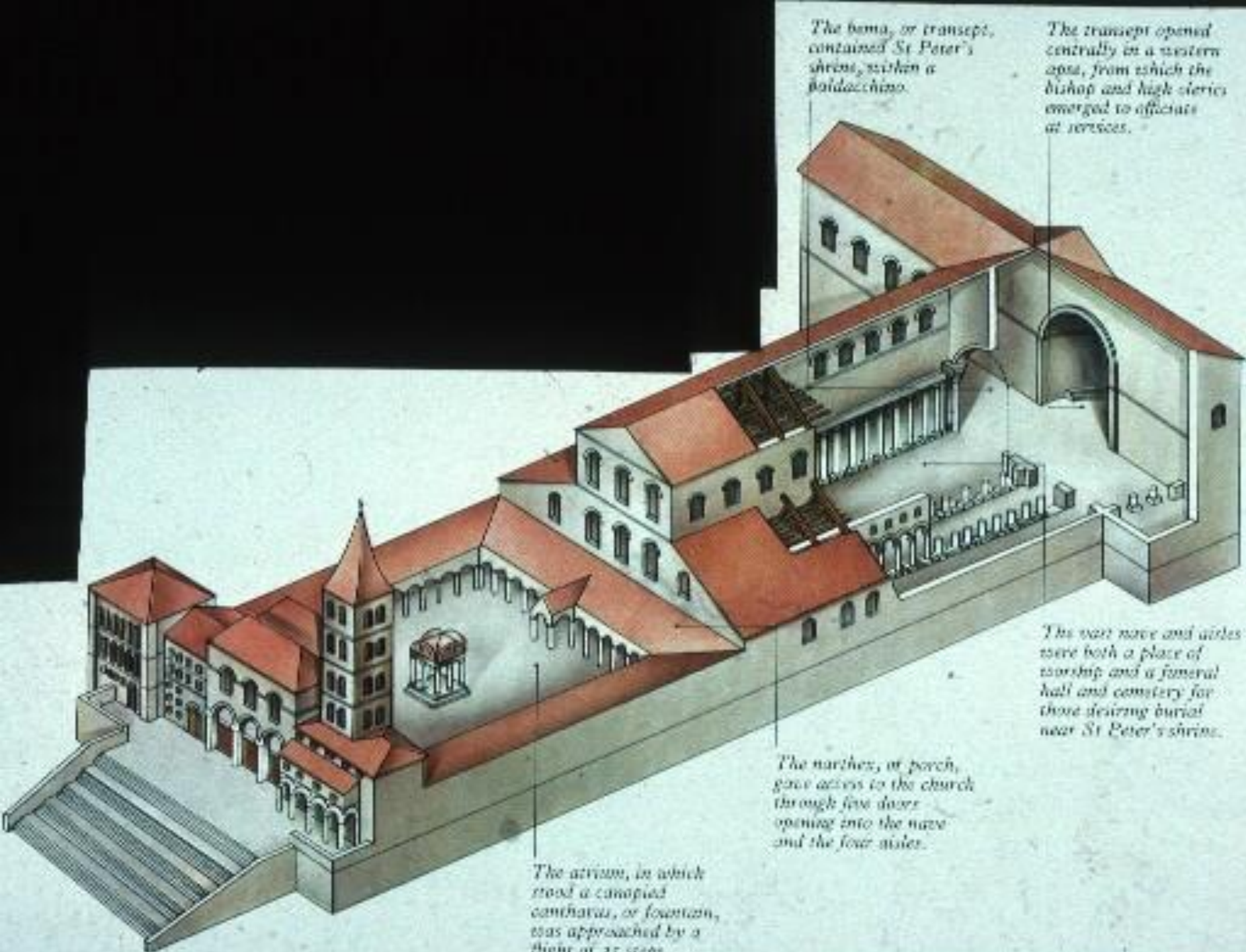
BORGO: (from German *burg*, or city):
area on west side of Tiber surrounding Vatican

846 raid by Saracen (Arab Moslem) pirates:
sack St. Peter's and St. Paul's outside the walls.

Walls of Pope Leo IV built 847-853 creates LEONINE CITY
area around Vatican becomes separately fortified compound

location of Borgo: protection from Roman mobs
and from any occupying power that might take over the city

Basilica of St. Peters
as medieval pilgrimage destination and tourist site



The bema, or transept, contained St Peter's shrine, within a baldacchino.

The transept opened centrally in a western apse, from which the bishop and high clerics emerged to officiate at services.

The vast nave and aisles were both a place of worship and a funeral hall and cemetery for those desiring burial near St Peter's shrine.

The narthex, or porch, gave access to the church through five doors opening into the nave and the four aisles.

The atrium, in which stood a canopied cistern, or fountain, was approached by a flight of 27 steps.



Leonine Wall between Vatican and Castel Sant'Angelo
with walkway

Mausoleum of Hadrian north of Nero's circus (Vatican)



Wall and
Walkway to
Castel
Sant'Angelo



Castel Sant'Angelo = Castle of the Holy Angel, formerly tomb of Hadrian



MEDIEVAL ITALY: independent city states

Republican city states: representative self-government
transfer of power from feudal rulers (Bishop, Counts)

COMUNE: Italian for Latin res publica (public thing or
“that which is held in common”)
association of free men collectively holding some public authority

CONSULS: permanent body of elected citizen executives
extension of authority over the contado (countryside)

Phases of the Italian commune:

11th C. **Consular comune:** dominated by noble families

Age of the Towers: built by noble families for urban warfare

12th C. Podestà outsider (nobleman with law degree)
brought as executive for specific period (1-2 years)

12-13th C. Rise of the popolo: guild regimes

San Gimignano, Tuscan hill town



Surviving towers
In San Gimignano



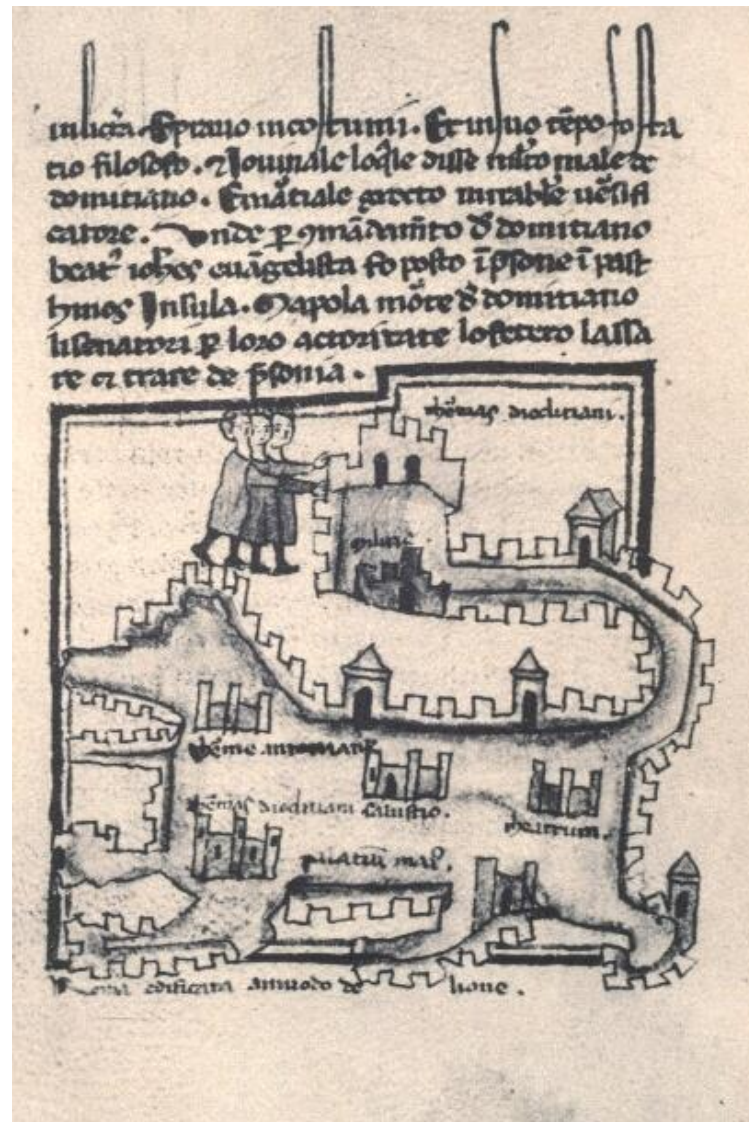


Towers in San Gimignano

Image of city of Bologna in 13th century (artist's reconstruction of multiple towers)



Image of Rome
as fortified city



Medieval Roman Tower

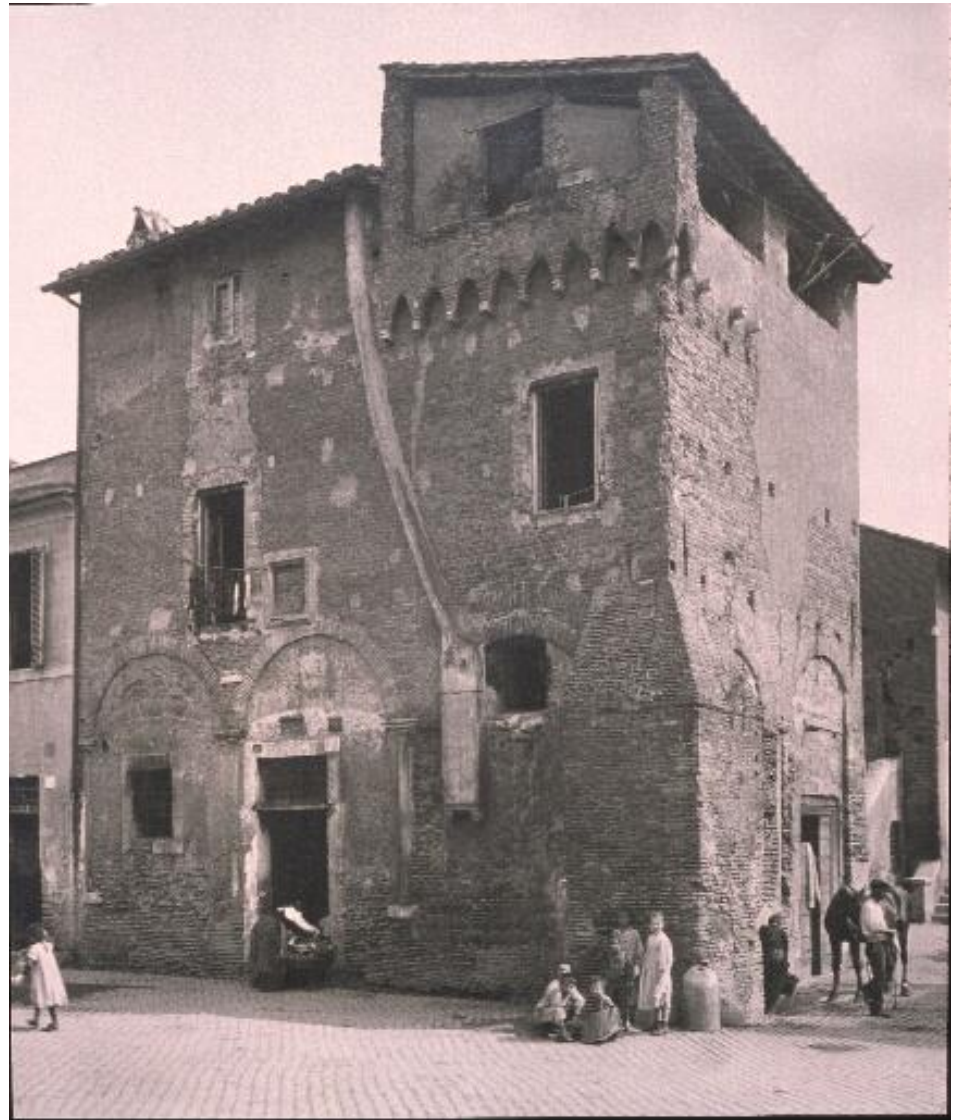


Tor dei Conti

(Tower of the Conti family)



14th C Roman house
(in 19th C photo)



FRANCESCO PETRARCA ARETINO 1304-1374

Family: from Arezzo (= Aretino) ruled by Florence
exiled from Florence in 1302

Avignon: father notary at Papal court;

Italy: patronage of northern rulers:

Visconti Dukes in Milan, Carrara in Padua

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 and learning:

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

* **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

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

Familiar Letters to contemporaries

including Cola di Rienzo, Emperor Charles IV

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 1309

City of Rome:

Commune – republican city government
head quarters on Capitoline Hill

Barons - noble families (Orsini, Colonna)
struggle for power, fortify different areas

COLA DI RIENZO

Roman notary: studies classical history, archeology

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 Guelf 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: Spirito Gentil 1337-38

lament on the decline of Rome

COLA DI RIENZO STATUE (19th century, foot of Capitol Hill)
became symbol for Italian nationalism



Petrarch

O Spirito
gentile

For
Cola
di
Rienzo

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