

*Università degli Studi Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria*  
*Dipartimento PAU*  
*Corso di Studi in Scienze dell'Architettura classe L-17*  
*Programma della disciplina di*  
*Storia e analisi dell'architettura 6 CFU, ICAR/18*  
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Starting from the basic fundamental knowledge of the History of Architecture acquired in the Triennial Degree Course, the Course aims to retrace the History of Architecture by analyzing the connection between religious Institutions - Architecture - Urban Polies from the advent of Christianity to the 19th century . In fact, the architectures of religious institutions have played a decisive role in urban and architectural transformations in the major and minor centers of Italy and Europe. Over the centuries, even the transformations of this type of buildings have in turn led to important consequences for urban policies. Convents, monasteries and abbeys, are three types that have differently affected the territorial and urban transformations. The course, after analyzing the three architectural types and their effects on the territory, intends to develop in-depth the birth and development of hospital facilities. The Council of Nicea, in 325 AD, had established that every Bishopric and Monastery should set up hospices for pilgrims, the poor and the sick in every city. Thus began their construction above all in the Christian East. In the West, they were widely disseminated following the Rule of St. Benedict: "Infirmorum cura ante omnia et super omnia adhibenda est", which was constantly applied in all Benedictine abbeys. Hospitals were born and began to multiply. In addition to those born by the will of some religious orders, others were built according to more secular characteristics such as, for example, the Hospital of S. Spirito in Rome and, in Europe, the Hotel Dieu of Lyon and the Hotel Dieu of Paris. Some of the hospitals located along the roads joining the places of pilgrimage have determined a decisive turning point on the evolution of some major population centers, not only becoming the new main urban centers, but promoting and directing, over the centuries, the urban growth around them and giving rise to new centralities and as many important architectures. Among the most significant cases is the Santo Spirito Hospital in Saxia which has contributed significantly to the development of the Borgo district in Rome, which will be the object of a more detailed study, in detail, together with the transformations of the Borgo district.

The urban transformations of the Borgo district in Rome:

Birth and development of the main urban polarities of the Borgo district;

The tomb of St. Peter, place of pilgrimage;

Birth of the scholae peregrinorum.

From the Shola Saxonum to the Hospital of S. Maria di Sassia di Innocenzo III;

The new hospital of Santo Spirito di Sassia di Sisto V and the confraternity of the Santo Spirito;

The development of the hospital in the 18th century;

The enlargement interventions of the XVIII;

The hospital in the nineteenth century and the transformations of the twentieth century.

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