

Chapter 1 : Pansion Roma Caput Mundi (ITA Palermo) - racedaydvl.com

Roma Caput Mundi is a Latin phrase taken to mean "Rome capital of the world" and "Roma capitale del mondo" in Italian (literally: "head of the world"; see capital, capitol). It originates out of a classical European understanding of the known world: Europe, North Africa, and Southwest Asia.

Previous Next Caput Mundi: The entire city is a priceless treasure; a living and breathing tribute to history. Stay in a beautiful place. After some research, I booked myself in at Le Quattro Dame, which was so new at the time, that it had no Tripadvisor reviews! This made me slightly sceptical, but I liked its chic rooms and proximity to the Pantheon. I took a taxi from the airport and gave the driver the address of the hotel which was on the major road of Corso Vittorio Emanuele II. My driver stopped at the exact location I provided him, but there was no sign of the hotel. After some confusion, I decided to get off and pace up and down the street amidst the heavy traffic, passing old buildings that looked like small offices closed for the day as it was nearly 11 pm, and residences. Everything seemed dead, and there was absolutely no sign of any lodging anywhere around! In a slightly panicky state, I called the hotel manager, with the sinking feeling in my stomach suggesting I had been scammed. However, I was welcomed on the phone by a very friendly Italian man, who assured me that I was in the right place and told me he would come down to receive me. With still no clue of the whereabouts of the hotel, I decided to stand where I was in front of a gigantic and ornate wooden door, that looked like the grand entrance to a cathedral. Sure enough, a few minutes later, the manager walked out of that very door and welcomed us to the hotel. Once inside, I walked into a building with high ceilings resembling the Pantheon as I later deduced and into a rickety elevator from the 19th century with iron gates and a wooden pull door. I was utterly bewildered as this was not what the pictures seemed to suggest in the slightest! However, as the elevator bounced its way up and reached the 2nd floor, I was greeted by a completely different ambience. An inviting, 5-star hotel lobby-esque lavender scent, plush pastel blue carpets and furnishings, beautiful art, and a gorgeous room with contemporary interiors, double sinks in the spacious bathroom, and a slick nespresso machine! I was impressed beyond words. To top it all, the room had a gorgeous city view, and was just a few minutes walk away from the Pantheon, Piazza Navona, and some lovely pizzerias and gelaterias around the corner. Book ahead for the Colosseum and Vatican Museums. You will find a long line snaking around the corner of these attractions during most times the year. It is always advisable to book ahead on their websites, and avoid the touts lurking around. You might still have to queue, but it will be shorter and less tedious. The Colosseum takes your breath away; from the instant you catch a glimpse of it for the very first time, to when you enter the majestic amphitheatre, it is pure awe! You can also check out the Roman Forum and Palatine nearby. Being long fascinated by Catholic history, I was very excited to visit the Vatican. Whilst the grandeur of St. Splurge on Michelin-starred Italian food with a view. If there was ever a place with a dramatic meal setting, this was it! It was so beautiful, that it was almost like a fake backdrop in a cheesy photo studio! The extraordinary view coupled with the divine food made for one of my most memorable dining experiences. The quality of the food also justified the high price tag delicate Pappardelline pasta with exquisite plating, served with the most delicious home-made bread and olive oil. Save with cheap and cheery Italian food. Freshly baked bread, laden with creamy Buffalo mozzarella, basil and drizzled with pure olive oil, the classic pizza rossa, margherita is the best kind. To satisfy your sweet tooth and cool off after a day out in the sweltering heat, indulge in a creamy and decadent scoop of gelato. When in Rome, kick-start your day like a true Roman with a rich espresso shot topped with cream for some extra indulgence. End the day in an osteria. I booked a table at La Carbonara as soon as I booked my flight to Rome, after reading the raving reviews. A hole-in-the-wall place with menus exclusively in Italian, ordering here is a fun guessing game. The staff do little to help, but that adds to the charm of this rustic Italian trattoria. After a few glasses of wine though, you stop trying to Google translate the primi and secondi options and go with your gut. In my case it totally paid off and the food was delicious! Authentic and bold home-style Italian cooking in a cosy tavern the best way to wrap up a day in this amazing city!

Chapter 2 : Rome Caput Mundi? - Renaissance Italy

Now \$52 (Was \$1618) on TripAdvisor: Caput Mundi, Rome. See 19 traveler reviews, 26 candid photos, and great deals for Caput Mundi, ranked # of 1, hotels in Rome and rated 3 of 5 at TripAdvisor.

After the legendary foundation by Romulus, [23] Rome was ruled for a period of years by a monarchical system, initially with sovereigns of Latin and Sabine origin, later by Etruscan kings. The tradition handed down seven kings: In BC, the Romans expelled the last king from their city and established an oligarchic republic. Rome then began a period characterized by internal struggles between patricians aristocrats and plebeians small landowners , and by constant warfare against the populations of central Italy: Etruscans, Latins, Volsci , Aequi , Marsi. In the same period, the bankruptcy of the small farmers and the establishment of large slave estates provoked the migration to the city of a large number of people. The continuous warfare made necessary a professional army, which was more loyal to its generals than to the republic. Because of this, in the second half of the second century and during the first century BC there were conflicts both abroad and internally: The death of Spartacus. The conquest of Gaul made Caesar immensely powerful and popular, which led to a second civil war against the Senate and Pompey. After his victory, Caesar established himself as dictator for life. Rome was confirmed as caput Mundi , i. During its first two centuries, the empire saw as rulers, emperors of the Julio-Claudian , [32] Flavian who also built eponymous amphitheatre, known as the Colosseum [32] and Antonine dynasties. There was the so-called Gallic Empire from and the revolts of Zenobia and her father from the mids which sought to fend off Persian incursions. Some regions - Britain, Spain, and North Africa - were hardly affected. Instability caused economic deterioration, and there was a rapid rise in inflation as the government debased the currency in order to meet expenses. The Germanic tribes along the Rhine and north of the Balkans made serious, uncoordinated incursions from the ss that were more like giant raiding parties rather than attempts to settle. The Persian Empire in the East invaded several times during the s to s but were eventually defeated. He ended the Principate and introduced the so-called dominate which tried to give the impression of absolute power. The most marked feature was the unprecedented intervention of the State down to the city level: In a vain attempt to control inflation, he imposed price controls which did not last. The existence of regional fiscal units from served as the model for this unprecedented innovation. The emperor quickened the process of removing military command from governors. Henceforth, civilian administration and military command would be separate. He gave governors more fiscal duties and placed them in charge of the army logistical support system as an attempt to control it by removing the support system from its control. Diocletian ruled the eastern half with residence in Nicomedia. In , he elevated Maximian as Augustus of the western half where he ruled mostly from Mediolanum Current day Milan when not on the move. The appointment of a Caesar was not unknown: Diocletian tried to turn into a system of non-dynastic succession. Upon abdication in , Caesars succeeded and they in turn appointed to colleagues for themselves. After the abdication of Diocletian and Maximian in and a series of civil wars between rival claimants to imperial power during the years , the Tetrarchy was abandoned. Constantine called the Great undertook a major reform of the bureaucracy not by changing the structure but by rationalizing the competencies of the several ministries during the years after he defeated Licinius, emperor in the East at the end of The so-called Edict of Milan of , actually a fragment of a Letter from Licinius to the governors of the eastern provinces, granted freedom of worship to everyone including to Christians and ordered the restoration of confiscated church properties upon petition to the newly created vicars of dioceses. He funded the building of several churches and allowed clergy to act as arbitrators in civil suits a measure that did not outlast him but which was restored in part much later. He transformed the town of Byzantium into his new residence, which however, was not officially anything more than an imperial residence like Milan or Trier or Nicomedia until given a city prefect in May by Constantius II; Constantinople. Christianity in the form of the Nicene Creed became the official religion of the empire in via the Edict of Thessalonica issued in the name of three emperorsâ€”Gratian, Valentinian II, and Theodosius I â€”with Theodosius clearly the driving force behind it. He was the last emperor of a unified empire: The seat of government in the Western Roman Empire was

transferred to Ravenna after the siege of Milan in . During the 5th century, the emperors from the s mostly resided in the capital, Rome. Rome, which had lost its central role in the administration of the empire, was sacked in by the Visigoths led by Alaric I , [39] but very little physical damage was done, most of which was repaired. What could not be so easily replaced were portable items such as art work in precious metals and items for domestic use loot. The popes embellished the city with large basilicas, such as Santa Maria Maggiore with the collaboration of the emperors. The population of the city had fallen from , to , by the time the city was sacked in by Genseric , king of the Vandals. Even so, strenuous efforts were made to maintain the monumental centre, the palatine, and the largest baths, which continued to function until the Gothic siege of . The large baths of Constantine on the Quirinale were even repaired in ; and the extent of the damage exaggerated and dramatized according to "Rome, An Urban History from Antiquity to the Present", Rabun Taylor, Katherine W. Rinne and Spiro Kostof, pp. However, the city gave an appearance overall of shabbiness and decay because of the large abandoned areas due to population decline. Population declined to , by and , by AD perhaps larger, though no certain figure can be known. After the Gothic siege of , population dropped to 30,, but had risen to 90, by the papacy of Gregory the Great. The population decline coincided with the general collapse of urban life in the West in the 5th and 6th centuries, with few exceptions. Subsidized state grain distributions to the poorer members of society continued right through the 6th century and probably prevented the population from falling further "Rome, Urban History", pp. The figure of ,, is based on the amount of pork, 3,, lbs. Grain distribution to 80, ticket holders at the same time suggests , Augustus set the number at , or one-fifth of the population. Middle Ages 15th-century illustration depicting the Sack of Rome by the Visigothic king Alaric I The Bishop of Rome, called the Pope , was important since the early days of Christianity because of the martyrdom of both the apostles Peter and Paul there. The Bishops of Rome were also seen and still are seen by Catholics as the successors of Peter, who is considered the first Bishop of Rome. The city thus became of increasing importance as the centre of the Catholic Church. Its population declined from more than a million in AD to , in [41] to 35, after the Gothic War , [42] reducing the sprawling city to groups of inhabited buildings interspersed among large areas of ruins, vegetation, vineyards and market gardens. It is generally thought the population of the city until A. After the Lombard invasion of Italy , the city remained nominally Byzantine, but in reality the popes pursued a policy of equilibrium between the Byzantines , the Franks , and the Lombards. These were the times of Theodora and her daughter Marozia , concubines and mothers of several popes, and of Crescentius , a powerful feudal lord, who fought against the Emperors Otto II and III. This administration, as often in the Italian cities, evolved into the commune , a new form of social organisation, expression of the new wealthy classes.

This is an example page. It's different from a blog post because it will stay in one place and will show up in your site navigation (in most themes).

Mainly on my feet. I realized that my half-formed idea of walking as much of the Aurelian Wall as remained would be too ambitious for a week-long trip, but I had done the full south perimeter and that felt like a real accomplishment. Only the matter of the cannonball remained. I still wanted badly to capture it even though walking around the wall up to the north gates was no longer an option at this point. The Piramide metro station rose up to play the part of my Merlin, cutting through the city to deliver me north to Castro Pretorio where I could pick up the trail of the wall again and walk along it towards the Porta Pinciana and the Borghese Gardens where my quest had been so cruelly interrupted coming from the other direction. My busted feet were revitalized by the sheer happiness of walking a new stretch of wall, one I had never ever seen before when I lived in Rome. Castro Pretorio station is named after the Praetorian Guard barracks whose remains are embedded in the wall. I was delighted to find modern-day offices and barracks of the Italian military adjacent to the Metro station. One does enjoy a 2,year-old recurring theme. I greeted the Porta Pia with a jaunty how-de-do. I doffed my cap to the late Porta Salaria, demolished in This was the marker. Crossing the small lane to the fence keeping traffic vehicular and pedestrian from falling into the underpass, I gazed hungrily at the towering heights of brickwork. And there it was. A large hole like so many areas of wear and tear I had seen on my journey along the walls. The cannonball itself was barely visible. The sun was in my eyes and it is so much smaller than the hole it carved out for itself in It was a dark curve more than anything. The reward had to be brought back for the benefit of mankind. Even a dark curve would count as long as the camera could capture it. If I zoom in can it beâ€? And so it came to pass as I had scarce dared hope. The Ball in the Stone was mine. Now it is yours too. Okay so the wings kinda gave out and I snagged a bus at the bottom of the street, but the shine of my final tally of seven gates, miles of largely uninterrupted walls and one precious cannonball picture could not be dulled. The facade is today mostly hidden by the 18th century loggia built over it, but the verisimilitude of the signature made it possible for experts to confirm the one on the icon. Art historians had previously attributed it to the Master of San Saba due to some stylistic similarities to frescoes in the nave of the Church of San Saba. A restoration that began in used the latest technology to analyze the panel painting canvas mounted on walnut. Like the mosaic, the icon is Byzantine in style with rigid figures imbued with symbolism rather than naturalistic postures and affect. The physical structure as it exists today is largely Baroque, an expansion and reconstruction designed by Gianlorenzo Bernini in the midth century that drastically altered its 15th century predecessor. The greatest international claim to fame and tourist attraction of Santa Maria del Popolo today, the Cerasi Chapel with its two Caravaggio masterpieces, Crucifixion of St. Peter and Conversion on the Way to Damascus, dates to the Baroque reconstruction. Long before the Caravaggio pilgrims lined up on the church steps waiting for it to open, however, pilgrims seeking the blessings of the Madonna traveled to Santa Maria del Popolo to venerate the icon. Legend dates its miraculous reputation back to the earliest records of the church. The story goes that the icon of Virgin and Child was painted by the very hand of St. In , the Tiber overflowed its banks, as it was wont to do, and with the flood came plague. To cure the city of this pestilence, the Pope led the city in a procession carrying aloft the icon to Santa Maria del Popolo. The plague ended and the Madonna of San Luca became one the most venerated icons in Rome. Several Popes and cardinals were passionately devoted to the icon. One of those popes, Sixtus V, put Santa Maria del Popolo on the list of the Seven Pilgrim Churches of Rome in , replacing the church of Saint Sebastian on the Appia outside the walls, solely because of the importance of icon. I came so close to seeing the restored icon last week, darn it. Time got away with me is all, what with all the questing and wall walking. Ball in the Stone Part II: So Tuesday I set off bright and early going largely the same way. A rhino was spotted and it was good. The gate in sight, I stopped to read the info panel about the wee church of San Giovanni in Oleo, a Renaissance structure original design attributed Bramante, current roof by Borromini , built on the site of a 5th century church which ostensibly marked the spot where John the Evangelist was

martyred by Domitian by being boiled in a vat oil. An obstacle arose here too in the form of a tour group that would not move the hell on so I could get a picture of the Porta Latina. After stepping through the gate, I was visited by a vision of the Aurelian Wall extending down the hill in the opposite direction from the Porta Appia. It called to me, a stone and brick siren 30 feet high and a half-mile long. I had to follow its call. That whole stretch of wall from the Porta Latina to the Porta Metronia is a park, a peaceful green space on the perimeter of a residential neighborhood. There were more dogs than people. It was so wonderful a walk that I would have gone on to the next gate, the Porta San Giovanni, had not dark forces prevented me. The dark force in this case was the construction of Metro Line C whose high scaffolding was wrapped tight like an anti-present blocking the view of the wall and access to the street under it. I turned back, going on to the Porta Appia to resume my original trajectory. And so I reached the Valle di Carafella, embarking on an exploration of its archaeological sites. There was just one problem. Most of the sites of note are way at the end of the park. I enjoy an ecological preserve, mind you, and had I not had a very specific brief, I would have gladly spent the day hiking the whole thing. It was the wall, you see. Its call could not be denied. Facing the Porta Appia, I turned left and walked. And walked some more. At one point I found some stairs and climbed them. They took me to a high road far more modern that tracked the inside of the wall. It was from the internal wall perimeter that I saw the gate. It was the Porta San Paolo. When I walked through it, the pyramid of Gaius Cestius welcomed me. The marble cladding, mottled grey and white, gleamed in the sun. Never once, when I was little, did I imagine the blackened, weed-choked pyramid could ever look like this. It was a little thin on cats, however. They used to colonize the base of the pyramid and there were zero cats to be found. With such a broad stretch of Aurelian Wall under my belt, my quest for the cannonball was reinvigorated. It would be mine. Oh yes, it would be mine. The quest for the ball in the stone: This is the final part of the quest, wherein I return with the treasure to benefit humanity. So, like, you guys. The story begins on September 20th, , when the army of the Kingdom of Italy, then less than a decade old, breached the ancient Aurelian Wall at Porta Pia to wrest Rome from the white-knuckle grip of Pope Pius IX and make it the capital of a truly unified Italy. Nowadays, the Aurelian Wall at Porta Pia is a snarl of traffic with the modern version of the ancient consular roads transporting an endless parade of cars, motorini and buses both tourist and public. Somewhere between the Porta Pia and Pinciana, embedded high on a tower of the Aurelian Wall is a single cannon ball that was shot during the siege of September 20th. As I had already determined to walk as many tracts of the ancient wall I could manage, I thought it would be groovy to cap one of those walks with a picture of the cannon ball in the s wall. I knew from my childhood days that the Borghese Gallery is right across from the Pinciana Gate north of the city, its massive park stretching out below the villa itself practically all the way down to the Porta del Popolo, the gate adjacent to the church of Santa Maria del Popolo famous for its Caravaggio paintings. I was looking forward to experiencing that looming feeling even more keenly walking at its feet. Such was my call to adventure. Sometimes it was wide enough for two feet. But the obstacle that would defeat me, seemingly ending my quest, was road work. Being in Rome, I did as any Roman would do and simply ducked under the tape to continue on my not-so-merry way. I was chased out by a supernatural apparition only spoken of in hushed tones in this city but never seen: Now I was on the street, a target for high-speed vehicles and their eardrum-shattering horns. Again I had to walk feet splayed outwards, heels together, in the few inches of gutter space that made the difference between life and death. If the cannonball had appeared during that stretch, there was no way I could have seen it. Finally at the top of the hill but not even at the Porta Pia yet, the wall disappeared. The last I could see of it ended in a piney private park far above me. I had to admit defeat. Crushed, bereft of cannonballs, I lost hope and had to find a new reason to go on. It turned out to be an epic tour and will be a topic for its own chanson de geste, but it could not erase the memory of my lost cannonball. It would be the Aurelian Wall itself that would resuscitate the deceased hope that I might achieve my quest after all. I barely noted it because it was clearly new well, new for Rome.

Chapter 4 : Roma Caput Mundi â€“ Just another WordPress site

Book Caput Mundi, Rome on TripAdvisor: See 19 traveler reviews, 26 candid photos, and great deals for Caput Mundi, ranked # of 1, hotels in Rome and rated 3 of 5 at TripAdvisor.

With its 2.7 million inhabitants, Rome is today the biggest and most populous city of Italy. Located in the middle of the Italian peninsula, the city is easily accessible from most important places both in Italy and abroad. Fiumicino airport also called Leonardo da Vinci, 35 km south-west of Rome, is the airport for both international and domestic air services. Non-stop trains run from Stazione Termini every half hour from about 6:00 AM to 11:00 PM. There are also night bus services between Stazione Tiburtina and the airport. Ciampino airport, 18 km south-east of Rome, is a subsidiary airport used mainly for domestic flights and international charter flights. Rome can be reached via Eurostar train and by an efficient railway line that link it with the most important Italian and international cities. A network of motorways approaches Rome, including the A1 from northern Italy Milan, Florence, this joins the busy Rome ring-road Grandeaccordo Anulare at Settebagni, from which there are well sign-posted roads that exist to all districts of the city. The city is well served by two underground railway systems besides the fairly efficient bus and tram services. The climate is temperate, with breezy winters and hot summers. The Eternal City was Caput Mundi Head of the World in the Roman era, and from its law and liberal arts and sciences radiated to the confines of the vast Empire, which covered the whole of the known western world. After its fall, in AD, the city underwent a slow decline and was invaded by barbarians. In 476, by the defeat of the Franks, began the temporal power of the Popes over the State of the Church. With him began the period of the Holy Roman Empire, during which the city reduced to a little, corrupted town with a purely symbolic role. The fortune of the city during the centuries was distinguished by ups and downs. To an increasing power of the Church corresponded a decline of the city self, field of fights among the noble Roman families. As in other large Italian towns during the 12th century the Commune of Rome strengthened its administrative position, soon to be annihilated again by the power of the popes and their domination over central Italy, known as Papal States. Artistically, Rome underwent a period of great rebirth during the Renaissance and the Baroque periods, but politically it freed itself from the domination of the temporal power only in 1871, when it became capital of Italy. The event that marked the rebellion against the popes is known as breach of Porta Pia, and was led by the national hero Giuseppe Garibaldi. In this century, Rome restored its role of the first importance in European history. Seat of the Italian government, seat of the Christianity for the presence of the Vatican, and one of the most important cultural and artistic centres of the world, the city attracts every year millions of tourists with its imposing ruins of the past and some of the greatest works of art of the Renaissance and the Baroque.

Chapter 5 : CAPUT MUNDI (Rome) - Hotel Reviews, Photos, Rate Comparison - TripAdvisor

Welcome to ROME: CAPUT MUNDI with two shows that offer a WALKERS HISTORY OF ROME preparing you for a detailed and memorable visit. It has minutes of video, and while it may cost more than other travel DVDs, do read the CUSTOMER REVIEWS; you will see why this DVD boasts a FIVE STAR rating.

Chapter 6 : Rome - Wikipedia

In the 1930s, the Fascist thirst for creating a grandiose vision of the ancient Caput Mundi led to the demolition of much of the medieval and Renaissance construction in the area. The columns from the Temple of Apollo, incorporated into a later building, were reconstructed in their original location and raised on April 21st, 1937, Rome's.

Chapter 7 : ROMA CAPUT MUNDI - ROME AND ITALY | TOURIST SERVICES IN ITALY!

Rome Caput Mundi. 27 likes · 1 talking about this. Roma Caput Mundi is a site of d Roma information. From history to

today's times many curiosities and.

Chapter 8 : About Rome: The Eternal City, Caput mundi

ROMA CAPUT MUNDI, Rome, Italy. likes. XXI Aprilis - DCCLIII a.C. (Ante Christum Natum).

Chapter 9 : CAPUT MUNDI \$31 (\$14151) - Prices & Hotel Reviews - Rome, Italy - TripAdvisor

ROME, Caput Mundi during the Roman Empire, capital of Italy since , home of the Catholic Church and the Italian government, is placed on the banks of the Tiber, there where the river, running weakly among the seven hills, creates vast meanders which originate little plains.