

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



www.alamy.com - CP00FJ



www.alamy.com - DCA72B

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

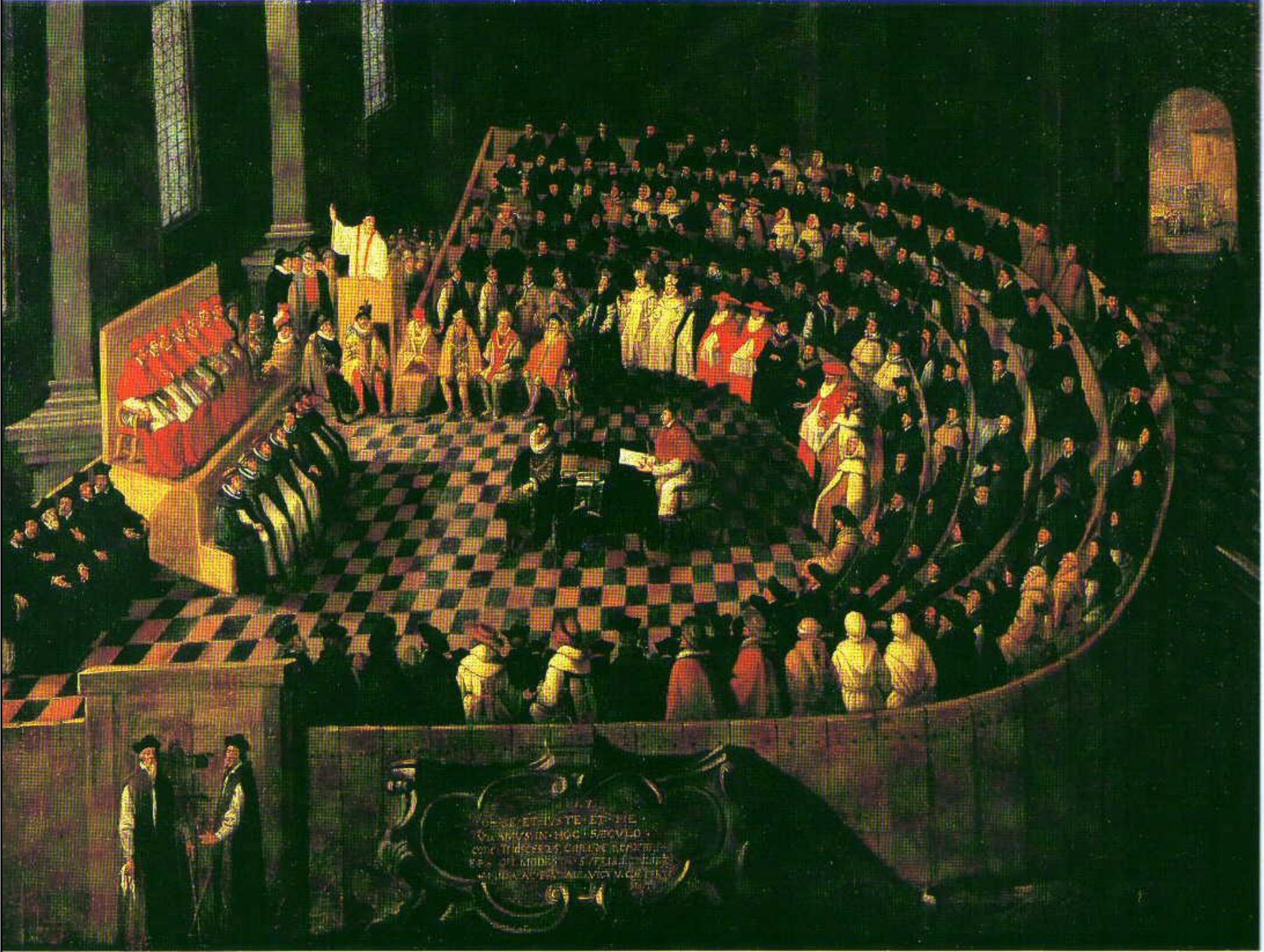
general council called to reform Church in response to
Protestant Reformation

“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



GEORGE ET HESTER ET ME
K. ANNO IN HOC SECVLO
CONTRADITIONE CAROLUS ANNO
REG. OR. KINDE 1715 / 1716
IN HOC ANNO AL VIO M. 1717



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:

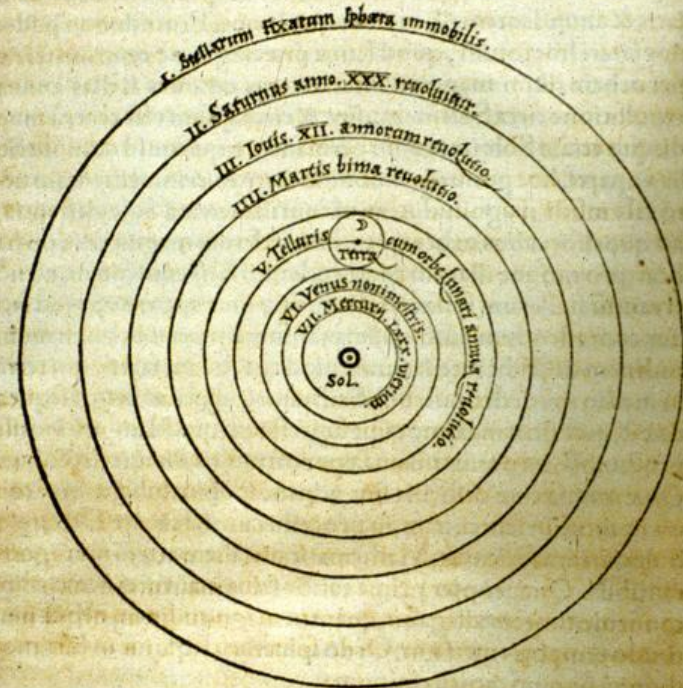
heliocentrism (sun centered), rejects motion of sun
earth is in motion around sun, no longer central to universe

Illustration
from
Copernicus
1543

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

NICOLAI COPERNICI

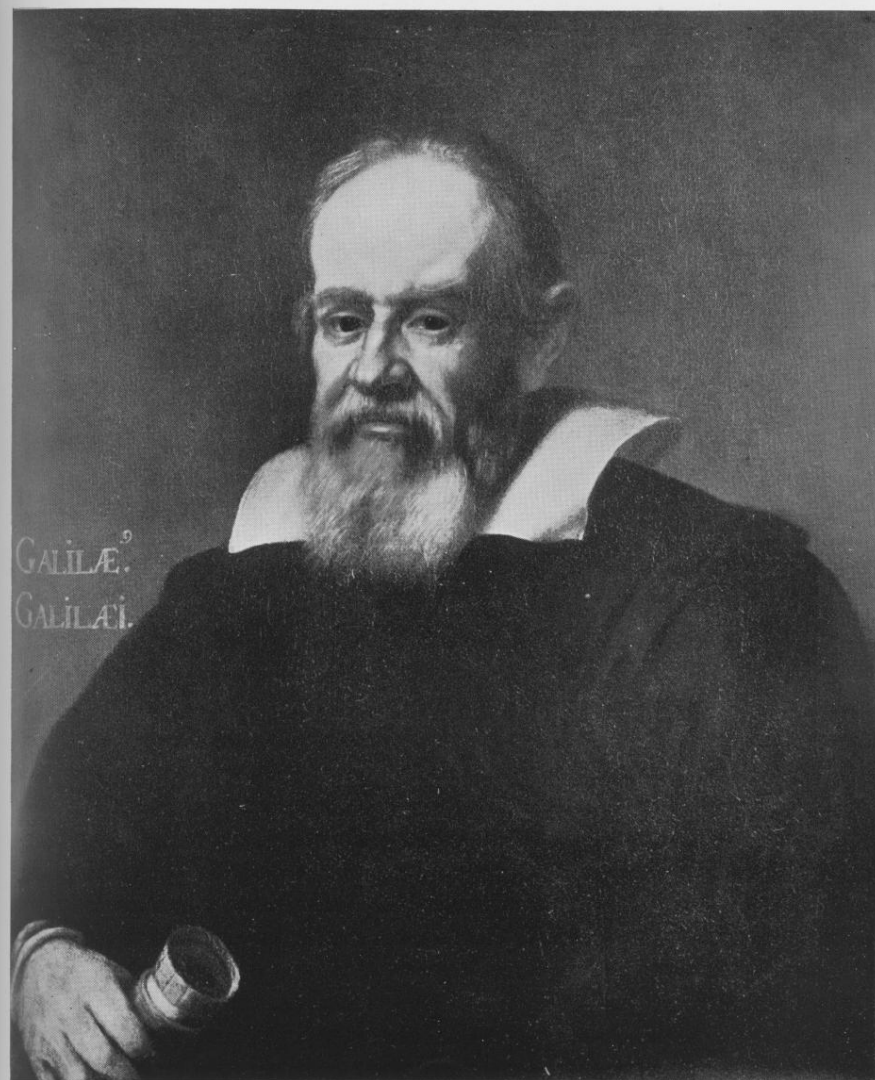
net, in quo terram cum orbe lunari tanquam epicyclo contineri
diximus. Quinto loco Venus nono mense reducitur. Sextum
deniq; locum Mercurius tenet, octuaginta dierum spacio circū
currens. In medio uero omnium residet Sol. Quis enim in hoc



pulcherrimo templolampadem hanc in alio uel meliori loco po
neret, quàm unde totum simul possit illuminare. Siquidem non
inepte quidam lucernam mundi, alij mentem, alij rectorem uo
cant. Trimegistus uisibilem Deum, Sophoclis Electra intuentē
omnia. Ita profecto tanquam in solio regali Sol residens circum
agentem gubernat Astrorum familiam. Tellus quoq; minime
fraudatur lunari ministerio, sed ut Aristoteles de animalibus
ait, maximā Luna cū terra cognitionē habet. Concipit interea à
Sole terra, & impregnatur annuo partu. Inuenimus igitur sub
hac

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



Deuot: et Oblig: ser.

Galileo Galilei

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)

Alexander Pope, Essay on Man (1729) English poet

"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night;
God said, 'Let Newton be!' and all was Light."

Joseph Wright Bird in the Air Pump 1768 (English)
the light of science, new knowledge



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:

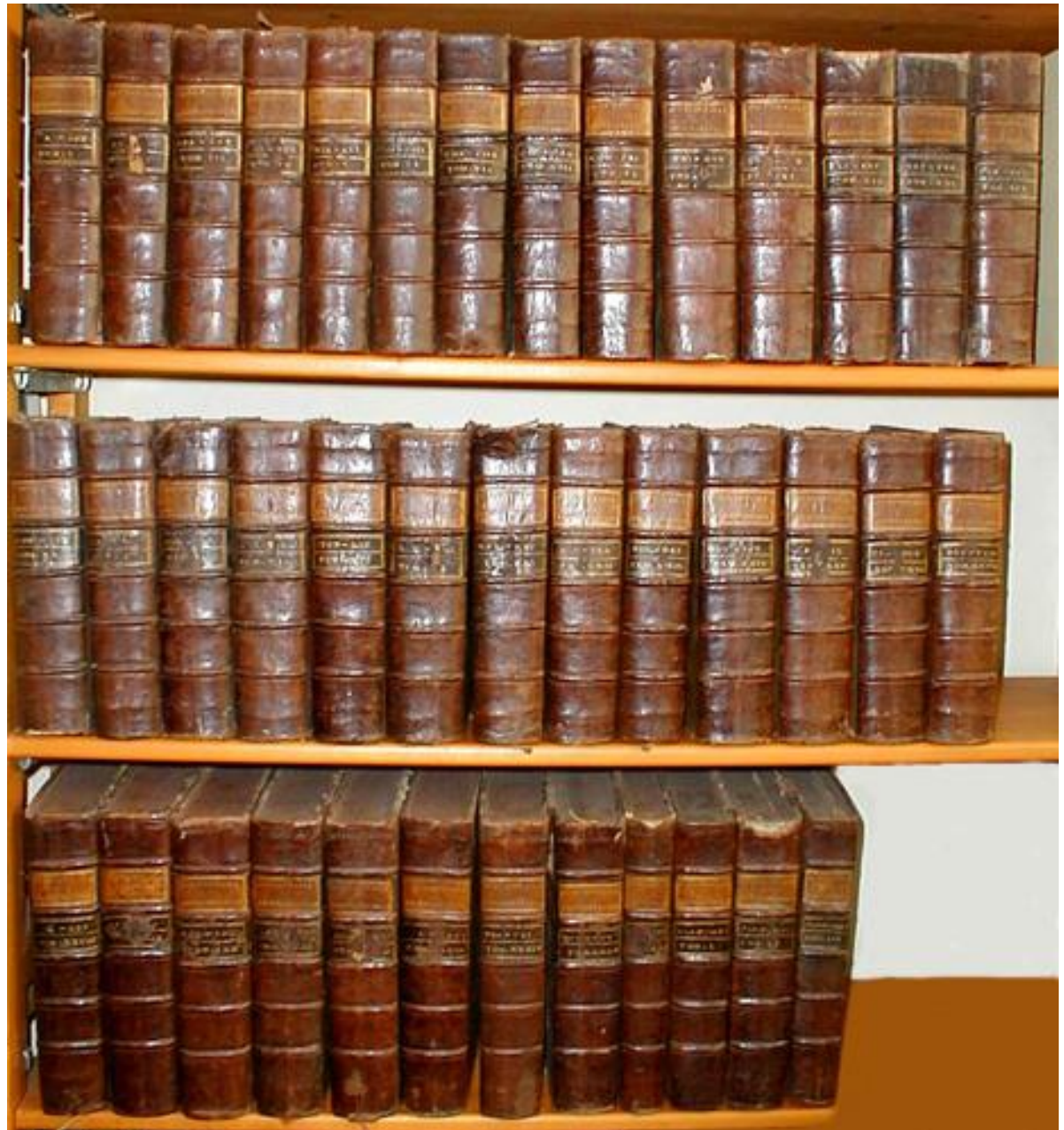
intellectual project of French *philosophes* to compile all rational useful knowledge in one, multi-volume compendium;

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,
O U
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 series juncturaque pollet,
Tantum de medio sumptis accedit honoris!* HORAT.

TOME PREMIER.



A PARIS,

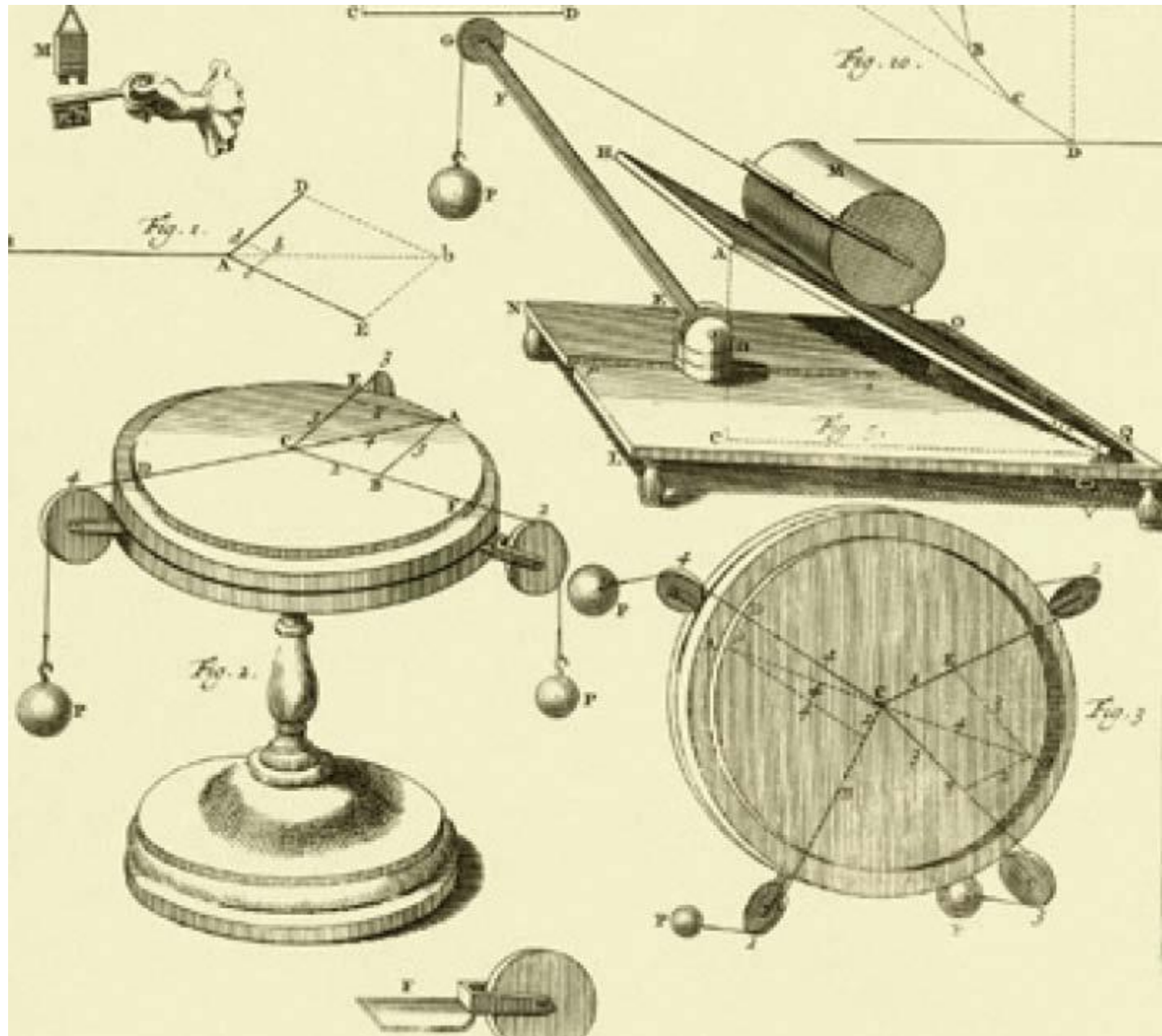
Chez { *BRIASSON*, rue Saint Jacques, à la Science.
 DAVID l'aîné, rue Saint Jacques, à la Plume d'or.
 LE BRETON, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roy, rue de la Harpe.
 DURAND, rue Saint Jacques, à Saint Landry, & au Griffon.

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



Cesare Beccaria

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



David, Oath of the Horatii 1785



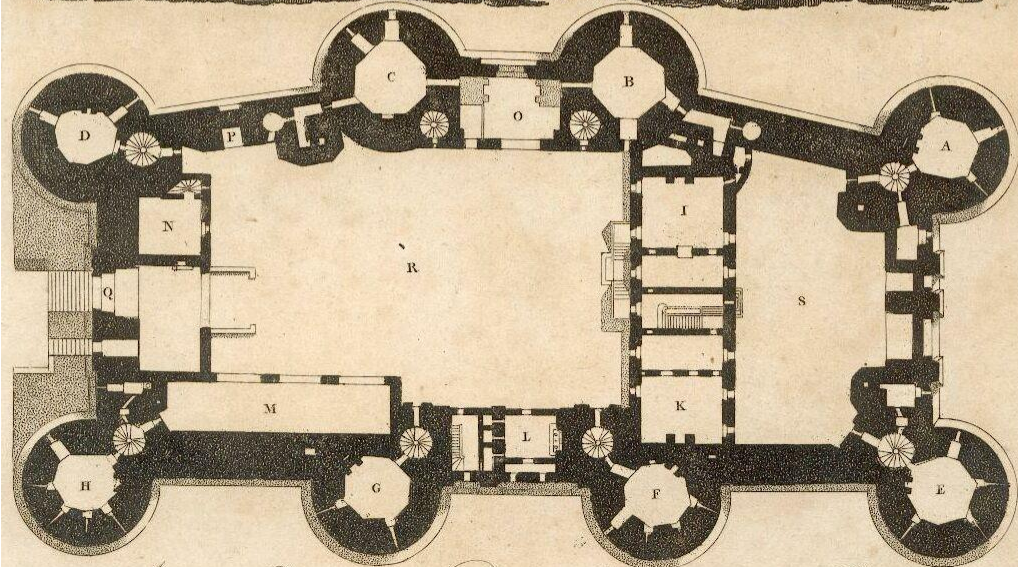
Story from Livy painted in Rome after David wins “Rome prize”



David Intervention of the Sabine women (story from Livy Book 1)

Storming
of the
Bastile
1789

French
Revolution
had begun



A correct View of the Bastille, with its Ground Plan.

London published as the Act directs Sept. 27. 1793 by J. O'Brien

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

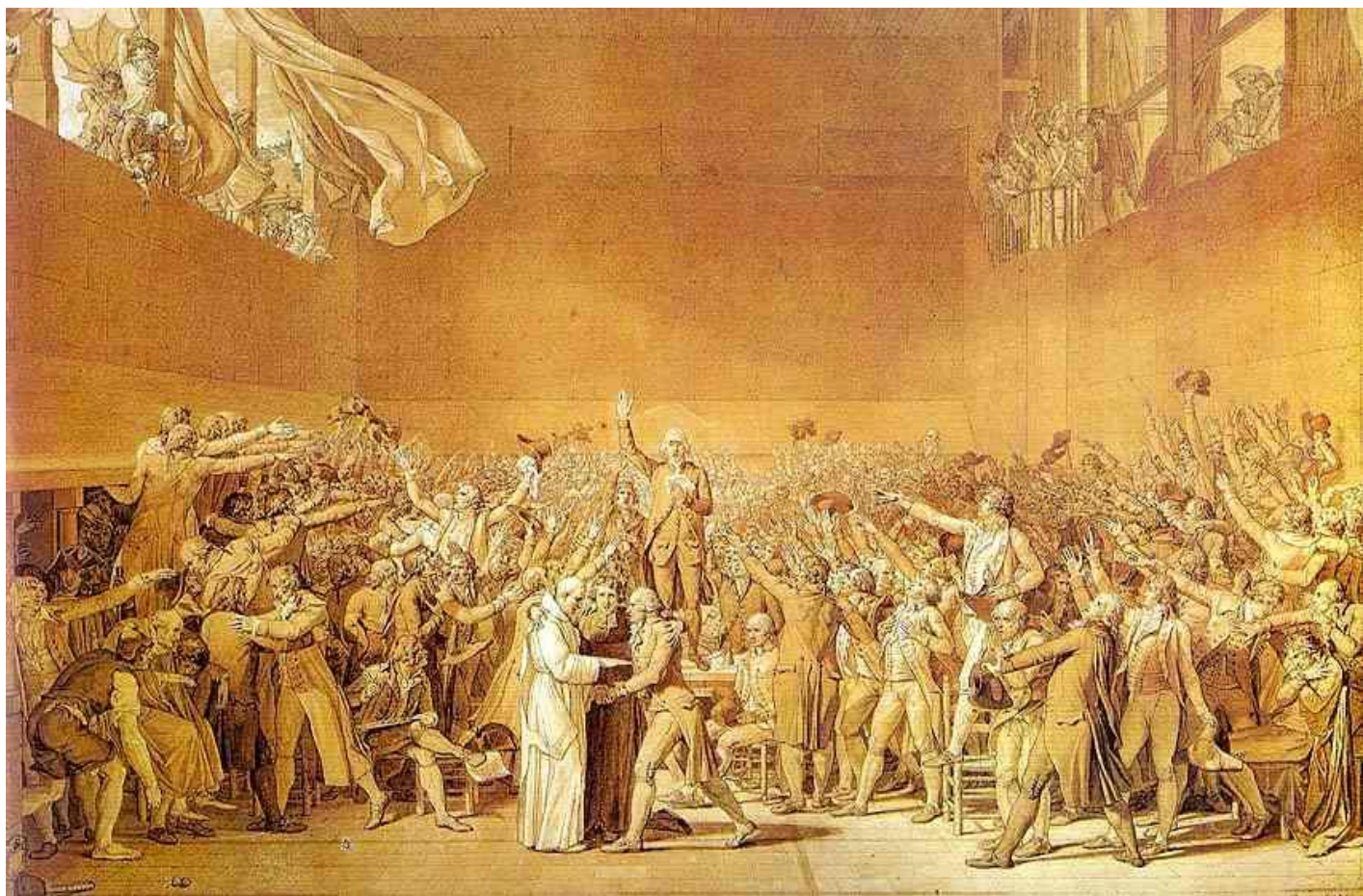
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

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

Tricolore: 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)

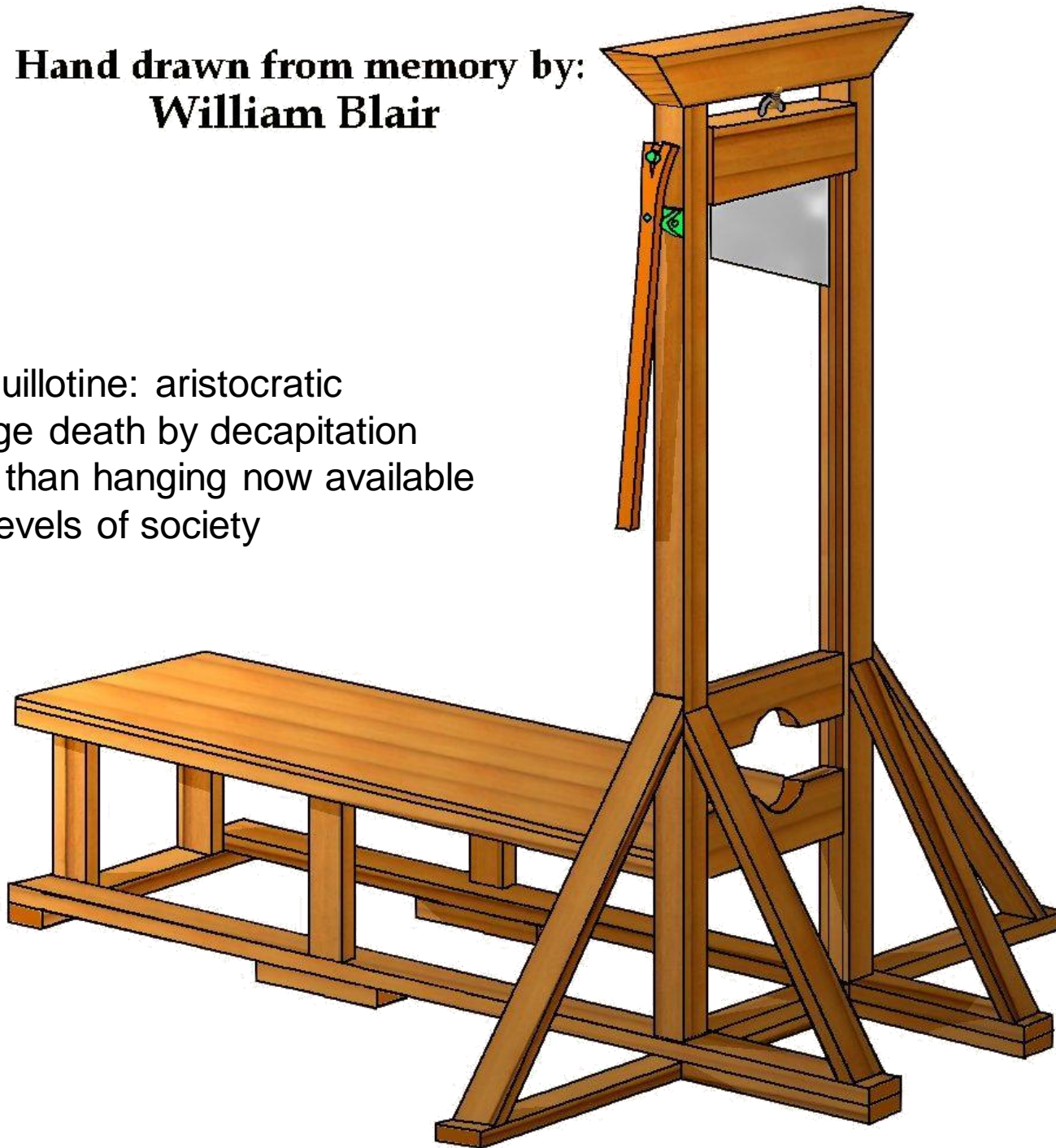
9-10 August: rising of Parisian population

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
le 30 Germinal par Helman

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, Pope Pius VII 1805



David, Consecration of the Emperor Napoleon I and Coronation of Empress Josephine in the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris on 2 Dec 1804



David, Madame de Verninac, 1799

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 carrousel
in Paris modeled on Arch of Constantine



1815 defeat of Napoleon