

History of architecture and art of the Apostolic Papal Cathedrals and the principal Catholic pilgrimages in the Vatican

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Abstarct:

In our study of the history of the Christian Church, we are placing a cloud that includes the apostles, evangelists, martyrs, confessors, holy fathers, devoted hermits and the mass of the faithful believers in every age, nation and language from the inception of the church to our present day. The beginning of the Apostolic Age was in the spring of the year 28 AD, when the Lord Christ began his public service and he was followed by many, among them he chose first the twelve to be with him at all times. Stages: is the call of the Twelve (the Galileans) as they were called in relation to they are the hunters of Galilee, then their dedication, and finally their preparation and training, and finally sending them to all parts of earth, east and west.

The Apostolic Age is considered the original source of the Christian Church as an organized society that it is the era of the advent of the Holy Spirit and the era of inspiration and legislation for all the ages that followed, and the balcony from which we overlook the authentic Christianity in its strong principles and divine faith. It also provides a clear picture of Christianity, The Apostolic Age provides us with examples of great Christian personalities, especially in the field of service and evangelization.

The research begins with an overview of the beginning and importance of the Apostolic Age, as well as the original historical sources of the Apostolic Era, the Ecumenical Councils and the division of the Christian world. The two researchers also dealt with the importance of the Apostolic Cathedrals and the main head of the Catholic pilgrimage in the Vatican, namely (St. Paul's Cathedral outside the main papal and apostolic walls - the Cathedral of St. - St. Mary the Great Papal Patriarchal Main Cathedral) as one of the pilgrimage cathedrals in the Christian world, as well as the development of the architecture and arts of the cathedral by architects, artists, popes, bishops and cardinals, and the research examines the lengths, width and area of each part in it to clarify the importance of these cathedrals in the history of art.

Pilgrimage churches and cathedrals in the Catholic world of the Vatican (formerly Rome) are concentrated in four cathedrals: St. Peter's Basilica and the three main Apostolic Catholic churches.

Research problem: what are influences of papal, apostolic and principal cathedrals churches of Catholic pilgrimage in Christendom? Do ecumenical doctrines and councils have an effect on architectural formulations and the arts in houses of worship?

Research Aims:

- 1- Introducing the saints Paul and John the Evangelist, their biographies, preaching, preparation, ministry, lives, importance, and their letters and events with Christ.
- 2- Introducing the dying saint John the Baptist and his role in the life of Christ and the Christian religion.
- 3 - Study the importance of cathedrals since their inception, rebuilding, development, completion, area, height, width, planning, history of architecture and arts (facades - domes - altars - shrines - holy doors - columns - sculptures - wall pictures - sacred relics), the square, Egyptian obelisks and baptisms.
- 4- Describing and analysing architecture and arts in the papal, apostolic and major cathedrals, to deduce the general features of those arts throughout the ages since their inception in the Middle Ages in 320 AD through the Renaissance, Baroque and Rococo until now.
- 5- Monitoring and tracing the work of the architects and artists of the cathedrals who contributed to their inception and development, the most important emperors, popes, bishops and cardinals and their roles in building and financing buildings.
- 6- Comparison of Hajj rituals with churches in the Christian world, and the difference between the Eastern Church and the Western Church.

Research methodology: historical, descriptive, analytical, and comparative methodologies.

The importance of the research: 1- The completion of a comprehensive and consistent study of the churches and cathedrals of pilgrimage throughout the Christian world.

2- In addition to the Arab library and to the target group of researchers in this field, and the college's students, the place of work of researchers.

Key words: Ecumenical Councils - Outside the Walls - Lateran - Maggiore - Pilgrimage Churches

Introduction:

As the Father sent me, I send you (John 20:21), the owner of authority in heaven and on earth chose the messengers of those whom he loved to the end (John 1:13), and they set witnesses for him, and gave them the authority to preach his name as ambassadors for Christ (2 Corinthians 5:20)

After that the Lord appointed seventy also and sent them two by two before His face to every city and place where He was about to come. (Luke 10: 1) As for the seventy service, it extended outside Judea according to the commandment of the Lord when he chose them, as he sent them to every city and place where he was about to come (Luke 10: 1).

The importance of studying the history of the Apostolic era:

- The Apostolic Age was considered the original source of the Christian Church as an organized society from the earlier Jewish community.
- It is the era of the advent of the Holy Spirit and the era of inspiration and legislation for all subsequent eras, and the balcony from which we overlook the authentic Christianity in its strong principles and divine faith.

It provides us with an honest picture of the efficacy and purity of Christianity.

- It provides us with clear and strong evidence that Christianity as a religion is a divine work that transcends the limits of human reason.
- The catechesis in the era of the Apostles was given orally, which is known as Tradition.
- The Apostolic Age presents us with examples of great Christian personalities, especially in the field of ministry and evangelization, personalities whose minds were enlightened by the Holy Spirit.

The research also dealt with the ecumenical councils and the division of the Christian world.

The research dealt with Saint Paul's Cathedral outside the main papal apostolic walls and its names as well as its importance as one of the most important and largest of the four papal apostolic cathedrals, namely: Saint Peter and Paul Cathedral outside the walls, John Lateran and Mary the Great - the largest Catholic diocese - a Catholic main cathedral and one of the most important pilgrimage cathedrals in the Christian world - and it contains the relics of Saint Paul, the Apostle of the Nations. And introducing Saint Paul, Apostle of Nations: His origins and culture, the encounter with the Savior Paul's preaching and message in Rome, the fire of Rome: On the nineteenth day of July 64 AD the martyrdom of Saint Paul, the Apostle of the Nations, the case was postponed until the summer of 67 AD outside the city walls in a place called (the three springs) and St. Paul was martyred in the



Fig (1) St. Paul's Cathedral outside the walls

same year 67 AD, the history of architecture and art of St. Paul's Cathedral outside the walls. **Fig (1)** Emperor St. Constantine built a small church about 250 years after the death of St. Paul, that is, between the years 386: 392 AD above the tomb of the saint, and this church was considered the largest and most beautiful church in the world before the construction of St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican, and under the main altar of the church is the tomb of the saint. The research also covered the square and façade of St. Paul's Cathedral outside the walls and the three main cathedral doors: the central, the Holy Gate and Papa Pauline, the silver-plated bronze central door in a modern Damascene style, as well as the interior architecture of St. Paul's Cathedral outside the walls.

The research covered the main Apostolic and Papal Cathedral of Saint John in Lateran (John Lateran). **Fig (2)**

And its names and importance: It is one of the papal cathedrals of the Apostolic Catholic pilgrimage. - The largest Catholic diocese - has a pulpit and the seat of the Roman Bishop (the seat of the bishopric), while Saint Peter's Cathedral is the seat of the papacy and spiritual authority in the Christian world.

As well as the venue for the Lateran Council. The research dealt with introducing Saint John the Baptist and introducing Saint John the theologian, Evangelist the Apostle and the Lateran History and the History of the Cathedral.

The cathedral architecture started from the main façade of John Lateran Cathedral, the five doors of the cathedral, the interior architecture of the cathedral, the nave, the ceiling and floor of the cathedral nave, the transverse hall, the choir, the apse, the choir, in addition to the apse of the papal altar. As well as statues, inscriptions and murals (the north wall) from the left, in addition to the Egyptian obelisk in Lateran.

As for the cathedral of Saint Mary Maggiore **Fig (3)**, the Pontifical, the main patriarchate, the research dealt with its names and importance, which are as follows: 1- The main and first Roman main church in Rome (now the Vatican), which is the largest and oldest of the 26 cathedrals dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mother of God after the proclamation of Pope Sixtus III (432- 440 AD) in the Ecumenical Council Ephesus in 431 AD. The Divine Motherhood of the Blessed Virgin and the doctrine of Theotoks, a Christian theological term given to the Virgin Mary the Mother of God in response to Nestorius.

2- One of the four patriarchal papal cathedrals (Saint Peter's Basilica - Saint Paul Outside the Walls - John Lateran - Maria Maggiore), whose administration is supervised by the Pope and the Bishop and assisted by the Cardinals.

3- One of the major cathedrals for the Catholic pilgrimage in particular and the Christian world in general.

4- The cathedral possesses relics from Jerusalem, the most important of which are: five pieces of manger wood, the cradle of Christ and the holy robe that was wrapped in him at his birth, and in the cathedral also a part of the true cross on which Jesus was crucified, and the remains



Figure (2) the main collection of St. John's Apostolic Cathedral, the Baptistry and the Palace in Lateran



Fig (3) Cathedral of St. Mary Maggiore

of the bones of each of the saints: Jerome and Matthias - the thirteenth apostle who was elected after the suicide of Judas Iscariot, Stephen, Laurence and Beatrix in a jar under the papal altar. 5- It includes a group of shrines and memorials for her popes throughout the ages, such as Pope Sixtus V and Pius V.

The research deals with the history of its architecture and arts, and it was built by Pope Liberius in the mid-fourth century AD, rebuilt by Pope Sixtus III - the author of the Ephesus Declaration - in the mid-fifth century AD in the Renaissance, as well as the history of the cathedral in modern times.

The research also dealt with the cathedral square, the architecture of the Cathedral of Santa Maria Maggiore, the entrance and loggia / loggia Santa Maria Maggiore (the main façade), the loggia / the cubicle of the blessings and the doors of the Cathedral of Saint Maggiore in addition to the interior architecture of the Great Cathedral of Mary - the central nave and the structure - the canopy of the high altar of the cathedral, mosaics and fresco walls of the nave in addition to fresco painting in the dish.

The research also covered pilgrimage rituals in the papal, apostolic and main cathedrals.

Results and Recommendations:

1- Pilgrimage churches and cathedrals in the entire Christian world were concentrated in four places: the churches and cathedrals of the Holy Land - the churches, cathedrals and monasteries of the pilgrimage routes of the Cathedral of Santiggio de Compostela - Saint Peter's Basilica - the Apostolic Churches of the Vatican (formerly Roman). Pilgrimage churches and cathedrals in the Catholic world of the Vatican were concentrated in four cathedrals, namely: Saint Peter's Cathedral and the three main Catholic Apostolic Churches (Paul outside the walls - Saint John in Lateran - Saint Mary the Great Cathedral who is considered the head of the churches of the world), which was believed to be the Catholic pilgrimage church, the only one is Saint Peter's Cathedral, as mentioned by most historians and authors, and the two researchers were able to do four researches on these four places, and this research is considered a complement to the series of the history of architecture and arts of churches and cathedrals pilgrimage in the Christian world in the Eastern and Western Church. The research was as follows: (General features of architecture and the arts of pilgrimage churches in the Holy Land in the Middle Ages (a comparative study) - the cathedrals and churches of the pilgrimage routes of the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela - Saint Peter's Basilica for pilgrimages in the Catholic world, the meeting place of art and artists - the history of architecture and art of the Pontifical Apostolic Cathedrals and the main Catholic pilgrimage in the Vatican).

2- In the Vatican, St. Peter's Basilica is the seat of the papacy and spiritual authority in the Christian world, and John Lateran is the seat of the Roman Bishop (the seat of the Episcopate), where Rome and the Vatican is a vast world and a museum for all ages because everything that is distinguished by greatness in the West, whether it is an art of doctrine or history, has left its mark. In this city, all the pagan monuments, and early origins of Christianity, Byzantine civilization and the battles of transformation from the beginning of the Middle Ages until our time.

3- Ecumenical doctrine and councils play an important role in architectural formulations and arts and in the matter of establishing churches and cathedrals, as we found, for example, but not limited to, the proclamation of Pope Sixtus III in the Ecumenical Council of Ephesus in 431

CE, the divine motherhood of the Blessed Virgin, and the doctrine of Theotoks (Theotoks / Theotocos), which is the Christian theological term. The Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, in response to Nestorius, upon which the Cathedral of Maria Maggiore was established to be the head of all churches of the nations, and before him the Council of Nicaea Ecumenical in 325 AD and the Council of Constantinople in 381 AD, which divided the Christian world into bishops and thus divided the churches to eastern and western and accordingly the belief differed and consequently the shape and architecture differed hence, the arts of the Eastern Church is different from that in the West

And after them the Council of Khilikadniyeh in the year 451 AD, called the Church schism - as we have already explained - and we saw how beliefs affected arts and we find them in the pictures and sculptures of the Western churches in general and the Papal Churches in particular, for example: Christ gives the keys to the heavens to Peter - the umbrella of the papal altar John Lateran: to house the sacrament, the Holy and the Bishop's Chair and it contains the remains of Saint Peter's table and a wooden table top was preserved, claiming that Saint Peter celebrated the Eucharist according to Catholic belief - the medals of the Popes in Paul's Cathedral outside the walls from the first Pope Peter according to the Catholic belief that was rejected by the Orthodox and the Eastern Church in general - The claim that Peter is the founder of Romans, while it was mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles: Paul proceeded in his preaching on a clear principle, which is that he did not preach in another place, and he says: I was careful to preach this way not where Christ was called, I build on another foundation (Rev. 15:20). And in the Jesuit translation: I took care not to preach the Gospel in a place where the name of Christ was called, lest I build on the foundation of someone else. And as we explained that the mosaics in the Cathedral of John Lateran are the works of two Franciscan friars, and this sect is considered one of the most powerful Christian sects, namely: the artists Jacopo Torretti and Jacopo da Camerino, and these two artists participated in the mosaics of the Arc de Triomphe in Saint Maggiore and the mosaics at the order of Pope Nicholas IV, who belongs to the sect of the Franciscans too, and the main panel of the Holy Door of the Cathedral of Santa Maggiore represents (the appearance of the risen Christ of the Virgin Mary), according to the Catholic tradition - and the Virgin, the Mother of God, according to the Ecumenical Council of Ephesus. The Catholic Church is unique in its doctrines of purgatory, papal infallibility, and the immaculate conception - which is one of the most important Marian sciences - and the mother of God, but the constants of the rituals of the seven sacraments did not differ except (baptism - confirmation of baptism - the Eucharist - repentance or confession - holy ordinance - marriage - consecration of the sick with chrism oil) because it is the nucleus of the creed and its apostolic origin, far from theological arguments and political quarrels ... and other indicative examples that cannot be studied in detail in order to list them all in details, and the two researchers will individually research this topic.

4- Italy specialized exclusively in group buildings, so we see the four papal cathedrals, baptisms, squares, Egyptian obelisks and the papal palace. It was distinguished by the architecture of (baptisms) exclusively from Europe, and it is an independent building built in front of the church or cathedral, and it is always linked to John the Baptist, so baptism is a way of salvation and a sacrament of the Seven Secrets of the Eastern and Western Church.

5- Italy refused to rise and empty the walls like other churches and cathedrals in Europe that were distinguished by stained glass windows starting from the Middle Ages until now, and Italy

preferred fresco and timbra, there is only one stained glass window at the latest in some Italian cathedrals, if any.

6- Many architects and multi-talented artists have succeeded in the main papal apostolic cathedrals, which are the summary of their thought and work under the supervision of a large number of emperors, headed by Emperor Constantine - the first Christian Roman Emperor - and His Holiness the papal infallible, bishops, cardinals, nobles, patrons of art and artists. The research monitors their role in the emergence, development, renewal and restoration of cathedrals in particular and buildings in general, whether religious or civil. In addition to working as a team (artistic workshops) at the same time, which gave the works harmony, and the artist may move from one stage to another that increases diversity and creativity. The architects and artists of the cathedrals have taken care of their families and competed in their education to be next to them. The research monitored entire families of artists.

- The research recommends more technical and scientific studies of the Hajj churches, each according to a comprehensive and adequate study of each cathedral with its different arts, and scientific research in the Arabic language in: The Apostolic Churches - the Churches of Mark - the arts of sculpture, photography, applied arts and ammunition in the Renaissance, Baroque and Rococo era in all countries in a sufficient way.

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