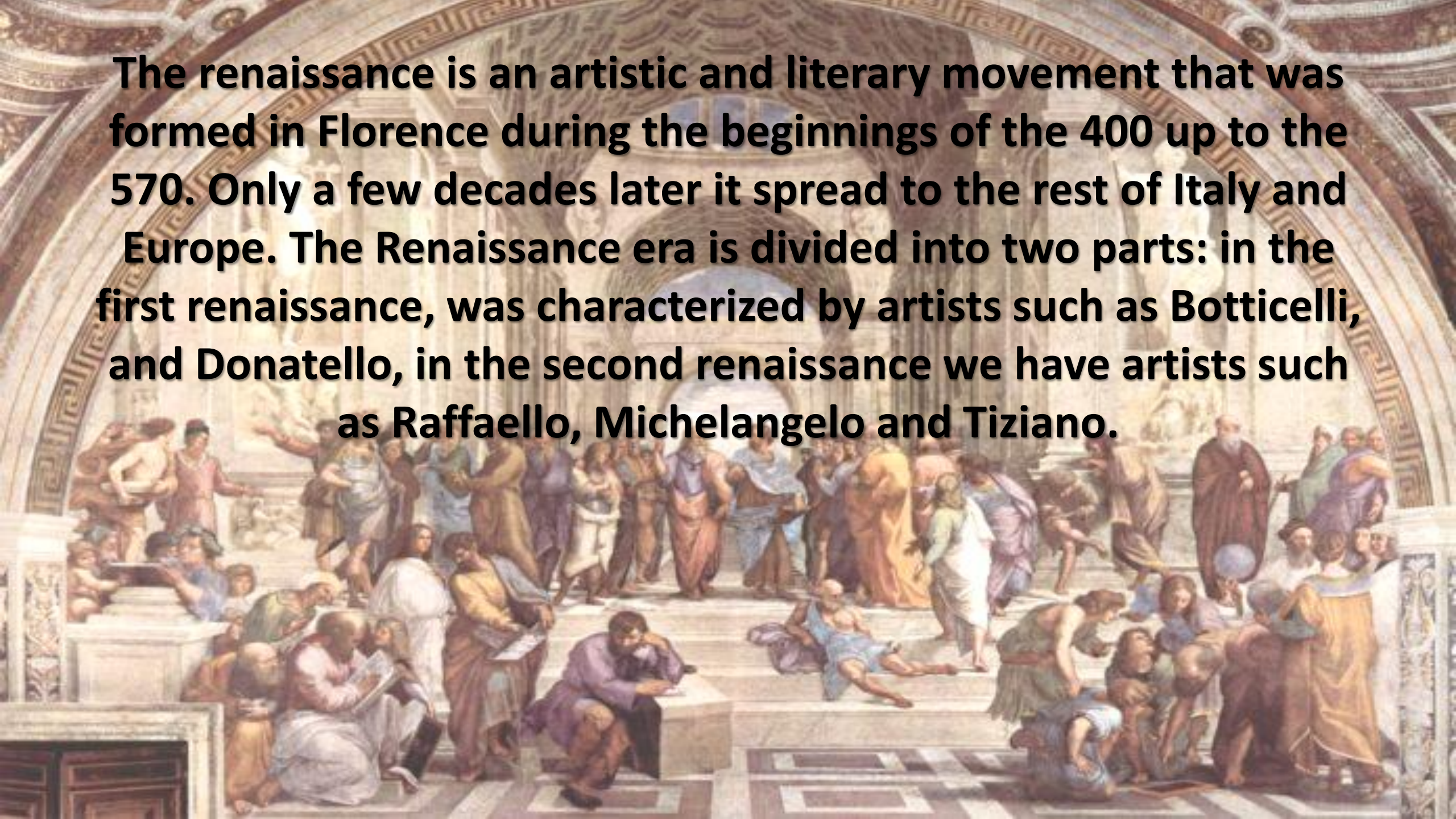
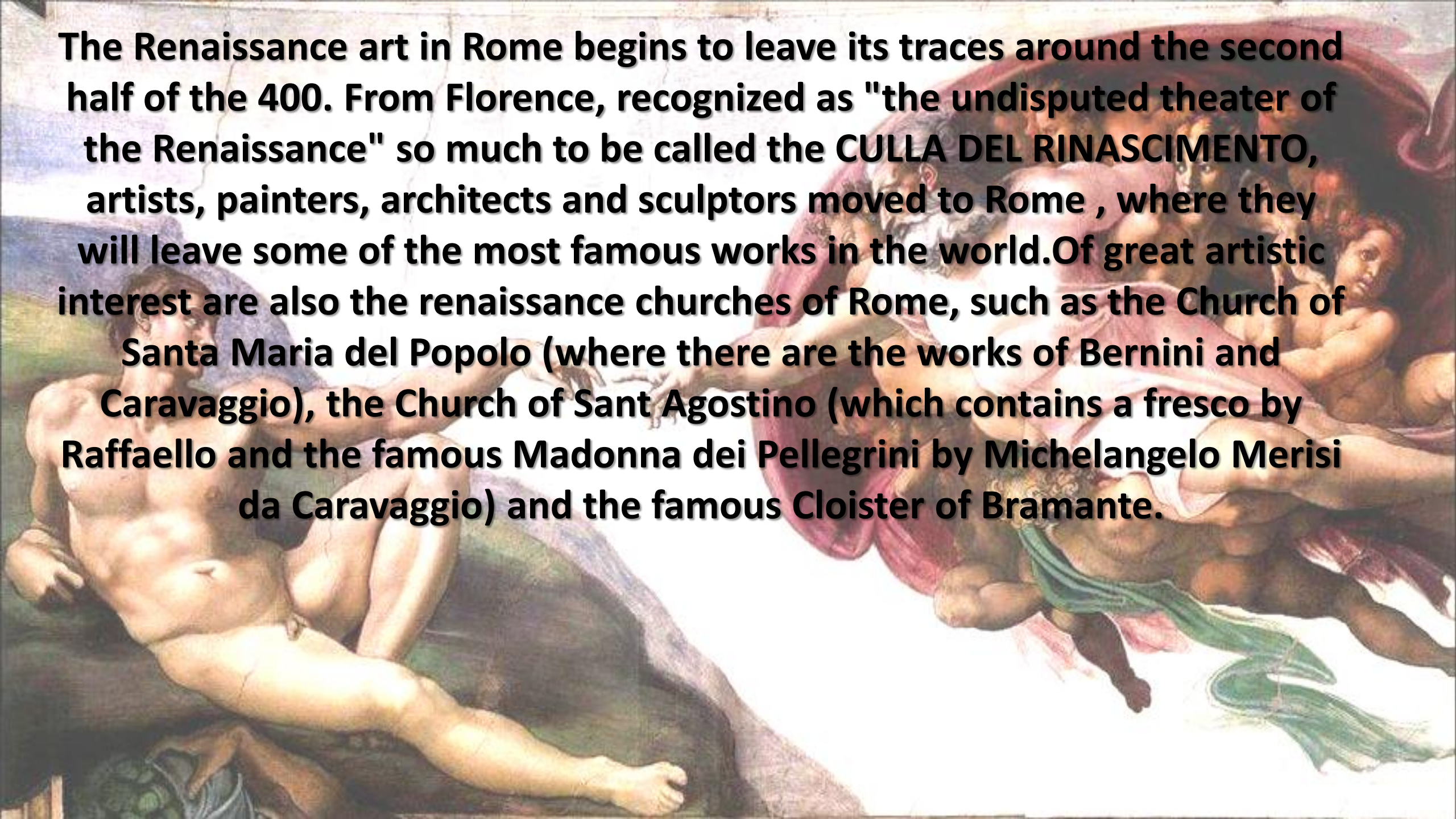


THE RENAISSANCE

The renaissance is an artistic and literary movement that was formed in Florence during the beginnings of the 400 up to the 570. Only a few decades later it spread to the rest of Italy and Europe. The Renaissance era is divided into two parts: in the first renaissance, was characterized by artists such as Botticelli, and Donatello, in the second renaissance we have artists such as Raffaello, Michelangelo and Tiziano.



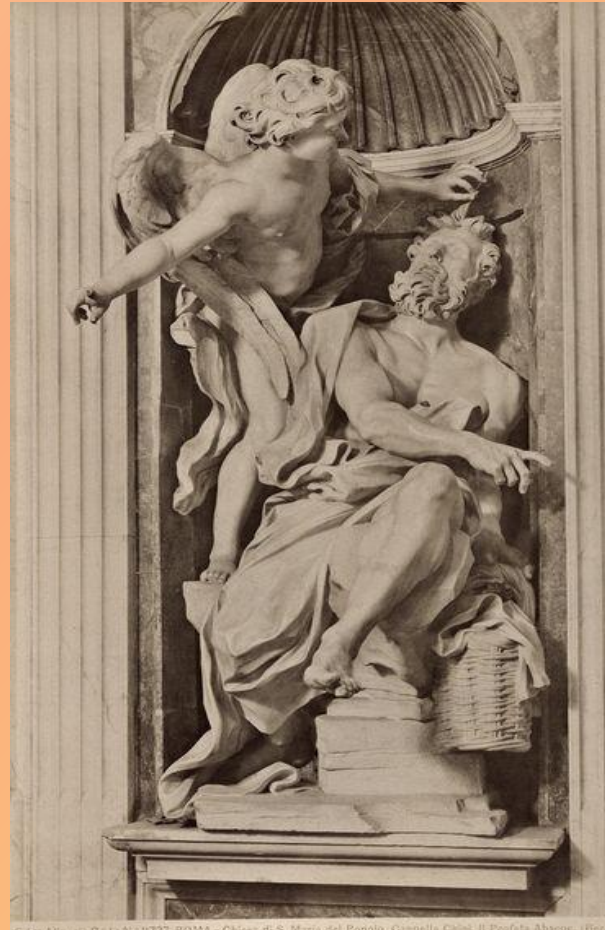
The Renaissance art in Rome begins to leave its traces around the second half of the 15th century. From Florence, recognized as "the undisputed theater of the Renaissance" so much to be called the Culla del Rinascimento, artists, painters, architects and sculptors moved to Rome, where they will leave some of the most famous works in the world. Of great artistic interest are also the Renaissance churches of Rome, such as the Church of Santa Maria del Popolo (where there are the works of Bernini and Caravaggio), the Church of Sant'Agostino (which contains a fresco by Raffaello and the famous Madonna dei Pellegrini by Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio) and the famous Cloister of Bramante.



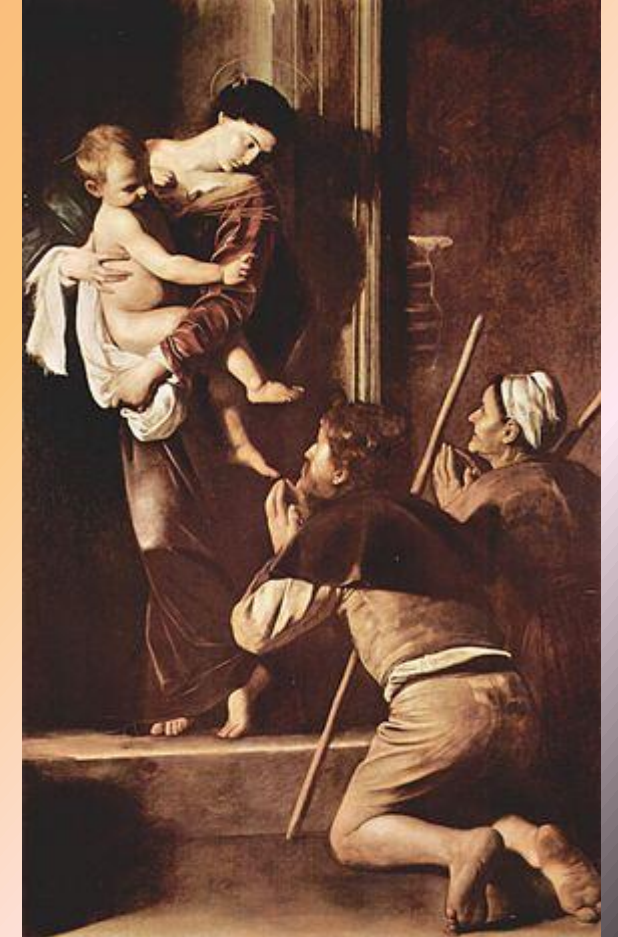
MICHELANGELO'S FRESCO



BERNINI'S WORK



MADONNA DEI PELLEGINI BY MICHELANGELO MERISI DA CARAVAGGIO





SANTA MARIA DEL POPOLO



THE CLOISTER OF BRAMANTE



SANT'AGOSTINO



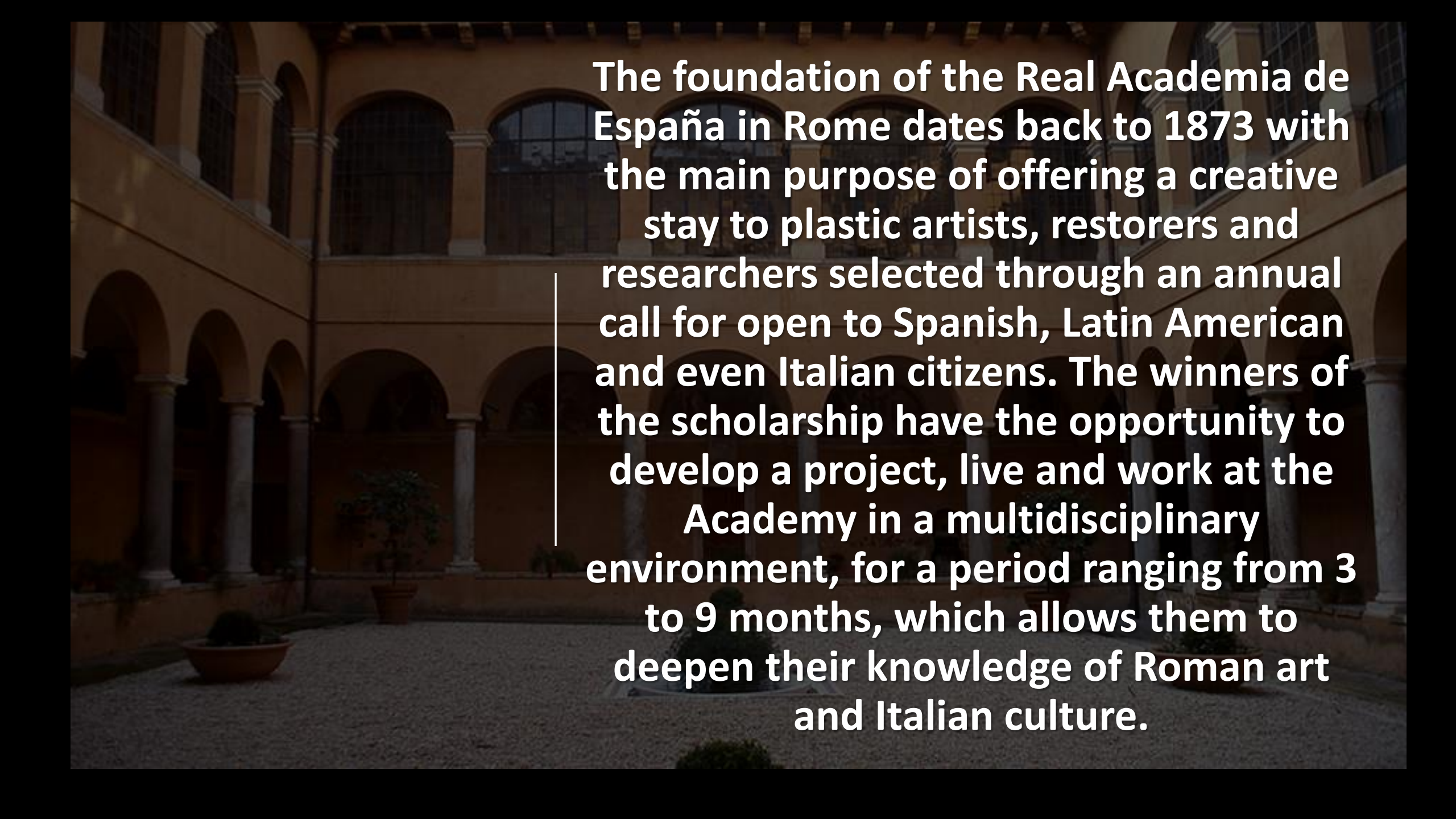
The
Academy
of Spain



The Academy of Spain is a cultural institution employed by the Directorate General of Cultural and Scientific Relations of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The academy was created for the initiative of Emilio Castelar and was linked to the REAL ACADEMIA DE BELLAS ARTES DE SAN FERNANDO IN MADRID. The seat of the former convent of San Pietro in Montorio was inaugurated in 1881 during the reign of Alfonso XII.



The academy has also hosted for their studies characters from different country of Spanish culture. Every year the academy provides scholarships and residencies to Spanish artists working in different disciplines. The Spanish Academy in Rome is located in the convent complex of Saint Peter in Montorio, located in the place where were the martyrdom of the Apostle Saint Peter. The oldest traces preserved in the Academy's grounds are some Roman walls built in 'opus reticulatum' in the lower part of the Academy, the remains of a cistern in the cloister and a set of Roman capitals; however, the original use of these structures is ignored.



The foundation of the Real Academia de España in Rome dates back to 1873 with the main purpose of offering a creative stay to plastic artists, restorers and researchers selected through an annual call for open to Spanish, Latin American and even Italian citizens. The winners of the scholarship have the opportunity to develop a project, live and work at the Academy in a multidisciplinary environment, for a period ranging from 3 to 9 months, which allows them to deepen their knowledge of Roman art and Italian culture.

In 1881, the Academy established itself in the ancient convent of Saint Peter in Montorio on the Janiculum hill, an architectural complex historically linked to the Spanish Crown which had promoted its construction at the end of the 15th century. Also, annexed to the Academy, are the Palazzo Montorio, seat of representation of the Italian Ambassador, and the Liceo Cervantes, which justifies that the enclave has been baptized as the Spanish island of the Janiculum. The Real Academia de España in Rome annually organizes and hosts a lot of exhibitions, concerts, seminars and conferences that highlight the diversity and richness of Spanish culture and at the same time to intensify the centuries old relationships between the two countries.



CURRENT DESTINATION

The seat of the academy is in the cloister of the former monastery of Saint Peter in Montorio, built on the Gianicolo hill between 1481 and 1500. The convent complex is part of the Trastevere district and Tempietto del Bramante, located inside it, constitutes without a doubt the most famous architectural emergency.

The cloister of Saint Peter in Montorio rises on the site where the apostle Peter was crucified on the cross upside down. The Montorio includes the Gianicolo hill on which the church resides. At the center of the cloister rises the Tempietto del Bramante, the square in front of the church is enriched by a column surmounted by the cross placed with the purpose of delimiting the area of the church.

