

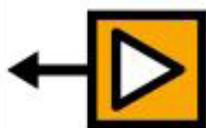


Museo per **tutti**

Accessibile alle persone con disabilità intellettiva



Guida Museo per tutti



delle



Terme di Diocleziano

museo
nazionale
romano
terme di
diocleziano

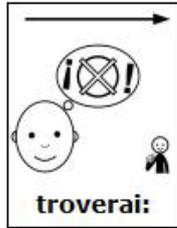
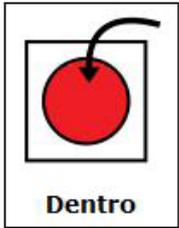
edu
museo
nazionale
romano

UN PROGETTO DI:



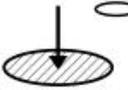
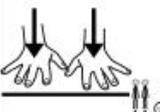
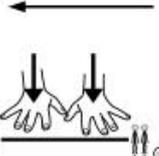
CON IL SOSTEGNO DI:

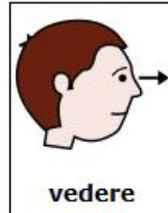
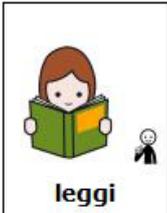
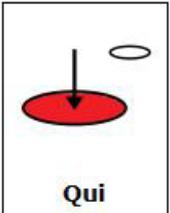
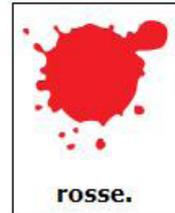
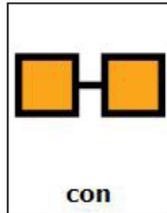
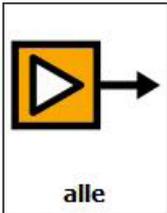




<p>la guida sociale</p>	<p>con</p>	<p>le pagine</p>	<p>arancioni.</p>			
<p>Qui</p>	<p>leggi</p>	<p>come</p>	<p>fare</p>	<p>il biglietto</p>	<p>e</p>	<p>le regole.</p>

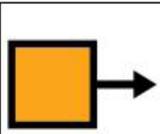


 <p>La storia delle Terme di Diocleziano</p>	 <p>con</p>	 <p>le pagine</p>	 <p>verdi.</p>
 <p>Qui</p>	 <p>leggi</p>	 <p>cosa</p>	 <p>sono</p>
 <p>e</p>	 <p>come</p>	 <p>erano</p>	 <p>le Terme di Diocleziano.</p>





La visita



ai



Chiostrì della Certosa



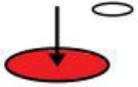
con



le pagine



viola.



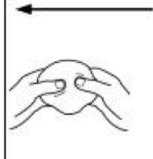
Qui



leggi



come



sono fatti



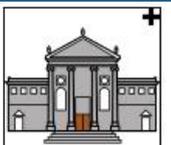
il Chiostro Piccolo



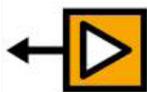
e



il Chiostro di Michelangelo.



I musei



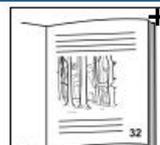
delle



Terme di Diocleziano



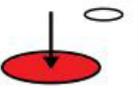
con



le pagine



blu.



Qui



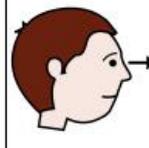
leggi



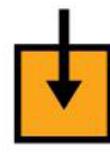
cosa



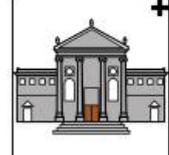
puoi



vedere



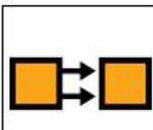
nei



musei.



Guida sociale



per



le Terme di Diocleziano

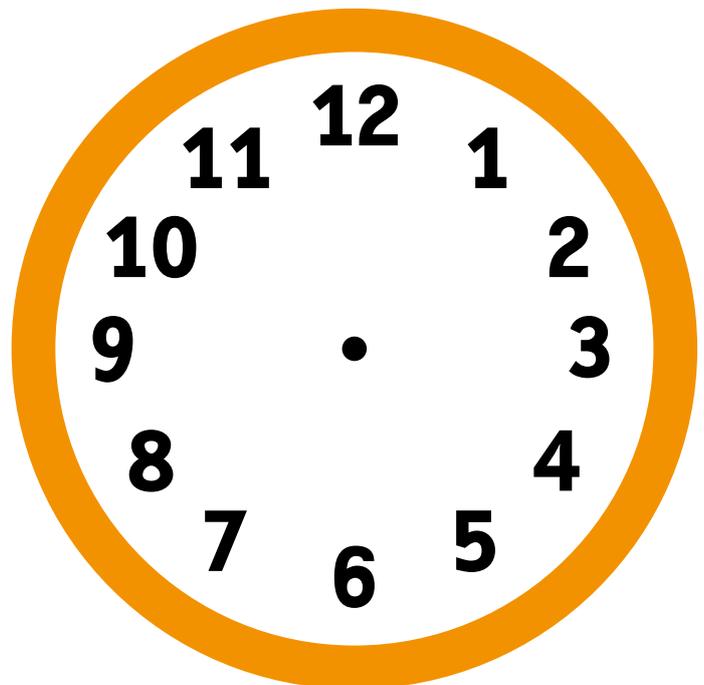
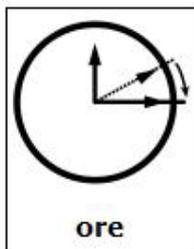
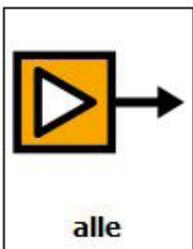
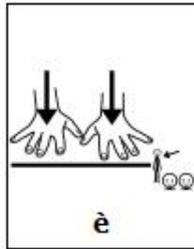


a



Comune di Roma

Roma

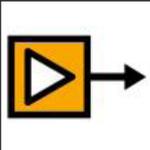




Come



arrivo



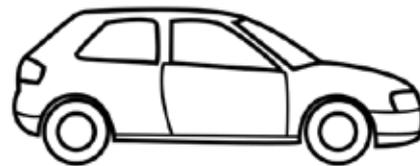
alle



Terme Di Diocleziano



Pullman



Macchina



Treno



Metropolitana



Tram



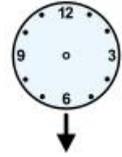
A piedi



Come



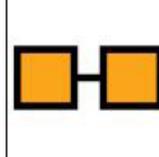
visitare



adesso



le Terme di Diocleziano



con



il Covid.

**museo
nazionale
romano**

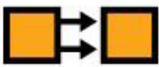


Terme di Diocleziano
Via Enrico de Nicola, 78
00185 Roma

[Indicazioni e mappa](#)

Orari
Dal martedì al venerdì dalle ore 14.00 alle ore 19.45, il sabato e la domenica dalle ore 10.30 alle ore 19.45.

[→ acquista biglietti](#)



Per



visitare



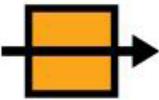
le Terme di Diocleziano



fai



il biglietto



sul



sito www.museonazionaleromani.beniculturali.it.



Stampa



il biglietto



e



mostralo



quando



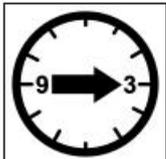
entri



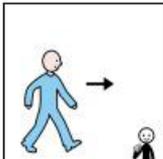
nelle



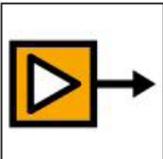
Terme di Diocleziano.



Quando



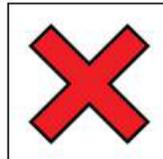
vai



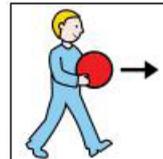
alle



Terme di Diocleziano



non



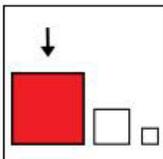
portare



zaino,



borse



grandi



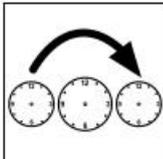
o



valigie.



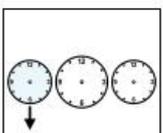
Tieni la mascherina



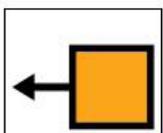
durante



la visita.



Prima



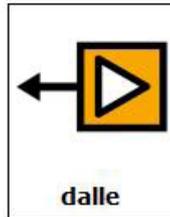
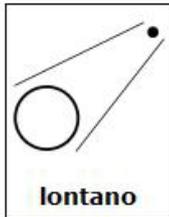
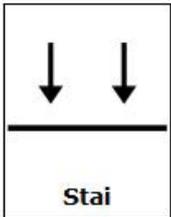
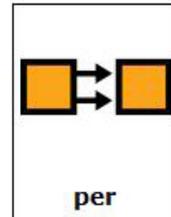
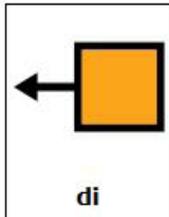
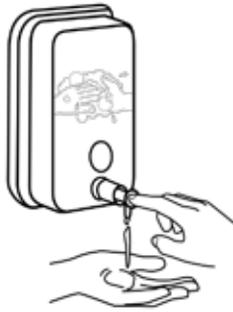
di



entrare



devi misurare la temperatura.





Entrare



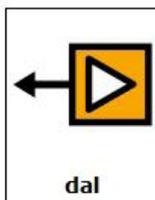
nelle



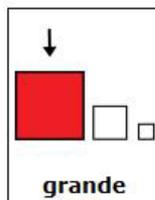
Terme di Diocleziano



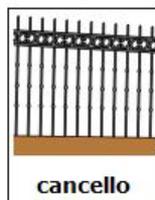
Entra



dal



grande



cancello



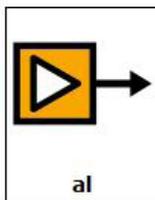
e



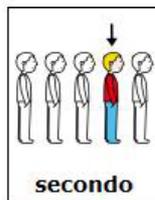
scendi le scale.



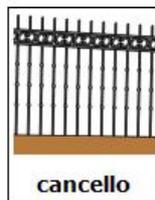
Vai



al



secondo



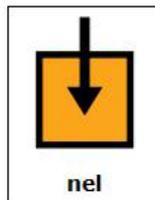
cancello



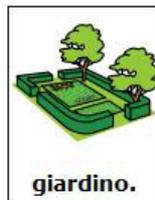
e



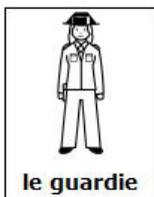
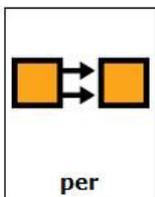
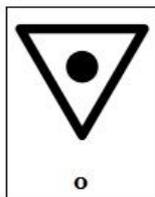
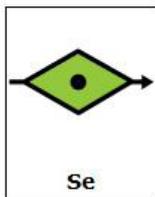
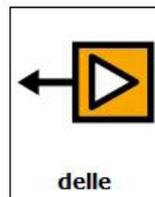
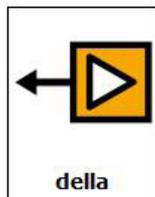
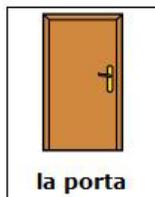
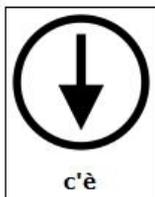
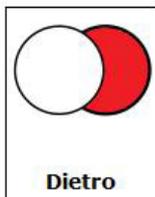
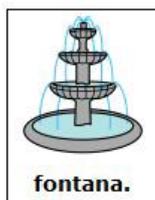
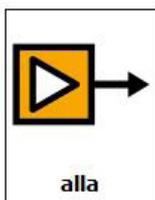
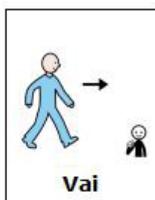
entra

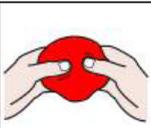
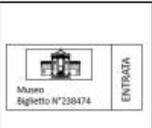
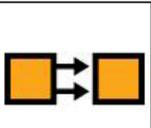


nel

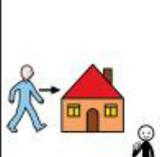
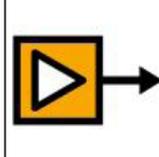
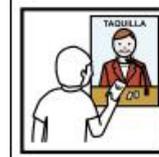
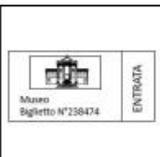
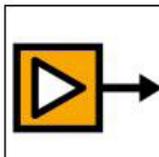
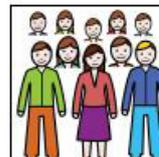
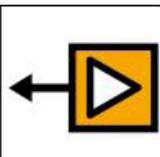


giardino.



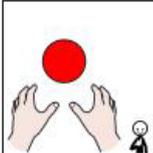
				
Fare	il biglietto	per	visitare	le Terme di Diocleziano



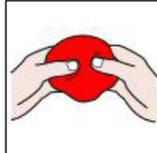
			
Quando	arrivi	alla	biglietteria
			
mostra	il biglietto	alle	persone
			
		della	biglietteria.



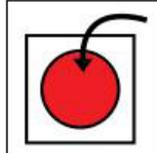
Cosa



puoi



fare



dentro



le Terme di Diocleziano



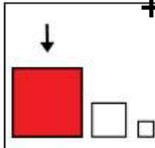
Le Terme di Diocleziano



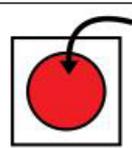
sono



molto



grandi,



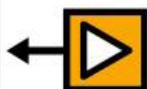
dentro



ci sono:



le terme



degli



antichi romani,



due



musei,



una certosa



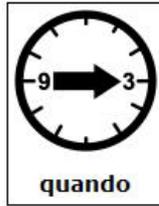
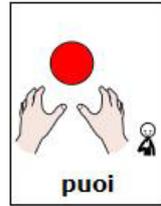
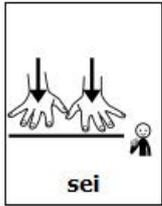
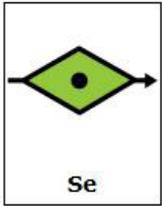
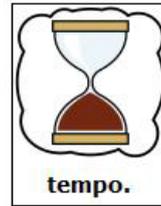
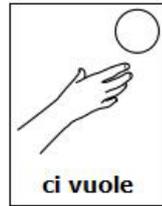
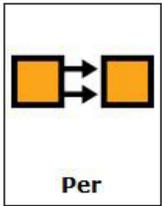
e



due

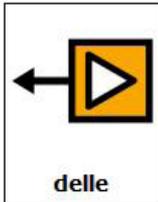


chiostri.





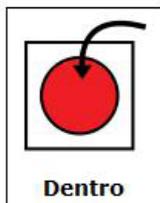
Le regole



delle



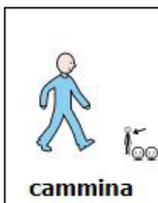
Terme di Diocleziano



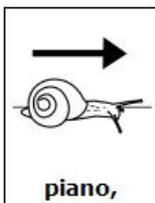
Dentro



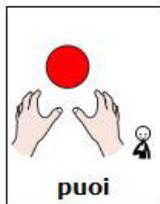
le Terme di Diocleziano



cammina



piano,



puoi



fare fotografie



senza flash,



non puoi toccare



le opere d'arte,



gridare,



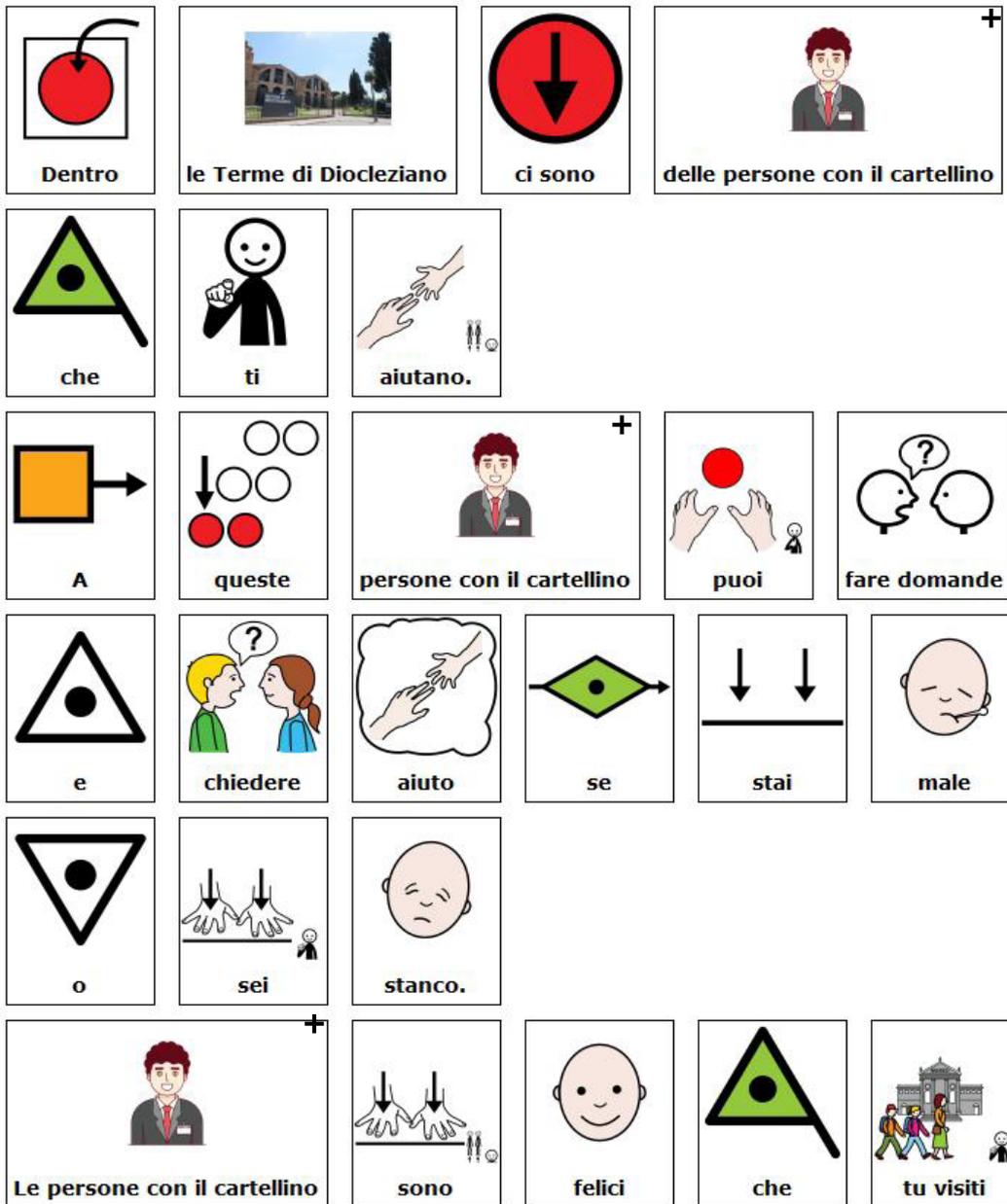
mangiare

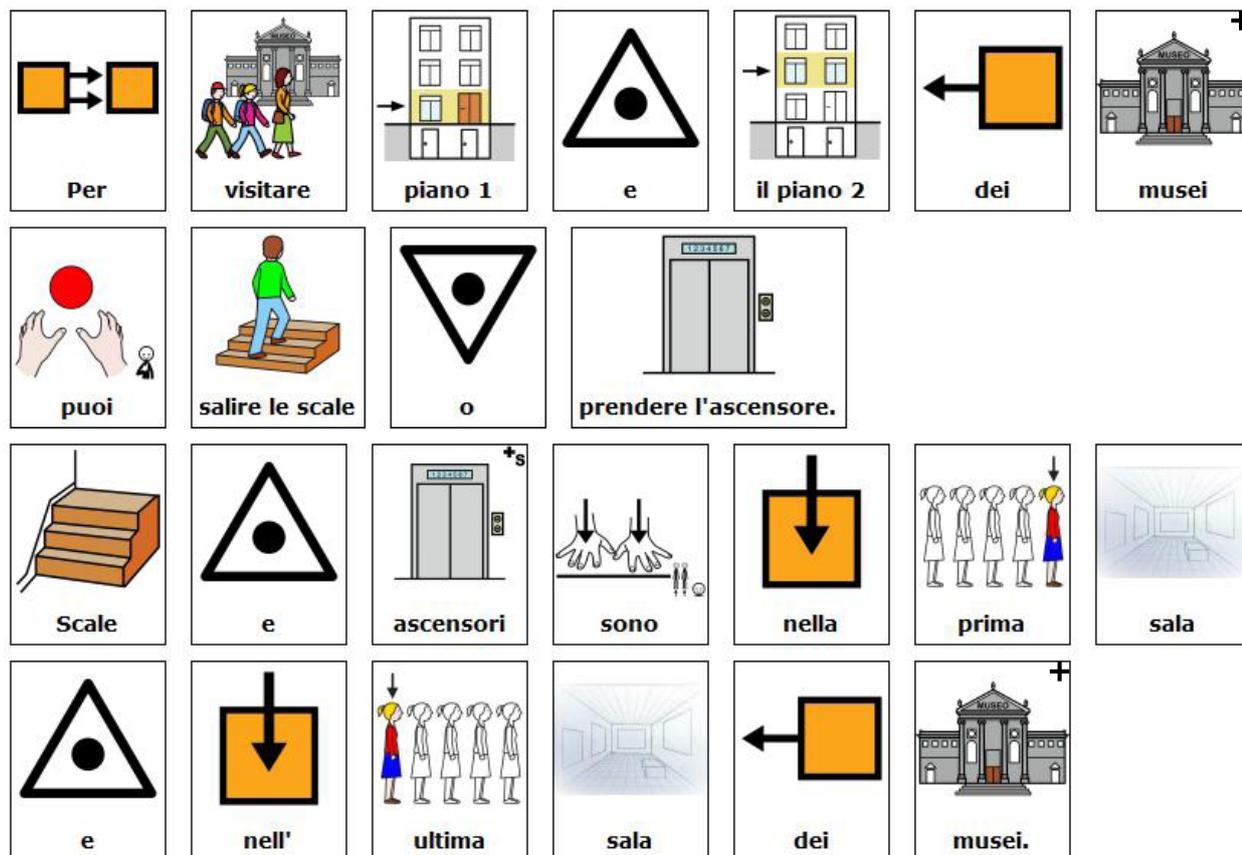
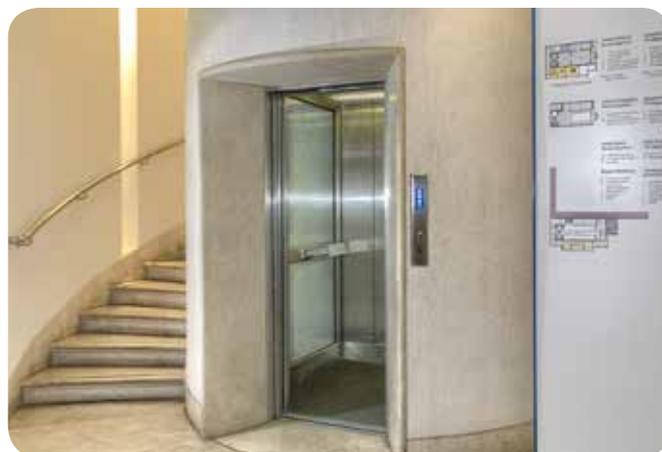
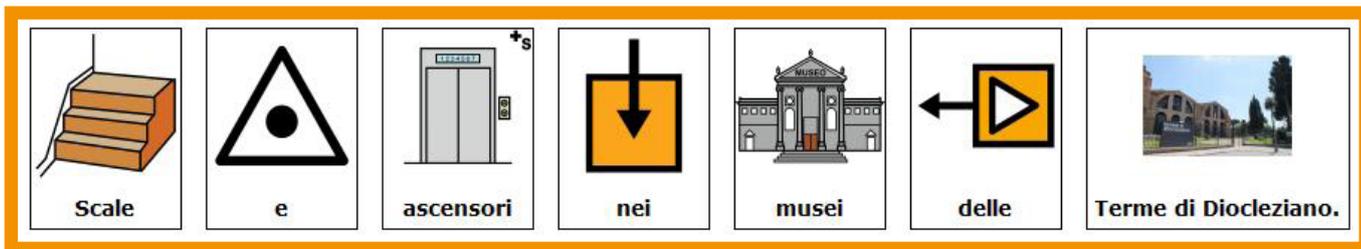


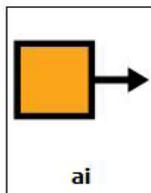
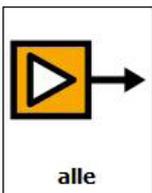
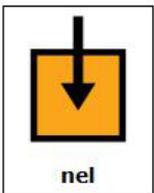
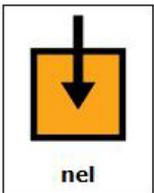
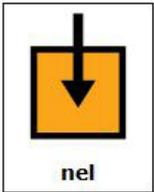
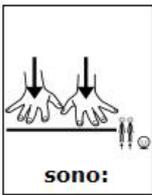
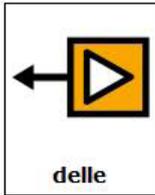
e



bere.

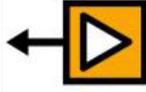








Il negozio



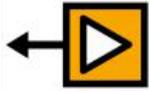
delle



Terme di Diocleziano



Il negozio



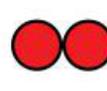
delle



Terme di Diocleziano



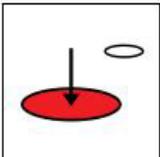
è



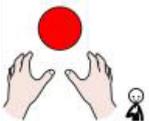
vicino alla



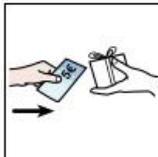
biglietteria.



Qui



puoi



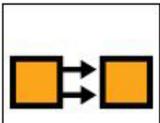
comprare



libri,



oggetti



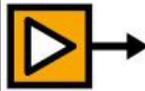
per



ricordare



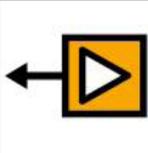
la visita



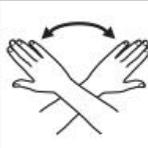
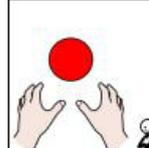
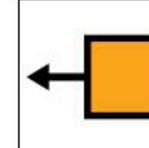
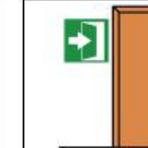
alle



Terme di Diocleziano.

		
Uscire	dalle	Terme di Diocleziano



						
Quando	hai finito	la visita	puoi	uscire	da	dove sei entrato.



le Terme di Diocleziano



Visitare



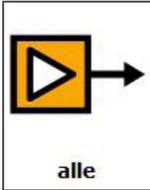
le Terme di Diocleziano



Quando



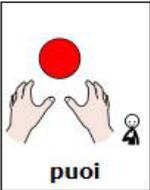
arrivi



alle



Terme di Diocleziano



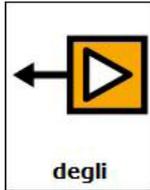
puoi



visitare



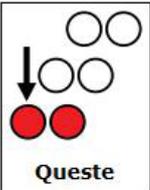
le terme



degli



antichi romani.



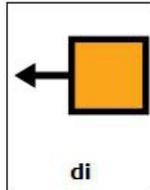
Queste



terme



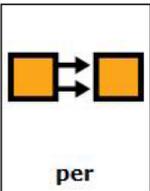
si chiamano



di



Diocleziano



per



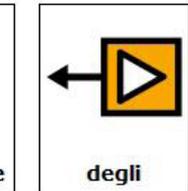
ricordare



Diocleziano,



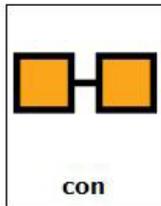
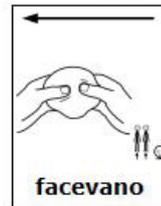
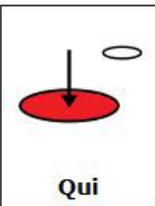
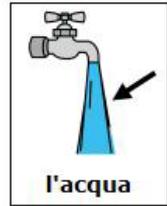
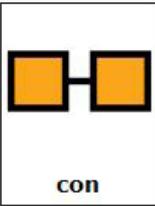
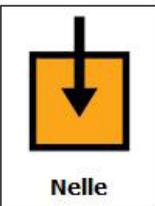
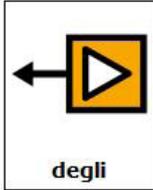
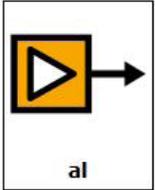
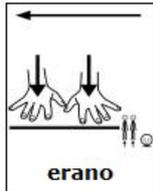
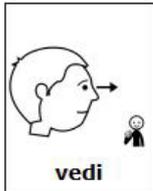
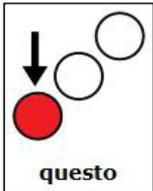
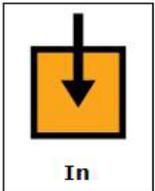
un imperatore

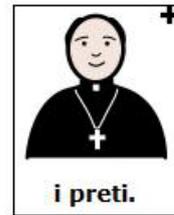
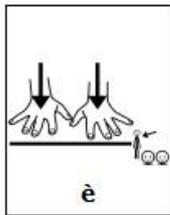
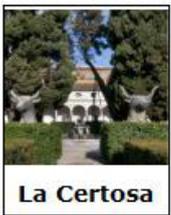
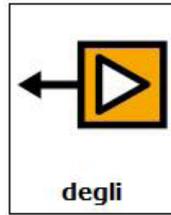
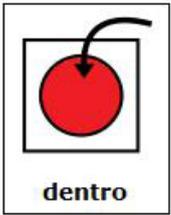
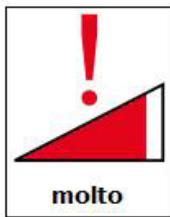
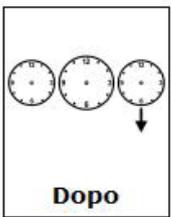


degli



antichi romani.



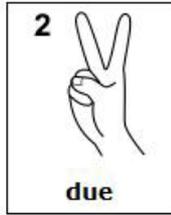




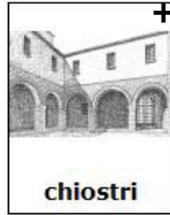
I preti



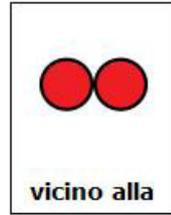
hanno costruito



due



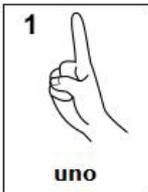
chiostri



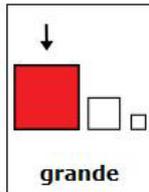
vicino alla



Certosa.



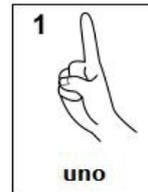
uno



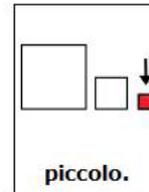
grande



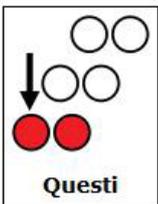
e



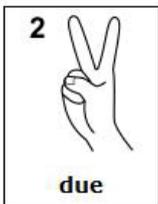
uno



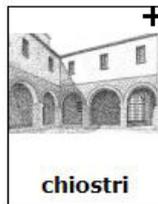
piccolo.



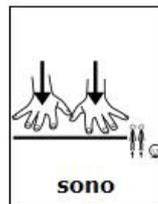
Questi



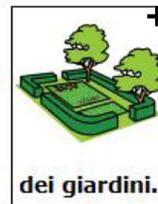
due



chiostri



sono



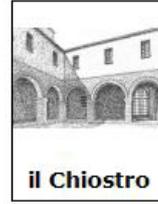
dei giardini.



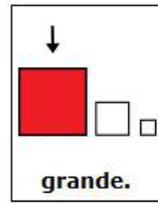
Michelangelo



ha fatto



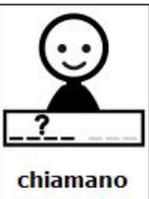
il Chostro



grande.



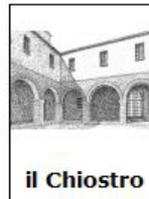
Le persone



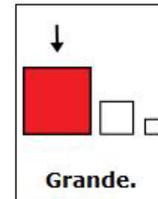
chiamano



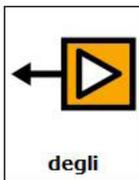
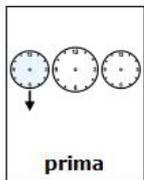
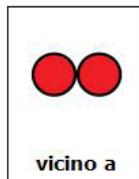
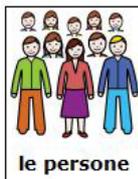
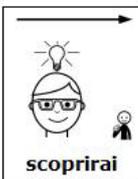
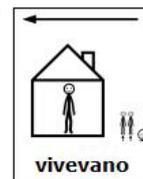
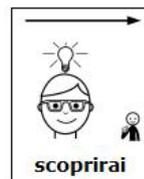
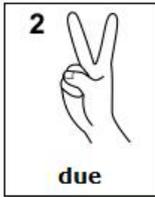
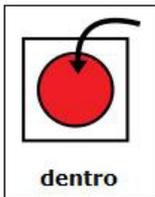
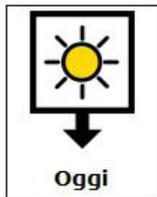
Chostro di Michelangelo



il Chostro

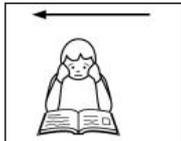


Grande.





Gli archeologi



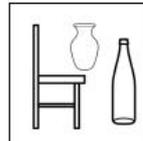
hanno studiato



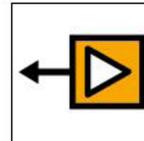
le terme



e



gli oggetti



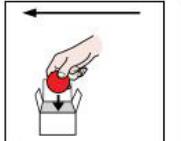
degli



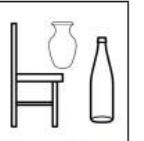
antichi romani.



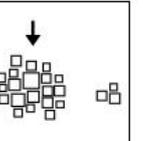
Gli archeologi



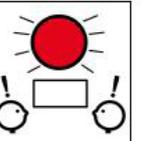
hanno messo



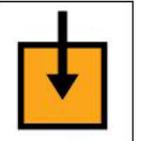
gli oggetto



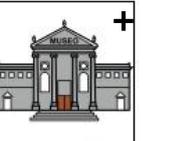
più



importanti



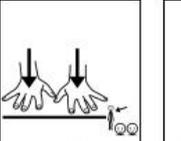
nei



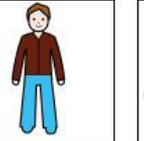
musei.



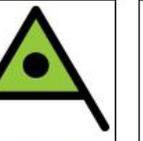
L'archeologo



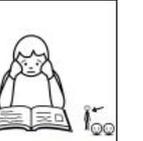
è



una persona



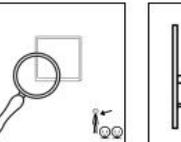
che



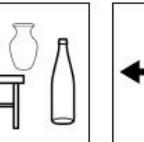
studia



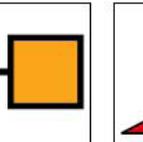
e



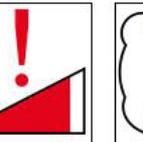
cerca



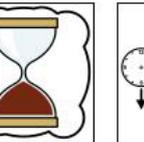
gli oggetti



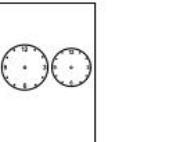
di



molto



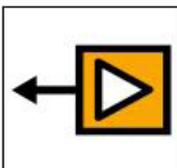
tempo



fa.



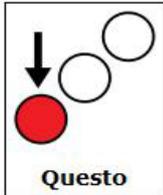
Il portale



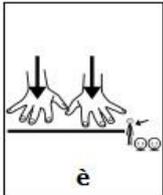
della



Certosa



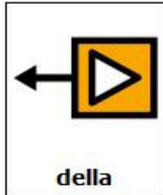
Questo



è



il portale



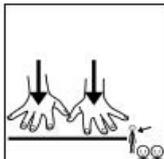
della



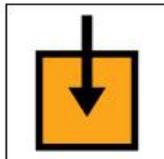
certosa.



Il portale



è



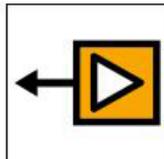
nella



sala



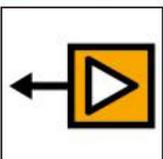
8



delle



terme



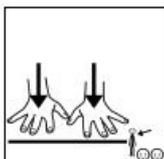
degli



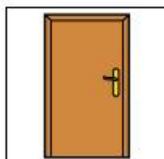
antichi romani.



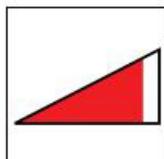
Il portale



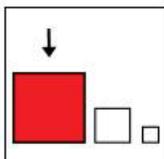
è



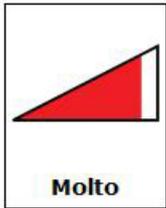
una porta



molto



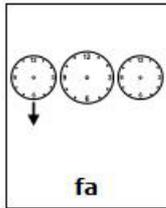
grande.



Molto



tempo



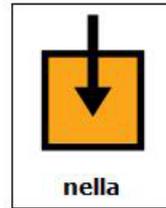
fa



i preti



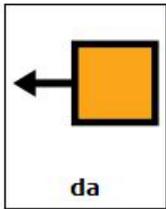
entravano



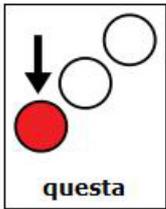
nella



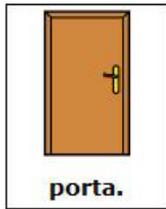
certosa



da



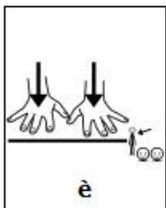
questa



porta.



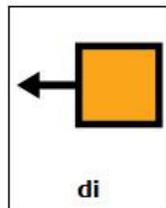
Il portale



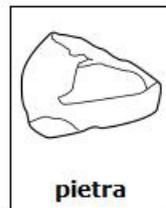
è



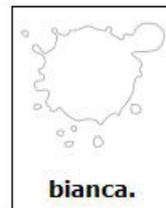
fatto



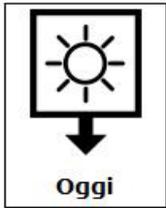
di



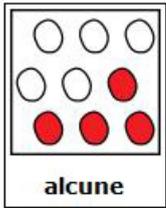
pietra



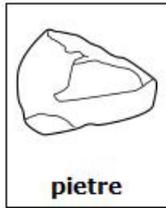
bianca.



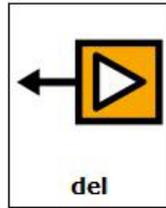
Oggi



alcune



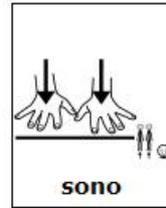
pietre



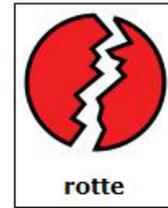
del



portale



sono



rotte

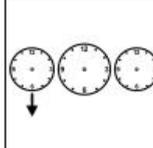
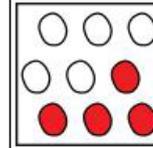
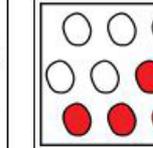
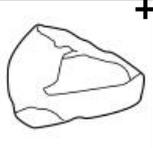
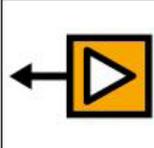
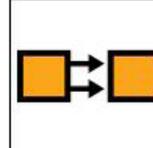
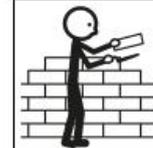
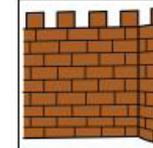
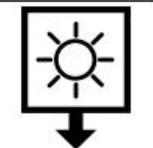
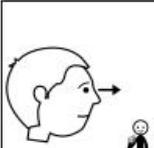
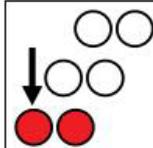
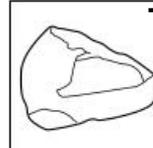
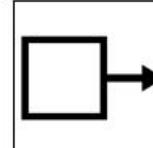
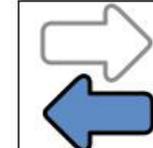


e



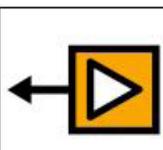
non le vedi.



 Molto	 tempo	 fa	 alcune	 persone	 hanno usato	 alcune
 pietre	 del	 portale	 per	 costruire	 dei muri.	
 Oggi	 vedi	 queste	 pietre	 a	 sinistra.	



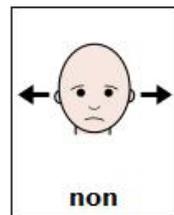
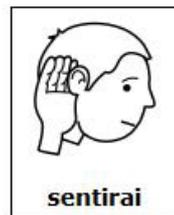
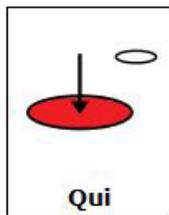
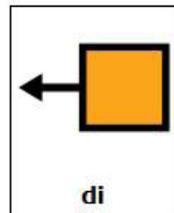
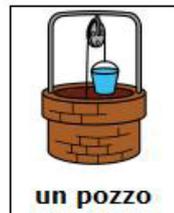
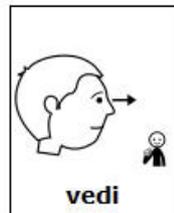
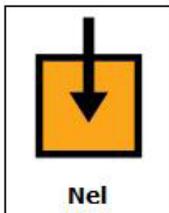
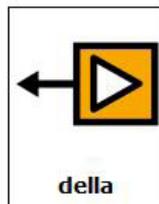
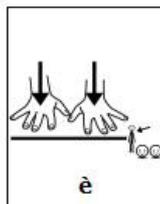
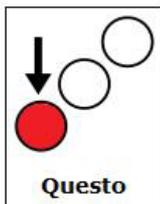
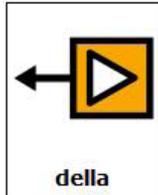
I chiostri



della



Certosa





Questo	è	il Chiostro di Michelangelo,

il chiostro	più grande	della	Certosa.

Nel	Chiostro di Michelangelo	vedi:

delle statue	molto	grandi,

il dipinto	del	monaco Fercoldo,

il coperchio di un sarcofago	di	pietra.

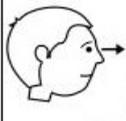




Nel



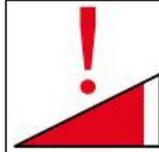
Chiostro di Michelangelo



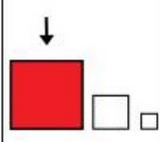
vedi



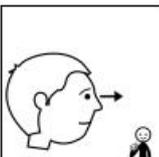
delle statue



molto



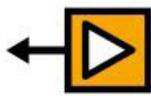
grandi.



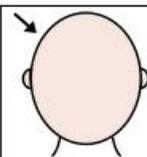
Vedi



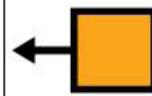
la statua



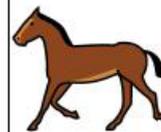
della



testa



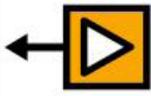
di



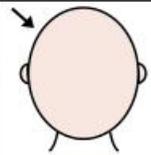
un cavallo,



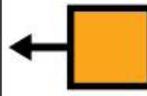
la statua



della



testa



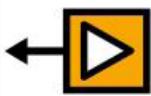
di



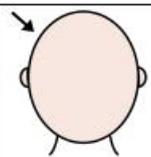
un rinoceronte,



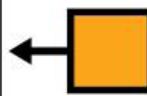
la statua



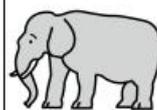
della



testa



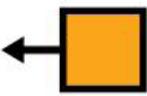
di



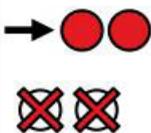
un elefante



e



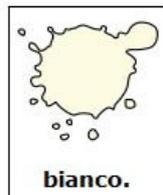
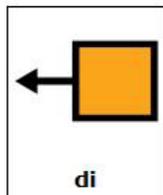
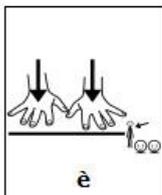
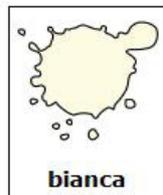
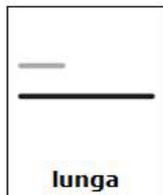
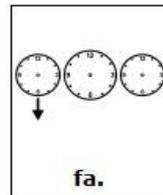
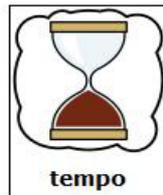
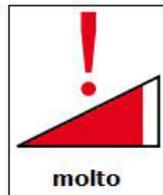
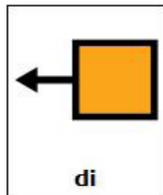
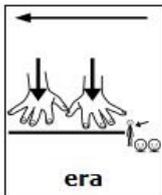
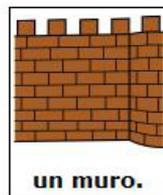
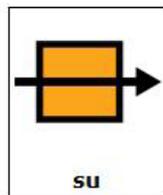
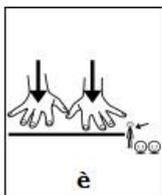
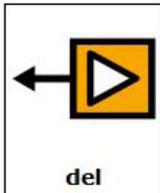
di



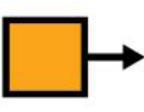
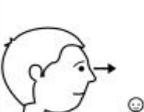
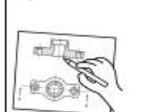
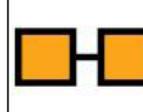
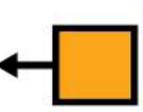
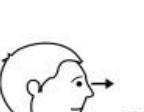
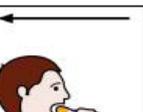
altri



animali.





 A	 sinistra	 vedi	 disegnato	 un armadio	 con	 gli oggetti
 usati	 da	 Fercoldo.				
 Vedi	 i suoi	 libri,	 i suoi	 occhiali	 e	 il cibo
 che	 mangiava.					



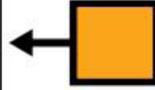
Il coperchio di sarcofago



con



la statua



di



un bambino



Questo

è

il coperchio

di

un sarcofago

fatto

dagli

antichi romani

moltissimo

tempo

fa.

Un sarcofago

è

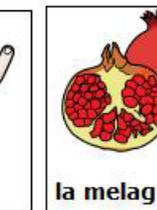
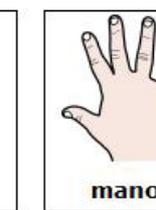
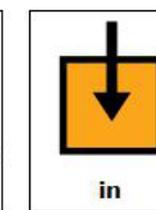
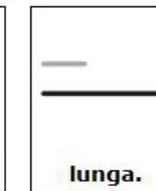
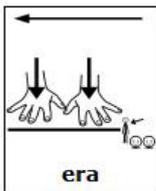
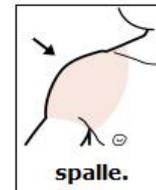
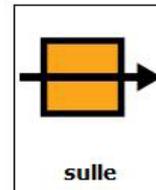
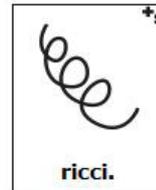
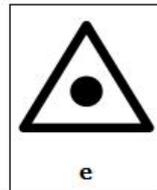
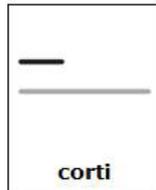
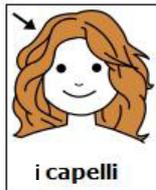
una bara

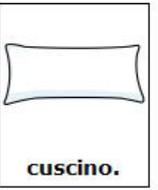
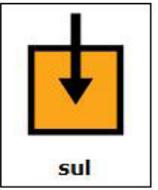
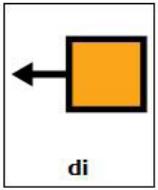
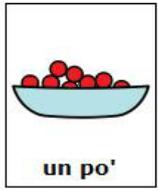
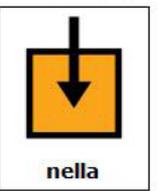
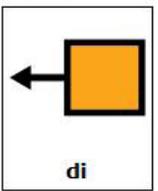
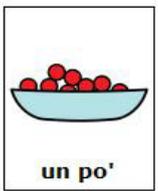
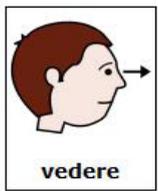
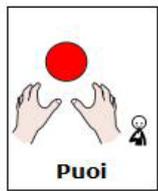
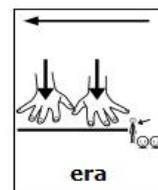
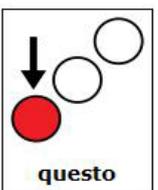
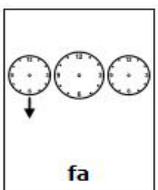
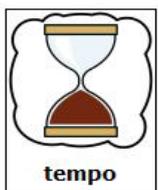
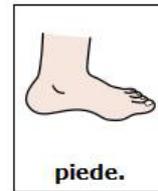
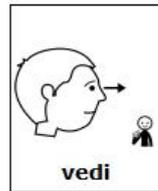
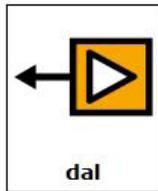
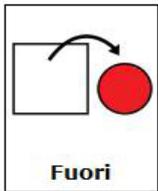
di

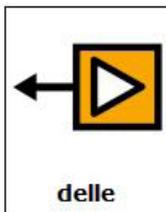
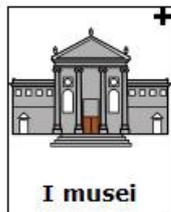
pietra.



 Sopra	 il coperchio del sarcofago	 c'è	 la statua	 di	 un bambino.
 Questo	 era	 il sarcofago	 di	 questo	 bambino.
 Quando	 il bambino	 è morto	 la famiglia	 ha messo	
 il suo	 corpo	 dentro	 il sarcofago.		
 Nel	 coperchio del sarcofago	 il bambino	 è	 sdraiato	
 con	 un cuscino.				









Visitare



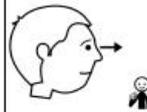
il Museo della Comunicazione Scritta dei Romani



Nel



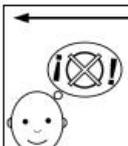
Museo della Comunicazione Scritta dei Romani



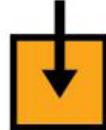
vedi:



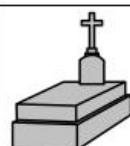
gli oggetti



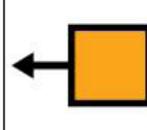
trovati



nella



tomba



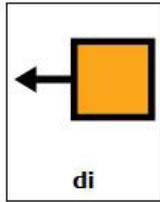
di



un antico romano



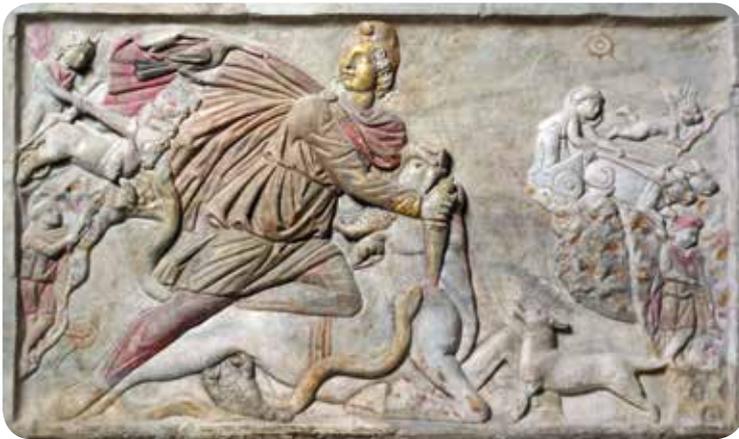
collare



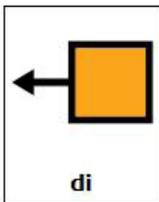
di



uno schiavo



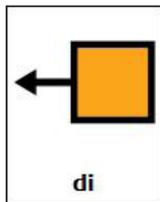
una statua



di



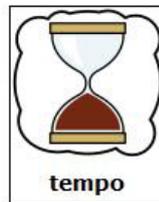
un dio



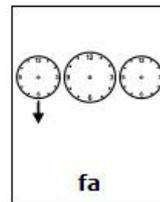
di



moltissimo



tempo



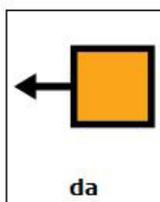
fa



gli oggetti



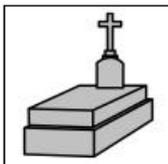
usati



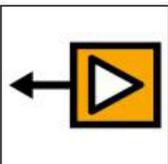
da



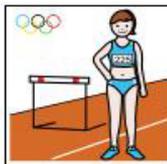
una strega.



La tomba



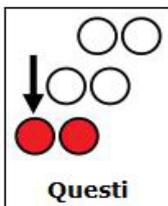
dell'



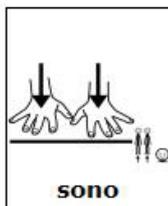
atleta



guerriero



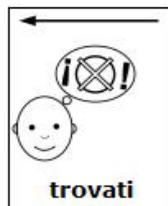
Questi



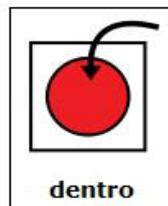
sono



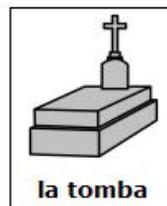
gli oggetti



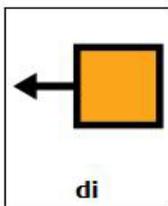
trovati



dentro



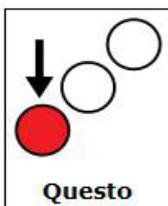
la tomba



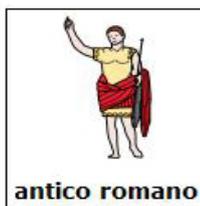
di



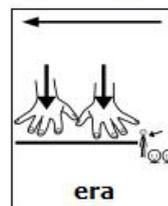
un antico romano.



Questo



antico romano



era



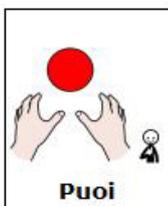
un atleta



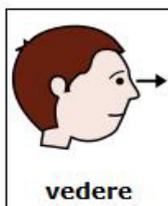
e



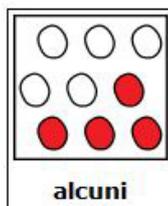
un guerriero.



Puoi



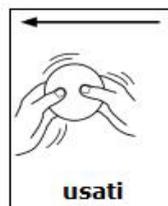
vedere



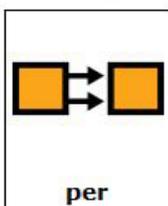
alcuni



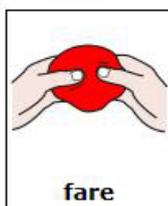
oggetti



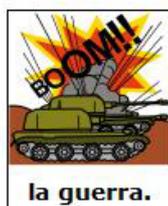
usati



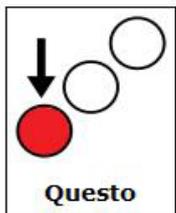
per



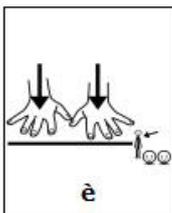
fare



la guerra.



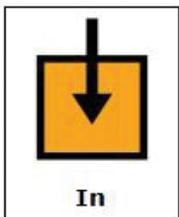
Questo



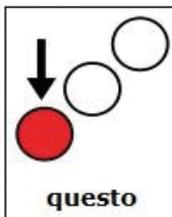
è



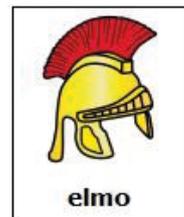
un elmo.



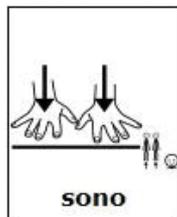
In



questo



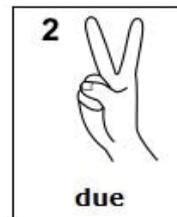
elmo



sono



disegnati



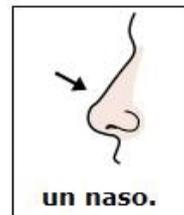
due



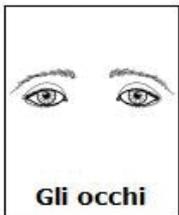
occhi



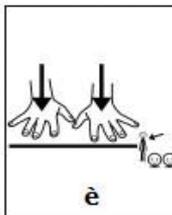
e



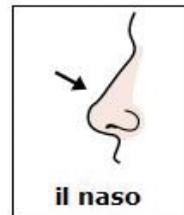
un naso.



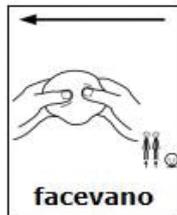
Gli occhi



è



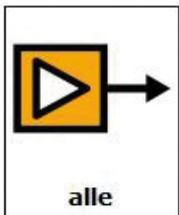
il naso



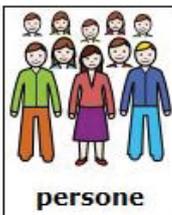
facevano



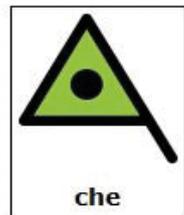
paura



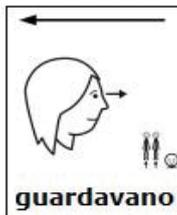
alle



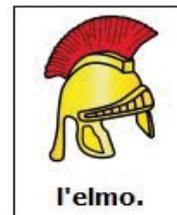
persone



che



guardavano



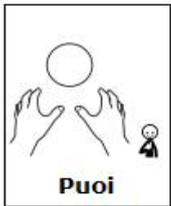
l'elmo.



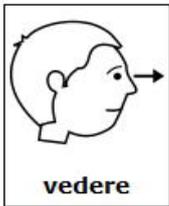
 Questa	 è	 una corazza.			
 La corazza	 è	 un vestito	 fatto	 di	 ferro.
 La corazza	 proteggeva	 il corpo	 in	 guerra.	



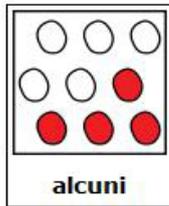
 Questa	 era	 la spada	 del	 guerriero.
------------	---------	--------------	---------	----------------



Puoi



vedere



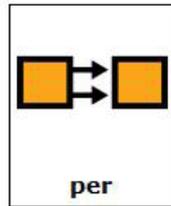
alcuni



oggetti



usati



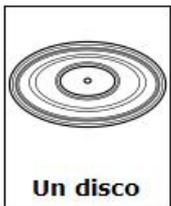
per



fare



sport.



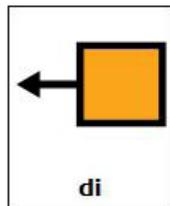
Un disco



e



delle punte



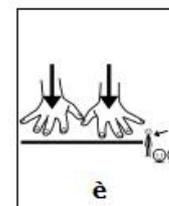
di



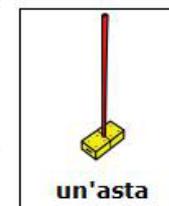
giavelotto.



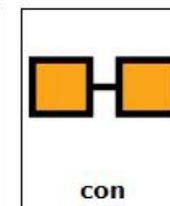
Il giavelotto



è



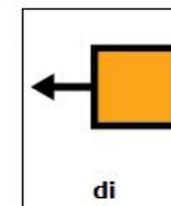
un'asta



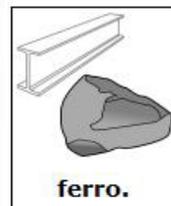
con



una punta



di



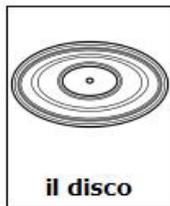
ferro.



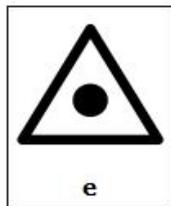
Gli atleti



lanciavano



il disco



e



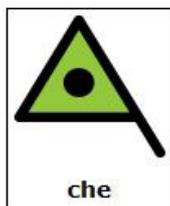
il giavelotto.



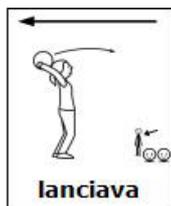
Vinceva



l'atleta



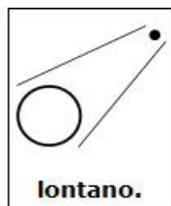
che



lanciava



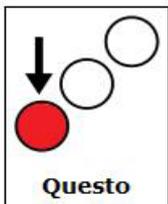
più



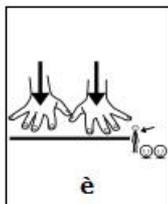
lontano.



Il collare di uno schiavo



Questo



è



un collare



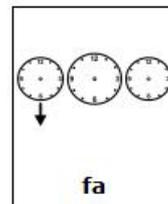
fatto



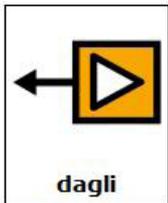
moltissimo



tempo



fa



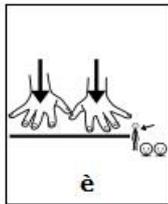
dagli



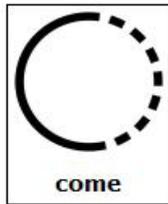
antichi romani.



Un collare



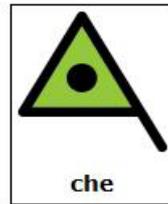
è



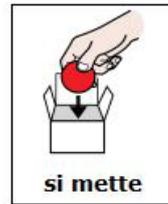
come



una collana



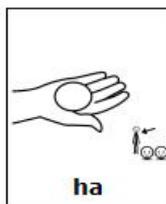
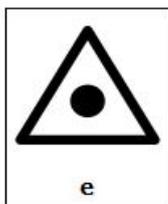
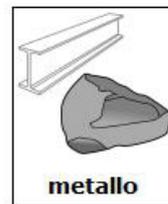
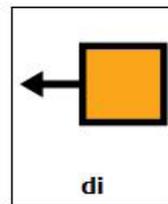
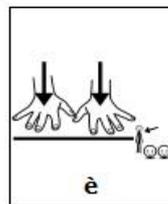
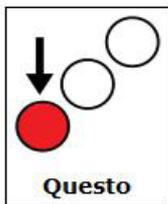
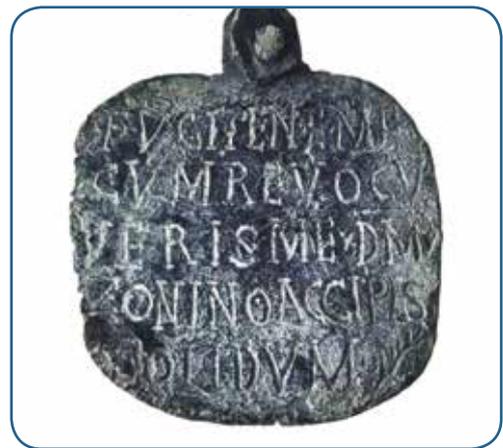
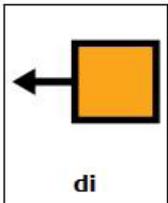
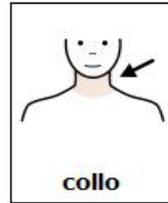
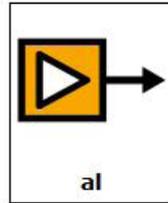
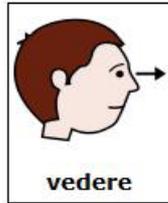
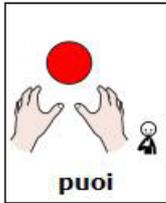
che

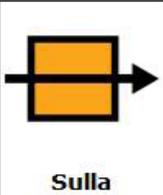
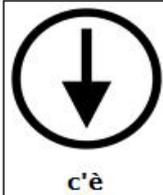
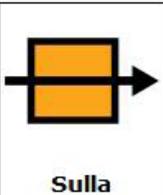
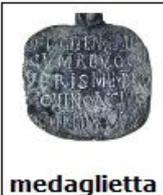
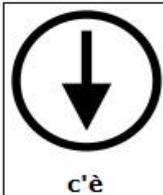
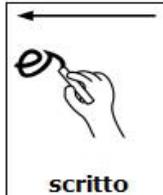
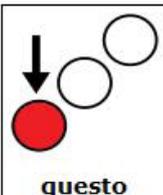
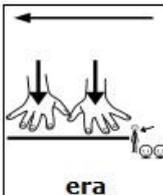
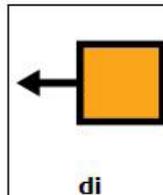
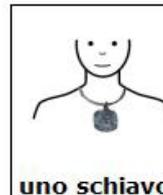
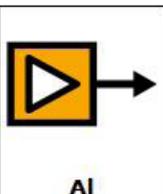
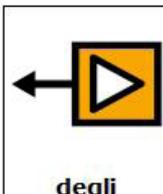
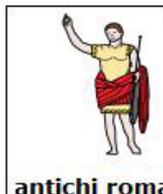
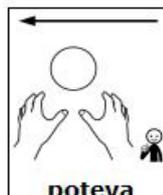
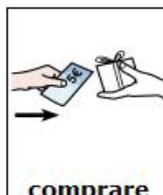
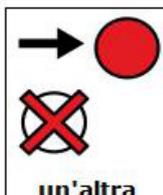
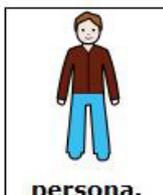
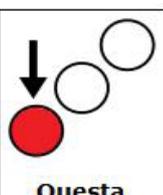
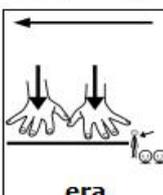
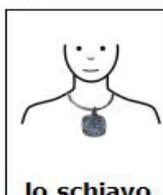
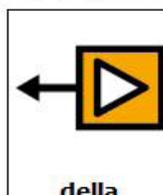
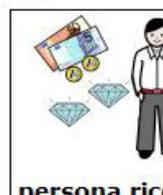
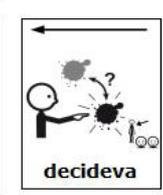
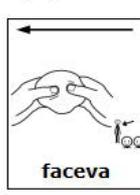
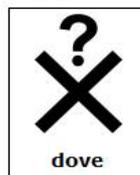
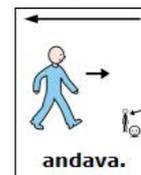


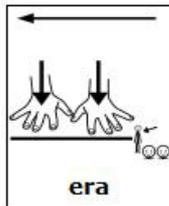
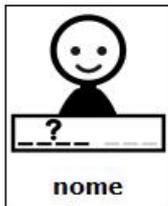
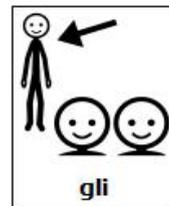
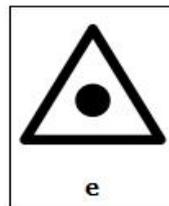
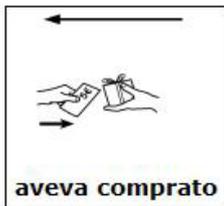
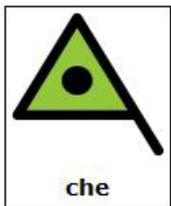
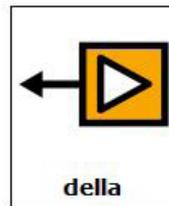
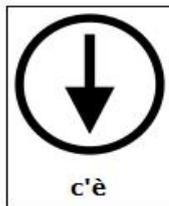
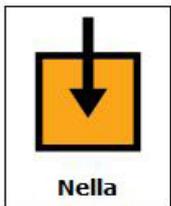
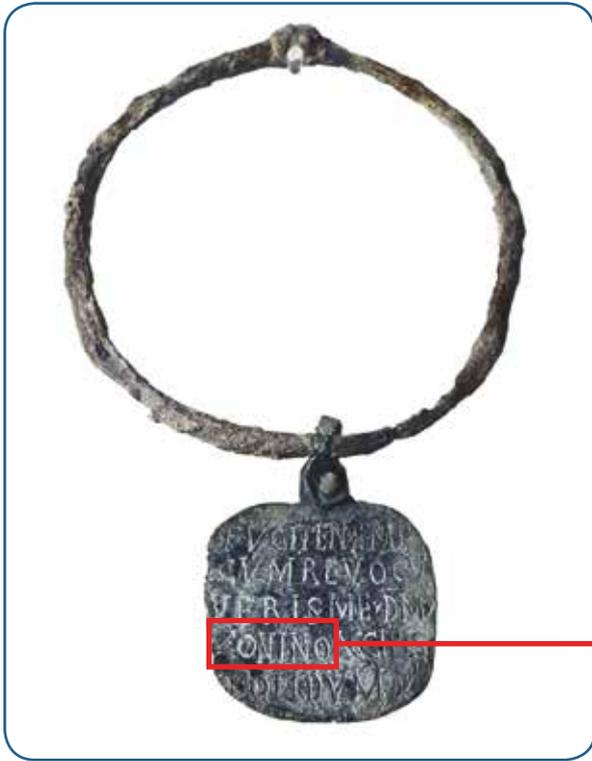
si mette



al collo di un cane.



 Sulla	 medaglietta	 c'è	 una scritta.		
 Sulla	 medaglietta	 c'è	 scritto		
 che	 questo	 era	 il collare	 di	 uno schiavo.
 Al	 tempo	 degli	 antichi romani		
 una persona ricca	 poteva	 comprare	 un'altra	 persona.	
 Questa	 persona	 era	 lo schiavo	 della	 persona ricca.
 La persona ricca	 decideva	 cosa	 faceva	 lo schiavo	
 o	 dove	 andava.			

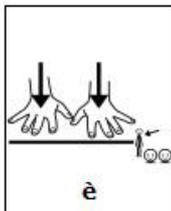




Il Rilievo di Mitra



Un rilievo



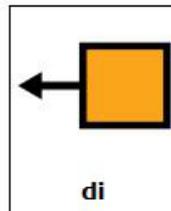
è



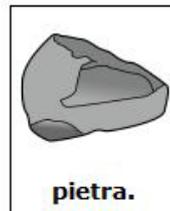
un quadro



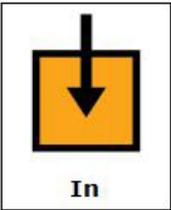
fatto



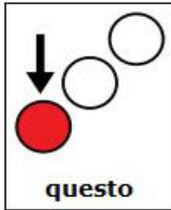
di



pietra.



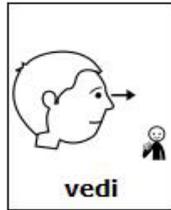
In



questo



rilievo



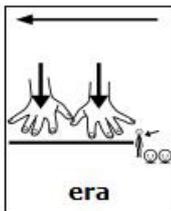
vedi



Mitra.



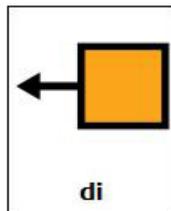
Mitra



era



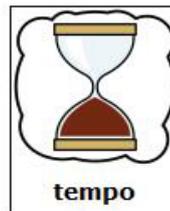
un dio



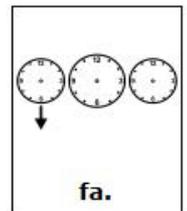
di



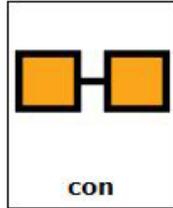
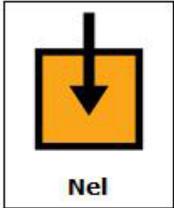
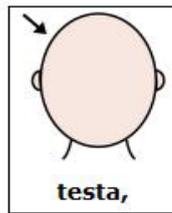
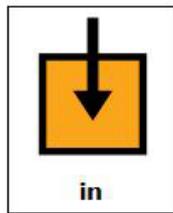
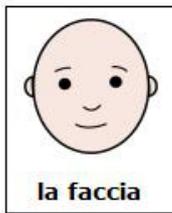
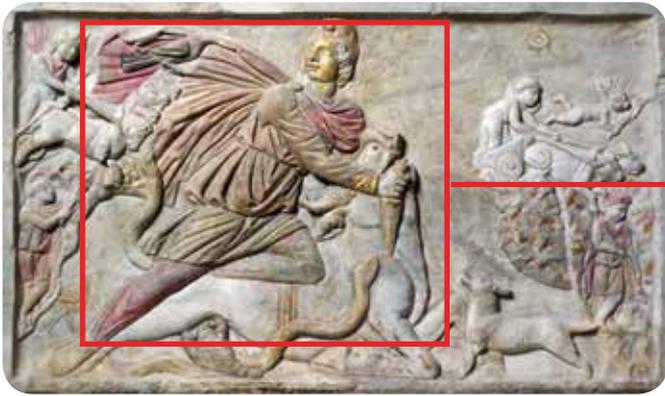
moltissimo

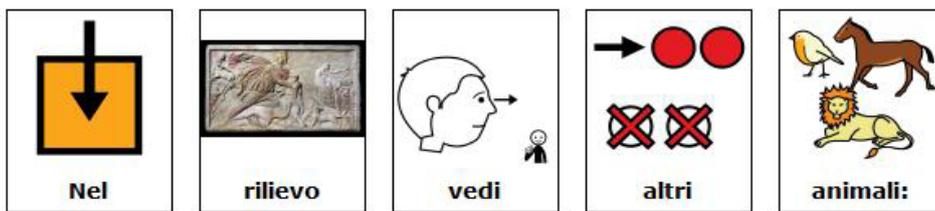
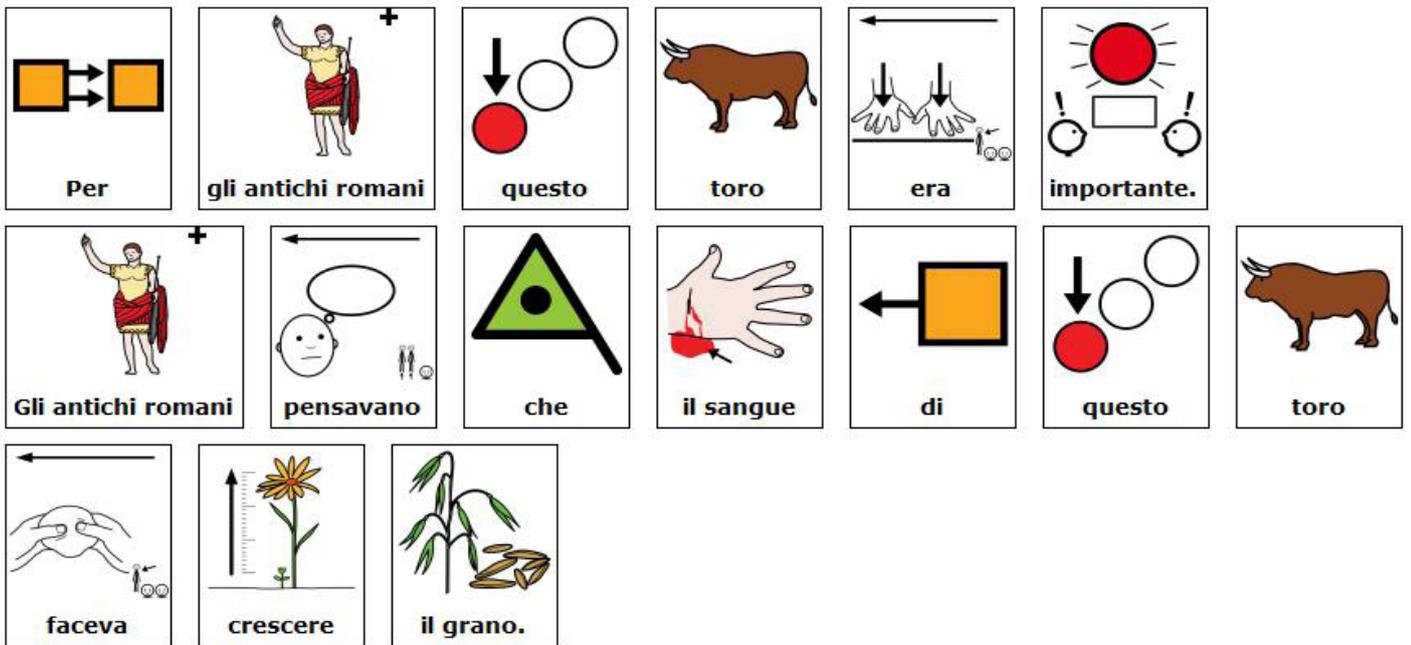


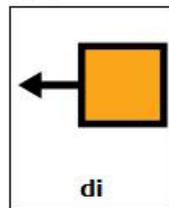
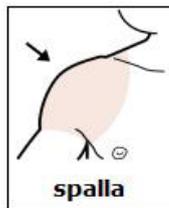
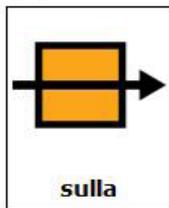
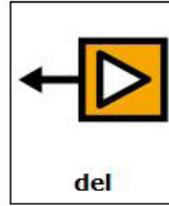
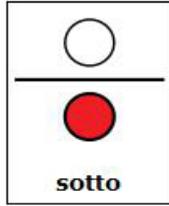
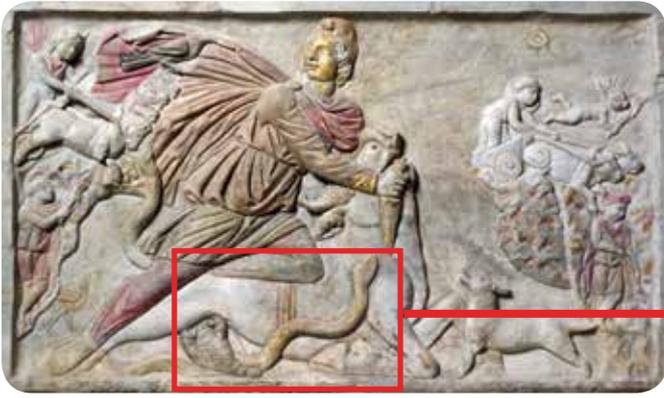
tempo



fa.









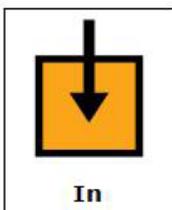
Anna Perenna



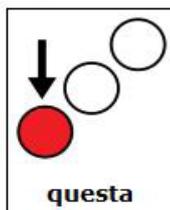
e



la magia



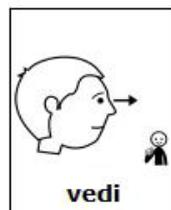
In



questa



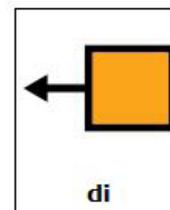
sala



vedi



gli oggetti



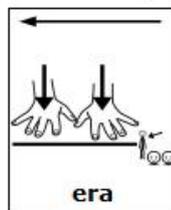
di



Anna Perenna.



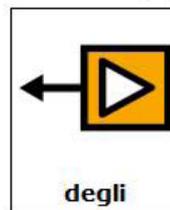
Anna Perenna



era



una dea



degli



antichi romani.



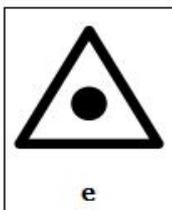
Anna Perenna



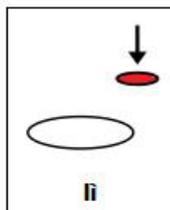
aveva



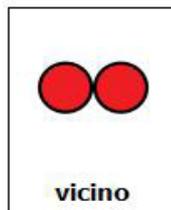
una fontana



e



li



vicino



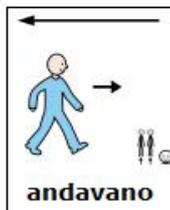
viveva



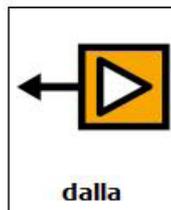
una strega.



Le persone



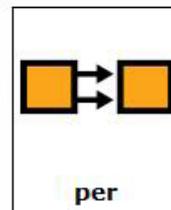
andavano



dalla



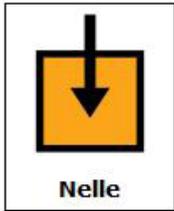
strega



per



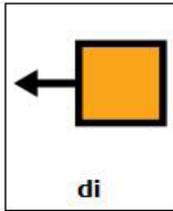
fare delle magie.



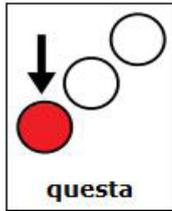
Nelle



vetrine



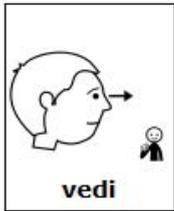
di



questa



sala



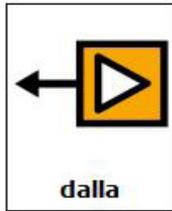
vedi



gli oggetti



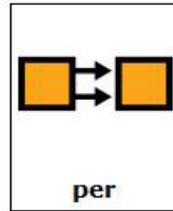
usati



dalla



strega



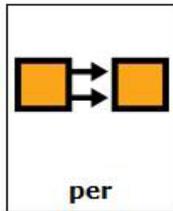
per



fare magie:



il pentolone



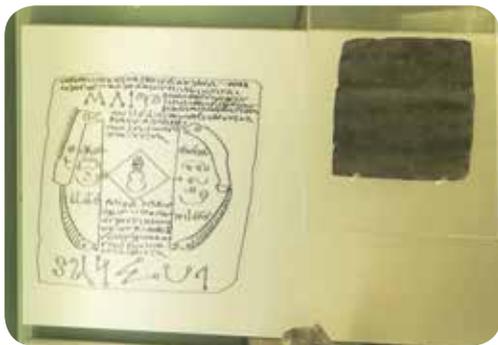
per



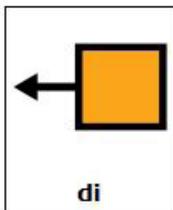
mescolare



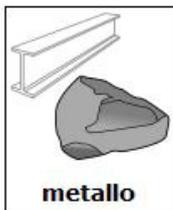
la pozione magica,



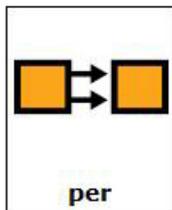
dei fogli



di



metallo



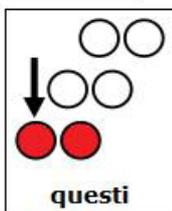
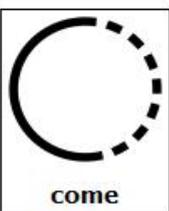
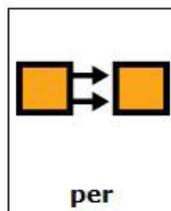
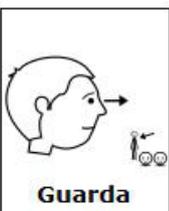
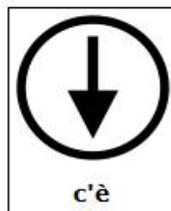
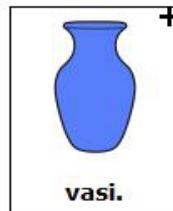
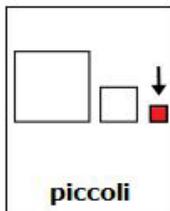
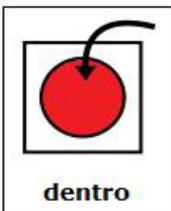
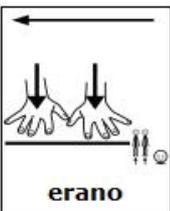
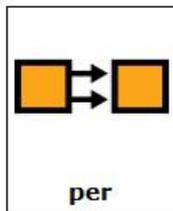
per



scrivere



magiche,





Visitare



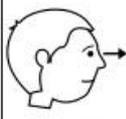
Museo di Protostoria dei Popoli Latini



Nel



Museo di Protostoria dei Popoli Latini



vedi:



gli oggetti



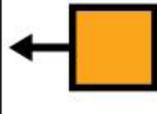
trovati



nella



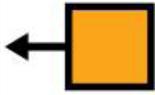
tomba



di



un principe



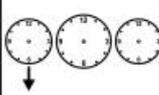
di



moltissimo

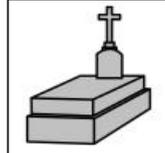
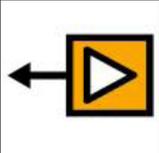


tempo

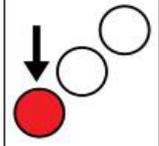
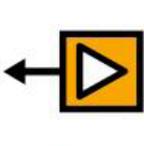
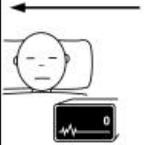
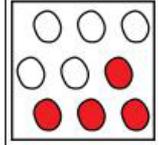
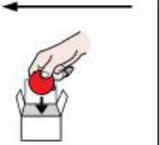
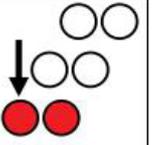
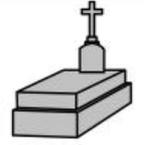
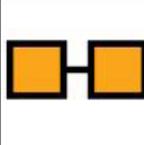
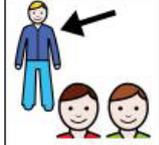
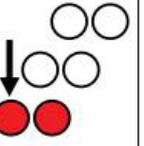
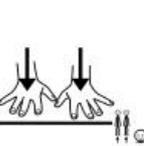
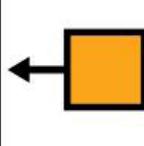
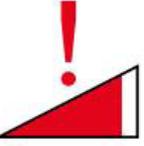
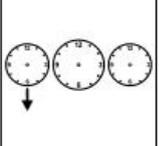


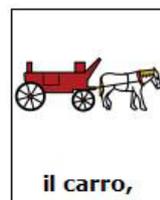
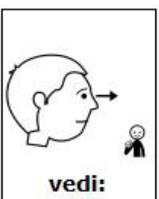
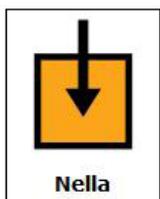
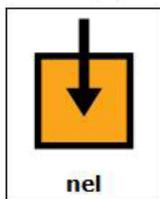
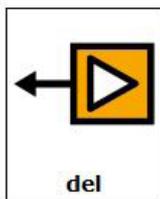
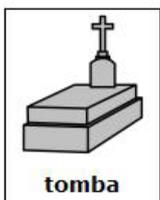
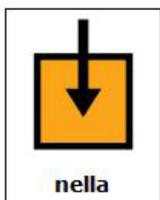
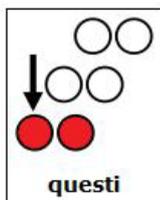
fa.

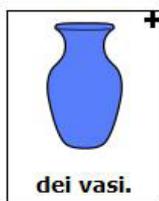
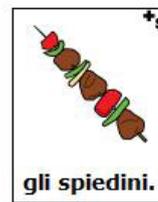
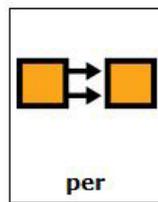
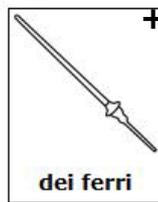
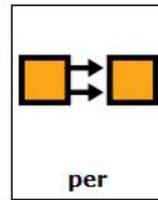
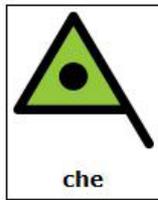
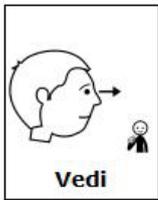


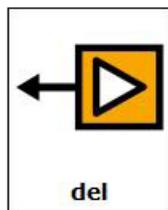
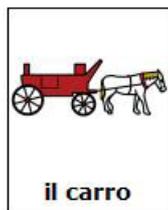
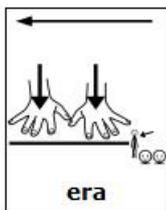
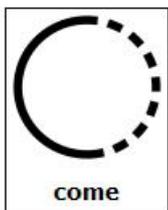
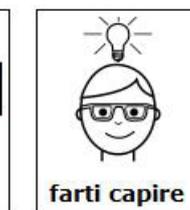
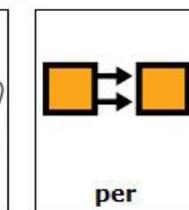
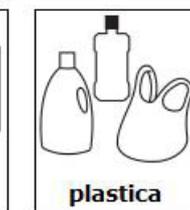
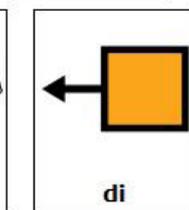
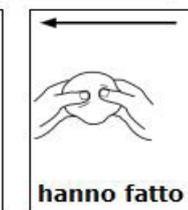
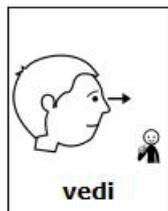
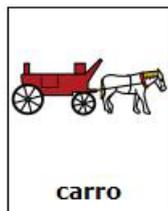
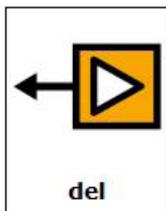
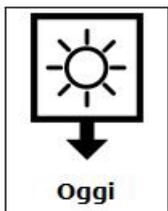
 La tomba	 del	 Principe di Collatia
--	---	--

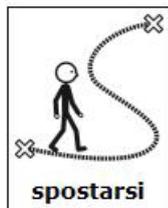
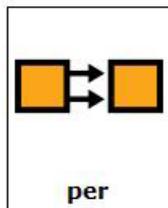
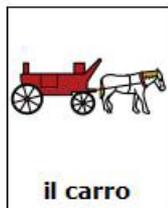
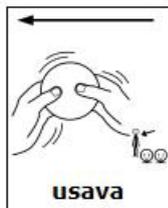
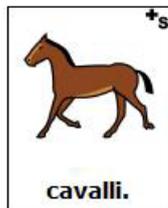
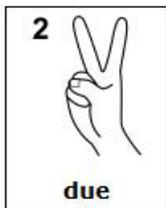
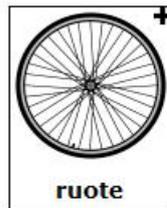
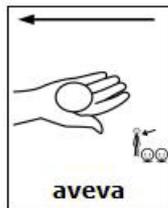
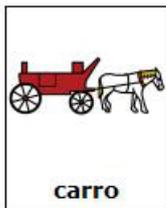
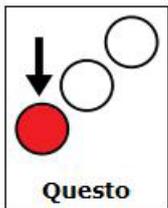
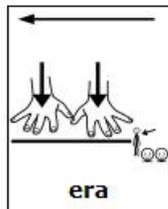
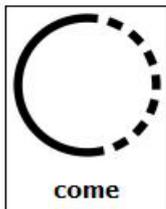
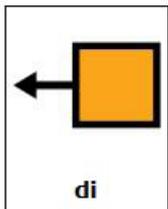
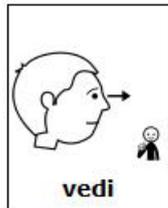
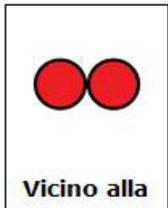


 In	 questa	 vetrina	 ci sono	 gli oggetto	 del	 Principe di Collatia.
 Quando	 il Principe di Collatia	 è morto	 alcune	 persone		
 hanno messo	 questi	 oggetti	 nella	 tomba	 con	 lui.
 Questi	 oggetti	 sono	 di	 moltissimo	 tempo	 fa.







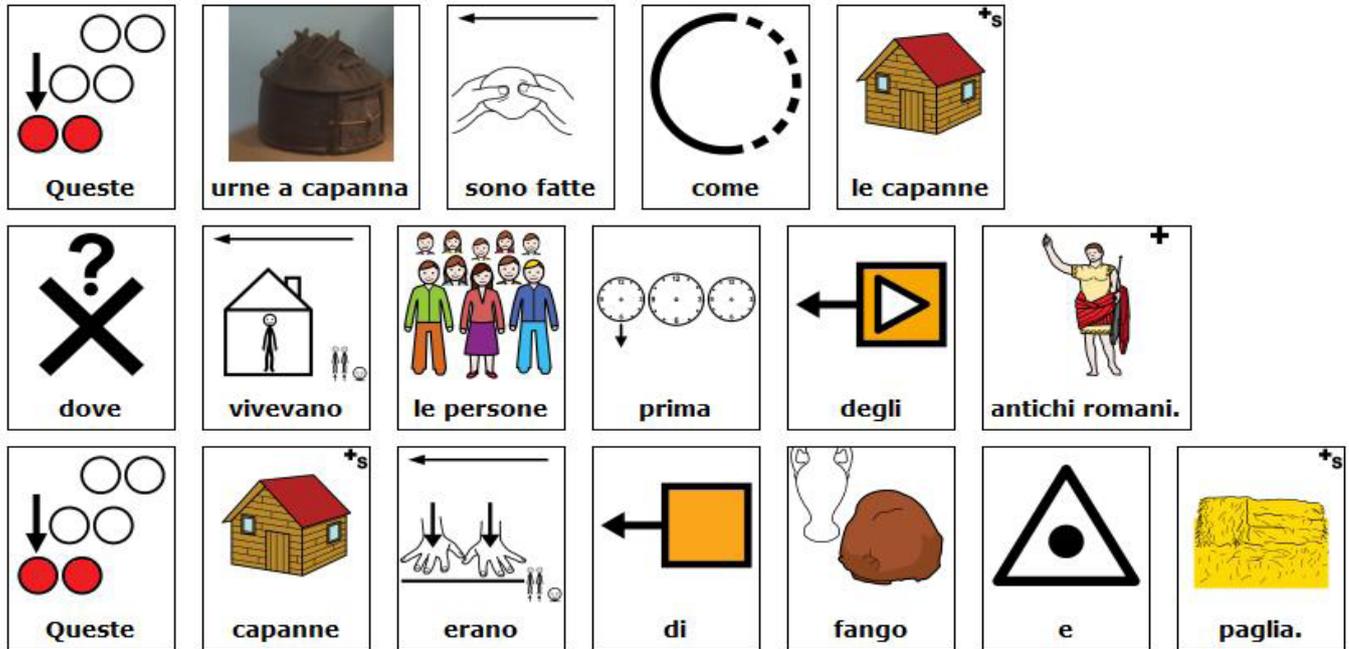
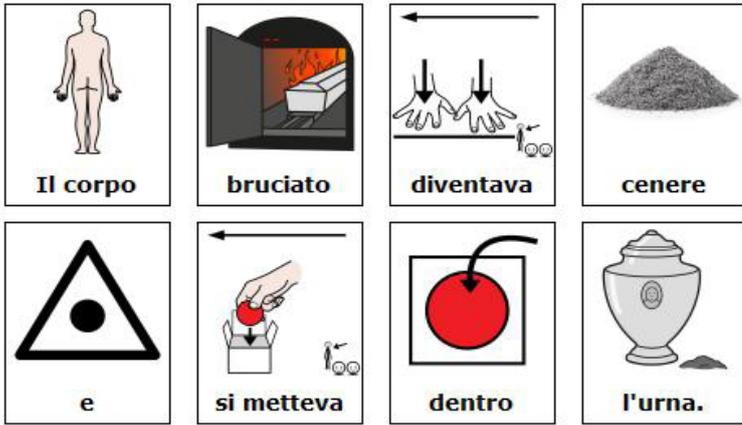




Le Urne a capanna



 In	 queste	 vetrine	 vedi	 delle urne a capanna.	
 Dentro	 l'urna	 c'è	 la cenere	 del	 corpo
 di	 una persona	 morta.			
 Quando	 una persona	 moriva,	 il suo	 corpo	 veniva bruciato.





Alcune

urne a capanna

sono

piccole.

Alcune

urne a capanna

sono

grandi.

Quelle

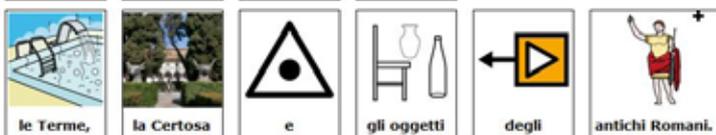
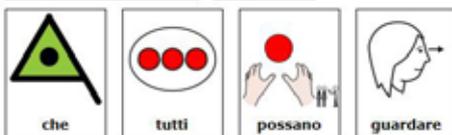
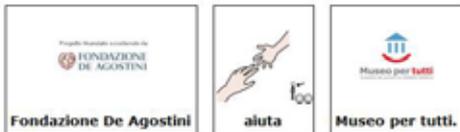
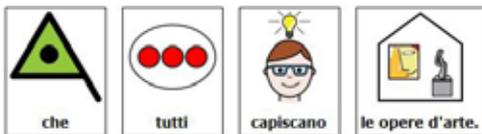
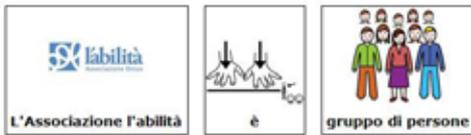
grandi

erano

delle

persone

importanti.



La Nuova Cultura della Disabilità

Via Pastrengo 16/18 • 20159 Milano
T./F. 02 66805457 • C.F. 97228140154
P.IVA 04830790962 • info@labilita.org
www.labilita.org