

Outline

Michelangelo, Last Judgment, Sistine Chapel, 1534.

Titian, Flaying of Marsyas, 1570's.

Torment of Marsyas, copy after Hellenistic original of 3rd century BCE.

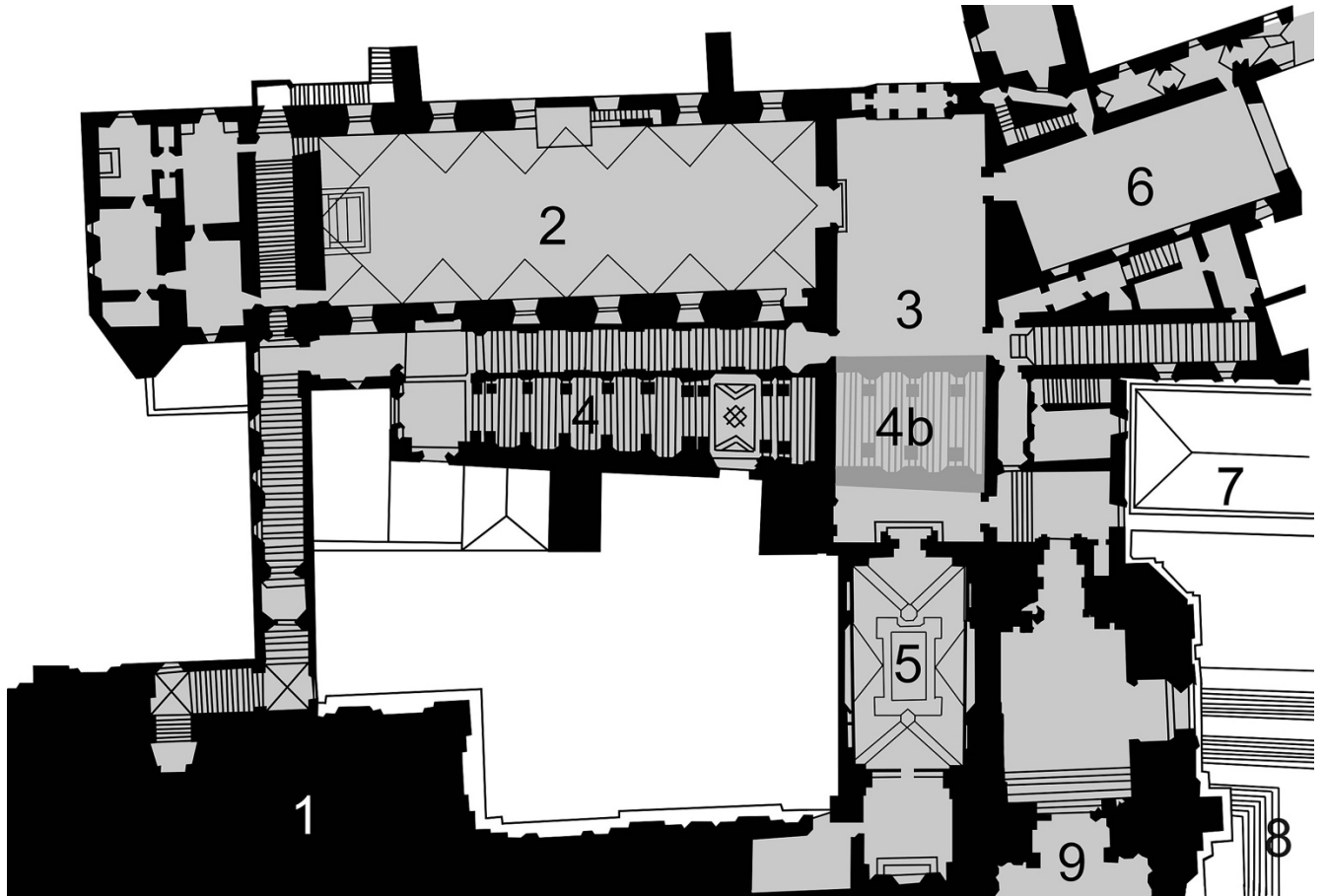
Michelangelo, Studies for the Crucifixion, for personal devotion, c. 1540's.

Michelangelo, Deposition, 1547-55, Museo dell'Opera del Duomo, Florence; dead Christ, Nicodemus (possibly Joseph of Arimathea), Mary Magdalen and the Virgin. Originally made for his own tomb but marble was flawed and Christ's left leg and arm were damaged. Tiberio Calcagni restored it to present condition.

Michelangelo, Crucifixion of Peter and Conversion of Paul, Pauline Chapel (chapel of the sacrament and chapel of the conclave), **1542-49**; criticized at time of unveiling for lack of grace and beauty. Chapel was commissioned in 1538 by Paul III and completed in 1540 by Antonio da Sangallo.

Caravaggio, Crucifixion of Peter and Conversion of Paul, Cerasi Chapel, Santa Maria del Popolo; commissioned by Monsignor Tiberio Cerasi, Consistorial Advocate and Treasure-General to Pope Clement VIII in 1600. The 1st versions were rejected and then Caravaggio painted 2 canvases instead of the originals on cypress panels.

Antonio da Sangallo, Sala Regia, begun 1542, completed 1573; hall of state, antechamber to the Sistine Chapel and link to Pauline Chapel; plaster decorations by Perino del Vaga; stucco decorations over doors by Daniele da Volterra; wall were decorated by Livio Agresti. Giorgio Vasari and Taddeo Zuccari and depict momentous turning points in the history of the Church.



- 2. Sistine Chapel
- 3. Sala Regia
- 4. Scala Regia
- 5. Pauline Chapel

Taddeo Zuccaro, Charlemagne Confirms the donation of Ravenna, 1564-5

Francesco Salviati and Giuseppe Porta, Submission of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa to Pope Alexander III, 1565-73.

Livio Agresti, Peter II of Aragon Pledges his Kingdom to Pope Innocent III in 1204, 1563.

Vasari, Gregory XI Returns to Rome from Avignon in 1376, 1573.

Vasari, Battle of Lepanto in 1571, 1572.

Vasari, Battle of Lepanto, 1572; the combined Christian naval forces (Holy League) of Spain, Venice and the Papacy defeated the Turkish fleet at Lepanto on October 7, 1571; in the foreground are depicted the 3 Christian powers.

Federico Zuccaro, Pope Gregory VII Reconciles with Emperor Henry IV at Canossa in 1077.

Taddeo Zuccaro, Conquest of Tunis, 1564-80.

Taddeo Zuccaro, Paul III Returns to St Peters after Te Deum Mass for Conquest of Tunis.

Vasari, Massacre of Coligny and his Huguenot Followers on St Bartholomew's Day 1572.

Vasari, Charles IX Declares Coligny a Traitor on 26 August 1572.

Giuseppe Porta, Alexander III Reconciles with Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa in Venice in

1177, 1563-4.

Giovanni Battista Fiorini, Gregory II Receives in 716 from Liutrand the Confirmation of the Donation of Aripert, 1565.

Girolamo Siciolante, Donation of Pepin of the Exarchate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis in 754 after his defeat of Aistulf, 1565.

Orazio Sammachini, Otto I Restores the Territory of the Church to Pope Agapetus II after the Defeat of Berengar and Adlebert, 1563-64.

Perino del Vaga, Sala Paolina, Castel Sant'Angelo, 1545-48; end walls: Archangel Michael and Hadrian reference the origin of the building and the dual role of the pope; scenes from the life of Alexander the Great and St Paul.

Quadri riportati