



# ROME B.C. - D.C.



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Rome was born among the huts on 21 April 753, BC. The founding King Romulus welcomed runaway slaves, “political refugees”, accused of crimes into the new cities... thus inaugurated a “welcome policy” (*Asilum Romuli*) that still characterizes the spirit of the city.

Reconstruction of a village of the time and the Romulus Palace, where he ruled with a Council of elders, nucleus of the future Roman Senate.





**Via Appia, *Regina Viarum*. Romans built roads throughout the Empire not only for dominion but also in order to facilitate communication, exchanges of products and technologies, ideas and beliefs.**



**Bath of Caracalla. The immense structure housed bathing tubs, saunas, massage rooms, gyms, libraries and gardens for healthy walks. Today it hosts exhibitions and the Summer Season of the Rome Opera. The Youtube site <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dso390-qnlI> hosts a virtual reconstruction of the original structure.**

**It is worth mentioning that Emperor Caracalla gave Roman citizenship to all those born within the Empire, regardless of ethnicity, sex, religion. (212 A.C.)**







**Marcellus Theater. Rome is an example of the Economy of Recycling. In the Middle Ages, the ruins were reused as a building material, to embellish facades and interiors. The best preserved buildings were the skeleton of many Roman churches and for private homes. The Theater of Marcellus, built by Emperor Augustus to commemorate his young nephew who died prematurely in the first century AC, is a private home still today.**

## Campidoglio Square

Example of how artists from different eras have been able to harmonize different styles to create an inimitable unicum. The building opposite is medieval, the palaces on the sides of the late 17th-18th century, the wonderful pavement is the work of Michelangelo, in the center there is the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, the philosopher Emperor, (2<sup>nd</sup> century AC)

The Campidoglio is the seat of the Municipality of Rome since 1870. Overlooking the Imperial Forums, it has been a sacred but also an administrative place since its origins. A character that never failed even during the domination of the Papacy: here the nobles of the medieval city and then the Renaissance and beyond met, self-appointed Senators to discuss the management of the city and the conditions of the people, even if not infrequently they plotted the against each other ....



## Rome «green»: Villa Borghese

Rome has many gardens and three large parks. Among these, Villa Borghese is the smallest but the most loved and rich in history. 80 hectares: inside there are three museums, a theater, a riding track, the zoo, Pincio terrace from which you have a view over the whole city, the Faculty of Architecture, many acres of lawn, neoclassical structures, fountains, a little lake and many romantic corners., where you can have nice picnic, if you want....

The nucleus of the estate was already owned by the Borghese in 1580, on the site of which the position of the gardens of Lucullus (or *horti luculliani*) has also been identified. The property was expanded with a series of purchases and acquisitions by Cardinal Scipione Borghese, nephew of Pope Paul V and future patron of Gianlorenzo Bernini, with the aim of creating a "villa of delights" and the largest garden built in Rome by antiquity. At the beginning of the 19th century the villa was further enlarged by Camillo Borghese (husband of Paolina, Napoleon's sister) and became the property of the Municipality of Rome in 1903 and has been permanently open to the public ever since.





The Gallery Borghese of Villa Borghese. In the main museum of the Villa, the works of art that Cardinal Scipione collected and commissioned are exposed. Among the sculptures, paintings, objects, furniture and other works we have chosen to show only one, the most famous. Daphne and Apollo, by G.L. Bernini (17° century).





Water. Another passion inherited from ancient Rome: water. Since ancient times, water has been conceived as a common good; drinking troughs and small sources were present in every neighborhood. Today, we see not only monumental fountains but also 2,500 small masterpieces of civil utility: the "*nasoni*" (big noses), small fountains that perpetuate that ancient habit. At least, so far....



And what about Rome in 21st century? The architect Fuksas thought of it when designing the "La Nuvola" (the cloud) Congress Center. Futuristic, airy, functional.

