

Architecture and Culture of Rome: Intercultural Study Tour and Course

Term Offered: Spring 2019

Location: Campus Honors House

Day and Time: Second Eight Weeks: April 3, 10, 17, 24 from 5-7 p.m.

Credit: 3 hours

Instructor: Kevin Hinders

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Office: Temple Buell Hall, Room 206

This syllabus is for general use. The instructor reserves the right to alter syllabus content as needed throughout the semester. Written notice via email and verbal announcement will serve to alert students to any alteration in the syllabus.

Required Text:

Hibbert, Christopher. *Rome: the Biography of a City*. Penguin, 2001.

Required Map: *STREETWISE MAP OF ROME*

Course Description for Time Table:

Rome and its environs has been one of the world's most influential cities for the past 2500 years. This course explores the history, culture and architecture of the Eternal City through both lectures and tours. Brief essays on selected topics will help prepare students to fully appreciate the layered history and physical form of Rome.

More Explicit Course Description:

The course is conducted *briefly* on campus to orient students to the history and contexts of Rome and then *intensively* in Rome and its surrounding environs (including Florence and Tivoli) where the Professor will be teaching through guided tours through the city. The topics will include various building types such as palaces, villas and churches while exploring the layered city which is Rome. Students will learn the relationship between patron and artist as they experience first-hand some of the most beautiful architecture, sculpture, painting and public spaces in the western world. This course will contribute to making UIUC students aware of the cause and effects in the design of the built environment. Students will learn how to 'read' a city and navigate the intellectual clues provided by the built environment.

Ethics and Expectations:

You will be engaged with the activities on Campus and in Rome. You must be punctual, and cooperative. Most especially, you will listen to the information that our local tour guides and I convey as this is the larger part of the intellectual content of this course. You will not wander off when a guide or I are speaking, nor will you be chatting to a fellow student or fidgeting with your cell phone (other than to take photos). Of course, I know that these requirements are unnecessary for CHP students, but it bears saying. *And, of course, you will ask questions and eagerly participate in discussions.*

Grading:

A+ (96-100); A (90-95); A- (88-89); B+ (86-87); B (80-85); B- (78-79); C+ (76-77); C (70-75); C- (66-69); D (50-65); F (49 or worse).

Letter grades for this course are established as follows:

Excellent (A+, A, A-): Student's work is of exceptional quality, and shows a depth of understanding of the material. Paper(s) is (are) fully developed and presented well. Student has developed a strong and appropriate connection with the goal of enlightening the group to enhance collective understanding. The full understanding of the subject and its relationship to Rome has been related and demonstrated.

Good (B+, B, B-): Student's work shows above-average understanding and clear potential. All project requirements are fulfilled and are clearly and concisely presented.

Fair (C+, C, C-): Student's work meets minimum course objectives and requirements. Work shows normal understanding. Quality of project, as well as the development of knowledge and skills, is average.

Poor (D+, D, D-): Student's work shows limited understanding and/or effort. Minimum requirements have not been met. Quality of work as well as development of understanding is below average. This is the lowest passing grade.

Failure (F): Student's work is unresolved, incomplete and/or unclear. Minimum course objectives or project requirements are not met, and student's work shows lack of understanding and/or effort. Quality of performance is not acceptable. This grade is not acceptable for degree credit.

Preparation for Class

1. Students shall be prepared for each class period.
2. Students should not expect faculty to provide material for research investigations.
3. Should student not understand the assignment please contact the instructor in a timely manner and/or visit the instructor during office hours. Faculty shall engage in dialogue with students to facilitate the development of students' work whenever possible.
4. The instructor's role is to extend a student's thinking and challenge a student to explore and substantiate his/her research. Posting of work to a collective location will enhance the individual student's understanding of the overall material and context.

School Policy on Attendance:

1. Attendance is required at all classes. Due to the nature of the course unexcused absences are not permitted. A single unexcused absence will incur a full letter grade reduction for the semester. Any additional unexcused absence beyond this amount will result in a failing grade.
3. Students must attend all classes in their entirety. If a student arrives late or leaves early, without the consent of the instructor, (s)he may be considered absent for the entire class. Repeated patterns of late arrival or early departure will be noted and

considered as unexcused absences.

4. An absence may be excused for medical emergencies or family emergencies only.
5. An absence will not be considered an excused absence if it is for any other reason including: alarm or computer failure.
6. Students who wish to observe their religious holidays shall notify the faculty member prior to the trip to Rome and before the commencement of the second course meeting.

Late Work

All assignments are due at the specified date and time indicated by the instructor. Deadlines for assignments will be strictly enforced, with late work resulting in grade penalties as follows:

1. Work submitted late (after the assigned deadline, but within 24 hours) shall be penalized one full letter grade (from B+ to C+, for example).
2. Work submitted more than 24 hours late shall be penalized two full letter grades (from B+ to D+, for example).
3. Work submitted more than 48 hours late is not acceptable and may receive a failing grade.

PART 1 - Weekly On-Campus Topics and Readings

April 3

Introduction. Rome, the Ancient City

Required reading: Hibbert, Rome: the Biography of a City, Chapters 1-3

For further reading I suggest the following: Georgina Masson: The Companion Guide to Rome.

April 10

Rome and the Renaissance.

Required readings: Required readings: Hibbert, Rome: the Biography of a City, Chapters 8-11

April 17

The Baroque City

Required readings: Required reading: Hibbert, Rome: the Biography of a City, Chapters 12-13

April 24

The Unification of Italy and Secular Rome- Rome's Royal and Fascist Periods

Required readings: Required readings: Hibbert, Rome: the Biography of a City, Chapters 15-17

Assignment/ Due Dates

PART 1.

Four short research papers will be required as part of the preparation for departure. Each paper will be a 1-2 page essay on the topic selected for you to research. The student is asked to synopsise the importance of the subject in relationship to Rome. This will make up 40% of your grade

1) A Roman Figure from Ancient Rome.**Assigned April 3 DUE APRIL 10.**

1. Pompeii
2. Julius Caesar
3. Augustus
4. Tiberius
5. Caligula
6. Claudius
7. Nero
8. Vespasian
9. Titus
10. Nerva
11. Trajan
12. Hadrian
13. Antoninus Pius
14. Marcus Aurelius
15. Commodus
16. Septimus Severus
17. Caracalla
18. Diocletian
19. Maxentius
20. Constantine

2) A Roman Pope.**Assigned April 10. DUE APRIL 17.**

1. Cosimo de Medici
2. Lorenzo de Medici
3. Nicolos IV
4. Sixtus IV
5. Alexander VI
6. Savonarola
7. Julius II
8. Leo X
9. Clement VII
10. Paul III
11. Sixtus V
12. Donatello
13. Botticelli
14. Brunelleschi
15. The San Gallos
16. Michelangelo
17. Bramante
18. Raphael
- Peruzzi
- Vignola

3) A Baroque Pope, Artist or Design.**Assigned April 17. DUE APRIL 24.**

1. Sixtus V (Peretti)
2. Paul V (Borghese)
3. Urban VIII (Barberini)
4. Innocent X (Pamphili)
5. Alexander VII (Chigi)
6. Clement X
7. Bernini
8. Caravaggio
9. Borromini
10. D. Fontana
11. Palazzo Farnese
12. Palazzo Massimo alle Colonne
13. Palazzo Borghese
14. Piazza Navona
15. Piazza San Ignazio
16. Santa Maria Della Pace Cloister
17. San Agnese (Navona)
18. San Ivo
19. Carravaggio's Saint Matthew Chapel at San Luigi ai Francesi
20. Ponte Sant' Angelo (Bernini Sculptures)

4) A 'Modern' Figure**Assigned April 24. DUE MAY 1.**

1. Mazzini
2. Garibaldi
3. Vittorio Emmanuele II
4. Umberto I
5. Mussolini
6. Padre Pio
7. Berlusconi
8. Marconi
9. Verdi
10. Pius IX
11. Pius X
12. Pius XII
13. John XXIII
14. John Paul II
15. Via Foro Imperiale
16. Altare della Patria (The Monument to Vittorio Emmanuele II)
17. Pontye Vittorio Emmanuelle II
18. Stazione Termini
19. Largo di Torre Argentina
20. Via della Conciliazione

PART 2- Off Campus: Rome and its Environs

While in Rome you must keep a brief Journal outlining ONE location visited per day and indicate its impact upon you. This should be a brief introspective essay or poem. This will make up 60% of your grade. Each entry is to be uploaded for viewing on the course website within 48 hours of the date of visit.

All assignments are to be posted to a website to be created for this course. The site shall be used by all students to share their research and insights with one another.

Accommodations for Special Needs:

If you require special learning accommodations, please contact me as soon as possible. It should be noted that the trip to Rome will be physically demanding and require navigation through somewhat difficult terrain. You may wish to receive additional assistance from Disability Resources and Educational Services (DRES). To contact DRES, you may visit 1207 S. Oak Street, Champaign, IL, call 333-4603 (V/TDD), or e-mail disability@illinois.edu.

Part 2: Rome and its Environs

An expanded daily Schedule will provided as venues and reservations become available- see the preliminary schedule provided below.

Students will be expected to purchase the STREETWISE MAP OF ROME in the US and bring it to class each day.

Monday, May 13 Meet at the ORD- Chicago Airport

Tuesday, May 14 Arrive in Rome. Transfer to hotel. Move in. Orientation. Dinner, SLEEP-Hinders to Pick up PAPAL AUDIENCE TICKETS

Wednesday, May 15 Morning: Papal Audience Afternoon: Vatican Museum (Sistine Chapel, Rooms of Raphael, etc.) Lunch and Dinner on your own

Thursday, May 16 Ancient Rome: Pantheon, Capitoline Hill, Colosseum, Forum and Palatine Hill
Dinner in the Jewish Quarter- al fresco if possible (da Giggettos)
Giggetto al Portico d'Ottavia
www.giggetto.it/
Via del Portico D'Ottavia, 21, 00186 Roma

Friday, May 17 Scavi Tour and tour St. Peters and the Borgo – I will see if we can get a visit to the North American Academy
Dinner at the Grotto of the Theater of Pompeii
Grotte del Teatro di Pompeo
Via del Biscione 73-74 | Campo de' Fiori, 00186 Rome, Italy
+39 06 6880 3686

Saturday, May 18 Day trip to FLORENCE- See Santa Maria Novella, San Lorenzo, Medici Chapels, Hospital of the Innocents; Duomo, Straw Market, Palazzo Vecchio, Uffizi, Ponte Vecchio, Pitti Pallace
Dinner on your own.

Sunday, May 19 Churches of Rome- San Andrea della Valle, San Ivo, San Agnese, Santa Maria della Pace, San Luigi ai Francesi. Afternoon free, dinner on your own

Monday, May 20 Palaces and Piazzas of Rome- Farnese, Campo, Cancelleria, Navona, San Ignazio, Trevi, Spanish Steps, Piazza del Popolo

Dinner at the Abruzzi

Ristorante Abruzzi

Address: Via del Vaccaro, 1, 00187 Roma RM, Italy

Phone: +39 06 679 3897

Tuesday, May 21 Trip to Tivoli: Hadrian's Villa in the morning and the Villa d'Este in the afternoon, Jubilee Church on return? OR explore the Celio and the Esquiline- Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, San Giovanni, Santa Maria Maggiore, etc.

Wednesday, May 22 Exploring Trestevere- Santa Maria in Trestevere, Tempietto, Aqua Paolo

Last Supper at der Pallarro

Trattoria Der Pallaro

Address: Largo di Pallaro, 00186 Rome, Italy

Phone: +39 06 6880 1488

Thursday, May 23 Depart Rome

On the Nature of Rome

McGregor, James H. S. *Rome: from the Ground Up*. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2006.

Rome has been designed and redesigned many times, but it is not a planned city. Unlike Haussmann's Paris, Rome has never been subdued to a single overarching vision or plan of organization. This is not to say that Rome is "decentered," as postmodern theory would suggest. Rome is an agglomeration of historical cities, each with its own powerful focus, which have shared a common territory and now are merged into a single capital. This book explores these many contiguous Romes that have succeeded one another in the Tiber floodplain. Each of its chapters describes the changing engines that have powered the city's growth in successive periods and provided it with distinct centers and novel topographies.

Freud, the inventor of psychology, and the great German writer Goethe both saw Rome as a palimpsest—a manuscript page that had been erased and written over many times. Archaeologists have turned that metaphor into a methodology, with remarkable results. Anyone

who looks at modern Rome, which now spreads far beyond the limits of the ancient walls, would probably take that metaphor as a reliable guide to the city's complex past. Despite its widespread appeal, though, the palimpsest metaphor is a key of limited usefulness in this place. Unlike Babylon or Troy-at least Troy as Schliemann pictured it-Rome is not a series of concentric cities piled one on top of another. It is instead a series of generally small cities that grew up here and there along the Tiber at various times to suit various purposes. In some parts of the vast territory embraced by modern Rome, these cities have overlapped repeatedly. In other areas, significant development has been largely confined to a single era. As a consequence, some parts of Rome are complexly overlapping-as the palimpsest metaphor suggests- but many are not. Rather than sorting through the city layer by layer, vertically, this book explores an ideal journey through times and places that for the most part lie side by side. That ideal journey is at the same time an itinerary through the present-day city of Rome....

...Ideas and ideologies come and go, and both the city and its past change to reflect them. The key to the various Romes that have succeeded, continue to succeed, and will succeed one another is their particular sources and centers of power. Power in Rome has always included the ability to shape the city, or at the very least to direct the city's attention toward one or another key site. The ideal center of the earliest city was the Tiber Island, a ford in the river and the intersection of two major trade paths. Power in Republican Rome centered on the Senate house at the end of the Forum nearest the Capitoline hill. The Empire drew power away from that center, at first toward the opposite end of the Forum, once associated with Rome's kings, and then to the Palatine hill. The power center of Rome in the seventh century shifted to the papal palace at the Lateran. When the popes returned from Avignon in the mid-fifteenth century, they chose St. Peter's as their stronghold. One hundred and fifty years later they abandoned the Vatican for a palace on the Quirinal hill. When national troops entered the city in 1870, Pope Pius IX lost the Quirinal Palace and reestablished his court at the Vatican. Since that time, spiritual power has been rooted in the Vatican, while secular power holds the Quirinal, a division that makes the modern city bipolar. All of those centers in one form or another exist today in the modern city. The successive Romes that responded to the magnetic pull of each of these ideological poles are

still there side by side, complexly interlaced and overlaid at their boundaries but largely distinct in the zones nearest their centers.

The Founding of Rome

Livy. *The Early History of Rome*. Translated by Audrey de Sélincourt, Penguin Press, 1972.

But (I must believe) it was already written in the book of fate that this great city of ours should arise. and the first steps be taken to the founding of the mightiest empire the world has known - next to God's. The Vestal Virgin was raped and gave birth to twin boys. Mars, she declared, was their father - perhaps she believed it, perhaps she was merely hoping by the pretense to palliate her guilt. Whatever the truth of the matter, neither gods nor men could save her or her babes from the savage hands of the king. The mother was bound and flung into prison; the boys, by the king's order, were condemned to be drowned in the river. Destiny, however, intervened; the Tiber had overflowed its banks; because of the flooded ground it was impossible to get to the actual river, and the men entrusted to do the deed thought that the flood-water, sluggish though it was, would serve their purpose. Accordingly they made shift to carry out the king's orders by leaving the infants on the edge of the first flood-water they came to; at the spot where now stands the Ruminal fig-tree - said to have once been known as the fig-tree of Romulus. In those days the country thereabouts was all wild and uncultivated, and the story goes that when the basket in which-the infants had been exposed was left high and dry by the receding water, a she-wolf, coming down from the neighboring hills to quench her thirst, heard the children crying and made her way to where they were. She offered them her teats to suck and treated them with such gentleness that Faustulus, the king's herdsman, found her licking them with her tongue. Faustulus took them to his hut and gave them to his wife Larentia to nurse. Some think that the origin of this fable was the fact that Larentia was a common whore and was called Wolf by the shepherds.

Such, then, was the birth and upbringing of the twins. By the time they were grown boys, they employed themselves actively on the farm and with the flocks and began to go hunting in the woods; their strength grew with their resolution, until not content only with the chase they took to attacking robbers and sharing their stolen goods with their friends the shepherds. Other

young fellows joined them, and they and the shepherds would fleet the time together, now in serious talk, now in jollity.

Even in that remote age the Palatine hill (which got its name from the Arcadian settlement Pallanteum) is supposed to have been the scene of the gay festival of Lupercalia. The Arcadian Evander, who many years before held that region, is said to have instituted there the old Arcadian practice of holding an annual festival in honor of Lycean Pan (afterwards called Inuus by the Romans), in which young men ran about naked and disported themselves in various pranks and fooleries. The day of the festival was common knowledge, and on one occasion when it was in full swing some brigands, incensed at the loss of their ill-gotten gains, laid a trap for Romulus and Remus. Romulus successfully defended himself, but Remus was caught and handed over to Amulius. The brigands laid a complaint against their prisoner, the main charge being that he and his brother were in the habit of raiding Numitor's land with an organized gang of ruffians and stealing the cattle. Thereupon Remus was handed over for punishment to Numitor.

Now Faustulus had suspected all along that the boys he was bringing up were of royal blood: He knew that two infants had been exposed by the king's orders, and the rescue of his own two fitted perfectly in point of time. Hitherto, however, he had been unwilling to declare what he knew, until either a suitable opportunity occurred or circumstances compelled him. Now the truth could no longer be concealed, so in his alarm he told Romulus the whole story; Numitor, too, when he had Remus in custody and was told that the brothers were twins, was set thinking about his grandsons; the young men's age and character, so different from the lowly born, confirmed his suspicions; and further inquiries led him to the same conclusion, until he was on the point of acknowledging Remus. The net was closing in, and Romulus acted. He was not strong enough for open hostilities, so he instructed a number of the herdsmen to meet at the king's house by different routes at a preordained time; this was done, and with the help of Remus, at the head of another body of men, the king was surprised and killed. Before the first blows were struck, Numitor gave it out that an enemy had broken into the town and attacked the palace; he then drew off all the men of military age to garrison the inner fortress, and, as soon as he saw Romulus and Remus, their purpose accomplished, coming to congratulate him, he summoned a meeting of the people and laid the facts before it: Amulius's crime against himself, the birth of his

grandsons; and the circumstances attending it, how they were brought up and ultimately recognized, and, finally, the murder of the king for which he himself assumed responsibility. The two brothers marched through the crowd at the head of their men and saluted their grandfather as king, and by a shout of unanimous consent his royal title was confirmed.

Romulus and Remus, after the control of Alba had passed to Numitor in the way I have described, were suddenly seized by an urge to found a new settlement on the spot where they had been left to drown as infants and had been subsequently brought up. There was, in point of fact, already an excess of population at Alba, what with the Albans themselves, the Latins, and the addition of the herdsmen: enough, indeed, to justify the hope that Alba and Lavinium would one day be small places compared with the proposed new settlement. Unhappily the brothers' plans for the future were marred by the same curse which had divided their grandfather and Amulius -jealousy and ambition. A disgraceful quarrel arose from a matter in itself trivial. As the brothers were twins and all question of seniority was thereby precluded, they determined to ask the tutelary gods of the countryside to declare by augury which of them should govern the new town once it was, founded, and give his name to it. For this purpose Romulus took the Palatine hill and Remus the Aventine as their respective stations from which to observe the auspices. Remus, the story goes, was the first to receive a sign- six vultures; and no sooner was this made known to the people than double the number of birds appeared to Romulus. The followers of each promptly saluted their master as king, one side basing its claim upon priority, the other upon number. Angry words ensued, followed all too soon by blows, and in the course of the affray Remus was killed. There is another story, a commoner one, according to which Remus, by way of jeering at his brother, jumped over the half-built walls of the new settlement, whereupon Romulus killed him in a fit of rage, adding the threat, 'So perish whoever else shall overleap my battlements.' This, then, was how Romulus obtained the sole power. The newly built city was called by its founder's name.

Advice from an Expert

Masson, Georgina, and John Fort. *The Companion Guide to Rome*. Companion Guides, 2009.

Finally, in order to enjoy Rome to the full, follow the age-old adage and do as the Romans do, in other words relax and enjoy the tempo of the city, which does not run to the precise time-table of the northern world. Do not be surprised if plans fail to work out as expected - pazienza - go and sit in the sun with a glass of wine and watch the world go by.