

## St.Peter's Basilica-of-Pilgrimage in Catholic-World A-forum of art-and-artists

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### Summary

With our study of the history of the Christian church, we study the subject of the kingdom of God on earth, the rise of this kingdom and its expansion for the sake of the glory of God and the salvation of mankind. We also examine how the history of the church has great value for every Christian as a repository for warning, encouragement, condolence and advice, and how the ancient Christian world had only one Christian church as Christ desired. As a result of the division of the Roman Empire into eastern and western, eastern and western church appeared. This division of the Church was originally due to political and religious reasons.

Pilgrimage-churches and cathedrals in the Christian-world were concentrated in three-places, namely the Holy-Land, the churches and cathedrals of the pilgrimage-routes of the Cathedral-Santiago-de-Compostella, the Cathedral-of-Saint-Peter and the Apostolic-Churches in Vatican.

**Research-Problem:** Is St-Peter's Basilica a Pilgrimage-Church in Christendom? Does belief have an-impact on the architectural formulations for-places of worship? Did the Eastern and Western-Church buildings differ?

**Research-Objectives:** Introducing Saint-Simon-Boutros, head-of-apostles, his-biography, preaching, preparation, service, importance, messages, the seven-events with Christ, crucifixion, martyrdom, lark, and the establishment of the Roman-Church.

Study the importance of the cathedral since its inception, rebuilding, development, completion, area, dimensions, planning, history of its architecture and arts (facade-domes-altars-mausoleums-the-papal-chair-canopy-basement-doors-sacred-columns-sculptures-frescoes-icons-sacred-relics) the-square and Egyptian-obelisk.

Description and analysis Architecture-and-Arts in the cathedral in-order-to deduce the general-features of those arts throughout the ages since its inception in Middle-Ages (320-AD) through The-Renaissance-Baroque-Rococo, Neoclassical till-now.

Monitoring and tracking the work of the cathedral's artists-and-architects who contributed to its establishment and development, the most-important emperors, popes, bishops, and their role in construction and financing.

Comparison of pilgrimage rituals with churches-of-Christendom and difference between the Eastern and Western-Churches.

Study the difficulties faced by the cathedral and construction-obstacles and Shed-light on the features of Italian-Architecture in general and Rome (Now-Vatican) in particular.

**Research-Methodology:** Historical, descriptive, analytical, and comparative.

**Research-Importance:** A comprehensive-study of its completed-series of pilgrimage-churches and cathedrals in the Christian-World.

An addition to the Arab-Library and researchers in this field.

### Historical introduction:

Among the most important western Catholic cathedrals of the papal patriarchal pilgrimage are: Saint Peter and Saint Paul outside the walls, John Lateran and Mary the Great, which are located in the Vatican (formerly Rome).

The research begins with an overview of the Vatican state, then introduces Saint Simon Peter; who is one of the twelve confessor disciples of the Christ, alongside his preaching, miracles and letters in Rome, interspersed with an overview of the letters of the Catholics and the book of the vision of John. Then, we introduce the origins and roots of the Roman Empire and the era of persecution at the hands of Emperor Nero and the imprisonment of the saint in Mamertine prison. Followed by the martyrdom of a crucifixion with a bowed head, and a description of the prison and his tomb on which Emperor Constantine built the first original church in honor of the saint in 320 AD. **Figure (1)**



**Figure (1) Mamertine prison - Rome - 50 BC. M**

After that the two researchers defined and described the most famous first apostolic chairs (Jerusalem - Alexandria - Rome), they did an overview of the most important Christian Ecumenical Councils because of their impact on architecture and the arts, namely: Chalcedonia - Cartagena I, II and III - Lattakia - Angra - Ephesus.

The research sheds light on the ecclesiastical schism in 451 AD to the Western and Eastern liturgy, the Council of Chalcedon; the most dangerous of them, and the papal schism between the years 1305: 1417 AD.

The two researchers devoted paragraphs to the importance of the cathedral as a funerary church containing the relics of Saint Peter - the seat of papal authority - an apostolic church - the holy church of one Catholic Group - the cemetery of the popes - a complex of cardinals, bishops and priests - the headquarters of the coronation of emperors and kings - the church spiritual fellowship and an embodied community - the meeting place of architecture and arts - source of income. **Figure (2)**



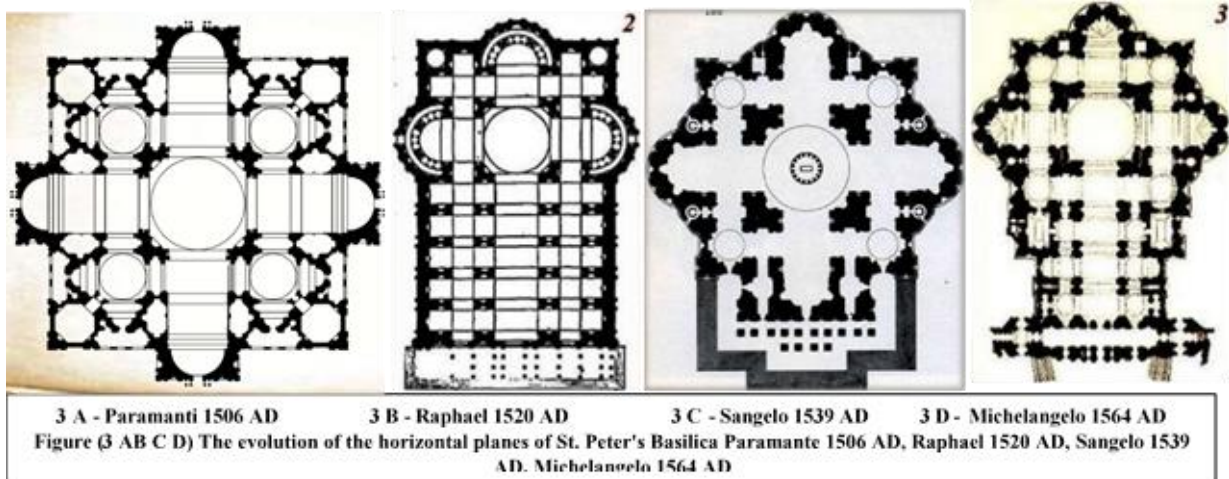
**Figure (2) the group of St. Peter's Basilica**

The research reviews the history of the original ancient architecture and arts of St. Peter's Basilica, the role of Pope Nicholas V, the architect Ruscelino, the architect Grimaldi and Firapusk. The case continued in the papacy of Paul II and Pope Sixtus IV, focusing on the most important works of the artist Giotto with the Two-faces.

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In addition, the research moves to the works of the Renaissance, Baroque and Rococo periods with an overview of this era and the development of architecture and art on this by the most

important architects, painters, sculptors, popes, bishops and cardinals Anne, it started from Pope Julius II who rebuilt it after he resided and won by Donato Paramente, and it came from Leo the oldest, Giuliano da Sangelo and the monk Gocondo. Afterwards came Raphael and his assistant Baldassar Peruzzi; these architects, on top of them Raphael, presented solutions to the problems they faced, and after Pope Leo X, he succeeded Pope Bolano III in the late 1536 AD, and Michelangelo was brought in.



The two researchers compare the development of the cathedral's architecture through a thorough study of the horizontal planes: Paramanti 1506 AD - Raphael 1520 AD - Sangelo 1539 AD - Michelangelo 1564 AD. **Figure (3 A B C D)**

One of the most important architects who had a great impact on the architecture of the cathedral was Domenico Fontana in the papacy of Paul V. He brought in the architect Carlo Maderno- the nephew of Fontana- to complete the remaining parts of the cathedral in the Baroque style, attributing the facade



**Figure (4) Maderno- Facade of St. Peter's Basilica 1606-1612 AD**

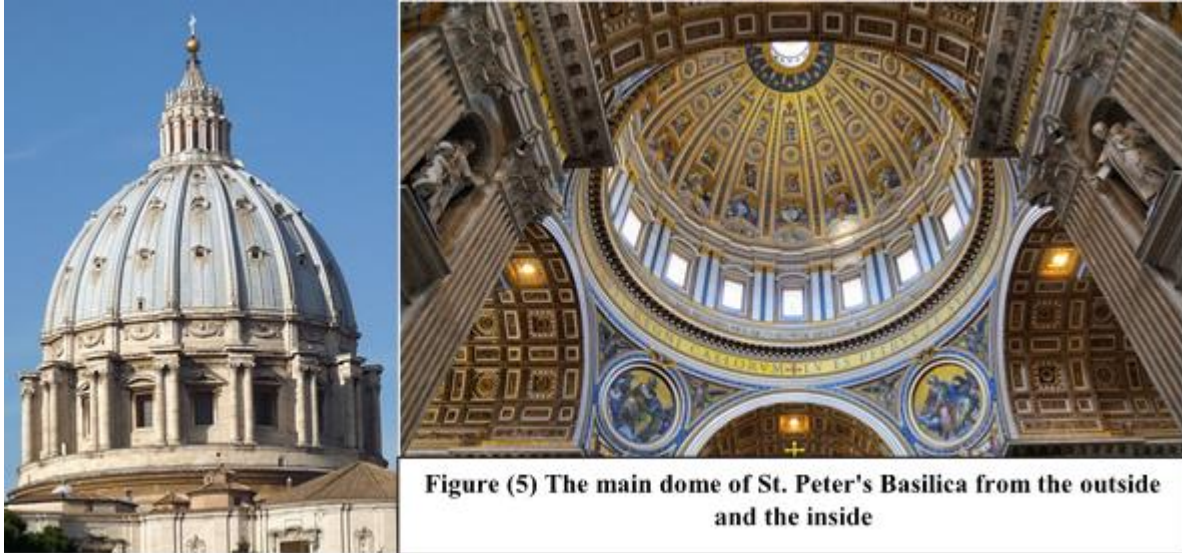
mechanism, and he came from Bernini in 1629 AD. Say that the cathedral was only in the seventeenth century. **Figure (4)**

The research studies in detail the length, width, and area of each part (space) in it, and enumerates its chapels, shrines and altars.

The two researchers devoted a large area to the cathedral's dome by researching its architectural importance and its magnificent interior drawings, which were designed by Michelangelo and completed the model in 1564 AD. It was executed afterwards and built by his successors Giacomo della Porta, Domenico Fontana and Vignola, who added two small vaults. Their



drawings are the largest drawings and photographs of the Renaissance and are amongst the most important works of Josep Cesare and the Virgin and the saints in the following order: Jacob Ibn Halfi - Jacob Ibn Zebdi - Simon the Magnificent - Thomas - Bartholomew - Judah Tadus - John the Baptist - Christ - The Virgin - Peter - Paul - John the son of Zebdi - Andrew - Philip - Matthew - Matthias, and by Muqarnas the owners of the four gospels By Cesare Nebia and Giovanni de Veci. **Figure (5)**



**Figure (5) The main dome of St. Peter's Basilica from the outside and the inside**

In view of the religious importance of the papal chair - according to the Catholic belief - the research describes and analyzes in detail the chair that was preached to St. The seventh raises the four fathers of the church: Ambrosio, Augustine, Athanasius, and John Chrysostom, and in the middle of the huge structure in the east of the cathedral is the stained glass window known as the Holy Spirit, which is the only window in it **Fig (6)**

After that, a detailed explanation of the papal altar canopy was offered, known by the name of its maker, is the Bernini Umbrella in Urban VIII.

The paper reviews the Baptistery Chapel, which dates back to the fifth century AD and was built by order of Pope Damusus. The one currently in existence dates back to the seventeenth century in the Rococo style, and it was designed by Carlo Fontana and sculptor Giovanni Giardoni and drawings by Marata and Francisco Trevisani.

The researchers selected selections from the cathedral sculptures: starting from the façade sculptures that were dated between 1607-1613 CE of Jesus with the Saints, sculpted by Giuseppe de Fabrice and Adamo Tadolini.

Additionally, they chose to focus on Constantine by Bernini from 1654 to 1670 AD, the bronze statue of Saint Peter in the Altar of Confession by the artist Arnolfo de Cambio, the statue of Our Lady of Pieta. Also, they highlighted the most



**Figure (6) Throne Chair - gilded marble and bronze by Bernini (1657-1666 AD)**

famous statues of the groups of Michelangelo, the statues of the four niches of the niches of Saint Helena by the artist Andrea Bolgi, Saint Veronica by the sculptor Duquesnoy and Bernini; who contributed the statue of Saint Longinus.

In the cathedral there are multiple mausoleums. Three examples of the carving of tombs (mausoleums) were chosen: the tomb of Pope Paul III by Guglielmo della Porta, the tomb of Pope Urban VIII by Bernini, and the tomb of Pope Alexander VII of Bernini as well.

And finally, a statue of Pius VI as a model of neoclassicism (returning classicism), specifically in 1817.

Among Bernini's most important contributions is Saint Peter's Square, which separates Rome from the Vatican, which was continued between the years of 1656: 1667 AD in the papacy of Alexander VII, in which the research confirms the importance of the buildings of the groups which is why Italy is famous. The Egyptian obelisk of Pharaoh Senusret I brought by the emperor Caligula in 39 AD and installed it at Nero's stadium, and Domenico Fontana transferred it by order of Pope Sixtus V in 1586 AD to the arena, in this context, the research will be extensive in explaining the symbolism of the square and the obelisk in order to clarify their importance. Then we shed light on the five doors of the cathedral, especially the Holy Door designed by Giacomo Manza, then the royal stairs.

The discussion concludes with the rituals of the Catholic pilgrimage to St. Peter's Basilica, namely: the gathering in the square - the Divine Liturgy - the Mass of the Candles - the Mass of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, the relic worship - the healing with chrism oil - the parachute ritual.

## Results:

1- The role of the Ecumenical Creed and Councils in the architectural formulations. The square in the form of a key is a symbol of Saint Peter, to whom Jesus was entrusted as the keys of the heavens and the earth according to the Catholic doctrine and as stated in the sixteenth chapter of the Gospel of Matthew. **Figure (7)**

2- Italy is unique in the group buildings, so we focus on Saint Peter's Basilica, the Baptistry, the Square, the Egyptian Obelisk, and the Papal Palace.

3- Among all Europe, Italy specialized in buildings that are called baptismal buildings (baptisms); it is a separate building built in front of the church or cathedral and is either round or octagonal, and it is always linked to John the Baptis. Hence, baptism is the way of salvation and one of the seven mysteries of the Church.

4- Most references and historians mention that St. Peter's Basilica is the only pilgrimage cathedral in Rome.



F (7) The square is in the form of key

5- Italy refused the high rises and empty walls like other churches and cathedrals in Europe that were decorated with stained glass windows starting from the Middle Ages until now. Also, Italy preferred frescoes and timbra, so there is only one stained glass window in the cathedral.

6- The cathedral has been a meeting point for art and artists throughout history in a different era, starting from the Middle Ages to the present day. Art and artists and their role in the emergence, development, renewal and restoration of the cathedral in particular, and buildings in general, whether religious or civil. Saint Peter's Cathedral is a true museum and rooting for the aesthetic values of various arts, including architecture, sculpture, painting, and sacred relics.

7- One of the most important features of the artists who excelled in the cathedral is the multiplicity of their talents, so they excelled as architects, sculptors, painters, poets and writers at the same time more than in any other era, in addition to working as a team at the same time, which gave the works harmony, and the artist may move from one stage to another stage that increases Diversity and Creativity.

8- The son is the heir of Abiyya or Oma, artistically in the Renaissance. The artists worked together where we find entire families in the same work, such as the Sangelo family, Pisano, Maderno, and Fontana, to name a few.

9- The term cathedral was derived from the name of the throne of St.Peter; the royal throne, or as Filippo Baldino called it (cathedra - Petrie) in Latin, meaning the seat of the Pope or the throne of the Pope, a symbol of the authority of the teachings of the Church that derives its supreme expressions from the doctrinal words of the Pope with inspiration from the Holy Spirit according to the promise of Christ, as mentioned before.

10- Historians and scholars had different views about the extent of Paul's precedence in evangelizing in Rome. So, the Catholics insisted that Peter the First Pope was fanatical to their beliefs. However; the Eastern doctrine confirms that Paul was the first to preach there at that time, in the year 61 AD. A call to an apostle of the nations, and they confirmed that when he entered Rome, Paul found a preacher about it (Acts 18: 16, 30, 31) as Luke recorded in the book of Acts: Trust, Paul, for as you testified of my money in Jerusalem, you should testify in Romans as well (Acts 23:11). Peter in Rome, but it was proven that Paul arrived in Rome and resided there as a preacher (Acts 18: 16, 30, 31).

He visited Saint Peter shortly before his martyrdom to put an end to the heresy of Simon; the Magician, and there he met Saint Paul the Apostle, who had spent two full years a preacher and a missionary apostle. In the name of the Boutrosian concept.

11- The pilgrimage rituals differed in the churches and cathedrals of the Christian world, for instance: in the Catholic belief that those who contradict them are a dissident or heretical, while the Orthodox believes that it is a belief tainted with dementia and a wound on the side of the mother Church.

The Catholic Church is unique in its doctrines of purgatory, papal infallibility, and the Immaculate Conception - one of the most important Marian sciences - but the constants of the rituals of the Seven Sacraments did not differ, except (baptism - confirmation of baptism - the Eucharist or the Eucharist - repentance or confession - holy ordinance - marriage - consecration of the sick with chrism oil. Because it is the nucleus of the faith and its apostolic origin, far from theological controversies and political quarrels, the construction of the cathedral began before the ecclesiastical split all the sacred ecumenical councils.

12- Rome is a museum of all ages, as it is the ancient capital, the religious capital, the home of the arts and the structure of memories. The leadership of the Renaissance and Baroque styles was led by its architects and artists who worked on studying the ancient Roman classical arts and reviving them in a stronger and more innovative way.

### Recommendations:

- Conducting a paper on the main Catholic papal pilgrimage churches to complete the series of pilgrimage churches and cathedrals in the Christian world (see our paper "General Features of the Architecture and Arts of Pilgrimage Churches in the Holy Land in the Middle Ages (Comparative Study)" and search for "Cathedrals and churches on the pilgrimage routes of the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela").
- Further scientific and technical studies of the pilgrim churches, each according to a comprehensive, adequate and healing study for each cathedral with its different arts.
- Searching in Arabic in: The Apostolic Churches - the Churches of Mark - the arts of sculpture, painting, applied arts, and relics in the Renaissance, Baroque and Rococo eras in all countries, in a sufficient way.

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