

ST. PETER'S BASILICA'S DOME

BY: JOSE GUTIERREZ, AGUSTIN ARANZANA, LUCAS RUEDA, JULIO SAINZY NAIARA
ROMERO

TYPE

- The exterior is made up of stones, brick... And the interior is 42.3 metres diameter rising to 120 metres above the floor. Is tallest dome in de world.

DATA

- TITLE:St. Peter Basillica
- DIMENSIONS:120 metres above the floor.
- YEAR:1545
- LOCATION:Vatican city
- ARTIST'S NAME AND BRIET BIOGRAFY:Michelangelo Buonarroti (Caprese, March 6, 1475-Rome, February 18, 1564), was an Italian Renaissance architect, sculptor and painter, considered one of the greatest artists in history both for his sculptures and for his paintings and work architectural.



DESCRIPTION



- The exterior walls of the basilica, except for the main façade, are made up of flat surfaces separated by pilasters. The first body presents huge niches in which there are large sculptures of saints, destined by John Paul II to commemorate saints and founders of our time; above these are the large windows that illuminate the interior of the temple. On the entablature other windows open, of smaller size.

CHARACTERISTICS

- The pillars of the relics are another group of buildings to stop at. They are four pillars that support the dome and mark the entrance to four chapels, in which four relics were preserved: La Veronica, pointing to the relic of the veil on which Christ's face was imprinted when he was taken from the Cross; Saint Helen, and the relic of the True Cross; Longinus, the legionary who pierced Christ's side, and the relic of the point of the lance; and Saint Andrew, and the relic of his decapitated head. The three that are kept in the Basilica are in the chapel of the Veronica. These support the dome. It is used the baroque architecture. The ornamentation is not simple.



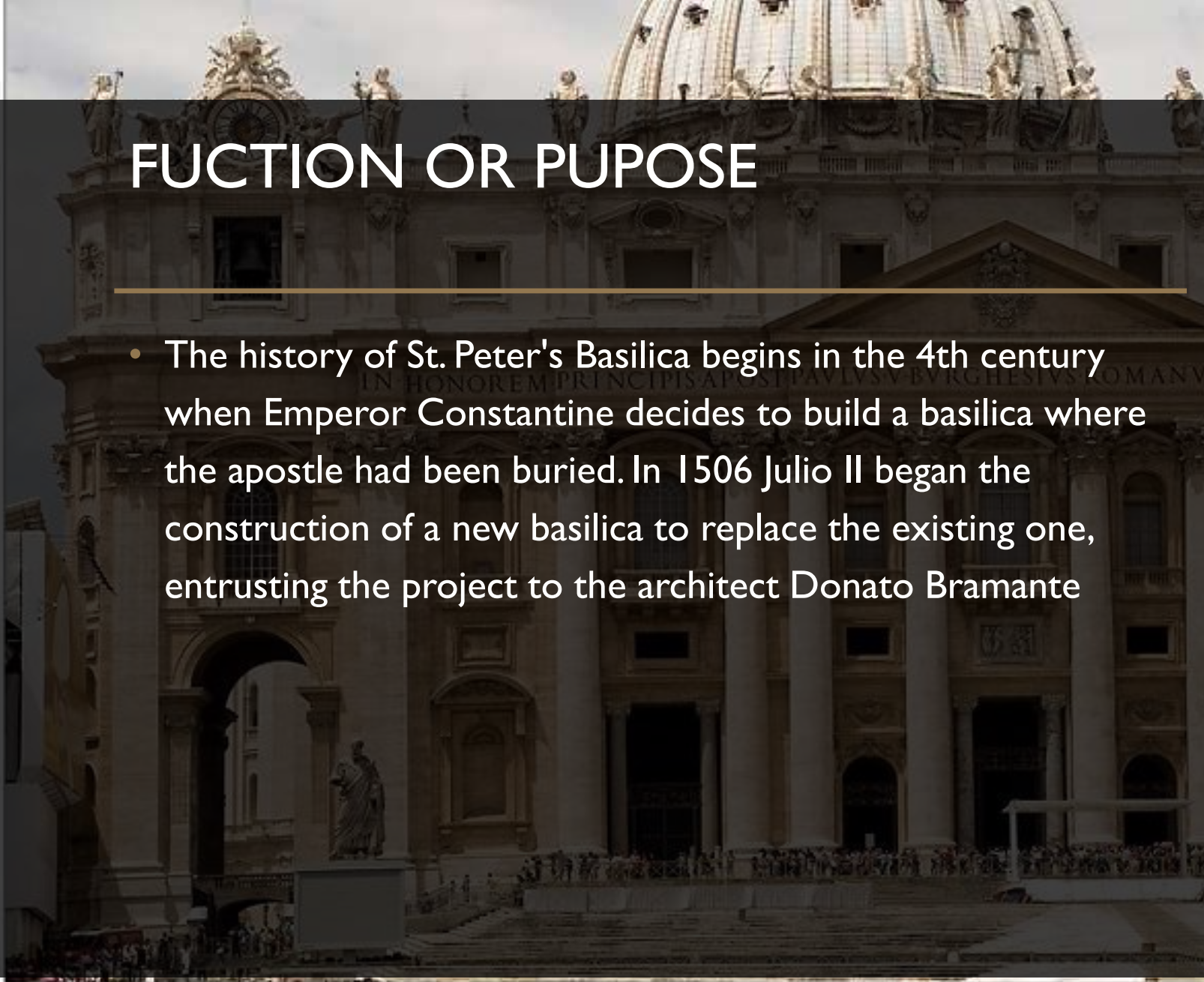


CONTEXT

- The style of the building is baroque and in that period the style that they used so in conclusion the dome was made with the art of that time

FUNCTION OR PURPOSE

- The history of St. Peter's Basilica begins in the 4th century when Emperor Constantine decides to build a basilica where the apostle had been buried. In 1506 Julio II began the construction of a new basilica to replace the existing one, entrusting the project to the architect Donato Bramante



SYMBOLISM

- The early St. Peter's Basilica was completed by Constantine in 349. The temple became an important spiritual center. It was the place of memory of the first pontiff and symbol of the legitimation of the Christian faith by the imperial power.



IMPORTANCE OF THE BUILDING

- Designed principally by Donato Bramante, Michelangelo, Carlo Maderno and Gian Lorenzo Bernini, St. Peter's is the most renowned work of Renaissance architecture and the largest church in the world by interior measure. While it is neither the mother church of the Catholic Church nor the cathedral of the Diocese of Rome (these equivalent titles being held by the Archbasilica of Saint John Lateran in Rome), St. Peter's is regarded as one of the holiest Catholic shrines. It has been described as "holding a unique position in the Christian world" and as "the greatest of all churches of Christendom"



PERSONAL OPINION



- IS IMPRESIONANTTHIS ARQUITE CRURE I LIKE SO MUCH I HOPETO GO BECAUSE HAD VERY HISTORY .WE LIKE THE DOME AND ALSO WORK THE DOME

CURIOSITIES

- Catholic tradition holds that the **basilica** is the burial site of **Saint Peter**, chief among Jesus 's apostles and also the first Bishop of Rome (Pope). **Saint Peter's** tomb is supposedly directly below the high altar of the **basilica**. For this reason, many popes have been interred at **St. Peter's** since the Early Christian period.