

1. Via Appia var den første og vigtigste af de romerske veje

anlagt i 312 f.Kr. af konsulen Appius Claudius

I antikken blev kriminelle korsfæstet langs vejen. Bl.a blev over 6.000 henrettet efter Spartacus blev besejret. Deres kors stod med 70 meters mellemrum, på hver side af en 200 km lang strækning af Via Appia

2. Forum Romanum

1 BC - 4 AD

3. Fori Imperiali

46 BC and 113 AD

4. Colosseum, Amphitheatrum Flavium

construction started in 72 AD

5. Marcellus-teater/Palazzo Orsini

Via del Mare, Piazza Montanara

Built in 13 BC

Later, in the 16th century, the residence of the Orsini, designed by Baldassare Peruzzi

6. Pantheon

Den opførtes omkring år 120 e.Kr. af kejser Hadrian

7. Kapitol Campidoglio

Piazza Campidoglio, 55

Er den højeste og mindste af Roms syv høje.

8. Santa Costanza

Via Nomentana 349

Kl. 9-12 og 16-18,30 lukket søndag formiddag

327-51

Genbrugskirker

12 søjlepar i rundkreds af genbrugssøjler

9. Santo Stefano Rotondo

Ca. 460'erne

Via di Santo Stefano Rotondo 6

Kl. 9.30-12.20 + 14.00-17.00, lukket mandage

Monumentale cirkulære rum.

Genbrugskirker

10. Santa Maria Maggiore

Piazza di Santa Maria Maggiore

("Den store Mariakirke", også kaldet Basilica Liberiana) er en basilika i Rom. Kirken, som blev grundlagt år 432, er den nyeste af de fire hovedbasilikaer (basilicae maiores) i Rom (inklusiv Peterskirken i Vatikanstaten). Kirken er viet til Jomfru Maria.

11. San Lorenzo fuori le Mura

578-90/1216-27

Piazzale del Verono 3

Kl. 7.30-12.30 & 15-18.30

To sammenbyggede kirkeskibe fra 500- og 1200-tallet.

Genbrugskirker

12. Santa Maria in Trastevere

Ca. 1140-48

Piazza di Santa Maria in Trastevere

Kl. 7.30-21.00

Blandt byens smukkeste, formidable spoliesøjler og -kapitæler, rummets proportionering og mosaikudsmykningerne.

Genbrugskirker

13. Santa Maria del Popolo

reconstructed by Baccio Pontelli and Andrea Bregno in 1472-1477

The church includes works by several famous artists, architects and sculptors, for example Raphael, Gian Lorenzo

Bernini, Caravaggio, Pinturicchio, Andrea Bregno, Guillaume de Marcillat and Donato Bramante.

Piazza del Popolo

An excellent example of Italian Renaissance architecture. In 1655-60 the facade was modified by Gian Lorenzo Bernini, who was asked by Pope Alexander VII to update the Renaissance church to a more modern Baroque style.

14. San Pietro in Montorio

Donato Bramante, possibly as early as 1502

Piazza di San Pietro in Montorio, 3

which includes in its courtyard The Tempietto (a small commemorative martyrium)

15. Sistine Chapel

Michelangelo painted 1,100 m² of the chapel ceiling between 1508 and 1512

16. Palazzo Farnese

Construction began in 1515

Piazza Farnese, 67

First designed in 1517 for the Farnese family, the palace building expanded in size and conception when Alessandro Farnese became Pope Paul III in 1534, to designs by Antonio da Sangallo the Younger, its building history involved some of the most prominent Italian architects of the 16th century, including Antonio da Sangallo the Younger, Michelangelo, Jacopo Barozzi da Vignola and Giacomo della Porta.

"The most imposing Italian palace of the 16th century", according to Sir Banister Fletcher, this palace was designed by Antonio da Sangallo the Younger, one of Bramante's assistants in the design of St. Peter's and an important Renaissance architect in his own right.

17. Palazzo Massimo alle Colonne

Baldassarre Peruzzi 1532-1536

Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 145

18. Palazzo Spada

Merisi 1540, ombygget af Borromini i 1632

Piazza Capo di Ferro, 13

Opening time - Tuesday to Sunday, from 8.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.
who created the masterpiece of forced perspective optical illusion in the arcaded courtyard, in which diminishing rows of columns and a rising floor create the visual illusion of a gallery 37 meters long (it is 8 meters) with a lifesize sculpture at the end of the vista, in daylight beyond: the sculpture is 60 cm high.

19. Fontane delle Tartarughe

architect Giacomo della Porta and sculptor Taddeo Landini, 1580 - 1588
Piazza Mattei

20. Church of the Gesu

Giacomo Barozzi da Vignola 1584

Via degli Astalli, 16

Its facade is "the first truly baroque façade"

21. Campo de' Fiori

Statue of Giordano Bruno, brændt i 1600 som kætter da han nægtede at afsværge sin tro på at jorden ikke var universets midte.

22. Santa Maria della Vittoria - Den Hellige Teresas ekstase

Carlo Maderno opført mellem 1608 og 1620

Via 20 Settembre, 17

Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini, 1647-1652

Marmor, højde 150 cm

Den Hellige Teresas ekstase (alternativt Skt. Teresa i Ekstase) er den centrale marmorgruppe af et skulpturelt kompleks designet og færdiggjort af Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini til Cornaro-kapellet i Santa Maria della Vittoria i Rom. Det betragtes som et den højromerske baroks skulpturelle mesterværker.

Skulpturgruppens motiv er en episode, som den spanske karmeliternonne, mystiker og reformator Teresa af Ávila beskrev i sin selvbiografi. En engel viste sig for hende og gennemborede hendes hjerte med et spyd.

23. Chiesa di Sant'Ignazio di Loyola a Campo Marzio

Architect Orazio Grassi, 1626 - 1650

Frescoes of Andrea Pozzo

8/a Via del Caravita / Piazza di Sant'Ignazio

It celebrates the work of Saint Ignatius and the Society of Jesus in the world presenting the saint welcomed into paradise by Christ and the Virgin Mary and surrounded by allegorical representations of all four continents.

Pozzo worked to open up, even dissolve the actual surface of the nave's barrel vault illusionistically, arranging a perspectival projection to make an observer see a huge and lofty cupola (of a sort), open to the bright sky, and filled with upward floating figures.

24. Palazzo Barberini, Borghese Gallery and Museum

Maderno began in 1627, assisted by his nephew Francesco Borromini.

When Maderno died in 1629, Borromini was passed over and the commission was awarded to Bernini, a young prodigy then better known as a sculptor.

Apollo and Daphne Carrara's marble cm. 243 | Gian Lorenzo Bernini

Pluto and Proserpina (1621-22) white marble cm. 255 | Gian Lorenzo Bernini

Truth Unveiled by Time (1645-52) white marble cm. 280 | Gian Lorenzo Bernini

25. Santi Luca e Martina

Pietro da Cortona 1635-50

Via della Curia

26. L'Oratorio dei Filippini

Francesco Borromini 1637 - 1667

Piazza della Chiesa Nuova (Corso Vittorio Emanuele)

27. San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane

Francesco Borromini, 1638-1641

Via del Quirinale, 23

28. Chiesa di Sant'Ivo alla Sapienza

Francesco Borromini 1642-1660

Corso del Rinascimento 40

29. Palazzo di Propaganda Fide

Gian Lorenzo Bernini, then Francesco Borromini 1650-64

Piazza di Spagna

30. Fontana dei Quattro Fiumi

Gianlorenzo Bernini 1651

Piazza Navona

31. Sant'Agnese in Agone

Francesco Borromini 1653-57

Piazza Navona

32. Santa Maria della Pace

Pietro da Cortona, 1656-1667

Via della Pace 5

33. Sant'Andrea al Quirinale

Gian Lorenzo Bernini, 1661

Via del Quirinale 29

34. Scala Regia

Antonio da Sangallo the Younger in the early 16th century, and restored

by Gian Lorenzo Bernini from 1663 to 1666.

part of the formal entrance to the Vatican

35. San Pietro

La Cupola, Åbningstid 8-17, 7+5 eur

36. Laterankirken

Piazza di San Giovanni in Laterano, 4

(San Giovanni in Laterano) er bispedømmet Roms domkirke og

dermed pavens sæde, en del af Vatikanstaten og den katolske

kirkes fornemste domkirke.

37. The Spanish Steps, Scalinata della Trinità dei Monti

Francesco de Sanctis and Alessandro Specchi.

The monumental stairway of 138 steps was built in 1723–1725

38. Trevi Fountain

Nicola Salvi, 1762

Via delle Muratte, 90

39. Piazza del Popolo

Pladsen fik sin nuværende form i 1816, da den blev omlagt af arkitekten Giuseppe Valadier. Frem til 1826 blev pladsen anvendt til henrettelser.

Tvillingkirkerne Santa Maria in Montesanto til venstre og Santa Maria dei Miracoli til højre, med gaden Via del Corso imellem.

De to kirker på hver side af Corso ser ens ud, men er det ikke. S. Maria in Montesanto til venstre har grundplan som en ellipse og en tolvkantet kuppel, der er tegnet af Bernini. Den blev opført 1662-75 S. Maria dei Miracoli har grundplan som en cirkel og en ottekantet kuppel.

40. Monumento Nazionale en Vittorio Emanuele II

Giuseppe Sacconi 1911

41. Piazza Augusteo – buildings

Luigi Moretti

Location: adj. Mausoleum of Augustus & Ara Pacis

42. E.U.R. district

Main designer: Marcello Piacentini

Urban planner: Giuseppe Pagano

Client: Benito Mussolini

Viale della civiltà del lavoro 100

Completion 1942

The Palazzo della Civiltà Italiana, also known as the Palazzo della Civiltà del Lavoro or simply the Colosseo Quadrato

Going about the building in a clockwise fashion from the entrance,
the statues represent:

Heroism

Music

Handicrafts

Political Genius

the Social Order

Labor

Agriculture

Philosophy

Commerce

Industry

Archaeology

Astronomy

History

Inventive Genius

Architecture

the Right

the Supremacy of Navigation

Sculpture

Mathematics

...

43. Palazzo della Civiltà Italiana

Architect: Giovanni Guerrini, Architect Ernesto Bruno La Padula

Architect Mario Romano

Client: Benito Mussolini

Viale della civiltà del lavoro 10

Completion 1943

44. Palazzetto dello Sport

Pier Luigi Nervi, 1957

Piazza Apollodoro, sporravn 2 Apollodoro

45. Rinascente Roma

Franco Albini & Franca Helg, 1961

Piazza Fiume

46. Casa Papanice

Paolo Portoghesi, 1966

Via Carini

47. Accademia di Danimarca

Kay Fisker 1967

Via Omero 18

Åbningstid Bibliotek: 9:00 - 16:00

48. Auditorium Parco della Musica

Architect: Renzo Piano 1995

Viale Pietro de Coubertin 15

<http://www.auditorium.com/>

Saturday, Sunday and holidays: The architectural tours start every hour from 10,30 a.m. to 4,30 p.m.

49. Museo dell'Ara Pacis

Richard Meier, 1996-2006

Opening hours Tuesday-Sunday: 9.00 am - 7.00 pm

Rome's new right-wing mayor, Gianni Alemanno, promised upon taking office in April to tear it down, saying it lacked "compatibility" with the heart of the ancient city."

50. Maxxi

Architect: Zaha Hadid 2008

Via Guido Reni 6

<http://www.fondazionemaxxi.it/>

Opening hours: Tue-Wed-Thur-Fri-Sun 11.00-19.00, Sat 11.00-22.00

Ticket prices, adults €11

Fra 1 dec. Re-Cycle, strategies for architecture, the city and the planet

51. Musei Capitolini

Piazza del Campidoglio 1

Opening hours: Tuesday-Sunday: 9.00 am - 8.00 pm;

EXHIBITIONS

Leonardo e Michelangelo. Capolavori della grafica e studi romani

Courtyard of the Capitoline Museum
The Spinario

52. Obelisken ved santa Maria sopra Minerva

Bernini

Piazza delle Minerva

53. Vatican Museums

*Open Monday to Saturday: the Ticket Office is open from 9 am to 4 pm
Viale Vaticano*

Drawing permission Permission must be sought from the Management of the Museums in order to make pencil drawings and sketches in the Museums.

Raphael's Rooms School of Athens

Bramantes trappe, vindeltrappe

54. Centrale Montemartini

Via Ostiense 106, Metro B til Garbatella

Opening hours Tuesday-Sunday: 9.00 am - 7.00 pm

New exhibition space for the Musei Capitolini in the former Giovanni Montemartini Thermoelectric Centre, an extraordinary example of industrial archaeology converted into a museum, began in 1997. The first public electricity plant in Rome.

55. Il Bioparco, il Giardino Zoologico di Roma

Dal 24 ottobre al 31 dicembre

09:30-17:00 (Lunedì - Domenica)

Piazzale del Giardino